

USS "NOA" DD-343

April 1940



Cat. No. 40604 series 6

RYS HISTORYCZNY

USS Noa (DD-343) został zbudowany przez stocznię Norfolk Navy Yard w Norfolk. Stępkę położono 16 listopada 1918 r., zwodowany 28 czerwca 1919 r. i wcielony do służby 15 lutego 1921 r. W czerwcu maja 1922 r. uczestniczył w manewrach i w wybrzyszu Atlantyku. W koncu maja popлыwał przez Morze Śródziemne. Aden i Ceylon służyły na azjatyckim teatrze działań. Dostępny do Singapuru 14 sierpnia i 30 września przybył do swej nowej bazy w Cavite. Przez lata 1929 r. Pozostawał aktywny na wodach Azji, patrolując wody Chiny i Filipin oraz amerykański Interesów Stanów Zjednoczonej Morskiej Floty. Brat takiż działał w okresowych ćwiczeniach Floty. Po powrocie do Stanów Miesiąca Października 1930 r. powrócił do singapurskiej stacji bazowej. Był jednym z dwóch jednostek wybrzyszującego wokół Chin. Pod koniec 1930 r. Noa brał udział w niszczycielowym lotniskowcem *Langley* (CV-1), *Saratoga* (CV-3) i *Briegel*, Kalifornia. Przez rok wziął udział we wszczętych próbach tworzenia taktycznych grup lotniskowcowych. Brat także udział w ćwiczeniach Floty w latach 1930–34. Później przeszedł do Filadelfii i tam został przeniesiony do rezerwy 11 listopada 1934 r. USS Noa został przywrócony do służby w Filadelfii 21 kwietnia 1936 r. i w tym samym roku powrócił do singapurskiej stacji bazowej. Jednakże w miesiącach sierpniowych tegoż roku postawiono bomby pod nosem do podniesienia samolotu. W maju okręt popłynął do Delaware gdzie przeprowadzono testy z wodnosamolotem XSO2C-1 pilotedym przez porucznika G. L. Heapa. Samolot był opuszczany na dode od startu i potem podnosił go wiatr. Przykrość pojawiła się gdy samolot uderzył w dno. Samolot został uszkodzony i Noa spędził na eksperymentach z wypuszczaniem i ćwiczeniami w Annapolis. Przeszedł modernizacją w Boston Yards w pierwszym tygodniu lipca 1936 r. i w tym samym czasie dostarczył japońskiemu admirałowi tarczce. Dostępny do Key West i Wysp Salomona, skierowany do Wysp Meksykańskich. Powrócił do singapurskiej stacji bazowej w kwietniu 1938 r. W trakcie drogi fala odenała dużą część mostka i okręt poszedł do Charleston na szpital naprawy. Pośnież popływał do Bostonu, przez Bermudy. Po dokonaniu naprawy w Boston Yards 25 marca 1943 r. okręt został skierowany na służbę w patrolach przedwodnych nad Atlantykiem. Do lipca operował w okolicach Key West trenując, patrolując i eskortując konwoje. Po skończeniu i wrześniu okręt skierowany do prowadzonych przez siły na wodach Chin i Indii.

