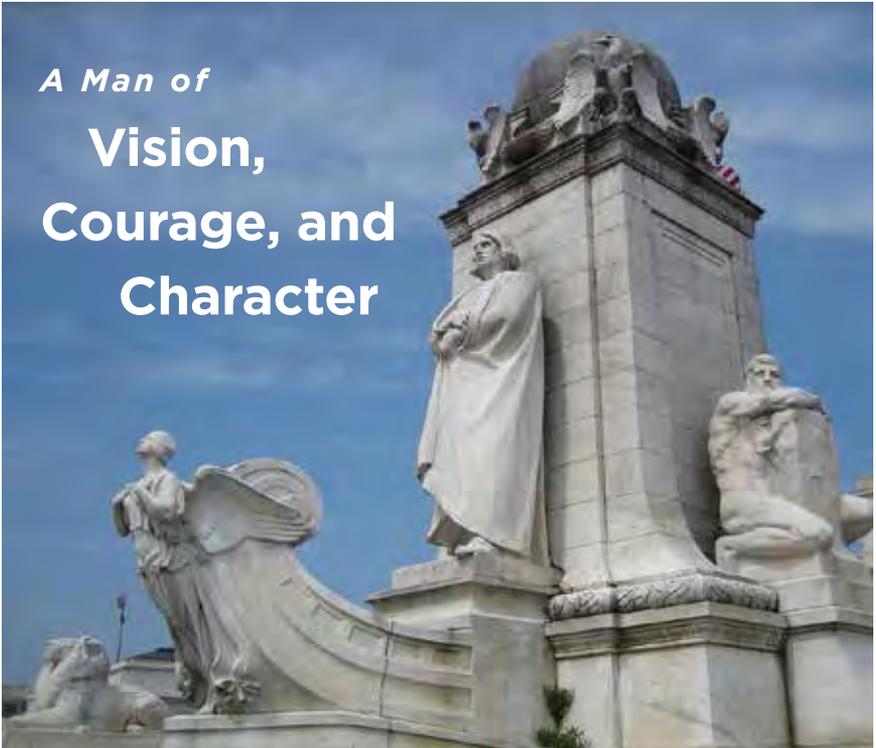


**Columbus Day**  
**2014**

*Celebrating*

# Christopher Columbus

*A Man of*  
**Vision,  
Courage, and  
Character**



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THE NATION'S CAPITAL  
CELEBRATES  
*521 Years of Discovery*



HONORING THE GREAT DISCOVERER

*Christopher Columbus*

MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 2014  
THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL  
COLUMBUS PLAZA - UNION STATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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

# 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 in the District of Columbia to establish a monument in the nation's capital to the great discoverer. At their urging, Congress passed a law mandating a memorial, appropriating \$100,000 to cover 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 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 gave us what you see today: a monument of Georgia marble, a semi-circular fountain 66 feet by 44 feet, 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 me-

dallion 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.

**D**aniel Burnham, who designed Union Station, had been the major coordinating architect of the 1892-1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. His work 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. The Columbus Fountain and Taft's Columbus statue were influenced in part by Frederick MacMonnies' fountain at the World's Columbian Exhibition.

Dedication of the new memorial took place on Saturday, June 8, 1912 in the presence of President Taft and was accompanied by an elaborate three-day celebration organized by the Knights of Columbus that brought a reported 47,000 Knights and their families and others to the capital—115,000 in all. The photo on our title page shows the monument in its gleaming whiteness immediately after the flags that had veiled it were parted by an electric signal from the Italian ambassador. The unveiling ceremonies were followed by a mammoth 3-mile-long parade, viewed by 300,000 people according to newspaper accounts.

### TODAY'S CEREMONY

**T**hroughout the years fraternal, civic and cultural organizations provided leadership for an annual Columbus Day ceremony at the site. 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 Christopher Columbus Association (NCCA), established in 1989 to plan the celebration in the Quincentenary and subsequent years. It brings in many attendees from other parts of the country each year.

Appearances of the U.S. Military Honor Guard, the Marine Band, and the Knights of Columbus Color Corps add to the pageantry.

Reading of the annual presidential and mayoral proclamations, remarks by members of the diplomatic corps 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 constitute the program, which is open to the public free of charge. This booklet has been prepared and is provided by the National Christopher Columbus Association, which expresses appreciation to the National Park Service for its collaboration in sponsoring this event.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

**The National Christopher Columbus Association** expresses its gratitude to the following for their timely efforts, both physical and financial, for the success of this celebration:

**The Lido Club of Washington** for their very generous contribution.

Vice Supreme Master **Richie Head**, 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; **Tom Trudeau**, Master, Virginia District; and **John Winfrey**, Master, Archdiocese of Washington District.

**Francis S. Connors** and the **Honor America Corps** for the appearance of the 27 historical official American flags.

**Ron McLendon II**, Chief, Community Relations, Director of Public Affairs, U. S. Army Military District of Washington, for participation by the Marines Color Guard, and planning arrangements for the appearance of the U.S. Marine Band, "The President's Own," by **Maj. Dennis R Burian**, (Ret.), Marine Band Branch Head - Public Affairs, Pentagon.

**The National Park Service** for preparing the site and for their support: **Robbin Owen**, Permits Officer; **Ned Wallace**, National Mall and Memorial Parks; **Matthew R. Newman**, Maintenance for Special Events; and **Toni Braxton**, Communications.

**Sgt. Mike Johnson** and **Officers of the U.S. Park Police**.

**D.C. College Councils of the Knights of Columbus**, especially Catholic University of America Council 9542, for serving as ushers at the ceremony.

**The National Italian American Foundation** for their generous support of the National Christopher Columbus Essay Contest.

**The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Lynn Forney Young**, President General, and **Bana Weems Caskey**, Historian General, and their respective staff; **Laura Kessler**, National Chairman, American History Committee, and **Violet Ann Kraft**, National Vice Chairman for the Christopher Columbus Essay Contest for their assistance, and cosponsorship of the National Christopher Columbus Essay Contest, and for the vital support provided by DAR chapters throughout the United States.

**The Knights of Columbus Office of Communications** in New Haven, for the printing of this book, and for providing photographic services, and **Duane J. Lomis** for archival videography.

**Edward M. Sullivan**, for writing the feature article for this year's program book, and for all he has done for the Association over the years.

**Fr. Ezio Marchetto** and **Holy Rosary Church**, for graciously providing us an alternate venue when last year's government shutdown prevented us from conducting Columbus Day ceremonies at Union Station.

