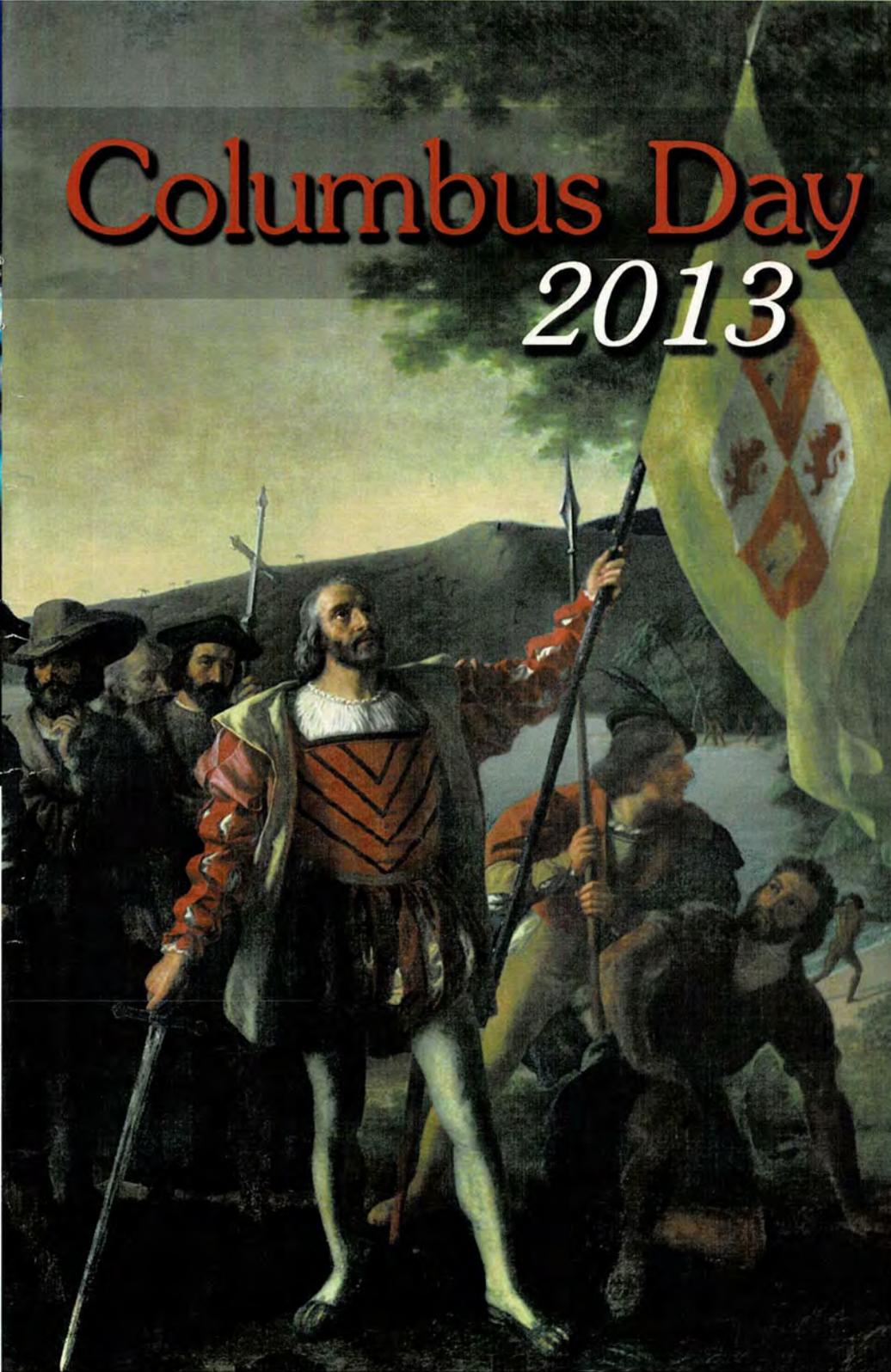


Columbus Day 2013



May the Vision and Courage of Christopher Columbus Inspire Us All



We commemorate the epic journey that put the New World on the map and ushered in a dynamic era of continuing change across the globe. As a company with more than 50 years of government service, we help accelerate change as well. Our nearly 15,000 dedicated professionals support our customers with a wide array of information solutions and services focused on helping them transform and modernize their operations to more efficiently serve citizens and meet national challenges.

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CELEBRATES
520 Years of Discovery



HONORING THE GREAT DISCOVERER

Christopher Columbus

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 2013
THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL
COLUMBUS PLAZA - UNION STATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

SPONSORED BY THE
NATIONAL COLUMBUS CELEBRATION 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 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. 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

Throughout 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 Columbus Celebration 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 Columbus Celebration Association, which expresses appreciation to the National Park Service for its collaboration in sponsoring this event.

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:

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; **Isaias ("Cy") Alba**, PSD, 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. Jim Murphy 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.

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 preparation of materials for the program book. assistance.

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 preparation of program book materials.



This year's cover image is detail from this painting in the Rotunda of the U.S. Capitol, depicting Columbus and members of his crew on a beach in the West Indies, newly landed from his flagship *Santa Maria* on October 12, 1492. It was painted by American neoclassicist painter John Vanderlyn (1775-1852). [courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol]

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 14, 2013
COLUMBUS PLAZA — UNION STATION

MUSIC PRELUDE.....10:45 a.m.
“The President’s Own” United States Marine Band
Major Jason K. Fettig, 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 S. Korten,
Senior Vice President, Knights of Columbus

INVOCATION.....Laura M. Reid
*Chaplain General,
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution*

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

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

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
Victoria Anne Youngs, Mount Carmel, Illinois:
“How were high faith and indomitable courage demonstrated in the
life
and actions of Columbus, and how did they give to mankind a new
world?”

Contest sponsored jointly by:

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

— Lynn Forney Young, President General

THE NATIONAL ITALIAN AMERICAN FOUNDATION

— Alexandra Dall, Grants and Scholarship Manager

MUSIC INTERLUDE:.....“America, the Beautiful”
*Samuel Augustus Ward, lyrics by Katherine Lee Bates
arranged by MSgt Stephen Bulla,, 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
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
GySgt Kevin Bennear, vocalist

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.

MUSIC POSTLUDE: “Stars and Stripes Forever”
John Phillip Sousa

Proclamation



COLUMBUS DAY

OCTOBER 14, 2013

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

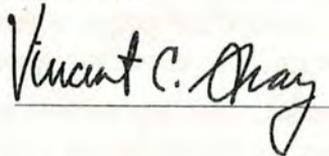
WHEREAS, this annual Columbus Day ceremony has been celebrated at Columbia Plaza in front of Union Station to recognize Christopher Columbus for his contributions and achievements that connected the Old World with the New; and

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 Maria to discover the New World; and

WHEREAS, Americans remember Christopher Columbus in many ways, communities across the country have 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 14, 2013, as "COLUMBUS DAY" in Washington, D.C. and call upon all the residents of this great city to join me in this observance.



BIOGRAPHIES

VICTORIA ANNE YOUNGS, daughter of Ron and Patrice Youngs, is from Mount Carmel, IL. She wrote her first DAR history essay in the fifth grade at St. Mary's Catholic School and was thrilled to win first place nationally, traveling to Washington, D.C., for the first time. The next year as a sixth grader she repeated her win to earn a second trip to the capital. While attending Mt. Carmel High School, Victoria participated in a number of activities, showing leadership as a class officer all four years, achieving membership in National Honor Society, playing varsity tennis, serving as a Peer Juror, and continuing to earn distinction by winning a number of essay and art competitions. One teacher commented, "I check my class roster at the start of the year, hoping to see Victoria's name." Victoria was proud to be chosen the DAR Good Citizen by the faculty during her senior year. In community activities, Victoria is a ten year member of 4-H, serving as a club officer each year and having completed over 125 projects.