USS Noa (DD-343) was built by the Norfolk Navy Yard in Norfolk. She was laid down 18 November 1918, launched 26 June 1919 and commissioned 15 February 1921. Through May 1922 she participated in Atlantic fleet training maneuvers. In late May she sailed for duty on the Asiatic station, steaming via the Mediterranean and Aden and Ceylon. She reached Singapore 14 August and 30 September she arrived at her new home port at Cavite. Through the summer of 1929 Noa remained active on the Asiatic station. She patrolled Chinese and Philippine waters and attempted to protect American interests during the raging Chinese Civil War. She also participated in the periodic fleet exercises. Upon return to the United States she made her way into the Maine Island Yard for overhaul before assignment to West Coast operations. Through the next five years she served as part of the fleet in the Pacific. In the fall and winter of 1929 Noa was called upon to assist in plant and yard duties with carriers Langley (CV-1) and Saratoga (CV-3) off the California coast. She thus participated in the early development of carrier-group tactics. She also took part in the fleet exercises from 1930 to 1934. Later steamed for Philadelphia. Decommissioned there 11 November 1934 and was placed in reserve. Noa recommissioned at Philadelphia April 1940 and was fitted with a seaplane which was just now fit for the deckhouse. After same time a boom for lifting the aircraft was shipped to her from the shipyards in Philadelphia. She was assigned to the Asiatic Station and patrolled the area from the Philippines to Japan. She made a trip to the South China Sea and the Philippines. She was assigned to the Asiatic Station until April 1941. She made a trip to the South China Sea and the Philippines. She was assigned to the Asiatic Station until April 1941 and participated in shakedown of major fleet units in the Gulf of Mexico. Later she steamed for Hampton Roads. Enroute a large wave carried away part of her bridge and she put in at Charlestons for emergency repairs. She then steamed for Boston via Bermuda. Upon completion of repairs at Boston Navy Yard she was directed to conduct Atlantic Fleet ASW patrols commencing 25 March 1943. Until 28 July she operated out of Key West, assigned training, patrol, escorting and convoy escort duties. During August and September she was converted, at Norfolk Navy Yard, to a high speed transport and was redesignated ADT-24 on 15 October 1943. Work was completed 17 September and after she departed Norfolk 18 October and escorted SS liner (APN-52) to San Diego arriving 24 October. Noa remained for Pearl Harbor 4 November, arriving 10 November. Underway 19 November she escort SS J. H. Kinard to Espiritu Santo or New Hebrides, arriving 4 December. She departed 5 December and steamed to Buin, New Guinea where she assumed duty as landing craft control ship 11 December. In this capacity she steamed between Buin and Cape Cretin, New Guinea. She was relieved from this duty and anchored off Cape Sudest 21 December. She steamed to Manus 23 December and 25 December to Palau Islands. On 27 January she was relieved of her command by naval and army air units. Noa landed 144 officers and men of the First Marine Division. She returned to Capo Cretin 27 December to take on 200 more First Division Marines, who reinforced the forces at Cape Gloucester. Her operations in the Cape Gloucester landings extended through 1 March 1944. Noa's participation in the Bismarck Archipelago operation also took her through the Green Island landing 15–19 February. In the Purvis Bay area of the Solomons she performed patrol and escort operations 21 February–7 March. She next steamed to Bougainville and 24 March she participated in the landing of the 1st Marine Division and continued operations until 23 March. By early April she was back at Camp Crotin where she took on troops for the Hollandia amphibious operation. Noa steamed for Pearl Harbor 11 May and embarked units of the Second Marine