### **This year's program cover art**



This year's cover image is detail from a frieze in the Rotunda of the U.S. Capitol, depicting Columbus, members of his crew and native Americans witnessing their arrival on a beach in the West Indies on October 12, 1492. This is the first of four scenes of Spanish conquest. The frieze is the work of three artists, Constantino Brumidi, Filippo Costaggini and Allyn Cox. It was designed by Brumidi, an Italian artist who studied in Rome before emigrating to America. Brumidi created a sketch for the Rotunda frieze in 1859 but was not authorized to begin work until 1877. [courtesy *Architect of the Capitol*]

CIVIC CEREMONY  
Sponsored by  
NATIONAL CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS ASSOCIATION  
in cooperation with the  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
NATIONAL MALL & MEMORIAL PARKS  
Monday, October 13, 2014  
COLUMBUS PLAZA — UNION STATION

MUSICAL PRELUDE 10:45 a.m.  
“The President’s Own” United States Marine Band  
1st Lt. Ryan J. Nowlin, 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*  
Columbus Expeditionary Banner, Raymond Moore as Christopher Columbus

NATIONAL ANTHEMS United States of America, Italy, Spain

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE Patrick E. Kelly  
*Vice President, Knights of Columbus*

INVOCATION Rev. Ezio Marchetto, C.S.  
*Pastor, Holy Rosary Catholic Church*

RETIRING OF THE COLORS U.S. Armed Forces Color Guard

WELCOME James P. McCusker  
*President, National Christopher Columbus Association*  
Steve Whitesell, Regional Director,  
*National Park Service, National Capital Region*

REMARKS Francesco Isgro, Esq.  
*President, Lido Civic Club of Washington, D.C.*

REMARKS

Members 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  
Anita Ramaswamy, Scottsdale, Arizona:  
“How Do Americans View Christopher Columbus and  
George Washington Today?”

*Contest sponsored jointly by:*

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS  
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

— Lynn Forney Young, President General  
represented by Barbara Carpenter, Recording Secretary General

THE NATIONAL ITALIAN AMERICAN FOUNDATION

— Gabriella Mileti, Grants and Scholarship Manager

MUSICAL INTERLUDE

“America, the Beautiful”

*Samuel Augustus Ward, lyrics by Katherine Lee Bates  
arranged by MSgt Stephen Bulla., U.S. Marine Band  
MSgt Kevin Bennear, baritone*

PRESENTATION OF MEMORIAL WREATHS

National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior

National Columbus Celebration Association

Embassy of Italy

Embassy of Spain

Centro Español de Washington, DC

Organization of American States

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

Supreme Council Knights of Columbus

National Italian American Foundation

Lido Civic Club of Washington, DC

District of Columbia State Council, Knights of Columbus  
Maryland State Council, Knights of Columbus  
Virginia State Council, Knights of Columbus  
Washington Council #224, Knights of Columbus  
Roma Lodge, Order Sons of Italy in America  
George Washington Lodge, Order Sons of Italy in America  
National Council for the Promotion of Italian Language in America  
District of Columbia State Society, Daughters  
of the American Revolution  
Maryland State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution  
Virginia State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution  
District of Columbia Society of Mayflower Descendants  
District of Columbia Branch, Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims  
National Society Daughters of the American Colonists  
National Society Children of the American Colonists  
National Society Children of the American Revolution  
DC Society Children of the American Revolution  
Archdiocese of Washington Catholic Committee on Scouting

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*

*MSgt Kevin Bennear, baritone*

**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.**

MUSICAL POSTLUDE

“The Stars and Stripes Forever”

*John Philip Sousa*

# Proclamation



## COLUMBUS DAY

OCTOBER 13, 2014

WHEREAS, in 1934 Congress authorized and requested the President to issue an annual Columbus Day proclamation and in 1968 Columbus Day was declared a public holiday commencing in 1971; and

WHEREAS, this annual Columbus Day ceremony has been celebrated at Columbia Plaza in front of Union Station to recognize Christopher Columbus for his contributions and achievements that connected the Old World with the New; and

WHEREAS, Christopher Columbus was an explorer and navigator who set out on a journey from Spain in 1492 with three ships the Niña, Pinta and the Santa María to discover the New World; and

WHEREAS, communities across the country remember Christopher Columbus by hosting parades, and schools and streets are renamed in his honor; and

WHEREAS, today's celebration is being hosted by the National Columbus Celebration Association and the National Park Service;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, THE MAYOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, do hereby proclaim October 13, 2014, as "COLUMBUS DAY" in Washington, D.C. and call upon all the residents of this great city to join me in this observance.

*Vincent C. Gray*

# BIOGRAPHIES

**A**NITA RAMASWAMY is a senior at Chaparral High School in Scottsdale, Arizona. Her areas of interest include foreign policy, domestic politics, and human rights. In the future, she hopes to study economics and international relations and pursue a career in public service. In college, she hopes to become fluent in Mandarin Chinese, a language she has been studying since middle school.

Anita is president of Chaparral's Speech and Debate team. She has competed across the country, earning numerous awards in Public Forum Debate, including qualifying to Nationals twice and winning the Arizona state championship. As a way of sharing her passion for debate, she volunteers as a coach for middle school students interested in public speaking. As an editor and writer for her school's news magazine, *Ashes*, Anita has written numerous articles about prominent issues such as public education funding, the criminal justice system, and local politics. She is also a National Honor Society member, as well as a National Merit Scholarship Semifinalist.

She fuels her passion for community service as the coordinator of a youth chapter of international nonprofit Asha for Education. Her group has raised over \$40,000 for the Shastri School for Hearing Impaired Children in Bangalore, India. Anita is involved locally as Communications Vice-Chair of the Governor's Youth Commission, through which she has planned numerous service projects and presented at various community events. She has also served as Treasurer of the Scottsdale Mayor's Youth Council.

In the summer of 2014, she worked as a Congressional Intern in Senator John McCain's Phoenix office, where she got to observe firsthand how the office staff handled casework and constituent outreach. She was also selected as a delegate at Arizona Girls State. Both experiences influenced her future goals, reaffirming her interest in politics and public policy.

She spends her free time reading, listening to rap, and traveling.

Anita thanks her AP U.S. History teacher, Ms. Twyla Preising, for introducing her to the Columbus Day Essay Contest, and for positively impacting her education through her engaging lessons and strong support of Anita's pursuits.

JAMES P. "J.P." MCCUSKER, the President of the National Christopher Columbus Association, was born and raised in Uniontown, Pennsylvania and is the fourth Son of Maude and John McCusker. He joined the Navy after graduating from St. John's High School and became a Hospital Corpsman. He served on the USS Abbott and at Naval hospitals in Philadelphia and Portsmouth, VA.

J.P. is a 1972 graduate of Benjamin Franklin University in Washington, DC with a Degree in Business Administration. He received a Masters in Contract Law and Program Management from George Washington University.

J.P. retired from the Federal Government after serving 32 years as a Civil Servant. During the last 19 years of his career, he served in the Pentagon Office of the Assistant Secretary for Acquisition.

J.P. became a Knight of Columbus in 1972 and immediately became involved in the George Brent Council, 5332, Manassas, VA. During his tenure as Grand Knight, George Brent Council was awarded the Supreme Council's Community Activity Award. He is also a charter member of Bishop J. Louis Flaherty Assembly where he served as Faithful Navigator in 1980-81.

J.P. was elected State Advocate in 1997 and subsequently served as State Treasurer, State Secretary, and State Deputy. During his administration, Virginia achieved the Circle of Honor Award. After his term as State Deputy, J.P. was appointed District Master for the Virginia District and served for 5 years.