During Victoria's senior year, she was selected to participate in a Health Careers class, a joint effort involving high school, community college, and hospital staff. After shadowing a number of health professionals, Victoria decided she has a great interest in psychology. She says she loves writing of all kinds and especially liked the challenge the Columbus essay provided. She entered all four years in high school, advancing to win third place nationally her junior year before earning first place as a senior. After graduating Valedictorian, Victoria received the President's Award from the University of Illinois, Urbana/Champaign, where she will major in psychology, with plans to go on to medical school.

Victoria credits her parents, both teachers, with instilling a desire to always try her hardest in everything, and she credits her older sister, who is now an attorney, with setting high family expectations for her to follow. Victoria also stressed that her local DAR contacts had been unfailing in their encouragement, year after year.

JAMES P. "J.P." MCCUSKER 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 Columbus Celebration 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 47 years and have two married children, Jim and Michelle.

MAJOR JASON K. FETTIG joined “The President’s Own” United States Marine Band in 1997 as a clarinetist. He was appointed Assistant Director and commissioned a first lieutenant in July 2002. He was promoted to captain in August 2003 and became the band’s Executive Officer the following year. In August 2007, he was promoted to his present rank.

Soon after Maj. Fettig joined the “The President’s Own,” he became a frequently featured soloist with both the band and the chamber orchestra throughout the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area. He served as a conductor and coordinator for the fall and winter Chamber Music Series, and was nominated for his current position in 2001. On Aug. 1, 2001, he conducted his first concert with the Marine Band.

Maj. Fettig is a 1993 graduate of Manchester Central High School and holds two bachelor’s degrees from the University of Massachusetts in Amherst: clarinet performance (1997) and music education with an emphasis in conducting (1998). In 2005, he earned a master’s degree in orchestral conducting at the University of Maryland in College Park, where he served as assistant conductor for two productions of the Maryland Opera Studio. He has studied clarinet with Michael Sussman, Alan Meyer, and David Martins, and his principal conducting teachers were Malcolm W. Rowell, Mark Russell Smith, and James Ross. Additionally, Maj. Fettig has participated in workshops with several renowned conductors including Osmo Vänskä and Otto Werner Mueller and has attended the Conductors Guild Workshop led by Marin Alsop and Gustav Meier during the Cabrillo Festival of contemporary music in Santa Cruz, Calif.

Prior to joining “The President’s Own,” Maj. Fettig was principal clarinet with the American Wind Symphony Orchestra in Pittsburgh.

In 2004, he conducted the New Hampshire All-State Festival, and he has appeared as guest conductor at both of his college alma maters, leading the top wind ensembles in concert at the University of Massachusetts in 2003 and at the University of Maryland in 2007.

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.



Victoria Anne Youngs

*Mt. Carmel High School
Mount Carmel, Illinois*

“An age will come after many years, when the Ocean will loose the chains of things, and a great land will lie revealed; and a mariner...will discover a new world.” This statement written by the Roman Seneca in the first century was in a book Christopher Columbus carried on each of his four voyages to the New World. In fact, following Columbus’s death, his son Ferdinand wrote beside the line, “This prophecy was fulfilled by my father the Admiral in the year 1492.” How was it possible that a 1,400 year old prophecy came to be fulfilled by an Italian born in Genoa in 1451, someone likely to have received only minimal schooling? This man’s journey, reflected in the transformation of his own name from Cristoforo to Cristovao to Cristobal to Christopher, is an incredible, and sometimes controversial, story of faith and courage.

Born into a family of wool weavers, Cristoforo’s fascination with sailing was evident quite early. By age 14, he was sailing the Aegean, learning both navigational and business skills. His determination, and perhaps his very life, was first tested at age 25 when the ship he was on was attacked and sunk by pirates off the coast of Portugal. He managed to swim to shore and lived in Portugal for several years, thus changing his name from the Italian Cristoforo to the Portuguese Cristovao. There, he met and married Felipa Perestrello, giving him his first son Diego. Unfortunately, Felipa died soon after Diego’s birth, so Columbus moved to Lisbon. While there, he worked

with his brother Bartolomeo as a mapmaker. Intrigued by tales he heard from sailors, Columbus began considering the possibilities of explorations towards the west, explorations he believed would lead to a new trade route with Asia.

While there is little doubt Columbus's desire to locate a western route to Asia was partially motivated by a desire for wealth, many scholars, especially in recent years, believe his religious views were perhaps an even greater factor. Columbus, named for St. Christopher the "Christ-bearer," seems to have believed he was specifically chosen by God to spread Christianity. It is important, also, to understand Western Europe had been in conflict with the Muslims for many years. Columbus understood the Muslims were blocking attempts to spread Christian doctrines where they (the Muslims) were in control. Therefore, Columbus hoped by journeying west, he might spread Christianity in a new direction.

Isabella agreed to help fund Columbus based on his fervent desire to spread Christianity, a goal she shared

For this reason, while living in Lisbon, Columbus finalized his calculations concerning his proposed expedition westward and presented his ideas to the Portuguese monarch, King John II. However, explorer Bartholomew Diaz had already opened a route around southern Africa allowing trade with Asia. Therefore, King John denied Columbus's request;

he also questioned some of Columbus's calculations regarding the distance across the ocean.

Undeterred, Columbus traveled to Spain and asked for the financial backing of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella. Their advisors, however, counseled against it on several occasions during the years that followed. They feared the treasury was already overextended due to the ongoing conflict with the Moors in Granada; also, Columbus was asking for a large percentage of the wealth he hoped to find. Columbus, never wavering from his plans, stayed for several months at the Franciscan monastery at La Rabida, making important friends there. Now known as Cristobal, Columbus may

even have become a lay member of the order and was known to wear their traditional brown robes. After eight years of repeated denials by the Spanish advisors, Columbus made a final plea to Queen Isabella. Again, Columbus was turned down, but one of the Queen's most trusted counselors and a friend to him at La Rabida, spoke on his behalf. Knowing little about navigation or sea routes, Isabella did believe, though, she knew much about judging a person's character. Therefore, she agreed to help fund Columbus based on his fervent desire to spread Christianity, a goal she shared.

So began a journey in 1492 that would alter the world in unimaginable ways. Columbus assembled three ships and a crew of 90 men, setting off from Palos, Spain, August 2, 1492. The largest ship, the Santa Maria, was captained by Columbus himself. The Nina and the Pinta were smaller, more easily navigable vessels. Much has been written about Columbus's navigational skills, particularly a method called "dead reckoning." Using this method, one had to measure distance and speed carefully, something which was incredibly difficult to do using the limited resources of the 1400s. Columbus, too, had studied the wind patterns of the Atlantic and understood the westerlies would be excellent during the return trip, but the trade winds would be necessary for the trip westward. Therefore, he first sailed south to the Canary Islands to pick up the favorable winds, leaving from there September 6.

This first of four voyages presented many challenges to Columbus, but he was steadfast in his belief God intended his success. By October 10, Columbus was dealing with mutinous sailors who were angry and fearful. Bargaining for three more days, Columbus thanked God when land was sighted October 12 at 2 a.m. Naming the island San Salvador, "Holy Savior," Columbus believed he had found the long sought western water route. After exploring the area for the next three months, he found nothing to change his mind and decided to return to Spain to report his success. Believing the native Taino inhabitants peaceful and helpful, he left 39 crew members behind. The return trip was disastrous, including terrible storms causing them to shelter in the Azores, where they were imprisoned by Portuguese authorities. Furthermore, Pinzon, captain of the Pinta, had become a disagreeable rival. However, when Columbus

finally reported to the Spanish monarchs, they did not question he had indeed found the promised gold and wealth of Asia.

Three additional voyages followed, again showing Columbus to be an excellent sailor; unfortunately, he was an unsatisfactory island governor. Numerous problems occurred under his administration, and he was returned to Spain following his third voyage in chains due to accusations against him. His fourth and final voyage led him to explore the coast of Central America, but also left him shipwrecked on Jamaica. When he returned to Spain in late 1504, he found Isabella, his chief supporter, dying and he himself old and ill.

Despite all the difficulties Columbus faced, his faith remained strong. He was inspired by his beliefs as shown in his own collection of Bible verses, *Book of Prophecies*, in which he clearly showed he felt guided by God's direction. While some question the source of his repeated visions including God's own reassuring voice, Pulitzer Prize winning writer Samuel E. Morison states, "...the faith of Columbus was genuine and sincere."