Division for transport to Saipan. She patrolled areas off Saipan 15 June and that day splashed one raiding aircraft. The next day she landed her troops and continued patrol operations until 24 June, when she steamed to Eniwetok Atoll. Noa departed Eniwetok 26 June and made Cleveland 28 June and 30 June was able to conduct operations out of the area through the next week. During the Guam operations of 12 July–15 August she was assigned as a scavenger. By 16 August she had returned to Guadalcanal and the next day she commenced patrol operations out of Purvis Bay. Departing Purvis Bay 6 September she steamed for the Palau Islands. While enroute she was rammed by Fulmar (DD-474) at 0350, 12 September. She immediately began to settle. The order to abandon ship was given at 0500, but by 0700 Noa's skipper, Lt. Cmdr. H. Wallace Boud. USNR had returned to her with a salvage party. Salvage efforts failed, the second order to abandon ship was given at 1030, and the old ship sank by the stern at 0354 with no loss of life. Noa received the Yangtze Service Medal for China service in 1927 and five battle stars for World War II service.

HISTORY

rescue, and convoy escort duties. During August and September she was converted, at Norfolk Navy Yard, to a high speed transport and was redesignated ADT-24 on 15 October 1943. Work was completed 17 September and after she departed Norfolk 18 October and escorted SS liner (APN-52) to San Diego arriving 24 October. Noa remained for Pearl Harbor 4 November, arriving 10 November. Underway 19 November she escort SS J. H. Kinard to Espiritu Santo or New Hebrides, arriving 4 December. She departed 5 December and steamed to Buin, New Guinea where she assumed duty as landing craft control ship 11 December. In this capacity she steamed between Buin and Cape Cretin, New Guinea. She was relieved from this duty and anchored off Cape Sudest 21 December. She steamed to Manus 23 December and 25 December to Palau Islands. On 27 January she was relieved of her command by naval and army air units. Noa landed 144 officers and men of the First Marine Division. She returned to Capo Cretin 27 December to take on 200 more First Division Marines, who reinforced the forces at Cape Gloucester. Her operations in the Cape Gloucester landings extended through 1 March 1944. Noa's participation in the Bismarck Archipelago operation also took her through the Green Island landing 15–19 February. In the Purvis Bay area of the Solomons she performed patrol and escort operations 21 February–7 March. She next steamed to Bougainville and 24 March she participated in the landing of the 1st Marine Division and continued operations until 23 March. By early April she was back at Camp Crotin where she took on troops for the Hollandia amphibious operation. Noa steamed for Pearl Harbor 11 May and embarked units of the Second Marine Division for transport to Saipan. She patrolled areas off Saipan 15 June and that day splashed one raiding aircraft. The next day she landed her troops and continued patrol operations until 24 June, when she steamed to Eniwetok Atoll. Noa departed Eniwetok 26 June and made Cleveland 28 June and 30 June was able to conduct operations out of the area through the next week. During the Guam operations of 12 July–15 August she was assigned as a scavenger. By 16 August she had returned to Guadalcanal and the next day she commenced patrol operations out of Purvis Bay. Departing Purvis Bay 6 September she steamed for the Palau Islands. While enroute she was rammed by Fulmar (DD-474) at 0350, 12 September. She immediately began to settle. The order to abandon ship was given at 0500, but by 0700 Noa's skipper, Lt. Cmdr. H. Wallace Boud. USNR had returned to her with a salvage party. Salvage efforts failed, the second order to abandon ship was given at 1030, and the old ship sank by the stern at 0354 with no loss of life. Noa received the Yangtze Service Medal for China service in 1927 and five battle stars for World War II service.

