

Schlachtschiff Tirpitz

Das Schlachtschiff BISMARCK der Deutschen Marine gehört ohne Frage neben dem "Royal Mail Steamer" TITANIC zu den bekanntesten Schiffen der maritimen Weltgeschichte. Seine Vita ist allerdings verschleiert von Legenden und Mythen. Nur wenige Autoren unternahmen bislang den Versuch, hinter diesen Vorhang zu schauen und die Geschichte auf die belegbaren Fakten zurückzuführen. Die vorliegende Edition soll genau dieses unterstützen und dem forschenden Interessenten ein unverzichtbares Stück technischer Grundlageninformation an die Hand geben, ohne welche jede ernsthafte Diskussion um die Eigenschaften von BISMARCK/TIRPITZ auf den sprichwortlichen tonernen Füssen stehen bleiben muss. Neben einer kurzen kritischen Einleitung über den Erkenntnisstand der Forschung zum Thema steht daher die ungekürzte Wiedergabe des Originaldokuments, "Bauvorschrift für den Schiffskörper," in unveränderter Aufmachung im Vordergrund."

Discusses the role of the German Navy in World War II, and looks at the ships and men behind Germany's great naval might

Ready for combat

Ein Tatsachenbericht

The Lonely Queen in the North

Schlachtschiff Bismarck/Schlachtschiff Tirpitz

Schlachtschiff TIRPITZ Volume V

Against the Allied Convoys

In September 1943, under the cover of darkness, six British midget submarines crept into the heart of enemy territory, penetrating a heavily guarded Norwegian fjord in an attempt to eliminate the threat of the powerful German battleship, the Tirpitz. Numerous previous attempts to attack the ship from both air and sea had failed, and this mission was carefully strategized, and undertaken by skilled operatives who had undergone extensive training in an isolated sea loch. Though five of the six X-Craft submarines were either lost or captured, two crews had just enough time to lay their explosive charges, which detonated after they were forced to the surface, putting the Tirpitz out of action for a crucial six-month period. Masterminded from a top-secret naval headquarters on the east coast of Scotland, Operation Source has been memorialised as one of the most daring naval raids of World War II. This new study tells the complete story of this epic operation in unparalleled detail, supported by full-colour illustrations and contemporary photography.

The authors of Bismarck deliver "a very good account of the Tirpitz and of the naval war in the North Atlantic and Norwegian waters" during World War II (NYMAS Review). After the Royal Navy's bloody high seas campaign to kill the mighty Bismarck, the Allies were left with an uncomfortable truth—the German behemoth had a twin sister. Slightly larger than her sibling, the Tirpitz was equally capable of destroying any other battleship afloat, as well as wreaking havoc on Allied troop and supply convoys. For the next three and a half years, the Allies launched a variety of attacks to remove Germany's last serious surface threat, hidden within fjords along the Norwegian coast. Trying an indirect approach, the British launched one of the war's most daring commando raids—at St. Nazaire—in order to knock out the last drydock in Europe capable of servicing the Tirpitz. Of over six hundred commandos and sailors in the raid, more than half were lost during an all-night battle that succeeded, at least, in knocking out the drydock. It was not until November 1944 that the Tirpitz finally succumbed to British aircraft armed with ten-thousand-pound Tallboy bombs, the ship capsizing at last with the loss of one thousand sailors. In this book, military historians Niklas Zetterling and Michael Tamelander, authors of Bismarck: The Final Days of Germany's Greatest Battleship, illuminate the strategic implications and dramatic battles surrounding the Tirpitz, a ship that may have had greater influence on the course of World War II than her more famous sister. "A riveting story . . . keeps the reader engaged." —Nautilus, A Maritime Journal of Literature, History and Culture

German Battleships 1939-45

Schlachtschiff "Tirpitz" - Der letzte deutsche Riese

Planrolle

The "beast" is born : Bau und Ausbildung (1936/Okttober-1941/Mai).

