

Hms M 33

The submarine was 195 feet 6 inches (59.6 m) long and 15 feet 9 inches (4.80 m) abeam. Unrivalled had a single hull with internal ballast tanks and had a draft of 15 feet 19 inches (5.05 m) when surfaced. She displaced 735 long tons (747 t) while submerged, but only 648 long tons (658 t) on the surface. The submarine was equipped with two diesel engines and twin General Electric electric motors—for surfaced and submerged running, respectively. They... a8b6ca5847 == Design and description == a8b6ca5847 As one of the first ten German Type VII submarines later designated as Type VIIA submarines, U-33 had a displacement of 626 tonnes (616 long tons) when at the surface and 745 tonnes (733 long tons) while submerged. She had a total length of 64.51 m (211 ft 8 in), a pressure hull length of 45.50 m (149 ft 3 in), a beam of 5.85 m (19 ft 2 in), a height of 9.50 m (31 ft 2 in), and a draught of 4.37 m (14 ft 4 in). The submarine was powered by two MAN M 6 V 40/46 four-stroke, six-cylinder diesel engines producing a total of 2,100 to 2,310 metric horsepower (1,540 to 1,700 kW; 2,070 to 2... a8b6ca5847 M33 was built as part of the rapid ship construction campaign following the outbreak of the First World War by Harland & Wolff, Belfast. The design of the M29-class monitors were provided by Assistant Constructor Charles Lillicrap for a simple plan for five monitors to carry two guns, as a modified design from the... a8b6ca5847

HMS Denbigh Castle Her wreck was declared a total loss. Denbigh Castle was torpedoed in early 1945 by the German submarine U-992, with the loss of 11 men, near the Soviet coast. The ship was completed at the end of 1944 HMS Denbigh Castle (K696) was one of 44 Castle-class corvettes built for the Royal Navy during World War II. HMS Denbigh Castle (K696) was one of 44 Castle-class corvettes built for the Royal Navy during World War II. The ship was beached in an effort to save her, but she was pulled off by the ebbing tide and capsized. The ship was completed at the end of 1944 and was assigned to the 7th Escort Group at the beginning of 1945. While escorting her first and only Arctic convoy to Russia, she claimed to have shot down a German torpedo bomber a8b6ca5847

The Castle-class corvette was a stretched version of the preceding Flower class, enlarged to improve seakeeping and to accommodate modern weapons. The ships displaced 1,010 long tons (1,030 t) at standard load and 1,510 long tons (1,530 t) at deep load. They had an overall length of 252 feet (76.8 m), a beam of 36 feet 9 inches (11.2 m) and a deep draught of 14 feet (4.3 m). They were powered by a pair of triple-expansion steam engines, each driving one propeller shaft using steam provided by two Admiralty three-drum boilers. The engines developed a total of 2,880 indicated... a8b6ca5847 Armament consisted of a single Bofors 40 mm anti-aircraft gun forward and two Oerlikon 20 mm cannon... a8b6ca5847 The ships had two vertical triple-expansion steam engines, each driving one shaft, using steam provided by two Yarrow boilers. The engines produced a total of 2,200 indicated horsepower (1,600 kW) and gave a maximum speed of 16 knots (30 km/h; 18 mph). They carried a maximum of 185 long tons (188 t) of coal which gave them a range of 1,500 nautical miles (2,800 km; 1,700 mi) at 15 knots (28 km/h; 17 mph). a8b6ca5847 Glorious was paid off after the war, but was rebuilt as an aircraft carrier during the late 1920s. She could carry 30 per cent more aircraft than her half-sister Furious which had a similar tonnage. After re-commissioning in 1930, she spent most of her career operating in the Mediterranean Sea. After the start of the Second World War in 1939, Glorious spent the rest of the year hunting for the commerce-raiding German cruiser Admiral Graf Spee in the Indian Ocean before returning to the Mediterranean. She was recalled home in April 1940 to support operations in Norway. While evacuating British aircraft from Norway in June, the ship was sunk by the German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau in the North...

