

history of uss hornet

The Enduring Legacy: Exploring the History of USS Hornet

history of uss hornet is a fascinating journey through American naval heritage, marked by valor, innovation, and historic milestones. The USS Hornet name has been carried by several ships in the United States Navy, each playing a pivotal role in different eras, from the early days of the 19th century to World War II and beyond. Understanding the story behind these vessels offers a unique window into naval warfare, technological advancements, and the spirit of American resilience.

The Origins and Early Vessels Named USS Hornet

The name “Hornet” has been associated with the U.S. Navy since the Revolutionary War era, inspired by the aggressive and swift nature of the hornet insect. The first USS Hornet was a sloop-of-war commissioned in the early 19th century, participating actively in conflicts like the War of 1812. These early ships were vital in asserting American maritime strength and defending the young nation’s interests on the high seas.

The First USS Hornet: War of 1812 Heroics

Launched in 1805, the original USS Hornet was a nimble and well-armed sloop that quickly gained fame for its daring engagements against British vessels. Notably, during the War of 1812, the Hornet captured the British sloop HMS Peacock in a dramatic naval battle. This victory bolstered American morale and helped establish the U.S. Navy’s reputation. The ship's agility and the crew's determination exemplified the tactical shift towards faster, more maneuverable warships during that period.

Subsequent Hornets and Their Roles

Following the first, several other ships bore the Hornet name, each contributing uniquely to naval operations. These included steam-powered vessels and gunboats that served in various conflicts, adapting to changing technologies and naval strategies through the 19th and early 20th centuries. This evolution reflects the broader transformation of naval warfare, from sail to steam and eventually to aircraft carriers.

The Iconic USS Hornet (CV-8): A World War II Legend

Perhaps the most famous bearer of the Hornet name is the USS Hornet (CV-8), an aircraft carrier commissioned in 1941. This ship played a crucial role in some of the most significant naval battles of World War II in the Pacific Theater.

Launching and Early Service

The USS Hornet (CV-8) was a Yorktown-class aircraft carrier, designed to project air power far beyond the reach of traditional battleships. Shortly after commissioning, the Hornet was thrust into action, supporting operations in the Pacific and becoming a key asset in the U.S. Navy's offensive against Japanese forces.

The Doolittle Raid: Hornet's Pivotal Role

One of the Hornet's most celebrated contributions was launching the Doolittle Raid in April 1942. This daring mission involved 16 B-25 bombers taking off from the carrier to bomb Tokyo and other Japanese cities, marking the first American air attack on the Japanese home islands. The raid was a significant psychological blow to Japan and boosted American morale during a dark phase of the war.

Battle of Midway and Beyond

The USS Hornet also participated in the pivotal Battle of Midway in June 1942, which turned the tide of the Pacific War. Although the Hornet was not as heavily engaged as some other carriers, its air groups contributed to the decisive victory. Later, the Hornet faced intense combat during the Guadalcanal campaign and the Battle of the Santa Cruz Islands, where it was eventually sunk in October 1942. Its loss was deeply felt, but the ship's legacy lived on as a symbol of courage and sacrifice.

The USS Hornet Museum and Preservation of Naval History

After World War II, the name USS Hornet continued to be assigned to other vessels, including the CV-12, an Essex-class aircraft carrier commissioned in 1943. This second World War II-era Hornet served through the Korean War and Vietnam War before being decommissioned and transformed into a museum ship.

From Warship to Museum: Preserving the Legacy

Today, the USS Hornet Museum is docked in Alameda, California, serving as a floating tribute to naval history. Visitors can explore the ship's flight deck, hangar bays, and crew quarters, gaining a hands-on understanding of carrier operations and life at sea. The museum also highlights the Hornet's role in the Apollo space program, as the ship recovered astronauts from several missions, including Apollo 11, the first moon landing.

Educational Impact and Community Engagement

The museum actively engages in educational programs, offering tours, workshops, and events designed to inspire new generations about maritime history, STEM fields, and the importance of naval

service. By preserving the USS Hornet, the museum ensures that the stories of bravery, innovation, and teamwork associated with the ship continue to resonate.

