

Vittorio Veneto

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Beginning with a pictorial essay on battleship construction in the 1930s and 1940s, this new book looks at the various design facets of the last great capital ships of the world's navies. Kaplan offers us a glimpse into those massive American and German navy yards and construction facilities that were put to use during this time, acquainting us with the arenas in which these final examples of battleship technology were laid down, built up, launched, fitted out, commissioned and taken out to sea. The book roots itself in a period of monumental change within the history of contemporary warfare. With the baton being passed from the battleship community to that of the aircraft carrier, the iconic battleship was gradually superseded by a new and even more threatening weapons system. It was destined to be consigned to the history books, whilst newer, slicker and

more efficient fighting machines took precedence. This publication serves as a tribute to a lost legend of naval warfare. There is a look at some of modern history's most significant battleships, relaying their thrilling stories, defining characteristics and eventual fates. Ships featured include Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Warspite, Tirpitz and Yamato. The book is completed with 'Fast and Last', a visit on board the four final examples of battleship technology and design, the last serving battleships USS Iowa, USS New Jersey, USS Wisconsin, and USS Missouri. Their Second World War careers are recounted, as are the qualities that made them special.

Mussolini's War

GELA BLUE: With Partisans in Vittorio Veneto

Sea Warfare 1939-1945

An Encyclopedia

Il Carroccio (The Italian Review).

Bloodlines and Blood Feuds in Venice and its Empire

A remarkable new history evoking the centrality of Italy to World War II, outlining

the brief rise and triumph of the Fascists, followed by the disastrous fall of the Italian military campaign. While staying closely aligned with Hitler, Mussolini remained carefully neutral until the summer of 1940. At that moment, with the wholly unexpected and sudden collapse of the French and British armies, Mussolini declared war on the Allies in the hope of making territorial gains in southern France and Africa. This decision proved a horrifying miscalculation, dooming Italy to its own prolonged and unwinnable war, immense casualties, and an Allied invasion in 1943 that ushered in a terrible new era for the country. John Gooch's new history is the definitive account of Italy's war experience. Beginning with the invasion of Abyssinia and ending with Mussolini's arrest, Gooch brilliantly portrays the nightmare of a country with too small an industrial sector, too incompetent a leadership and too many fronts on which to fight.

Everywhere—whether in the USSR, the Western Desert, or the Balkans—Italian troops found themselves against either better-equipped or more motivated enemies. The result was a war entirely at odds with the dreams of pre-war Italian planners—a series of desperate improvisations against an allied force who could draw on global resources, and against whom Italy proved helpless.

A true story of vendetta and intrigue, triumph and tragedy, exile and repatriation, this book recounts the interwoven microhistories of Count Girolamo Della Torre, a

feudal lord with a castle and other properties in the Friuli, and Giulia Bembo, grand-niece of Cardinal Pietro Bembo and daughter of Gian Matteo Bembo, a powerful Venetian senator with a distinguished career in service to the Venetian Republic. Their marriage in the mid-sixteenth century might be regarded as emblematic of the Venetian experience, with the metropole at the center of a fragmented empire: a Terraferma nobleman and the daughter of a Venetian senator, who raised their family in far off Crete in the stato da mar, in Venice itself, and in the Friuli and the Veneto in the stato da terra. The fortunes and misfortunes of the nine surviving Della Torre children and their descendants, tracked through the end of the Republic in 1797, are likewise emblematic of a change in feudal culture from clan solidarity to individualism and intrafamily strife, and ultimately, redemption. Despite the efforts by both the Della Torre and the Bembo families to preserve the patrimony through a succession of male heirs, the last survivor in the paternal bloodline of each was a daughter. This epic tale highlights the role of women in creating family networks and opens a precious window into a contentious period in which Venetian republican values clash with the deeply rooted feudal traditions of honor and blood feuds of the mainland.

