

Ship's History



U.S.S. Carp SS-338

Submarine Squadron Six

U. S. Atlantic Fleet

USS CARP (F-1)

The first submarine named CARP was launched at the Union Iron works on September 6, 1911. On launching CARP was designated as F-1 in accordance with her type and class.

Prior to CARP's test dive on April 17, 1912, with her crew on board, new submarine's pressure hulls were tested by lowering to test depth with a crane without personnel on board. LTJG J.B. HOWELL, Commanding Officer, was so pleased with the F-1's performance during this and subsequent tests that on September 12, 1912, he took her to 283 feet, which was test depth plus 73 feet.



On December 18, 1917, the F-1 was rammed and sunk by the F-3 somewhere in American waters. Nineteen lives were lost.

The present CARP was built by the Electric Boat Company, Groton, Connecticut. Her keel was laid on 23 December 1943, and eleven months later on 12 November 1944 she slid down the ways, christened by Mrs. Will Ness, wife of Representative W.E. Ness of Ohio.

After being placed in commission under the command of Lieutenant Commander James L. HUNNICUTT USNR, CARP spent several weeks in trials and training in the New London area. She then proceeded to the Panama Canal Zone for transit to the Pacific Ocean and for a period of advanced training. On 5 May 1945 the CARP departed Balboa, C.Z., for Pearl Harbor, arriving on 21 May. Two weeks later she departed on her first and only war patrol.

During this patrol the CARP steamed many miles in Japanese waters, performing such missions as lifeguard duty for downed pilots, reconnaissance, patrolling ahead of task forces and general searching for enemy vessels. Although targets were not abundant at this stage of the war the excellent area coverage and persistent search resulted in numerous contacts. Aggressive maneuvers on the part of the CARP resulted in several sinkings of patrol craft and small cargo ships.

In 1948 and 1949, the CARP made exploratory cruises in extreme northern waters during which time she crossed the Arctic Circle, thereby qualifying all hands for the "Ancient Arctic Order of Blue Nose". This cruise contributed a wealth

of information concerning submarine operations in these little known waters which has been of great help to the operations of the modern nuclear submarines under the ice cap. The most noteworthy development was the use of an upward beamed fathometer to measure the distance to the ice above.

In 1951, after six years as a fleet type submarine, the CARP was modernized and equipped with a snorkel and semistreamlined super-structure. She was then designated a Fleet Snorkel Submarine.

In early 1954 the crews of the CARP and TILEFISH exchanged boats in a planned change of home ports, the CARP arriving at her new home port of Pearl Harbor on 15 March. She remained home ported there until the summer of 1959 when she made the long trip from Hawaii to Norfolk, Virginia, where she became a unit of Submarine Squadron Six and the Atlantic Fleet. Since then the CARP has participated in various fleet exercise and training operations including visits to the Caribbean and Mediterranean seas and various east coast ports from Nova Scotia to Florida.

The CARP has as its primary mission the dual task of aiding in the development of Anti-Submarine warfare and training of personnel for the submarine program. In connection with its primary mission CARP is presently engaged in Fleet Training exercises developing offensive and defensive underwater warfare tactics and assisting other naval air and surface units in bettering their anti-submarine defenses.

COMMANDING OFFICERS

LCDR J. L. HUNNICUT, USNR	OCT 1944 - JUN 1946
CDR J. J. FLACHSENAR, USN	JUN 1946 - MAY 1950
CDR A. G. PLEMONS, USN	MAY 1950 - JUL 1952
CDR W. N. DURLEY, USN	JUL 1952 - JAN 1954
LCDR J. B. GRIGGS, III, USN	JAN 1954 - JUL 1955
LCDR J. E. MCCAULEY, USN	JUL 1955 - AUG 1957
LCDR J. R. GILBERT, USN	AUG 1957 - SEP 1959
LCDR P. R. TAYLOR, JR., USN	SEP 1959 - JUL 1960
LCDR B. P. WILLIAMS, JR., USN	AUG 1960 - JUL 1962
LCDR B. S. GRANUM, USN	JUL 1962 - MAY 1964
LCDR J. J. SCHLANK, JR., USN	MAY 1964 - JUN 1966
LCDR C. C. BALDWIN, USN	JUN 1966 -

STATISTICS

	F-1	SS 338
Overall length	142 ft 7 in	311 ft 9 in
Extreme beam	15 ft 5 in	27 ft 4 in
Maximum speed surfaced	14 knots	21 knots
Maximum speed submerged	11 knots	9 knots
Cruising radius	2,400 miles	12,000 miles
Torpedo tubes	4 bow	6 bow, 4 stern
Engines	2 heavy oil	4 diesel



Insignia of the Navy's submarine service is a submarine flanked by two dolphins. Dolphins, or porpoises, traditional attendants to Poseidon, Greek God of the Sea and patron deity of sailors, are symbolic of a calm sea, and are sometimes called the "sailors' friend." In addition to the Dolphins, World War II submariners wear a Submarine Combat Insignia indicating participation in successful combat patrols.



An aerial, black and white photograph of the USS Carp (SS-331) submarine on the surface of the ocean. The submarine is viewed from an elevated angle, moving from the upper left towards the lower right. It is leaving a prominent white wake behind it. The conning tower is visible in the center of the hull. The water is dark, and the sky is not visible.

USS Carp



