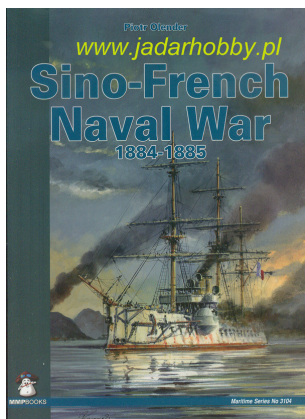


Mushroom Martime 3104 - Sino-French Naval War 1884-1885 (książka)

**Cena :****86,00 PLN**Producent : **Stratus**Dostępność : **Na zamówienie (Oczekiwanie: 7~14 dni)**Stan magazynowy : **bardzo wysoki**Średnia ocena : **brak recenzji****Mushroom 3104 Sino-French Naval War 1884-1885 (książka)**Autor: **Piotr Olender**

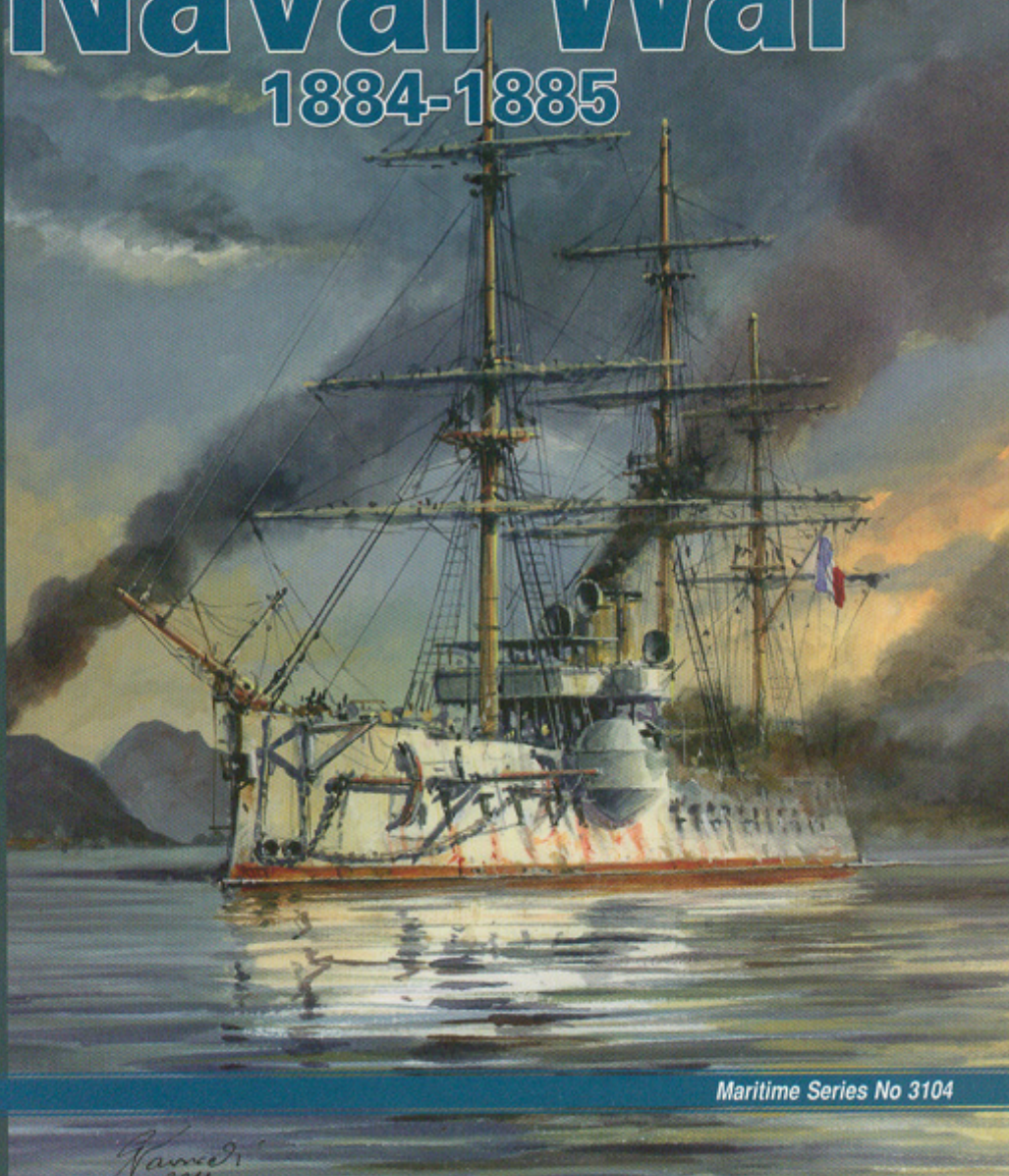
Książka obejmuje chińsko-francuską wojnę morską 1884-1885 i mało znaną część historii marynarki wojennej pod koniec XIX wieku. Operacje i wyniki są szczegółowo opisane. Wszystkie okręty uczestniczące, zarówno francuskie i chińskie, są opisane i zilustrowane pełnymi specyfikacjami technicznymi. Bogato ilustrowane rysunkami i zdjęciami. Tekst w języku angielskim.

