

= French battleship Jauréguiberry =

Jauréguiberry was a pre-dreadnought battleship of the French Navy (French : Marine Nationale) , launched in 1893 . She was one of the class of five roughly similar battleships built in the 1890s , including Masséna , Bouvet , Carnot , and Charles Martel ; Jauréguiberry and the latter two are sometimes erroneously referenced as a single class . She was named after Admiral Bernard Jauréguiberry .

Jauréguiberry was in the Mediterranean when World War I began and she spent most of 1914 escorting troop convoys from North Africa and India to France . She supported French troops during the Gallipoli Campaign in 1915 before she became guardship at Port Said from 1916 for the rest of the war . Upon her return to France in 1919 she became an accommodation hulk until 1932 . She was sold for scrapping in 1934 .

= Design and description =

The Charles Martel group of battleships all shared the same layout for their main and secondary armament ? a design that minimised the cramped upper decks produced by the pronounced tumblehome favoured by French designers , and capitalised on the bulging sides of the vessels . The bow and stern turrets had only a single gun and were placed uncomfortably close to the extremities of the ship in Jauréguiberry because she was some 7 metres (23 ft) shorter than the other ships in the group . The single turrets of the secondary armament were mounted on the ship 's beam , while the 138 millimetre (5 in) guns were mounted in four twin turrets sited symmetrically behind and outboard of the main gun turrets .

= General characteristics =

Jauréguiberry was 111 metres (367 ft 2 in) long overall . She had a maximum beam of 23 metres (75 ft 6 in) and a draught of 8 metres (27 ft 9 in) . She displaced 11 818 tonnes (11 631 long tons) at normal load and 12 229 tonnes (12 040 long tons) at full load . In 1905 her captain described her as an excellent sea boat and a good fighting ship , although her secondary armament was too light . He also said that she was stable and well laid out with good living conditions .

= Propulsion =

Jauréguiberry had two vertical triple expansion steam engines , also built by Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée . On trials they developed 14 441 indicated horsepower (10 769 kW) and drove the ship to a maximum speed of 17 knots (32 km / h ; 20 mph) . Each engine drove a 5 metre (18 ft 8 in) propeller . Twenty four Lagravelle d 'Allest water tube boilers provided steam for the engines at a pressure of 15 kg / cm² (1 471 kPa ; 213 psi) . She normally carried 750 tonnes (738 long tons) of coal , but could carry a maximum of 1 080 tonnes (1 063 long tons) . This gave her a radius of action of 3 920 nautical miles (7 260 km ; 4 510 mi) at 10 knots (19 km / h ; 12 mph) .

= Armament =

Jauréguiberry 's main armament consisted of two 305 millimetre (12 in) 45 calibre Canon de 305 mm Modèle 1887 guns in two single gun turrets , one each fore and aft . Each turret had an arc of fire of 250 ° . The guns could probably be depressed to 5 ° and elevated to 15 ° . They fired 340 kilogram (750 lb) projectiles at the rate of 1 round per minute at a muzzle velocity of 780 metres per second (2 600 ft / s) which gave a range of 12 000 m (13 000 yd) at maximum elevation .

Her secondary armament consisted of two 274 millimetre (10 in) Canon de 274 mm

Modèle 1887 guns in two single @-@ gun turrets , one amidships on each side , sponsoned out over the tumblehome of the ship 's sides . Eight 45 @-@ calibre 138 mm Canon de 138 @. @ 6 mm Modèle 1891 guns were mounted in manually operated twin turrets at the corners of the superstructure with 160 ° arcs of fire . The guns could depress to -10 ° and elevate to + 25 ° . They fired 36 @. @ 5 @-@ kilogram (80 lb) armour @-@ piercing shells at a muzzle velocity of 725 metres per second (2 @, @ 380 ft / s) which gave a range of 15 @, @ 000 m (16 @, @ 000 yd) at maximum elevation . Their rate of fire was about 4 rounds per minute .

Defense against torpedo boats was provided by a variety of light @-@ caliber weapons . Sources disagree on the number and types , possibly indicating changes over the ship 's lifetime . All sources agree on four 50 @-@ calibre 65 @-@ millimetre (2 @. @ 6 in) (9 @-@ pounder) guns . These fired a 4 @. @ 1 @-@ kilogram (9 @. @ 0 lb) shell at a muzzle velocity of 715 metres per second (2 @, @ 350 ft / s) . Gibbons and Gardiner agree on twelve , later eighteen , although d 'Ausson lists fourteen , 47 mm (1 @. @ 9 in) 40 @-@ calibre Canon de 47 mm Modèle 1885 Hotchkiss guns that were mounted in the fighting tops and on the superstructure . They fired a 1 @. @ 49 @-@ kilogram (3 @. @ 3 lb) projectile at 610 metres per second (2 @, @ 000 ft / s) to a maximum range of 4 @, @ 000 metres (4 @, @ 400 yd) . Their theoretical maximum rate of fire was fifteen rounds per minute , but only seven rounds per minute sustained . Gibbons and Gardiner agree that eight 37 mm (1 @. @ 5 in) Hotchkiss 5 @-@ barrel revolving guns were mounted on the fore and aft superstructures , although none are listed by d 'Ausson . They fired a shell weighing about 1 @. @ 1 lb (0 @. @ 50 kg) at a muzzle velocity of about 2 @, @ 000 ft / s (610 m / s) at a rate of 30 rounds per minute to a range about 3 @, @ 500 yards (3 @, @ 200 m) .