Technological Evolution and Strategic Importance

Looking at the history of USS Hornet ships reveals broader trends in naval technology and strategy. From wooden sailing sloops to nuclear-powered carriers, the Hornet name has been linked to vessels that embody cutting-edge maritime capabilities of their time.

Advancements in Aircraft Carrier Design

The transition from the early Hornet sloops to the CV-8 and later CV-12 carriers illustrates the shift in naval warfare's focus. Aircraft carriers became the centerpiece of naval fleets, enabling air superiority far from shore. Innovations in flight deck design, aircraft handling, and radar systems on the Hornet carriers helped shape modern naval aviation.

Strategic Contributions Across Conflicts

Each USS Hornet has served during critical moments in American military history, contributing to victories and adapting to changing geopolitical landscapes. From fighting European powers in the early 1800s to projecting air power across the Pacific during World War II and supporting space exploration recoveries, the Hornet name symbolizes versatility and strategic value.

Lessons from the History of USS Hornet

Studying the history of USS Hornet offers more than just a timeline of ships—it provides insights into

leadership, innovation, and perseverance. The crews who served aboard these vessels demonstrated adaptability in the face of evolving threats and technologies. Their stories encourage us to appreciate the complexity of naval operations and the human spirit behind military achievements.

For those interested in naval history or military technology, visiting the USS Hornet Museum or exploring archival records can deepen understanding of how this storied ship influenced American naval doctrine and culture. Whether you're a history buff, a student, or simply curious, the legacy of the USS Hornet remains a compelling chapter in the broader narrative of the United States Navy.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the USS Hornet and why is it significant in US naval history?

The USS Hornet is a name given to several United States Navy aircraft carriers, most notably the Essex-class carriers. It is significant for its roles in World War II and the Apollo space missions.

When was the original USS Hornet commissioned?

The first USS Hornet was commissioned in 1941 and was an aircraft carrier that played a crucial role during World War II.

What notable World War II events was the USS Hornet involved in?

The USS Hornet participated in major battles such as the Doolittle Raid on Tokyo in 1942 and the Battle of Midway, making it a key player in the Pacific Theater.

How many ships named USS Hornet have served in the US Navy?

There have been eight ships named USS Hornet in the US Navy, with the most famous being the aircraft carriers active during World War II.

What role did the USS Hornet play in the Apollo space missions?

The USS Hornet (CV-12) was the recovery ship for the Apollo 11 and Apollo 12 missions, successfully retrieving astronauts and their command modules after splashdown.

What class was the USS Hornet CV-12 and when was it commissioned?

The USS Hornet (CV-12) was an Essex-class aircraft carrier commissioned in 1943, serving extensively during World War II and afterward.

Is the USS Hornet still active today?

The USS Hornet (CV-12) was decommissioned in 1970 but has been preserved as a museum ship in Alameda, California.

Where is the USS Hornet museum located?

The USS Hornet Museum is located in Alameda, California, where visitors can explore the historic aircraft carrier and learn about its history.

What was the Doolittle Raid and how was the USS Hornet involved?

The Doolittle Raid was the first air raid on Tokyo during World War II in April 1942. The USS Hornet launched the B-25 bombers that carried out the raid, boosting American morale.

Why is the USS Hornet considered a symbol of American resilience and innovation?

The USS Hornet symbolizes American resilience due to its wartime service, particularly in key battles and the Doolittle Raid, and innovation through its role in recovering astronauts from pioneering space missions.

Additional Resources

****The Enduring Legacy: A Comprehensive Exploration of the History of USS Hornet****

history of uss hornet encompasses a rich tapestry of naval innovation, valor, and pivotal moments in American maritime history. The name USS Hornet has been bestowed upon several vessels of the United States Navy, each contributing uniquely to military operations and technological advancements. Tracing the lineage of these ships reveals not only developments in naval warfare but also the strategic significance of the Hornet vessels in shaping U.S. naval doctrine through the centuries.

The Origin and Evolution of USS Hornet

The story of USS Hornet begins in the late 18th century, with the commissioning of the first vessel bearing the name during the Quasi-War with France. Since then, multiple iterations of USS Hornet have served the Navy, each reflecting the evolving demands and capabilities of their respective eras. The various ships named Hornet have ranged from nimble sloops-of-war to formidable aircraft carriers, showcasing a progression in naval design and tactical roles.