Seldom has the name Christopher Columbus (or Cristovao or Cristobal Colon) been without controversy. During his own lifetime, he dealt with detractors, but refused to let anyone prevent him from pursuing his dreams. Certainly, Americans should be aware of his role in the Age of Exploration and his endeavors should be recognized. As the monument in our nation's capital eloquently states, Christopher Columbus's faith and courage certainly "gave to mankind a New World" at a pivotal point in time, transforming history with his voyages.

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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.



**Call for Entries
2013-2014 Essay Contest**



**The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution
and**

The National Italian American Foundation

*Announce co-sponsorship of the 2013-2014 Christopher Columbus
Essay Contest, open to all students in grades 9 through 12*

Topic:

**“How Do Americans View Christopher Columbus
and George Washington Today?”**

Both of these men are considered heroes from whose lives Americans can draw beneficial lessons. Discuss the similarities and differences between the ways in which Christopher Columbus and George Washington dealt with and overcame the challenges and adversities they faced. What can Americans apply to their own lives from the experiences of these men?

One essay is selected as the national winner and the winner is invited to attend NSDAR's 123rd 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 13, 2014).

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: "How Do Americans View Christopher Columbus and George Washington Today?," 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

Feature Article

Discoveries to the north, south and west

In the Wake of Columbus 500 Years Ago

For over 200 years we have honored Columbus, not as a “father” of our country like George Washington and others, but as a kind of grandfather of America, who opened up to our European forebears this whole New World in which our nation came to be and to thrive. Yet all he ever saw of the present-day United States was the territories of the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico; he neither saw nor set foot on the land of any of the United States.

It was exactly 500 years ago—21 after his epochal discovery—that his 1492 venture led to one of those European forbears first seeing and setting foot on the mainland of the U.S., during Easter Week of 1513. It was on September 25 or 27 of that same year that Columbus’s long-held dream of a water route to Asia, which he disappointingly found blocked by the land mass of Central America, had a kind of partial fulfillment when the Pacific Ocean was first sighted by another of those European forebears hiking across that land mass.

Both men were Spaniards of about the same age: Juan Ponce de León (1474-1521) and Vasco Núñez de Balboa (1475-1519). They were good friends as farmers on Hispaniola. Both had their faithful dogs with them on their discoveries: “Becerrillo” on the Florida expedition, and “Leoncio” on the Panamanian one. And on the same day, September 27, 1514, both became governors of the territories they had discovered.

Closing the Circuit around the Caribbean

The story begins with Columbus. In January, 1498—five hundred and fifteen years ago—he left Spain on his third voyage, on which he discovered South America in the vicinity of Trinidad off the coast of what is now Venezuela. He arrived at the new settlement of Santo Domingo on Hispaniola on the last day of August to find a rebellion in progress on the island. While he was away, the Sovereigns back in Spain, without his knowledge or required approval, granted permission to others to make voyages of exploration and exploitation to the New World. (There was undoubtedly concern that Portugal, or perhaps others, would now be doing the same.) Disillusioned by Columbus’s stewardship in governing Hispaniola, in the

spring of 1499 they appointed Francisco de Bobadilla to succeed him in that capacity, though Bobadilla did not set sail for another year.

In that same year, 1499, and the following, several expeditions left Spain for the New World, all with orders to avoid territories discovered by Columbus, and to observe treaty requirements about the respective New World areas due to Spain and Portugal:

The first was led by Peralonso Niño of Palos's neighboring city Moguer. He had captained the ill-fated Santa Maria on Columbus's first voyage, served as a sailor on second, and, on the third, had seen the pearls off the Venezuela coast. They left Palos for that "Pearl Coast" in May of that year, and went several hundred miles farther west along the coast than Columbus had—certainly as far as Aruba—and brought back a load of pearls.

The second venture was led by Hojeda and included Juan LaCosa and the Florentine Amerigo Vespucci, new to the Indies. Hojeda (or Ojeda), on Columbus's second expedition, had captured the hostile cacique Coanabó by a ruse in the spring of 1495, and LaCosa on that same voyage had been asked by Columbus to make maps.) and the Florentine Amerigo Vespucci (new to the Indies). This new venture left Cádiz on May 18, 1499 to collect pearls at Margarita where Columbus had found them, and then sailed farther west to near where Venezuela, on its west, borders Colombia. They returned to Spain with pearls and many slaves.

A third expedition was led by de Pinzón and Juan Díaz de Solís. Vicente Yáñez was captain of the Niña on Columbus's first voyage and brother to Columbus's rival on that voyage, Martin Alonzo Pinzón (who died shortly after returning from it). They left Palos on November 18, 1499, and visited Brazil, but did not push further west on the northern coast. A fourth excursion led by Diego de Lepe, left Seville in December, also focused on Brazil and did not push westward along the northern coast.

Finally, in 1500, the 25-year-old Rodrigo de Bastidas, who had been on one of expeditions of the previous year, accompanied by John LaCosa (back from the Hojeda expedition), headed to that northern coast, sailing past what is now Cartagena and as far west as the Gulf of Urabá, almost on the border between Colombia and Panama, probably discovering the isthmus of Central America and perhaps reaching Nombre de Dios in Panama, which Columbus would pass from the west in late 1502 on his fourth voyage.

Meanwhile, back in Hispaniola in August of 1500 Bobadilla arrived and arrested Columbus and his two brothers, sending them back to Spain in

October, Columbus in chains.

But a year and a half later, having been reprieved, on May 9, 1502 Columbus set off on his most trying and interesting Fourth Voyage, that brought him to Central America (Honduras), which he is credited with discovering, and down its east coast to the gold-bearing region called Veragua, in present-day Panama. After an adventurous and tragic period there, he had to take his worm-eaten ships back to Hispaniola, empty-handed.

In April of 1503, he sailed eastward along the coast, to or past Nombre de Dios, to a point near the eastern end of Panama, from which he sailed northward, reaching Cuba, then Jamaica, where he had to be rescued after being marooned for nearly a year.

By coming to or even passing a point that the Bastidas expedition may well have reached three years earlier, Columbus probably now completed the Spanish loop around the western edge of the Caribbean. The other Spanish explorers had pushed westward from the east (just how far is not clear); now he had come from the west. If not closed, the circuit was very nearly so, and shortly would be, from the east.

Balboa and the Southern Sea

One member of that 1500 Bastidas expedition, a man of the lower nobility, was Vasco Núñez de Balboa, born in 1475 in Extremadura province of Castile, near the Portuguese border. After that expedition he turned to farming in Hispaniola, but failure and debts drove him in 1510 to stow away on an expedition in support of a struggling colony that Hojeda had established on the Gulf of Urabá, almost on the Colombia-Panama border.

With Hojeda gone, Balboa convinced the colonists to relocate westward across the Gulf of Urabá to Darién, and shortly he was elected one of two magistrates, becoming leader of the colony. Appointed by King Ferdinand as interim governor and captain general of Darién, he sought gold and slaves from among the Indians, and wanted to send an expedition to the south where much of the former was reported (perhaps referring to the Incas). But as in the case of Columbus, his enemies had turned the King against him: the expedition (2000 men) that was then sent from Spain in April, 1514, had a different commander, the nobleman Pedro Arias Dávila (usually called Pedrarias).

On the previous September 1, however, Balboa had already sailed to the narrowest part of the Isthmus of Panama with nearly 200 men and hundreds of Indian porters, and headed across the isthmus. On September

25 he first sighted the Pacific, the "Southern Sea," from a peak, later on the shore of the Gulf of San Miguel expansively claiming the sea and all the lands it borders (!) for Spain.

The report of this feat restored him to favor at court, and he was named governor of the sea and of the provinces of Panamá and Coiba. But he was still subject to Pedrarias, who was very hostile to him. In 1516 King Ferdinand died, and the two kingdoms of Castile and Aragon were united to form the new Kingdom of Spain under Charles I, later to become Emperor Charles V of the Holy Roman Empire.

