= SMS Strassburg =

SMS Strassburg was a light cruiser of the Magdeburg class in the German Kaiserliche Marine (Imperial Navy) . Her class included three other ships : Magdeburg , Breslau , and Stralsund . Strassburg was built at the Kaiserliche Werft shipyard in Wilhelmshaven from 1910 to October 1912 , when she was commissioned into the High Seas Fleet . The ship was armed with a main battery of twelve 10 @.@ 5 cm (4 @.@ 1 in) SK L / 45 guns and had a top speed of 27 @.@ 5 knots (50 @.@ 9 km / h ; 31 @.@ 6 mph) .

Strassburg spent the first year of her service overseas , after which she was assigned to the reconnaissance forces of the High Seas Fleet . She saw significant action at the Battle of Heligoland Bight in August 1914 and participated in the raid on Scarborough , Hartlepool and Whitby in December 1914 . By 1916 , the ship was transferred to the Baltic to operate against the Russian Navy . She saw action during Operation Albion in the Gulf of Riga in October 1917 , including screening for the battleships König and Markgraf during the Battle of Moon Sound . She returned to the North Sea for the planned final operation against the British Grand Fleet in the last weeks of the war , and was involved in the mutinies that forced the cancellation of the operation .

The ship served briefly in the new Reichsmarine in 1919 before being transferred to Italy as a war prize . She was formally transferred in July 1920 and renamed Taranto for service in the Italian Navy . In 1936 ? 1937 , she was rebuilt for colonial duties and additional anti @-@ aircraft guns were installed . She saw no significant action during World War II until the Armistice that ended Italy 's participation in the war . She was scuttled by the Italian Navy , captured and raised by the Germans , and sunk by Allied bombers in October 1943 . The Germans raised the ship again , which was sunk a second time by bombers in September 1944 . Taranto was finally broken up for scrap in 1946 ? 1947 .

= = Design = =

Strassburg was ordered under the contract name Ersatz Condor and was laid down at the Kaiserliche Werft shipyard in Wilhelmshaven in 1910 and launched on 24 August 1911, after which fitting @-@ out work commenced. She was commissioned into the High Seas Fleet on 9 October 1912 . The ship was 138 @.@ 70 m (455 ft 1 in) long overall and had a beam of 13 @.@ 50 m (13 @.@ 50 m) and a draft of 4 @.@ 25 m (4 @.@ 25 m) forward. She displaced 5 @,@ 281 t (5 @,@ 198 long tons; 5 @,@ 821 short tons) at full combat load. Her propulsion system consisted of two sets of AEG @-@ Vulcan steam turbines driving two 3 @.@ 40 @-@ meter (11 ft 2 in) propellers. They were designed to give 25 @,@ 000 metric horsepower (18 @,@ 390 kW; 24 @,@ 660 shp), but reached 33 @,@ 482 PS (24 @,@ 626 kW; 33 @,@ 024 shp) in service. These were powered by sixteen coal @-@ fired Marine @-@ type water @-@ tube boilers, although they were later altered to use fuel oil that was sprayed on the coal to increase its burn rate . These gave the ship a top speed of 27 @.@ 5 knots (50 @.@ 9 km / h ; 31 @.@ 6 mph) . Strassburg carried 1 @,@ 200 tonnes (1 @,@ 200 long tons) of coal, and an additional 106 tonnes (104 long tons) of oil that gave her a range of approximately 5 @,@ 820 nautical miles (10 @,@ 780 km; 6 @,@ 700 mi) at 12 knots (22 km / h; 14 mph). Strassburg had a crew of 18 officers and 336 enlisted men.

The ship was armed with twelve 10 @.@ 5 cm SK L / 45 guns in single pedestal mounts . Two were placed side by side forward on the forecastle , eight were located amidships , four on either side , and two were side by side aft . The guns had a maximum elevation of 30 degrees , which allowed them to engage targets out to 12 @,@ 700 m (41 @,@ 700 ft) . They were supplied with 1 @,@ 800 rounds of ammunition , for 150 shells per gun . She was also equipped with a pair of 50 cm (19 @.@ 7 in) torpedo tubes with five torpedoes submerged in the hull on the broadside . She could also carry 120 mines . The ship was protected by a waterline armored belt that was 60 mm (2 @.@ 4 in) thick amidships . The conning tower had 100 mm (3 @.@ 9 in) thick sides , and the deck was covered with up to 60 mm thick armor plate .

