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Antwoordt van de Staten Generael der Vereenighde Nederlanden. Op de propositie gedaen door den heere de la Thuillerye, ambassadeur van Vranckrijk Ecnomus Naval Campaign And Battle, 256 Bc

Atlas of the Civil War, Month by Month

Operational Art and the Campaigns for Mobile, 1864-65

Naval Operations: The Dardanelles campaign

The Campaign of Trafalgar — 1805.

Notes and Comments on the Dardanelles Campaign

Opposing the Slavers

Early Struggles for Vicksburg

United States Naval History, Naval Biography, Naval Strategy and Tactics

Operations of the British Navy and Transport Service During the Egyptian Campaign, 1882

Naval Operations of the Campaign in Norway, April-June 1940

A Naval History of World War II

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Edited by French Ensor Chadwick,

Naval Air War: The Rolling Thunder Campaign

Holding the Line

Battle in the Baltic

Imperial Japanese Navy Campaign Planning And Design Of The Aleutian-Midway Campaign

Operational Warfare at Sea

The Graves Papers and Other Documents Relating to the Naval Operations of the Yorktown Campaign, July to October, 1781

Guadalcanal

"The Union inland navy that became the Mississippi Squadron is one of the least studies aspects of the Civil War. Without it, however, the war in the West may not have been won, and the war in the East might have lasted much longer and perhaps ended differently Specialized craft operated in the narrow confines of the western rivers in places that could not otherwise receive fire support. They protected army forces and convoyed much-needed supplies They patrolled thousands of miles of rivers and fought battles that were every bit as harrowing as land engagements yet inside iron monsters that created stifling heat with little ventilation. This book is about the intrepid men who fought under these conditions and the highly improvised boats in which they fought. The tactics their commanders developed were the basis for many later naval operations. Of equal importance were lessons learned about what not to do. The flag officers and admirals of the Mississippi Squadron wrote the rules for modern riverine warfare" --Preface.

Mobile Bay and the Mobile Campaign

Naval and air power were crucial to the United Nations' success in the Korean War, as it sought to negate the overwhelming Chinese advantage in manpower. In what became known as the 'long hard slog', naval aviators sought to slow and cut off communist forces and support troops on the ground. USS Leyte (CV-32) operated off Korea in the Sea of Japan for a record 93 continuous days to support the Marines in their epic retreat out of North Korea, and was crucial in the battles of the spring and summer of 1951 in which the UN forces again battled to the 38th Parallel. All of this was accomplished with a force that
was in the midst of change, as jet aircraft altered the entire nature of naval aviation. This paperback edition of Holding the Line chronicles the carrier war in Korea from the first day of the war to the last, focusing on front-line combat, while also describing the technical development of aircraft and shipboard operations, and how these all affected the broader strategic situation on the Korean Peninsula.

The United States Navy in "Desert Shield"/"Desert Storm".

Joint Operations And The Vicksburg Campaign

The British National Bibliography

Breaking the Bismarck's Barrier, 22 July 1942-1 May 1944

First Offensive


The Graves Papers and Other Documents Relating to the Naval Operations of the Yorktown Campaign, July to October, 1781

Volume 6: Breaking the Bismarcks Barrier, 22 July 1942-1 May 1944 tracks the Allies' entrance into the offensive phase of the Pacific war. Having gained crucial victories at Midway and Guadalcanal, Allied forces committed substantially increased resources to breaking the Bismarcks barrier, a formidable net of Japanese air and naval bases stretching from the central Solomons to New Guinea, controlling all shipping between the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

The Vicksburg Campaign

The Graves Papers and Other Documents

This is the official Naval Staff history of the Norway campaign, originally published internally in 1951. It covers the period from early April 1940 to the completion of operations in June. The operation involved most of the Royal Navy's ships in the Home theatre at the time.