The Early Hornets: Sloops and Brigs

The earliest USS Hornet was a 10-gun sloop launched in 1805. This period was marked by the young American Navy asserting itself against European powers, particularly during the War of 1812. The first Hornet gained fame for its successful engagements against British vessels, including the notable capture of HMS Peacock in 1813. This victory underscored the ship's agility and the crew's adeptness, contributing to the Hornet's reputation for resilience and combat effectiveness.

Subsequent Hornets in the 19th century continued this tradition, serving primarily as small warships tasked with patrolling, escorting, and engaging in skirmishes. Their size and speed made them well-suited for operations that required maneuverability over brute force, fitting the naval tactics of the era.

USS Hornet in World War II: The Aircraft Carrier Era

The most renowned incarnation of USS Hornet is undoubtedly the aircraft carrier CV-8, launched in 1941. This vessel marked a significant shift from the earlier Hornets, embodying the strategic pivot towards naval aviation. The history of USS Hornet CV-8 is deeply intertwined with critical events of World War II, particularly in the Pacific Theater.

CV-8 played a pivotal role in the Doolittle Raid in April 1942, which was the first air raid to strike the Japanese home islands. This daring mission provided a crucial morale boost to the United States following the attack on Pearl Harbor. The Hornet's ability to launch B-25 bombers from its deck demonstrated the expanding capabilities of aircraft carriers and their importance in projecting power across vast oceanic distances.

Following the Doolittle Raid, USS Hornet participated in several key battles, including the pivotal Battle of Midway and the Battle of the Santa Cruz Islands. Despite its eventual sinking in the latter engagement in October 1942, the CV-8's contributions were instrumental in halting Japanese expansion and turning the tide of the war in the Pacific.

Post-War Hornets and Technological Advancements

After World War II, the name USS Hornet continued with CV-12, an Essex-class aircraft carrier commissioned in 1943 and renamed Hornet after the loss of CV-8. This vessel served through the latter years of the war and later in the Cold War, reflecting the ongoing evolution of naval aviation technology and strategy.

CV-12 was notable for its service in the Vietnam War and for its role in the recovery of the Apollo 11 and Apollo 12 astronauts, underscoring the Hornet's versatility beyond combat operations. Today, this ship serves as a museum in Alameda, California, preserving the legacy and history of USS Hornet for future generations.

Analyzing the Impact and Legacy of USS Hornet

The history of USS Hornet is not merely a chronology of ships but a narrative of American naval innovation and resilience. Each iteration of the Hornet has adapted to the changing nature of warfare, from close-quarters naval engagements to the dominance of air power at sea.

Technological Innovations and Tactical Evolution

Throughout its various forms, USS Hornet has been at the forefront of integrating new technologies. The transition from sail-powered sloops to nuclear-era carriers mirrors advancements in propulsion, armament, and aviation. The Hornet CV-8, for instance, was among the first carriers to launch long-range bombers, influencing carrier design and mission scope in decades to come.

Moreover, the operational history of these vessels reflects evolving naval tactics. Early Hornets emphasized speed and maneuverability, while later models focused on air superiority and power projection. This tactical evolution highlights the Navy's strategic adaptability in responding to emerging threats and geopolitical realities.

Symbolism and Cultural Significance

Beyond its military functions, USS Hornet has become a symbol of American tenacity and ingenuity. The Doolittle Raid, launched from the CV-8, remains a celebrated example of daring and strategic innovation. The survival of CV-12 as a museum ship allows the public to engage directly with this heritage, fostering an appreciation for naval history and the sacrifices of service members.

The Hornet's recurring presence in U.S. naval history also reflects broader themes of resilience—ships lost in battle succeeded by new vessels bearing the same name, perpetuating a legacy of courage and service.

Comparative Context: USS Hornet Among Its Peers

When compared to other notable U.S. Navy ships, USS Hornet occupies a distinctive place due to its multifaceted roles and historical milestones. Unlike battleships or cruisers that focused primarily on surface engagements, Hornet's evolution into an aircraft carrier highlights the shift in naval power paradigms during the 20th century.

