AMRA (1938)

Base data at 10 November 1938. Compiled September 2009 * indicates entries changed during P&O Group service.

Type Passenger/cargo liner

P&O Group service 1938-1966

P&O Group status Owned by subsidiary company

Registered owners,

British India Steam Navigation Company Ltd

managers and operators

Builders Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson Ltd

Yard Wallsend, Newcastle

Country UK Yard number 1570

Registry

Official number 166600

Signal letters

Call sign

Classification society Lloyd's Register

Gross tonnage 8,314 grt
Net tonnage 3,993 nrt
Deadweight 6,326 tons

Length 140.51m (461.0ft) loa; 135.51m (444.6ft) b/p

 Breadth
 18.65m (61.2ft)

 Depth
 7.68m (25.2ft)

 Draught
 7.554m (23.8ft)

Engines 2 x 3 single reduction geared turbines

Engine builders Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Co Ltd, installed by

shipbuilder

Works Wallsend, Newcastle

Country UK

Power 8,800 ihp
Propulsion Twin screw

Speed 16.5 knots (service); 18.51 knots (trials)

Passenger capacity* 45 first class, 110 second class, 154 tourist class, 2,327

deck passengers

Cargo capacity 6,286 cubic metres (222,000 cubic feet) including

77.59 cubic metres (5,740 cubic feet) refrigerated

Crew 180

Employment* Calcutta/Rangoon service

Career

30.04.1938:	Launched by Lady Willingdon.
31.07.1938:	Ran trials.
10.11.1938:	Delivered as <i>Amra</i> for British India Steam Navigation Company Ltd. She was the first of three A-class vessels to be launched for the Calcutta/Rangoon service along with her sisters <i>Aska</i> and <i>Aronda</i> .
18.11.1938:	Maiden voyage from London to Calcutta.
1940:	Spent two periods that year as a Personnel Ship.
28.12.1940:	Requisitioned as a Hospital Ship (No.41: 385 beds, 107 medical staff), being converted at Bombay and seeing her first service between Somaliland and East and South Africa.
1940:	Supported the Somali and Abyssinian campaigns, ferrying the casualties from Mogadishu and Massawa to Mombasa and Durban.
1943:	Moved into the Mediterranean, evacuating wounded from the Sicily in July and was at the Salerno landings in September.
1946:	Completed her wartime service.
Post-war:	Moved to the Bombay/East and South Africa service, though in later years she often turned round at Mombasa or Dar-es-Salaam.
03.1951:	Completed a six-month conversion of her boilers from coal to oil firing at Durban.
1955:	Passenger accommodation now 222 cabin passengers and 737 bunked passengers.
02.12.1965:	Arrived at Keelung for demolition by Chou's Iron & Steel Company Ltd, Taipei. Her bell was later installed in the church at Sharjah shared by the Royal Air Force and the Trucial Oman Scouts.

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