Balboa and others brought serious charges of misconduct against Pedrarias, who in turn captured Balboa by a pretext, charged him with high treason and many misdeeds, and had him beheaded on January 12, 1519 after a show trial.

Ponce de Leon and the Territories to the North

A veteran from another of Columbus's voyages was Juan Ponce de León. He had been born into a noble family in the present province of Valladolid in the western part of today's Spain. After service as a page in the court of Aragon, he spent five years as squire to a knight in the Reconquest of Granada. Like Columbus, he was present (as a teen-ager) when the victorious Ferdinand and Isabella entered the city of Granada on January 2, 1492. Eight months later, on August 2 Columbus set out on his initial voyage, crowned with discovery of the New World on October 12.

After Columbus's March 15, 1493 return and triumphal reception, his second voyage of 17 ships with 1200-1500 colonists set out from Cádiz on September 25. Included on the voyage was the young Juan Ponce, who was thus present when Puerto Rico was discovered and named San Juan Bautista by Columbus, saw the devastated ad hoc settlement of Navidad where the entire colony had been wiped out, and participated in the settlement of Isabela to replace it.

We next see Juan Ponce nine years later, taking part in putting down a rebellion in 1502 in Higüey, the easternmost region of Hispaniola, nearest to Puerto Rico, and then in 1504 in a major role as a lieutenant to the commander putting down a second rebellion there. His performance in the latter role impressed Governor Ovando (who had succeeded Bobadilla, the man who had sacked the Columbus brothers and was later sacked himself), and Juan Ponce received a land grant in eastern Hispaniola, as well as Indians to work the land. (This repartimiento system was not strictly

slavery, but a paternalistic system antipathetic to freedom.) He farmed the land well, growing rich supplying farm products to provision ships on the return voyage across the Atlantic. He was authorized to establish a town in the area. And he married the Castilian-born daughter of a Santo Domingo innkeeper, who bore three daughters and a son.

In this period, some time after 1502, a friendship developed with Balboa, who had in 1501 come to Santo Domingo from Darién in present-day Colombia and took up farming in that part of western Hispaniola that is now Haiti. But while Juan Ponce's farm on the ship route back to Spain made him rich, Balboa's in the west put him into debt, which in 1510 sent him back to Darién as related above.

Puerto Rico

On April 24, 1505, Vicente Yáñez de Pinzón was appointed captain of the isle of San Juan Bautista (Puerto Rico), as a reward for his accomplishments, seagoing and otherwise. Although it had been expected that he would colonize the island, that did not happen, and the following year he gave up his captaincy to another, whose grant expired in 1507, also with no settlement. Juan Ponce's farm was not that far across the water from San Juan Bautista, and he had conversed with Indians crossing between the two islands, and with ship captains who stopped on San Juan for water. Governor Ovando gave him permission to explore the island and get acquainted with it. Apparently he first visited it on June 24, 1506, with five ships and about 100 men, landing at the only good place for fresh water on the western shore, where Columbus's second voyage had landed thirteen years earlier.

Under command of a first cousin of Juan Ponce who was fluent in the language of the Tainos Indians, a reconnaissance party, following up on a report about a better port, marched about eighty-five miles overland to a site near the present city of San Juan. They returned to base at the original landing point weeks later, in October or November, with gold, maps, and data on water depths in the new port, today San Juan Bay. Juan Ponce then sent his ships there, and set out overland with his men and some Indians. In late 1506 or early 1507 they started to build a capital settlement (later to be named Caparra) about ten miles from the old quarter of today's San Juan.

But there was no official settlement, and in that same year all returned to Hispaniola. It was a kind of interregnum period, clouded by uncertainties and unofficial agreements. After the death of Isabella in 1504, her daughter

Juana La Loca was queen, but mentally incompetent to reign. Her husband, Felipe I (Philip the Fair) then died on September 25, 1506, and her father Ferdinand, still King of Aragon who had gone for the first time to his territories in Italy, returned as regent of Castile for his daughter on August 21, 1507, ruling in her stead until his own death in January, 1516. Juan Ponce was liked by Governor Ovando, and both were liked by the King. But a complication was that a month before John Ponce's visit to San Juan Bautista Columbus had also died, on May 20, 1506, and the whole question of the titles, offices, and privileges inherited by his son Diego was unsettled.

In the uncertain political waters, the 1506 visit to the island and choice of a site for Caparra was not done officially, as it had not been authorized by King Ferdinand. But two years later, on May 17, 1508 Juan Ponce sought approval of the crown to go to San Juan Bautista, and agreement was reached on June 15. So in August he made his first



official voyage to the island, in one ship with fifty men, beginning the first permanent Spanish presence on the island. They reclaimed and developed the deserted Caparra, which had been situated with a view to farming and access to hoped-for gold mines in the interior, rather than a seaport. Franciscans also came and began evangelizing.

But a little over a year later, on July 9, 1509, Columbus's son and heir, Diego, came to Santo Domingo, assuming his father's privileges and titles over all of the crown's possession in the West Indies, with the court-ordered exception that he keep hands off Juan Ponce and matters relating to San Juan Bautista. So he made Juan Ponce his deputy, despite his resentment of the latter as a favorite of the king.

Then Diego appointed his friend Juan Cerón to the position of chief justice of the island—equivalent to the governorship—effectively replacing Juan Ponce, who graciously yielded, on October 28, 1509. Diego also designated as chief magistrate Miguel Díaz de Aux, an old friend of his father's. Juan Cerón then had Juan Ponce expelled from the island, and from his own property.

Neither Diego nor Juan Ponce knew at the time that Ferdinand had earlier on August 14 appointed Juan Ponce as governor. Despite Diego's action, the king continued to refer to Juan Ponce as governor. Then separate dispatches from Queen Juana and from Ferdinand on March 2, 1510

unequivocally appointed him as captain, governor, and judge of San Juan Bautista. These dispatches were received in June, whereupon Juan Ponce had Juan Cerón, Miguel Díaz, and his deputy arrested and returned to Spain as prisoners, accused of excesses. Later in the summer of 1510 another dispatch was received naming Juan Ponce Captain of Sea and Land and Chief Justice of the Island of San Juan.

Whatever his titles, he seems to have served well. His biographer describes him as "...a good administrator. He was fair, honest, and loyal. In most ways he was a rare man for that time in history and that place in geography. Because he never repeated the mistakes the Castilians had made on Española [Hispaniola], he was respected by Indians and Castilians alike. Although the Indians were parceled out according to the repartimiento system, this system did not become truly evil, and for the most part the Tainos were perfectly willing to do some labor in exchange for protection from the Caribs.... But Juan Ponce could not be everywhere and with all of the Castilians, and as the Castilian population grew and the Indian population declined—largely because of measles and smallpox—abuses became more numerous. By the early part of 1511 the excesses of the Castilians had become as insufferable to the Tainos as the attacks by the Caribs. The Tainos revolted." (Robert H. Fuson, *Juan Ponce de León and the Spanish Discovery of Puerto Rico and Florida*, Blacksburg, Va.: McDonald and Woodward Publishing Co., 2000, pp. 80-81.)

By the spring of that year, Juan Ponce had quelled the revolt.

Then on May 5, 2011 things changed again. The Council of Castile permanently restored to Diego Columbus all of his father's rights and privileges as a result of his suit against the Crown, the verdict being ratified by Queen Juana on June 17, 1511. Diego reinstated Juan Cerón as governor of San Juan Bautista on November 8. Juan Ponce remained through 1512, retaining both his position as military captain of the island and the esteem of Ferdinand. But perhaps with the connivance of Diego, everything he had done as governor was now questioned by the new administration, and his financial records and his ship were seized. He was a virtual prisoner on the island. Lies were broadcast about him, and a friend imprisoned. However, the chief accountant who had seized his records was found by an investigation to have committed monetary fraud himself, and was arrested and sent back to Spain in May, 1512. On June 2 Juan Cerón was replaced as governor, and ordered on August 12 to return Juan Ponce's vessel to him. On August 8 a papal bull established a new diocese on the island, linked to the Archdiocese of Seville, a cathedral was authorized, and a bishop appointed. On December 10 Juan Ponce was made warden of the fort under

construction at Caparra, and treasurer of San Juan Bautista in charge of all Indian workers and royal lands.