Other carriers, such as USS Enterprise and USS Lexington, share similar histories of valor and innovation. However, Hornet's association with the Doolittle Raid and Apollo recovery missions adds unique chapters to its story, differentiating it within the fleet's storied past.

Pros and Cons of the Hornet's Design and Deployment

Pros:

- Adaptability across different naval eras and mission profiles.
- Innovative integration of aviation capabilities, crucial during World War II.
- Symbolic role boosting morale and demonstrating strategic reach.

Cons:

- Earlier versions limited by size and firepower compared to larger warships.
- Vulnerability of aircraft carriers to submarine and aerial threats, as evidenced by the sinking of CV-8.

- High operational costs and maintenance demands, particularly for post-war carriers.

These factors underscore the complex balance between technological advancement and operational risk inherent in naval warfare.

The history of USS Hornet remains a testament to the dynamic nature of naval operations and the enduring spirit of the United States Navy. From its early 19th-century beginnings to its mid-20th-century prominence, the Hornet has symbolized innovation, courage, and adaptability—qualities that continue to resonate within the naval community and beyond.

History Of Uss Hornet

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history of uss hornet: Chronological and Pictorial History USS Hornet CV-8 and CV-12

William Ballenger, 2021-03-14 In two books a chronological and pictorial history of USS Hornet CV-8, CV-12, CVA-12 and CVS-12 are presented. Hornet has been a name of U.S. Navy ships throughout the history of the United States. Eight U.S. Navy ships named Hornet served the country. The first was a ten-gun sloop commissioned in 1775 and served in Revolutionary War. The last two were aircraft carriers designated USS Hornet CV-8 and CV-12, with CV-12 being reassigned as an attack carrier CVA-12 then an anti-submarine carrier CVS-12. It is the carriers covered in these two books. Hornet CV-8 was sunk during the Battle of Santa Cruz Islands in October 1942. At that time, other Essex Class carriers were under construction. One of them, USS Kearsarge, was designated as CV-12, and the name was changed to Hornet to honor that ship that was sunk. Those two served in WWII with CV-8 carrying the Doolittle Raid and involved in the Battle of Midway, while CV-12 helped win the war serving in the Pacific until 1945. These books present a chronological and pictorial history of USS Hornet CV8 and CV-12 in Volume I and Volume II. Then the second book covers USS Hornet CVA-12 and CVS-12 Volume III and Volume IV. rs will cover CV-12, CVA-12 and CVS-12. and span the period 1941 through 1970 when CVS-12 was decommissioned and later became a museum.

history of uss hornet: *USS Hornet Chronological Pictorial History* William Ballenger, 2021-05-13 This is the first of two books presenting the Chronological Pictorial History of USS Hornet CV-8, CV-12, CVA-12 and CVS-12, the seventh and eighth U.S. Navy ships named Hornet. The first USS Hornet was a ten-gun sloop commissioned that served in the Revolutionary War. The last two were aircraft carriers designated USS Hornet CV-8 and CV-12, with CV-12 being reassigned as an attack carrier CVA-12 then an anti-submarine carrier CVS-12. Hornet CV-8 was sunk during

the Battle of Santa Cruz Islands in October 1942. At that time, newer Essex Class carriers were under construction. One of them, USS Kearsarge, was designated as CV-12, and the name was changed to Hornet honoring the sinking of CV-8. Those two served in WWII with CV-8 carrying the Doolittle Raid and involved in the Battle of Midway, while CV-12 helped win the war serving in the Pacific until 1945. USS Hornet CV8 and CV-12 are presented in Volume I and Volume II while the second book covers USS Hornet CVA-12 and CVS-12 in Volume III and Volume IV. Together the books span the period 1941 through 1970 when CVS-12 was decommissioned. CVS-12 became a museum in 1998 and as of 2021 resides in Alameda, CA on San Francisco Bay with the name, USS Hornet Sea, Air & Space Museum.