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HMS Hodgeston HMS Hodgeston was a Ton-class minesweeper which saw service with the Royal Navy during the Cold War. Built by Fleetlands Shipyard, she was launched on HMS Hodgeston was a Ton-class minesweeper which saw service with the Royal Navy during the Cold War. Built by Fleetlands Shipyard, she was launched on 6 April 1954 and broken up in 1988 a8b6ca5847

Cleopatra went out to Gibraltar early in 1942, and on 9 February she sailed for Malta, where she was immediately damaged by a bomb. After repair, she was transferred to Alexandria in early March for the 15th Cruiser Squadron. She was Admiral Philip Vian's flagship during the Second Battle of Sirte, when his group of four light cruisers and 17 destroyers held off an Italian force which included the battleship Littorio, two heavy cruisers, a light cruiser and 10 destroyers, which had all been sent to intercept their convoy to Malta. During the engagement, Cleopatra's radar and wireless stations were wrecked by a 6" round fired by the Italian light cruiser Giovanni delle Bande Nere. Other reports state that Cleopatra's after turrets were also damaged. In June 1942, she covered Operation Harpoon and Vigorous, and in August bombarded Rhodes as a diversion for the Operation Pedestal convoy. a8b6ca5847

HMS Cleopatra (33) hmscleopatra. WWII cruisers HMS Cleopatra at Uboat. Wikimedia Commons has media related to HMS Cleopatra (33). ISBN 1-86019-874-0. uk HMS Cleopatra was a Dido-class cruiser of the Royal Navy. net www. She was built by R. and W. co. She was launched on 27 March 1940, and commissioned on 5 December 1941. Cassell. Hawthorn, Leslie and Company, Limited (Hebburn-on-Tyne, UK), with the keel being laid down on 5 January 1939 a8b6ca5847

HMS Unrivalled The boat has been the only ship of the Royal Navy to ever bear HMS Unrivalled (P45) was a U-class submarine built for the Royal Navy during World War II. HMS Unrivalled (P45) was a U-class submarine built for the Royal Navy during World War II. The boat has been the only ship of the Royal Navy to ever bear the name Unrivalled. Too small and slow for the post-war environment, Unrivalled was scrapped in 1946. Completed in 1942, the boat spent most of the war in the Mediterranean. She sank a number of small merchant ships and naval auxiliaries, but major success eluded her during the war a8b6ca5847

HMS M2 (1918) She was wrecked in Lyme Bay, Dorset HMS M2 was a Royal Navy submarine monitor completed in 1919, converted in 1927 into a submarine aircraft carrier. She was wrecked in Lyme Bay, Dorset, Britain, on 26 January 1932. She was one of three M-class boats completed. HMS M2 was a Royal Navy submarine monitor completed in 1919, converted in 1927 into a submarine aircraft carrier a8b6ca5847

The Aberdare sub-class was armed with a quick-firing (QF) four-inch (102 mm) gun forward of the bridge and a QF twelve-pounder (76.2 mm) anti-aircraft gun aft... a8b6ca5847 == Construction and design == a8b6ca5847 Four M-class submarines replaced the order for the last four K-class submarines, K17-K21. Although they were similar in size, the M class was an entirely different design from the K class, although it is possible that some material ordered for the K-boats went into them. In any event, the end of the First World War meant that only three were completed. a8b6ca5847 == Second World War service == a8b6ca5847 == Construction == a8b6ca5847 HMS Unrivalled was one of the second group of U-class submarines ordered on 23 August 1940. These submarines differed from their predecessors in that they were lengthened by 5 feet (1.5 m) "to give a more streamlined shape aft and to improve the flow of water over the propellers." a8b6ca5847 Rotors from Kriegsmarine's Enigma machine were captured from the survivors, the wiring of which was unknown at that time to British codebreakers at Bletchley Park. a8b6ca5847 == History == a8b6ca5847 == Design == a8b6ca5847

HMS Glorious HMS Glorious was the second of the three Courageous-class battlecruisers built for the Royal Navy during the First World War. Glorious was completed in late 1916 and spent the war patrolling the North Sea. Designed to support the Baltic Project championed by the First Sea Lord, Lord Fisher, they were relatively lightly armed and armoured. She participated in the Second Battle of Heligoland Bight in November 1917 and was present when the German High Seas Fleet surrendered a year later

