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Day
2010

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THE NATION'S CAPITAL
CELEBRATES
518 Years of Discovery



HONORING THE GREAT DISCOVERER
Christopher Columbus

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 2010
THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL
COLUMBUS PLAZA — UNION STATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

SPONSORED BY THE
NATIONAL COLUMBUS CELEBRATION ASSOCIATION
IN COORDINATION WITH THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Application for Membership in the National Columbus Celebration Association

The Association seeks to honor not only the memory of Columbus and his historic achievements in linking the Old World and the New, but also the higher values that motivated and sustained him in his efforts and his trials. Those virtues--faith in God, the courage of his convictions, dedication to purpose, perseverance in effort, professional excellence, and boldness in facing the unknown--are as needed today and in the future.

The Association invites individuals and organizations who identify with our purposes to join with us by filling out the application below and sending it to the address given. Membership includes a gold-plated membership pin, a personal colorful certificate with a beribboned seal, suitable for framing, an invitation to the annual meeting with the right to vote, minutes, and your name listed in the program published for the annual celebration. National Patrons will be listed in the annual program book and will be sent a copy of the program book upon request. For additional information call:

Steven J. Upton at 301-972-5479 or J.P. McCusker at 703-361-6778.

Annual dues (please check the appropriate box):

- Organizational member: business, professional, nonprofit, patriotic, or fraternal.....\$75.00
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Please fill out the application, cut or tear along the right side (you may wish to make a copy rather than cutting your program book), and send with your check made payable to "NCCA" to:

National Columbus Celebration Association
5034 Wisconsin Ave. NW, 2nd Floor
Washington DC 20016-4125

CELEBRATING CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

THE SITE

In the years following the great 1892 quadricentennial (400th anniversary) celebration of the achievements and discoveries of Christopher Columbus, an effort was launched by the Knights of Columbus to establish a monument in the nation's capital to the great discoverer. At their urging, the U. S. Congress passed a law which mandated a Columbus memorial in the nation's capital, and appropriated \$100,000 to cover the construction costs. A commission was established composed of the secretaries of State and War, the chairmen of the House and Senate Committees on the Library of Congress, and the Supreme Knight of the Knights of Columbus. With the new Union Station rail terminal completed in 1907, plans focused on putting the memorial in the plaza in front of this great edifice.

After a series of competitions, sculptor Lorado Z. Taft of Chicago was commissioned. His plan envisioned what you see this day, a monument constructed of Georgia marble; a semi-circular fountain 66 feet broad and 44 feet deep, and in the center a pylon crowned with a globe supported by four eagles connected by a garland. A 15-foot statue of Columbus, facing the U. S. Capitol and wrapped in a medieval mantle, stands in front of the pylon in the bow of a ship with its prow extending into the upper basin of the fountain and terminating with a winged figurehead representing democracy. Flanking Columbus are two seated allegorical figures. To his left, representing the Old World, is a patriarchal figure resting his arms upon a shield and grasping a crumpled map, while to his right, representing the New World, is a pre-Columbian figure (American Indian) crouching behind his crude shield and reaching for an arrow. On the rear of the large pylon is a double medallion picturing the Spanish monarchs King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella. Set at the extremes of the axis of the balustrade are couchant lions. Three towering flagpoles



rise behind the monument representing the historic ships of 1492, the Niña, the Pinta and the Santa Maria. Classic-columned lampposts in front of Union Station feature replicas of ships on their cross-axis near the base mounts.

Daniel Burnham, who designed Union Station, had been the major coordinating architect of the 1892-1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Burnham's work was so well received in Chicago that it launched the "City Beautiful" movement, to transform major cities, especially our nation's capital, into a series of well-landscaped neo-classical places, expressing confidence in our Republic during the 1890 period. Burnham's Columbus Fountain and Taft's Columbus statue were influenced in part by Frederick MacMonnies' fountain at the World's Columbian Exhibition.

The dedication of the tribute to Columbus took place on June 8, 1912 in the presence of President Taft and accompanied by an elaborate three-day celebration organized by the Knights of Columbus that brought a reported 20,000 Knights and their families to the capital. Thus began the annual Columbus Day celebrations at the site.

THE CEREMONY

Throughout the years fraternal, civic and cultural organizations provided leadership for an annual ceremony. For some years now, in collaboration with the National Park Service, which has responsibility for the site, the ceremony has been organized each year by the National Columbus Celebration Association (NCCA), established in 1989 to plan the celebration in the Quincentenary and subsequent years. Appearances of the U.S. Military Honor Guard, the service bands, and the Knights of Columbus Color Corps add to the pageantry. Reading of the annual presidential proclamation, addresses by members of the diplomatic corps—especially from Spain, Italy the Bahamas, and the Organization of American States—the awarding of a national essay contest prize (in a contest sponsored by NIAF and NSDAR), reading of the essay by the winner, and wreath-laying by embassies and many national and local patriotic groups give interest and color to the occasion. It brings in many attendees from other parts of the country each year. The event is open to the public free of charge.

This booklet has been prepared and is provided by the National Columbus Celebration Association, which expresses appreciation to the National Park for its collaboration in sponsoring this event.

Front cover: statue of Columbus in Library of Congress. See article on Columbus Memorials and Art in the District of Columbia on p. 21.

CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS



1451 — Christopher Columbus is born in Genoa, Italy, the son of Susanna and Domenico Colombo, a Ligurian weaver and one of the keepers of the city's gates. (Queen Isabella and Amerigo Vespucci are both born this same year).

1453 — *Turks capture Constantinople, kill the Emperor and the thousand-year-old Byzantine Empire ends.*

1465 — Columbus's first sea voyages to Corsica.

1468 — *Gutenberg dies.*

1470 — *Portuguese discover West African Gold Coast.*

1473 — *Copernicus is born.*

1475 — Michelangelo is born.

1477 — Columbus has moved from Genoa to Lisbon; sails to England, Ireland, Iceland and possibly near the Arctic Circle.

1478 — *St. Thomas More is born in England.*

1479 — Columbus marries Felipa Moniz Perestrelo of Porto Santo in the Madeira Islands. The union gives Columbus a son and heir, Diego.

*Italics denote relevant contemporary events;
Bolded italics denote some important recurrent New World locations*



1483 — *Martin Luther is born.*

1484 — Columbus approaches King John II of Portugal with a plan for an expedition to seek lands to the west via a sea route; Columbus and Diego arrive in Palos, Spain (going to the Franciscan Monastery La Rábida, near Palos) to discuss sponsorship of expedition westward on the “Ocean Sea.”

1485 — Felipa Perestrello dies.

1488 — *Son Fernando (Ferdinand) is born of union with Beatriz Enriquez.*

1488 — *Bartholomew Diaz rounds Cape of Good Hope.*

1492 — *Spanish take Granada, ending the Moorish kingdom in Spain and consolidating the monarchy of Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile. Jews expelled from Spain.*

1492 — **April 17:** King and Queen of Spain sign the Santa Fé document defining Columbus's proposed expedition.

1492 — **May 23:** King and Queen decree citizens of Palos will be crew members.

FIRST VOYAGE: DISCOVERY OF THE NEW WORLD (BAHAMAS, CUBA, AND HISPANIOLA), 1492-1493

1492 — **August 2:** Mass held for Columbus and crew at Church of St. George, Martyr, in Palos at noon; Columbus embarks from Palos de la Frontera that day with three caravels (Niña, Pinta, and Santa Maria) and 90 men.

1492 — **October 12:** After 33 days crossing the Atlantic, land is sighted at 2 a.m., and at dawn Columbus lands on the island of Guanahani in the Bahamas archipelago. On October 27 at nightfall the shore of Cuba is sighted, and on December 6 the three vessels reach the western end of the island of Hispaniola, containing the modern Dominican Republic and Haiti.

1492 — **December 24:** The Santa Maria runs aground on the north coast of Hispaniola. A fort and tower are constructed and 39 or 40 men left behind in this first settlement, named *La Navidad* because of the day of the accident. Columbus and the rest leave in the Niña to rejoin the Pinta and return to Spain.

1493 — **March 15:** Columbus returns to Palos and receives a special audience at the Spanish court in Barcelona.

1493 — **May 4:** *Pope Alexander VI establishes a line of demarcation dividing the New World between Spain and Portugal; it will be revised June 28.*



SECOND VOYAGE: COLONIZATION OF HISPANIOLA AND
EXPLORATION OF SOUTHERN COASTS OF CUBA, JAMAICA,
AND HISPANIOLA, 1493-1496

- 1493 — September 25:** Second voyage leaves Cadiz with 17 ships and 1200-1500 colonists, including 200 volunteers not on salary from Spain, youngest brother Diego (Giacomo, or James, not to be confused with his son of the same name, who, with his other son Ferdinand, would become a page at court early in 1494), and five religious with the mission of evangelization.
- 1493 — November 2:** Columbus's second expedition arrives in the Indies on a Sunday, and he names the landfall island Dominica.
- 1493 — November 27:** After sailing up the Leeward Islands, through the Virgin Islands, along the south shore of Puerto Rico, and then along the north coast of Hispaniola, the expedition arrives at *La Navidad*. They find the colonists dead, the town and surrounding villages burned to the ground in vicious retaliation for reported mistreatment of the Indians by the garrison. Columbus treats kindly the local chief of this northwest part of Hispaniola, his earlier friend Guacanagarí, who (apparently rightly) blames the attack on another cacique (of the north central part of the island), Caonabó. On December 8, the expedition leaves, heading eastward. Later that month, Columbus is sick, until mid-March.
- 1494 — January 2:** In a solemn ceremony a new settlement is established about seventy miles east of *La Navidad*. It is named *Isabela* to honor the queen, and planned to be a grand capital city. Established to be within reach of reported gold mines, it is otherwise poorly sited near a river that flooded

and a miasmatic marsh, and will last only a couple of years.

- 1494 — January 6:** On the Feast of the Epiphany all attend the first Mass known to be offered on the soil of the Western Hemisphere, celebrated by Fray Buyl who heads the religious contingent. Afterwards, a party of 2 captains and 15-30 men and Indian guides set out to find the mines, in an area several dozen miles distant, returning on *January 20* with some gold in hand. Several hundred men take sick by the end of January, and soon half the population are laid low. Columbus himself will be sick again in April for eight days.
- 1494 — February 2:** With provisions spoiled by rain and humidity, Columbus orders twelve ships back to Spain under Antonio de Torres, his second in command, with a request that three or four be returned with food, medicines, clothing, work animals, and 100 miners.
- 1494 — March:** Columbus leads a party of 500 men to the area of the mines and erects a fort, naming it Santo Tomás. After returning to *Isabela* he learns that the native King Caonabó plans to attack the fort. Columbus sends 400 men to deter the Indians, and a small amount of bloodshed results. At *Isabela* in this period there is much dissension, and even rebellion. Unfortunately the colony had been set up by the crown with a fragmentation of the authority Columbus had on the first voyage. He has to arrest the comptroller, who had schemed to make off with several ships and a load of gold; to threaten to withhold rations from workers who don't work; and to deal with the hidalgos who refuse to do manual labor (required due to the general sickness) and resent orders from this foreigner.
- 1494 — April 25:** Leaving his brother Diego in charge, Columbus takes an expedition to explore neighboring lands. He visits Cuba, thinking it a peninsula, and, for the first time, Jamaica, and will be gone five months.
- 1494 — June 7:** *Treaty of Tordesillas between Spain and Portugal moves the Pope's 1493 line of demarcation 600 miles west, following Columbus's suggestion before he left Spain that the Pope's original specifications be treated as guidelines for further negotiations.*
- 1494 — June:** During the Admiral's absence, his dearest brother, Bartholomew, arrives at *Isabela* with three caravels and supplies, joining brother Diego there. During the Admiral's prolonged absence, there is a rebellion of Indians because of the behavior of Margarit, commander of the fort at San Tomás. Summoned by Bartholomew to explain his conduct, the quick-tempered Margarit grabs the three ships Bartholomew had brought and, before the return of the Admiral, leaves for Spain with the aggressive Fray Buyl (who thought Columbus should have been tougher on the Indians), arriving in November to spread more negative and slanderous reports on Columbus. On Hispaniola some of Margarit's men and disaffected

colonists run rampant on the island with licentiousness and brutality toward the natives, with responses from the Indians and counter responses.

- 1494 — June 13:** Meanwhile, away exploring the southern coast of Cuba, the Admiral is convinced it is part of the Asian mainland. He turns back within a few miles of the western tip of the island, and his extended indirect return to *Isabela* involves more explorations—including the southern coast of Jamaica and of Hispaniola. At the site of the future Santo Domingo he dispatches a land party of nine men to cross Hispaniola by way of San Tomás to *Isabela*, which they do while he takes the sea route around the eastern end of the island. On this return trip Columbus becomes very seriously ill.
- 1494 — September 29:** The Admiral's expedition arrives back at *Isabela* and he has to be carried ashore sick, and is in bed for weeks. The three Columbus brothers are now reunited, and the ill Christopher appoints Bartholomew his deputy and as Adelantado (equivalent to a provincial governor), an honor to this Italian that is much resented by the Spaniards. Along with a friendly letter from the sovereigns, Bartholomew had brought news that many negative reports had been sent to Spain by dissatisfied colonists.
- 1494 — Fall:** De Torres and the four caravels requested by Columbus in February arrive with more provisions, apparently the first women and children as well, and another letter from the sovereigns.
- 1494 — late:** A series of military campaigns against the disaffected Indians starts.
- 1495-98 — Leonardo Da Vinci paints "The Last Supper."**
- 1495 — February 24:** De Torres with his four caravels, and Columbus's brother Diego, leaves again for Spain, carrying as slaves about 500 of the 1600 Indian captives from the recent punitive expedition (200 die during the voyage, probably due to lack of immunity to unfamiliar diseases suffered by these tropical natives in a winter crossing of the cold North Atlantic).
- 1495 — March 27:** Columbus leads 200 men, horses, and native auxiliaries under his friend, the cacique Guacanagarí, deep into the island where another chief had assembled an impressive army of thousands. The Indians are frightened and routed by the cavalry, and many are captured. Alonso de Ojeda later captures Caonabó (responsible for the massacre at *La Navidad*) by a ruse.
- 1495 — May:** Starting in May, for about ten months the Admiral and Bartholomew are engaged in subduing the island, traveling throughout it. Three forts are built, and a harsh and much-criticized system of tribute in gold or cotton is initiated. The Indians fight a guerrilla war, adopt a scorched earth policy, suffer a famine, and thousands die, from violence, hunger, and suicide.
- 1495 — June:** A hurricane destroys three ships, leaving only the *Niña*. From sal-

vage a ship similar to her, the *Santa Cruz*, also called India, is built.