Currently he is the Membership and Programs Consultant for the Supreme Council.

J.P. is a member of All Saints Parish where he serves as an Extraordinary Minister of the Holy Eucharist, Chief Usher and a member of Liturgy Committee.

He is a member of the Board of Directors of the National Christopher Columbus Association and serves as the President. He is also on the Board of Directors of Medical Missionaries, which supports the medical needs of the poorest of poor throughout the world.

J.P. has been married to the former Mary A. (Maggie) Gouker for 48 years and have two married children, Jim and Michelle.

# THE NATIONAL CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS ASSOCIATION



Annual Columbus Day celebrations have been held at the Columbus Memorial and Fountain at Columbus Plaza in Washington, D.C. ever since it was unveiled in 1912.

In 1989, a permanent organization, the **Washington Columbus Celebration Association**, was formed in order to plan the observance of the forthcoming Quincentenary anniversary in 1992, and to put the annual ceremonies on a firmer footing with permanent sponsorship.

Ten years later, the name of the organization was changed to the **National Columbus Celebration Association**.

In August of 2013, a proposal to change the organization's name to the **National Christopher Columbus Association** was approved by a vote of the members at a special meeting, and the new name became effective in 2014. The change reflects a decision to broaden the organization's focus in the areas of education and scholarship, taking its involvement beyond the annual Columbus Day activities in the nation's capital.

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.

The Association invites individuals and organizations who identify with its purposes to become members, and an application may be found elsewhere in this booklet. The bylaws of the NCCA state that "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 him in his efforts and trials."

## A Summary of the Marine Band's History

For more than two centuries, the United States Marine Band has been part of the events that have shaped our nation. As “The President’s Own,” its omnipresent role has made it an important thread in the fabric of American life.

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

President John Adams invited the Marine Band to make its White House debut on New Year’s Day, 1801, in the then-unfinished Executive Mansion. It is believed in March of 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 and is credited with 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. These performances range from a solo harpist or chamber orchestra, to a dance band or full concert band, making versatility an important requirement for band members. Additionally, the band participates in more than 500 public and official performances annually, including concerts and ceremonies throughout the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area. Each fall, the band travels through a region of the United States during its concert tour, a century-old tradition initiated by John Philip Sousa, the band’s legendary 17th Director.

As Director from 1880-92, 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.”

In its third century, the Marine Band continues a tradition of excellence that earned it the title, “The President’s Own.” Whether in White House performances, public concerts, or national tours, the music of the Marine Band is the music of America.

## First Prize Essay - NIAF-NSDAR Essay Contest, 2013-2014



*Anita Ramaswamy*

*Chaparral High School  
Scottsdale, Arizona*

**T**hroughout the course of history, many great men and women have left an indelible impression on America. George Washington and Christopher Columbus are two of the most widely recognized and commonly celebrated men in our country's history. Our nation's capital, Washington, D.C., honors both men in its name, reminding us of their everlasting legacies. On Columbus Day and Presidents' Day, we celebrate their contributions to this land. They were both self-educated, innovative men who left memorable legacies because they impacted America's future in remarkable ways.

Both Columbus and Washington were essentially self-educated. Washington was by blood a mid-level member of the gentry class. He was one of ten children of his family in Virginia. While he did receive a formal education, his most meaningful knowledge was acquired through reading, writing, and studying on his own. Formally, he was taught at a local primary school as well as a boarding school later on in his life, where he learned many practical skills that related to his family's farming lifestyle. Although his education was applicable to the real world, he had almost no formal education that encouraged him to pursue knowledge of literature, classics, or the arts. In the book *George Washington and Education* by H.G. Good, Jonathan Boucher, the teacher of Washington's stepson, says that "George, like most people thereabouts at that time, had no other education than reading, writing, and accounts which he was taught by a convict servant whom his father bought for a schoolmaster."

In his statement, Boucher failed to account for Washington's vast informal knowledge he did his best to pursue educational advantages through his own hard work. Etiquette was a very important facet of the society he lived in, so he spent time copying the Rules of Civility and Decent Behavior in Company and Conversation, an etiquette manual with 100 guidelines on how to be a proper gentleman. He also taught himself mathematical concepts and studied literature well past the ending of his formal education at age 16. Columbus was similarly independent. According to historian Edmund Morgan, "Columbus was not a scholarly man. Yet he studied these books, made hundreds of marginal notations in them and came out with ideas about the world that were characteristically simple and strong and sometimes wrong, the kind of ideas that the self-educated person gains from independent reading and clings to in defiance of what anyone else tries to tell him." His father was a

poor weaver, and most people of Columbus's time and stature had little formal education anyway.

*Our nation's capital,  
Washington, D.C.,  
honors both men in  
its name, reminding  
us of their everlasting  
legacies.*

However, his experience at sea combined with his perseverance in self-education demonstrated his penchant for experiential learning, a characteristic that served him well throughout his pursuits. Washington and Columbus both displayed a unique motivation to learn about

the world around them, as well as the willingness to work hard in order to acquire that knowledge.

Both George Washington and Christopher Columbus displayed inventiveness and creativity in their lifetimes in order to achieve their goals, whether it was sailing around the world or winning the war against the British. Columbus, determined to succeed in finding a way to get to Asia, concluded that he would be able to sail west across the Atlantic instead of taking the long, perilous route through Africa that many explorers before him had taken. Although he wasn't successful in reaching Asia, he discovered an even more profitable

land that aided Spain's economy and finances for years to come—the New World. Similarly, George Washington decided to come up with a creative means of winning the American Revolutionary War against Great Britain. He conceived a battle strategy now known as the “Fabian Strategy”, originally used by Quintus Fabius Maximus to ensure the Roman Republic's victory in the Second Punic War.

Washington employed this plan a year before he heard it was being used in Rome, suggesting that this idea was his own. He was successful throughout the war and ensured America's victory from their mother country, ultimately resulting in the signing and approval of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. Without both Columbus and Washington's inventive thinking and problem solving skills, the economic and military situations in both Spain and the United States of America would have been drastically different the two allowed their countries to flourish and grow, and provided them with military and financial support for decades to come.

**T**he biggest legacy of George Washington was the impact he had on the succession of presidents in the United States. Throughout his terms in office, he established precedents that would hold for generations to come. For example, Washington began the tradition that presidents should only hold two terms in office. He also set the precedent that presidents could choose their own cabinets without interference from Congress. Washington coined the term executive privilege, which contributed to the idea of presidential supremacy in years to come. His hatred for political parties and belief in nonpartisanship fueled the honesty and compassion he showed in his terms of office, and he is a prime example of the way every president should behave and handle political situations. Columbus's legacy arises more from a sense of national identity than from Columbus himself. The symbolism surrounding his accomplishments arouses a sense of patriotism in many Americans. John Noble Wilford writes in *Mysterious History of Columbus*, “Columbus had found the way of escape from Old World tyranny. He was the solitary individual who challenged the unknown sea, as triumphant Americans contemplated the dangers and promise of their own wilderness frontier...as a consequence of

his vision and audacity, there was now a land free from kings, a vast continent for new beginnings.” He was incontrovertibly a courageous man, whose journey provided a powerful sense of identity for our fledgling nation. Columbus’s legacy speaks to the American spirit itself, one of pioneering and taking risks.