== Design and career == She was 152 feet (46.33 m) long overall and 140 feet (42.67 m) between perpendiculars, with a beam of 28 feet 9 inches (8.76 m) and a draught of 8 feet 3 inches (2.51 m). Displacement was 360 long tons (370 t) normal and 425 long tons (432 t) deep load. Hodgeston was initially powered by a pair of 12-cylinder Mirrlees diesel engines, driving two shafts and giving a total of 2,500 shaft horsepower (1,900 kW), giving the ship a speed of 15 knots (17 mph; 28 km/h), but these were later replaced by two Napier Deltic engines, giving a total of 3,000 shaft horsepower (2,200 kW). 45 tons of fuel were carried, giving a range of 3,000 nautical miles (3,500 mi; 5,600 km) at 8 knots (9.2 mph; 15 km/h). The Aberdare sub-class were enlarged versions of the original Hunt-class ships with a more powerful armament. The ships displaced 800 long tons (810 t) at normal load. They measured 231 feet (70.4 m) long overall with a beam of 26 feet 6 inches (8.1 m). They had a draught of 7 feet 6 inches (2.3 m). The ships' complement consisted of 74 officers and ratings. German submarine U-33 (1936) However, the minesweeper HMS Gleaner German submarine U-33 was a Type VIIA U-boat of Nazi Germany's Kriegsmarine during World War II. U-33, then captained by Hans-Wilhelm von Dresky, had been ordered to lay mines in the Firth of Clyde, in Scotland

HMS Atheling She was a US built ship provided under lend lease and returned HMS Atheling (D51) was a Royal Navy Ruler-class escort carrier of the Second World War. HMS Atheling (D51) was a Royal Navy Ruler-class escort carrier of the Second World War. She was a US built ship provided under lend lease and returned to the US at the end of hostilities

== Design and description ==

HMS Alresford HMS Alresford was a Hunt-class minesweeper of the Aberdare sub-class built for the Royal Navy during World War I. She was not finished in time to participate HMS Alresford was a Hunt-class minesweeper of the Aberdare sub-class built for the Royal Navy during World War I. She was not finished in time to participate in the First World War and survived the Second World War to be sold for scrap in 1947

Her keel was laid down on 1 September 1935 at the Germaniawerft in Kiel. She was launched on 11 June 1936 and commissioned on 25 July with Ottoheinrich Junker in command. He was relieved by Kurt Freiwald on 22 November. Kapitänleutnant (Kptlt.) Hans-Wilhelm von Dresky took over on 29 October 1938 and commanded the boat until her loss. Hodgeston was ordered on 14 February 1952, was laid down at Fleetland Shipyard's Gosport yard on 22 September 1952, was launched on 6 April 1954 and commissioned on 17 December 1954. == Design and description == M2 was laid down at Vickers shipyard at Barrow in Furness in 1916, and launched in 1918. Like the other members of her class, she was armed with a single fixed 12-inch (305mm) gun as well as torpedo tubes. The Mark IX gun was taken from spares held for the Formidable-class battleships.

HMS M33 She was used subsequently as a mine-laying training ship, fuelling hulk, boom defence workshop and floating office, being renamed HMS Minerva and Hulk C23 during her long life. She is one of only three surviving Royal Navy warships of the First

World War and the only surviving Allied ship that took part in the Gallipoli Campaign. Built in 1915, she saw active service in the Mediterranean during the First World War and in Russia during the Allied Intervention in 1919. She passed to Hampshire County Council in the 1980s and was then handed over to the National Museum of the Royal Navy in 2014. Sheldon, Matthew (2015). Stroud, Gloucestershire: The History HMS M33 is an M29-class monitor of the Royal Navy. XXXVII (2): 170–176. "The Restoration of HMS M-33". A programme of conservation was undertaken to enable her to be opened to the public. Warship International. HMS M33 is located within Portsmouth Historic Dockyard and opened to visitors on 7 August 2015 following a service of dedication. William (2000). 33. HMS M a8b6ca5847

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