

# DOWNLOAD PDF ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT THE LAYING OF CORNERSTONE OF THE FEDERAL BUILDING

## Chapter 1 : Cornerstone Laying Ceremonies and the Buildings that Shape Us

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Whether surrounded by a bustling city or a quiet rural community, buildings make up the places and spaces that make us who we are. Of course buildings serve a necessary utilitarian function, but importantly, they house many of our memories, milestones, and loved ones. Adding a new structure to a landscape often evokes sentiments of pride and the promise of a better future, and cornerstone laying ceremonies are one way we have ritually commemorated, and in many ways consecrated, new buildings and the communities they serve. This blog post will briefly explore the history of building dedication rituals and their prevalence in Ohio history highlighted by photographs of cornerstone laying ceremonies around the state from Ohio Memory. Ancient cultures across the globe consecrated building foundations by performing various rituals. These offerings were reserved for buildings of high significance, particularly religious buildings like temples. Votive offerings were widespread in different capacities throughout ancient Greece and Rome as well. Cornerstone being laid for the Rocky River Public Library in Although the motivations for these behaviors within their cultural and historical contexts are vastly different from our own, and far more complex than what is described here, modern cornerstone laying ceremonies gesture back to these traditions of our ancient past. Over time, the cornerstone laying has become more of a ceremonial event than the first step of the construction process, as the laying of the cornerstone is symbolic of a new era of prosperity and opportunity. Often, a modern cornerstone has a dedicatory inscription on its exposed face or contains a time capsule, and is usually laid with a ceremonial trowel by a prominent member of the institution or a local celebrity. Arguably the most iconic building of the cityscape of downtown Columbus, Ohio, is the immediately-recognizable LeVeque Tower. Designed by architect Henry C. Crane, it was originally known as the American Insurance Union Citadel and was the tallest building in Columbus from until , at This concept is mirrored by its elaborate Art Deco architecture and decoration, with four foot eagles at the corners of the tower and four foot statues on the sides since removed. The financial downfall of the American Insurance Union did not change the highly-regarded status of the building for Ohioans. Lentz delivers a speech at the cornerstone laying ceremony of the AIU Citadel building. The cornerstone sits to his left, hidden behind the American flag. Monsignor Joseph Och delivers the address at the cornerstone ceremony for the administrative and seminary wings of the Josephinum, October 20, Founded by Monsignor Joseph Jessing in as an extension of a local orphanage, the Pontifical College Josephinum is an important institution and building both domestically and globally. The Josephinum was originally located on East Main and 17th Streets in downtown Columbus, and the cornerstone for its present location in Worthington was laid in , one week before the stock markets crashed. Originally a German school for priests to serve Catholic immigrant families, the school gained pontifical status in and to this day remains the only pontifical college in the western hemisphere. Not only is the Josephinum a source of pride for Ohioans, but students and religious scholars from all over the world come to the Josephinum for seminary training and scholarship. Ohio takes pride in supplying eight U. Born January 29, Died September 14, This post highlights only a handful of the many buildings important to regional communities and the state of Ohio as a whole. Whether we consciously realize their importance or not, the buildings around us help to shape our cultural identity and who we are as Ohioans and the communities we are a part of. What buildings in your community mean the most to you?

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## Chapter 2 : Addresses delivered at the laying of corner stone of the Federal building - Details - Trove