*Fiftieth anniversary of Vittorio Veneto, Sunday afternoon, November 3, 1968 ...
Old Canteen, 120 Atwells Avenue, Providence, R.I.*

Report ... on the Battle of Vittorio Veneto, 24th October-4th November 1918. [With Three Maps.]

Oise-Aisne

Proceedings of the 7th International Congress of Myriapodology
Italy's Last and Largest Battleships

This book is a complete guide to the Regia Marina, the navy with which Italy fought the Second World War. Starting with the historical background, it describes how the navy developed, how it was organised, the facilities that supported it, and the operations it conducted both before and after the armistice in 1943. It also details all its ships, with full technical particulars, plans and photos. Furthermore, there are chapters on special topics like camouflage; uniforms, decorations and insignia; and a 'who's who' of important naval personalities; and the reference value of the book is enhanced by a comprehensive bibliography and guide to sources. The illustration is a noteworthy feature of the book as the author's collection of naval photographs is one of the best in Italy. He is also a fine draughtsman, and his ship plans and colour illustrations are both detailed and accurate, adding a particular appeal for modelmakers. Of all the main combatant navies of this era, the Italian is probably the most poorly represented in English publications, so this comprehensive handbook will be especially welcomed by the naval history community.

Covering everything from Venice's iconic Grand Canal to enchanting Verona, and the impressive peaks of the Dolomites to pretty Lake Garda, this travel guide is packed with itinerary suggestions, restaurant recommendations, and handpicked hotels. Filled with beautiful illustrations, useful maps, and colorful images, this guide will help you find your way effortlessly around Venice and the Veneto. DK Eyewitness Travel Guide: Venice & The Veneto is the perfect companion for an exploration of this idyllic part of Italy. With hundreds of full-color photographs, hand-drawn illustrations, and custom maps that illuminate every page, DK Eyewitness Travel Guide: Venice & The Veneto truly shows you this city as no one else can.

European War pamphlets

New Guide to Rome and Its Environs ...

Mussolini's Navy

Report on the Battle of Vittorio Veneto

The Venetian Bride

British Battleship vs Italian Battleship

Italy's navy, the Regia Marina was the fourth-largest naval force in the world at the outbreak of World War II, and yet is often overlooked and largely discounted as ineffective. In general the fleet was made up of obsolete vessels, lacked radar functionality, and had a reputation for indiscipline and poorly trained crews. The complex and bureaucratic

command system imposed on the fleet further hampered its effectiveness. In this book, Mark Stille details why the Italian battleships were able to maintain a solid reputation, examining their impressive designs and the courage and determination of the fleet at Calabria, Sirte, Cape Spartiveto and Cape Matapan, all illustrated with stunning photographs from the Italian Navy's own archives.

The goal of this publication is to present comprehensively both the hull construction, propulsion, and weaponry as well as the course of action and fate during the Second World War of Italian warships of the Vittorio Veneto type. However, since the decisions about their construction were made due to the sometimes complicated political and military situations in the inter-war period, the genesis and gateway leading to the construction and equipment of the Italian warships is also included. These ships were the most modern and in many ways even the best representatives of their class on the day of the outbreak of the Second World War. Although the Italian war fleet could not pride itself on successes during the fighting in 1940-1943, nonetheless the history of World War II in the region of the Mediterranean sea is undoubtedly worth knowing.

24th Oct.-4th Nov. 1918

Austrian Commentaries Upon the Battle of Vittorio Veneto as Related by

the Supreme Command of the Royal Italian Army

The Great Sea War: The Story Of Naval Action In World War II

Report by the Comando supremo on the battle of Vittorio Veneto

Order of the Knights of Vittorio Veneto

Battleships: WWII Evolution of the Big Guns

This is an important reassessment of British and Italian grand strategies during the First World War. Stefano Marcuzzi sheds new light on a hitherto overlooked but central aspect of Britain and Italy's war experiences: the uneasy and only partial overlap between Britain's strategy for imperial defence and Italy's ambition for imperial expansion. Taking Anglo-Italian bilateral relations as a special lens through which to understand the workings of the Entente in World War I, he reveals how the ups-and-downs of that relationship influenced and shaped Allied grand strategy. Marcuzzi considers three main issues – war aims, war strategy and peace-making – and examines how, under the pressure of divergent interests and wartime events, the Anglo-Italian 'traditional friendship' turned increasingly into competition by the end of the war, casting a shadow on Anglo-Italian relations both at the Peace Conference and in the interwar period.

