



San Salvador, Bahamas



Vaporarua, Chile



Huelva, Spain



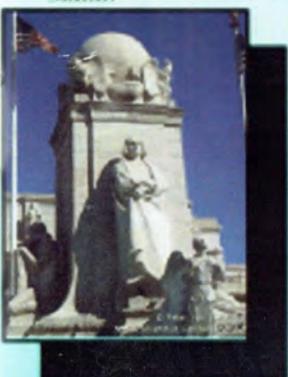
Jersey City, NJ



K of C, New Haven, CT



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Trijillo, Honduras



Harrison, NY



San Jose, Costa Rica



Reading, PA



Holguin, Cuba



Petersburgh, NY



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Albion, CA



Torreon, Mexico



Shima Spanish Village, Japan



Barcelona, Spain



Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic



Mexico City



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Columbus Day 2009



May the Vision and Courage of Christopher Columbus Inspire Us All



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**THE NATION'S CAPITAL
CELEBRATES
517 YEARS OF DISCOVERY**



**HONORING THE GREAT
DISCOVERER**

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

MONDAY OCTOBER 12, 2009

**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 to establish a monument in the nation's capital to the great discoverer. At their urging, the U. S. Congress passed a law which mandated a Columbus Memorial in the nation's capital, and appropriated \$100,000 to cover the construction costs. A commission was established composed of the secretaries of State and War, the chairmen of the House and Senate Committees on the Library of Congress, and the Supreme Knight of the Knights of Columbus. With the new Union Station rail terminal completed in 1907, plans focused on putting the memorial in the plaza in front of this great edifice.



After a series of competitions, sculptor Lorado Z. Taft of Chicago was commissioned. His plan envisioned what you see this day, a monument constructed of Georgia marble; a semicircular fountain sixty-six feet broad and forty-four feet deep, and in the center a pylon crowned with a globe supported by four eagles connected by a garland. A fifteen-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 architect of the 1892-1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Burnham's architecture was so well received in Chicago that it launched the "City Beautiful" movement, to transform major cities, especially our nation's capital, into a series of well-landscaped neo-classical places, expressing confidence in our Republic during the 1890 period. Burnham's Columbus Fountain and Taft's Columbus statue were influenced in part by Frederick MacMonnies' fountain at the World's Columbian Exhibition. The dedication of the tribute to Columbus took place on June 8, 1912 in the presence of President Taft and accompanied by an elaborate three-day celebration organized by the Knights of Columbus that brought 20,000 Knights and their families to the capital, it was reported. Thus began the annual Columbus Day celebrations at the site.

The Ceremony

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

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



CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS



*(Relevant contemporary events are shown in italics;
some important recurrent New World locations are shown in boldface italics.)*

1451 - Christopher Columbus is born in Genoa, Italy, the son of Susanna and Domenico Columbus, 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 voyage to Corsica.

1468 - *Gutenberg dies.* **1470** - *Portuguese discover West African Gold Coast.*

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

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

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

1479 - Columbus marries Felipa Moniz Perestrello of Porto Santo in the Maderia Islands. The union gives Columbus a son and heir, Diego.

1483 - *Martin Luther is born.*

1481 - Columbus approaches King John II of Portugal with a plan for an expedition to seek lands to the west via a sea route; Columbus and Diego arrive in Palos, Spain (going to the Franciscan Monastery La Rábida, near Palos) to discuss sponsorship of expedition westward on the "Ocean Sea."

1485 - Felipa Perestrello dies.

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

1488 - *Bartholomew Diaz rounds Cape of Good Hope.* **1492** - *Spanish take Granada, ending the Moorish kingdom in Spain and consolidating the monarchy of Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile. Jews expelled from Spain.*

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

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

First Voyage: Discovery of the New World (Bahamas, Cuba, and Hispaniola), 1492-1493

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

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

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

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

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

Second Voyage: Colonization of Hispaniola and Exploration of Southern Coasts of Cuba, Jamaica, and Hispaniola, 1493-1496