X-craft midget submarines raid the fjords, Operation Source 1943

Schlachtschiff "Tirpitz"

The second in a series designed for modellers, this is a complete guide to the German battleship Tirpitz, from original ship to detailed model.

The Bismarck is perhaps the most famous – and notorious – warship ever built. Completed in 1941, the 45,000-ton German battleship sank HMS Hood, the pride of the British Navy, during one of the most sensational encounters in naval history. Following the sinking, Bismarck was chased around the North Atlantic by many units of the Royal Navy. She was finally dispatched with gunfire and torpedoes on 27 May, less than five months after her completion. Her wreck still lies where she sank, 4,800m down and 960km off the west coast of France. Drawing on new research and technology, this edition is the most comprehensive examination of Bismarck ever published. It includes a complete set of detailed line drawings with fully descriptive keys and full-colour 3D artwork, supported by technical details, photographs and text on the building of the ship and a record of the ship's service history.

Bismarck

Vom Original zum Modell: Schlachtschiff Tirpitz

Warships of the Kriegsmarine

das tragische Schicksal des "Bismarck"-Schwesterschiffes

Schlachtschiff "Tirpitz."

War on the High Seas

The German Navy, both before the War and throughout the years of fighting, was heavily outnumbered by the navies of Great Britain and the United States; nonetheless, it proved to be serious thorn in the sides of its adversaries. The U-boat war in the North Atlantic threatened the very liberation of Europe, while the major warships posed a constant threat to the Allied shipping lanes. This important reference book is an indispensable guide to the ships, organisation, command and rank structure, and leaders of the Kriegsmarine, and helps explain why it was such a potent force. A detailed text, augmented by photos, maps and diagrams, studies the German Navy from the Treaty of Versailles to the collapse of the U-boat offensive and the demise of the Third Reich. After covering the background organisation and naval bases, the author gives detailed descriptions of all the classes of ship from the battleships to motor torpedo boats and minesweepers. The officers and sailors are covered along with their uniforms and awards and insignia. Biographies of notable personalities and a chronology of the main naval events are included, as well as appendices and a select bibliography. Based on the author's 1979 title *The German Navy in World War Two*, this is a classic work of reference for a new generation of readers.

A treasury of useful facts, plans, and photos for modelers. The ShipCraft series provides in-depth information about building and modifying model kits of famous warship types. Lavishly illustrated, each book takes the modeler through a brief history of the subject class, highlighting differences between sister-ships and changes in their appearance over their careers. This includes paint schemes and camouflage, featuring color profiles and highly detailed line drawings and scale plans. The modeling section reviews the strengths and weaknesses of available kits, lists commercial accessory sets for super-detailing of the ships, and provides hints on modifying and improving the basic kit. This is followed by an extensive photographic gallery of selected high-quality models in a variety of scales, and the book concludes with a section on research references—books, monographs, large-scale plans, and relevant websites. This volume covers the famous German sister-ships whose fates were so very different—Bismarck had a short but glorious career, first sinking HMS Hood and then in turn being sunk by the Home Fleet, whereas the Tirpitz spent most of the war skulking in Norwegian fjords, fending off attacks by midget submarines and carrier aircraft before being finally sunk by enormous, specially designed bombs dropped by RAF Lancasters.

Hitler's Navy

ein Seeoffizier berichtet

Schlachtschiff Tirpitz

Music in the 'Reichskommissariat Norwegen' (1940-45)