Książka zawiera 128 stron z tekstem w języku angielskim.Wydrukowano na błyszczącym papierze, format **297x210 mm (A4)** , miękka oprawa. **Tekst całkowicie angielski!****Wydawca: Stratus (Polska 2012)**

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Sino-French Naval War 1884-1885



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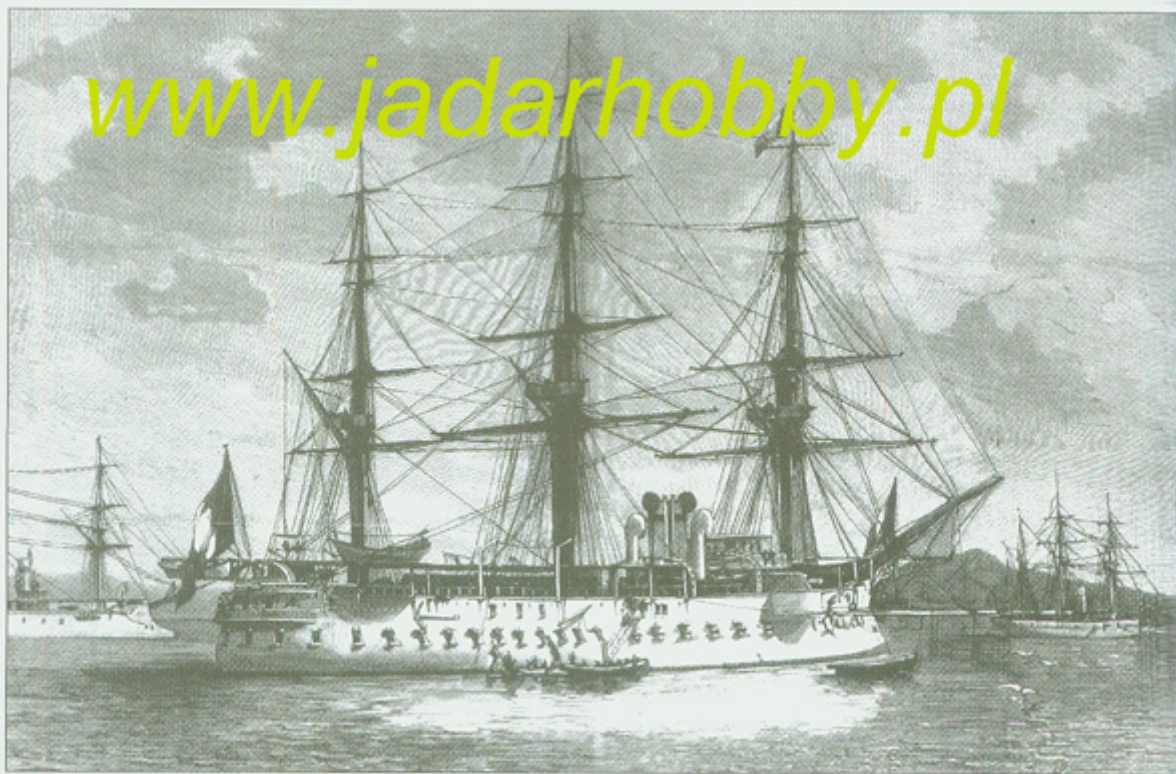
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*French warships
anchored in Halong Bay.
The armoured cruiser
Bayard can be seen in the
foreground.*

problem for the troops fighting in Tonkin on both sides) the troops stationed in Vietnam for a few months had no more than 600-700 men on average, and towards the end of hostilities, strength of some battalions dropped below half their nominal strength.

In consequence, the French suffered from a chronic shortage of troops, which had a serious effect on the course of military operations. Despite their much better training and morale, as well as being slightly better armed,

the French forces generally faced a significantly more numerous enemy. Because of this, the French were not always able to succeed in their objectives and it was even harder for them to take advantage of their victories. This was exacerbated by the fact that, unlike the enemy, they could not rely on reinforcements to make up for the losses they suffered.

The French navy had none of the aforementioned problems. As far as numbers and combat effectiveness are concerned it was second



*The French cruiser
Duguay-Trouin.*

resolved all the contentious issues between both countries.

