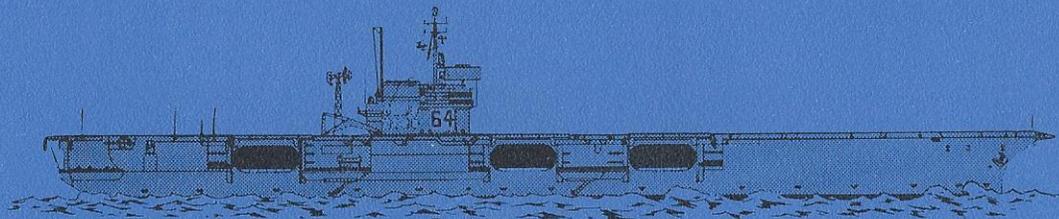


Christening of

Constellation (CVA 64)

OCTOBER 8, 1960



NEW YORK NAVAL SHIPYARD
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK



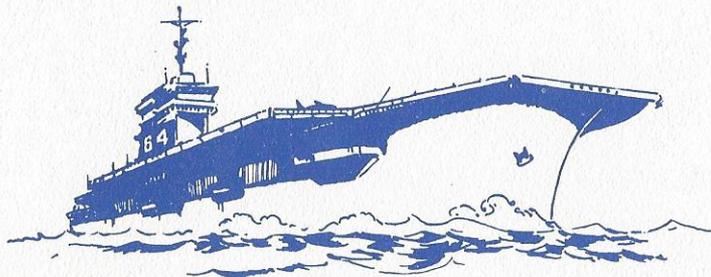


WELCOME . . .

Welcome to the christening of CONSTELLATION (CVA 64) the third super-carrier to be built at the New York Naval Shipyard!

All the personnel of the Shipyard, whose combined efforts and skills have contributed to the construction of this great ship, feel a deep sense of pride in the creation of this newest addition to our Nation's defensive arsenal.

With CONSTELLATION, as it joins the fleet in the near future, go the best wishes of all of us for smooth sailing under peaceful skies.



S. N. PYNE
Rear Admiral, USN
Commander, New York Naval Shipyard

Christening

Christening
of the
Aircraft Carrier
Constellation
CVA 64

* * *

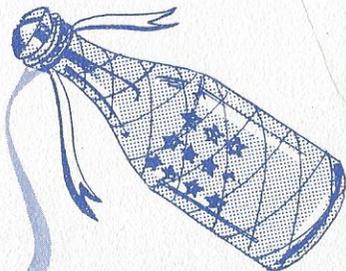
Saturday, October 8, 1960

* * *

New York Naval Shipyard
Brooklyn, N. Y.

* * *
Sponsor

Mrs. Christian A. Herter





NATIONAL ANTHEM

U. S. NAVAL BASE BAND

WELCOME

REAR ADMIRAL S. N. PYNE, USN
COMMANDER, NEW YORK NAVAL SHIPYARD

ADDRESS

HONORABLE WILLIAM B. FRANKE
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

INVOCATION

CAPTAIN JOHN T. MCLAUGHLIN (CHC) USN

INTRODUCTION OF SPONSOR

REAR ADMIRAL S. N. PYNE, USN

**CHRISTENING OF
THE CONSTELLATION (CVA 64)**

MRS. CHRISTIAN A. HERTER

BENEDICTION

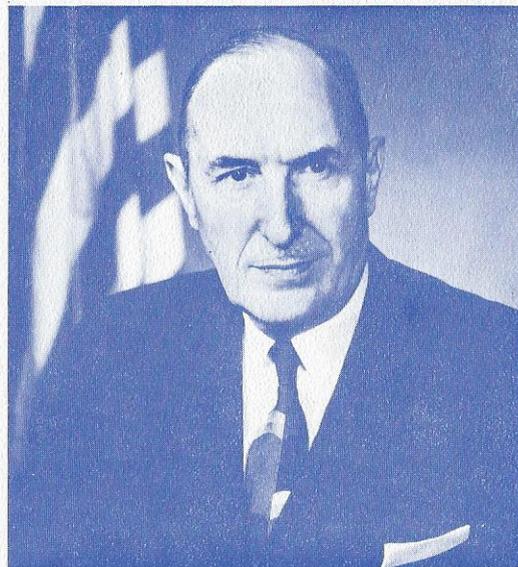
CDR OLIVER W. JONES (CHC) USN



MRS. CHRISTIAN A. HERTER
WIFE OF THE HONORABLE CHRISTIAN A. HERTER
SECRETARY OF STATE

Principal Speaker

THE HONORABLE
WILLIAM B. FRANKE
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY



FACTS ABOUT CONSTELLATION (CVA 64)

Length Overall	1043 feet
Length Between Perpendiculars	990 feet
Breadth at Main Deck	129 feet, 4 inches
Extreme Breadth at Flight Deck	252 feet
Height at Centerline Flight Deck	97 feet, 4 inches
Date Awarded	July 23, 1956
Keel Laid	Sept. 14, 1957
Delivery	May 12, 1961
Complement of Officers and Men	4154
Speed	Over 30 Knots
Horsepower	Over 200,000
Displacement (Standard)	60,000 Tons
Number of Propellers (5-Blade)	4
Number of Aircraft Elevators (All Deck Edge)	4
Number of Catapults (Steam)	4



INSTALLATION OF RUDDER SKEG

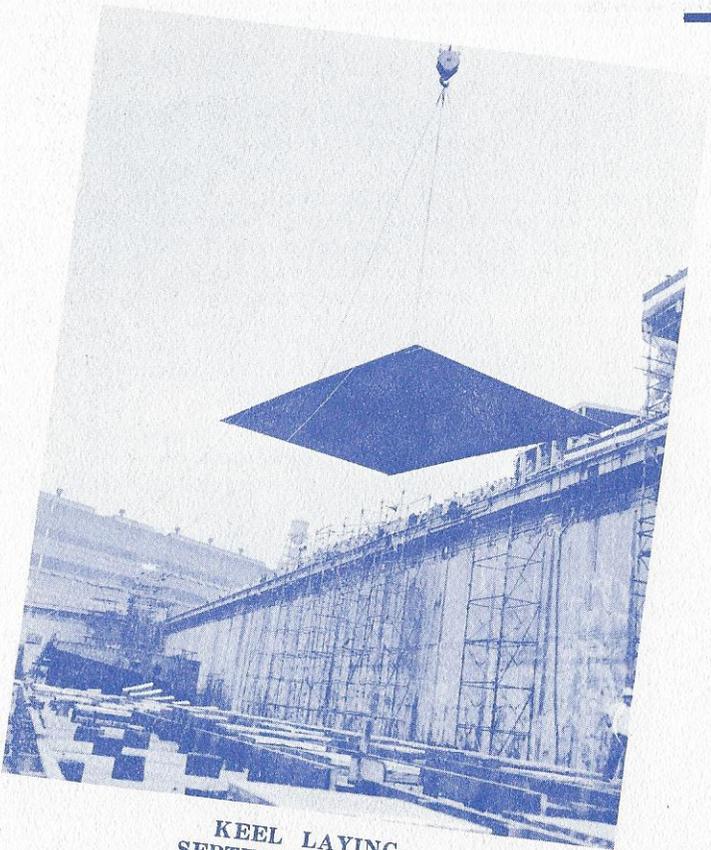
The CONSTELLATION is the Navy's newest conventionally powered aircraft carrier. She is the sixth aircraft carrier of the FORRESTAL class, and is much like the ships of the class now in service in shape and appearance. However, she incorporates many features which make her more powerful. Among these are guided missiles instead of guns for self-defense; the most powerful catapults ever to be installed in a ship, so that she can launch the heaviest aircraft; and the ability to handle and service the Navy's newest aircraft and airborne missiles. CONSTELLATION's keel was laid Sept. 14, 1957, and she will join the fleet in the summer of 1961.

CONSTELLATION's length is 1043 feet, breadth at the main deck 129 feet 4 inches, extreme breadth at the flight deck 252 feet, and displacement over 60,000 tons. Her speed is in excess of 30 knots.