- 1495 — October:** Four caravels arrive from Spain under the command of Juan Aguado, a former friend, sent by the monarchs to conduct a judicial investigation of Columbus' behavior in light of the negative reports that had been spread in Spain. There is great discontent in *Isabela*, where most—who had come to get rich quick rather than settle—want to leave. The disadvantages of the settlement's location have become evident, and the Admiral has been looking for a new site. He decides to return to Spain to answer the allegations against him.
- 1496 — March:** Columbus leaves for Spain in the *Niña* and the *India*, after telling Bartholomew, left in charge, to relocate the city on the southern shore. Both agree it is to be named for their father, Domenico. Traveling via Mariagalante and Guadeloupe, he arrives at Cadiz June 11. Bartholomew's first job is to erect a fort, San Cristóbal, near the site of present-day *Santo Domingo*. July: Supply ships to Isabela bring a letter from Columbus and royal instructions to relocate the capital to the Ozama River near Fort Cristóbal.
- 1496 — Summer:** Work begins on *Santo Domingo*, originally called Isabel Nueva, destined to be the first permanent settlement by Europeans in this hemisphere. This time the site has been very well chosen.
- 1497 — April 23:** The sovereigns issue instruction for the third voyage. His titles and privileges and Bartholomew as adelantado have all been confirmed.
- 1497 —** *Cabots, father and son, reach the east coast of North America.*

THIRD VOYAGE: SOUTH AMERICAN DISCOVERIES;
ADMINISTRATION OF HISPANIOLA, 1498-1500

- 1498 — January 23:** *Niña* and *India* depart from Sanlúcar with supplies for the settlement, sent in advance of Columbus's own departure.
- 1498 — May 30:** Columbus departs from Sanlúcar on his third voyage with six caravels, three of which he takes on a very southerly route to investigate rumors of a southern continent. After a becalming near the Equator in terrific July heat, he opts not to go as far south as planned, but much more directly to the west.
- 1498 — July 31 — August 13:** He discovers Trinidad and explores mainland South America (principally the Gulf of Paria and the Paria Peninsula on the north coast of Venezuela, both just west of Trinidad), and records on August 14/15 that he has discovered a hitherto unknown large continent, which he later comes to believe holds the Garden of Eden.
- 1498 — August 31:** Columbus is escorted to the new *Santo Domingo* by Bartholomew, whom he had met near Hispaniola's southernmost point,

SLAVERY IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

In the sixteenth century all theologians held that it was licit to enslave pagans, but not Christians, captured in a just war, and Moors and Christians enslaved each other without scruple. Presumably it was that understanding that underlay the enslavement of the Indians, who were also seen as potential converts and as a profitable income source. Isabella did not approve of this policy. Early on, the Spanish monarchs prohibited enslavement of the Indians because they were not known enemies of Christianity like the Saracens, and had committed no crime against Spain. But exceptions were allowed: for Caribs, understood to be cannibals who preyed on others, and for rebellious Indians, according to the doctrine on pagan captives in war. Spain was the first country to examine seriously the moral aspects of slavery and to bring about changes in thinking in this regard. Perhaps for the first time in history a great ruler—in this case, Charles V, who ruled most of Europe and the New World—called a halt to all conquests until it was clear whether they were just or not. A famous debate was held at Valladolid in 1550-1551 before learned and high-ranking men about the morality of slavery, as a result of which the antislavery view gained general acceptance. (See Louis H. Rivera, *A Violent Evangelizing: The Political and Religious Conquests of the Americas* [Louisville: Westminster/John Knox Press, 1992], pp. 93, 96, 103; Gianni Granzotto, *Christopher Columbus* [Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1987], p. 222); John Noble Wilford, *The Secret History of Columbus* [New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1991], pp. 185-190; Robert Royal, *1492 and All That* [Washington: Ethics and Public Policy Center, 1992], pp. 72-74.)

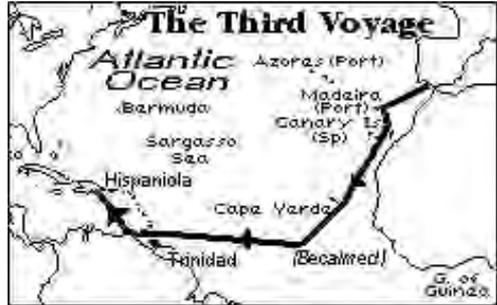
about 100 miles to the west. (Niña and India had already arrived at Isabela.) A rebellion is in progress led by Francisco Roldán, chief justice of the colony, who had allied himself with some of the Indians. The three of Columbus's caravels on the direct route had overshot their destination and ended up in the vicinity of Roldán, who was at large in the southwest part of the island (the area called Xaragua, a peninsula now part of Haiti, and had induced many from their crews to desert to him.

1498 — October 18: Columbus sends two vessels back to Spain with somewhat incoherent letters describing his discoveries in South America and ideas for a settlement there, and asking for the appointment of someone to administer justice. He also suggests that he could send all the slaves that could be sold (presumably captives from battles with hostile Indians). The letters apparently do not make a good impression on the rulers, who are losing confidence in him.

1498 — October 20: He makes a conciliatory overture to Roldán, resulting in an agreement on *November 16* on terms favorable to Roldán and his men. To fulfill a provision that he provide transportation back to Spain within a specified time for those rebels who wished to go, Columbus sacrifices his plan to send Bartholomew with *Niña* and *India* to Paria in South America to organize fishing and the taking of pearls. Instead, the ships are to be used for the rebels' home trip. But a storm and needed repairs delay things past the specified deadline and Roldán uses that to win more concessions, which Columbus finally agrees to in September, 1499.

One result of the settlement will be the beginnings of what later becomes the system of repartimientos or encomiendas — plantation lands, together with the Indians on them at the service of the grantee, which is agreed to by the caciques. Meanwhile, without approval by Columbus as viceroy (whose influence at home has greatly declined), three other expeditions are allowed to take off from Spain to explore parts of the New World (perhaps necessary to establish claims before other nations did so).

- 1498** — *Vasco da Gama discovers a sea route to India for Portugal and arrives at Malabar coast; Michelangelo sculpts the Pietà in Rome.*



- 1499** — *In Spain, one of Columbus' former captains on Hispaniola, Alonso de Ojeda (who had captured Caonabó), has ob-*

tained Columbus's chart of his explorations of South America and a license to go there, and he and Amerigo Vespucci leave Spain on a voyage of discovery, explore the northern coast of South America, and discover the mouth of the Amazon River, (Vespucci's account of the voyage, predated two years, omits mention of Ojeda, and results in the continent being named for him.)

- 1499** — **September 5:** Ojeda arrives in Xaragua on Hispaniola, and without authority starts cutting logwood, which the crown had reserved for itself. Roldán agrees to capture Ojeda and his men for Columbus and send them to Santo Domingo, but they manage to get away, load up with slaves in the Bahamas and return to Spain.

- 1499** — **October:** Columbus sends two caravels back to Spain explaining his settlement with Roldán as forced by circumstances, and again asking that a wise administrator of justice be sent to help him govern. However, in the spring the rulers have already selected Francisco de Bobadilla, a distinguished and trusted aristocrat who has long served them, to go to Hispaniola as chief justice and also as royal commissioner to hear complaints. He is not well-disposed toward Columbus, apparently resenting him as an upstart foreigner (a wave of anti-Genoese sentiment is sweeping the court at the time), has been affected by the negative reports, and seems to regard his task as to rein in Columbus. It will be over a year after his selection that he finally sails for Hispaniola, in July, 1500.

- 1500** — *Pedro Avarez Cabral discovers Brazil, claiming it for Portugal; Vicente Yanez Pinzón, former captain of Niña, lands on the Brazilian coast, and Vespucci and Ojeda return to Spain. 1500-1501: King Ferdinand fights Moorish revolts*

in Granada, declaring it a Christian kingdom in 1501.

- 1500** — Another rebellion, by Adrián de Moxica, one of Roldán's lieutenants, is put down by Columbus with Roldán's help. To reinforce authority, Columbus has moved to a "get tough" policy, with executions of key rebels.
- 1500** — **August 23:** Bobadilla arrives at *Santo Domingo* while Columbus is away suppressing another rebellion, is upset to see two Spanish corpses hanging from the gallows, and learns of more executions scheduled the next day. He has a run-in with Columbus's brother Diego, who had been left in charge, arrests him, apparently engages in rabble-rousing, and impounds Columbus's house, money, papers, and possessions. When Columbus returns in September, he perhaps at first thinks that Bobadilla is another of those explorers he has not authorized, but then accepts his credentials and is shackled like Diego. Convinced in the eventual triumph of justice, he also persuades Bartholomew, still at large with a military force, to submit as well. (Columbus has more than once asked for a judicial administrator as an assistant or even a replacement for himself, and had expressed willingness to pay the cost. But he afterwards feels that the man he got is, in his negative view of the enterprise, the opposite of what is required.)
- 1500** — **October:** Bobadilla sends Columbus and his two brothers back to Spain. The Admiral is accused of injudicious governing of natives in Xaragua. When the ship captain, once underway, offers to remove his chains, Columbus insists on keeping them on, to be removed by direct orders of the rulers. They arrive in Cadiz by the end of the month. Soon freed by the sovereigns, Columbus goes to the Carthusian monastery in Seville where he draws maps of the new lands to the west, having an idea that they are a barrier in front of Asia. Studying reports of other explorations, he sees the possibility of a middle passage between the lands explored to the north and to the south.
- 1501** — At the monastery, he completes his "Book of Privileges" (outlining what is his due from the sovereigns) and works on preparing and dictating his "Book of Prophecies" (intended as a poetic statement of their and his divine vocation regarding the New World), a project that ends by *March 23* of the next year.
- 1501** — **September 13:** Nicolás de Ovando receives appointment to succeed Bobadilla as Hispaniola's governor, and departs on *February 13, 1502*.
- 1502** — **March 14:** The sovereigns authorize Columbus's fourth voyage, and he takes leave of Seville for Cadiz on *April 3*.
- 1502** — *Vasco da Gama founds a Portuguese colony at Cochín, India; Vespucci concludes after his second voyage that America is a separate continent, not identical with India.*



FOURTH VOYAGE: CENTRAL AMERICAN DISCOVERIES AND MAROONING ON JAMAICA, 1502-1504

- 1502 — May 9:** Columbus, almost 51 years old, leaves from Cadiz, with 4 ships (*La Capitana*, *Vizcaína*, *Santiago*—also called *Bermuda*—and *Gallega*) and 140 men and boys. There were 56 of the latter, virtually all teen-agers, some as young as 13 or 14. Included in the company are Columbus's brother Bartholomew and son Fernando (Fernandez), who keeps a record of the voyage. (A quarter of those setting out will never return.) The expedition is financed by the sovereigns and is to focus on finding precious metals, stones and items of value, but no slaves, and to visit Santo Domingo only on the way home.
- 1502 — May 25:** They leave the Canary Islands.
- 1502 — June 15:** They arrive at Martinique and head northwest along the islands.
- 1502 — June 29:** Columbus arrives off Santo Domingo, hoping to replace one of his ships and take shelter from an impending hurricane, the signs of which he has recognized. Governor Ovando, having succeeded Bobadilla, does not permit the ships to land, disregards Columbus's warning about the hurricane, and sends a fleet of 28 ships off the next day for Cadiz.
- 1502 — June 30:** Forbidden the harbor, Columbus anchors offshore in a pro-

tected area and his ships ride out the storm without great damage. But the home-bound fleet runs directly into the storm. Nineteen ships go down with all hands, others with a few survivors, and four limp back to Santo Domingo. Over 500 men and a fortune in gold are lost. Only one ship goes on to reach Cadiz--the very one carrying Columbus's own revenues from the colony, sent by his agent. Among the drowned are fleet commander de Torres (formerly Columbus's second in command), Bobadilla, who had sent Columbus home in chains, Roldán, and many other rebels.

1502 — July 14: After repairs to his storm-damaged ships, Columbus leaves Hispaniola, heading for the mainland (Central America), farther west than anyone had gone before. Winds and currents force him toward the Cuban coast, whence he heads south by west toward his original intended destination.

1502 — July 30: He arrives at the island of Guanaja, off the north coast of present-day Honduras.

1502 — August 14: Ashore this Sunday they attend the first Mass known to have been celebrated on the continent, in an area he names La Costa de la Orejas.

1502 — August 17: Columbus formally claims the mainland for the sovereigns.

1502 — September 14: After slow and torturous progress east along the forbidding coast against the prevailing wind under terrible stormy conditions,

he rounds the cape he names Gracias a Dios ("Thanks be to God"), and turns south.

1502 — October 5: With several stops en route meeting and trading with Indians, they reach a large body of water first mistaken for the passage to Asia, but in fact the beautiful Chiriqui Lagoon, where they spend a week and a half. Columbus learns that an isthmus separates him from another ocean to the west, and apparently loses hope of finding a westward passage through the land mass, settling for finding gold to bring some success to his royal sponsors.

1502 — October 20: He arrives at the Guayga river, the beginning of a gold-bearing region called *Veragua* by the Indians.

1502 — November 2: Driven eastward by a storm, he arrives at a harbor he names Portobelo. Weather forces him to stay seven days before continuing east, and then being pushed part way back by winds to a place near Nombre de Dios, where he stays until November 23 to repair vessels and casks.



'Columbus in Chains'

1502 — November 26: Heading east again he is again driven back and shelters in a small harbor he calls Retrete (“closet”) nine days in more miserable weather.

1502 — December 5: In the face of continuing bad weather and headwinds from the east, Columbus decides to go back west to learn the truth of what Indians had said about gold mines of *Veragua*. Winds now begin to whipsaw between east and west, with fierce thunderstorms and the ever-present danger of reefs.



1502 — December 20: The ships are blown back into the same harbor they had been in eight days earlier. The new year finds Columbus anchored near the end of what will be America’s answer to his long-sought passage — the Panama Canal. They stay until January 3, 1503, then head west again.

1503 — January 6: On the Feast of the Epiphany Columbus reaches a river he christens Belén (after Bethlehem) near *Veragua* and the reputed gold mines. They explore and trade.

1503 — February 6: He has decided to make a settlement in the area, leaving Bartholomew with most of the men and one ship, while he returns to Spain for reinforcements and supplies.

1503 — February 24: After further exploring and trading, Bartholomew starts to build the settlement on the Belén River, having found no better location, though this site is not a good one. Heavy flooding rains have ceased, but now sandbars at the mouth of the previously-flooded river trap the ships in the estuary. They also learn that the Indians, displeased at their settlement, plan to destroy it and kill them.

1503 — March 30: Bartholomew with 74 men goes to *Veragua*, and captures the cacique, who later escapes. Rains come, the ships can leave, and Columbus decides to leave immediately for Hispaniola with three ships. Seeing them gone, Indians attack the settlement. Bartholomew is wounded. Columbus, off shore, is out of contact with the settlers, and Indians slaughter a ten-man party he sends to fetch fresh water. (On *April 6* he is left alone on his ship, all his men ashore, and sick and feverish in a terrible

storm when he can do nothing for the ship and can get no help, has either a hallucination or mystical experience.) Ten days pass with no communication with the settlers on account of the weather, then all are evacuated after another weather delay of several more days. In the nearly three-month stay at Veragua, ship worms have done great damage. and Gallega is left in the estuary. The site does have gold, but environmental conditions make it impracticable even later to exploit the mines. In 1536 Columbus's grandson, D. Luis Colón, will be granted by Emperor Charles V 25 square leagues in the area along with the title *Duke of Veragua*, which will be passed on to his descendants to the present day, in exchange for renunciation of hereditary titles and privileges over all of the Spanish Indies.

