

Diagram—30

the perspective drawing to show how you may paint these on with black paint. When the paint is thoroughly dry, attach turrets, searchlights, and torpedo tubes. Fasten the torpedo tube sets to the deck, driving a brad down through the center of the circular base so they will revolve. (*Diagram 30*) Put the numbers on the sides of the bow. The number of this ship, the *U.S.S. Warrington*, is 383.

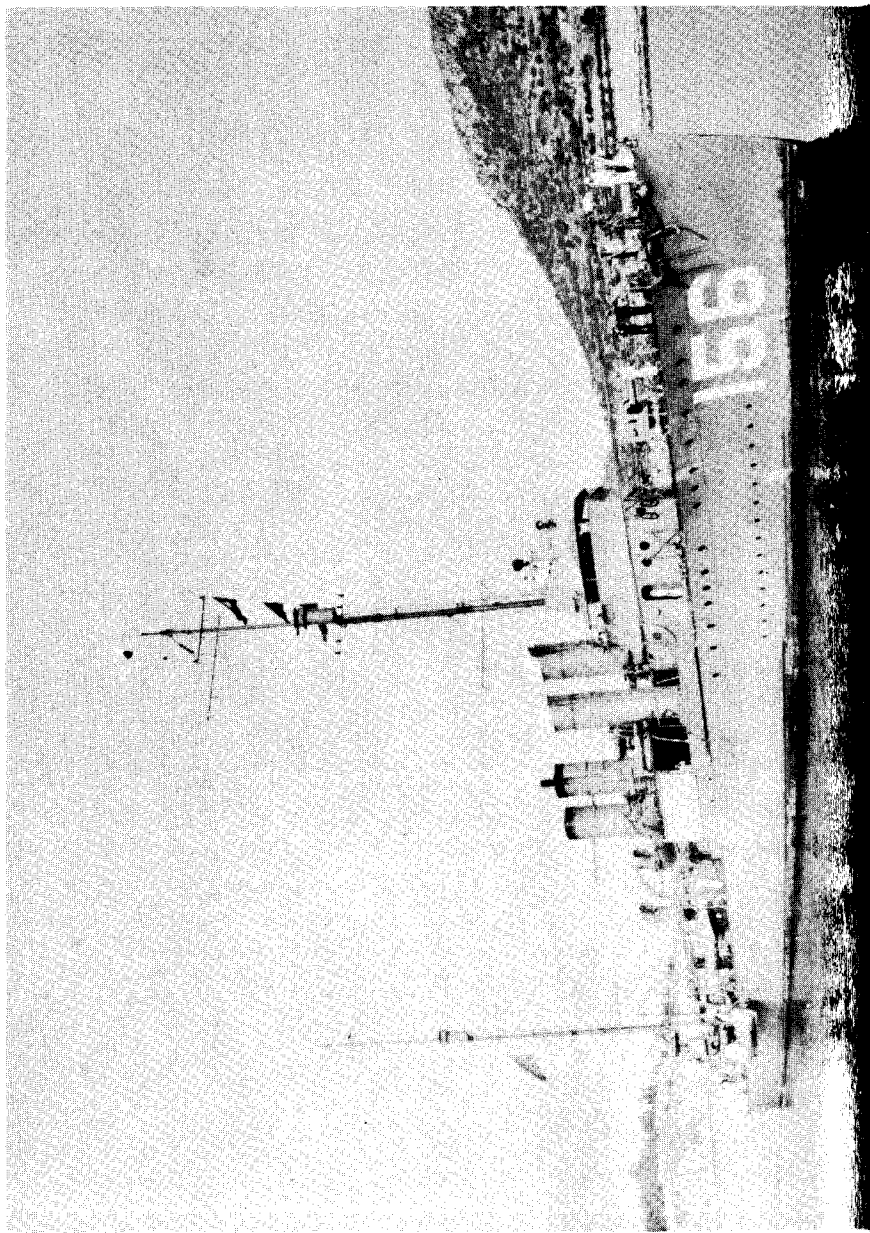
Now your ship is ready for a trial at sea. You will need to balance your destroyer very carefully. It is a narrow, high ship and has most of its superstructure forward. Put the weights aft to counterbalance this. Make sure you add enough weight to keep your ship from capsizing. Make an exhibition base for her, too.