Persecution, Collaboration, Resistance

Schwesterschiff der Bismarck

Late in the morning of 27 May 1941, the German battleship Bismarck was sunk by an overwhelming British armada in a fierce battle that lasted ninety minutes. Admiral Gunther Lutjens, Captain Ernst Lindemann and 2,206 men of her crew were lost, only 115 survived. Five days earlier, an RAF reconnaissance plane flying low off the coast of Norway spotted four large warships in the sea below. At 19,000 tons fully loaded, the sight of the heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen was shocking enough; even more so was the sight of the 50,000 ton battleship Bismarck - the pride of the German navy - a ship shrouded in myth, an awesome and mysterious behemoth of destruction. Their purpose in these waters was obvious and chilling: the German navy was sending this powerful four-battleship task force to seize control of the North Atlantic sea lanes. The survival of free Britain was at stake. With almost all of Europe under Hitler's thumb, and the United States still frustratingly neutral, Britain was left alone to fight Nazi Germany. The only hope lay in the convoy route across the North Atlantic from the United States. The fate of Britain and the United States hung in the balance, and all knew that the destruction of the Bismarck would be a dramatic turning point in the war. Noted historians Bercuson and Herwig have uncovered much new information on the Bismarck, including a close examination of classified British and United States diplomatic files, only recently opened, revealing secret diplomatic manoeuvrings between Churchill and Roosevelt. They tell the full story of the Bismarck for the first time, from the key strategic decisions of the national leaders, to the gripping hour-by-hour account of the battle. This is the definitive account of one of the most dramatic and momentous events of the Second World War.

When Germany invaded Norway on 9 April 1940, the long lasting bilateral relations changed fundamentally. Immediately, the administration of the 'Reichskommissariat Norwegen' responsible for culture and therein music together with the Norwegian puppet regime's department for culture implemented the adaption to the new, official National Socialist guidelines. The diversity of music in Norway during the occupation is presented in this book by Norwegian and German authors, confronting research on collaboration, persecution, and resistance for the first time as an international endeavour. The different essays illustrate not only examples of exile and persecution and ask for the consequences of Nazi politics on prominent and forgotten fates, but depict how Norwegian artists and their organisations positioned themselves towards collaboration or resistance during and after the war, as well as contrasting it with the impressions of German musicians, both military and civilian, playing in Norway during the occupation. Including Norway into the international discourse on 'Music and Nazism', the articles address readers both interested in the German occupation of Norway, and the implications the German administration and its Norwegian

counterparts had on the music life.

Battleships of the Bismarck Class

d. Drama d. "Einsamen Königin d. Nordens" ; e. Dokumentarbericht ; mit e. seestrateg. Bilanz

Schlachtschiff Bismarck / Schlachtschiff Tirpitz

Schlachtschiff TIRPITZ Volume II

Schlachtschiff TIRPITZ Volume IV

The Story, Including the Destruction of the Scharnhorst, of the Campaigns Against the German Battleship

In this, the first of a five volume series covering the capital ships of the German Navy of World War II, Gordon Williamson examines the design, development and operational use of the battleships used by the Kriegsmarine. The 'Schlesien' and 'Schleswig-Holstein' were used mostly as training ships until the end of the war when they took part in bombardment of Soviet troop movements in East Prussia. The 'Scharnhorst' had a successful career until her sinking at the battle of the North Cape, and the 'Gneisenau' with her ignominious end as a block-ship. Bismarck's short but glorious career and Tirpitz's lonely vigil in Norway's distant Fjords until sunk by RAF bombers using the massive 'Tallboy' bombs are also covered.

1. April 1939 - die Tirpitz läuft in Wilhelmshaven vom Stapel. Eindurcksjvoll und detailliert schildert der bekannte Schiffahrts- und Marineautor Jochen Brennecke den Leidensweg der "Einsamen Königin des Nordens". Für die Briten stellte dieses, neben der BISMARCK größtes Kriegsschiff der Deutschen Kriegsmarine, einen Gefahrenpunkt dar, und so setzten sie alles daran, sie zu vernichten. Die Angriffe der Briten und die Rettungsversuche der im Schiff eingeschlossenen Besatzung gehören zu den erschütterndsten Ereignissen im Seekrieg. Mit einer einfühlsamen Feder gelingt es dem Autor, die ganze Dramatik dieser Geschichte nachzuzeichnen.