DANE TAKTYCZNO - TECHNICZNE

Wymiary kadłuba	96 x 9,7 m
Zanurzenie	2,8 m
Wyporność	ok. 1200 ton
Prędkość maksymalna	35 węzłów
Zasięg	2500 mil przy 20 węzłach
Uzbrojenie torpedowe	2 potrójne wyrzutnie torped kalibru 533 mm
Uzbrojenie artyleryjskie	4 działa 4"/50
Uzbrojenie przeciwpodwodne	2 rufowe zrzutniki bomb głębinowych
Maszynownia	2 turbiny z przekładinami, 25200 KM
Załoga	4 kotły 2 śruby trzylipotowe okolo 100 ludzi

TACTICAL & TECHNICAL DATA

Hull dimensions	314' 4" x 31' 8"
Draft	9' 4"
Displacement	about 1200 tons
Maximum speed	35 knots
Range	2500 nautical miles at 20 knots
Torpedo armament	2 x 3 torpedo tubes calibre 21"
Artillery armament	4 guns 4"/50
Anti-submarine armament	2 stern depth charge roller tracks
Machinery	2 geared turbines, 25200 SHP
Crew	about 100 men

Projekt i opracowanie: Jarosław Leoniec

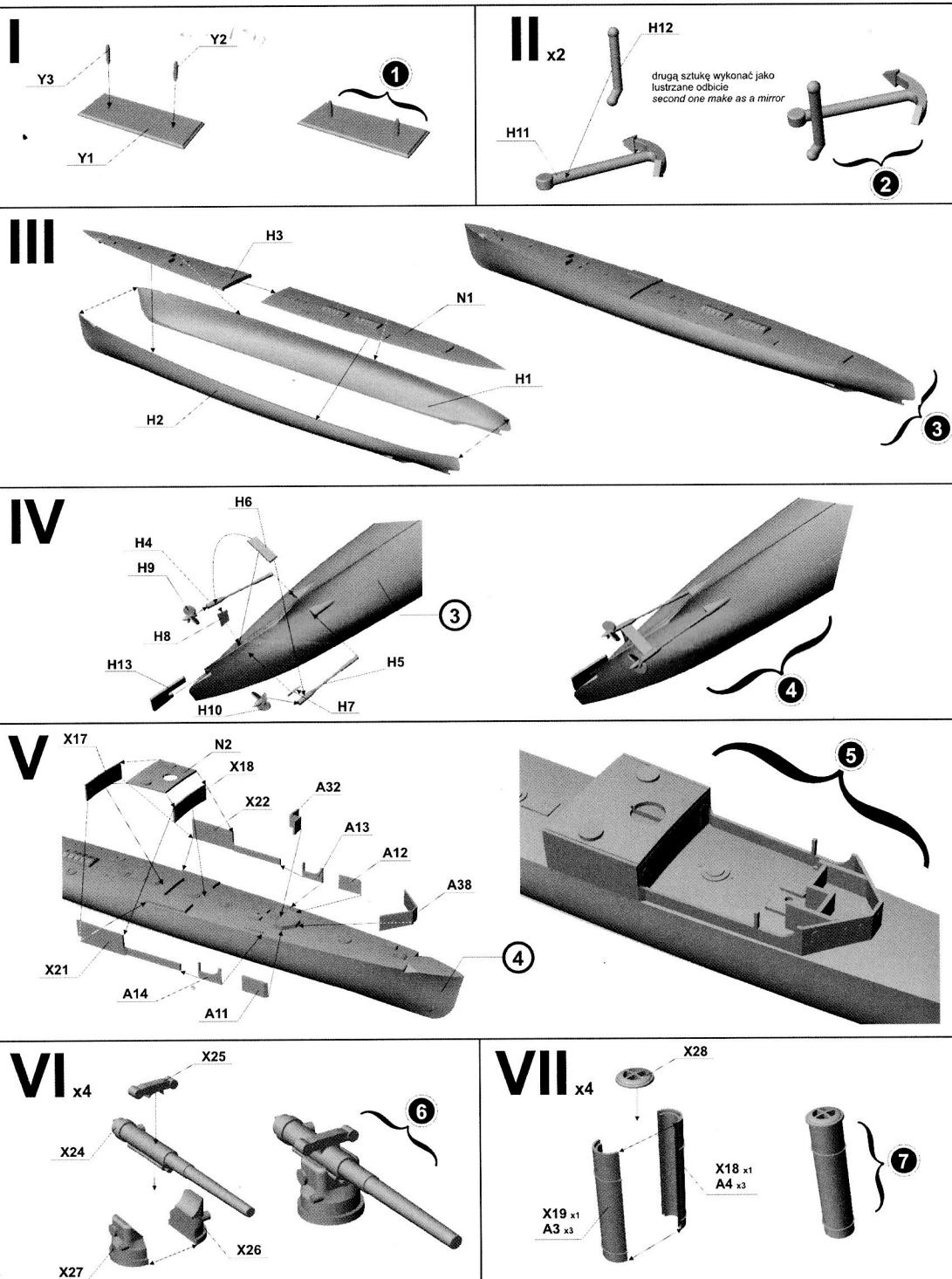
Design & research : Jarosław Leoniec

Mirage Hobby i Projektant modelu pragną podziękować Panom Grzegorzowi Nowakowi i Maciejowi Poznańskiemu za ich nieocenioną pomoc przy opracowaniu modelu.

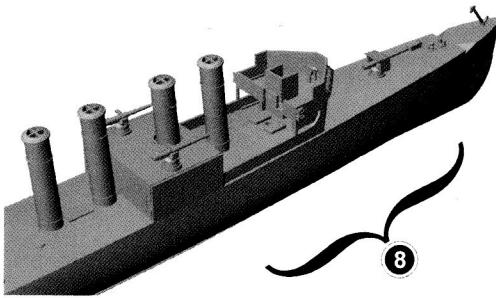
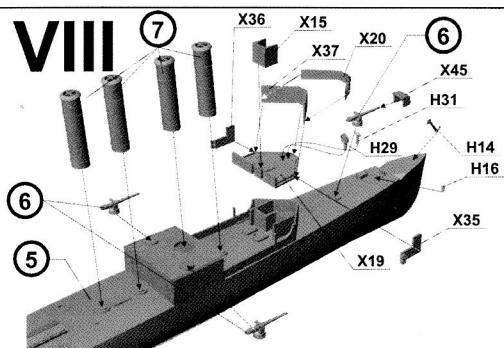
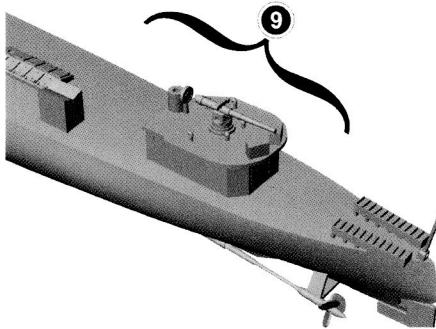
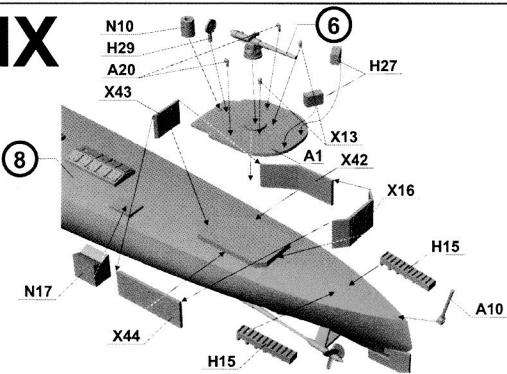
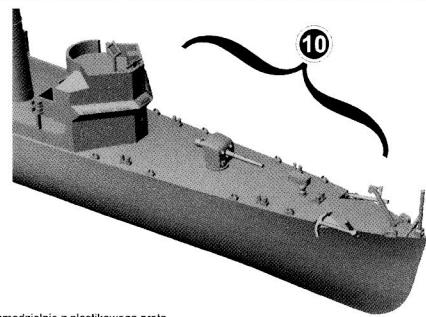
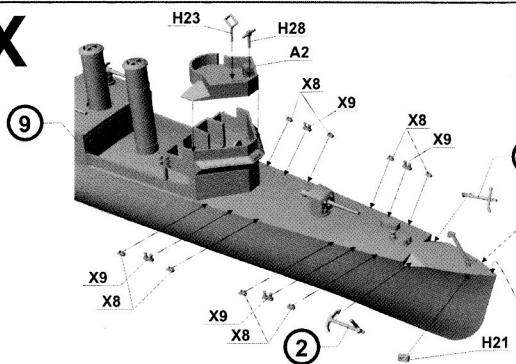
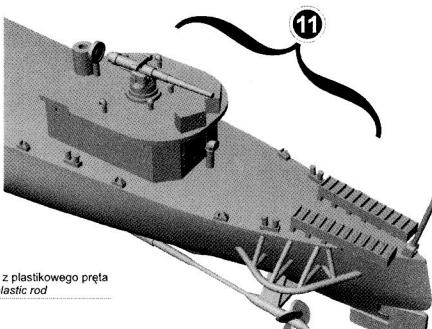
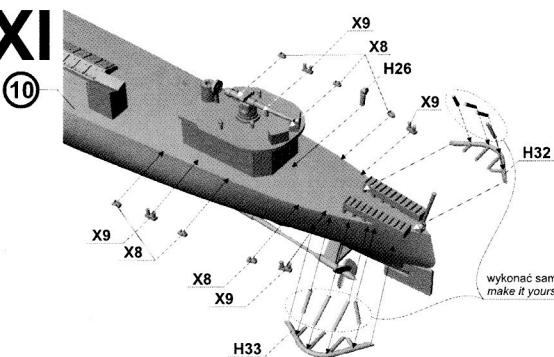
Mirage Hobby and Designer wish to thanks Mr. Grzegorz Nowak and Mr. Maciej Poznański for their priceless help in preparing this model.