You will want several modern destroyers like the *U.S.S. Warrington* to round out your navy. Do not make them all exactly alike. Make little changes in the fittings and arrangements of the parts, following the patterns. For names for these other destroyers, read the chapter, NAMING THE SHIPS OF THE NAVY.

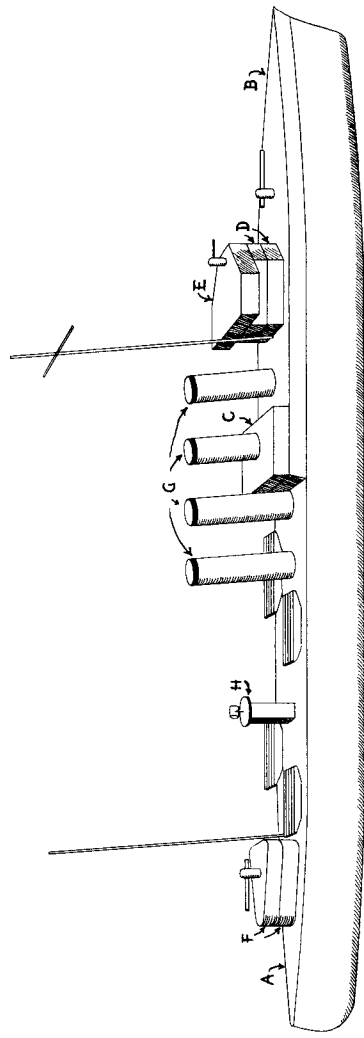
☆☆ THE DESTROYER, U.S.S. J. FRED TALBOT ☆☆

The *U.S.S. J. Fred Talbot* is a typical destroyer of the early type with four funnels. This is the type that was transferred to England during the second World War, in exchange for Western Hemisphere naval base sites.

The *U.S.S. Talbot* was completed in 1919 and is 314 feet long, 30 feet beam and 8 feet draught, with a displacement of 1,090 tons. She has a speed of 35 knots, which is nearly 40 miles an hour.

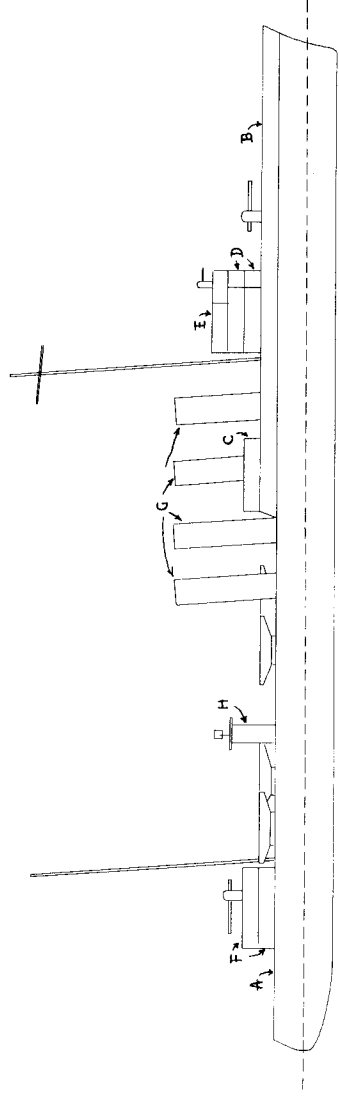


[150]

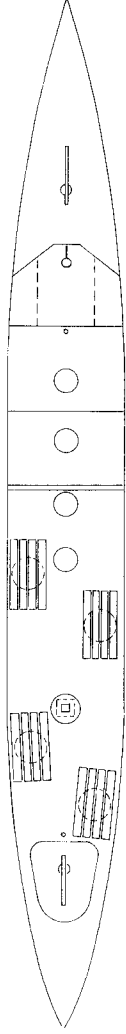


[151]