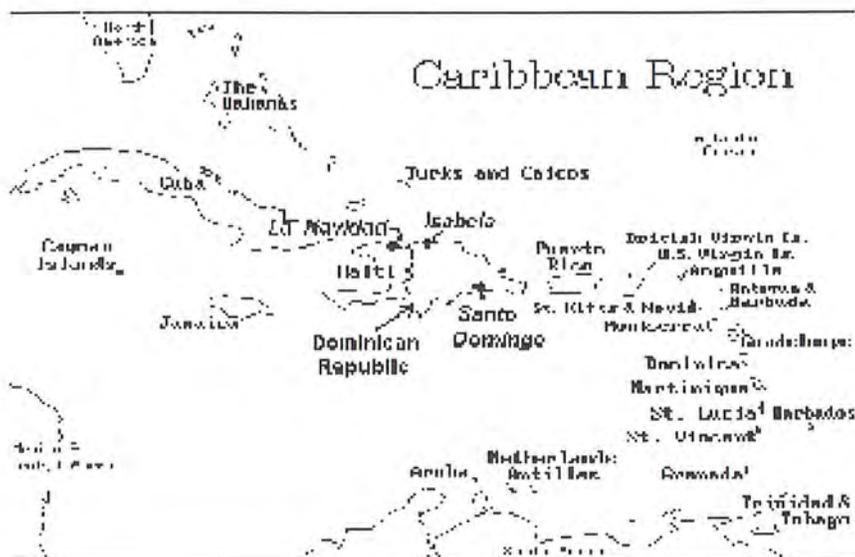
1493 - September 25: Second voyage leaves Cadiz with 17 ships and 1200-1500 colonists, including 200 volunteers not on salary from Spain, youngest brother Diego (Giacomo, or James, not to be confused with his son of the same name, who, with his other son Ferdinand, would become a page at court early in 1494), and five religious with the mission of evangelization.

1493 - November 2: Columbus's second expedition arrives in the Indies on a Sunday, and he names the landfall island Dominica.

1493 - November 27: After sailing up the Leeward Islands, through the Virgin Islands, along the south shore of Puerto Rico, and then along the north coast of Hispaniola, the expedition arrives at *La Navidad*. They find the colonists dead, the town and surrounding villages burned to the ground in vicious retaliation for reported mistreatment of the Indians by the garrison. Columbus treats kindly the local chief of this northwest part of Hispaniola, his earlier friend 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 *Isabella* to honor the queen, and planned to be a grand capital city. Established to be within reach of reported gold mines, it is otherwise poorly sited near a river that flooded and a miasmatic marsh, and will last only a couple of years.

1494 - January 6: On the Feast of the Epiphany all attend the first Mass known to be offered on the soil of the Western Hemisphere, celebrated by Fray Buyl who heads the religious contingent. Afterwards, a party of 2 captains and 15-30 men and Indian guides set out to find the mines, in an area several dozen miles



distant, returning on **January 29** 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 Tomas. After returning to *Isabella* 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 *Isabella* in this period there is much dissension, and even rebellion. Unfortunately the colony had been set up by the crown with a fragmentation of the authority Columbus had on the first voyage. He has to arrest the comptroller, who had schemed to make off with several ships and a load of gold; to threaten to withhold rations from workers who don't work; and to deal with the hidalgos who refuse to do manual labor (required due to the general sickness) and resent orders from this foreigner.

1494 - April 25: Leaving his brother Diego in charge, Columbus takes an expedition to explore neighboring lands. He visits Cuba, thinking it a peninsula, and, for the first time, Jamaica, and will be gone five months.

1494 - June 7: *Treaty of Tordesillas between Spain and Portugal moves the Pope's 1493 line of demarcation 600 miles west, following Columbus's suggestion before he left Spain that the Pope's original specifications be treated as guidelines for further negotiations.*

1494 - June: During the Admiral's absence, his dearest brother, Bartholomew arrives at *Isabella* 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 *Isabella* involves more explorations-including the southern coast of Jamaica and of Hispaniola. At the site of the future Santo Domingo he dispatches a land party of nine men to cross Hispaniola by way of San Tomás to *Isabella*, 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 *Isabella* and he has to be carried ashore sick, and is in bed for weeks. The three Columbus brothers are now reunited, and the ill Christopher appoints Bartholomew his deputy and as Adelantado (equivalent to a provincial governor), an honor to this Italian that is much resented by the Spaniards. Along with a friendly letter from the sovereigns, Bartholomew had brought news that many negative reports had been sent to Spain by dissatisfied colonists.