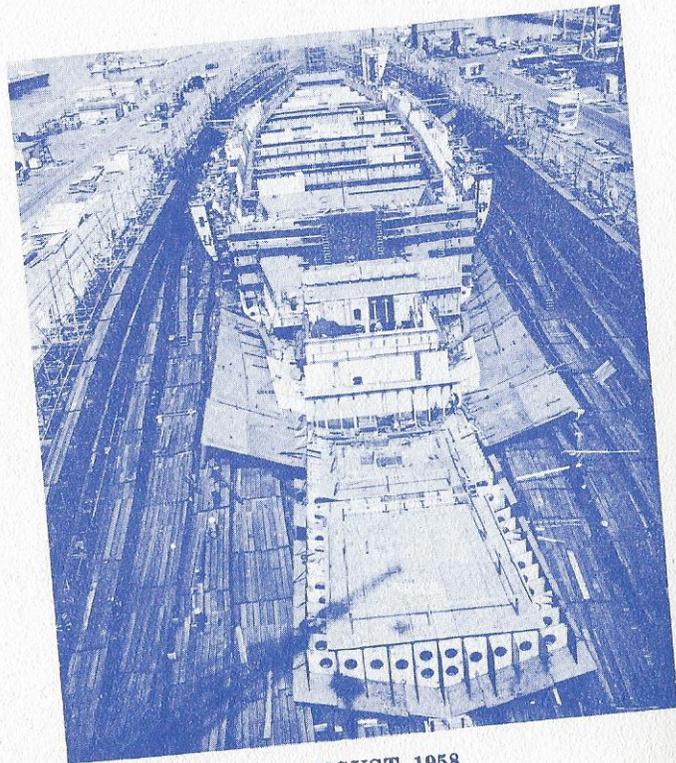
The flight deck of CONSTELLATION has an area of four acres.

CONSTELLATION incorporates the latest in habitability features, so that her crew will be able to work at peak efficiency under the trying schedule which aircraft carriers follow even in peacetime. All berthing spaces, offices, control areas, galleys and messing spaces, lounges and hospital areas are air-conditioned. This requires as much air-conditioning capacity as two Empire State buildings or five hundred average-sized houses.