Gallipoli Revisited : an Operational Assessment of the 1915 Dardanelles Campaign
In the capture of the southern Marianas, including the recapture of Guam, during the summer of 1944, Army ground and air forces played an important, though subordinate, role to that of the Navy and its Marine Corps. Marine personnel constituted the bulk of the combat troops employed. The objective of this campaign was to secure control of sea communications through the Central Pacific by isolating and neutralizing the Carolines and by the establishment of sea and air bases for operations against Japanese sea routes and long-range air attacks against the Japanese home land. Its success would provide steppingstones from which the Americans could threaten further attack westward toward the Philippines, Formosa, and Japan itself, and would gain bases from which the Army Air Forces' very long range bombers, the B-29's, could strike at Japan's heartland. Recognizing and accepting the challenge, the Japanese Navy suffered heavy and irreplaceable losses in the accompanying Battle of the Philippine Sea; and the islands after capture became the base for all the massive air attacks on Japan, beginning in November 1944. In the operations described in the present volume, landings against strong opposition demonstrated the soundness of the amphibious doctrine and techniques evolved out of hard experience in preceding Pacific operations. Bitter inland fighting followed the landings, with Army and Marine Corps divisions engaged side by side. The author's account and corresponding Marine Corps histories of these operations provide ample opportunity to study the differences in the fighting techniques of the two services. Dr. Crowl also deals frankly with one of the best-known controversies of World War II, that of Smith versus Smith, but concludes that it was the exception to generally excellent interservice cooperation. With team effort among the military services the order of the day, this record of the Army's experience in working with the Navy and the Marine Corps should be particularly valuable both now and in the future.

The Last Siege

An in-depth history of the Confederate Army’s last stand in Mobile, Alabama, a month after Gen. Lee’s surrender at Appomattox Court House. It has long been acknowledged that Gen. Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox ended the civil war in Virginia in April of 1865. However, the last siege of the war was the Mobile campaign, an often-overlooked battle that was nevertheless crucial to securing a complete victory. Indeed, the final surrender of Confederate forces happened in Alabama. The Last Siege explores the events surrounding the Union Army's capture of Mobile and offers a new perspective on its strategic importance, including access to vital rail lines and two major river systems. Included here are the most detailed accounts ever written on Union and Confederate camp life in the weeks prior to the invasion, cavalry operations of both sides during the expedition, the Federal feint movement at Cedar Point, the crippling effect of torpedoes on US naval operations in Mobile Bay, the treadway escape from Spanish Fort, and the evacuation of Mobile. Evidence is presented that contradicts the popular notion that Mobile welcomed the Federals as a pro-Union town. Using primary sources, this book highlights the actions of Confederate soldiers who fought to the last with sophisticated military tactics in the Confederacy’s last campaign, which led to the final surrender at Citronelle, Alabama, in May.

Mr. Lincoln's Brown Water Navy

A detailed collection of fifty full-color maps, each one representing a single month of the Civil War, chronicles the war’s progression on all fronts, including battles, sieges, infantry campaigns, naval operations, cavalry raids, and shifts of national frontiers, accompanied by others documenting the political state of the union on the eve of war and the western campaigns.

Anatomy of a Campaign
Description
In the early summer of 1942, intelligence reports of the construction of a Japanese airfield near Lunga Point on Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands triggered a demand for offensive action in the South Pacific. The leading offensive advocate in Washington was Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations (CNO). ..

Remarks on the Naval Operations in the Black Sea, and the Siege of Sevastopol

In 1915, the Allies conducted a series of operations 'known as the Gallipoli Campaign' against the Turks in an attempt to force the Dardanelles Straits and threaten Constantinople. The campaign began with high hopes -- the potential rewards were inviting and the risks appeared to be minimal. Turkey was the weakest member of the Central Powers. Against her, the allies would direct an impressive array of naval and amphibious power. First, overwhelming naval power alone was applied. The Turks, however, were not overwhelmed. Then ground operations, supported by the navy, were employed. At Gallipoli the allies conducted the first major joint and combined amphibious operations of modern warfare. These efforts also failed. Following the failure, a debate arose regarding the campaign, which became one of the most studied military operations in history. But Gallipoli provides much more than an historical account of failure in battle. Gallipoli is a fascinating story of an attempt by the world's premier naval power in 1915, Great Britain, to use that power to influence world events.--Abstract.