Strassburg spent the first year of service overseas , from 1913 to 1914 . She was selected to participate in a long @-@ distance cruise to test the reliability of the new turbine propulsion system in the battleships Kaiser and König Albert . The three ships were organized in a special " Detached Division " . The trio departed Germany on 9 December 1913 and proceeded to the German colonies in western Africa . The ships visited Lomé in Togoland , Duala and Victoria in Kamerun , and Swakopmund in German South @-@ West Africa . From Africa , the ships sailed to St. Helena and then on to Rio de Janeiro , arriving on 15 February 1914 . Strassburg was detached to visit Buenos Aires , Argentina before returning to meet the two battleships in Montevideo , Uruguay . The three ships sailed south around Cape Horn and then north to Valparaiso , Chile , arriving on 2 April and remaining for over a week .

On 11 April , the ships departed Valparaiso for the long journey back to Germany . On the return trip , the ships visited several more ports , including Bahía Blanca , Argentina , before returning to Rio de Janeiro . On 16 May the ships left Rio de Janeiro for the Atlantic leg of the journey ; they stopped in Cape Verde , Madeira , and Vigo , Spain while en route to Germany . Strassburg , Kaiser , and König Albert arrived in Kiel on 17 June 1914 . In the course of the voyage , the ships traveled some 20 @ ,@ 000 nautical miles (37 @ ,@ 000 km ; 23 @ ,@ 000 mi) . A week later , on 24 June , the Detached Division was dissolved . After returning to Germany , Strassburg spent majority of her career in the reconnaissance forces of the High Seas Fleet . On 16 August , some two weeks after the outbreak of World War I , Strassburg and Stralsund conducted a sweep into the Hoofden to search for British reconnaissance forces . The two cruisers encountered a group of sixteen British destroyers and a light cruiser at a distance of about 10 @ ,@ 000 m (33 @ ,@ 000 ft) . Significantly outnumbered , the two German cruisers broke contact and returned to port .

Strassburg was heavily engaged at the Battle of Heligoland Bight less than two weeks later , on 28 August . British battlecruisers and light cruisers raided the German reconnaissance screen commanded by Rear Admiral Leberecht Maass in the Heligoland Bight . Strassburg was the first German cruiser to leave port to reinforce the German reconnaissance forces . At 11:00, she encountered the badly damaged British cruiser HMS Arethusa, which had been hit several times by Stettin and SMS Frauenlob . Strassburg attacked Arethusa, but was driven off by the 1st Destroyer Flotilla . She lost contact with the British in the mist, but located them again after 13:10 from the sound of British gunfire that destroyed the cruiser Mainz . Along with Cöln, she badly damaged three British destroyers? Laertes, Laurel, and Liberty? before being driven off again . Shortly thereafter, the British battlecruisers intervened and sank Ariadne and Maass 's flagship Cöln . Strassburg and the rest of the surviving light cruisers retreated into the haze and were reinforced by the battlecruisers of the I Scouting Group .

Strassburg was present during the raid on Scarborough , Hartlepool and Whitby on 15 ? 16 December , as part of the screening force for the battlecruisers of Rear Admiral Franz von Hipper 's I Scouting Group . After completing the bombardment of the towns , the Germans began to withdraw , though British forces moved to intercept them . Strassburg , two of the other screening cruisers , and two flotillas of torpedo boats steamed between two British squadrons . In the heavy mist , which reduced visibility to less than 4 @,@ 000 yd (3 @,@ 700 m) , only her sister ship Stralsund was spotted , though only briefly . The Germans were able to use the bad weather to cover their withdrawal . The ship had been transferred to the Baltic by 1916 , and so missed the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916 .