Building

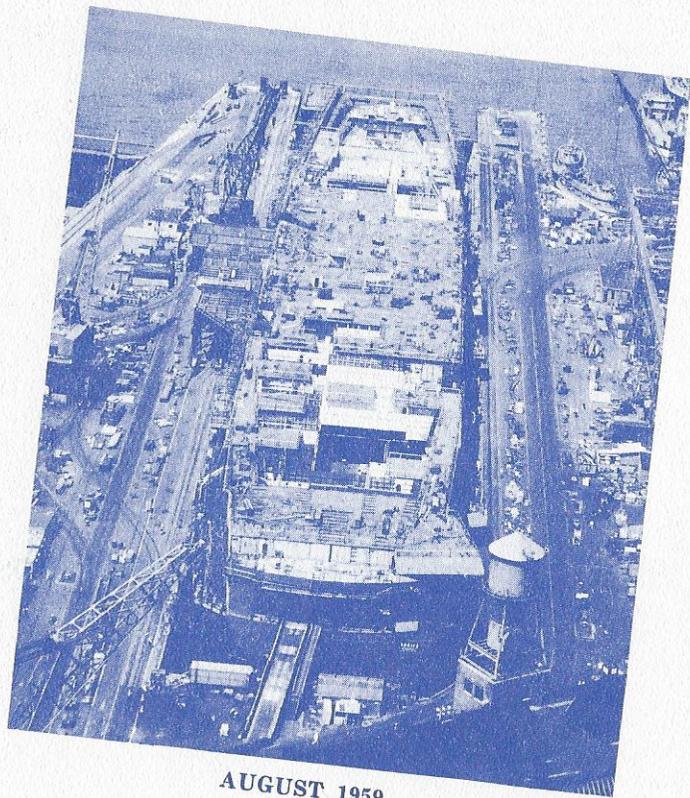


KEEL LAYING
SEPTEMBER 14, 1957

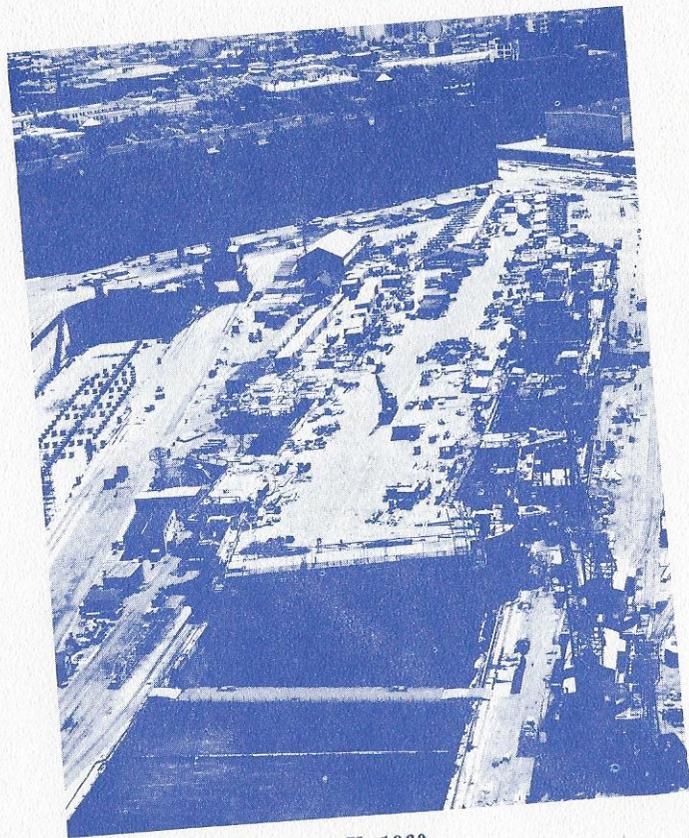


AUGUST 1958

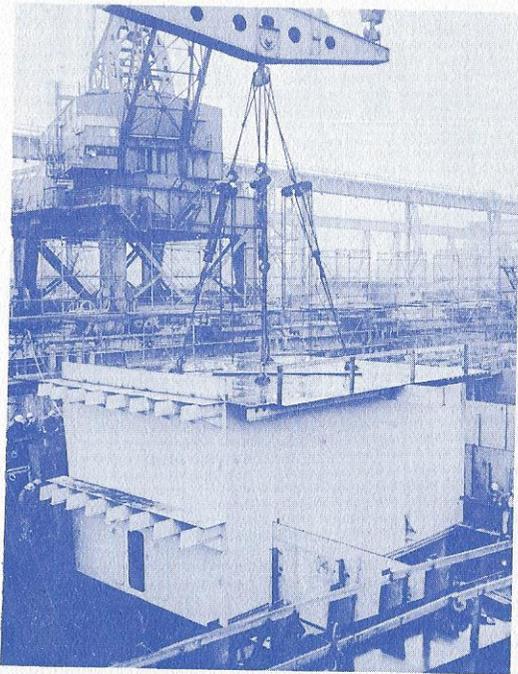
Progress



AUGUST 1959



JULY 1960



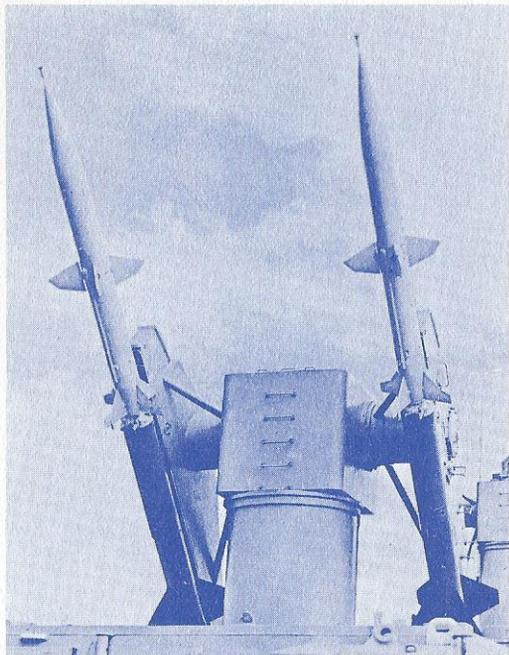
INSTALLATION OF
A GASOLINE TANK

Each crew member is provided with a berth having a foam rubber mattress, an individual air-conditioning outlet, an individual reading light, and a conveniently located locker. Fluorescent lighting is used throughout.

The ship has a post office, several barber shops, a shoe repair shop, a tailor shop, a laundry, and a dry cleaning shop. The food service facilities include two bakeries, two soda fountains, six galleys, two butcher shops, an ice cream plant, and a special diet kitchen.