- 1503 — April 15:** Columbus heads east again to Portobelo, where *Vizcaina* is also abandoned because of worm damage. He continues east beyond Retrete to what is probably the present Punta des Mosquitos.
- 1503 — May 1:** Flagship La Capitana and Bermuda, the only ships left and both needing continual pumping due to worm holes, head north for Hispaniola, but on May 13 arrive well to the west, at islands off the south coast of Cuba. (Sick and exhausted, Columbus had been persuaded to turn north before he had intended.)
- 1503 — June 23:** The leaking ships have limped to Jamaica and two days later are permanently beached at Santa Gloria. Columbus had been there ten years earlier, and experienced hostile relations with the Indians, so restricts his men to living aboard the beached ships, as at sea. He barter for food and canoes from the Indians.
- 1503 — July:** Since there is no hope of any ships visiting the place, two loyal ship captains, Diego Mendéz, and Bartolomeo Fieschi of Genoa, take an expedition of two canoes with Indian paddlers to the east end of Jamaica and then across the treacherous hundred-mile passage to Hispaniola. After arriving they must still go 350 miles to get to Santo Domingo, which they reach in *September*. But Ovando the governor has no interest in sending help. He forces Mendéz to wait for the next fleet from Spain to charter a rescue vessel.
- 1503 —** *In Spain, Ferdinand and Isabella issue a decree granting liberty to Indians; in Italy, Leonardo da Vinci paints the Mona Lisa.*
- 1504 — January 2:** After months with no news from the party sent for help, 48 men, under the leadership of Francisco de Porras, have decided to revolt. They take ten canoes, are joined by others who don't want to be left behind, and head east, leaving Columbus and a handful of loyal men at Santa Gloria. They rob the Indians along the way and set out to cross the strait to Hispaniola, but after only a few miles turn back due to over-

loaded canoes, headwinds, and their own inexperience. They throw everything but their weapons overboard, including Indian paddlers, of whom 18 perish. Two more unsuccessful attempts convince them to return to Santa Gloria.

- 1504 — February 28-29:** Meanwhile, anticipating that the Indians had become hostile and want to kill the Spaniards, Columbus invites them to a palaver, and cows them into submission by using his foreknowledge of a lunar eclipse to convince them that he has power to intercede with God to control such things and keep terrible evils from befalling them.
- 1504 — End of March:** a small caraval finally sent by Ovando (after about six months' delay!) arrives to learn what has happened to Columbus, but with orders to bring no one home. However, it does carry a welcome letter from Mendéz saying he is chartering a rescue vessel.
- 1504 — May 19:** The rebels return to Santa Gloria and, choosing to fight, are defeated in a battle with Bartholomew and Columbus's fifty men. The ring-leader, Porras, is shackled, but the others pardoned and allowed to remain ashore under a leader Columbus selected.
- 1504 — June:** The rescue ship promised by Mendéz arrives and on June 18 Columbus and his 100 men leave for Santo Domingo, where he is now well treated by Ovando who, however, releases Porras.
- 1504 — September 12:** Columbus leaves the New World for the last time.
- 1504 — November 7:** The Admiral arrives at San Lúcar in Spain, in bad health, must be carried ashore, and moves to Seville.

LAST DAYS

- 1504 — November:** Ignored by the crown, Columbus initiates a series of insistent letters to son Diego at court, pressing his claims. Though sick, he lives comfortably and financially secure, with attendants and servants in a rented house.
- 1504 — November 26:** Queen Isabella dies. Ferdinand serves as regent of Castile for her successor, the insane daughter Juana, in the Netherlands with her husband, Prince Philip.
- 1504 — December:** The sick Columbus sends brother Bartholomew and son Ferdinand to court at Segovia to join son Diego there in pressing his claims.
- 1505 — May:** Columbus goes north to the court at Segovia by mule.
- 1505 — Early summer:** Columbus is granted an audience with King Ferdinand.
- 1505 — August 25:** He writes codicil to his will and attests will before a notary at Segovia; series of petitions to King Ferdinand.

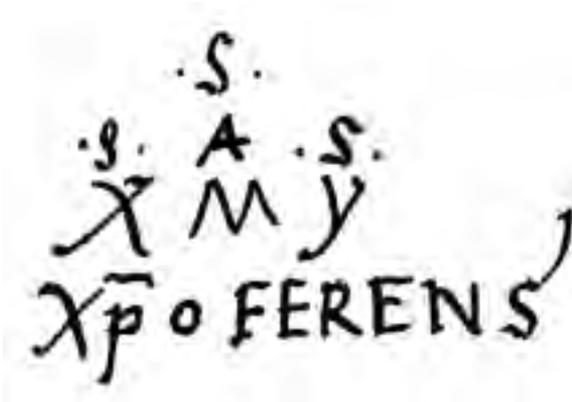
- 1505** — **Late October:** Columbus follows the court to Salamanca; declines to negotiate about his titles.
- 1506** — **April:** Columbus follows the court to Valladolid, and sends Bartholomew with letter to demand justice of Queen Juana, who arrives in Spain at Coruña on April 28.
- 1506** — **May 19:** Columbus signs his last will and testament.
- 1506** — **May 20:** Columbus dies in Valladolid, and is buried at the Franciscan Monastery there.
- 1507** — *Martin Waldseemuller proposes the New World be called “America” after Amerigo Vespucci.*
- 1509** — Columbus’s remains are moved to Carthusian monastery outside of Seville.
- 1514** — His brother Bartholomew dies and is buried at the Carthusian monastery.
- 1515** — His remaining brother, Diego, a priest, dies, and is also buried there.
- 1526** — Columbus’s older son, Diego, dies and is buried at the Carthusian monastery.
- 1537** — Remains of Columbus and Diego are transferred to Hispaniola and interred in the Cathedral at Santo Domingo.
- 1539** — Columbus’s other son, Fernando, dies and is buried in Seville Cathedral.
- 1795** — When Spanish withdraw from eastern Hispaniola (present-day Dominican Republic) and cede western Hispaniola (present-day Haiti) to the French, remains at Santo Domingo are hastily removed and taken to Havana.
- 1877** — Box discovered in Santo Domingo cathedral describing contents as remains of Columbus gives rise to theory that the remains of son Diego, not Christopher, had been sent to Havana.
- 1899** — After Spanish-American war and Cuban independence, remains in Havana, thought to be Columbus and his son Diego, are taken back to Seville to be interred in the cathedral there.
- 1960** — Contents of tomb at Santo Domingo are examined and found to contain incomplete remains of two different persons.
- 1992** — Remains in Santo Domingo cathedral are transferred to the huge new Columbus Lighthouse, the *Faro a Colón* in Santo Domingo.
- 2003** — Remains of Fernando and purported remains of Columbus exhumed at the Seville Cathedral, as are those of the Admiral’s brother Diego, all to be taken temporarily to Granada for DNA and other tests. (Columbus’s casket found to contain remains of a single person, but only about 15% of his skeleton.)

2005-2006 — Results of tests are published. Researchers are convinced that Seville contains part of Columbus's bones and admit the possibility that Santo Domingo may also have part of them. Santo Domingo refuses to allow any tests.

EMS

+ + +

The original of John Vanderlyn's picture of the "Landing of Columbus at the Island of Guanahani, West Indies, October 12, 1492," reproduced at the beginning of this chronology, hangs in the Rotunda of the U.S. Capitol. The statue of "Columbus in Chains" was given to Pope Pius XI on his golden jubilee, later bequeathed to Supreme Secretary of the Knights of Columbus (1939-1964) Joseph F. Lamb and is now in the Knights of Columbus Headquarters Museum in New Haven, Connecticut. (Photo by John Pelverts.)



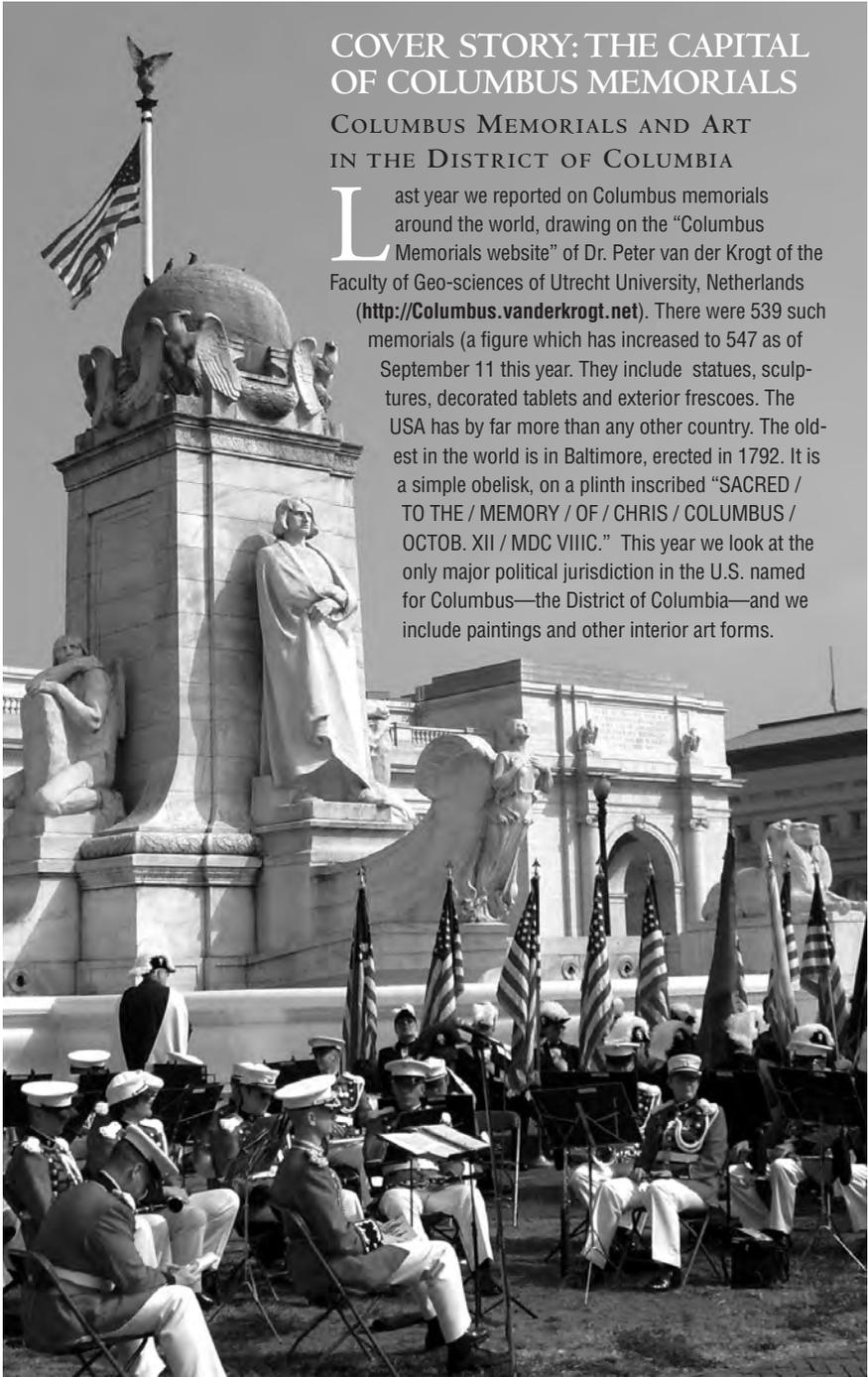
COLUMBUS' SIGNATURE:
Christoferens — "Christbearer"

Facing page: Statue group and fountain (1912; artist: Lorado Z. Taft [statue] & Daniel Burnham [fountain]), in front of Union Station, the site of our celebration. The 15-foot-high Georgia marble statue is flanked by an Indian and a European man. Union Station and the three flagpoles honoring the *Niña*, *Pinta*, and *Santa Maria* form a magnificent backdrop, as shown below, with Memorial and Fountain on the right of the picture.

COVER STORY: THE CAPITAL OF COLUMBUS MEMORIALS

COLUMBUS MEMORIALS AND ART IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Last year we reported on Columbus memorials around the world, drawing on the “Columbus Memorials website” of Dr. Peter van der Krogt of the Faculty of Geo-sciences of Utrecht University, Netherlands (<http://Columbus.vanderkrogt.net>). There were 539 such memorials (a figure which has increased to 547 as of September 11 this year). They include statues, sculptures, decorated tablets and exterior frescoes. The USA has by far more than any other country. The oldest in the world is in Baltimore, erected in 1792. It is a simple obelisk, on a plinth inscribed “SACRED / TO THE / MEMORY / OF / CHRIS / COLUMBUS / OCTOB. XII / MDC VIIIIC.” This year we look at the only major political jurisdiction in the U.S. named for Columbus—the District of Columbia—and we include paintings and other interior art forms.



In the U.S., Washington, D.C. has more memorials than any other city, though not so many as Palos de la Frontera in Spain, from which Columbus got sailors as well as ships for his first voyage, and which served also as his port of embarkation on that voyage; nor so many as Genoa in Italy, whence he came. In addition to the memorials as defined above, Washington also has other Columbus-related art, which will also be included in this overview of permanent memorials to Columbus in DC.

The U.S. Capitol and Environs

I. THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL AND FOUNTAIN

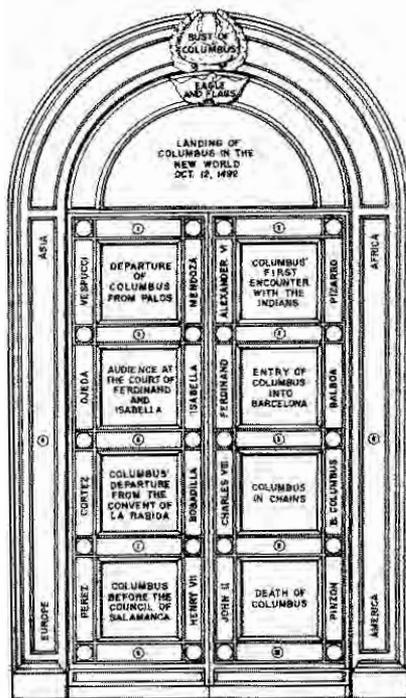
Dominating the city's Columbus memorials since 1912 is, of course, the magnificent Columbus Memorial and Fountain in Columbus Plaza fronting Union Station, where we hold our celebration today, as in each preceding year. Standing on his stone ship's prow above the fountain's flowing waters, Columbus confidently gazes across the years and across a parkland vista toward the greatest collection of Columbus-related art in the city. Most of it is housed in the U.S. Capitol, proud symbol of the mighty nation to which, several hundred years later, his discovery eventually gave rise. And across the street from the Capitol, the Jefferson Building of the Library of Congress has its own Columbus treasures.

2. COLUMBUS ART IN THE CAPITOL

In the 1992 Quincentennial year of the Discovery of America, Congress published the beautifully-illustrated book, *Columbus in the Capitol*, which describes in some detail how Columbus is honored in that building and in the Library of Congress. We have borrowed liberally from that source to illustrate and describe some of those works below.