Florida

In Ferdinand's view, Diego had authority only in the Antilles, in the islands discovered by Christopher Columbus, so the king could appoint someone else, answerable to him, to administer islands north of those areas. From Columbus's first voyage there was vague knowledge of such lands, and in 1511 Juan Ponce received a suggestion from Ferdinand's royal commissioner in Santo Domingo that he might become governor of such lands. The 38-year-old Juan Ponce then obtained a contract on February 23, 1512 to explore—and also settle and govern—"Beimani" (Bimini). One of his competitors in seeking the contract was Diego's uncle, Christopher Columbus's always dependable brother Bartholomew. But, favored by the king, who did not want to expand the jurisdiction of the Columbus family, Juan Ponce with a weaker proposal got the nod. It did involve financial risk on his part.

By March 3, 1513, he was ready to go, and departed San Juan Bautista with three ships and probably about sixty-five people. Exactly a month later, on Sunday, April 3, he discovered a large island (or so he thought). It was, instead, the Florida mainland, probably about thirty miles north of the present Daytona Beach. Easter (called Pascua Florida, or Passover of Flowers) had been on March 27. It is reported that John Ponce named the new land La Florida ("The Flowered One") for two reasons: because it was the Easter season, and because of the beauty of the many flowering trees.

En route to Florida, he was the first person known to discover the Gulf Stream, which later proved to be key to the best route back to Spain from the lands Columbus had discovered, as well as the reason for the rise of Havana on Cuba's north coast to be Spain's chief city in the New World.

Sailing south, he had a hostile brush with Indians near present-day Jupiter in Florida, rounded the southern tip of Florida and went up the west coast of the peninsula about as far north as the present Fort Myers (possibly much farther) before returning to reach San Juan Bautista on October 19, 1513.

Actually, there were likely unreported earlier visitors from Spain to Florida before 1513—the Lucayos (as the Bahamas were then known) had suffered systematic visits by slavers after Columbus's second voyage. Las Casas explicitly refers to an expedition in 1511 that visited "the land and

coastline that we now call Florida.” The first map printed in Spain showing discoveries in the New World, also in 1511, shows part of Florida, labeled “Isla de Beimeni.” Before Juan Ponce’s visit, Bimini and Florida were thought to be the same.

During Juan Ponce’s eight-month absence from San Juan Bautista, Caribs from another island raided and burned Caparra, an event which he thought Diego Columbus had used as a pretext for exerting more Spanish control over the San Juan Bautista Indians and their land. He returned to Spain to discuss these matters directly with King Ferdinand, meeting him at Valladolid in April, 1514, the first conquistador to report to the king in person. Warmly received, he was given command of a fleet that would sail from Spain to subdue the Caribs, as well as other offices and honors, including a knighthood (entitling him to be called “Don Juan Ponce de León”) and a coat of arms, and a contract to go back to Florida and Bimini.

In Spain he met Sebastian Cabot, Amerigo Vespucci’s nephew Juan, and Vicente Yáñez Pinzón. His discoveries and those of his friend Balboa, recently reported, were both acclaimed. On September 27, 1514, he was named Governor of Florida and Bimini, on the very same day Balboa became Governor of the Southern Sea (Pacific Ocean territory). Both now ruled what they had discovered.

On May 14 1515 Don Juan Ponce left Spain for the Antilles with three ships, landing at Guadeloupe, a main Carib island, but the record is unclear as to whether that was merely a stopover, or part of the campaign, nor do we know what happened there. According to one view, he didn’t believe his fleet needed to punish the Caribs, but that its visible presence in the Antilles could help prevent their depredations.

In any case, he reached San Juan Bautista on July 15, and appointed another to command the fleet, sending him to islands to the south. But his efforts to protect the Tainos Indians on San Juan Bautista were opposed at every point by others. He was seen as a threat by the new governor, who had arrived on November 22, 1514 during his absence, but that man’s service ended in 1519, and he was imprisoned by his successor, who became Don Juan Ponce’s son-in-law.

Following the death of Ferdinand in January, 1516, he made another visit to Spain (November 1516 to May 1518) in defense of his rights and privileges. Part of his motive may have been to prevent his little fleet from being used by the new administration to punish the Caribs harshly. The fleet was dissolved November 27, 1517, and he left Spain in April, 1518.

Changes were taking place on San Juan Bautista. Caparra residents were

moving to a new site in the harbor called el puerto rico de San Juan (the rich port of San Juan). In 1521 the town was named San Juan and the island became known as Puerto Rico.

Two unauthorized expeditions from the Antilles to Florida were made during his absence, including a small fight with Indians, leading to loss of life on both sides, which contributed to his decision on his return to act early on regarding the settlement of the new land. In January of 1519 his friend Balboa was executed, and in the latter part of that year Don Juan's wife Leonor died. There were other exploration expeditions, such as that of Hernán Cortés into Mexico, and Alonso Álvarez Pineda's trek around the coast of the Gulf of Mexico from the Florida panhandle to Mexico, near the present Tampico, discovering the Mississippi River along the way.

On February 26, 1520 Don Juan again left Puerto Rico for purposes of colonization in Florida, with two small ships and about 100 men, probably heading for the Port Charlotte area, which he had visited eight years earlier. Around July 1 there was a hostile encounter with Indians, and the settlers were defeated with some loss of life. Don Juan's nephew was buried at sea, and Don Juan himself and several others, wounded and taken to Havana,

- *Edward M. Sullivan*

Depictions of Columbus in the U.S. Capitol



Christopher Columbus disembarks from the Santa Maria on a plank, greeted by Native Americans. 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]

The 2012 Centennial Celebration

INVOCATION

Laura M. Reid

Chaplain General

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

Let us pray:

Heavenly Father, as we gather today to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Columbus Memorial Statue and Fountain, let the significance of Columbus's efforts continue to inspire us. With this 520th observance of the discovery of America, let us rejoice that Christopher Columbus's failure to find a new route to the treasures of the East, resulted in what would become an even greater treasure — the discovery of a New World. May the crusading spirit of Columbus, the Navigator, who sought the extension of God's kingdom on earth, be our challenge to accept this legacy and defend it, God being our helper. For all your mercies, gracious Lord, we offer praise and thanksgiving. Amen.

REMARKS

Rebecca Karcher

Supervisory Park Ranger, National Mall and Memorial Parks

On behalf of the National Park Service, I welcome all of you to the Columbus Memorial Statue and Fountain. It is a pleasure to be here today on the occasion of our nation's Columbus Day celebration, on the 100th anniversary of the dedication of this Statue and Fountain. When I arrived at the ceremonial site this morning, I looked at the Christopher Columbus statue and began reading the inscription on the memorial:

“To the memory of Christopher Columbus, whose high faith and indomitable courage gave to mankind a new world.” Then I thought to myself, today, is truly a celebration of the rich history of this country. Columbus' statue and fountain here at Union Station are truly awe inspiring.

The men and women who work for the National Park Service at the National Mall and Memorial Parks care for this memorial and fountain, which is a unit of the National Park Service.

The statues, monuments, memorials, and parks in and around Washington are so important to the history and fabric of our nation. All of them have a huge impact on American society, from commemorating significant people and events to providing everyday places to recreate and connect with both history and nature.

Our national parks range from majestic places such as the Grand Canyon, to national icons like the Washington Monument, to places that help us understand our history and heritage.

The National Park Service administers areas in the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, which Columbus discovered during his second voyage of 1493.

All are part of a system of 398 special places set aside by the American people so that all people may experience our Nation's heritage.

The Columbus Memorial Statue and Fountain was dedicated in 1912. 100 years ago thousands of excited citizens come out to witness the dedication of this memorial, including 50,000 members of the Knights of Columbus. Every year since 1912 this Memorial has been a focal point of celebrations honoring this famous navigator.

The National Park Service thanks the Knights of Columbus for their longtime support of this program in keeping with the Columbus Day national holiday.