Washington and Columbus deserve the national reverence they receive for many reasons. While they both had different contributions to American advancement, their similar perseverance and spirit epitomize the qualities that have propelled our nation forth in times of turmoil. Even now, centuries later, Americans still recognize and rightly appreciate the momentous effects of these two men on history.

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**Call for Entries  
2014-2015 Essay Contest**



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

**National Italian American Foundation**

*are pleased to announce co-sponsorship of the Christopher Columbus  
Essay Contest, open to all students in grades 9 through 12*

**2014-2015 Topic:**

**“Joining Christopher Columbus on His Voyage to the New World”**

*Imagine you have been chosen to join Christopher Columbus’ crew as he sets out for the New World. What are your thoughts and feelings as you prepare for this potentially hazardous mission? What skills do you possess that are essential to your success and survival? Why do you want to go on this voyage and what do you hope to gain from this experience?*

---

One essay is selected as the national winner and the winner is invited to attend NSDAR’s 124th 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 2014 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 12, 2015).

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

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: “Joining Christopher Columbus on His Voyage to the New World,” 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:**

Violet Ann Kraft, National Vice Chairman,  
Christopher Columbus Essay Contest, American History Committee, NSDAR  
3922 Shakespeare Way, Monrovia, MD 21770-9251  
Phone: (301) 865-4488 E-Mail: raviscka@comcast.net

Office of the Historian General, NSDAR  
1776 D Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006-5303  
Phone: (202) 879-3256 E-Mail: historian@dar.org



*This specially commissioned statue of a youthful Christopher Columbus was a gift of the Lido Civic Club to Holy Rosary Church on 3rd Street, NW. It was presented in 1992.*

## Feature Article

### Observing the 500th anniversary of his death

## Bartholomew: Faithful, Loyal, and Competent Brother

Christopher Columbus counted a brother as better than many friends, and the one he valued most was the talented, ever loyal, ever resourceful, ever courageous younger brother Bartholomew, who figured prominently in much of Christopher's life story. He also depended on even younger brother Giacomo (Diego) to act for him at times in the New World colony on Hispaniola, but Diego, who wanted to be a priest, was said to dress like one, and eventually became one, lacked the capabilities of Bartholomew.

Less known are brother Giovanni Pelegrino, who stayed at home, and sister, Binachinetta, who married a cheese merchant. Of these siblings we hear little, though two of Christopher's nephews joined his son Diego when it was his time to go to the New World as governor.

Christopher himself said that he had been to sea at an early age. When 14 he voyaged to Corsica. In 1472, when 21, he was on a Genoese ship in the Mediterranean that captured a mercantile vessel from Barcelona. But a voyage four years later in 1476 to the Genoese-dominated island of Chios, off the Turkish coast, was most consequential for him in his younger years. (Chios, incidentally, was a center of the Genoese white slave trade from the Black Sea.) In delivering gum mastic, used in varnish-making, from Chios to England and Flanders, his ship and others were set upon by the Portuguese and French and sunk off Lagos, on the southwestern coast of Portugal.

Columbus made it ashore from the shipwreck, recovered from injuries, and went to Lisbon where we hear of Bartholomew now "well-established along the Street of the Genoese as a chartmaker."<sup>1</sup> For several years Christopher centered his life there, working with his brother and occasionally signing on to commercial voyages. One voyage, in 1477, took him to England, Ireland (Galway), and Iceland. Another took him south along the African coast as far as the new fort at El Mina, erected in Ghana by Portu-



guesse in 1482, at a site that became famous for the slave trade.

In 1478 he married well, to Felipa Palastrelli (Perestrelo in Portuguese), whose brother was hereditary governor of Porto Santo in the Madeira Islands in the Atlantic. After a short while they moved to Porto Santo, but early in the decade returned to Lisbon. Bartholomew accompanied Christopher on another voyage to Africa in 1484. That same year Felipa lost her life in bearing Christopher a son, Diego.

**B**ack in Lisbon, Christopher, an impressive broad-shouldered figure, white-haired though still in his thirties, with blue eyes, a ruddy, freckled complexion and an outgoing personality, worked as a bookseller as well as a cartographer. Several months later in 1484 he had arranged an audience with the King of Portugal, to whom he presented his ideas about sailing west to reach the Far East. Intrigued by his proposals and not shocked by his demands for titles and financial rewards, the king was more interested than his advisors, who came up with a plan to string Columbus along to get as much information and documentation from him as possible--but to test his ideas by sending a secret expedition to the west under cover of a routine voyage to the Cape Verde Islands. The effort failed, but Christopher was incensed when learning of the betrayal, and decided to try his luck in Spain, where he arrived in 1485.

The first meeting he was able to arrange with the Spanish monarchs, Ferdinand and Isabella, then preoccupied with the war against Moorish Granada, did not go well. Several years of meetings and discussions with advisors would ensue.

In 1488, the king of Portugal had apparently partially changed his mind about sailing the Atlantic to China, and invited him back. Christopher was probably there coincidentally when Bartholomew Dias ("perhaps accompanied by Bartholomew Columbus," in the words of one author) triumphantly returned from his historic voyage that had found a way east by sailing around the Cape of Good Hope at the southern tip of Africa.

Now with attention all excitedly focused on the eastward route, Columbus's ideas of a westward venture languished on the sidelines. He sent Bartholomew to England and France, to see what interest and possible support could be stirred up there. (Apparently Bartholomew had made an earlier trip in 1484 after the betrayal by the Portuguese king had been discovered, and shown King Henry VII of England a map of the world indicating what he and his brother proposed to explore.) This time, Bartholomew was cap-

tured by pirates and spent two years in captivity, before getting free to continue on his mission.

After the capture of Moorish Granada by the Spanish rulers in 1492, the Queen was finally persuaded to accept Christopher's proposals. The famous voyage of discovery was authorized, setting forth on September 3. Bartholomew had not yet returned.

There followed the discovery of the New World on October 12, the sinking of the *Santa Maria* on December 24, the ad hoc settlement of La Navidad, and Christopher's triumphant return to Spain on March 15 and subsequent reception by the monarchs, who were then in Barcelona.

On September 25 Columbus, now accompanied by brother Diego (Bartholomew still had not returned), left again for the New World with a fleet of 17 ships and 1200-1500 colonists---only to find La Navidad in ruins, its inhabitants dead.

On January 2, 1493, a new settlement was established farther east on the north coast of Hispaniola, and named Isabela, for the queen. But matters did not go well there: there was much sickness and spoilage of food due to the weather, and a month later twelve ships were returned to Spain with a request that four be sent back with food, medicines, supplies, work animals, and miners to exploit gold mines. They left on February 2, arriving in Spain on March 7. Some returnees spoke negatively about the situation on Hispaniola, but others were positive about Columbus.