The hospital services include two hospital wards with 68 beds, two quiet rooms with 12 beds, two isolation wards with 6 beds, operating rooms and dressing rooms, a pharmacy, examining rooms, and four dental offices. First aid stations are provided in parts of the ship remote from the hospital spaces. The ship also has a library and lounge rooms, educational office, a hobby shop, athletic facilities and places where the men can write and study.

CONSTELLATION, which will carry over 4000 men, has not only as much electric power supply, living and eating accommodations as a small city, but also has repair shops equivalent to those found at a large airport. Members of the ship's crew and the air groups stationed aboard the aircraft carrier are provided the opportunity to learn skilled trades in these shops while servicing the ship and the aircraft.



TERRIER LAUNCHER

When CONSTELLATION (CVA 64) joins the Fleet, she will be the first carrier equipped with a fully integrated Terrier Guided Missile Weapons System. The Terrier missile is a supersonic, surface-to-air-guided missile designed to intercept aircraft under all weather conditions at longer ranges and higher altitudes than conventional weapons.

CONSTELLATION (CVA 64) has the most advanced shipboard missile installation. There are four independent Mark 76 fire control systems, each having its fire control director, a SPG-55 missile guidance radar, a Mark 116 missile computer and associated fire control switchboards. The Weapons Direction equipment includes electronic evaluation devices such as the Target Selection and Tracking console, Director Assignment consoles, and Weapons Assignment console and associated fire control instrumentation. Two independent and complete guided missile launching systems are located in the starboard and port sponsons, respectively. Each system has two rotary magazines, a dual launcher, and its supporting missile strikedown and handling equipment that include a bridge crane, booster car, and missile transfer car. The Terrier missile can be selected, positioned, loaded and placed on its launching rail in a matter of seconds. The flight of the missile can be tracked by electronic and telemetric equipment.

The First Constellation

Under the Act of March 27, 1794, the 3rd Congress authorized the building of six frigates to provide a navy for the protection of our merchant ships against aggressions by the Barbary States, Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, and by England and France. Construction on these frigates was started immediately.

A treaty of Peace with Algiers was concluded on September 5, 1795, and work on the six frigates was at once suspended.

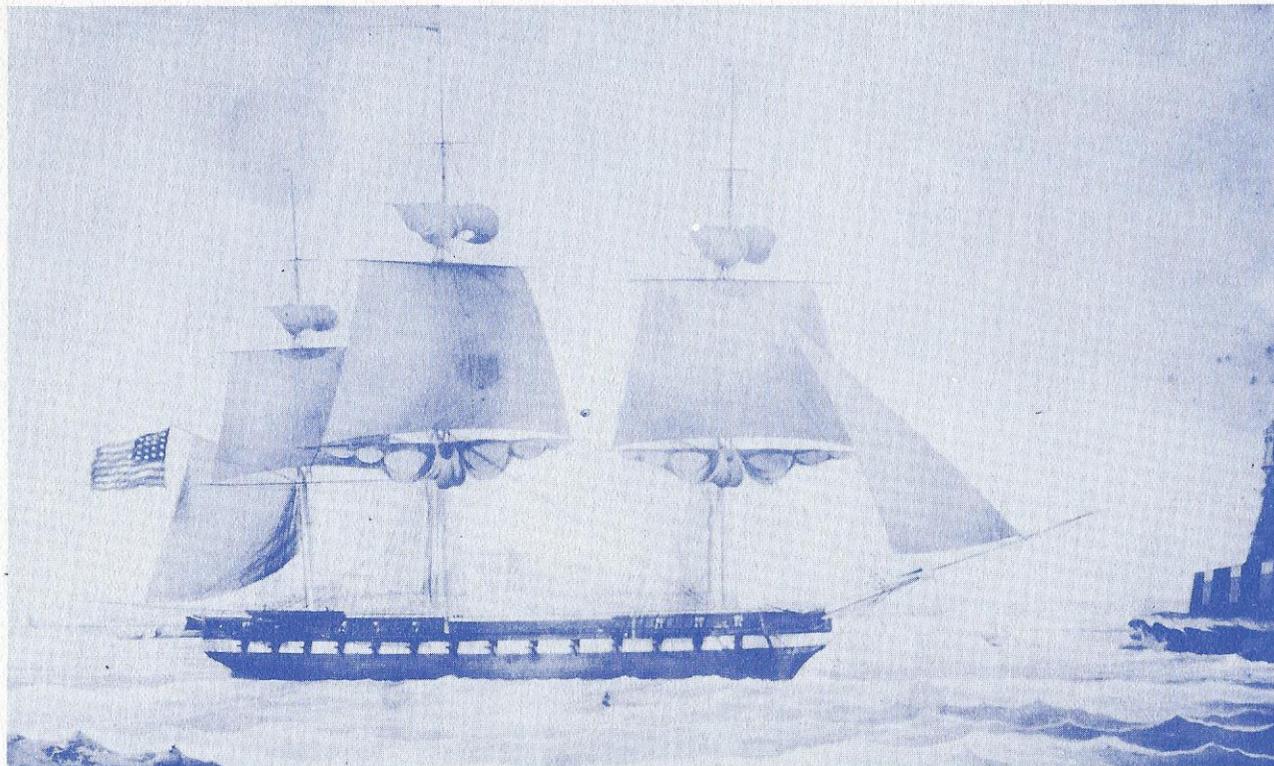
Great as were the annoyances inflicted on American commerce by Algiers, the acts of France, though less barbarous, were no less aggravating. These acts included aggressions by privateers, seizures of merchantmen by French cruisers, ill treatment of the crews of prizes, and a variety of similar acts. The British, though less destructive, committed the humiliating acts of removing seamen from American ships on the high seas.