REMARKS

Luca Franchetti Pardo

Deputy Chief of Missions, Embassy of Italy

Dear Friends of the National Columbus Celebration Association,

Ladies and gentlemen, distinguished guests, I am delighted to be here today to celebrate with you my first Columbus Day in Washington. Let me start by thanking each and everyone of you, on behalf of Ambassador Bisogniero who is currently participating in Columbus Day celebrations in New York, for attending this important event.

In particular, I would like to extend a warm welcome to Colonel Thomas J. Hogan, President of the National Columbus Celebration Association; to Spain's Consul General, Jesus Maria Rodrigues-Andia, to Mr. Pablo Zuniga, representing the Organization of American States, to Merry Ann T. Wright, President General of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, to Robert Vogel, Superintendent of the National Mall and Memorial Parks and, naturally, to the many COMITES representatives and the other Italian-American Organizations, for being here today. I would also like to express my sincere gratitude to the US Marine Corps Color Guard and to the Knights of Columbus Color Corps.

Today we celebrate a day which changed the course of history forever: in 1492, a Genoese sailor - and a great European figure - discovered a new Continent.

But today's celebration is particularly poignant, since this year we commemorate the 100th anniversary of the dedication of this memorial held on June 8, 1912, after completion of the monument, whose construction was strongly supported and lobbied for by the Knights of Columbus who secured Congressional approval for their project.

Equally significant is another anniversary that we celebrate this 2012: the fifth centenary of the death of the man who gave this continent its name — America — Italian explorer and cartographer Amerigo Vespucci. Columbus discovered the new continent but died with the conviction that he had reached Asia; Vespucci, however, was the first one to realize that the shores that the great Genoese had reached were the shores of a "Nuvus Mundus"— a New World.

Both Columbus and Vespucci shared that entrepreneurial spirit, that steady and courageous curiosity, that desire for discovery and innovation that are among the main characteristics of Italian and Italian — Americans: qualities that have contributed so much to the progress and the development of the United States. The extraordinary legacy of Italians and Italian-Americans has been recognized in this nation at the highest levels. In fact, during the speech he gave last year at the "NIAF Gala," President Obama asked "...what would the US be without the contributions of the Italian- Americans?" It

is these qualities that we are highlighting in a new initiative we are planning and will launch in the coming weeks: 2013, The Year of Italian Culture in the United States. This will be an exceptional opportunity to focus on the distinct Italian ability to successfully join tradition with innovation, art with science, design with technology and, last but not least, good food with good health.

As President Obama has stated this year's Columbus Day Proclamation, "throughout 2013, Italy will commemorate this rich heritage and the enduring bonds between our countries with the Year of Italian Culture in the United States, which Americans will join in celebrating".

Bonds, I dare add, that, thanks to Columbus and Vespucci, are as old as the discovery of this continent; ties that were born from the shared values of the Renaissance and the Enlightenment and that, through luminaries like Filippo Mazzei, Gaetano Filangieri, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, became the common inspiration - and the root principles and values - for the building of our nations.

It is the complexities of these historical ties that we celebrate on this special day, when so many important anniversaries converge here, at the foot of this monument that one hundred years ago was dedicated to an Italian who, 420 years earlier had discovered — in the words of another Italian — a "Nuvas Mundus," a new world.

A new world where has flourished also this great Nation that is particularly dear to me, being born just a few miles from here, in Georgetown, Washington D.C.

Can Amici, grazie.

REMARKS

Pablo Zuniga

Advisor to OAS Secretary for Political Affairs

Organization of American States

I thank the National Columbus Celebration Association and the National Park Service for the opportunity to participate in this celebration of the life and accomplishments of Christopher Columbus

and the Columbus Memorial Fountain 100th Anniversary. On behalf of the Organization of American States and Secretary General Jose Miguel Insulza, I would like to say just a few words to mark this occasion.

It is quite extraordinary that Christopher Columbus who was born in Italy, worked in Portugal, and established his family in Spain, traveled in his day to the shores of no less than fourteen Member countries of the modern Organization of American States. His wooden ships visited Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, St. Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela. And of course, the country of Colombia, in addition to the District of Columbia, is named after him.

The flags of each of these countries, as well as the other 20 members of the Organization of American States, hang in our historic headquarters, in Washington, DC, as a testament to diplomatic cooperation and the Organization's aspiration to achieve democracy, justice, peace and prosperity in the Americas. In addition to the adventuresome spirit and military might of Columbus and his crew, his diplomatic skills with old world and new world community leaders helped him to finance his operation and to establish international agreements and trade links between far flung lands that flourished and set the foundation for the future integration and development of the Americas.

The important influence of Christopher Columbus was recognized at the first International Conference of American States, held in 1890 with the aim of promoting cooperation among nations. At that meeting, diplomats debated what would be a fitting memorial to mark the importance of this first official gathering of leaders of the countries of the Americas. The Colombian delegate to the conference, Ambassador Carlos Martinez Silva, stated his position on the memorial as follow:

“... the memorial to be erected ought to be something at once useful and made up of elements, to which each government might contribute independently, [and] it occurred to me that the only plan which would satisfy all these requirements was the establishment in Washington of a memorial *Library*, which

each government could send, on its own account, the most complete collection possible of historical, literary, and geographical works, laws, official reports, maps, etc., so that the results of intellectual and scientific labor in all America might be collected together under a single roof.”

This memorial library was established twelve years later, in 1902, and was named the Columbus Memorial Library in recognition of his contribution to our hemispheric history. Today, the library is an integral part of the headquarters of the Organization of American States, preserving historical documents and serving as the depository of record for international treaties and agreements.

The OAS Columbus Memorial Library and the Columbus Memorial Fountain remain today fitting monuments to our hemispheric diplomatic relations, the continual search for knowledge and understanding, and to the memory of the explorer Christopher Columbus.

Once again, on behalf of the OAS, I thank you for the opportunity to share in this important celebration.

REMARKS

Jesús M. Rodríguez-Andía

Consul General of Spain

Let me thank you again this year for giving me the opportunity to represent the Embassy of Spain in this Columbus Day celebration – a very special occasion since we also commemorate the 100th anniversary of the dedication of the Columbus Memorial.

Receive our congratulations for the many activities that have been organized to mark this significant date.

I share this representation with our Naval Attaché Captain Javier Nieto, on behalf of the Spanish Navy, that once had the honour to count Christopher Columbus as its Admiral.

Let me also welcome the presence of the representatives of the Spanish community – almost 10,000 Spaniards that live and work in the capital region and have made America their home.

I'd like to mention Ms. Susana Martínez de Castro, President of the Council of Spanish Residents, and other members of this Council.

Also, Ms. Irene Bascañana, President of the Spanish Center, and other Members of the Board.

Columbus' landing in America was indeed the major trademark of the Age of Discoveries. In just a few decades, the whole continent was explored. Many geographical names in the USA bear witness to the significant role placed by Spanish captains and sailors in that amazing prowess.

The world proved to be a much wider place than had been previously thought, and human horizons expanded accordingly. A new community of peoples and nations was created.

Nowadays, every two years since 1991, a Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Ibero-American Community of Nations is held. This includes not only the 22 Spanish-speaking countries but also Brazil and Portugal.

Next October, the venue for this meeting will be the historical harbour city of Cádiz, in Spain. It was in this city that the first Spanish written Constitution was proclaimed in 1812, partly inspired and indeed a reflection of the freedom movement started by the U.S. Declaration of Independence in 1776.

Beyond the Spanish, Iberian or Latin America, there is an Atlantic community based on history, culture and shared values. In this community, the USA remains a powerful, leading country, as well as an ally and the major partner of the European Union.

The West, the Atlantic partnership, is a most valuable Columbus legacy that we are happy to celebrate today with you, in this beautiful District of Columbia, the capital of the USA that we also call our home.



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

NIAF: The National Italian American Foundation



From its earliest days, there has been a relationship between NIAF and the NCCA. A staff member from NIAF was present at the first meetings in 1988 that led to the formation of NCCA the following year, later serving on our board of directors and as an officer of our association. NIAF also provided financial support for NCCA events connected with our annual celebration in our earlier days. Then in 1996 NIAF joined with another of our partners, the National Society Daughters of the American

Revolution (NSDAR), in co-sponsoring the annual Christopher Columbus Essay Contest. NIAF provides the monetary prizes and pays travel expenses for each year's winner to read the essay in person at our annual Columbus Day celebration. Two NIAF officials have been awarded special recognition medallions by NCCA.