Naval Operations

In May 1942, the Japanese found themselves in a favorable military situation. Previous successes had convinced Japanese naval planners that it was now possible to produce a strategic victory that could end the war through a negotiated peace. Employing the largest combined fleet of the war, the Aleutian-Midway campaign intended to satisfy that purpose. Merging the traditional battle fleet with battle proven aircraft carriers, the plan incorporated almost every major combat vessel in the Japanese Navy. Commitment of such a large force was intended to produce a high certainty for the successful accomplishment of three objectives: occupation of Midway Atoll, neutralization of the American threat from the Aleutians, and destruction of the American carrier task force. Thus, by securing the last remaining gaps in the Japanese defensive perimeter and destroying the only remaining surface threat to the Japanese homeland, the Japanese would, thereby, ensure a militarily favorable operating posture. Japanese victory in this operation conceivably would eliminate the American capability or desire to continue operations against Japan. With overwhelming combat power committed to this operation, success seemed certain. Since victory did not result from this operation, relative combat power was not the deciding factor in the battle.

Graves Papers and Other Documents Relating to the Naval Operations of the Yorktown Campaign, July to October 1781

This is the sixth monograph in the series The U.S. Navy and the Vietnam War. It covers aircraft carrier activity during Operation Rolling Thunder in the war. Operation Rolling Thunder was one of the longest sustained aerial bombing campaigns in history. And it would be a failure. The U.S. Navy proved essential to the conduct of Rolling Thunder. Exploiting the inherent flexibility and mobility of naval forces, the Seventh Fleet operated with impunity for three years off the coast of North Vietnam. The success with which the Navy executed the later Operation Linebacker campaign against North Vietnam in 1972 revealed how much the service had learned from and exploited the Rolling Thunder experience of 1965–1968. The book includes several photographs with backgrounds of key aircraft used as part of Operation Rolliing Thunder during the Vietnam War. Other products relating to the Vietnam War can be found here: https://bookstore.gpo.gov/catalog/us-military-history/battles-wars/vietnam-war Other products relating to U.S. Naval History can be found here:
Access Free Naval Operations Of The Campaign In Norway April June 1940 Naval Staff Histories


Antwoordt van de Staten Generael der Vereenighde Nederlanden. Op de propositie gedaen door den heere de la Thuillerye, ambassadeur van Vranckrijk

Ecnomus Naval Campaign And Battle, 256 Bc

Of the many campaigns in the long history of Britain, naval and otherwise, there have been few more momentous than the campaign in the Mediterranean in 1804-5 culminating in the battle of Trafalgar. They spawned a national hero in the figure of heroic lord Nelson, one-armed and blind in one eye, dying at the moment of his greatest victory over a more numerous enemy. However, the story of the battle, much less the campaign, was more complex than the story of one man, however great. It is this web of sailings, counter-sailings, orders, alliances, courage and genius that Corbett elucidates with his great naval knowledge and lucid text. Sir Julian Corbett wrote this most important of studies, drawing on not only his comprehensive archive material at the Royal Naval college, but also important sources from French and Spanish sources. He was a prolific author and authority on British warfare, and more particularly the naval aspects, as well as a lecturer in history to the Royal Naval College. Author — Sir Julian Stafford Corbett, LLM. (1854-1922) Illustrations – 8 maps and plans.

Atlas of the Civil War, Month by Month

April 1862-July 1863

Operational Art and the Campaigns for Mobile, 1864-65

In Early Struggles for Vicksburg, Tim Smith covers the first phase of the Vicksburg campaign (October 1862-July 1863), involving perhaps the most wide-ranging and complex series of efforts seen in the entire campaign. The operations that took place from late October to the end of December 1862 covered six states, consisted of four intertwined minicampaigns, and saw the involvement of everything from cavalry raids to naval operations in addition to pitched land battles in Ulysses S. Grant's first attempts to reach Vicksburg. This fall-winter campaign that marked the first of the major efforts to reach Vicksburg was the epitome of the by-the-book concepts of military theory of the day. But the first major Union attempts to capture Vicksburg late in 1862 were also disjointed, unorganized, and spread out across a wide spectrum. The Confederates were thus able to parry each threat, although Grant, in his newly assumed position as commander of the Department of the Tennessee, learned from his mistakes and revised his methods in later operations, leading eventually to the fall of Vicksburg. It was war done the way academics would want it done, but Grant figured out quickly that the books did not always have the answers, and he adapted his approach thereafter. Smith comprehensively weaves the Mississippi Central, Chickasaw Bayou, Van Dorn Raid, and Forrest Raid operations into a chronological narrative while illustrating the combination of various branches and services such as army movements, naval operations, and cavalry raids. Early Struggles for Vicksburg is accordingly the first comprehensive academic book ever to examine the Mississippi Central/Chickasaw Bayou campaign and is built upon hundreds of soldier-level sources. Massive in research and scope, this book covers everything from the top politicians and generals down to the individual soldiers, as well as civilians and slaves making their way to freedom, while providing analysis of contemporary military theory to explain why the operations
took the form they did.