history of uss hornet: The Fyddeye Guide to America's Maritime History Joe Follansbee, 2010 The Fyddeye Guide to America's Maritime History is a one-of-a-kind directory for tall ships, lighthouses, historic warships, maritime museums, and other attractions you can visit today that preserve, protect, and interpret our nation's maritime history. Use the Guide to plan a family trip, map out a heritage travel experience, research your local history, or find a heritage organization to help you discover the sea captain in your family tree. The Guide covers maritime history attractions in the Lower 48 states, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. More than 200 authentic tall ships, many offering travel excursions and educational experiences lasting from an hour to several weeks. More than 300 historic commercial vessels, such as ferries, tugs, and steamboats, as well as warships, including battleships, aircraft carriers, destroyers, and small craft dating from the 18th century to the middle 20th century that you can visit. More than 750 photogenic lighthouses and lightships grouped by East Coast, West Coast, the Gulf Coast, and the Great Lakes. More than 260 family-friendly maritime museums in 37 states and the District of Columbia. Three maps with suggested itineraries for discovering lighthouses in New England, California, and Michigan. Special articles on the tall ship Lady Washington, forgotten steamboats on the Okanogan River, the best lighthouse books, and major maritime festivals. Twenty-five professional photos of key ships and other attractions. The Fyddeye Guide to America's Maritime History complements Fyddeye, <http://www.fyddeye.com>, the Internet's most comprehensive website dedicated to maritime history and heritage. Fyddeye also features an online community that discusses news about maritime history and current issues, including preservation of historic ships. You can also share photos and vote in polls on current events. Visit Fyddeye's pages on Facebook and follow Fyddeye on Twitter.

history of uss hornet: David McCampbell David Lee Russell, 2019-06-12 David McCampbell was the leader of the most successful naval air group in combat in World War II. An unequalled naval aviator, McCampbell shot down a total of 34 Japanese aircraft across numerous battles. Eventually awarded the Medal of Honor, he first served in the Atlantic as a carrier Landing Safety Officer, then as an air group leader in the Pacific theater. McCampbell's 31-year career reveals an astounding diversity of leadership roles and service assignments. McCampbell commanded ships, training centers and aircraft squadrons and held a variety of Navy and Defense Department senior staff positions.

history of uss hornet: History and Evolution of Aircraft Ahmed F. El-Sayed, 2024-07-31 History and Evolution of Aircraft reviews the history of aviation from early history to the present day, including the evolution milestones of military aircraft, civil aircraft, helicopters, drones, balloons, airships, and their engines. It also provides the background and development of different types of aircraft, including manned and unmanned vehicles, aircraft carriers, fixed or rotary wings, air, sea, and amphibian flight vehicles. Covering current and developing applications of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), the book highlights the prospects of future flying vehicles including automotives and jetpacks. It follows the transition from piston to jet engines that include shaft-based engines (turboprop, turboshaft, and propfan), turbine-based engines (turbojet and turbofan), and athodyd engines (ramjet, turbo-ramjet, and scramjet). The book explores flight vehicles' technological advancements and evolution, including their geometrical features and performance parameters. It will also include nine appendices resembling databases for all types of aircraft. The book will be a useful reference for academic researchers and aviation, aerospace, and mechanical engineering

students taking aerodynamics, aircraft structures, aircraft engines, and propulsion courses. Aviation history enthusiasts will be interested in the scope of the content as well. Instructors can utilize a Solutions Manual for their course.

history of uss hornet: A Sailor's History of the U.S. Navy Thomas J Cutler, 2005-01-15 Today's sailors have too little appreciation of their heritage. To counter this problem, Thomas J. Cutler has compiled a history of our naval heritage in the form of A Sailor's History of the U.S. Navy. The work is unique in two important ways. First, it is written thematically rather than chronologically. This allows recent history to be blended with more distant (but important) events in ways that will reinforce the timelessness as well as the timeliness of the U.S. Navy, thereby having a greater appeal to today's sailor. There are a number of themes being used-the most obvious are manifested in chapters with the themes of honor, courage, and commitment, but others serve as useful vehicles as well; for example, there is a chapter called What's in a Name? that briefly discusses how ships have been/are named and then uses the many ships that have carried the name Enterprise as the theme for presenting significant portions of the Navy's history. The other unique characteristic of this history is that it focuses wherever possible on the roles of ALL sailors rather than just the officers. That is not to say that Jones and Decatur are not there, but that the emphasis is along the lines of the crew of the Bon Homme Richard fought on into the night... rather than Jones fought... Also, there are plenty of individual sailor heroes who can stand alongside the Perrys and the Farraguts (Boatswain's Mate First Class Williams who won the Medal of Honor in Vietnam, Dorie Miller of Pearl Harbor fame, Gunner's Mate Third Class Paul Henry Carr at the battle off Samar, etc.). Some emphasis upon what it was like to be a sailor (working and living conditions) at different times is included as well.