After exhausting all peaceable means of protecting our merchant ships, Congress, on April 20, 1796, authorized President Washington to continue the construction on three of the frigates.

The 44-gun frigate UNITED STATES was launched at Philadelphia on May 10, 1797; the CONSTELLATION was launched at Baltimore on September 7; and the 44-gun frigate CONSTITUTION was launched at Boston on October 21 of the same year. In June and July, 1798, the three frigates put to sea with orders to attack the French cruisers and privateers off our coast and in the West Indian area.

On February 9, 1799, the CONSTELLATION, while cruising in the West Indies, sighted a French frigate, the INSURGENTE, and after severe fighting the INSURGENTE surrendered. On February 2, of the following year, the CONSTELLATION defeated the French frigate LA VENGEANCE, near Guadaloupe, after a night battle lasting five hours. From 1802 to 1805 the CONSTELLATION took part in operations against Tripolitan gunboats, and assisted in the capture of the Algerian frigate MASHUDA. During the War of 1812 she was blockaded at Norfolk, Virginia, by the British fleet, but her boats assisted in the capture of British boats off Craney Islands.

Our ship served again in the Mediterranean, off Brazil, in the West Indies, and on the coast of Peru in the Pacific. She voyaged in her time to England, France and Spain and in 1843-4 circumnavigated the globe, sailing 58,000 miles in 492 days at sea.



USS CONSTELLATION

The First CONSTELLATION

From 1845 to 1853 CONSTELLATION was laid up at Norfolk. In 1854, she was taken to the Navy Yard and rebuilt as a 22-gun sloop of war. Ready for sea again in 1855, the CONSTELLATION captured the brigs DELICIA and TRITON, and the bark CORA in the slave trade off the coast of Africa: was active during the Civil War in the Mediterranean and the Gulf of Mexico: took relief supplies to Ireland during the famine of 1880 and later served as a training ship at Newport and the U. S. Naval Academy.

She was recommissioned in Newport on the 24th of August 1940 by order of President Roosevelt and on 20 May 1941 was assigned duty as the flagship of Admiral E. J. King, who at that time was Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Atlantic Fleet. For the next two and a half years she served variously as flagship of Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Atlantic Fleet and flagship of the Commander, Battleship Division FIVE, Atlantic Fleet.

In October 1946, CONSTELLATION, after 24 years in port, again went to sea under tow, and proceeded to

Boston through heavy winds and high seas. Here, the once proud ship was to be repaired and restored similar to her sister ship CONSTITUTION. For nine years, lack of funds delayed the important project to preserve this famous frigate "for its inspiration and the lessons it can teach our children and future generations". Fittingly, the citizens of Baltimore, Md., CONSTELLATION's home port and state, decided to undertake her preservation.