NIAF's Origins and History

In 1975, the National Italian American Foundation (NIAF) was formed by a group of Italian Americans from various walks of life. From business to education, politics to labor, this coalition represented leaders in all of their professional fields and a wide range of talents needed to sustain a national ethnic organization that differed substantially from the norm of chapter-based fraternal organizations. Unlike this prevalent method of organization that generally tended to operate at the local level, NIAF instead chose to concentrate at the national level (centered in Washington, DC) to provide Italian Americans with a unified voice.

Its mission was multifaceted, reflecting areas that NIAF found-

ing members believed were important to many Italian Americans. Specifically, these goals included helping young Italian Americans with education and careers, working closely with Congress and the White House to promote the appointment of Italian Americans in government, encouraging the teaching of the Italian language and culture in schools, monitoring the portrayal of Italian Americans by the news and entertainment industries, and strengthening cultural and economic ties between Italy and the United States.

With its essential structure in place, NIAF held its first large event in, the "Bicentennial Tribute Dinner," a night in honor of the twenty-nine Italian American members of Congress; it attracted more than 2,000 people from all over the country, a resounding success. Then President Gerald Ford and his Democratic opponent, Jimmy Carter, were both in attendance at this first NIAF event.

Over the years, various celebrities from different walks of life, mostly of Italian origin, were honored at the annual Washington NIAF Gala. Special recognition highlighted their achievements in areas such as heritage, sports, entertainment, business, the arts,



humanitarian work, or public/government service. Antonin Scalia, Frank Sinatra, Giovanni Agnelli, Barbara Bush, Matilda Raffa Cuomo, Nicholas Cage, Yogi Berra, to name but a few, have been given a particular accolade in recognition of an exemplary reflection of values and the models they have advanced for future generations to follow.

Aside from the awards program, the NIAF Gala has also played host to every sitting US president since its inception in 1976.

Within the sphere of educational concerns and issues, NIAF has always made the progress and success of Italian American youth an important goal, and the programs offered since its inception still reflect this intent. In particular, heritage and culture programs are aimed at preserving an appreciation of tradition while preparing young people for the rigors of the competitive, modern job market.

In 1991, NIAF executed with Italy a series of agreements aimed at closer relations through student exchange, thereby benefiting not only youth, but international relations as well. Beyond youth



programs, NIAF strove to tighten the relationship between Italy and the United States. By 1997, NIAF was awarding \$500,000 in scholarships and grants and has continued its program giving in the years since.

NIAF Today

In its nearly four decades of existence, the National Italian American Foundation has become an important part of Italian America, and its future seems limitless as it continues to expand its programs, always in the directions set out by its founding members. Programs like NIAF Scholarships and the Voyage of Discovery ensure the future of Italian American youth by combining ethnic appreciation and business acumen. The Teacher of the Year award honors a teacher of Italian language and culture in classrooms and asserts the importance of educating the young.

With the arrival of its new President and Chief Operating Officer, John Viola, NIAF is heading into the twenty-first century with a renewed spirit to promote the Italian American community. This includes expanding its current work to include job placement programs, internships, and mentoring programs to foster a spirit of collaboration and connection among generations to come.

By offering programs that support the nation's Italian American youth through education and through its efforts to preserve the culture and traditions of Italian Americans, NIAF has become an international liaison between Italian Americans and the land of their ancestors, a voice of defense for those of Italian descent, and an organization willing to share its rich heritage with people of all ethnicities.

-Alexandra Dall

THE NATIONAL COLUMBUS CELEBRATION 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 this year, 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 will become effective following this year's ceremonies. 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."

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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 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.

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5034 Wisconsin Ave., NW
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CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

(The following chronology has borrowed much from the works of Samuel Eliot Morison. Relevant contemporary events are shown in italics; some important recurrent New World locations are shown in boldface italics.)

Early Life

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.

1471 - Possible voyage to Tunis

1473 - Copernicus is born. 1475 - Michelangelo is born.

1474-75 One or two voyages to Chios (Khios), an island controlled by Genoese just off the coast of Turkey in the Aegean Sea.

1476 - August 11: Shipwrecked off Lagos (near the southwestern tip of Portugal). Then in Lisbon partners with brother Bartholomew in chart-making.

1477 - Sails to England, Ireland, Iceland and possibly near the Arctic Circle. 1478 - St. Thomas More is born in England.

1478-79 - Sails to Madeira (in the Atlantic, west of Morocco), Genoa, and back to Lisbon.

1479 - In Lisbon Columbus marries Doña Felipa Moniz Perestrello, daughter of the proprietor of Porto Santo, one of the Madeira Islands.

1480 - Felipa bears a son, Diego, at Porto Santo.

1480-81 - Columbus corresponds with Toscanelli, a Florentine physician and humanist who was among the few who accepted Marco Polo's view that Asia's eastern edge was closer to Portugal than others believed.

1483 - Martin Luther is born.

1482-84 - One or two voyages to São Jorge de Mina ("St. George of the Mine"), a Portuguese castle on the African Gold Coast, today "Cape Coast Castle."

Seeking Sponsorship for His Enterprise

1484 - Columbus approaches D. João (King John II of Portugal since 1481) with a plan for an expedition to seek lands to the west via a sea route; Columbus and Diego arrive in Palos, Spain, a seaport not far from the Portuguese border (going to the nearby Franciscan Monastery, La Rábida) to discuss sponsorship of expedition westward on the "Ocean Sea."

1485 - Felipa Perestrello dies. Around June Columbus goes to Spain, and interests Antonio de Marchena and Count of Medina Celi in his project. Diego is left at La Rábida.

1486 - January 20: Arrives in Cordova; liaison with Beatriz Enríquez de Harana; son Fernando (Ferdinand) is born of this union. May: First meeting with Queen Isabela. December: Talavera commission, appointed to examine his proposals, rejects his plan.

1488 - March 20: D. João writes inviting him to Lisbon, and he accepts. In June he is removed from the Spanish payroll.

1488 - Bartholomew Diaz rounds the Cape of Good Hope. Columbus is present at Lisbon when Diaz returns.

1489 - Returns to Spain; stays with Duke of Medina Celi; visits Sovereigns at Santa Fe.

1490 - Talavera again rejects his proposals.

1491 - Fr. Juan Pérez of La Rábida obtains another interview with the Queen, and Columbus's enterprise is referred to the Council of Castile.

1492 - January 2: The Spanish take Granada, ending the Moorish kingdom in Spain and consolidating the monarchy of Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile. Columbus is present for their entry into Granada in January. Sovereigns reject his proposals, but Luis de Santangel, keeper of the privy purse to King Ferdinand, obtains a new hearing, and the Queen now accepts.

1492 - April 17 - 30: 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. Columbus goes to Palos.

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 - August 12 - September 6: The three ships are in the Canary Islands. September 6: ocean passage begins. October 7: Course changed from W to WSW. October 9: Shipboard conference with the Pinzón brothers; decision to "sail on." October 10: light seen at 10 p.m.

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, naming it San Salvador (Holy Savior, now thought to be Watling's Island). He explores and then leaves it on October 14, next, on October 15 and 16, discovering and naming a second island Santa Maria de Concepción (after the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, to which he had a devotion; it is now called Rum Cay) and a third island Fernandina in honor of King Ferdinand (it is now called Long Island). The fourth island he named Isabela, after the Queen. October 27: at nightfall the shore of Cuba is sighted, and some time is spent exploring there. November 22: the Pinta, under the Pinzón brothers, without authorization, separates from the other two ships, reuniting with them over a month later, on January 6. December 6: the two 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. 1493 January 4: Columbus and the rest leave from Navidad in the Niña. January 6: Pinta rejoins Niña off Monte Cristi, Dominican Republic. January 16: The two ships depart for Spain. February 13: They are separated in a gale. February 15: Niña sights Santa Maria in the Azores, and they spend a week there (February 17-24).