*Discovery of the Antilles - a drawing attributed to Columbus*

One of the ship captains on the large fleet in 1493 was the well-connected Pedro Margarit, one of the oldest of the settlers, a courtier bred from Catalan nobility. Another key settler was Fray Juan Boil (Buil or Buyl), who had been a childhood friend and secretary to King Ferdinand and ambassador to France and Rome. A former Benedictine, he had joined the "Minims," an order that had blossomed in the fifteenth century. He dis-

liked Columbus and found conditions both at sea and on land unpalatable. Both men were well placed to serve as eyes and ears to King Ferdinand.

On March 12, Christopher set off with 500 men for the inland area he had been led to believe was “the gold country.” By this time one malcontent, Bernal Díaz de Pisa, who happened to be the royal controller, had rebelled, and as soon as Christopher left for the interior, seized two ships to go back to Spain. He was thwarted by Columbus’s brother Diego, left in charge, who put him and several apparent accomplices into prison.

**F**inding some signs of gold but less than expected, Christopher set up a fort, named San Tomás, with Margarit and Fray Boil as commanders. On April 2, two days after his return to Isabela, he received a message from Margarit indicating that the cacique Caonabó (thought to be behind the massacre at La Navidad the preceding year) seemed likely to attack. Columbus sent 70 men and ammunition and a plan to capture Caonabó by a ruse.

But Margarit would have no part of it, thinking it would alienate the Indians, so Christopher sent another 360 men under the command of Alonso de Ojeda (Hojeda), who captured the cacique. Thus demoted, Margarit was charged with an expedition around the island, and purchasing or otherwise obtaining food for about 500 men. But because of mistreatment by the Spaniards (not, however, due to Margarit) the Indians became less cooperative, and stopped supplying food--at about the same time supplies from Spain were running out, and before the crops planted by the settlers had come in.

In Spain the appeal for help bore fruit. On April 13, brother Bartholomew, back from his mission and anxious to join Christopher, was given orders by the crown to prepare to take three shiploads of supplies to the Indies. By May he was on his way.

But on Hispaniola, on April 25—two and a half months after sending the ships and his requests back, and before hearing from Spain—Christopher turned the administration of the new settlement at Isabela with all its problems over to his younger brother Diego (who could hardly speak Spanish, it was said) and Father Boil, who would have a council to assist them. Always more of a sailor and explorer than administrator, he headed west himself with three caravels to learn more about the land mass of Cuba, which he thought was a peninsular part of Asia. It turned out to be a six-month expedition.

While Christopher was off exploring, Bartholomew and his ships arrived at Isabela on June 24. (Probably one of his passengers was Juan Ponce de Leon, who later settled Puerto Rico and discovered Florida, dying in Cuba from a wound suffered on his last venture to Florida. He was in Christopher's massive second expedition in 1493, and apparently had returned to Spain on one of the twelve ships sent back in February.)

**O**n arrival, the capable Bartholomew immediately took over from his less capable brother, Diego. But there was great resentment among the Spanish: yet a third upstart Italian brother was now ruling this Spanish settlement! However, Bartholomew has been described as "a more competent administrator than Christopher Columbus... nearly as good a sailor...and an excellent cartographer."<sup>2</sup>

There were other problems. Many, perhaps half of Margarit's men, had died of syphilis (the ships that had returned to Spain in February also carried the disease there). There was a food shortage, the Indians were suffering from the treatment they had received, and there were the first incidents of an Indian rebellion. Margarit and his hungry men returned to Isabela about the time Bartholomew arrived.

Diego's main achievement had been the construction of a water mill, and now Bartholomew couldn't persuade the Spanish knights to work on its completion, since it was beneath their dignity. Nor should their prize horses work a mill! And Margarit was not invited to join Columbus's council, as he had probably hoped.

*He was overjoyed by the presence of his favorite brother, Bartholomew, who remained in charge.*

Christopher, in the meantime, had become quite sick himself on his expedition, and on his return on September 29 had to be carried ashore, and was sick in bed for weeks. But he was overjoyed by the presence of his favorite brother, Bartholomew, who remained in charge.

Margarit and the negative Father Boil rebelled and seized the three ships Bartholomew had brought and sailed for Spain, there decrying the lack of food and the cruel administration of Christopher Columbus. Both these men, it will be recalled, had close connections with King Ferdinand. Taking some knights and monks with them, they left but one monk and no priests on Hispaniola. When they arrived in Spain, the sovereigns levied no

criticism of their mutinous behavior, but invited Father Boil to court where they heard first hand his negative report on conditions on Hispaniola.

Bartholomew, remaining in charge while Christopher was recovering his health, was given the title adelantado by the Admiral. This implied political or administrative power joined to military power, which Christopher had a right to confer, though it was much criticized by some of the Spaniards.

In March, 1496, Christopher returned to Spain to mend political fences. Despite the negative reports, he was still supported by the sovereigns, and his designation of Bartholomew as adelantado was confirmed by them. While he was gone, Bartholomew carried out the plan to move the main settlement at Isabela from its unhealthy position on the north shore to a far better location on the south shore, a new site named Santo Domingo after the father of the Columbus brothers. It is today the oldest European settlement in the New World.

On January 23, 1498, two ships left Spain with supplies for the settlement. Then in May the Admiral sent another three ships ahead directly to Hispaniola with supplies, while with another three ships he left on a more exploratory route to find land he had heard of south of Hispaniola before heading to the new settlement at Santo Domingo. En route, he suffered a terrible becalming before discovering South America and pearls on its northern coast, then heading north across the Caribbean to meet Bartholomew on Hispaniola, and see the new settlement of Santo Domingo for the first time on August 31, 1498.

**B**ut it was not a good time. In the preceding year, while Christopher was in Spain, Bartholomew had agreed to give land and the services of Indians to the conquistadors. But a rupture had developed between him and the chief magistrate of Isabela, Francisco Roldán, formerly a favorite of Christopher's. Seeing his city now diminished in importance by Santo Domingo, he spoke of Bartholomew as "a hard, sharp man, as cruel as he was greedy."<sup>3</sup>

Bartholomew at the time had gone to the area in the west near Xaragua (in present-day Haiti), leaving Roldán in charge, subject to Diego's overall authority. When Roldán wanted to send back to Spain for reinforcements, Diego said no because of lack of equipment, whereupon Roldán accused both brothers of being obstructionist, and also of misusing Indians. The matter was further complicated when Bartholomew, back from the west,

imprisoned a friend of Roldán's, for reasons not clearly justifiable.

Roldán became quite critical of the brothers' policies regarding land use, and the Indians, holding that it would be better to work with the Indians than building forts, and imposing tributes. He had a following of the better part of 100 men, and sought to establish a headquarters at one of the outposts from which to seize control of Hispaniola, but was resisted by the local commanders.

When Bartholomew went there, Roldán again demanded the return of the caravel to Spain, but Bartholomew pointed out that neither Roldán nor his men had any seafaring knowledge. Refusing to settle or resign, Roldán returned to Isabela, took all he could from the storehouse and arsenal, and headed for Xaragua. Bartholomew allowed them to live in peace there, but Roldán had released the Indians both there and along the way from any obligations of tribute—of food, for example. Coupled with problems with the supply chain from Spain, this led to an acute food shortage for the Spaniards.