CONSTELLATION was decommissioned for the last time on 4 February 1955. In July 1955, the Navy Department transferred CONSTELLATION, the oldest ship in the U. S. Fleet, being 44 days older than the CONSTITUTION, to the CONSTELLATION Commission of the Star Spangled Banner Flag House Association Inc., of Maryland.

CONSTELLATION arrived at Baltimore on 9 August 1955 where she is established as a permanent public memorial.





AMERICAN FRIGATE CONSTELLATION CAPTURES
FRENCH FRIGATE INSURGENT.

NAVAL VESSELS CONSTRUCTED AT NEW YORK NAVAL SHIPYARD

Name	Type	Commenced or Keel Laid	Launched
OHIO	74 Gun Ship of the line 2,757 tons	1817	May 30, 1820
SAVANNAH	44 Gun Frigate	1820	May 5, 1842
SABINE	44 Gun Frigate	1822	Feb. 3, 1855
VINCENNES	18 Gun Sloop of War, 700 tons	1825	Apr. 27, 1826
FAIRFIELD	18 Gun Sloop of War	1826	June 28, 1828
LEXINGTON 2nd	18 Gun Sloop of War, 691 tons	1825	Mar. 9, 1826
PEACOCK 2nd	18 Gun, 2nd class Sloop of War		Sept. 30, 1828
MORRIS	Revenue Cutter	1831	June 30, 1831
ENTERPRISE 3rd	10 Gun Schooner, 194 tons	1831	Oct. 26, 1831
DOLPHIN	10 Gun Brig, 224 tons	1836	June 17, 1836
PILOT	2 Gun Schooner	1836	Sept., 1836
FULTON 2nd	9 Gun Paddle Wheel Steamer	1835	May 18, 1837
LEVANT	18 Gun Sloop of War	1837	Dec. 28, 1837
DECATUR	16 Gun Sloop of War	1838	Apr. 9, 1839
MISSOURI	10 Gun Paddle Wheel Steamer, 1700 tons	1839	Jan. 7, 1841
SOMERS	10 Gun Brig	1842	Apr. 16, 1842
SAN JACINTO	6 Gun Sloop of War	1847	Apr. 16, 1850
ALBANY	20 Gun Sloop of War, 1064 tons	1843	June 27, 1846
FULTON 3rd	9 Gun Paddle Wheel Steamer		Aug. 30, 1851
NIAGARA	40 Gun Steamer Frigate	Oct. 2, 1854	Feb. 23, 1856
IROQUOIS	6 Gun Steam Sloop of War	1858	Apr. 12, 1859
ONEIDA	9 Gun Steam Sloop of War	1861	Nov. 20, 1861
OCTORORA	6 Gun Side Wheel Double Ender	1861	Dec. 7, 1861
ADIRONDACK	9 Gun Steam Sloop of War	1861	Feb. 22, 1862
LACKAWANNA	9 Gun Steam Sloop of War	1862	Aug. 9, 1862
TICONDEROGA	9 Gun Steam Sloop of War	1861	Oct. 16, 1862
SHAMROCK	8 Gun Side Wheel Double Ender	1862	Apr. 17, 1863
MACKINAW	8 Gun Side Wheel Double Ender	1862	Apr. 22, 1863
PEORIA	8 Gun Side Wheel Double Ender	1862	Oct. 29, 1863
TULLAHOMA	8 Gun Side Wheel Double Ender	1863	Nov. 28, 1863
ALGONQUIN	12 Gun Side Wheel Double Ender	1863	Dec. 31, 1863
MAUMEE	7 Gun Steam Sloop of War, 593 tons	1862	July 2, 1863
NYACK	3 Gun Sloop of War	1862	Oct. 6, 1863
MIANTONOMAH	Double Turreted Monitor	1862	1863
PURITAN	Double Turreted Monitor	1862	1864
MADAWASKA		1863	July 8, 1865
WAMPANOAG	Screw Steam Sloop	1863	Dec. 15, 1864
QUINNEBAUG	10 Gun Steam Sloop of War	1864	Mar. 31, 1866,
MOSHOLU	13 Gun Steam Sloop of War	1864	1865
KENOSHA	Screw Steamer	1867	Aug. 8, 1868