Battleship Tirpitz

The Life and Death of Germany's Last Super Battleship

The Life and Death of Germany's Last Great Battleship

The Tirpitz

Tatsachenbericht

ein Tatsachenbericht

The warships of the World War II era German Navy are among the most popular subject in naval history with an almost uncountable number of books devoted to them. However, for a concise but authoritative summary of the design history and careers of the major surface ships it is difficult to beat a series of six volumes written by Gerhard Koop and illustrated by Klaus-Peter Schmolke. Each contains an account of the development of a particular class, a detailed description of the ships, with full technical details, and an outline of their service, heavily illustrated with plans, battle maps and a substantial collection of photographs. These have been out of print for ten years or more and are now much sought after by enthusiasts and collectors, so this new modestly priced reprint of the series will be widely welcomed.??The first volume, appropriately, is devoted to the Kriegsmarine's largest and most powerful units, the battleships Bismarck and Tirpitz, whose careers stand in stark contrast to each other _ one with a glorious but short life, while the other was to spend a hunted existence in Norwegian fjords, all the time posing a threat to Allied sea communications, while attacked by everything from midget submarines to heavy bombers.

Nach wie vor gehört das Schlachtschiff BISMARCK der Deutschen Marine, neben dem Royal Mail Steamer TITANIC, fraglos zu den bekanntesten Schiffen der maritimen Weltgeschichte. Seine Vita, so gut und intensiv erforscht sie auf den ersten Blick auch erscheinen mag, ist, je nach Couleur, trotz aller Fortschritte in der Historie teilweise noch immer verschleiert von Legenden und Mythen auf der einen, abwertenden Kommentaren und Entstellungen auf der anderen Seite. Noch immer haben zu wenige Autoren den Versuch unternommen, hinter diesen Vorhang zu schauen und insbesondere die Konstruktionsgeschichte auf die belegbaren Fakten zurückzuführen. Der hier vorliegende zweite Teil der Edition technischer Dokumente deutscher Marinen soll erneut genau dieses unterstützen, und dem intensiver forschenden Interessenten ein weiteres, bislang, soweit erkennbar, noch niemals ausgewertetes, aber unverzichtbares Stück technischer Grundlageninformation an die Hand geben, ohne welche jede ernsthafte Diskussion um die Eigenschaften von BISMARCK/TIRPITZ auf den sprichwörtlichen tönernen Füßen stehen bleiben muss. Die Einleitung ist wiederum auf das unbedingt nötige Minimum beschränkt worden, um der editierten aber ungekürzten Wiedergabe des Originaldokuments, inklusive der wichtigsten technischen Schemata, den gebührenden Raum zu geben.

Tirpitz in Norway

Tirpitz

**The Battleship Bismarck
The Story Behind the Destruction of the Pride of Hitler's Navy
Bismarck and Tirpitz
eine Bild- und Plandokumentation**

Winston Churchill called it "the Beast." It was said to be unsinkable. More than thirty military operations failed to destroy it. Eliminating the Tirpitz, Hitler's mightiest warship, a 52,000-ton behemoth, became an Allied obsession. In The Hunt for Hitler's Warship, Patrick Bishop tells the epic story of the men who would not rest until the Tirpitz lay at the bottom of the sea. In November of 1944, with the threat to Russian supply lines increasing and Allied forces needing reinforcements in the Pacific, a raid as audacious as any Royal Air Force operation of the war was launched, under the command of one of Britain's greatest but least-known war heroes, Wing Commander Willie Tait. Patrick Bishop draws on decades of experience as a foreign war correspondent to paint a vivid picture of this historic clash of the Royal Air Force's Davids versus Hitler's Goliath of naval engineering. Readers will not be able to put down this account of one of World War II's most dramatic showdowns.

Mit einer strategischen Bilanz von Admiral a.D. Theodor Kracke

Bauvorschrift für die Kessel- und Maschinenanlage

Schlachtschiff Tirpitz im Einsatz

Neptune

Das Drama der "Einsamen Königin des Nordens."

Hauptbd.