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Background[ edit ] Workers began excavating the foundations of the United States Capitol in July During construction of the foundation, building commissioner David Stuart wrote to other members of the capitol commission suggesting a cornerstone ceremony be held. At their September 2 meeting, the commission agreed with Stuart, setting a date for the ceremony a little more than two weeks later. Ceremony[ edit ] At There, they were joined by an escort consisting of the Alexandria Volunteer Artillery, and members of Masonic lodges from Virginia and Maryland, and proceeded to the construction grounds approximately 1. A silver plaque, fashioned by Georgetown silversmith Caleb Bentley, was handed to Washington, who stepped into the foundation trench and placed the plaque, whereupon the cornerstone was lowered. The plaque was inscribed with a brief tribute to the "military valor and prudence" of Washington, and dedicated the building in the "first year, of the second term, of the presidency of George Washington Capitol in a photo reproduction of a painting. Washington, accompanied by three Worshipful Masters carrying sacrifices of corn, wine, and oil, then struck the stone three times with a gavel, as prescribed by Masonic custom. Washington exited the trench to ritual chanting by the assembled Masons and a gun salute one gun for each U. Contemporary research indicates this may not be the case. The apron is currently owned by the Masonic Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Since the cornerstone laying, it has occasionally been used in other Masonic cornerstone ceremonies for important buildings in the Washington metropolitan area , including the Herbert Hoover Building , the chancery of the British embassy , the Thomas Jefferson Memorial , the Washington Monument , and the National Cathedral. Freeman, Bishop of Washington, lays the cornerstone to the National Cathedral with the Washington gavel in The lodge kept the gavel at its meeting place until when it was placed in the vault of Riggs National Bank , now a branch of PNC Bank , where it remains today. It has occasionally been removed for important Masonic cornerstone ceremonies, including that of the National Cathedral and the Washington Monument. George White gestures at the cornerstone at an open excavation site in The cornerstone to which White is pointing. The precise location of the cornerstone was lost during the two centuries following the ceremony due to attack and multiple expansions of the original building. In , Architect of the Capitol George White , following a protracted search involving the use of ground-penetrating radar, electromagnetic induction and induced polarization, announced he had found a large stone buried beneath one section of the foundation that was "obviously a ceremonial stone," and declared it was probably the cornerstone of the building. No sign of the original silver plaque was discovered, and experts believe it may have been dislodged and destroyed during the construction of the Senate chambers. The president was followed by a ceremonial escort formed into four divisions. The second division was formed of contingents from lineage societies, including the Society of the Cincinnati , the Sons of the Revolution , and the Aztec Club of The third division included federal military forces, including units from the U. The fourth division consisted of local fire brigades. Capitol for the bicentennial of the cornerstone laying in A more modest bicentennial rededication occurred on September 18, , organized by Architect of the Capitol George White. At the time, White announced a tricentennial observance to occur on Friday, September 18, The oil-on-canvas painting currently hangs at the seat of the Supreme Council at the House of the Temple. House of Representatives , also painted by Cox, depicts the cornerstone ceremony.

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## Chapter 3 : Addresses delivered at the laying of corner stone of the Federal building, - CORE

*Addresses Delivered At the Laying of Corner Stone of the Federal Building. Home» Nonfiction. 8 / 10 (3) (3).*

See other formats F And well did this committee do its work and much do we owe them for their unselfsh elTorts. And in my brief reference to the men that thus aided in the sticcess of this enterprise, I must first place the name of our dear, lamented fellow townsman and friend, the Hon. Brandegee succeeded in carrying the l ill over the dangerous Senate shoals. For here our greatest danger law And then, too, we should not forget in our thanks the Hon. Sperrv, who devoted so mucli time and energy in the success of the work. And then, too, also Congressman Thomas I.. And while our thanks go out to the gentlemen that I have named, for securing from the government the authority to erect this building, we should not forget the splendid loyalty of two of our own citizens, viz: Woodruff and the late Warren A. Spalding, who made this excellent site available by the pledging of their own money and credit, at much risk and at a critical time in the history of this project, and in which pledge other splendid citizens of New Haven later joined. This act upon the part of these gentlemen was one that should serve as an example of civic loyalty which should not soon be forgotten by our people. It marks an epoch in the history of our community. May the lesson in civic loyalty which the citizens who took part in the creation of this work have shown, ever serve to keep awake in the breast of all a love for our community which shall always respond to the demand of the public interests. And may this noble structure, when com- pleted, continue to stand as an object lesson to generations yet unborn of the dignity and power and greatness of our beloved country. It is now my great pleasure, gentlemen, to introduce to you an honored citizen of New Haven ; the representative of all of the people of the State; a man whose intellectual qualities are not dimmed with age; a man whom all our citizens admire and respect. Baldwin, Governor of Connecticut Governor Baldwin spoke in part as follows: This piece of land on which we are now gathered is slipping away from the State of Connecticut. It is to become the site of important activities of the government of the United States, and that calls for a cession of the State sovereignty over it, at least in ] art. That is a task wliich the State would he utterly inc inii etent to perform. It calls for a system nationwide, and part of one larger still â€” that is, worldwide. Whatever this union determines on, hefore it can take full and l ermanent ettect, has to he ratified by all the jxiwers represented in it ; and it always is. Every five years this postal union con- gress meets at one or another of the capitals of the civilized world. A building for what contributes to such high purposes ennoljles its site. In a great city like this, â€” and we have a right to call Xew Haven great, ranking- as it now does the thirty-sixth in the list of American cities, â€” a new post office and court house oug-ht to he of commanding architectural design. It oug-ht, in order to have that solidity and splendcM- that such a Iniilding- should possess, to he of marble; and this, too, it will he. It ought to face the ireen, which for nearly three hundred years has been the center of our civic life, and so it will. Speaking for the State of Connecticut. I welcome the erection of this new monument upon the line between the sovereignty of the State and the sovereignty of the United States. Remarks by the CJairman: States Government is ably represented on this occasion by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Secretary AlciVdoo has been steadfast and helpful to New Haven in the matter of promoting the speedy progress of the plans for this building. It gives me pleasure to introduce the Hon. While I regret with you that circumstances have prevented the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. The Federal Government has engaged in the real estate business for over a century, and there are to-day scattered over this great country hundreds of monuments in the form of public buildings, which while actually standing in the name of the United States and occupied by its officials, are in a broader sense the property of the people, for whose benefit they exist. Your own fair city has borne an important part in the history of federal public buildings. Up to the year the Government had acquired but seven properties, and the importance of New Haven in these early days is demonstrated by the fact that one of the first of these seven buildings was located in your city in the year But New Haven did not rest content with its early achieve- ments, and with the energy so characteristic of the people of this country, and especially of your own beautiful State, the city

