

THE SECOND CONYNGHAM

The second CONYNGHAM (DD-371) was launched 14 September 1934 by the Boston Navy Yard and commissioned 4 November 1936, CDR G.C. HOOVER in command.

CONYNGHAM (DD-371) had a displacement of 1500 tons; length overall 341 feet, 4 inches; extreme beam 35 feet; draft 9 feet 10 inches; speed of 36.5 knots; complement 158 officers and men; and armament of five 5-inch guns and twelve 21-inch torpedo tubes.

After her commissioning, she conducted training exercises and operations along the West coast, in the Hawaiian Islands, and in the Caribbean. These continued until she sailed from San Diego for Pearl Harbor and duty with the security patrol in 1940.

On 7 December 1941, during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, she joined in shooting down several enemy aircraft. Her early wartime activity consisted of escort duty. With all available forces organized for action as the Japanese threatened Midway in June 1942, CONYNGHAM assisted in escorting aircraft carriers in the Battle of Midway - the turning point in the war of the Pacific and a decisive victory for the United States. During the ensuing war years, CONYNGHAM participated in a host of Pacific engagements including the Battle of Santa Cruz, the invasions of New Guinea, New Britain, Saipan, Luzon, and Borneo and the Marianas and Leyte Gulf operations.

She was at Subic Bay in the Philippines for overhaul when the war ended. CONYNGHAM was decommissioned 20 December 1946 and was utilized in atomic weapons tests in Bikini. She was destroyed by sinking 2 July 1948.

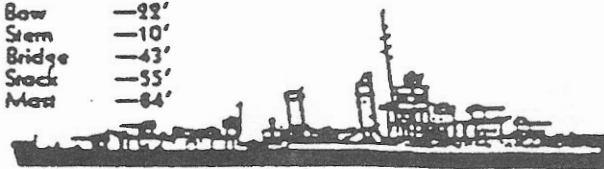
CONYNGHAM received 14 battle stars for World War II service.

MAHAN-DUNLAP Classes—DD

Division of Naval Intelligence—Identification and Characteristics Section

CONYNGHAM AND PORTER FOR THE DD-371, MAHAN DD-371

Bow	—22'
Stern	—10'
Bridge	—43'
Stack	—55'
Mast	—64'



Length o. o.—341'



Completed in 1936-37 as improved FARRAGUT's, these ships are typical of our older two-stack destroyers.

Observer's Notes

- Gunhouses forward differentiate DUNLAP from MAHAN Class (open gunfields).
- Very similar in appearance to PORTER, LIVERMORE, BENSON Classes, differentiated by armament disposition and stack spacing.

341'3" beam; 1-10" draft; 1500 tons displacement.

Addresses were delivered at the launching ceremonies by the Commandant; Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts; and Governor Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island.

The Officers attached to the U.S.S. CONYNGHAM are:

Lieut. Comdr. Gilbert C. Hoover, U.S.N., Commanding Officer.
Lieutenant Edward C. Metcalf, U.S.N., Executive Officer.
Lieutenant Nathaniel S. Prime, U.S.N., Gunnery Officer.
Lieutenant Walter C. Winn, U.S.N., Engineer Officer.
Lieut. (jg) David Lambert, U.S.N., Communication and Torpedo Officer.
Lieut. (jg) Walter S. Bobo, Jr., U.S.N. First Lieutenant.
Ensign Gordon A. Griffin, U.S.N., Asst. Engineer Officer.

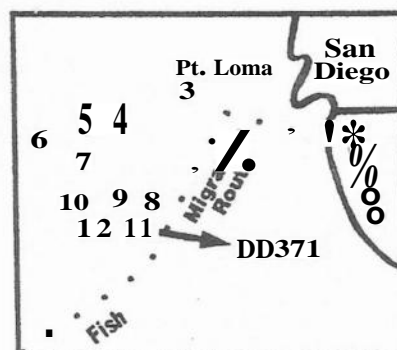
The U.S.S. CONYNGHAM is assigned as flagship of the 64th Division, Squadron 21, of the Destroyers, Scouting Force.

Put in Commission. 3 Officers. 3 Enlisted Boston Navy Yard S.F. Gill E.M. 1/c 223-11-79

SECOND U.S.S. CONYNGHAM (DD 371) LIFE

Commanding Officers 1936 - 1948

Gilbert C. Hoover	4/11/36 - 6/25/38
David S. Crawford	6/25/38 - 8/4/39
James E. Craig	8/4/39 - 4/14/41
Bryon S. Anderson	4/14/41 - 2/12/41
Henry C. Daniel	2/12/41 - 4/12/42
James H. Ward	4/12/42 - 10/1/44
Brown Taylor	10/1/44 - 1/26/45
Frank W. Bampton	1/26/45 - 9/30/46
Larry J. Feltus	9/30/46 - 12/20/46



Commissioned 4 November 1936, three officer and 3 enlisted men. Sponsored by Mrs. Alice Conyngham Gifford Johnson, Chariford, Sedalia, Colorado, great-great-grand-daughter of Captain Gustavus Conyngham, Boston, Massachusetts.

Was at Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941.

fought the entire World War II in the Pacific Area, 14 Battle Stars. Lost no shipmates during the war, 18 Purple Hearts awarded. Awarded 2 Silver Stars, 3 Bronze Stars and 5 Commendation Ribbons.

took part in the South Pacific explosion, known as Operation Crossroads, occurred at Bikini Atoll in July 1946. There was one underwater detonation and one above-water blast (nuclear explosions). She withstood these explosions and was later sunk off the coast of Mexico. By the way, she was steamed back to the States on her own power.

MWHAT A GRHAT LADY SHU WAS"

The insert shows where she is at rest.

OVERALL LENGT	41' 3 7/8"	BEAM	35' 1 1/4"	DRAFT	11' 3' 5"	DISPLACEMENT	2299 t	HOME	10-7-37	HOME	10-7-37
MAX SPEED	32	RADIUS	1050	FUEL CAPACITY	541.09 t	normal		PORT	San Diego	YARD	Mare Island
BUILT BY: Navy Yard, Boston				CONVERTED BY:							
KEEL LAID: 9-19-34				LAUNCHED: 9-14-35				COMPLETED: 5-1-36			
ACCEPTED:				COMMISSIONED: 11-4-36				REPORTED:			
PERSONNEL: OFFICERS		C.P.O.'s		ENLISTED		PASSENGERS		TROOPS		Officers: Enlisted:	
BATTERY: MAIN		SECONDARY		A.A.G.		TORPEDOES-MINES		Tracks		DEPTH CHARGE Projectors Charges	
Stricken 13 JUL 1948 Naval Register											
SOUND EQUIPMENT:						RADAR:					
LANDING BOATS: NO.		SIZE:		TANK LANDING BOATS: NO.		SIZE:					
COMMANDING OFFICER: Lt Comd Brown Taylor 9 Jan 44											
REMARKS: Assigned: LantFlt. CinCPac adv.hq. conf. 230727 Jul. 45.											
//To be DECOMMISSIONED in Atlantic, CominCh S-251555 Aug 45. //On arr. San Diego rpt. CWSF for routing Pearl to rpt. Com 14 for disp. by CNO. CinCPac rest. 111935 Nov. 45. //To be retained in an Inactive Status in view of experimental tests, CNO ser. 084P414 of 14 Nov 45. //On arr., San Fran report ComMareIsGrp 19thFlt for decomm & custody, CWSF P1 072257 Oct 46. //Sunk 2 July 48 in lat 31-33.5 north long 118-27 West, ComDesFlot 3 Conf 022224 July 48//											