Naval Operations : The Dardanelles campaign

The Campaign of Trafalgar — 1805.

This historical study investigates why Union joint operations between army and navy forces on the Mississippi and other western rivers were effective. It examines the development of a joint doctrine at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels of war. Joint riverine warfare on the western rivers was a new experience for the U.S. military. There was no clear delineation between services of specific missions or responsibilities. Joint operations incorporated numerous battlefield operating systems that the leadership had to integrate and synchronize. At the strategic level, Washington attempted to provide adequate vessels and other resources for the war on the rivers. However, the national leadership never did institute an adequate joint command and control structure for the Western Theater. The army operational commanders came to depend on the advice of the naval officers for acquiring vessels and advice on water-borne operations. On the other hand, the naval officers relied on the infrastructure of an established army to facilitate their operations. The personalities of the joint leadership were important factors in the success of joint warfare. Grant, Sherman, and Porter developed a special relationship, which allowed them to overcome tactical disagreements, and maintain a clear focus on the strategic objective of capturing Vicksburg.

Notes and Comments on the Dardanelles Campaign

The British campaign in Norway in 1940 was an ignominious and abject failure. It is perhaps best known as the fiasco which directly led to the fall of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and his replacement by Winston Churchill. But what were the reasons for failure? Why did the decision makers, including Churchill, make such poor decisions and exercise such bad judgement? What other factors played a part? John Kiszely draws on his own experience of working at all levels in the military to assess the campaign as a whole, its context and evolution from strategic failures, intelligence blunders and German air superiority to the performance of the troops and the serious errors of judgement by those responsible for the higher direction of the war. The result helps us to understand not only the outcome of the Norwegian campaign but also why more recent military campaigns have found success so elusive.

Opposing the Slavers

Early Struggles for Vicksburg

United States Naval History, Naval Biography, Naval Strategy and Tactics
Operations of the British Navy and Transport Service During the Egyptian Campaign, 1882

The little-known campaign to save Latvian and Estonian independence: “Anyone interested in naval operations is likely to find some useful food for thought.” —StrategyPage For most participants, the First World War ended on November 11, 1918. But Britain’s Royal Navy found itself, after four years of slaughter and war weariness, fighting a fierce and brutal battle in the Baltic Sea against Bolshevik Russia in an attempt to protect the fragile independence of the newly liberated states of Estonia and Latvia. This book describes the events of those two years when Royal Navy ships and men, under the command of Rear Admiral Walter Cowan, found themselves in a maelstrom of chaos and conflicting loyalties, and facing multiple opponents—the communist forces of the Red Army and Navy, led by Leon Trotsky; the gangs of freebooting German soldiers, the Freikorps, intent on keeping the Baltic states under German domination; and the White Russian forces, bent on retaking Petrograd and rebuilding the Russian Empire. During this hard-fought campaign there were successes on both sides. For example, the Royal Navy captured two destroyers that were given to the Estonians; but the submarine L-55 was sunk by Russian warships, lost with all hands. Seeking revenge in a daring sequence of attacks and using small coastal motor boats, the RN sank the cruiser Oleg and badly damaged two Russian battleships. Today few people are aware of this exhausting campaign and the sacrifices made by Royal Navy sailors, but this book retells their exciting but forgotten stories and, using much firsthand testimony, bring back to life the critical naval operations that prevented the retaking of the new Baltic countries that Churchill saw as an essential shield against the encroachment of the Bolsheviks into Europe—and resulted in an uneasy peace that would prevail until 1939.

Naval Operations of the Campaign in Norway, April-June 1940

A definitive work on the First World War at sea. The book covers many aspects of the naval war, and discusses the conflict from the viewpoints of all the participants rather than just the Anglo-German perspective. It represents a major

A Naval History of World War I

Fleet Tactics and Naval Operations

This new volume provides a comprehensive analysis of both the theory and practice of operational warfare at sea. The book is unique in using diverse sources and examples to present a comprehensive topical description and analysis of the key components of operational warfare at sea today. It opens with a survey of the emergence of operational warfare at sea since the end of the Napoleonic Wars, going on describe and analyze the objectives of naval warfare at the operational level and methods of employment of naval forces for accomplishing these objectives. The book explains the specifics of operational functions in a maritime theatre, discusses the personality traits and professional education required for successful naval operational commanders, and explores naval operational command and control in both peacetime and war, closing with predictions for the future of operational warfare at sea. This book serves as a primer of how to plan, prepare and execute major naval operations and campaigns for naval commanders and their staffs, but will also be of interest to advanced students of naval history, strategic studies and military history in general.