Bartholomew concentrated on building a line of seven forts between the north and south shores, then headed west where he was well received by one cacique and by Caonabó's widow, but seized another cacique.

As it happens, the three ships Christopher had sent ahead on a direct route while he and the other three had come by way of South America, had landed by accident in Roldán's area in Xaragua, and their men and supplies had joined him.

Christopher, now in better health and back in charge on the island, was playing from a weak hand. He compromised in dealing with Roldán, trying to settle matters through an offer of free travel to Spain. But he also tried to capture him, and Roldán, with a superiority of weaponry, refused to negotiate directly with him, and with others later sent a letter blaming Bartholomew for what they had done. They also wanted to establish a relatively autonomous settlement.

Later, however, on November 16, they did come to terms, amnesties were granted, and the dissidents were allowed to return to Spain or settle wherever they wished on Hispaniola. Roldán himself elected to stay in Xaragua, though he was named chief magistrate of the entire colony. But then new rebellions broke out. One, led by one of Roldán's lieutenants, Adrián de Moxica (Mújica), was put down by Christopher with help from Roldán.

**W**hile Christopher was in the center of the island, Bartholomew in the west, and Diego in charge in the capital at Santo Domingo in August 1500, four ships arrived. They contained a replacement for Christopher Columbus the Viceroy, Francisco de Bobadilla, who, without Christopher's knowledge, had been appointed by the sovereigns some months earlier to replace him.

Not predisposed to like Columbus, Bobadilla was aghast to see the body of Adrián de Moxica hanging from a gibbet, and to learn that more executions were scheduled in a "get tough" policy against rebels. After a confrontation, Diego was arrested. When Christopher arrived he too submitted to the royal authority and was arrested, and he sent word to Bartholomew to submit also. They were all put into chains and sent back to Spain, thus shackled, in October, 1500.

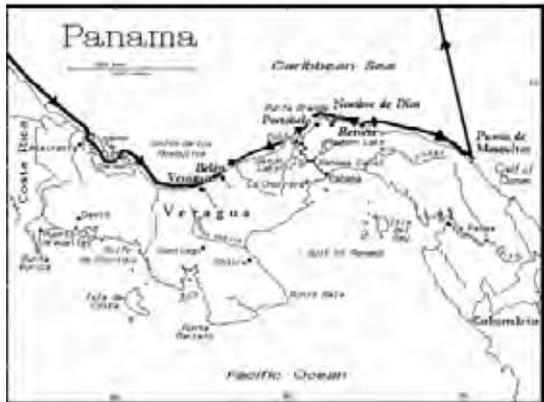
Bobadilla's behavior, however, was more than the monarchs had expected, and they freed Columbus and his brothers. The following September they appointed a new governor, Nicolás de Ovando, to replace Bobadilla. Christopher spent the interim at the Carthusian monastery in Seville, writing his "Book of Privileges" (possibly an attempt to replace records of what he felt owed by the crown that may have been confiscated by Bobadilla),

and his “Book of Prophecies,” focusing on his religious motivations for undertaking his explorations.

Then in March, 1502 the rulers authorized Christopher’s fourth expedition of exploration to the New World (but not to Hispaniola). His four-ship fleet, carrying Bartholomew and Christopher’s younger (and illegitimate) teen-age son, Ferdinand, departed on May 9, arriving among the islands on June 15. They managed to survive a hurricane on June 30 that the Admiral had warned Ovando about, which sank nineteen ships with all hands, over 500 men, including both Bobadilla and Roldán, who were returning to Spain. Also lost was a fortune in gold.

But the four-ship Columbus expedition, after repairing storm damage, sailed on, and was the first to visit (i.e., discover) Central America, encountering terrific storms slowing progress to a crawl along its coast (Bartholomew got quite sick along the way). It finally made a major stop in a gold-bearing region called Veragua, on the Caribbean coast of Panama, at the mouth of a river the Admiral named Belén (for Bethlehem, because they anchored on the Feast of the Epiphany, January 6).

After finding the Indians upriver were not inclined to trade, on January 12. Bartholomew took the boats up the river Veragua, some miles to



the west, and made the acquaintance of the local cacique, who not only permitted them to explore and visit the mines there (that indeed had gold), but the following day visited the Admiral and exchanged gifts. In February, Bartholomew and over 50 men went farther west, met two more caciques, and brought back some gold disks obtained from the Indians.

**S**o the decision was made to establish a settlement at the mouth of Rio Belén, which would be headed by Bartholomew with 70 men and would keep one of the ships with its supplies, while the others, under the Admiral, would return to Spain for more support. But the Indians, now unhappy to see efforts to settle permanently, planned a surprise attack. The Admiral got foreknowledge of it and became convinced of the necessity of

capturing the local cacique who was planning it. This Bartholomew and another leader and 80 men did by a visit to his village and a ruse.

But the cacique later escaped, and mobilized 400 Indians with their primitive weapons against the Spaniards as the three departing vessels were readying to leave. In the ensuing battle Bartholomew and several others were wounded, and one Spaniard killed, but the Indians were driven off. But the captain of one of the ships going upriver for fresh water for the voyage was ambushed and all but one of the members of that party were killed. It became clear that the settlement could not be sustained, so on Easter night, April 16, the three remaining ships left, with all of the men. (The one they had planned to leave behind couldn't clear the bar because the water level had fallen.)

**B**ut shipworms had taken their toll and the ships were all leaking, one so badly that it had to be abandoned. Correctly judging their position and the course they would have to take to get to Santo Domingo, the Admiral, against his better judgment, gave in to his navigators, who argued for a different course—one that took them to the south shore of Cuba, considerably west of Santo Domingo. By this time the two remaining ships were leaking so badly that Christopher judged they couldn't make it to Santo Domingo, so he headed part-way, to Jamaica, whence they could go no farther.

The two vessels were beached and butted together to create a wooden fort, in which the men lived. They still had some trading materials, like hawks' bells and other trinkets the Indians liked, and could buy food—at least for a while. But the chance was nil that some Spanish ship might come that way, and it was clearly necessary to send to Hispaniola for help.

The first such expedition, in an Indian dugout since the Spaniards' boats were all gone, had to turn back because of hostile Indians at the east end of the island, so a second expedition, leaving in mid-July, was accompanied by Bartholomew and several more dugouts as far as the end of the island, and subsequently made its way against wind and current 105 miles across the water to Hispaniola. After another 350 miles of travel and further unavoidable delays, they would reach Santo Domingo.

But months went by, and on Jamaica there was no sign of help or any inkling of what had happened to those sent to seek it. Many of the men were sick, and a revolt led by two brothers in early January of 1504 attracted half

of the remaining men, who grabbed the ten available dugout canoes and set off toward the east, marauding among the Indians as they went. They were unsuccessful in crossing the 105-mile strait to Hispaniola, drowning some Indian paddlers in order to save themselves, and then headed back west toward the beached ships.