1494 - Fall: De Torres and the four caravels requested by Columbus in February arrive with more provisions, apparently the first women and children as well, and another letter from the sovereigns.

1494 - late: A series of military campaigns against the disaffected Indians starts.
1495-98 - Leonardo Da Vinci paints "The Last Supper."

1495 - February 24: De Torres with his four caravels, and Columbus's brother Diego, leaves again for Spain, carrying as slaves about 500 of the 1600 Indian captives from the recent punitive expedition (200 die during the voyage, probably due to lack of immunity to unfamiliar diseases suffered by these tropical natives in a winter crossing of the cold North Atlantic).

1495 - March 27: Columbus leads 200 men, horses, and native auxiliaries under his friend, the cacique Guacanagari, deep into the island where another chief had assembled an impressive army of thousands. The Indians are frightened and routed by the calvary, and many are captured. Alonso de Ojeda later captures Caonabó (responsible for the massacre at *La Navidad*) by a ruse.

1495 - May: Starting in May, for about ten months, the Admiral and Bartholomew are engaged in subduing the island, traveling throughout it. Three forts are built, and a harsh and much-criticized system of tribute in gold or cotton is initiated. The Indians fight a guerrilla war, adopt a scorched earth policy, suffer a famine, and thousands die, from violence, hunger, and suicide.

1495 - June: A hurricane destroys three ships, leaving only the *Niña*. From 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 *Isabella*, where most—who had come to get

Slavery in the Sixteenth Century

In the sixteenth century all theologians held that it was licit to enslave pagans, but not Christians, captured in a just war, and Moors and Christians enslaved each other without scruple. Presumably it was that understanding that underlay the enslavement of the Indians, who were also seen as potential converts and as a profitable income source. Isabella did not approve of this policy. Early on, the Spanish monarchs prohibited enslavement of the Indians because they were not known enemies of Christianity like the Saracens, and had committed no crime against Spain. But exceptions were allowed: for Caribs, understood to be cannibals who preyed on others, and for rebellious Indians, according to the doctrine on pagan captives in war. Spain was the first country to examine seriously the moral aspects of slavery and to bring about changes in thinking in this regard. Perhaps for the first time in history a great ruler—in this case, Charles V, who ruled most of Europe and the New World—called a halt to all conquests until it was clear whether they were just or not. A famous debate was held at Valladolid in 1550-1551 before learned and high-ranking men about the morality of slavery, as a result of which the anti-slavery view gained general acceptance. (See Louis H. Rivers, *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 Wilfor, *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.)

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. Travelling 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 *Isabella* 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 Hispanola, 1498-1500

1498 - January 23: *Niña* and *India* depart from Sanlúcar with supplies for the settlement, sent in advance of Columbus's own departure.

1498 - May 30: Columbus departs from Sanlúcar on his third voyage with six caravels, three of which he takes on a very southerly route to investigate rumors of a southern continent. After a becalming near the Equator in terrific July heat, he opts not to go as far south as planned, but much more directly to the west.

1498 - July 31 - August 13: He discovers Trinidad and explores mainland South America (principally the Gulf of Paria and the Paria Peninsula on the north coast of Venezuela, both just west of Trinidad), and records on **August 14/15** that he has discovered a hitherto unknown large continent, which he later comes to believe holds the Garden of Eden.

1498 - August 31: Columbus is escorted to the new *Santo Domingo* by Bartholomew, whom he had met near Hispaniola's southernmost point, about 100 miles to the west. (*Niña* and *India* had already arrived at *Isabella*.) 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 carvels on the direct route had overshot their destination and ended up in



the vicinity of Roldán, who was at large in the southwest part of the island (the area called Xaragua, a peninsula now part of Haiti, and had induced many from their crews to desert 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 beginning 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 Caibabó), 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 for him).