Campaign in the Marianas
The Aleutians Campaign, June 1942-August 1943

The revised edition of this indispensable work still covers battle tactics at sea from the age of fighting sail to the present, with emphasis on trends constants, and variables. Fleet Tactics and Naval Operations continues to emphasize combat data, including how hitting and damage rates and maneuvering have been conducted to achieve an advantage over the centuries. The third edition highlights the current swift advances in unmanned vehicles, artificial intelligence, cyber warfare in peace and war, and other effects of information warfare, and how they are changing the ways battles at sea will be fought and won.

The Graves Papers and Other Documents Relating to the Naval Operations of the Yorktown Campaign, July to October, 1781. Edited by French Ensor Chadwick,

Much is known about Britain's role in the Atlantic slave trade during the eighteenth century but few are aware of the sustained campaign against slaving conducted by the Royal Navy after the passing of the Slave Trade Abolition Act of 1807. Peter Grindal provides the definitive account of this little known yet important part of the British, European and American history. Drawing on original sources to provide a comprehensive and engaging narrative of the naval operations against slavers of all nations - in particular Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands and Brazil, he describes how illegal traders sought to evade treaty obligations, reveals the obduracy of the USA that prolonged the slave trade, and shows how, despite inadequate resources, the Royal navy's sixty-year campaign forced slavers to expend ever greater sums top conduct their business and confront the losses inflicted by capture and condemnation. A work that will transform our understanding of the Royal Navy's campaign against the Atlantic slave trade.

Naval Air War: The Rolling Thunder Campaign

Holding the Line

The author has given great attention to all that had been written about the campaign; he also served in it as a Brigade Major to 1/2nd South Western Yeomanry Brigade. These notes and comments are intended to be a guide for officers studying the campaign, especially staff college students, and to point them to the larger and more important works on the subject. It begins with the entry of Turkey into the war, goes on to describe the naval operations, examines briefly the plan and then takes up the story from the landings and follows it through to the evacuation. A chapter gives full details of all troops engaged and two others provide a record of the campaign in diary form picking out important and notable events. The book concludes with a series of comments designed to help the study of the campaign as described in the preceding chapters.

Battle in the Baltic

Imperial Japanese Navy Campaign Planning And Design Of The Aleutian-Midway Campaign
Operational Warfare at Sea

Dr. Dan Jordan's Staff Ride Handbook for the Mobile Bay campaign covers both the Navy-led action at the mouth of the bay in 1864 as well as the Army-led siege of the city itself in 1865, demonstrating the importance of the interoperability of forces operating in different domains to successfully enable joint forces to create decisive effects. The campaign highlights actions of ground forces in both supporting and supported roles and the importance of cross-domain fires to effect maneuver and achieve victory. The handbook covers ADM David G. Farragut's famous action at the mouth of Mobile Bay and MG Edward Canby's intricate plan of maneuver to place his forces in position to force the evacuation of Mobile, one of the Confederacy's last major ports. This handbook is designed for either a single or multi-day staff ride and is intended for all members of the joint force.

The Graves Papers and Other Documents Relating to the Naval Operations of the Yorktown Campaign, July to October, 1781

In the simulation we will test what it would have been like if a Carthaginian squadron tried to engage - not fix - Roman consular squadrons (the two at the forefront wedge), another squadron delayed the approach of the Roman reinforcement (base of the wedge) while a third Carthaginian squadron attacked to destroy Roman transports. As for technology, the state of the art of war then associated with the available scientific knowledge leads us to simulate what the Ecnomus campaign and naval battle would have been like if the Carthaginian Navy had adopted and developed the use of incendiary artifacts such as ceramic pots with fire, thrown by siege machines like the ballistas. On the other hand, it is certain that the Romans at this stage of the war would not use such devices for fear of associating hooking with fire.