NAVAL VESSELS CONSTRUCTED AT NEW YORK NAVAL SHIPYARD

Name	Type	Commenced or Keel Laid	Launched
ALARM	Torpedo Boat	1872	Nov. 13, 1873
SWATARA	6 Gun Steam Sloop of War	1872	Sept. 17, 1873
TRENTON	19 Gun Frigate, 2300 tons	1875	Jan. 1, 1876
MAINE	Second Class Battleship, 6,682 tons	Oct. 18, 1888	Nov. 18, 1890
CINCINNATI	Protected Cruiser, 3183 tons	January, 1890	Nov. 10, 1892
PENACOOK	Steel Yard Tug for	Feb. 8, 1898	Oct. 29, 1898
CONNECTICUT	16,000 Ton 1st-Class Battleship	Mar. 10, 1903	Sept. 29, 1904
VESTAL	12,000 Ton Fleet Collier	Mar. 25, 1907	May 19, 1908
FLORIDA 4th	22,000 Ton Battleship	Mar. 9, 1909	May 12, 1910
NEW YORK 6th	27,000 Ton 1st Class Battleship	Sept. 11, 1911	Oct. 30, 1912
ARIZONA	31,400 Ton 1st Class Battleship	Mar. 16, 1914	June 19, 1915
NEW MEXICO	32,000 Ton 1st Class Battleship	Oct. 14, 1915	Apr. 23, 1917
TENNESSEE 5th	32,000 Ton 1st Class Battleship	May 14, 1917	Apr. 30, 1919
PENSACOLA	10,000 Ton Heavy Cruiser	Oct. 27, 1926	Apr. 25, 1929
YF221	Covered Freight Lighter	Apr. 16, 1932	Sept. 28, 1932
NEW ORLEANS	10,000 Ton Heavy Cruiser	Mar. 14, 1931	Apr. 12, 1933
HULL	1,395 Ton Destroyer	Mar. 7, 1933	Jan. 31, 1934
DALE	1,395 Ton Destroyer	Feb. 10, 1934	Jan. 23, 1935
ERIE	2,000 Ton Gunboat	Dec. 17, 1934	Jan. 29, 1936
BROOKLYN	10,000 Ton Light Cruiser	Mar. 12, 1935	Nov. 30, 1936
ALEXANDER HAMILTON	Coast Guard Cutter	Sept. 11, 1935	Jan. 6, 1937
JOHN C. SPENCER	Coast Guard Cutter	Sept. 11, 1935	Jan. 6, 1937
HONOLULU	10,000 Ton Lght Cruiser	Sept. 10, 1935	Aug. 26, 1937
HELENA	10,000 Ton Lght Cruiser	Dec. 9, 1936	Aug. 27, 1938
NORTH CAROLINA	35,000 Ton Battleship	Oct. 27, 1937	June 13, 1940
IOWA	45,000 Ton Battleship	June 27, 1940	Aug. 27, 1942
MISSOURI	45,000 Ton Battleship	Jan. 6, 1941	Jan. 29, 1944
YR34-35	Floating Workshops	Aug. 18, 1941	Nov. 25, 1941
LST's 311, 312, 313, 314	Landing Ship, Tanks	Sept. 7, 1942	Dec. 30, 1942
LST's 315, 316, 317, 318	Landing Ship, Tanks	Oct. 14, 1942	Jan. 23, 1943
BENNINGTON	Aircraft Carrier	Dec. 13, 1942	Feb. 26, 1944
BON HOMME RICHARD	Aircraft Carrier	Feb. 1, 1943	Apr. 29, 1944
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT	Aircraft Carrier	Dec. 1, 1943	Apr. 29, 1945
KEARSARGE	Aircraft Carrier	Mar. 1, 1944	May 5, 1945
ORISKANY	Aircraft Carrier	May 1, 1944	Oct. 13, 1945
SARATOGA	Aircraft Carrier	Dec. 16, 1952	Oct. 8, 1955
INDEPENDENCE	Aircraft Carrier	Jul. 1, 1955	June 6, 1958
CONSTELLATION	Aircraft Carrier	Sept. 14, 1957	Oct. 8, 1960