VII	9	6	1	R3	H	
Etap montażu Step of assembly	Widok po zmontowaniu View after this step of assembly	Element zmontowany w poprzednim etapie Element assembled in previous step	Kalkomania Decal	Numer części Number of part	Kolor Colour	Miejsce przyklejenia Place of assembly

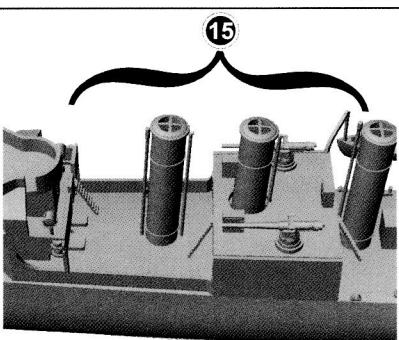
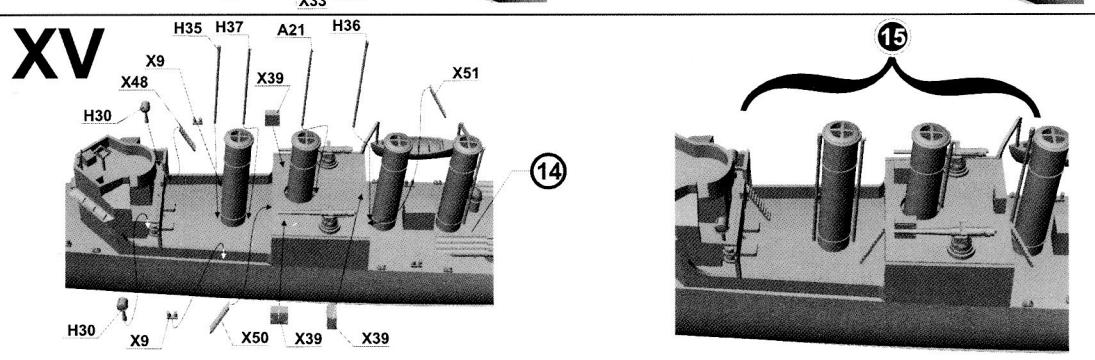
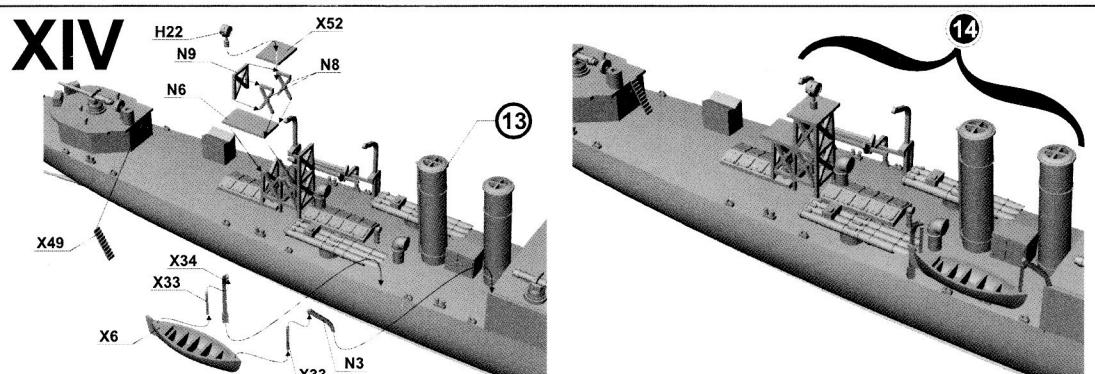
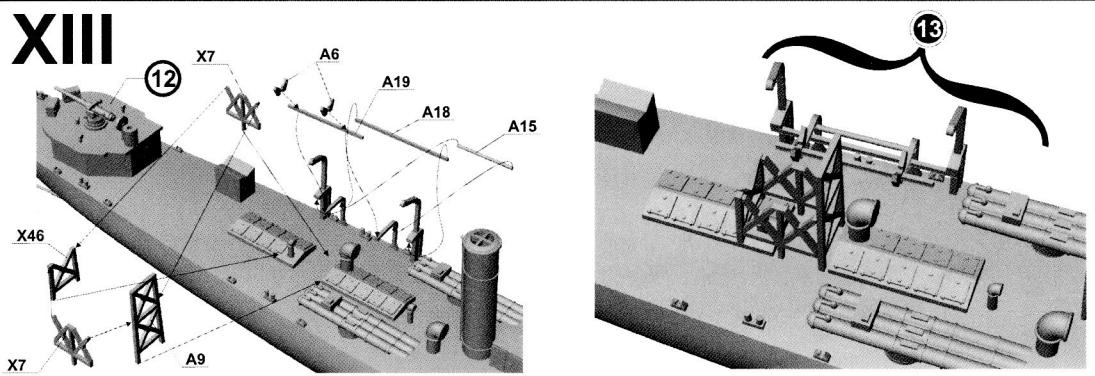
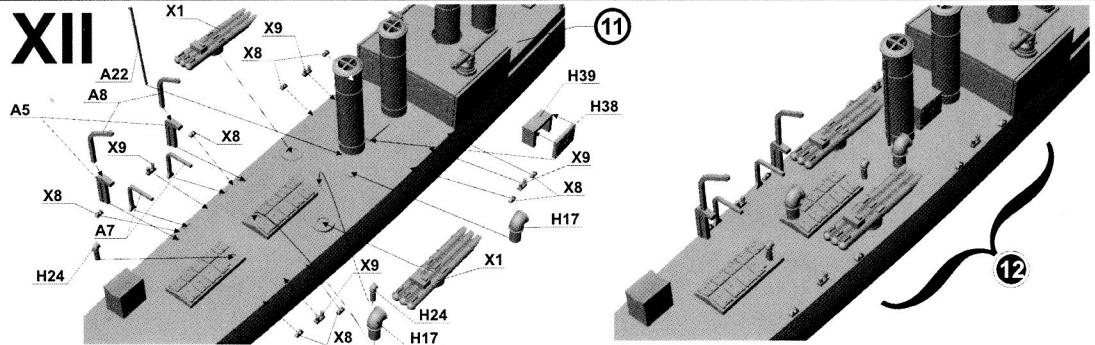
SCHEMAT MONTAŻU / ASSEMBLY OF PARTS