history of uss hornet: FLIGHT, CAMERA, ACTION! The History of U.S. Naval Aviation Photography and Photo-Reconnaissance Douglas E. Campbell, 2014-07-11 The first U.S. Navy aerial photographs were taken in 1913 in support of fleet exercises off Guantanamo, Cuba. Following WWI, a Navy Photographic expedition went north, making the first aerial mapping photos of the Alaskan territory. WWII found Navy shuttermen in the Pacific theatre, performing pre- and post-attack reconnaissance, along with hitting the beach to record the war as it unfolded. Shortly after, Navy photographic units were in the Pacific to record early atomic bomb tests. The Navy's aerial photo reconnaissance mission, both at the front end with the weaponless aircrews and the output of thousands of images and photo interpretation, continued to develop through the mid-20th century. The last aerial photo plane in the Navy's inventory was retired after flying to the Smithsonian's Air and Space Museum Annex at Dulles International Airport in Fairfax County, Virginia. The 74 year odyssey of Navy and Marine Corps aerial reconnaissance photography was finished.

history of uss hornet: Historical Gems of the San Francisco Bay Area Richard Di Giacomo, 2025-05-01 The San Francisco Bay Area is loaded with fascinating and unique historical sites that represent a broad range of historical events and eras. A resident of the Bay Area or a tourist in town for a few days can see a wide range of historical sites all within a day's drive of San Francisco. This book may also be useful for a teacher or parent who is looking for an educational field trip which ties in with the child's curriculum in a history, literature, or science class. Others may find it interesting to learn more about the Native Americans or pioneer settlers in a local community. So, whether you are just curious about what is inside that old historical house in your neighborhood, want to know how a specific historical event played out in your area, or are just looking for an interesting day trip, this book has something for you. Many people are familiar with the more famous sites in California. It is not uncommon to see tourists make a trip to see all of the California missions or Gold Rush towns, but there are also scores of lesser-known sites within the Bay Area that highlight a particular historical event or offer a comprehensive overview of the history of that town or region. More than just a tour guide, the book is broken into sections with essays that acquaint the reader with the history that is covered by the representative museums or sites. DiGiacomo goes beyond the traditional city, county, state, and national museums and historic sites that feature famous people, historic homes and events. He also covers museums devoted to agriculture, business, Hispanic

California, immigration, military posts, mining, Native Americans, transportation, sports, as well as science and technology. He thoughtfully includes key information on each museum such as its location, web address, hours of operation, cost, and what a visitor can expect to encounter. Over 220 historical sites are listed.

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history of uss hornet: *USS Hornet* Turner Publishing, 1998-06 (from the interior) Since the beginning of the United States Navy, eight ships have proudly carried the name Hornet. Although little detail is known about the exploits and missions of the early Hornets, available information and accounts acknowledge them as some of the most distinguished fighting ships in American Naval History.

history of uss hornet: *Interpreting Naval History at Museums and Historic Sites* Benjamin J. Hruska, 2016-08-09 Interpreting Naval History at Museums and Historic Sites demonstrates the broad appeal of naval themed commemoration, centering on military aspects from both times of war and peace. Transcending place and time, naval history is shaped into public forums for modern day consumption. These occurrences are not limited to just recent history, as can be seen in the celebration of man's long history of transforming bodies of water from barriers into opportunities. In addition, with the modern day nation-state naval history is not just limited to areas near large bodies of water, as seen with landlocked states in the United States sharing in a proud naval tradition. Examples of this included in the book are USS Arizona, BB-39, and USS Missouri, BB-63.) Naval history is just one avenue, with sites marking the history of immigration, engineering technology, and architecture.. Naval history also extends into lighthouses and port facility construction which are the background of a host of U.S. Generals in the U.S. Army with the Army Corps of Engineers, which includes the Robert E. Lee. Using an international approach, the book illustrates the intersection of the historical understanding of one's place and naval traditions. Locating the boundaries, one finds both the depth and breath of the topics linking (and dividing) water and man.