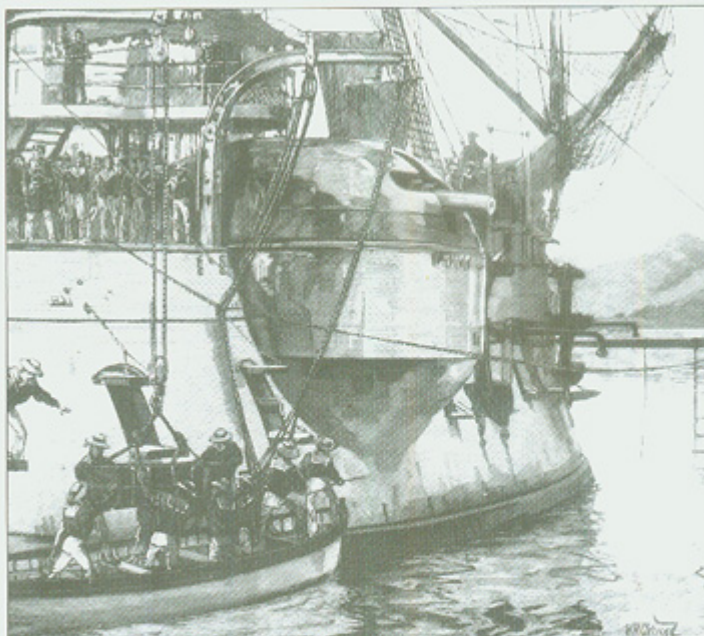
Thus, the Treaty of Tientsin was satisfactory for France, as it achieved their most significant objective in the region – complete and undisputed control of Vietnam. Admittedly, for some time the local population continued to resist the colonisation, in some cases forcefully. An additional 9,000 French troops reached Vietnam in the summer of 1885, which helped drive the insurgents onto the defensive and by the mid 1890s, most had been forced to surrender.

Above all, the French owed their unquestionable success to the navy which, by seizing control of the sea, was able to seriously threaten the Chinese economy, most significantly with the 'rice blockade'. On land the French were less successful due to the enemy's enormous numerical superiority. The fact that the French troops in Tonkin were able to win any victories at all was the result of their unquestionable qualitative superiority. However, the course of the Tonkin Campaign and the operations in Taiwan demonstrated limitations of a political rather than military nature. The French parliament had proven reluctant to commit as many resources as were needed, and too willing to prioritise temporary political goals over military needs. For these reasons, the potential of the most spectacular military achievements was often wasted.

Fortunately for France, military operations during the Sino-French war confirmed the importance of the navy in colonial conflicts. It must be stressed that the commander of the French naval forces in the Far East, Vice Admiral Courbet, was able to appropriately utilise the potential of his squadron and the French, to a large degree, owed their victory to him. Unfortunately, he was unable to reap the laurels he so fully deserved. Worn out by both the hardships of war and sickness, he died on board his flagship *Bayard*, on June 11, 1885, barely two days after the signature of the Treaty of Tientsin.

Above: Vice Admiral Courbet's burial ceremony.

Right: Courbet's tomb in Abbeville.

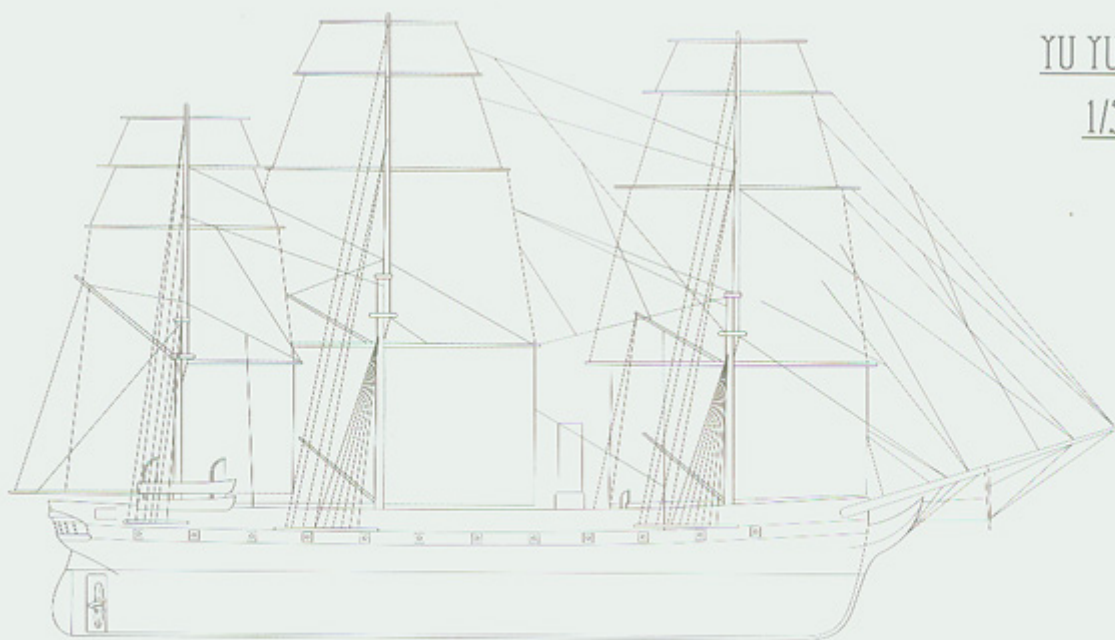


The mortal remains of Courbet departing the deck of Bayard.



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