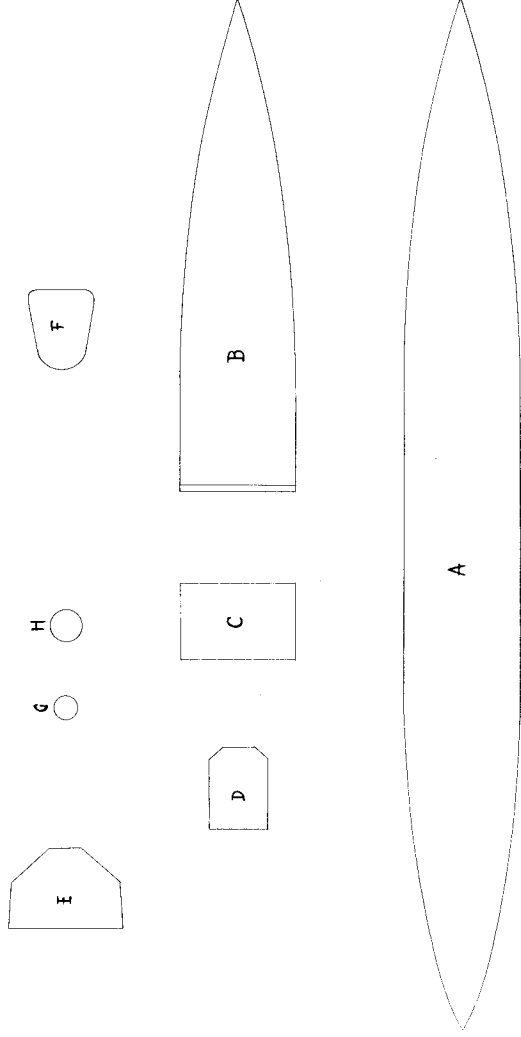
The Destroyer—U.S.S. J. Fred Talbot—Perspective (Scale 2)



[152]



The Destroyer—U.S.S. J. Fred Talbot—Plans (Scale 2)



[153]

The Destroyer—U.S.S. J. Fred Talbot—Patterns (Scale 2)



BUILDING THE DESTROYER *U.S.S. J. FRED TALBOT*



YOU really should have a model of the *U.S.S. J. Fred Talbot*, typical of the early type of destroyers, in your navy to round out your flotilla of destroyers.

The construction is very similar to that of the *U.S.S. Warrington*. After carefully cutting and shaping the hull (*Diagrams 2 and 5*), make the superstructure. The central section reaches the full width of the hull; match it carefully along the edges. Make the four round funnels and searchlight platform; fasten together all these pieces, using glue and brads.

When the searchlight, masts and torpedo tubes, which are in groups of threes, are completed, you are ready to paint your ship. Use battleship grey but make the bands around the funnels and the other details black.

Now you are ready to balance your destroyer with weights. As on your model of the *U.S.S. Warrington*, you should do this very carefully.

You will want several of this type of destroyer, too. Mount them in a flotilla group on one exhibition base.



SUBMARINES



OUR navy has many submarines. There is adventure in being able to dive and travel below the surface of the sea. These boats have a special appeal all their own.

Submarines are larger than they appear to be, most of their hull being below the surface of the water. Generally, less is known of their size and speed than of other ships of the Navy.

Torpedoes are their main weapons. They have from four to eight torpedo tubes. Some submarines carry one or two guns of 3-inch or 5-inch size. These guns are mounted near the conning towers. One of our submarines is also a mine layer.

The crews of submarines are small—fewer than one hundred men. The giant cigar-shaped hulls are packed with engines and equipment, so the men must live in very cramped quarters. There are large batteries that run the boat many miles while submerged. A dozen extra torpedoes are stored at the end of each boat.

Men from the fleet volunteer for service on these submarines and, strangely enough, there are always many volunteers. Perhaps the adventure is the attraction for these men.