Six 450 @-@ millimetre (17 @. @ 7 in) torpedo tubes were initially fitted . Two each were above water in the bow and stern and one was on each broadside underwater . The above @-@ water tubes were removed during a refit in 1906 .

== = Armour == =

Jauréguiberry had a total of 3 @, @ 960 tonnes (3 @, @ 897 long tons) of nickel steel armour ; equal to 33 @. @ 5 % of her normal displacement . Her waterline belt ranged from 160 ? 400 mm (6 @. @ 3 ? 15 @. @ 7 in) in thickness . Above it was the upper belt that was 120 ? 170 mm (4 @. @ 7 ? 6 @. @ 7 in) thick ; the thicker portions protecting the above @-@ water torpedo tubes . The 90 @-@ millimetre (3 @. @ 5 in) armoured deck rested on the top of the waterline belt . Her main gun turrets were protected by 280 ? 370 mm (11 ? 15 in) of armour while her secondary turrets had 100 millimetres (3 @. @ 9 in) of armour . Her conning tower walls were 250 mm (9 @. @ 8 in) thick .

== Service ==

Jauréguiberry was ordered on 8 April 1891 and laid down that November at Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée in La Seyne @-@ sur @-@ Mer . She was launched on 27 October 1893 and was complete enough to begin her trials on 30 January 1896 . A tube in one of her boilers burst on 10 June during a 24 @-@ hour engine trial , killing six and wounding three . Two months later she suffered an accident during firing trials of her main armament . She was finally commissioned on 16 February 1897 , although the explosion of a torpedo 's air chamber on 30 March delayed her assignment to the Mediterranean Fleet until 17 May .

On 20 January 1902 the air chamber of another torpedo exploded , killing one sailor and wounding three . In September she transported the Minister of the Navy to Bizerte . Jauréguiberry was transferred to the Northern Squadron in 1904 and arrived at Brest on 25 March . She was lightly damaged when she touched a rock while entering Brest in fog on 18 July and in another incident her steering compartment was flooded when a torpedo air flask burst between her screws during a torpedo @-@ launching exercise on 18 May 1905 . While visiting Portsmouth on 14 August Jauréguiberry ran aground for a short time in the outer harbour . She returned to the Mediterranean Fleet in February 1907 where she was assigned to the Reserve Division , and the following year was reassigned to the Third Division . In 1909 the 3rd and 4th Divisions were reformed into the 2nd

Independent Squadron and transferred to the Atlantic in 1910 . Beginning on 29 September 1910 her boiler tubes were renewed at Cherbourg . In October 1912 the Squadron was reassigned to the Mediterranean Fleet and a year later , in October 1913 , Jauréguiberry was transferred to the Training Division of which she became the flagship in April 1914 .

After the start of World War I Jauréguiberry was assigned to escort troop convoys between North Africa and France . She also escorted a convoy of Indian troops in September 1914 . She was stationed at Bizerte from December 1914 to February 1915 when she sailed to Port Said to become flagship of the Syrian Division . Jauréguiberry departed Port Said on 25 March for the Dardanelles to replace the pre @-@ dreadnoughts Suffren and Bouvet and upon her arrival became the flagship of Admiral Guépratte during the subsequent operations . She provided gunfire support to the troops during the initial landings on 25 April and subsequently until 26 May . She was lightly damaged by Turkish artillery on 30 April and 5 May , but continued to fire her guns as needed .

Jauréguiberry was recalled to Port Said on 19 July and bombarded Turkish @-@ owned Haifa on 13 August . She resumed her role as flagship of the Syrian Division on 19 August . She participated in the occupation of Ile Rouad on 1 September and other missions off the Syrian coast until she was transferred to Ismailia in January 1916 to assist in the defense of the Suez Canal , although she returned to Port Said shortly afterward . Jauréguiberry was refitted at Malta between 25 November and 26 December 1916 , returning to Port Said . She landed some of her guns to help defend the Canal in 1917 and was reduced to reserve in 1918 .

She arrived at Toulon on 6 March 1919 where she was decommissioned and transferred to the Engineer 's Training School on 30 March for use as an accommodation hulk . She was stricken from the Navy List on 20 June 1920 , but remained assigned to the Engineer 's School until 1932 . Jauréguiberry was sold for scrapping on 23 June 1934 for the price of 1 @, @ 147 @, @ 000 F.