But while they were gone, the Indians at the site of the beached ships didn't want to supply food any more, and Columbus used his foreknowledge of an eclipse of the moon at the end of February to convince them he could influence the powers that ruled the universe, and so kept them in line. Then In March a ship finally arrived from Hispaniola, apparently sent by Governor Ovando to check up on the situation, not to bring anybody back. Its captain left a slab of pork and two casks of wine, and then departed the same day. But there was also a message from one of the men the Admiral had sent for help, saying that a rescue party would be coming as soon as he could get a vessel.

In the meantime, the rebels returned, and the Admiral offered them a pardon, sending some of the salt pork. But their demands for special treatment were unacceptable and, not realizing that those who had been sick had now recovered, they decided to attack the men still with the Admiral. There were roughly 50 men on each side. Bartholomew led the defenders in what was largely a sword battle because of lack of ammunition, and defeated the rebels. Several men were wounded, and one killed. Columbus had the ringleader shackled, but the rest of the rebels were allowed to remain ashore under a leader selected by him.

**T**hen the rescue ship arrived and on June 18 all were carried to Santo Domingo—though the condition of the ship and the weather made it a voyage of six and a half weeks. The Governor released the ringleader. They had been marooned on Jamaica about a year.

On September 12, Christopher, Bartholomew, Ferdinand and 22 others who wanted to go back, all left Hispaniola, arriving in Spain in November. (Enroute the mast split, and Bartholomew and Columbus displayed their skill in correcting the situation.) When landing, Christopher was in bad health, and was further dispirited to learn of the death of his patron, Queen Isabella, shortly thereafter on November 27.

He wrote a number of letters from Seville to his son Diego, then in his twenties and in the king's service at court, to press his claims against the crown. In December sent Bartholomew and son Ferdinand to assist in the

matter, finally being able to go himself to Segovia, where the court then was, in May, 1505.

Queen Isabella's daughter, Juana, and her husband, Prince Philip of Austria, inherited her crown of Castile, but they were in Burgundy. In early January they set out for Spain, but a storm-caused shipwreck resulted in an extended layover in England (where Juana's sister, Catherine of Aragon, had married the future Henry VIII). They finally arrived in Spain on April 26, and the Admiral, then in Valladolid where he had gone in following the court, sent Bartholomew to meet with the queen and plead his case.

But on May 20, Christopher died, with both his sons by his deathbed. It is not known whether Bartholomew made it back in time.

Four years later, Christopher's thirty-year-old son and heir Diego, who had married well, arrived in Santo Domingo as its new governor, accompanied by his uncles Bartholomew and Diego, his younger brother Ferdinand, and cousins Juan Antonio and Andrea Columbo. He held the inherited Columbus title of Admiral, but not that of Viceroy, nor did his appointment mention the other privileges his father had originally been granted. He started a lawsuit against the crown about these matters.



*Spanish postage stamp featuring the Carthusian Monastery where Columbus is buried.*

Bartholomew was appointed chief constable under him, and died five years later. He was buried at the Carthusian Monastery in Seville, to which Christopher's remains had been moved from Valladolid in 1509. Brother Diego died a year after Bartholomew and was also interred at that monastery.

***Edward M. Sullivan***

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(Endnotes)

1 James Reston, Jr., *Dogs of God: Columbus, the Inquisition, and the Defeat of the Moors* (New York: Random House, 2005), p.123.

2 Hugh Thomas, *Rivers of Gold: The Rise of the Spanish Empire, from Columbus to Magellan* (New York: Random House, 2003), p. 148.

3 Thomas, p.176.

## **An NCCA Partner**

### **DAR: Daughters of the American Revolution**

*In 1996 DAR joined with another of our partners, the National Italian American Foundation, in co-sponsoring the annual Christopher Columbus Essay Contest. DAR chapters throughout the United States organize the contest and review all of the submissions before selecting the finalists whose essays are especially noteworthy. DAR officers present an award plaque to the first place winner at our annual Columbus Day celebration. DAR is represented on the board of directors of the NCCA by Past Vice President General Martha V. Hilton.*



### **DAR's Origins and History**

**T**he National Society Daughters of the American Revolution was founded on October 11, 1890, during a time that was marked by a revival in patriotism and intense interest in the beginnings of the United States of America. Women felt the desire to express their patriotic feelings and were frustrated by their exclusion from men's organizations formed to perpetuate the memory of ancestors who fought to make this country free and independent. As a result, a group of pioneering women in the nation's capital formed their own organization and the Daughters of the American Revolution has carried the torch of patriotism ever since.

The objectives laid forth in the first meeting of the DAR have remained the same in 125 years of active service to the nation. Those objectives are: Historical - to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence; Educational - to carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, "to promote, as an object of primary

importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge, thus developing an enlightened public opinion...”; and Patriotic - to cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

Since its founding in 1890, DAR has admitted more than 930,000 members.

### **DAR Today**

**D**AR is headquartered in Washington, D.C. It is a non-profit, non-political volunteer women’s service organization dedicated to promoting patriotism, preserving American history, and securing America’s future through better education for children.

DAR members volunteer millions of service hours annually in their local communities including supporting active duty military personnel and assisting veteran patients, awarding thousands of dollars in scholarships and financial aid each year to students, and supporting schools for underserved children with annual donations exceeding one million dollars.

As one of the most inclusive genealogical societies in the country, DAR boasts 177,000 members in 3,000 chapters across the United States and internationally. 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.

Encompassing an entire downtown city block, DAR National Headquarters houses one of the nation’s premier genealogical libraries, one of the foremost collections of pre-industrial American decorative arts, Washington’s largest concert hall, and an extensive collection of early American manuscripts and imprints.

NSDAR is exempt from Federal income taxes under the provisions of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and receives no government funding.

DAR Headquarters is one of the world’s largest buildings of its kind owned and maintained exclusively by women.

**Memorial Continental Hall**, the oldest building of the DAR complex, was designed in 1905 by prominent Washington architect Edward Pearce Casey, designer of the interior of the Library of Congress.

Upon its completion, Memorial Continental Hall was quickly recognized as one of Washington, D.C.'s most elegant buildings. The design for the building is in the classical revival style of the beaux-arts. Because of its classical detailing, the Hall fits in well with the Colonial Revival movement.

Memorial Continental Hall was designated as a Registered National Historic Landmark in 1935 for its role in world history, which includes hosting the famous Conference on the Limitation of Armaments in the wake of WWI (1921). Diplomats from all over the globe met to discuss limits on the proliferation of arms. Their work at Memorial Continental Hall remains a recognized milestone in global peace efforts towards disarmament.

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- Over 31 Period Rooms displaying different scenes from early American homes
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Since 1930, members of the DAR have come to Constitution Hall to conduct business and elect new officers during their annual convention. Over the years, Constitution Hall has hosted many popular performers and speakers.

In 1985, the Department of the Interior designated the building a National Historic Landmark due to its national recognition as a center for the performing arts.