THE COLUMBUS DOORS

Bronze doors with bas-reliefs of scenes from Columbus's life guard the main, formal entrance to the U.S. Capitol Rotunda, the domed central chamber of the building. The doorway leads from the front steps and the east portico directly into the Rotunda, which houses several very important Columbus-related art works. The huge doors are carefully detailed, and were executed at what was at the time one of the finest foundries in Europe. To learn more about their history, visit the informative web site maintained at the University of Virginia: <http://xroads.virginia.edu/~CAP/COLUMBUS/colhome.html/>



THE COLUMBUS DOORS OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL: Bronze doors with bas-reliefs of scenes from Columbus's life (ca. 1860; artist: Randolph Rogers in Rome; cast by Ferdinand von Miller in Munich) in the east, or main, entrance to the U.S. Capitol Rotunda, 19 feet high; 9 feet wide, weighing 10 tons, and modeled after Lorenzo Ghiberti's doors to the baptistry in Florence, Italy. The two illustrations above were used on the front and back covers of our 2003 program book. The four main panels on the doors portray events in the life of Columbus in a clockwise order, starting with the lower left panel, and alongside of them are historical figures relating to Columbus. Between the individual panels are busts of authors (the small circles in the diagram) who wrote about the Columbian period. Indian headdresses and emblems of conquest, navigation, the arts and sciences, history, agriculture, and commerce are on a running border.

The next page shows details of the panel in the lower right corner, *The Death of Columbus*, the anniversary of which we observed in 2006, and the *Landing of Columbus*, which is portrayed on the tympanum.



Details of the Columbus Doors, showing the panel depicting the Death of Columbus, the Columbus bust (enlarged here) over the tympanum, and the landing scene on the tympanum itself.





Fresco frieze, 8 feet 4 inches high, 58 feet above the floor (1878; artist: Costantino Brumidi) in the U.S. Capitol Rotunda over the West Door. With a flag in his left hand, Columbus is looking skyward as he walks down a gangplank of the *Santa Maria* towards a group of natives. Brumidi began work on it in 1875 when he was 73. The entire frieze was completed by another artist only in 1953.

THE CAPITOL ROTUNDA: BRUMIDI'S FRESCO FRIEZE

The Columbus Doors lead directly to the Rotunda, under the Capitol Dome. Circling the base of the dome is Brumidi's fresco frieze illustrating the history of America, starting with Columbus's landing, shown below.

The frieze is the work of Rome-born Constantino Brumidi (1805-1880) who played a major role in the decoration of the Capitol over a twenty-five-year period, including the production of several Columbus-related works. This frieze is over 8 feet high, 300 feet in circumference, and 58 feet above the floor of the Rotunda. The landing of Columbus is the first of 19 historical events it portrays. The three figures to Columbus's right (to the reader's left) represent "America in History," then the story proceeds to the reader's right around the frieze, ending with "Aviation in the United States," shown on the extreme left above. Brumidi designed the frieze and executed about a third of it, including the Columbus landing in 1878, before his death. Another artist followed his design in finishing the project, but clearly with some modifications, since Brumidi died 23 years before the Wright brothers' historic 1903 flight at Kittyhawk. (This section of the frieze was used on the cover of our 2005 program book, celebrating the bicentennial of Brumidi's birth.) The frieze is painted in monochrome whites and browns, in the Renaissance Baroque tradition of illusionistic mural painting.



A THIRD DEPICTION OF THE LANDING: John Vanderlyn's 1847 painting, *Landing of Columbus at the Island of Guanahani, West Indies, October 12, 1492*, is one of eight huge paintings in the Rotunda showing scenes from American history. John Vanderlyn [1776-1852] was one of the earliest American artists. This painting inspired an 1892 U.S. postage stamp, honoring the 400th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of the New World. A reproduction of this painting was used on the cover of our 1999 program book. Guanahani was the Indian name for the island on which he first landed.

VANDERLYN'S ICONIC PAINTING

On one's right when entering the Rotunda is the huge, iconic, much-reproduced painting by John Vanderlyn: *Landing of Columbus at the Island of Guanahani, West Indies, October 12, 1492*. (See above.) Also in the Rotunda are several smaller bas relief sculptures (below).

RELIEF: COLUMBUS THE EXPLORER



This sandstone relief (see facing page) of Christopher Columbus, 1492-1498, is attributed to Antonio Capellano and Ennio Causici. It is approximately 6 feet high and 18 feet wide, and is high on the wall, over John Trumbull's painting of *The Surrender of General Burgoyne*. The Architect of the Capitol had, instead, originally contemplated including the landing of Columbus in one of the reliefs over the door.

DETAIL OF BUST: The name "Columbus" is inscribed at the bottom of the bust. It is believed that the circular inset containing the bust was carved separately and set into the frieze decoration of oak and palm leaves. The artist originally had plans for a relief showing Jamaican Indians bringing food to the marooned Columbus after his exploitation of an eclipse the last night of February, 1504, to demonstrate his power.



This is the earliest of the three images of Columbus in the Rotunda, and is one of four depicting famous explorers, the other three representing Sir Walter Raleigh, John Cabot, and Sieur de La Salle. The latter two were carved by Francisco Iardella.

THE SENATE WING OF THE CAPITOL



BRUMIDI
FRESCO IN THE
PRESIDENT'S
ROOM: Columbus,
wearing a cape and
touching a globe
mounted on a column
(1859; artist: Costantino
Brumidi) in the U.S.
Capitol, The President's
Room, Senate Wing, Of-
fice S-216.

The illustration on the preceding page reproduces a fresco, approximately 5 feet high and 3 feet wide, from the U.S. Capitol, and was the cover art of the program book for the 1999 Columbus Day celebration at the national Columbus Memorial. (The full color covers have been donated each year by the Lido Civic Club of Washington.)

The following description is excerpted from the Commemorative Quincenary edition of the booklet *Columbus in the Capitol*, published in 1992 by the Government Printing Office under direction of Congress's Joint Committee on Printing:

Christopher Columbus is shown as if seated in a niche, wearing a cape. He is examining a globe that rests on a columnar pedestal; beneath the base of the globe is an unrolled chart with drawings and notations. At the foot of the fresco are a compass, a sextant, and other navigational instruments. He is surrounded by a window-like illusionistic frame. Columbus is one of four historical figures painted in the corners of the ceiling [of the President's Room which is] one of the most beautifully decorated rooms in the Capitol. It was constructed as part of the new Senate wing, which was begun in 1851 and completed in 1859. ... The decoration of the room was designed and painted in 1859 by Constantino Brumidi (1805-1880), who was paid \$1,000. Italian born and trained, Brumidi arrived in Washington and painted his first fresco in the Capitol in 1855; he spent the remainder of his career painting in the Capitol until his death in 1880.

COLUMBUS AND THE INDIAN MAIDEN



Fresco lunette titled *Columbus and the Indian Maiden* (1875; artist: Constantino Brumidi) in the Senate Wing of the U.S. Capitol, first floor, west corridor. Columbus stands on a sandy beach with a small rowboat at his side. His ship is in the background. Columbus holds a map in his left hand. With his right hand he lifts a veil covering a native woman sitting on a large rock.

THE RECALL OF COLUMBUS: Painting titled *The Recall of Columbus* (1882; artist: Augustus Heaton) in the Senate Wing of the U.S. Capitol, third floor, east corridor. The oil painting on canvas is 4 feet 3 inches high x 7 feet 7 inches wide. Columbus on a white mule is shown in February, 1492, at the bridge of Pinos between Santa Fe and Grenada. A royal messenger has dismounted from his horse and handed a message to Columbus asking him to return to the royal court.



3. COLUMBUS ART IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



COLUMBUS'S COAT OF ARMS: Mural of Columbus Coat of Arms (1938; artist: Buell Mullen), donated by the Hispanic Society of America, in the Library of Congress, Jefferson Building, Hispanic Room. It is a large wall mural on stainless steel. The colors from his arms are present in the ribbons of NCCA insignia.

BRONZE STATUE OF COLUMBUS: Bronze statue 7 feet high (1897; artist: Paul Wayland Bartlett) in the Library of Congress, Jefferson Building, Main Reading Room. Cast by Henry Bonnard Bronze Co. in New York. Columbus stands on the north balustrade of the gallery of the Reading Room, gazing into the distance with his left hand grasping a set of maps while his right hand is open in supplication. He is one of 16 such statues (see two to the left) of figures representing achievements of civilization. With Robert Fulton he stands beneath the symbolic figure of Commerce. The artist had developed his reputation at the Chicago Columbian Exposition, and sought here to eschew "all theatrical banality."



4. STORAGE FOR THE CAPITOL



THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA: Statue group *The Discovery of America* (1836; artist: Luigi Persico), displayed in the Capitol 1836 - 1844 but in storage since 1958; a 16-foot-high tableau of Columbus with an Indian woman. (The earliest known photograph of the Capitol, taken about 1846 by John Plumbe, Jr. shows Persico's sculpture group to the left of the main steps outside of the East Entrance to the Capitol, on the south cheek block, where it stood until removed in 1958). This photo is reproduced in James M. Goode, *The Outdoor Sculpture of Washington, D.C.*, Smithsonian Institution Press, 1974, p. 51.) A different photo will be found in the book *Columbus in the Capitol*, Quincentenary Edition, Government Printing Office, 1992.

5. ELSEWHERE IN THE CAPITAL CITY

The Capitol Hill area—Union Station, the Capitol, and the Library of Congress—are not the only places in the city where Columbus-related art can be found. Other locations include the National Gallery of Art, the Basilica of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, Holy Rosary Church, the Organization of American States, and the White House. Works of Art in these places are illustrated below (except in two cases, as will be noted).

THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

COLUMBUS AND HIS SON AT LA RÁBIDA: A work of art publicly exhibited as such rather than as a tribute to Columbus, this painting, executed on canvas by the French painter Eugene Delacroix (1798-1863), is dated 1838 and signed by the author. It is about 35½ by 46½ inches, and is part of the Chester Dale Collection. La Rábida is the Franciscan friary near Palos where Columbus and his son Diego stayed while waiting for an audience with the crown to get approval for his first voyage, and where he found moral support for his efforts. Franciscans wore gray instead of brown robes in those days, but the friars in the picture look more like Dominicans than the Franciscans we are acquainted with today. Columbus's attention is engaged by a map on the wall, while Diego appears to be completely tired out.





THE BASILICA OF THE NATIONAL SHRINE
OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION

COLUMBUS, ON HIS DISCOVERY OF AMERICA: This little-known bas relief is on the tympanum on the exterior north side of the East Portico of the Basilica of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, facing another projection of the building that houses the sacristy. Columbus appears to be giving praise and thanks to God for the discovery. This portion of the Shrine was completed in the late 1950s. The building was dedicated in 1959.



CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS: This illuminated stained-glass image of Columbus is at the entrance to the steps ascending the commanding Knights' Tower of the basilica, which was donated by the Knights of Columbus and contains the carillon. Columbus is standing behind a globe, holding a map, with one of his ships in the background.

ST. CHRISTOPHER BELL: High in the tower is the St. Christopher bell (not shown) honoring Columbus, patron of the Knights of Columbus, who donated the bells. It strikes the quarter-hour, is one of the large bells in the 56-bell carillon, and was dedicated on July 14, 1963. An inscription recalls Columbus's faith in Christopher, his namesake.



**HOLY ROSARY CHURCH
STATUE OF A YOUTHFUL
COLUMBUS:** Marble statue on a stone pedestal (1992; artist: unknown) in the courtyard of Holy Rosary Church, 3rd and F Sts., NW, donated by the Lido Civic Club. Columbus holds a globe in his left hand and a cross in his right hand while standing next to a dock. (Customarily the Sunday religious ceremony preceding the Monday Columbus Day celebration concludes at this statue.) The statue was donated to the parish in the Quincentennial year through the efforts of the Lido Civic Club and is also illustrated later in this booklet on a page recalling that event. The full text of the inscription on a plaque on the pedestal is given there.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

QUEEN ISABELLA: Not a tribute to Columbus but to his patroness is the life-size bronze statue of Queen Isabella, I, presented by the Institute of Hispanic Culture of Madrid and dedicated April 14, 1966 to mark the 475th anniversary of Columbus's first sighting of the New World. The statue stands on the square in front of the building of the Organization of American States, Constitution Avenue and 17th Street. Sculptor was José Luis Sanchez. (Goode, *The Outdoor Sculpture of Washington, D.C.*, pp. 444-445).

THE INSCRIPTIONS READ AS FOLLOWS
(On the pedestal):

Ysabel I La Católica
Reina de Castilla
de Aragon
de las islas
y tierra firme
del Mar Oceano.

A metal tablet has the inscription: shown at right:

THIS IS THE STATUE OF QUEEN ISABELLA OF SPAIN AND THE AMERICAS
WHO SENT CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS TO DISCOVER THE NEW WORLD.
DONATED BY SPAIN TO THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES.
APRIL 14, 1966, DAY OF THE AMERICAS



THE WHITE HOUSE

BUST OF COLUMBUS: Marble bust (1817; artist: Giuseppe Ceracchi) in the White House Blue Room; bust modeled by 18th-century sculptor Giuseppe Ceracchi, carved by others after his death in 1801; purchased for the White House in 1817. No illustration is available.

6. SOME TRIBUTES TO COLUMBUS THAT NEVER WERE

The foregoing is a considerably revised, expanded, and much more profusely illustrated version of an article that appeared ten years ago, in the Columbus Day program book for 2000. The ending of that article, however, deserves reproduction below in this context, and is unchanged from the original:

Despite its prominent location, the national memorial in front of Union Station in past years escaped the attention of some legislators who worked just a few blocks away, and who presumably had occasion to come or go via Union Station, in a day when rail was much more central to travel than it is today.

An article by Milton Berliner in *The Washington Daily News*, February 18, 1954, reported efforts on the Capitol Hill to establish a “Christopher Columbus Memorial Commission” to plan for an “appropriate” prominent Columbus memorial in the District. The press suspected ignorance of the existing memorial. This was denied by the offices of some Congressmen, but frankly admitted by one. A group preparing for the 450th anniversary in 1956 of Columbus's death had started the affair.

According to Berliner, the legislators “rejected the suggestion from a news-woman that in the interest of economy and speed, they appropriate enough money to erect a sign at Union Station saying, ‘Columbus Honored Here’.” An accompanying picture from October 12, 1951 rubbed it in, showing the “Duke of Verague” (Columbus's descendant) laying a wreath at the memorial, with the Spanish ambassador looking on.

The *Washington Times Herald* on the same day reported that the two house members introducing the bill were Rep. Hand (R. NJ) and Rep. Lane, (D. Mass), and that their offices admitted they had not been aware of the existence of the memorial fountain at Union Station. Hand introduced the measure at the request of the municipal civil service committee of New York City, the inspiration being that 450th anniversary. Senator Ives (R.N.Y.), who planned to introduce a similar measure in the Senate, knew of the memorial fountain but wanted something more suitable, “perhaps a theater” according to his son

who served as his administrative assistant, though it would be up to the commission to decide that.

A year earlier, two bills had been introduced in the first session of the 83rd Congress, January 7, 1953. H.R. 1268 called for the erection of a sculptural piece to be known as The Last Farewell and the establishment of a Christopher Columbus Grove. The memorial piece was to be in the central niche in the Memorial Avenue entrance to Arlington Cemetery, as a tribute to those of the armed forces who gave their lives in Italy and elsewhere in World War II, with expense borne by the Christopher Columbus Memorial Foundation. The grove of white oak bordering Memorial Avenue was to be known as the Christopher Columbus Grove.