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

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

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

1500 - Another rebellion, by Adrián de Moxica, one of Roldán's lieutenants, is put down by Columbus with Roldán's help. To reinforce authority, Columbus has moved to a "get tough" policy, with executions of key rebels.

August 23: Bobadilla arrives at *Santo Domingo* while Columbus is away suppressing another rebellion, is upset to see two Spanish corpses hanging from the gallows and learns of more executions scheduled for the next day. He has a run-in with Columbus's brother Diego, who had been left in charge, arrests him, apparently engages in rabble-rousing, and impounds Columbus's house, money, papers, and possessions. When Columbus returns in **September**, he perhaps at first thinks that Bobadilla is another of those explorers he has not authorized, but then accepts his credentials and is shackled like Diego. Convinced in the eventual triumph of justice, he also persuades Bartholomew, still at large with a military force, to submit as well. (Columbus has more than once asked for a judicial administrator as an assistant or even a replacement for himself, and had expressed willingness to pay the cost. But he afterwards feels that the man he got is, in his negative view of the enterprise, the opposite of what is required).

1500 - October: Bobadilla sends Columbus and his two brothers back to Spain. The Admiral is accused of injudicious governing of natives in Xaragua. When the ship captain, once underway, offers to remove his chains, Columbus insists on keeping them on, to be removed by direct orders of the rulers. They arrive in Cadiz by the end of the month. Soon freed by the sovereigns, Columbus goes to the Carthusian monastery in Seville where he draws maps of the new lands to the west, having an idea that they are a barrier in front of Asia. Studying reports of other explorations, he sees the possibility of a middle passage between the lands explored to the north and to the south.

1501 - At the monastery, he completes his "Book of Privileges" (outlining what is his due from the sovereigns) and works on preparing and dictating his "Book on Prophecies" (intended as a poetic statement of their and his divine vocation regarding the New World), a project that ends by **March 23** of the next year.



1501 - September 13: Nicolás de Ovando receives appointment to succeed Bobadilla as Hispaniola's governor, and departs on **February 13, 1502**.

1502 - March 14: The sovereigns authorize Columbus's fourth voyage, and he takes leave of Seville for Cadiz on **April 3**.

1502 - Vasco da Gama founds a Portuguese colony at Cochin, India; **Vespucci** concludes after his second voyage that America is a separate continent, not identical with India.

Fourth Voyage: Central America Discoveries and Marooning on Jamaica, 1502-1504

1502 - May 9: Columbus, almost 51 years old, leaves from Cuba, with 4 ships (*La Capitana*, *Vizenina*, *Santiago*—also called *Bermuda*—and *Gallega*) and 140 men and boys. There were 56 of the latter, virtually all teen-agers, some as young as 13 or 14. Included in the company are Columbus's brother Bartholomew and son Fernando (Fernandez), who keeps a record of the voyage. (A quarter of those setting out will never return.) The expedition is financed by the sovereigns and is to focus on finding precious metals, stones, and items of value, but no slaves, and to visit Santo Domingo only on the way home. **May 25:** They leave the Canary Islands.

1502 - June 15: They arrive at Martinique and head northwest along the islands.

1502 - June 29: Columbus arrives off Santo Domingo, hoping to replace one of his ships and take shelter from an impending hurricane, the signs of which he has recognized. Governor Ovando, having succeeded Bobadilla, does not permit the ships to land, disregards Columbus's warning about the hurricane, and sends a fleet of 28 ships off the next day for Cadiz. **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 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), Bodahilla, 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 slow and torturous progress east along the forbidding coast against the prevailing wind under terrible stormy conditions, he rounds the cape he names Gracias a Dios ("Thanks be to God"), and turns south.