With a seating capacity of 3,702, DAR Constitution Hall is the

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# BECOME A MEMBER OF THE NCCA

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 vitally important and worthy of emulation in every era.

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. You may also fill out a membership application on our website, at [www.columbuscelebration.com](http://www.columbuscelebration.com) Members receive a gold plated membership pin, a membership certificate suitable for framing, an invitation to the annual meeting with the right to vote, minutes, and their names are 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 on request.

Annual dues (please check the appropriate box):

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Mail your completed application with payment to:

National Christopher Columbus Association  
Attn: Steven J. Upton, Secretary  
5034 Wisconsin Ave., NW  
Washington, D.C. 20015-4125

The NCCA is a tax-exempt organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and is qualified to receive tax deductible contributions, bequests, devises, transfers or gifts under IRS Code Sections 170, 2055, 2106, or 2522.



**T**he 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](http://www.honoramericacorps.org).

# NCCA Founding Chairman John C. Moore

John C. Moore was the founder of what was originally known as the Washington Columbus Celebration Association. A native Washingtonian, he had a long career in business and provided many years of service to the community. He was active for nearly 60 years in the Bladensburg Rotary Club and nearly 70 years in the Knights of Columbus.

Moore spend some of his younger years on a tobacco farm in southern Maryland, later attending St. Patrick's School in D.C., and graduating from Gonzaga High School. He left civilian employment to spend four years in the Coast Guard during World War II, mainly at sea in the Pacific. After the war he worked for a variety of local businesses as well as for the Federal government, and completed his B.C.S. degree at Ben Franklin University.

He worked for the Potomac Iron Works for 23 years, ultimately serving as its general manager and acting CEO.

Moore joined the Knights of Columbus prior to World War II, and served in virtually every K of C leadership position in the District of Columbia.

At the 1995 Columbus Day ceremonies, he was presented with a special medal honoring his many years "furthering the recognition and celebration of Christopher Columbus in the nation's capital."

John Moore passed away in 2010, at the age of 88. He continues to be fondly remembered by all of those who had the pleasure of working with him down through the years.



*John C. Moore is shown speaking at the dedication of the statue of Christopher Columbus at Holy Rosary Church in 1992.*



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AD MAIOREM

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**WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**



---

**O'BOYLE COUNCIL OFFERS PRAYERS AND BEST WISHES TO  
THE NATIONAL COLUMBUS CELEBRATION ASSOCIATION  
ON THE OCCASION OF THE ANNUAL COLUMBUS DAY CELEBRATION**

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*Virginia Daughters of the  
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102<sup>nd</sup> Anniversary  
of the  
Christopher Columbus Statue  
at  
Union Station  
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October 13, 2014*



State Regent Virginia Sebastian Storage  
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*“Volunteerism is the heart of our Society”*

**MARYLAND DAR JOINS THE  
NATIONAL COLUMBUS CELEBRATION ASSOCIATION  
IN CELEBRATING THE CENTINENIAL ANNIVERSARY OF  
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**CONGRATULATIONS**



*to the*

**NATIONAL CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS ASSOCIATION**

*on the 102nd anniversary of the magnificent Columbus  
statue at Union Station in Washington, D.C.*

**Knights of Columbus**

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*George H. Butler, Sr., Grand Knight*



**CONGRATULATIONS**



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**NATIONAL CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS ASSOCIATION**

*on the 102nd anniversary of the magnificent Columbus  
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*Ryan Jackson, Grand Knight*

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To the  
***National Christopher  
Columbus Association***

**on the**

102<sup>nd</sup> anniversary of the magnificent Columbus  
Statue

Union Station in Washington, DC

SK John F. Winfrey and his staff  
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2012-2015  
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Faithful Comptroller	Thomas D. Schmitz
Faithful Pilot	James Bauer
Faithful Inner Sentinel	Timothy R. Richards
Faithful Outer Sentinel	Ramo J. Lord

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Knights of Columbus

Arlington, VA

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Knights of Columbus

The officers, members and affiliated councils of Seton Assembly join with the NCCA in commemorating the courage, tenacity and faith of Christopher Columbus, one of the greatest explorers in human history.

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*The Ladies of  
Father Diamond Council #6292  
Of Fairfax, Virginia  
Join the Knights of Columbus  
in honoring the memory of  
Christopher Columbus*

*October 13, 2014*





## **Maryland State Council Knights of Columbus**

**Best Wishes For A Successful  
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***Knights of Columbus***

*Established in the Year of Our Lord 1899*



**The District of Columbia State Council  
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on the occasion of Annual Columbus Day Celebration,  
and with recognition of  
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for his years of service to the Association and this historic celebration.**

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# Knights of Columbus

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**Fairfax, Virginia**



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**Special Thanks to the National Park Service for their  
Cooperation in Organizing and Planning for this Event**

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Knights of Columbus  
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**102nd Annual Columbus Day Ceremonies**

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October 13, 2014**



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The National Council for the Promotion of  
Italian Language in American Schools, Inc.

*The National Council for the Promotion of the Italian Language in American Schools, Inc. Salutes the National Columbus Day Association for sponsoring the*

## ***Annual Columbus Day Ceremony*** ***In Washington, DC***

*The National COPILAS assists communities around the United States in introducing or broadening the study of Italian language and culture in their public and private schools, colleges and universities (K-16) in collaboration with universities in Italy and other countries. The National COPILAS provides:*

1. **LEADERSHIP AND EXPERTISE** serving on cross organizational Italian language and culture groups and working in close liaison with the Italian Embassy, and all Italian Consulates in the United States and international committees pertaining to the implementation, development and sustainability of Italian language and culture in American schools.
2. **EDUCATIONAL and CULTURAL INSTITUTION ACTIVITIES** through our website, print media as well as face to face meetings with state, district, county and local school and community officials, our educational experts work to ascertain needs in order to promote the introduction of Italian language programs in school systems and assist in the implementation of those programs.
3. **DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES** in designing curricula at the appropriate levels; identify and assist in recommending teaching materials for classroom instruction and library resources and assist in identifying highly qualified suitable instructors to staff Italian language programs.
4. **ASSISTANCE WITH STRATEGY TO INCREASE ENROLLMENTS** through working with state departments of education, school district officials and individual schools throughout the United States.
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6. **EDUCATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRANTS TO TEACHERS AND STUDENTS** for the study of Italian and assisting teachers to improve their teaching and language abilities.
7. **FUND RAISING ACTIVITIES/NATIONAL GALA.** National COPILAS holds an annual Gala in Washington, DC to honor educators and supporters of the Italian Language in order to raise funds to support implementation, development and sustainability of Italian language and culture programs in the United States.

***For More information about the National COPILAS or about becoming a member, please contact us at:***

***Dr. Daniel L. Stabile, President***

***595 ½ Third Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20001 (703) 599-6942***

**[www.nationalcopilas.org](http://www.nationalcopilas.org)**

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of our heritage.



Some just shine  
more brightly than  
others.

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*salutes*

**The National Columbus Celebration Association  
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**Columbus Day Ceremony — October 13, 2014**



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