H.R. 1269 was intended to establish a Christopher Columbus Memorial Arbor in D.C., with 52 trees and tablets for all of the 48 states plus D.C., Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, the trees and tablets to be donated by the Citizens Committee for a Christopher Columbus Memorial Arbor. No action was taken on these two proposals.

Eight years later, on January 27, 1961, *The Washington Post* reported that: Rep. Melvin Price (D. Ill) and Rep. Peter Rodino (D. N.J.) were sponsoring a bill to build another memorial in Washington to Christopher Columbus. Price said the measure envisioned something grander than the existing statue in front of Union Station.

But we think what we have is pretty grand as it is!

—Edward M. Sullivan

All tributes in the Capitol and the Library of Congress, are handsomely illustrated in the booklet *Columbus in the Capitol, Commemorative Quincentenary Edition*, Government Printing Office, 1992", from which we have borrowed quite liberally for both illustrations and descriptions. Photographs of items at the Basilica of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception and the Organization of American States are from the Columbus Monuments website, Columbus.vanderkrogt.net.



At Last Year's Celebration

A PHOTO GALLERY OF WREATH LAYERS



Included (left to right) are: Paul Biciocchi for the NCCA; Superintendent John Piltzcker for the National Park Service; Ambassador Guilio Terzi for Italy; Consul General Alvaro de Salas for Spain, with Naval Attaché Captain Martínez Avail just behind to his right; Susana Martínez de Castro for the Council of Spanish Residents; and Irene Bacuñana, and Lydia Aguirre of Uruguay, for the Spanish Club.



Bridget MacKay, Second Secretary, Embassy of the Bahamas, advances with wreath, assisted by usher John Cahill of the Catholic University Council of the Knights of Columbus. Behind her Dr. John Rosa of the National Italian American Foundation board advances with the NIAF wreath.



Shown are Bridget McKay, Second Secretary of the Embassy of the Bahamas on left; Dr. John Rosa of the NIAF Board of Directors; President Louis Scalfari of the Lido Civic Club; Patrick Korten, Vice President of the Knights of Columbus, with the Supreme Council wreath; and K of C state deputies Lawrence Sosnowich of D.C. and Richard Siejack of Maryland.



Patrick O'Donnell, K of C State Deputy of Virginia, is escorted by two K of C Color Corps members, with other Color Corps members behind, awaiting wreath presenters to escort to the monument in their turn.



Shown are Julia Rogers, NSDAR National Chairman for Board Events with the NSDAR wreath; Priscilla Rand Baker, State Regent, DC State Society DAR; Ruann Newcomer George, State Regent, Maryland State Society DAR; and Bana Weems Caskey, State Regent, Virginia DAR.



Shown are Melanie K. Platte, President General, and Mallory Clouse, National President, Children of the American Colonists. To their left are the representatives of NSDAR and the DC, Maryland, and Virginia DAR; and of the DC Society, Sons of the American Revolution.



Shown are Betsy Smith, Governor of the Jamestowne Society; Donald Lampson, Governor of the DC Society of Mayflower Descendents; and Richard S. Austin, Governor, National Society of the Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims, DC Branch.



Shown (left to right) are President Gary Nordlinger of the DC Society Sons of the American Revolution; Shen Edwards O'Connell, Vice President, and Emily Falkenstein, National President of the National Society Children of the American Revolution; State President Hannah Edmiston and Vice President Carol Leon of the DC Children of the American Revolution; and Girl Scout Jasmine Gross and Camp Fire Youth Asa Nugent, with Frank Rossomondo, Scouting Coordinator for the Archdiocese of Washington. standing behind them. In the foreground stands Columbus (Jack Heretik of the Knights of Columbus).

First Prize Essay, NIAF-NSDAR Essay Contest, 2009-2010

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS'S EARLY INFLUENCES AND EXPERIENCES

By Lucas Hadley

El Dorado High School — 12th Grade

Burns, KS 66840 — Susannah French

Putney DAR Chapter



The discovery of the Americas truly began when a bold Genoan mariner first envisioned a voyage of exploration across the unknown expanses of the Atlantic Ocean. Although born Cristoforo Colombo, this seaman was also known as Cristóbal Colón, Christóvão Colom, and, most commonly, Christopher Columbus. His formative years, during an era of expanding commerce and trade, were influenced by tales of far-off lands, a wealth of geographical charts and writings, and trips aboard merchant vessels. Christopher's early experiences seemed uniquely suited to prepare him for a life of ambitious undertakings. Despite these advantages, Columbus faced many obstacles in his quest to chart the unknown, yet his drive and perseverance ultimately prevailed. The upbringing, travels, and educational pursuits of young Christopher Columbus combined to mold an adventurer who would change the history of a hemisphere.

Columbus' birth in 1451 took place during a time of widening navigation and geographic speculation. His impressionable years were spent in Genoa and Savona, both busy ports bustling with enterprise and expansion. These city-states, on the western side of the Italian peninsula, were separated from the traditional sources of trade so they instead turned to the zones of West Africa and the unfamiliar Atlantic Ocean. Christopher grew up listening to tales of daring voyages to the African coast, the Canary Islands, and northern Europe. Although he was the son of a successful wool merchant and worked in the family business, Columbus succumbed to the call of the sea at age fourteen.

He served in roles ranging from messenger to common sailor to privateer on a variety of ships traveling throughout the Mediterranean. This early nautical career gave Christopher a firm grounding in the business of seamanship.

Columbus' first venture into the Atlantic took place in 1476 when he joined a convoy sailing to Portugal, Flanders, and England. Misfortune struck when his vessel sank off the Portuguese coast, but Christopher escaped unharmed and took up residence in Lisbon where his brother, Bartolomeo, was working as a mapmaker. Columbus, intrigued by this new and growing discipline, soon became a talented cartographer in his own right. He was recognized as an expert in the field and could chart a coastline more accurately than any of his contemporaries. Yet during his time of residence in Portugal, Christopher also began to harbor ambitions of exploration and embarked upon what would become a lifetime of Atlantic travels.

Columbus faced many obstacles in his quest to chart the unknown, yet his drive and perseverance ultimately prevailed.

One of Christopher Columbus' first lengthy voyages began in February of 1477 when he sailed to Iceland. In an account of the journey, he noted that this northern Atlantic island lay "much beyond the limit of the West," suggesting that the idea of sailing westward to the Orient was already influencing his thinking. At this point in his maritime career Christopher also began to study the techniques of navigation and to record the distances and latitudes of his journeys. He shipped out to the Atlantic archipelago in 1478 and became acquainted with the Madeira, Azores, and Canary island groups. Columbus paid special interest to the Canaries since they boasted the westernmost harbor adequate to launch an ocean crossing. Here he also gained firsthand knowledge of the strong trade winds that would prove vital to the success of a transatlantic expedition. The last sea routes that the young explorer tackled were along the African coast. Here he was able to practice the difficult technique of reading latitudes since he could check his accuracy against those previously recorded by Portuguese astronomers. In addition, Columbus could test his theory of the value of a geographical degree in miles and familiarize himself with the conditions he expected to find in similar latitudes across the

*Christopher
Columbus
forever changed
the course of history
with his first
bold voyage of
exploration.*

Atlantic. By the early 1480s Christopher Columbus felt confident that his nautical experiences had prepared him for the rigors he would endure in his quest to travel westward to Asia.

Yet Columbus' aspirations to become an explorer were also a product of his academic training. Although he had little formal schooling, Columbus, whose native tongue was Ligurian, became proficient in Latin, Portuguese, Spanish and Catalan. This grasp of languages allowed him to embark upon an intensive study of the

writings of the geographical authorities of the day. He was well versed in classical literature, such as the geographies of Marinus and Ptolemy and the works of Marco Polo, D'Ailly, and others. Christopher was especially interested in texts which promoted the theory of a spherical earth and the presence of undiscovered lands beyond the boundaries of the known world.

However, as his own plan to find a westward passage to the Indies developed, Columbus began to reject writings that would undermine his vision. For instance, although he read Ptolemy's authoritative work, *Geographia*, extensively, the young adventurer chose to ignore the calculations dealing with the earth's circumference. These indicated, with a fair amount of accuracy, that his proposed voyage to the Orient was beyond the range of the day's sailing vessels. Instead Columbus chose to rely on other scholars who suggested that the distance by sea between the settled regions of the world was rather narrow. His decision to deny logical theories that interfered with his goal of reaching Asia resulted in a false pronouncement of success when the explorer eventually reached the islands of the Caribbean. Yet despite his errors in discernment, Columbus' intellectual pursuits armed him with a wealth of geographic knowledge and a desire to push the accepted boundaries of navigation.

Once Christopher Columbus had formulated a plan to reach the Orient by sailing westward, he set out on a mission to make his vision a reality. His first attempt to gain backing for his scheme occurred in 1484 when he petitioned King John II of Portugal for ships and men. Although his request was denied and he faced more refusals over the next seven years, Columbus persevered. Finally, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain agreed to finance the expedition, and Columbus and his company sailed from the harbor of Palos, Spain, on August 3, 1492. The fleet, which was made up of three ships, the *Niña*, the *Pinta*, and the *Santa Maria*, made a stop in the Canary Islands for repairs before taking its leave of the known world. As Columbus had foreseen, the strong trade winds carried the adventurers swiftly westward. Despite the fears of the crew, the weary voyagers spied land on the morning of October 12, 1492. Columbus, confident he had discovered an Atlantic route to the Indies, claimed the island for Spain and spent several months exploring the region. He sailed for home in January of 1493, unaware that he had instead discovered what would come to be called the New World.

Christopher Columbus forever changed the course of history with his first bold voyage of exploration. Yet this intrepid pioneer of the seas only set sail for parts unknown after years of contemplation and preparation. Fortunately Columbus' early upbringing, travels, and educational pursuits provided him with the knowledge, skills, and ambition necessary to forge new paths of discovery. Although he did exhibit errors in judgment and failed to fulfill his dream of reaching the Orient, this explorer's determination opened the gates to the Western Hemisphere. Christopher Columbus' dedication to a goal ultimately expanded the horizons of the world.

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NIAF

*The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution
along with the*

National Italian American Foundation

are pleased to announce co-sponsorship in an essay contest featuring Christopher Columbus open to all students in grades 9 through 12.

2010 – 2011 TOPIC

“What lessons from Christopher Columbus’ life can we draw on today to bring clarity to our decisions in the face of an uncertain future?”

Every October Americans remember Christopher Columbus for his historic achievements in linking the Old and New Worlds. The values that sustained his courage during his dangerous voyages included his faith in God, dedication to his goals, and perseverance in the face of adversity.

One essay is selected as the national winner and the winner is invited to attend NSDAR’s 120th Continental Congress to be recognized. Second and third place winners are also selected. Judging at the national level is conducted by the National Italian American Foundation. The **national winner** will receive \$1,200 from the NIAF in addition to paid lodging and transportation to Washington, D.C. in October 2011 for the winner and one parent or guardian. The national winner must read the prize-winning essay at the Columbus Memorial, Washington, DC on Columbus Day (October 10, 2011).

The second place national winner will receive \$500, and the third place national winner will receive \$300.

FORM

Essay must be typed, or prepared on a computer or word processor, using black type in a non-script font no smaller than 12 point or larger than 14 point. Each essay must have a title page listing the following: Title or topic of essay: **“Lessons from Christopher Columbus’ Life,”** Contestant’s full name and address, Contestant’s telephone number (with area code) and/or e-mail address, Name of contestant’s school and grade level, Name of sponsoring DAR chapter, and Number of words in essay. *Any essay without a title page will be disqualified.* This contest will be administered by the NSDAR.

For further information about this contest contact:

Vicky T. Zuverink, National Vice Chairman,

Christopher Columbus Essay Contest, American History Committee, NSDAR

3834 Dogwood Road; Floyds Knobs, IN 47119-9359

Phone: (812) 923-9244 E-Mail: bzuveri@bellsouth.net

Office of the Historian General, NSDAR

1776 D Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006-5303

Phone: (202) 879-3256

Do you have a Revolutionary Patriot in your family tree?



Consider membership in the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution (NSDAR), a volunteer women's service organization that honors and preserves the legacy of our Patriot ancestors. More than 200 years ago, American Patriots fought and sacrificed for the freedoms we enjoy today. As a member of the DAR, you can continue this legacy by actively promoting patriotism, preserving American history and securing America's future through better education for children.



**Preserving the
American Spirit**
www.dar.org
(202) 879-3224

Who is eligible for membership?

Any woman 18 years or older, regardless of race, religion, or ethnic background, who can prove lineal descent from a Patriot of the American Revolution is eligible for membership. DAR volunteers are willing to provide guidance and assistance with your first step into the world of genealogy.

How is Patriot defined?

DAR recognizes Patriots not only as soldiers, but as anyone who contributed to the cause of American freedom. To find out if your ancestor is recognized by the DAR as a Revolutionary Patriot, a request form is available online at www.dar.org by clicking on "Membership."

How many members does the National Society have?

DAR has 165,000 members in nearly 3,000 chapters worldwide, including chapters in 12 foreign countries. Since its founding in 1890, DAR has admitted more than 800,000 members.

How can I find out more?

Go to www.dar.org and click on "Membership." There you'll find helpful instructions, advice on finding your lineage and a Prospective Member Information Request Form. Or call (202) 879-3224 for more information on joining the work of this vital, service-minded organization.

CIVIC CEREMONY

Sponsored by

NATIONAL COLUMBUS CELEBRATION ASSOCIATION

in cooperation with the

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL MALL & MEMORIAL PARKS

Monday, October 11, 2010

COLUMBUS PLAZA — UNION STATION

MUSIC PRELUDE	10:45 a.m.
“The President’s Own” United States Marine Band Captain Michelle A. Rakers, conducting	
POSTING OF THE COLORS	11:00 a.m.
U.S. Armed Forces Color Guard — Military District of Washington Knights of Columbus Fourth Degree Color Corps — Calvert Province Districts of Washington Archdiocese, Maryland and Virginia	
PROCESSION OF WREATH PRESENTERS	
Led by the Columbus Expeditionary Banner Jack Heretik portraying Christopher Columbus	
NATIONAL ANTHEMS:	United States of America, Italy, Spain, The Commonwealth of The Bahamas
PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE:	James P. McCusker, <i>Vice President,</i> <i>National Columbus Celebration Association</i>
INVOCATION:	
RETIRING OF THE COLORS:	U.S. Armed Forces Color Guard
WELCOME:	Col. Thomas J. Hogan, USA-Ret., NCCA President Rebecca Karcher, Supervisory Park Ranger
REMARKS:	Ambassadors of Diplomatic Corps
READING OF PROCLAMATIONS:	
From the President of the United States of America From the Mayor of the District of Columbia	
INTRODUCTION: National Youth Columbus Essay Contest Winner	
Mr. Lucas A. Hadley, Burns, Kansas: “Christopher Columbus’s Early Influences and Experiences” <i>Contest sponsored jointly by:</i> THE NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION — Merry Ann Wright, <i>President General</i> ; Represented by Martha Hilton, <i>Past Vice President General.</i> THE NATIONAL ITALIAN AMERICAN FOUNDATION; Mr. John Marino, <i>Executive Director</i>	

MUSIC INTERLUDE:“America, the Beautiful”
 Samuel Augustus Ward, lyrics by Katherine Lee Bates,
 arranged by Thomas Knox, U.S. Marine Band
 SSgt Sara Dell’Omo, mezzo-soprano

PRESENTATION OF MEMORIAL WREATHS



- National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior
- National Columbus Celebration Association
- Embassy of Italy
- Embassy of Spain
- Embassy of The Commonwealth of The Bahamas
- Organization of American States
- The National Italian American Foundation
- The Lido Civic Club of Washington
- Supreme Council, Knights of Columbus
- District of Columbia State Council, K of C
- Maryland State Council, K of C
- Virginia State Council, K of C
- Washington Council No. 224, K of C
- Roma Lodge, Order Sons of Italy in America
- The Jamestowne Society
- Society of Mayflower Descendants in the District of Columbia
- National Society of the Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims, District of Columbia Branch
- National Society of the Daughters of the American Colonists
- National Society Children of the American Colonists
- National Society Daughters of the American Revolution
- District of Columbia State Society D.A.R.
- Maryland State Society D.A.R.
- Virginia D.A.R.
- District of Columbia Society Sons of the American Revolution
- National Society Children of the American Revolution
- The District of Columbia Society C.A.R.
- Boy and Girl Scouts of America and Campfire Youth of the Archdiocese of Washington

CLOSING HYMN (AUDIENCE) "God Bless America"

Irving Berlin

Arranged by Thomas Knox, U.S. Marine Band

Revised by MSgt Stephen Bulla, U.S. Marine Band

IRVING BERLIN

God Bless America
 Land that I love
 Stand beside her
 And guide her
 Through the night with a light
 From above
 From the mountains
 To the prairies
 To the oceans
 White with foam
 God Bless America
 My home sweet home.
 Irving Berlin

GOD BLESS AMERICA

Land that I love,

Stand beside her, and guide her

Through the night with the light from above

From the mountains, to the prairies,

To the oceans, white with foam,

GOD BLESS AMERICA

My home sweet home.