From 1941, Italy had been developing a top-secret project to install guided rocket weapons aboard aircraft carriers. Campini Caproni's revolutionary guided rocket weapon, the DAAC, which would later become Hitler's Henschel HS-117 Schmetterling (Butterfly), was the selected projectile. Classified intelligence on the V-1 flying bomb and other aircraft projects were acquired and then discarded when Ansaldo's naval architect, Lino Campagnoli (1911

1975), issued plans for the Impero battleship to be transformed into a modern fleet carrier. Previously unpublished documentation reveals how the last of the four state-of-the-art Littorio-class battleships, which was in advanced completion (hull components and engines installed), was destined for conversion into a modern aircraft carrier. This is an exhaustive historical review of the Impero and Regia Marina's (Royal Navy) developments as well as the dramatic story of the lack of co-operation and strategic insight with Regia Aeronautica before and during the war (1922-1943). Also, a final evaluation of the revolutionary Pugliese anti-torpedo system, based on unpublished German and Russian documentation, is assessed.

Britain and Italy in the Era of the First World War

Ypres-Lijs : Vittorio-Veneto

The Littorio Class

Aircraft Carrier Impero

Italian Battleships of World War II

Fascist Italy from Triumph to Collapse: 1935-1943

Battleship Vittorio Veneto was one of three Italian Littorio class battleships operating in the Second World War. She was one of the most modern and powerful battleships of her times. She was designed by General Umberto Pugliese and engineer Francesco Mazzullo., and she was the first battleship to exceed the limit of 35,000 tons of displacement imposed in the Washington Naval Treaty. The keel of the Vittorio Veneto battleship was laid down

by the Italian shipbuilder Cantieri Riuniti dell'Adriatico in Trieste on 28th October 1934. She was launched in July 1937 and began her service in the Italian Fleet (Regia Marina) by August 1940. She was named in honor of the Italian victory at Vittorio Veneto in the First World War and she had three sister ships: Littorio, Roma, and Impero (the last one was never completed). She was armed with a main battery of nine 38- millimeter guns and three triple turrets. She was able to reach a speed of 30 knots (56 Km/h).

After the Italian defeat at Caporetto, a British Expeditionary Force under General Plumer was despatched from France. This account describes the campaign which ended after the victory at Vittorio Veneto over the Austrians. '

The Forgotten Front

Designer Bargains in Italy. 1200 Made in Italy. Factory Outlets

The British Campaign in Italy 1917-18

DK Eyewitness Travel Guide Venice and the Veneto

Defending and Forging Empires

The European Powers in the First World War

The Battle of Vittorio Veneto Austrian Commentaries Upon the Battle of Vittorio

Veneto as Related by the Supreme Command of the Royal Italian Army Order of the Knights of Vittorio Veneto

During World War II's battle for control of the Mediterranean, both the British and Italian navies planned to bring their battle fleets into play. At the centre of both of these fleets was a core of battleships which both sides expected to play a decisive role in the conflict. On 9 July 1940, the two navies met in the central Mediterranean, as two Italian battleships faced off against three of their British counterparts. Christened the Battle of Calabria, the action allowed the ships to play to their strengths, engaging in a long-range gunnery duel, the very thing they had been designed for. Though both sides shot well, the only hit was scored by Warspite on the Italian battleship Giulio Cesare. The Italians were forced to withdraw, and the action ended up being indecisive, but it was the largest fleet action fought in the Mediterranean during the war. As well as this battle, there were other occasions during the war when both British and Italian battleships were present and influential, but during which they never engaged each other directly – the Battle of Spartivento on 27 November 1940, and the Battle of Cape Matapan on 28–29 March 1941. Packed with full-colour artwork, carefully selected archive photographs and expert analysis, this title explores in detail the role played by British and Italian battleships in these encounters, and their

influence in the Mediterranean theatre of World War II.