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outgrew the original federal quarters and by its very growth and importance demanded further recognition on the part of the Federal Government. So in the old building was sold and an Act of Congress was secured providing for a custom house and post office. James Gamble Rogers; a building commodious enough to care for the needs of the Government; a building which when completed should be second to none. Engrossed as one becomes in his more intimate local and State affairs, there is a lack of close connection on the part of the public generally with the National Government. No one, however, can see in his city a handsome and substantial public building- dedicated exclusively to the federal business without a quickening- of his pride and patriotism and a realization of the power and importance of the country to which he has sworn allegiance. In this building- will be localized the great functions of the Federal Government, and here, your city and State are brought in touch with and made parts of the whole country, and, indeed, the whole world. Here is the custom house with its exports- tions and importations ; the post office with its millions of pieces of incoming and outgoing mail. Besides these, within its walls will be found the United States courts, dispensing- justice to all, and the various field services of the Treasury Department and the Departments of Agriculture and Justice. This beautiful building when completed will symbolize the material structure of the Republic, built upon a rock, designed by highly trained minds, constructed by the united efforts of all sorts and conditions of workmen out of materials brought from all parts of the world. Some rare and of fine quality and others coarser and cheaper, but all equally necessary to the completed structure. Well may you be proud of this beautiful building, which typifies, as I have stated, the material structure of the Republic ; and you may well be proud of the material success which the United States has achieved, but let us not forget that it is not the only success to the achievement of which we should aspire. A people whose progress is limited to the attainment of material success only will not hold a high rank among the nations. But this charge is not substantiated, and is based on a superficial knowledge of our country and our people. Everywhere in the United States are evidences of the fact that we are not purely a materialistic people. Here in your city is one of the strongest of these evidences. The noble university which is the pride of "New Haven is a monument to ideals and a witness that we as a nation are not entirely given over to materialism. This university may well typify the idealistic side of our national character, as contrasted with the materialistic of which this building will be a symbol. Who can doubt that back of the efficient, patriotic and common sense administration of our present Chief Executive there lies the highest ideals? Rice, Mayor of New Haven Mr. President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Gentlemen: It is a great honor and privilege for me to represent the city at the laying of the corner stone of this new federal building, and I heartily congratulate the officers of the Chamber of Commerce on the progress that has been made toward the completion of the building. They performed a valuable service to the city in taking the initiative in securing a site and in directing the movement to open negotiations with the Federal Government for the building. The delegation which went to Washington to urge activity on the part of Congress rendered timely assistance towards securing and pushing to completion the plans for the building, and if it had not been for the activity and interest of the President of the United States, who is with us to-day as speaker at the laying of this corner stone, I do not believe that we should be here this afternoon. The completion of the new federal building will fill a long-felt want in this city, and I trust that the same energy and activity that has marked the progress on the building to date will continue until the last stone is laid and the handsome structure is open to the public. Remarks by the Chairman: Whatever the Congressmen and the Senators from Connecticut might have been willing to do and did do, to secure the passage of the bill authorizing the erection of this building; whatever enthusiasm our own citizens may have had ; whatever effort Taft, I hand to you this trowel with which to perform the work and I am sure that when the corner stone is set, it will set as squarely and truly as those ethical and moral truths which you, in your own character, so fully exemplify. This occasion is of different and higher import. There is certainly no city in the United States, and I think I might say, in the world, that has a centrally located, formal public square or civic center as large, as the city of New Haven. Of course there are parks in cities of larger area than this square, but what I mean to say is that there is in this country no city with a public square centrally located and originally designed as part of an