DISMISSAL.....

MUSIC POSTLUDE..... "Stars and Stripes Forever"

John Phillip Sousa

The United States Marine Band

"The President's Own"

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

THE NATIONAL COLUMBUS CELEBRATION ASSOCIATION expresses its gratitude to the following for their timely efforts, both physical and financial, for the success of this celebration:

- **HBI PRIORITY FREIGHT, ED HOGAN, CEO**, for their generous contribution.
- **THE LIDO CIVIC CLUB OF WASHINGTON** for their very generous contribution.
- Vice Supreme Master **RALPH L. ROSSI, PSD**, of the Calvert Province, Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus, for his support and making the National Columbus Day Celebration a Provincial event, thus attracting Fourth Degree Knights from five states; **ISAIAS (“CY”) ALBA, PSD**, Master, Virginia District; and **CHARLES H. SMALLWOOD**, Master, Archdiocese of Washington District
- **FRANCIS S. CONNORS** and the **HONOR AMERICA CORPS** for the appearance of the 27 historical official American flags.
- **MR. RON McLENDON II**, Chief, Community Relations, Director of Public Affairs, U. S. Army Military District of Washington, for participation by the Armed Forces Color Guard, and planning arrangements for the appearance of the U.S. Marine Band, “The President’s Own,” by Maj. **DENNIS R. BURIAN**, U.S. Marine Band operations, the Pentagon.
- **THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE** for preparing the site and for their support: **RANGER ROBBIN M. OWEN**, Permits Officer; **SEAN J. KENNEALY** and **LANCE HATTEN**, National Mall and Memorial Parks; **MATHEW R. NEWMAN**, Maintenance, Special Events; **TONI BRAXTON**, Office of Communications; and **SGT STEVE BOOKER** and officers of the U.S. Park Police.
- **KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS OF THE DC COLLEGE COUNCILS**, especially Catholic University of America Council 9542, for serving as ushers at the ceremony.
- **CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER WILLIAM A. PERRY**, Operations Chief, for professional arrangements for the appearance of The United States Marine Band.
- **THE NATIONAL ITALIAN AMERICAN FOUNDATION** for their generous support of the National Christopher Columbus Essay Contest.
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 - **EDWARD M. SULLIVAN**, for preparation of the chronology and articles in the annual program books as well as composition and coordination of the printing and **PETER D. GERVAIS** for handling the advertising.

BIOGRAPHIES

CAPTAIN MICHELLE A. RAKERS, assistant director of the “President’s Own,” the United States Marine Band, is a native of Breese, Illinois. After receiving a bachelor’s degree in music management from the University of Evansville in Indiana in 1990, she pursued graduate studies at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois in music performance, earning a master’s degree. She has also done graduate study at Catholic University, and is currently pursuing a doctorate from the Peabody Conservatory of the Johns Hopkins University. Captain Rakers performed with the Kalamazoo Symphony in Michigan and the Evansville Philharmonic in Indiana before joining the United States Marine Band in May, 1998. She was commissioned a first lieutenant and assistant director in July, 2004, and promoted to captain in 2006. She is both the first female assistant director and first female commissioned officer in the history of “The President’s Own.” With the Marine Band, Capt. Rakers has performed at the White House, in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, and across the country during the band’s annual concert tour. She has served as a conductor and coordinator for the fall and winter Chamber Music Series.

COL. THOMAS J. HOGAN, U.S. Army (Ret.) was born in Cleveland, Ohio and earned a BA degree (pre-law) from Kent State University in Kent, Ohio. He served over 26 years in the Army, with infantry and military intelligence duties in Washington, DC, Berlin, Germany (two 3-year tours), Vietnam and Japan. Col Hogan was a senior scientist at Science Applications International Corp. for over 10 years, developing intelligence, command and control systems. He is a licensed Real Estate Broker in Virginia for residential and commercial properties. Col. Hogan has held numerous positions in the Knights of Columbus, serving as Virginia State Deputy in 1996-97. He has been on the NCCA Board of Directors since 1998, served as Vice President and then as Acting President in 2006-2007, and was elected President in 2007.

LUCAS AARON HADLEY is seventeen years old and the fourth of five children who have grown up on a small family farm in south-central Kansas. In May of 2010, he graduated Summa Cum Laude from El Dorado High School in El Dorado, Kansas, where he was a Kansas Honors Scholar and a State of Kansas Scholar. Throughout his high school years, he was listed on the Superintendent's Honor Roll and participated in Student Council, National Honor Society, Kansas Association for Youth, Encore Show Choir, Scholars Bowl, World Cultures Club, and tennis. He has been a contestant in KSHAA regional and state music contests for the past four years and has been awarded highest honors in the vocal solo and ensemble divisions. He is a member of Temple Baptist Church, a choir member, youth department song leader, and Vacation Bible School volunteer. In 4-H work, he is president of the Butler County 4-H Council and Heartland 4-H Club, and has been awarded the Kiwanis Service to 4-H and Community Award, the Key Award, and the I Dare You Award. He is a 2009 graduate of the Youth Leadership Butler program. He has been a first place county winner in the Celebration of Freedom Essay Contest and has won numerous honors in the DAR American History Essay Contest, the DAR Christopher Columbus Essay Contest, and the SAR Knight Essay Contest. He plans to attend Butler Community College this fall on an academic scholarship to seek an associate degree in pre-veterinary medicine, then transfer to Kansas State University.

“The President’s Own”

UNITED STATES MARINE BAND

For over two centuries, “The President’s Own” United States Marine Band has been part of the events that have shaped our national heritage. On June 8, 1912, the Marine Band, with President William Howard Taft, participated in the unveiling of the Columbus Memorial Fountain, providing ceremonial music during the official ceremony. Like the monuments the Marine Band has helped dedicate, its continued presence in American life stands as a symbol of the traditions and ideals on which our country was founded.

Established by an act of Congress in 1798, the Marine Band is America’s oldest professional musical organization. Its primary mission is unique—to provide music for the President of the United States.

President John Adams invited the Marine Band to make its White House debut in the still-unfinished Executive Mansion on New Year’s Day, 1801. In March that year, the band performed for the inaugural of Thomas Jefferson and has performed for every Presidential inaugural since that time.

In Jefferson, the band found its most visionary advocate and friend. An accomplished musician himself, Jefferson recognized the unique relationship between the band and the Chief Executive by giving the Marine Band the title, “The President’s Own.”

Whether performing for South Lawn arrival ceremonies, State Dinners, or receptions, Marine Band musicians appear at the White House more than 200 times each year. Additionally, the band participates in more than 400 public and official performances annually, including concerts and ceremonies throughout the Washington, DC, metropolitan area. Each fall, the band travels through a region of the United States during its concert tour, a century-old tradition started by the band’s legendary 17th Director, John Phillip Sousa.

As Director from 1880 to 1892, Sousa brought “The President’s Own” to unprecedented levels of excellence and shaped the band into a world-famous musical organization. During his tenure, the band was one of the first musical ensembles to make sound recordings. Sousa also began to write the marches that earned him the title “The March King.”

“The President’s Own” continues to maintain Sousa’s standard of excellence. Marine Band musicians are selected at auditions much like those of major symphony orchestras. Auditionees perform behind a screen to ensure anonymity. The audition committee makes its selection based on musical graduates of our nation’s finest music schools, often holding advanced degrees in music. More than 90 percent serve with the Marine Band for 20 or more years.

As America’s oldest professional musical organization, the Marine Band’s omnipresent role in events of national importance has made it part of the fabric of American life. As President Ronald Reagan said, “Whether serenading Adams or Jefferson, accompanying Lincoln to Gettysburg, or performing here at the White House, the Marine Band has become a national institution and a national treasure.”



Marine Band at the 2006 celebration

After 50 years of 50 stars

HONORING THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN FLAG

This is the fifth year that the Columbus Day celebration has been enhanced by the inclusion of all 27 of the official historic American flags, carried by a special group of Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus known as the "Honor America Corps."

The United States flag was adopted by the resolution of the Continental Congress on June 14, 1777, "That the flag of the thirteen united States be 13 stripes alternate red and white, that the union be 13 stars, white on a blue field representing a new constellation." The design originated with Francis Hopkinson, chairman of the Continental Navy Board of the Congress, and was apparently originally intended for naval use.

After Vermont achieved statehood on March 4, 1791 and Kentucky on June 1, 1792, Congress adopted and President Washington signed a law on January 13, 1794 providing that after May 1, 1795 "the flag of the United States be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white; and that the union be fifteen stars white in a blue field." That was the only time the official flag had more than 13 stripes.

By 1818 five more states had been admitted to the Union with no change in the flag law, and in that year a new law was adopted: "That from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white, that the union be twenty stars, white, in a blue field....That on the admission of every state into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag, and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth of July next succeeding such admission." This was the first time that the stripes were specified to be horizontal. While official flags followed that design, usually with the stars arranged in horizontal rows, unofficial flags varied greatly.

After the admission of New Mexico and Arizona in 1912 brought the number of states to 48, President Taft issued an executive order specifying the arrangement of the stars, as well as standard proportions, and sizes of official flags. The 48-star flag remained in use for more than forty-six years, including two world wars. The next flag, with 49 stars, was in use for only one year, from July 4, 1959 (after admission of Alaska on January 3) to July 4, 1960 (after admission of Hawaii on August 21, 1959), when our current 50-star flag was adopted—fifty years ago.

The next page lists the 27 historical flags and when they were adopted.

The Honor America Corps was established in 2003 to provide a cadre of Knights willing to visit area parochial schools and school districts of Central Virginia as well as participate in civic and fraternal events to offer a clearer understanding of the meaning of our flag. (While its core membership comes from the Rappahannock Fourth Degree Assembly, it is open to all Knights who are willing and able to participate in its activities.) Audiences have ranged in size from over 6,000 at a minor league baseball game to 8 at a National Cemetery ceremony. Additional information about the program can be found at www.honoramericacorps.org/.



Quotations are taken from William Rea Furlong and Byron McCandless, *So Proudly We Hail: The History of the United States Flag*, Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC 1981, pp. 98, 158, and 185; description of Taft’s executive order is on p. 212.

The 27 Official Flags of the United States

	State	Date Ratified or Admitted	Flag Design	Dates in Use	No. of Stars	No. of Stripes
1	Delaware	Dec. 7, 1787				
2	Pennsylvania	Dec. 12, 1787				
3	New Jersey	Dec. 18, 1787				
4	Georgia	Jan. 2, 1788				
5	Connecticut	Jan. 9, 1788				
6	Massachusetts	Feb. 6, 1788				
7	Maryland	April 28, 1788				
8	South Carolina	May 23, 1788				
9	New Hampshire	June 21, 1788				
10	Virginia	June 25, 1788				
11	New York	July 26, 1788				
12	North Carolina	Nov. 21, 1789				
13	Rhode Island	May 29, 1790				
14	Vermont	March 4, 1791				
15	Kentucky	June 1, 1792	1st	1777-1795	13	13
16	Tennessee	June 1, 1796				

17	Ohio	March 1, 1803				
18	Louisiana	April 30, 1812				
19	Indiana	Dec. 11, 1816	2nd	1795-1818	15	15
20	Mississippi	Dec.10, 1817	3rd	July 4, 1818	20	13
21	Illinois	Dec. 3, 1818	4th	July 4, 1819	21	13
22	Alabama	Dec. 14,1819				
23	Maine	March 15, 1820	5th	July 4, 1820	23	13
24	Missouri	Aug. 10,1821	6th	July 4, 1822	24	13
25	Arkansas	June 15, 1836	7th	July 4,1836	25	13
26	Michigan	Jan.26, 1837	8th	July 4, 1837	26	13
27	Florida	March 3, 1845	9th	July 4, 1845	27	13
28	Texas	Dec.29, 1845	10th	July 4, 1846	28	13
29	Iowa	Dec. 28, 1846	11th	July 4, 1847	29	13
30	Wisconsin	May 29,1848	12th	July 4, 1848	30	13
31	California	Sept. 9, 1850	13th	July 4, 1851	31	13
32	Minnesota	May 11, 1858	14th	July 4, 1858	32	13
33	Oregon	Feb. 14, 1859	15th	July 4, 1859	33	13
34	Kansas	Jan.29, 1861	16th	July 4, 1861	34	13
35	West Virginia	June 20,1863	17th	July 4,1863	35	13
36	Nevada	Oct.31, 1864	18th	July 4, 1865	36	13
37	Nebraska	March 1, 1867	19th	July 4, 1867	37	13
38	Colorado	Aug. 1, 1876	20th	July 4, 1877	38	13
39	North Dakota	Nov. 2, 1889				
40	South Dakota	Nov. 2, 1889				
41	Montana	Nov. 8, 1889				
42	Washington	Nov. 11, 1889				
43	Idaho	July 3, 1890	21st	July 4,1890	43	13
44	Wyoming	July 10, 1890	22nd	July 4, 1891	44	13
45	Utah	Jan. 4, 1896	23rd	July 4,1896	45	13
46	Oklahoma	Nov.16, 1907	24th	July 4, 1908	46	13
47	New Mexico	Jan. 6, 1912				
48	Arizona	Feb.14, 1912	25th	July 4, 1912	48	13
49	Alaska	Jan. 3, 1959	26th	July 4,1959	49	13
50	Hawaii	Aug. 21 1959	27th	July 4, 1960	50	13

From Milo M. Qaife, Melvin J. Weig, and Roy F. Appleman, *The History of the United States Flag*, Harper and Row, New York, 1961

NATIONAL COLUMBUS CELEBRATION ASSOCIATION

Ever since the dedication in 1912 of the magnificent Columbus Memorial and Fountain in Columbus Plaza in front of Union Station, the site has been a focal point for annual celebrations, mainly by Knights of Columbus and Italian-American organizations, to honor the great navigator and discoverer. In 1934 Congress authorized and requested the President to issue an annual Columbus Day proclamation, and in 1968 declared Columbus Day a federal holiday commencing in 1971, which was inaugurated with a three-day celebration termed the “First National Columbus Day Celebration.”