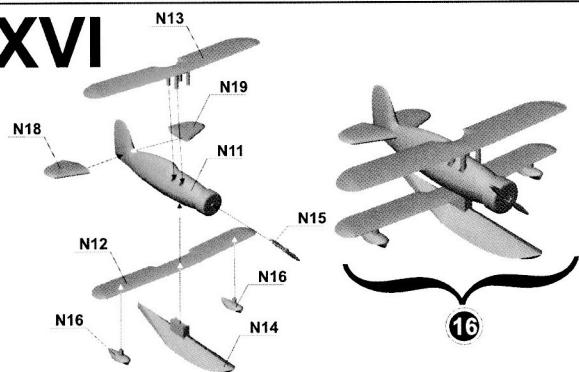
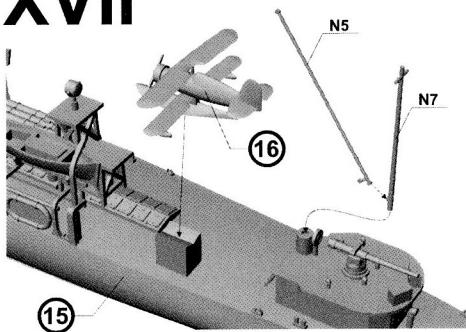
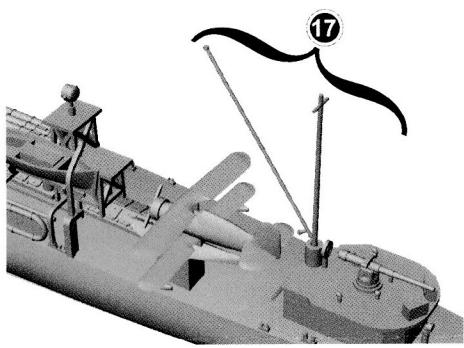
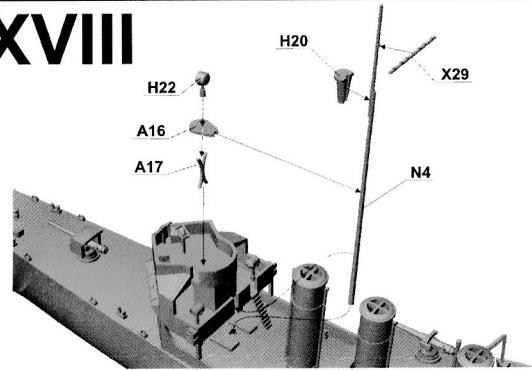