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history of uss hornet: *United States Air Force History*, 1973 Abstract : This guide seeks to aid scholars and researchers to locate collections of primary and secondary documents on the Air Force. The first part deals with official Air Force depositories, which are essential to the historian writing about its operations worldwide. The second part describes the equally important collections of the National Archives and its depositories, including the pertinent papers in the Presidential Libraries. The third part covers university and college collections of personal papers of various military and civilian leaders, as well as other documents, which deal with the Air Force. Other governmental depositories-federal, state, and local-plus a number of private collections where Air Force material may be found are listed in part four. Finally, the last section describes a variety of other collections where primary and secondary materials on military, naval, and civil aviation-which directly or indirectly have impinged on the development of the Air Force-may be found.

history of uss hornet: *The First Heroes* Craig Nelson, 2003-09-30 Immediately after Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor, President Franklin D. Roosevelt sought to restore the honor of the United States with a dramatic act of vengeance: a retaliatory bombing raid on Tokyo. On April 18, 1942, eighty brave young men, led by the famous daredevil Jimmy Doolittle, took off from a navy carrier in

the mid-Pacific on what everyone regarded as a suicide mission but instead became a resounding American victory and helped turn the tide of the war. The First Heroes is the story of that mission. Meticulously researched and based on interviews with twenty of the surviving Tokyo Raiders, this is a true account that almost defies belief, a tremendous human drama of great personal courage, and a powerful reminder that ordinary people, when faced with extraordinary circumstances, can rise to the challenge of history.

history of uss hornet: The Sundowners, Pegasus, and Little Butch Brian D. Laslie, 2025-06-17 Much like Carol Reardon's Launch the Intruders: A Naval Attack Squadron in The Vietnam War, 1972, this book will look at the War in the Pacific from August 1942 through January 1945 and demonstrate that one unit's example was indicative of a wider whole. This book was birthed out of the August 2019 issue of Naval History titled "The Tale of Eleven," which details the exploits of Carrier Air Group 11 during World War II. CVG-11 was composed of three to four squadrons of aircraft, most memorably fighter squadron VF-11, nicknamed the Sundowners for the dual nature of downing the rising sun of Japan and for the term indicating hard working sailor. CVG-11 saw action early in the war at Guadalcanal during its first tour and was later assigned to the USS Hornet in 1944 and fought at Leyte Gulf, Luzon, Mindoro, French Indochina, and Okinawa. The fighter squadron produced several aces during the war. The book will also demonstrate the exploits of the other two squadrons, illustrious in their own right: VB-11 and VT-11.

history of uss hornet: Chronological and Pictorial History of USS Hornet CVA-12 - CVS-12 William Ballenger, 2021-03-19 This is the last of four volumes that present a chronological and pictorial history of USS Hornet CV-8, CV-12, CVA-12 and CVS-12. The first book offered CV-8 and CV-12. This Volume presents CVA-12 and CVS-12, the two ships that served the country during the Cold War and Vietnam. After WWII, as aircraft got bigger and faster, Hornet had two modifications and two different designations. CVA-12 made it an attack carrier and CVS-12 had it serving anti-submarine duty. These books, published and produced by the USS Hornet Sea, Air & Space Museum, are based on a collection of research conducted by former Hornet crewmember William Ballenger. He and his wife Anne spent fifteen years collecting data about Hornet from 1941 through 1970. The collection contains over a thousand photographs, hundreds of War Diaries, Action Reports and Deck Logs. The book does not contain all those details, only those that pertain to the activity related to the images presented or information having historical significance.

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