Under the leadership of the Knights and Italian-Americans, annual celebrations involving U.S. military organizations, the diplomatic corps—especially Italy, Spain, and The Bahamas—and the National Park Service culminated in 1989 in establishment of a permanent organization, the Washington Columbus Celebration Association, to plan proper observance of the forthcoming Quincentenary anniversary (1991-92) and put the annual celebrations on a firmer footing with permanent sponsorship. Involvement of many national organizations, many individual members from other parts of the country, and the integration of an annual national NIAF-DAR essay contest into the celebration led to the change of name ten years later to the National Columbus Celebration Association, consistent with what the celebration was called when the Federal Holiday was established two decades earlier.

According to its by laws, “The Association seeks to honor not only the memory of Columbus and his historic achievement in linking the Old World and the New, but also the higher values that motivated and sustained him in his efforts and trials. These virtues—his faith, the courage of his convictions, dedication to purpose, perseverance in effort, professional excellence, and boldness in facing the unknown—are as appropriate today as they were in his time.” The Association invites individuals and organizations who identify with these purposes to become members. (See application on last page of this booklet.)

The Association is governed by a board of directors elected to staggered three-year terms by the general membership at the annual membership meeting. Officers are chosen annually for one-year terms by the board. Current board members and officers are:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Col. Thomas J. Hogan, USA Ret., *President*

James P. McCusker, *Vice President*

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Edward M. Sullivan

Gustav S. Weber

NATIONAL COLUMBUS CELEBRATION ASSOCIATION ORGANIZATIONAL MEMBERS

GENERAL

National Italian-American Foundation	Holy Rosary Church (Italian Parish) Order Sons of Italy in America
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	Roma Lodge No. 71, O.S.I.A. George Washington Lodge
Margaret Whetten Chapter of the District of Columbia, D.A.R.	No. 2038, O.S.I.A. Abruzzo and Molise
Lido Civic Club of Washington, D.C.	Heritage Society Bladensburg Rotary Club

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

Supreme Council	Fr. Horace B. McKenna Council
District of Columbia State Council	No. 11024, MD
Maryland State Council	Cardinal Patrick O'Boyle Council
Virginia State Council	No. 11302, DC
Harry J. Canter Insurance Agency	Bishop McNamara Chapter of
Washington Council No. 224, DC	Grand Knights, MD
Potomac Council No. 433, DC	Washington Assembly No. 151, 4th
Fr. Francis J. Diamond Council	Degree, DC
No. 6292, VA	Fr. Andrew White Assembly No.
St. Mary of the Assumption	377, 4th Degree, MD
Council No. 9302, MD	

Father O'Keefe Assembly No. 1162, 4th Degree, VA
Commodore Barry Assembly No. 1163, 4th Degree, VA
Richmond Assembly No. 1165, 4th Degree, VA
Fr. Walter F. Malloy Assembly No. 1894, 4th Degree, VA
Msgr. McMahon Assembly No. 2205, 4th Degree, VA
Cardinal Hickey Prince of the Church Assembly 2534, 4th Degree, DC

HONORARY MEMBERS

ORGANIZATIONS

Archdiocese of Washington The United States Marine Band
The United States Army Band "The President's Own"
"Pershing's Own"

INDIVIDUALS

Rev. Daniel P. Coughlin, Chaplain, U. S. House of Representatives
Blanche L. Curfman
Rafael Jover Y De Mora Figueroa
Dorla Dean Elton Kemper, HPG-NSDAR
James P. Kiernan, Ph.D., OAS
Lloyd J. Ogilvie, D.D., Former Chaplain, U.S. Senate
Jose L. Restepo. LL.D., OAS
Msgr. Roger C. Roensch,
Director, Bishops Office for U.S. Visitors to the Vatican
Ana Maria Snell, Ph.D., University of Maryland
Mrs. Presley Merritt Wagoner, HPG-NSDAR
Linda Tinker Watkins, HPG-NSDAR
2010 One-Year Membership for Last Year's Essay Contest Winners:
Lucas Hadley, 1st Place Winner
Caitlin Rockhill, 2nd Place Winner
Jacob Steponaitis, 3rd Place Winner

COMMERCIAL MEMBERS

CACI
Bob Grill, General Contractor
Insurance Consulting Group
W. B. Maske Sheet Metal Works
Forum Properties

SPECIAL RECOGNITIONS

FOUNDING CHAIRMAN EMERITUS, 1995:

John C. Moore, PSD, K of C

DISTINGUISHED OFFICER MEDAL, 1996:

Edward M. Sullivan, Ph.D., PSD, K of C

DISTINGUISHED MEMBER MEDAL, 1998:

Gustav S. Weber, PSD, K of C

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, 1999:

Alfred M. Rotondaro, Ph.D.

COUNSELOR EMERITUS MEDAL, 2005:

Richard J. Higgins, Esq.

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Gary Michael "Gus" Gallagher

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Welcome

BY NATIONAL MALL AND MEMORIAL PARKS

Superintendent John Piltzecker
Columbus Day, October 12, 2009

GOOD MORNING.

On behalf of the National Park Service, it is my pleasure to welcome you this morning. The women and men who work for the National Park Service at the National Mall and Memorial Parks care for the Columbus Memorial Statue and Fountain. It is a pleasure to be with you today on the occasion of our nation's Columbus Day celebration.

Our national parks range from majestic places like the Grand Canyon, to national icons like the Statue of Liberty, to places that help us understand our history and heritage, like the Martin Luther King Birthplace in Atlanta and Gettysburg National Military Park.

All are part of a system of 391 special places set aside by the American people so that all people may experience our heritage.

The National Mall and Memorial Parks contain some of the oldest protected properties in the National Park System. These park lands provide visitors with opportunities to commemorate presidential legacies and sacrifices of war veterans. They celebrate the United States' commitment to freedom and equality and honor the courage and celebrate legacies that have gone before us.

The National Park Service also administers areas in the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, which Columbus discovered during his second voyage of 1493. The Columbus Memorial Statue and Fountain was dedicated in 1912. It has been the focal point for celebrations since that time to honor this famous navigator and discoverer.

The National Park Service would like to take a moment recognize and appreciate the late Dr. David Curfman's devotion to this annual ceremony on this second anniversary his death. Dr. Curfman was a great historian and is truly missed.

The National Park Service thanks The National Columbus Celebration Association and its President, Col. Thomas Hogan, for making this celebration possible.

We also acknowledge the Knights of Columbus for their longtime support of this program in commemoration of Christopher Columbus, Congress declared Columbus Day a federal holiday on the second Monday in October. Therefore, let us recognize Columbus' contributions of courage and spirit, his dedication to purpose, and his boldness in facing the unknown. Thank you.



Consulado General de España

Remarks by the Hon. Alvaro de Sala,

CONSUL GENERAL OF SPAIN

COLUMBUS DAY — OCTOBER 12, 2009

Mr. President and Members of the National Columbus Celebration Association, Representatives of: The US Department of the Interior, The National Park Service, The National Mall and Memorial Parks, The US Armed Forces and Members of the US Marine Band, The Knights of Columbus, The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, The State Councils of the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia and of the diverse National Societies, Distinguished Colleagues of the Diplomatic Corps, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is for me a great honour to represent here today the Spanish Embassy in this celebration of Columbus Day. Let me convey to all of you the greetings of the Spanish Ambassador in United States and of the Spanish Prime Minister who is arriving today to Washington DC for an official visit to the White House. As Spanish Consul General, I would also like to convey the appreciation of the nearly 10.000 Spanish people who live and work in the Capital's Region, who have made America their home and, as you, might be living today somewhere else had Christopher Columbus not landed in America 517 years ago. Representing them, I am honoured to be accompanied today by Navy Captain Martínez-Avial, the Spanish Navy Attaché representing the glorious Spanish Navy who honours Christopher Columbus as one of his greatest members, by Mrs. Susana Martínez de Castro, the Secretary of the Council of Spanish Residents in DC, the elected body representing the Spanish community in the area, and by Mrs. Irene Bascuñana, President of the Spanish Club of Washington D.C and by Mrs. Lydia Aguirre, in charge of Cultural Affairs at the Spanish Club and a national of Uruguay.

As you all know, we Spaniards consider Christopher Columbus's discoveries as the trademark of our history. That's why October 12th is our National Day. The historic voyage of 1492 and the three that followed proved Old Europe that a "New World," plenty of possibilities and future, was on the other shore of the Atlantic. As a matter of fact, and if you are interested in Spanish history of that time, please visit the exhibition "The Art of Power" at the National Gallery which will be open till November 1st. Since then, Europe and America have been partners, have shared a common Christian and cultural heritage, and pursued closer political and economic ties, as we consider ourselves part

of the Western civilization group of nations. The United States, of course, emerged as a formidable country and today is the major partner of the European Union, a group of nations who, proud of their history and accomplishments, want also to show the world our modern society structure and values so much shared with you, our American friends

This Atlantic partnership and friendship between the Americas and Europe comes no doubt from Columbus's legacy. We Spaniards are proud we contributed to that and are happy to celebrate today with you, here in this city of Washington, the District of Columbia, that incorporates his name, beautiful capital of the United States of America, and home of most of us.

Thank you very much. God bless America.

Remarks by the Hon. Giulio Terzi di Sant'Agata

AMBASSADOR FROM ITALY

COLUMBUS DAY — OCTOBER 12, 2009

Dear Col. Hogan, Dear Friends of the National Columbus Association, Reverend Daniel Coughlin and National Mall Superintendent John Piltzecker, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am particularly glad to be here today with the whole Italian American community, to be part of this very special occasion to celebrate the Italian presence in the United States and the tradition of excellence of the overall relations between our two countries. I also wish to thank the United States Armed Forces Honor Guard, Military District of Washington, the Knights of Columbus Fourth Degree Color Corps, Calvert Province and the

*Observing the 150th
anniversary of the
Unification of Italy*



sotto l'Alto Patronato del Presidente della
Repubblica Italiana — Under the Auspices
of the President of the Republic of Italy



Ambassador Terzi of Italy speaks, while Bahamian First Secretary Bridget McKay and Spanish Consul General Alvaro de Salas, seated in the front row, listen. We regret that we do not have a copy of Ms. McKay's remarks to include.

Districts of Washington Archdiocese, Maryland and Virginia for their participation in this important event.

Cristoforo Colombo changed the world's history with his achievements. Despite the increasingly fast pace of transformations that we experience in our times, transformations in technology which make communications quicker than ever, despite the enormous improvement of our standards of living, a real revolution such as the one Columbus made, changing the history of his time and the future of mankind, seems, even today, out of reach for a single man.

The genius, vision and spirit of this great Italian led to a veritable re-discovery of this part of the world, ensured the spreading of European civilization here and opened to the course of history the enormous contribution of the new world.

Columbus was born in Genoa exactly one year after Leonardo da Vinci was in Tuscany.

They both worked and became famous in the same European context, a context of refined courts, distinguished intellectuals, artists and patrons, an

environment where Italian science, research and technology were in constant demand and so highly admired.

Humanism and Renaissance, in their Italian origin, consisted in a supreme synthesis of values based on the strong reaffirmation of man's freedom, brightness and aesthetic sense of beauty: a context of humanity living in harmony with nature.

It is because of these fundamental reasons that I believe that Columbus Day should be celebrated as the event which more than anything else honors the Italian community in America.

Italians' industrious contributions, together with their cultural and moral legacy, remain fundamental to the growth of this great nation that is the United States.

I therefore believe that it is important to find a strong message in Columbus Day; we must remember the real meaning of a culture that emphasizes values centered on man, on freedom of spirit and on the excellence of its achievements.

These, indeed, are the Italian values, and have formed the character and the inspiration of giants of our common history such as Cristoforo Colombo and Leonardo da Vinci.

This is why the very essence of our celebration today is also an opportunity to reflect on how to reaffirm the Italian-American background as the most solid cultural basis for the friendship between Italy and the United States.

Thank you.

Each flag is honored during the playing of its national anthem. The anthem of the Bahamas is being played here at last year's celebration. The Italian flag is in the background. Columbus, on the right, gives the civilian salute, while the Marine salutes with his rifle and the Knight of Columbus does the honors with his sword.



Remembering John C. Moore and Leonard M. Durso

TWO MEN, TWO RESOLUTIONS

The National Columbus Celebration Association lost two long-term board members this spring—John C. Moore., our Founding Chairman Emeritus, and Leonard M. Durso, who joined the board prior to the 1992 Quincentenary. Last year's program book, in commemorating the 20th anniversary of the founding of our Association, contained a brief history of it and a one-page biography of John, including the accolade given by his successor, Dr. David Curfman, when presenting him with Founding Chairman Emeritus medal in 1995. As we mourn this spring's two losses, it seems appropriate to recall the time of John's service as founder and then Chairman, of the Association, as well as some contributions by Leonard Durso in those waning days of the millennium.

BEGINNINGS OF THE COLUMBUS CELEBRATION ASSOCIATION

In 1988, with the 1992 Quincentenary approaching, John C. Moore of the DC Knights of Columbus, who had been intimately involved in leadership roles in the celebrations on behalf of the Knights since 1965, initiated meetings of interested parties at the Touchdown Club in Washington to place the celebrations on a more permanent footing and plan for the Quincentenary.

The earliest minutes record a meeting on September 27, at which "the main topic of discussion was how to grow to make it an eventful celebration for Columbus Day 1992." The next meeting, on October 27, featured a presentation by John Williams of the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission, who spoke on the Commission's plans for the national and local observance in 1992. He noted that there



John and Marguerite Moore present the NCCA wreath in 2007

are approximately 60 Columbus statues which are real works of art, among which is the statue at Union Station, perhaps one of the finest pieces of art—the most beautiful statue.

There was interest and enthusiasm.

The next meeting, on February 9, 1989, had fifteen attendees, including Anthony Catalano, Minister, Embassy of Italy; Richard Higgins, formerly U.S. Consul in Genoa; three representatives from OSIA (Order Sons of Italy in America) lodges; a representative from the Union Station general management office, Dr. David R. Curfman, representing the Washington Cathedral Choral Society; and eight representatives from various K.of C. offices or units, including Carl Anderson, then Vice President for Public Policy, today serving in his 10th year as Supreme Knight of the K of C..

A formal organization was needed so the group's activities could be recognized by the Quincentenary Commission. By laws were adopted on June 29, 1989 (the birthday of the Association), and the elected Board was given the responsibility to elect officers. John C. Moore was elected Chairman, Nina Baccanari of the NIH Lodge of OSIA, Secretary, and the writer, Treasurer.