March 4: Arrives at Portugal and anchors near Lisbon. Columbus sends letter to the Sovereigns. March 9: Visits D. João II. March 13: Sales for Palos in Niña.

March 15: Niña arrives at Palos, as does Pinta several hours later after a second separation of more than a month. Martín Alonso Pinzón dies just after returning. Columbus receives a special audience at the Spanish court in Barcelona, in Aragon.

1493 - May 4: Pope Alexander VI establishes a line of demarcation divid-

ing 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 Columbus's 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 north-west part of Hispaniola, his earlier friend Guacanagari, 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 they had learned of, 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 (low-rank noblemen) who refuse to do manual labor (required due to the general sickness) and resent orders from this foreigner.

1494 - April 25: Leaving his younger brother Diego in charge, Columbus takes an expedition to explore neighboring lands. He visits the southern coast of 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 Hispan-

iola 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 bedridden 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 Guacanagari, 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. 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 salvage 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 Mariegalante 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 (near Cádiz) 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 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,

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 crewmembers to join 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.

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's former captains on Hispaniola, Alonso de Ojeda (who had captured Caonabó), has obtained 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 America, 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; Vincente Yáñez 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.

August 23: Bobadilla arrives at Santo Domingo while Columbus is away suppressing another rebellion. He 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 had 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, perhaps because his records concerning these matters had been confiscated by Bobadilla) and works on preparing and dictating his "Book of Prophecies" (intended as a faith-filled 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 Cochin, 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, and Bermuda) 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 Fernandez, one of the teen-agers, 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. 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 succeed-

ed 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. June 30: Forbidden the harbor, Columbus anchors offshore in a protected 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. 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. August 17: Columbus formally claims the mainland for the sovereigns.

1502 - September 14: After four weeks of 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 gratefully 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.

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. 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. 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 go to Veragua, and capture the cacique, who later escapes. Rains come, the ships can cross over the sandbars, 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. (Thirty-three years later, in 1536 Columbus's worthless

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 to.) 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 barterers 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 Méndez, 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 Méndez 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 overloaded 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 crows 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 caravel 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 food and a welcome letter from Méndez saying he is chartering a rescue vessel.

1504 - May 19: The rebels return to Santa Gloria but, choosing to fight, are defeated in a battle with Bartholomew and Columbus's fifty men. The ringleader, Porras, is shackled, but the others pardoned, and allowed to remain ashore under a leader Columbus selected.

1504 - June: The rescue ship promised by Méndez 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 Sanlúcar 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. Sharing his house for a time is Amerigo Vespucci.

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 older 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: Christopher Columbus dies at Valladolid and is buried at the Franciscan Monastery there.

Aftermath

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.

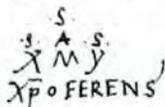
1960 - Contents of tomb at Santo Domingo are examined and found to contain incomplete remains of two different persons.

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.

Christopher Columbus's Signature (*Christoferens* - "Christbearer")



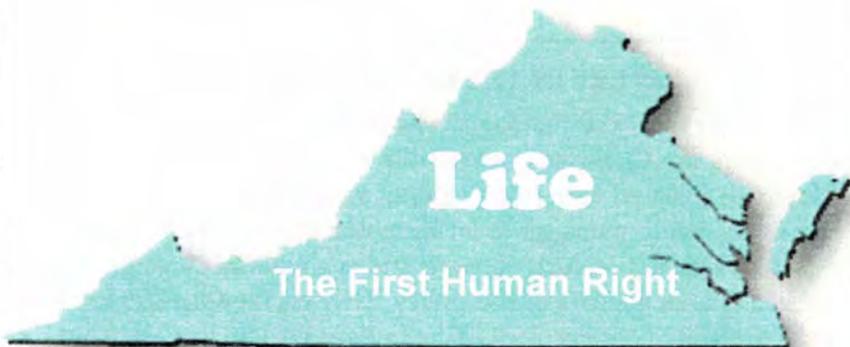
X P O FERENS

SLAVERY IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

In the 16th 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, Emperor Charles V (Charles I of Spain), 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.)



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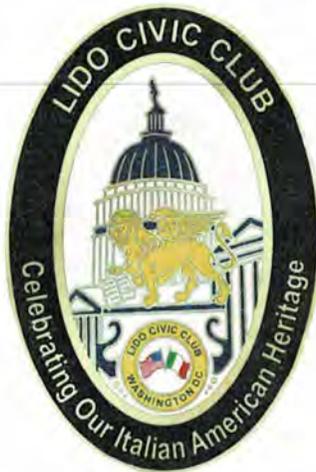
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The National Council for the Promotion of
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The National Council for the Promotion of the Italian Language in American Schools, Inc. Salutes the National Columbus Day Association for sponsoring the

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.
5. **TEACHER DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES** through collaboration with Italian American educational organizations such as American Association of Teachers of Italian (AATI), Italian American Committee on Education (IACE), The Calandra Italian American Institute, Italian Embassy Observatory and other organizations, colleges and universities in the United States and abroad to provide workshops in best practices in teaching Italian as a foreign language.
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:

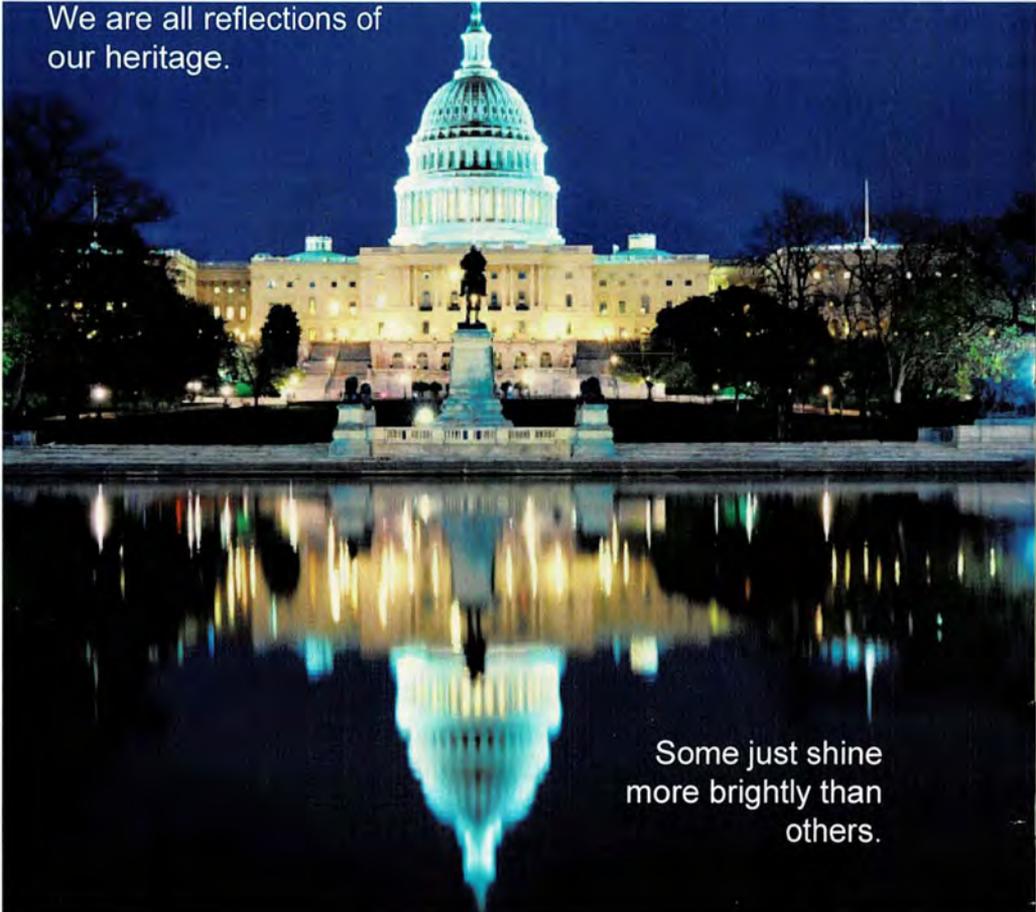
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NIAF salutes the National Columbus Celebration Association
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