By 1917, she was assigned to the VI Scouting Group, which saw action during Operation Albion against the Russian naval forces in the Gulf of Riga. At 06:00 on 14 October 1917, Strassburg, Kolberg, and Augsburg left Libau to escort minesweeping operations in the Gulf of Riga. They were attacked by Russian 12 @-@ inch (300 mm) coastal guns on their approach and were temporarily forced to turn away. By 08:45, however, they had anchored off the Mikailovsk Bank and the minesweepers began to clear a path in the minefields. Two days later, Strassburg and Kolberg joined the dreadnoughts König and Kronprinz for a sweep of the Gulf of Riga. In the ensuing Battle of Moon Sound, the battleships destroyed the old pre @-@ dreadnought Slava and forced the pre

@-@ dreadnought Grazhdanin to leave the Gulf. On 21 October, Strassburg and the battleship Markgraf were tasked with assaulting the island of Kyno. The two ships bombarded the island; Strassburg expended approximately 55 rounds on the port of Salismünde. On 31 October, Strassburg carried the first military governor of the captured islands from Libau to Arensburg.

By October 1918, Strassburg was assigned to the IV Scouting Group, which was to participate in a final, climactic attack by the High Seas Fleet. Admirals Reinhard Scheer and Hipper intended to inflict as much damage as possible on the British navy, in order to secure a better bargaining position for Germany, whatever the cost to the fleet. On the morning of 27 October, days before the operation was scheduled to begin, around 45 crew members from Strassburg 's engine room slipped over the side of the ship and went into Wilhelmshaven. The crewmen had to be rounded up and returned to the ship, after which the IV Scouting Group moved to Cuxhaven. Here, men from all six cruisers in the unit refused to work in protest of the war, and in support of the armistice proposed by Prince Maximilian. On the morning of 29 October 1918, the order was given to sail from Wilhelmshaven the following day. Starting on the night of 29 October, sailors on Thüringen and then on several other battleships mutinied. The unrest ultimately forced Hipper and Scheer to cancel the operation. In early November, Strassburg and Brummer steamed to Sassnitz. There, the commander of Strassburg took command of the naval forces in the port and invited a sailor 's council to be formed to assist in controlling the forces there.

= = = Italian service = = =

After the war , Strassburg served briefly with the reorganized Reichsmarine in 1919 . She was stricken from the naval register on 10 March 1920 and ceded to Italy as a war prize . She was transferred under the name " O " on 20 July 1920 in the French port of Cherbourg . Strassburg was commissioned into the Italian Regia Marina (Royal Navy) on 2 June 1925 and her name was changed to Taranto . Her two 8 @ . @ 8 cm anti @ - @ aircraft guns were replaced with two Italian 3 @ - @ inch / 40 anti @ - @ aircraft guns . The following year , she was modified to handle a Macchi M.7 reconnaissance seaplane . Taranto was reclassified as a cruiser on 19 July 1929 , and in 1931 , her M.7 seaplane was replaced with a CANT 24 R seaplane .

The ship was rebuilt for colonial service in 1936? 37 . Two boilers and the forward funnel were removed , which reduced the ship 's speed to 21 knots ($39~\rm km$ / h ; $24~\rm mph$) , though by World War II only 18 knots ($33~\rm km$ / h ; $21~\rm mph$) could be maintained . Eight 20 mm ($0~\rm @.@$ 79 in) / 65 and ten 13 @.@ 2 mm ($0~\rm @.@$ 52 in) machine guns were added for close @-@ range anti @-@ aircraft defense . She did not see significant service during World War II , though in early July 1940 , Taranto , two minelayers , and a pair of destroyers laid a series of minefields in the Gulf of Taranto and in the southern Adriatic , totaling 2 @,@ 335 mines . She was scuttled in La Spezia on 9 September 1943 , a day after the armistice that ended the war for Italy was declared . The Germans captured the ship and re @-@ floated her , though she was sunk by Allied bombers on 23 October . The Germans re @-@ floated the ship again , and again she was sunk by bombers , on 23 September 1944 in the outer La Spezia roadstead . Taranto was ultimately broken up for scrap in 1946 ? 1947 .