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

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

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

1502 - November 25: 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 goes to *Veragua*, and captures the cacique, who later escapes. Rains come, the ships can leave, and Columbus decides to leave immediately for Hispaniola with three ships. Seeing them gone, Indians attack the settlement. Bartholomew is wounded. Columbus, off shore, is out of contact with the settlers, and Indians slaughter a ten-man party he sends to fetch fresh water. (On **April 6** he is left alone on his ship, all his men ashore, and sick and feverish in a terrible storm when he can do nothing for the ship and can get no help, has either a hallucination or mystical experience.) Ten days pass with no communication with the settlers on account of the weather, then all are evacuated after another weather delay of several more days. In the nearly three-month stay at *Veragua*, ship worms have done great damage; and *Gallego* is left in the estuary. The site does have gold, but environmental conditions make it impracticable even later to exploit the mines. **In 1536** Columbus's grandson, D. Luis Colón, will be granted by Emperor Charles V 25 square leagues in the area along with the title *Duke of Veragua*, which will be passed on to his descendants to the present day, in exchange for renunciation of hereditary titles and privileges over all of the Spanish Indies.

1503 - April 15: Columbus heads east again to Portobelo, where *Vizcaina* is also abandoned because of worm damage. He continues east beyond Retrete to what is probably the present Punta des Mosquitos.

1503 - May 1: Flagship *La Capitana* and *Bermuda*, the only ships left and both needing continual pumping due to worm holes, head north for Hispaniola, but on **May 13** arrive well to the west, at islands off the south coast of Cuba. (Sick and exhausted, Columbus had been persuaded to turn north before he intended.)

1503 - June 23: The leaking ships have limped to Jamaica and two days later are permanently beached at Santa Gloria. Columbus had been there ten years earlier, and experienced hostile relations with the Indians, so restricts his men to living aboard the beached ships, as at sea. He barter for food and canoes from the Indians.

1503 - July: Since there is no hope of any ships visiting the place, two loyal ship captains, Diego Mendéz, and Bartholomew Fieschi of Genoa, take an expedition of two canoes with Indian paddler 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 Mendez 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 cows them into submission by using his foreknowledge of a lunar eclipse to convince them that he has power to intercede with God to control such things and keep terrible evils from befalling them

1504 - End of March: A small 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 a welcome letter from Mendez saying he is chartering a rescue vessel.

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

1504 - June: The rescue ship promised by Mendez arrives and on **June 18** Columbus and his 100 men leave for Santo Domingo, where he is now well treated by Ovando, who, however, releases Porras.

1504 - September 12: Columbus leaves the New World for the last time.

1504 - November 7: The Admiral arrives at San Lúcar in Spain, in bad health, must be carried ashore, and moves to Seville.

Last Days

1504 - November: Ignored by the crown, Columbus initiates a series of insistent letters to son Diego at court, pressing his claims. Though sick, he lives comfortably and financially secure, with attendants and servants in a rented house.

1504 - November 26: Queen Isabella dies. Ferdinand serves as regent of Castile for her successor, the insane daughter Juana, in the Netherlands with her husband, Prince Philip.

1504 - December: The sick Columbus sends brother Bartholomew and son Ferdinand to court at Segovia to join son Diego there in pressing his claims.

1505 - May: Columbus goes north to the court at Segovia by mule.

1505 - Early summer: Columbus is granted an audience with King Ferdinand.

1505 - August 25: He writes codicil to his will and attests will before a notary at Segovia; series of petitions to King Ferdinand.

1505 - Late October: Columbus follows the court to Salamanca; declines to negotiate about his titles.

1506 - April: Columbus follows the court to Valladolid, and sends Bartholomew with letter to demand justice of Queen Juana, who arrives in Spain at Corufia on April 28.

1506 - May 19: Columbus signs his last will and testament.

1506 - May 20: Columbus dies in Valladolid, and is buried at the Franciscan Monastery there.

1507 - Martin Waldseemuller proposes the New World be called "America" after Amerigo Vespucci.

1509 - Columbus's remains are moved to Carthusian monastery outside of Seville.

1514 - His brother Bartholomew dies and is buried at the Carthusian monastery.

1515 - His remaining brother, Diego, a priest, dies, and is also buried there.

1526 - Columbus's older son, Diego, dies and is buried at the Carthusian monastery.

1537 - Remains of Columbus and Diego are transferred to Hispaniola and interred in the Cathedral at Santo Domingo.

1539 - Columbus's other son, Fernando, dies and is buried in Seville Cathedral.