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organic city plan like this open space that we have before us. The United Church replaced an earlier church built in on the same site. Trinity Church replaced an earlier house of worship which stood on Church Street near Chapel. These three beautiful buildings standing before us to-day, have come down to us as a living evidence of the public service to which the churches were devoted and which they continue to-day, and as an indication of the fundamental relation of morality and religion to useful government. The city of New Haven, including the Green, was laid out in July, 1637, by John Davenport, the first New Haven minister, and of Governor Theophilus Eaton, the successful shipping merchant and wealthy friend of Davenport, whose dream and purpose was to found here on the New Haven plain by our capacious harbor, a great commercial city. Governor Eaton, therefore, insisted, as is supposed, on a public square much larger than would have been necessary for the commercial necessities of a city of the present size of New Haven. For nearly three hundred years the current of New Haven life has swept over the square. It has been a political and civic forum, a religious and ecclesiastical arena, a field of military parades and councils, a seat of judicial tribunals, an educational campus, a market place, a burial place and a playground. Blake says that since the Green was first set apart in as a market place, it has been under the jurisdiction of nine distinct governments, including the Royal government of Great Britain, the English Commonwealth, the United States government under the Confederation and the present national government under the Federal Constitution. It seems strange to us, but here on the Green the accessions of Charles the Second, William and Mary, George the First, George the Second and George the Third, were formally proclaimed to the beating of drums, with royal salutes and cries of "God Save the King. Somewhere under the Green, presumably near the liberty pole, lies the dust of Capt. Admiral Foote lived in a house on Chapel Street facing the Green. Here in offices facing the Green, members of the historic Ingersoll family continuously practiced law for over years. James Hillhouse, the Revolutionary patriot and treasurer of Yale College for fifty years, was the prime mover in planting on the Green and elsewhere in our streets, the elm trees which have made New Haven renowned as "The City of Elms. In the same building, the New Haven Chamber of Commerce was organized in 1791. Most of us remember this building in the classical style erected from designs by Ithiel Town. Its south portico provided an admirable site for public receptions. President Jackson was given a rousing reception there in 1822, President Polk in 1845 and President Buchanan in 1846. In on this same portico Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, was received by one of the greatest and most enthusiastic multitudes that ever assembled on the Green for a like occasion. This building was demolished in 1853. Opposite the new post office and with it facing" the Green, stands the City Hall built in 1852, the official residence of the municipality of New Haven. If we are wise we shall acquire for our city the additional land needed and reconstruct that home of the city fathers, so as to make it worthy of its association with the dignified and beautiful seats of federal and county authority. This allusion to the supreme youthful hero and martyr of the Revolutionary War betrays the reliable source of my review of the history of the Green as Mr. Accompanying this sincere and just appreciation of our most valuable city treasure, I think it not inappropriate to utter a note of warning against all the plans which are prompted by thoughtless persons unappreciative of the historic significance of the Green and its value as a civic center, who would in any way curtail its superficial area or appropriate its beautiful expanse to inappropriate purpose. The suggestion of waiting stations to be put upon the Green is out of all keeping with its sacred character, its beauty, its convenience for public gatherings, and its value as an open breathing space in the heart of the city. The comfort of the people in this regard can be promoted in some other way. We ought to congratulate ourselves that the suggestions made only so lately as that the Public Library be put on the Green back of Center Church was not carried out. The proposition to widen Chapel Street by cutting the Green back to Trinity Church would destroy the symmetry of the Green itself in more ways than one. You should therefore oppose any plan to widen Temple Street as it passes through the Green for the purpose of providing a parking space for automobiles. Owners of automobiles should have no privileges on the Green not extended to all classes of citizens. Our visitors appreciate the Green more than we do. It would be a reproach to us not to guard our legacy well, just consider that to-day we have in 20 New Haven Green a public square sixteen acres in extent

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that has been handed down to us in exactly its present form two hundred and seventy-six years. Consider again that this Green is the central feature of the oldest existing city plan in the United States.

### Chapter 4 : United States Capitol cornerstone laying - Wikipedia

*Addresses delivered at the laying of corner stone of the Federal building* *Addresses delivered at the laying of corner stone of the Federal building.*

### Chapter 5 : First Universalist Church (Salem, Massachusetts) - Wikipedia

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### Chapter 6 : US, KRG lay cornerstone for new Consulate building in Erbil

2. *Addresses delivered at the laying of corner stone of the Federal building, in New Haven, Connecticut, June 4, 2.* 3. *Addresses delivered at the laying of corner stone of the Federal building, in New Haven, Connecticut, June 4, 3.*

### Chapter 7 : The First Cornerstone | Architect of the Capitol

*Addresses delivered at the laying of corner stone of the Federal building, By. Abstract. p. cm Topics: New Haven., New Haven--History. [from old catalog].*

### Chapter 8 : Full text of "Addresses delivered at the laying of corner stone of the Federal building"

*Addresses delivered at the laying of corner stone of the Federal building, in New Haven, Connecticut, June 4,*

### Chapter 9 : Capitol cornerstone is laid - HISTORY

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