On October 9, 1989 the Columbus Day celebration was for the first time under the sponsorship of the new Association, in collaboration with the National Park Service. Participants included Emmanuel N. Pelaez, Ambassador of the Philippines; Carlo Trezza, Counselor of the Embassy of Italy; Teri Doke representing the Mayor of Washington; and Robert Stanton, Regional Director of the National Park Service (later the head of the Park Service). There were eighteen wreath-presenters, The following year, 1990, participants included Counselor Trezza from Italy, Jorge Fuentes, Charge D'Affaires of the Embassy of Spain, Mercedes Gimenez, Cultural Attaché of the Embassy of Paraguay, and Valerie Barry, Acting Secretary of the District of Columbia. Sixteen groups presented wreaths.

CELEBRATING THE QUINCENTENARY

The national headquarters of the K of C decided to open their Order-wide observance of the Quincentenary with the Columbus Day ceremonies in 1991 at the national Columbus Memorial. (The ceremonies, however, remained under the nominal sponsorship of the Association and the National Park Service.) Arrangements were made for a much larger-than-

usual attendance. There were remarks by Frank Donatelli, Chairman of the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission, and the Columbus Day Address was delivered by William P. Barr, Acting Attorney General of the U.S. The 22 wreath presenters included the Embassies of Spain, Italy, and the Bahamas; the National Park Service, the Office of the Mayor; the Association (for the first time); five K. of C. groups, and ten Italian-American groups, including seven OSIA lodges. There was also an elaborate reception in the Columbus Club of Union Station hosted by the Supreme Office of the Knights. The 1991 ceremony also featured the reading of prize essays on Columbus by first place winners in DC, Maryland, and Virginia, as a forerunner of a national contest that culminated at the K of C convention in New York in 1992.

The 1992 DC ceremonies, back completely in local hands, featured addresses by U.S. Attorney Joseph E. DiGenova (on "The Courage of Christopher Columbus," and Christopher Kauffman ("Culture and Religion: A Quincentennial Reflection"). Joseph A. DePaul was Master of Ceremonies., and a visiting orchestra from Italy provided the music.

For the first time, a souvenir program booklet of twenty-eight pages appeared, which has continued ever since, growing in size, and contributing through complimentary advertising revenue toward covering celebration costs. For the sake of continuity, the original board had remained in place through the 1992 celebration, with some slight changes: One of the changes was the addition of Leonard Durso, who had retired from foreign service with USAID, and represented the George Washington OSIA Lodge to the Association.

At the general membership meeting on November 28, the Association voted to honor chairman John Moore for his contributions by presenting him with a plaque, dated on the Columbus Quincentennial, 1992. Though he wanted to retire as Chairman, it would be another two years before a successor would be named, in the person of Dr. David R. Curfman. John's faithful assistant and his de facto secretary in matters relating to Columbus until his retirement was his wife, Marguerite, whose many contributions made his accomplishments possible. (John then became Treasurer of the Association and the writer, Secretary.)



Leonard Durso

Leonard Durso continued as an interested and faithful member of the board until his health failed him not long before his death on Good Friday, 2010.



NCCA Board Members with 1995 essay contest winner Daniel D. Lupin and his father, Dr. Curfman and Leonard Durso are on the left; John Moore is to right of winner.

Picking up on the idea of a student essay winner from 1991 (the DC winner of that contest returned as a speaker in 1993), Leonard arranged to have the 13 year old eighth-grade winner from Fullerton, California, of a national OSIA essay contest on Columbus read his essay as the guest of the Association at the 1995 celebration (the first one presided over by Dr. Curfman instead of John Moore), The next year the NIAF-NSDAR national essay contest was initiated.

An item of very special interest to Leonard, with the nearing of the third millennium, was the promotion of Columbus as the “Man of the Millennium” that was then drawing to a close. Due to his persevering efforts, in 1997 the Association adopted a resolution to that effect, which he also promoted at both the Virginia state and national levels of OSIA (see box; the Association’s name changed from “Washington” to “National” in 1999).

—*Edward M. Sullivan*

RESOLUTION OF APPRECIATION

WHEREAS John C. Moore has long been a faithful son of Columbus concerned with giving due honor to the name and memory of Christopher Columbus in the nation's capital;

WHEREAS he has given unstintingly of his own time and resources over many years to advance that cause;

WHEREAS he has been the principal organizer and leader of the annual celebrations at the Columbus Monument for almost every year since 1965, including in particular the Association's role in the special Quincentennial celebrations of 1991 and 1992;

WHEREAS he was the principal organizer of the Washington Columbus Celebration and has served with distinction as its Chairman since its founding in 1989;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT this resolution be spread on the minutes of the Association, and that a copy of this resolution be presented to John C Moore together with a suitable plaque containing the following inscription:

THE WASHINGTON COLUMBUS
CELEBRATION ASSOCIATION
expresses its appreciation to
JOHN C. MOORE
Founding Chairman of the Association in 1989
for his exemplary service
in organizing and coordinating the
Columbus Day Celebrations since 1965
COLUMBUS QUINCENTENNIAL, 1992

Christopher Columbus: Man of the Millennium

REPRINTED FROM OUR PROGRAM BOOK OF 1999:

With the Third Millennium less than 100 days away it is appropriate here to reprint the resolution regarding the cardinal role of Columbus in the history of the Second Millennium that was adopted by the general membership of the Washington Columbus Celebration Association on June 8, 1997, the 85th anniversary of the dedication of the Columbus Memorial.

Whereas, owing to his vision, perseverance, courage, and faith, Christopher Columbus' voyage of discovery joined together the earth's two hemispheres, which had remained unknown to each other for thousands of years, and

Whereas, Columbus' discovery led the way and unleashed potent forces which had great economic and social impact on Europe, and resulted in the accelerated development of both Europe and the Americas, and

Whereas, the economic and cultural encounters and ensuring exchanges between America and Europe beginning in the fifteenth century created the bases for new societies, cultures, and nations to be established in the Americas, and

Whereas, these historical dynamics continue to affect the direction of the world's economic and political future,

Resolved that with the year 2000 looming on the horizon, the Washington Columbus Celebration Association hereby recognizes Christopher Columbus as the "Man of the Millennium" and welcomes other interested organizations to take similar action by the year 2000, the end of the second millennium.

WASHINGTON ASSEMBLY NO. 151
WASHINGTON, DC
CELEBRATES COLUMBUS DAY 2010

Officers for Fraternal Year 2010-2011

Faithful Navigator.....	SK Gervase Anamelechi
Faithful Captain	SK Derrick Lucas
Faithful Pilot.....	SK Amado C. Alvarez, Jr
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Faithful Trustee -3 YR.....	SK Valentine Anamelechi
Faithful Trustee -2 YR.....	SK. Venatius "Okey" Onunaku
Faithful Trustee -1 YR.....	SK Fred A. Neal

*The Assembly meets on the 3rd Monday of each month
in the Nativity Church Lounge 13th and Peabody Streets, NW*



THE DOWNTOWN COUNCIL

**Potomac Council 433
Knights of Columbus**

- ◆ Home Council of Supreme Knight Carl A. Anderson, Sr., PGK, FDD, PSD
- ◆ Home council of the Knight (Joe Burg, Advocate) who instigated the legislation to build the national Columbus Memorial and Fountain at Union Station in the 1900s
- ◆ serving men working or living or attending parishes in downtown D.C., or working on Capitol Hill
- ◆ serving St. Matthew's, St. Patrick's, St. Mary's, and Holy Rosary parishes
- ◆ Chartered 1899, merged 1968, rechartered as independent council 1991
- ◆ Sponsor of the outstanding monthly Lecture Series of distinguished speakers at the Catholic Information Center

<http://potomaccouncil433.org>

NIAF

THE NATIONAL ITALIAN AMERICAN FOUNDATION

www.niaf.org

The National Italian American Foundation (NIAF) is a non-profit organization dedicated to preserving the heritage of Americans of Italian descent, the nation's fifth largest ethnic group.

The NIAF funds scholarships and grants; supports a variety of youth programs; researches Italian American history and culture; promotes a positive image of Italian Americans and works towards ending negative and stereotypical portrayals in the media; encourages the teaching of Italian language in U.S. schools; and promotes closer economic, political and cultural ties with Italy.

Please visit our website, www.niaf.org, to learn more about the National Italian American Foundation.

NIAF

1860 Nineteenth Street NW - Washington, DC 2009-5501
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THE ORDER SONS OF ITALY IN AMERICA

IS PROUD TO JOIN
THE NATION'S CAPITAL CITY
IN COMMEMORATING
THE ANNIVERSARY OF
THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA
BY CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

OCTOBER 11, 2010



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*“Keeping alive the best heritage
of Columbus’ faith and culture”*



This specially-commissioned statue
of a youthful
Christopher Columbus

graces the courtyard
of Holy Rosary Church

Washington, D.C., where a brief ceremony is
held annually as part of the religious
celebration of Columbus Day, following a
special Mass in the church on the Sunday
preceding the Monday holiday.

It was erected by parishioners under the
spirited leadership of its pastor,

Fr. Caesar Donanzan, C.S.,
and presented to the parish

by the Lido Civic Club

following the Quincentenary Mass
on October 11, 1992.

An inscription on a bronze plate on the supporting pedestal reads as follows:

CHRISTOPHER COLOMBO

This monument erected on the occasion of the 1992 Quincentennial Jubilee celebrating the discovery of America, pays tribute to Cristoforo Colombo and his searching companions. Their bold voyage led to an historic encounter between the European world and the Americas. A turning point in Western Civilization, this event paved the way for the spreading of the Gospel and the establishment of a society anchored on the principles of Christian love and holiness.

1492-1992



OPEN Letter:

The Lido Civic Club of Washington D.C. and its' members are pleased to continually support the Columbus Day Celebration and the National Columbus Celebration Association.

The organization, founded in 1929 to aid immigrants of Italian descent to assimilate into the American culture, has continued the tradition of helping the needy, whether through charitable contributions or college scholarships. During the past year, the Club has provided in excess of \$32,000.00 in college scholarships and has been a strong supporter of the Wounded Warriors programs at the Walter Reed Hospital.

How do we do this? We have an annual Past Presidents Night gala and an Italian - American Golf tournament that raises funds for these worthy causes. Last year during our 80th anniversary Past Presidents Night gala, we honored two men whose contribution to the America have lifted others lives and set a standard in their respective fields. We honored Joseph Bruno, a noted charter school developer and contributor to many causes benefitting young people in the Washington D.C. area, and honored Mario Andretti, famed race car driver and noted philanthropist. Attendees enjoyed meeting these men and learning about their lives. The black tie affair was held at the Embassy of Italy and had in attendance over 450 people.

If you would like to learn more about the Lido Civic Club of Washington, D.C., its' programs, or would like to join an organization that benefits the less fortunate while sharing your Italian heritage, contact us at www.lidocivicclub.com .

We would like to thank Thomas J. Hogan, President, NCCA and his staff for their efforts in keeping the legacy of Christopher Columbus alive and intact.

Lido Civic Club of Washington, DC • 1431 21st, NW, Suite 202, Washington, DC 20016



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**The Council meets on the second Wednesday of each month
at St. Dominic Church, 630 E Street, SW at 7:30 pm**

**The Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle Council is the administrative
home of the Baghdad Roundtable in Baghdad, Iraq**

**For more information on the O'Boyle Council, please visit
our website at <http://oboyle.dcknights.org>**



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PRINCE OF THE CHURCH
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St. Josaphat Council #7530
Knights of Columbus
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



OFFERS BEST WISHES FOR THE
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Financial Secretary
Treasurer
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Warden
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Knights of Columbus

Our Lady of Victory Council #11487

District of Columbia



*Congratulations and Best Wishes
For a Most Successful
Columbus Day Celebration*

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Deputy GK, Thomas M. Strike
Chancellor, Dan Kerns
Recorder, Darrin P. Sobin
Treasurer, Brian M. Dusek
Advocate, Stephen C. Schott

Warden, Patrick A. Burke
Inside Guard, Nelson M. Morris
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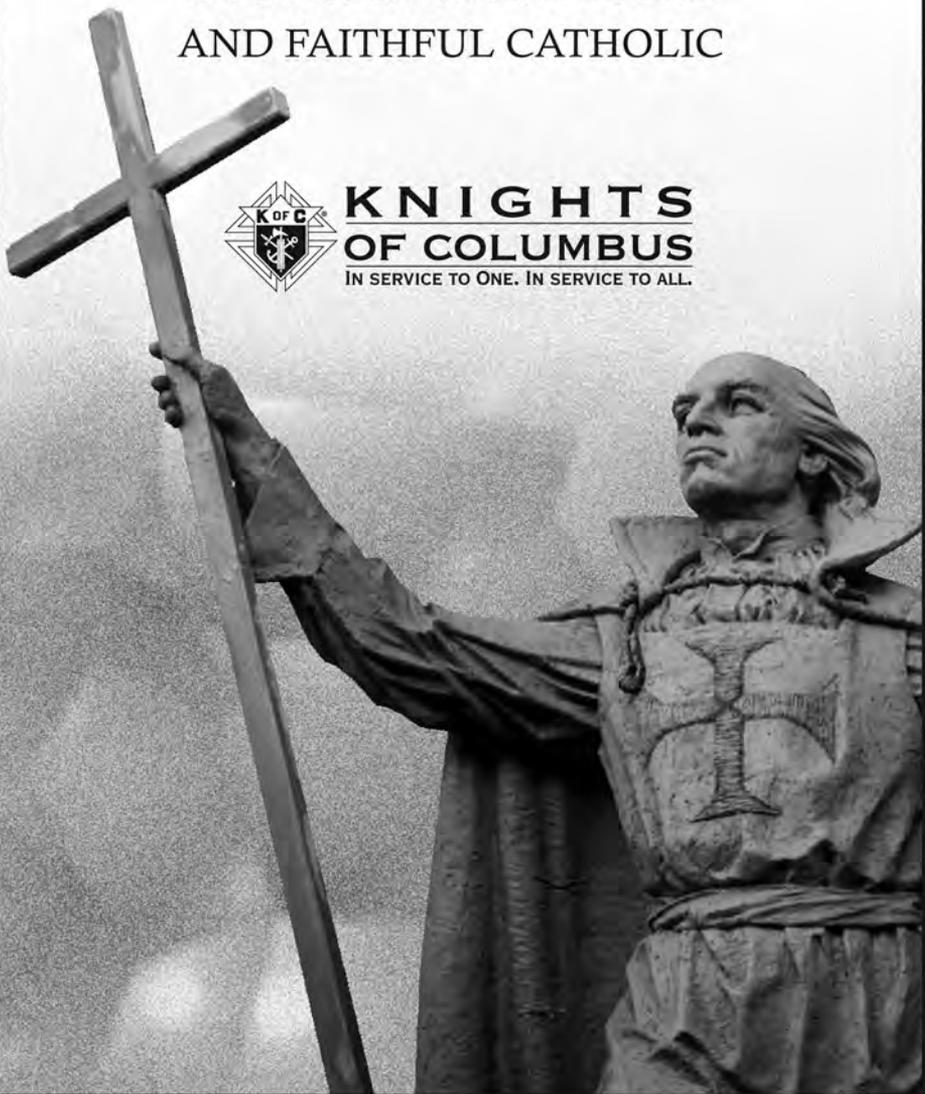
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Columbus Day

2009

