

  
 KHAFJI  
 AD DIYUD IIIII  
 AL AGRABI IIIII  
 AL KHIRAN IIIII  
 AL JAHANNAMIYAH III  
 AN NUWAISSIB I

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

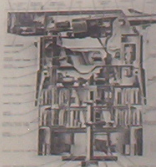
**16-INCH GUNS**



The 16 inch caliber rifles on the American battleships are the largest guns ever mounted on American warships. The battleships below and the one mounted in a position to serve these guns are numbered. They can fire a 2,700 pound projectile, propellant is a nitrogenous. They're assembled up to 24 vertical rifle tubes. Each gun is mounted on an individual pedestal and can be rotated without disturbing the turret. The rate of fire was 1 round per minute per gun. The rate of fire was 1 round per minute per gun. The rate of fire was 1 round per minute per gun.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**CUT-AWAY VIEW OF A 16-INCH GUN TURRET AT THE CENTERLINE.**



04/13/2008





★ ★ ★ ★ ★

## LOST?

**NO PROBLEM, YOU'RE AT 1-77-2-L**

Wisconsin uses a four-part numbering system to identify the ship's compartments. This system is especially helpful on the monitor. An example can be seen on the plate above the door to the right, which is identified by the number 1-77-2-L. Each of these four sections gives information about where you are on the ship.

The first number ("1") is the deck or level – the main deck is number "1". Decks below the main deck are numbered 2, 3, 4, etc. Those above, generally called levels, are labeled with a "0" before the number: 01, 02, 03, etc.

The second number ("77") tells the frame number of the front frame in the compartment. Wisconsin has 212 frames from bow to stern – each is four feet apart.


The third number ("2") tells how far the compartment is from the centerline of the ship. Those on the starboard side have odd numbers: 1, 3, 5, 7. Those on the port side have even numbers: 2, 4, 6, 8. Those marked "0" are on the centerline.

*The last letter tells the use of the compartments:*

- A = cargo storeroom
- E = engineering space
- L = berthing, passageway, head, mess
- M = ammunition magazine
- Q = working space
- T = trunk (vertical shaft in the ship)
- W = tanks (fuel, water)
- V = void (empty air or liquid filled space)

In our example, 1-77-2-L translates into main deck, 77th frame, port side, passageway.

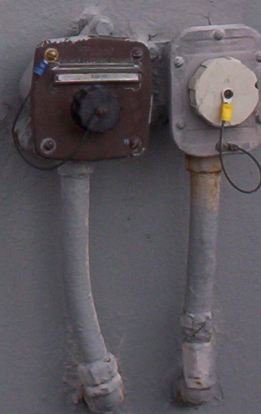
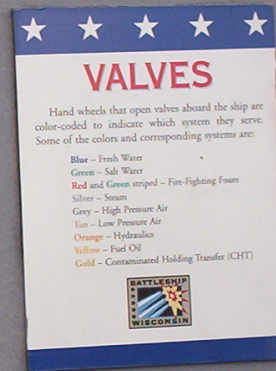
*Now carry on!*



*Canadian soldiers, former prisoners of war in Japan, line up for coffee on the Wisconsin, 1945.*

04/13/2008





04/13/2008





04/13/2008






04/13/2008



★ ★ ★ ★ ★


## TEAK DECK



*Wisconsin sailors lay down the deck, September 1912.*

The decks are covered with more than four acres of teakwood – a very hard wood that resists wear. It protects the 1.5 inch steel deck underneath from rust. The wood also reflects heat, which keeps the ship cooler inside. When the *Wisconsin* was built, she had no air conditioning (it was later installed).

The round plugs in the teak are called “Dutchmen” and are used to seal holes where the deck has been bolted down.




04/13/2008






★ ★ ★ ★ ★

## MARINE DETACHMENT

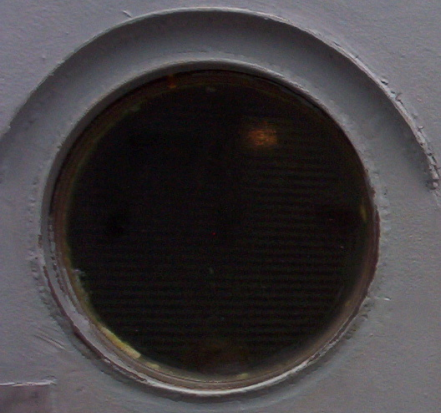


US Marines have always served on battleships. On the Wisconsin, Marines were organized to perform limited operations on shore, to man the ship's guns, provide an honor guard for dignitaries and to provide internal security on the ship. During Operation Desert Storm, Marines manned the aft starboard 5"/38 gun mount. In the 1950s two officers and 66 enlisted comprised the Marine detachment; in the 1990s one officer and 68 men formed the unit.



04/13/2008






★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**WHAT IS  
MEASURE 13??**

**Answer:** the paint scheme that the Wisconsin currently wears. All Navy ships wear paint schemes, called *measures*, designed to make it hard for an enemy to recognize them. Measure 13 is the Navy's normal peacetime system of haze gray. This paint scheme is the least visible under the widest range of light conditions.


  
NAVY SEAL  
WISCONSIN

04/13/2008



★ ★ ★ ★ ★

## WISCONSIN SILVER




American cities and states sometimes provide silver service for Navy ships, a reflection of national and local pride. In 1899 the state of Wisconsin voted to fund a silver service for the first Wisconsin BB-1. A Wagner set was used for formal receptions on board the battleship from 1901 until the ship's decommissioning in 1930.

In 1943 the Wisconsin state legislature voted to establish the 1899 set for the new battleship Wisconsin (BB-34), and to provide some additional pieces. In 1945 members of the state committee traveled to San Francisco to present the silver to the battleship.


When the ship was in reserve, the silver was exhibited in museums or used by other Navy ships. It returned to the Wisconsin in 1968.

The Wisconsin silver service is now on exhibit between the first and second floors of Neustein.



★ ★ ★ ★ ★

*Thank You  
for visiting the  
Battleship  
Wisconsin!*



EXIT THIS WAY TO THE  
HAMPTON ROADS  
NAVAL MUSEUM  
AND  
NAUTICUS

04/13/2008