

= Italian ironclad Enrico Dandolo =

Enrico Dandolo was the second of two Caio Duilio @-@ class ironclad turret ships built for the Italian Regia Marina (Royal Navy) in the 1870s . They were fitted with the largest guns available , 17 @.@ 72 in (450 mm) rifled , muzzle @-@ loading guns , and were the largest , fastest and most powerful ships of their day . Enrico Dandolo was built in La Spezia , with her keel laid in January 1873 and her hull launched in July 1878 . Construction was finally completed in April 1882 when the ship , named for the 42nd Doge of Venice , was commissioned into the Italian fleet .

Enrico Dandolo spent much of her career in the Active Squadron of the Italian fleet , primarily occupied with training exercises . She was heavily modernized in 1895 ? 98 , receiving a new battery of fast @-@ firing 10 in (254 mm) guns in place of the old 17 @.@ 72 in guns . The ship served in the Reserve Squadron after 1905 , and then became a gunnery training ship . During the Italo @-@ Turkish War of 1911 ? 12 , Enrico Dandolo was among the few ships of the Italian fleet to see no action . She was employed as a harbor defense ship , first in Tobruk , Libya in 1913 and then in Brindisi and Venice during World War I. The ship was ultimately broken up for scrap in 1920 .

= = Design = =

Enrico Dandolo was 109 @.@ 16 meters (358 @.@ 1 ft) long overall and had a beam of 19 @.@ 65 m (64 @.@ 5 ft) and an average draft of 8 @.@ 36 m (27 @.@ 4 ft) . She displaced 11 @,@ 025 metric tons (10 @,@ 851 long tons ; 12 @,@ 153 short tons) normally and up to 12 @,@ 037 t (11 @,@ 847 long tons ; 13 @,@ 269 short tons) at full load . Her propulsion system consisted of two vertical compound steam engines each driving a single screw propeller , with steam supplied by eight coal @-@ fired , rectangular boilers . Her engines produced a top speed of 15 @.@ 6 knots (28 @.@ 9 km / h ; 18 @.@ 0 mph) at 8 @,@ 045 indicated horsepower (5 @,@ 999 kW) . She could steam for 2 @,@ 875 nautical miles (5 @,@ 324 km ; 3 @,@ 308 mi) at a speed of 13 knots (24 km / h ; 15 mph) . She had a crew of 420 officers and men , which later increased to 515 .

Enrico Dandolo was armed with a main battery of four 17 @.@ 72 in (450 mm) 20 @-@ caliber guns , mounted in two turrets placed en echelon amidships . As was customary for capital ships of the period , she carried three 14 in (356 mm) torpedo tubes . Enrico Dandolo was protected by belt armor that was 21 @.@ 5 in (546 mm) thick at its strongest section , which protected the ship 's magazines and machinery spaces . Both ends of the belt were connected by transverse bulkheads that were 15 @.@ 75 in (400 mm) thick . She had an armored deck that was 1 @.@ 1 to 2 in (28 to 51 mm) thick . Her gun turrets were armored with 17 in (432 mm) of steel plate . The ship 's bow and stern were not armored , but they were extensively subdivided into a cellular " raft " that was intended to reduce the risk of flooding .

= = Service history = =

Enrico Dandolo , named after Enrico Dandolo , the 42nd Doge of Venice , was laid down at La Spezia on 6 January 1873 and was launched on 10 July 1878 . Fitting @-@ out work was completed on 11 April 1882 . During the annual fleet maneuvers held in 1885 , Enrico Dandolo served as the flagship of the 1st Division of the " Western Squadron " , with Vice Admiral Martini commanding . She was joined by her sister Caio Duilio , the protected cruiser Giovanni Bausan , and a sloop . The " Western Squadron " attacked the defending " Eastern Squadron " , simulating a Franco @-@ Italian conflict , with operations conducted off Sardinia . During the following year 's fleet maneuvers , which began on 10 June , Enrico Dandolo was assigned to the " defending squadron " , along with the ironclads Palestro , Castelfidardo , and Affondatore , the protected cruiser Dogali , the torpedo cruiser Folgore , and several smaller vessels . The first half of the maneuvers tested the ability to attack and defend the Strait of Messina , and concluded in time for a fleet review by King Umberto I on the 21st . The second phase consisted of joint maneuvers with the Italian Army ; the fleet was tasked with attempting to force an amphibious landing , which it effected at San Vincenzo on 30 July , the last day of the exercises .

Enrico Dandolo took part in the annual 1888 fleet maneuvers , along with the ironclads Lepanto , Italia , Caio Duilio , and San Martino , one protected cruiser , four torpedo cruisers , and numerous smaller vessels . The maneuvers consisted of close @-@ order drills and a simulated attack on and defense of La Spezia . The ship served as the flagship of the 3rd Division of the Active Squadron during the 1893 fleet maneuvers , along with the ironclad Affondatore , the torpedo cruiser Goito , and four torpedo boats . During the maneuvers , which lasted from 6 August to 5 September , the ships of the Active Squadron simulated a French attack on the Italian fleet . For the rest of the year , Enrico Dandolo was assigned to the 2nd Division of the Italian fleet , along with the protected cruiser Vesuvio and the torpedo cruiser Partenope .

She was thoroughly reconstructed between 1895 and 1898 to a design created by Inspector Engineer Giacinto Pulino . The ship 's old , slow @-@ firing 17 @.@ 7 in guns were replaced with new quick @-@ firing 10 in (250 mm) guns , and she received a new secondary battery to defend the ship against torpedo boats . The battery consisted of five 4 @.@ 7 in (120 mm) 40 @-@ caliber guns , sixteen 57 mm (2 @.@ 2 in) 43 @-@ caliber quick @-@ firing guns , eight 37 mm (1 @.@ 5 in) 20 @-@ caliber revolver cannon , and four machine guns . The main battery guns were placed in significantly smaller turrets that had 8 @.@ 8 in (220 mm) of armor plating ; the lighter guns and turrets reduced the ship 's displacement to 10 @,@ 679 t (10 @,@ 510 long tons ; 11 @,@ 772 short tons) normally and 11 @,@ 264 t (11 @,@ 086 long tons ; 12 @,@ 416 short tons) at full load . Enrico Dandolo also received a new engine , though her performance remained the same . The ship 's crew increased to 495 .

In 1901 , Enrico Dandolo was joined in the 2nd Division by the ironclads Andrea Doria and Francesco Morosini , the armored cruiser Carlo Alberto , Partenope , and three torpedo boats . She remained in service in the Active Squadron the following year , with Andrea Doria , Francesco Morosini , the three Re Umberto @-@ class ironclads , and the new pre @-@ dreadnought battleship Ammiraglio di Saint Bon . In 1905 , Enrico Dandolo was transferred to the Reserve Squadron , along with the three Ruggiero di Laurias and the three Re Umbertos , three cruisers , and sixteen torpedo boats . This squadron only entered active service for two months of the year for training maneuvers , and the rest of the year was spent with reduced crews . She thereafter served in the Gunnery School as a training ship , along with the torpedo cruiser Saetta .

At the start of the Italo @-@ Turkish War of 1911 ? 12 , Italia was assigned to the 5th Division of the Italian fleet , the ironclads Italia and Lepanto , but she saw no action during the conflict . She became the guardship at Tobruk , Libya in 1913 and was transferred to Brindisi and Venice during World War I. While stationed at Brindisi , six of her 37 mm guns were removed . She was stricken on 23 January 1920 and later broken up for scrap .