The Mediterranean 1940–41

Luglio-settembre 1921)

A Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, Literature & General Information

The Graphic

A Reference Guide to the Regia Marina, 1930–1945

The British Army in Italy 1917-1918

A brilliant, concise and, perhaps, best single volume history of the Second World War at Sea. Written by veteran historian E. B. Potter during his time as resident historian at the United States Naval Academy this history is filled with action and analysis. As the conflict raged from the Pacific to the North Sea the author takes the action in each theater for the purposes of clarity but masterfully links the actions and events together to preserve the historical integrity of the work. A classic of Naval History.

With *The Forgotten Front*, George H. Cassar intends to demonstrate Italy's vital contribution to the Allied effort in the First World War. His account of the war in Italy covers the strategic considerations as well as the actual fighting.

The Encyclopædia Britannica

Vittorio Veneto. [With Maps.].

Fra Gli Italiani Degli Stati Uniti D'America

The Campaign of Vittorio Veneto, October 24-November 4, 1918

An Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

Rare Photographs from Wartime Archives

The Rough Guide to Italy is the ultimate travel guide to one of Europe's most appealing countries. From the top draws of Rome and Florence to the hidden corners of Friuli and Liguria, this guide will help you make the most of your trip to Italy. You will find all the detailed information you need, from vaporetto routes in Venice to hole-in-the-wall pizza joints in Naples to the best spot to watch the sunset on the Amalfi Coast. Be inspired to go diving in Sardinia, climbing on Mount Etna, windsurfing on Lake Garda, trekking in the Alps, beach-hopping in Puglia, wine tasting in Piemonte, or exploring in Sicily. Clear detailed listings will lead you to great accommodations, from boutique hotels and quirky bed and breakfasts to idyllic agriturismos and slick city apartments. You'll also discover the best atmospheric osterie, gourmet restaurants, and melt-in-your-

mouth gelato. Readable accounts of Italy's history, art, and groundbreaking film industry will help you learn even more about this beautiful country. With full color throughout and crystal clear maps, The Rough Guide to Italy is your essential travel companion.

This publication contains the names of the Knights of Vittorio Veneto of Queensland. It is an extract from a book listing the names of all the Knights of Vittorio Veneto who migrated to Australia.

Italian Vittorio Veneto-Class Battleships

The Battleship Vittorio Veneto

The Battle of Vittorio Veneto

The War at Sea, 1939–1945: The defensive

Library of Congress Subject Headings

The Rough Guide to Italy

For its final battleship design Italy ignored all treaty restrictions on tonnage, and produced one of Europe's largest and most powerful capital ships, comparable with Germany's Bismarck class, similarly built in defiance of international agreements. The three ships of the Littorio class were typical of Italian design, being fast and elegant, but also boasting a

revolutionary protective scheme which was tested to the limits, as all three were to be heavily damaged in the hard-fought naval war in the Mediterranean; Roma had the unfortunate distinction of being the first capital ship sunk by guided missile. These important ships have never been covered in depth in English-language publications, but the need is now satisfied in this comprehensive and convincing study by two of Italy's leading naval historians. The book combines a detailed analysis of the design with an operational history, evaluating how the ships stood up to combat. It is illustrated with an amazing collection of photographs, many fine-line plans, and coloured artwork of camouflage schemes, adding up to as complete a monograph on a single class ever published. Among warship enthusiasts battleships enjoy a unique status. As the great success of Seaforth's recent book on French battleships proves, that interest transcends national boundaries, and this superbly executed study is certain to become another classic in the field.
(24th October - 4th November 1918).