SCHEMAT MONTAŻU / ASSEMBLY OF PARTS

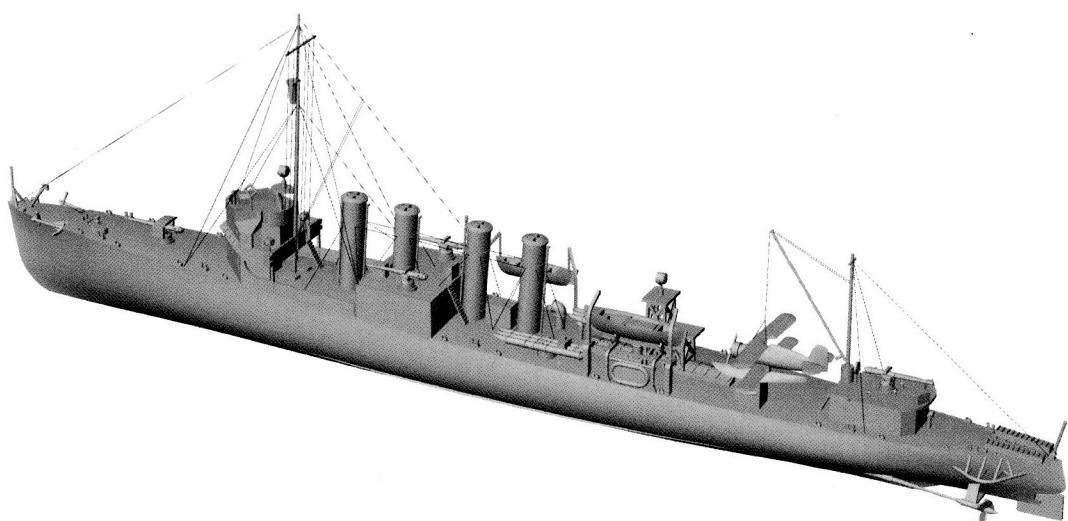
VIII

IX

X

XI


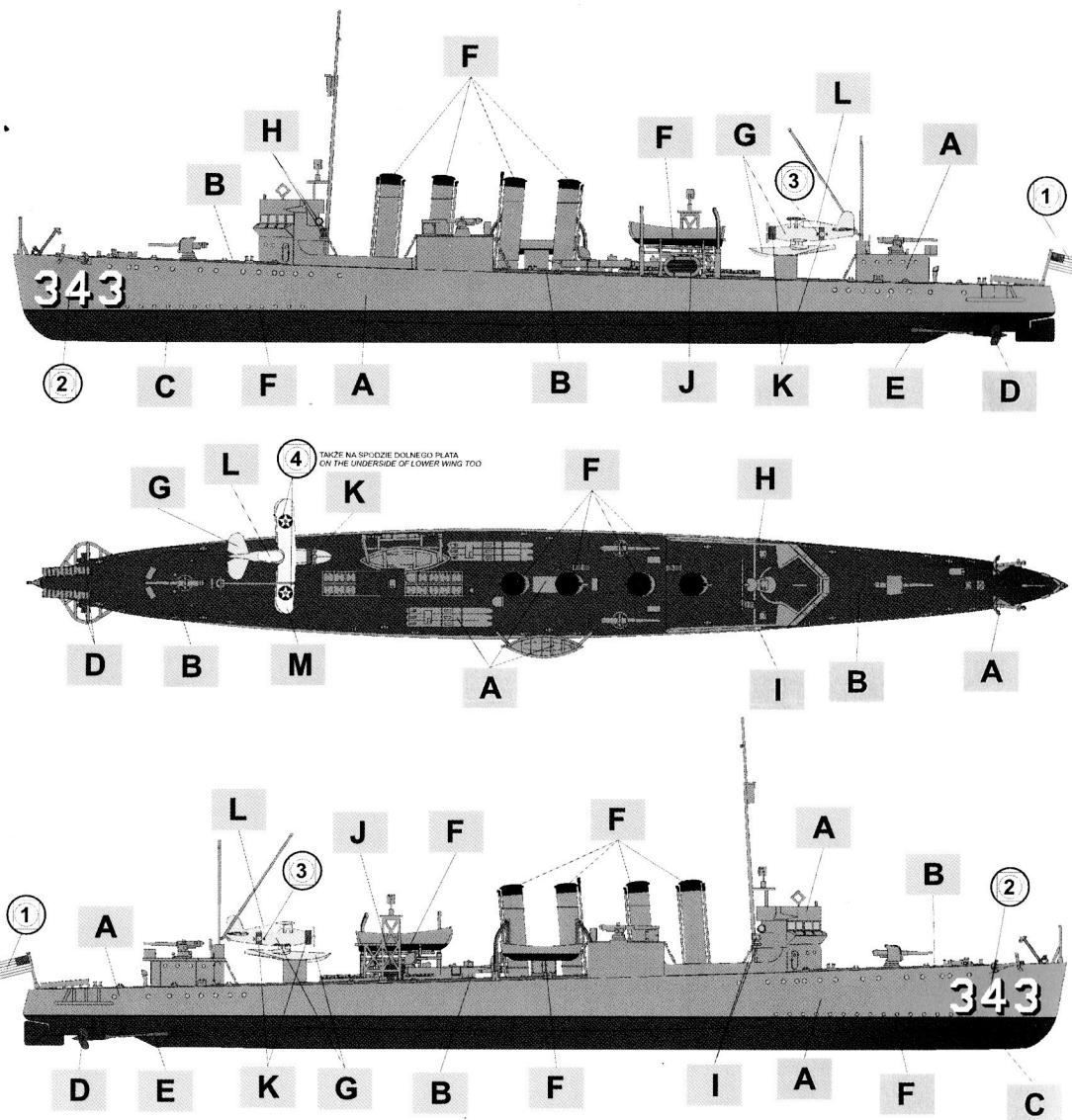
SCHEMAT MONTAŻU / ASSEMBLY OF PARTS



XVI**XVII****XVIII****XIX**

SCHEMAT OLINOWANIA / RIGGING SCHEME



TABELA KOLORÓW
INDEX OF COLOURS

Symbol	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Kolor	JASNO-SZARY 5-L LIGHT GRAY 5-L	Ciemno-Szary 5-D DARK GRAY 5-D	Czerwonobrązowy RED-BROWN	Mosiąż BRASS	Stal STEEL	Czarny BLACK	Aluminiów ALUMINUM	Czerwony RED	Zielony GREEN	Drewno WOOD	Niebieski BLUE	Jasno Niebieski LIGHT BLUE	Złoty YELLOW
Valleyeo*	990	898	982	801	864	950	≈997	947	970	≈856	925	951	915

* Katalog kolorów VALLEYEO MODEL COLOR - patrz MODEL HOBBY NR 15/2003
For VALLEYEO MODEL COLOR catalogue - see MODEL HOBBY NO. 15/2003