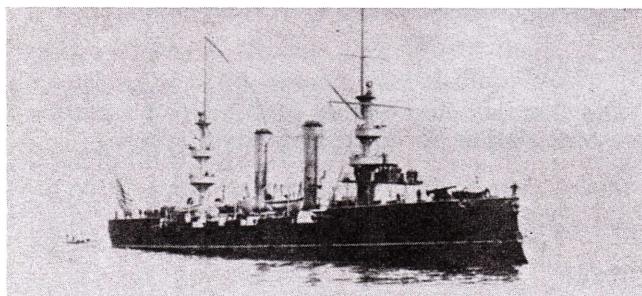


## USS NEW ORLEANS HERITAGE

The Amphibious Assault Ship NEW ORLEANS (LPH-11) is named after the city of New Orleans and the two battles of New Orleans (in the War of 1812 and in the Civil War.)

The city of New Orleans, a major sea and river port on the Mississippi River and Gulf of Mexico, has played an important role in America's Military history. The city's heritage has filled the pages of American history since its earliest days. The battle of New Orleans, in the War of 1812, witnessed the defeat of a large British amphibious expedition by the delaying tactics of a small fleet of gunboats and two sloops under the command of Commodore Daniel T. Patterson, Commander of the naval station of New Orleans. This delaying action enabled the forces of Andrew Jackson to select a desirable down-river defense and await the arrival of needed reinforcements. The New Orleans victory preserved U. S. national honor, self respect, and prestige at home and abroad.

New Orleans again played a major role in American Military history during the Civil War. When Farragut's fleet passed the forts guarding New Orleans, 24 April 1862, to capture New Orleans, the fate of the Confederacy was sealed, assuring that the United States would not be divided. The delta of the Mississippi was open to the naval union assault force which joined the Union forces coming south in the great pincer which severed the Confederacy. "Thus" reported Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Welles, "the great southern depot of the trade of the immense central emporium of the wealthy region was restored to national authority; the mouth of the Mississippi was under our control and an outlet for the great west to the ocean was secured."



The first NEW ORLEANS ship a 3,430 ton cruiser, was placed in commission on March 18, 1898. The cruiser NEW ORLEANS served with distinction in the Spanish-American War and in World War I and remained in commission until 1920.