1795 - When Spanish withdraw from eastern Hispaniola (present-day Dominican Republic) and cede western Hispaniola (present-day Haiti) to the French, remains at Santo Domingo are hastily removed and taken to Havana.

1877 - Box discovered in Santo Domingo cathedral describing contents as remains of Columbus rise to theory that the remains of Diego, not Christopher, had been sent to Havana.

1899 - After Spanish-American war and Cuban independence, remains in Havana, thought to be Columbus and his son Diego, are taken back to Seville to be interred in the cathedral there.

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

1992 - Remains in Santo Domingo cathedral are transferred to the huge new Columbus Lighthouse, the *Faro a Colón* in Santo Domingo.

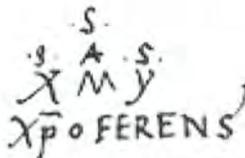
2003 - Remains of Fernando and purported remains of Columbus exhumed at the Seville Cathedral, as are those of the Admiral's brother Diego, all to be taken temporarily to Granada for DNA and other tests. (Columbus's casket found to contain remains of a single person, but only about 15% of his skeleton.)

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

EMS

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The original of John Vanderlyn's picture of the "Landing of Columbus at the Island of Guanaharn, West Indies, October 12, 1492," reproduced at the beginning of this chronology, hangs in the Rotunda of the U.S. Capitol. The statue of "Columbus in Chains" was given to Pope Pius XI on his golden jubilee, later bequeathed to Supreme Secretary of the Knights of Columbus (1939-1994) Joseph F. Lamb and is now in the Knights of Columbus Headquarters Museum in New Haven, Connecticut. (Photo by John Pelverts)



Columbus's signature:
Cristoforo Colombo - "Cristoforo"

Our cover and theme for this year's booklet

Columbus Memorials Around the World

The photographs on our cover, below, and elsewhere in this book show a sampling of 539 memorials around the world to Columbus, taken from the outstanding web site started on April 10, 1999 and maintained by Dr. Peter van der Krogt of the Faculty of Geo-sciences of Utrecht University, Netherlands, on which we have previously reported from time to time.

Dr. van der Krogt's web site provides information on "monuments erected all over the world with a relation to Christopher Columbus, his companions and their early voyages to America." Included are statues, sculptures, plaquettes (decorated



Baltimore -
Druid Hill



Buenos Aires,
Argentina



Havana, Cuba



Columbus, OH -
State House



Stamford, CT



Montevideo,
Uruguay



Mangua,
Nicaragua



Seville - Cartuja

tablets], and exterior frescoes. Our cover shows only *statues* of Columbus, most of them pointing the way. Some are atop towers or other very elaborate monuments. In addition to statues pointing the way, another theme perhaps at least as common is Columbus holding, or atop, or in the vicinity of a globe, eight examples of which are shown on the preceding page. Also, many depict Columbus with a flag or banner, as shown in several photos on page 33, along with some modernistic memorials. A less common theme is the cross, seen in several photos on the top of the front cover. Statues of a youthful Columbus are shown on page 32. For more information on each statue, look up its geographical location on the web site (<http://columbus.van-derkrogt.net>).

The list keeps growing as new memorial sites are identified. By Columbus Day 2000, a year and a half after the web site was established, 188 memorials had been identified. A year later the total was 286, and another year later, as of September 7, 2002, it was 355. By August 9, 2005, there were 446, and as of September 6, 2009 there were 539 memorials listed on the site.

Each memorial is on a separate page on the web site, and briefly described, with history, name of artist, year of emplacement, and, in most cases, a photo--often taken by Dr. van der Krogt himself in his travels. Tables list them in chronological order of emplacement and alphabetically by location.

A count we did some time back showed the USA with more memorials than any other country (42% of the total), followed by Spain (15%) and Italy (13%), these three countries together accounting for nearly three-fourths (71%) of the total. Two-thirds (67%) were in the western hemisphere--the New World. A third (33%) were in Europe, about a seventh (15%) in Latin America, about a tenth (9%) in the West Indies, and 1% (4 memorials) had been identified in Asia, including the Philippines. Washington, D.C. has the largest number in the U.S. The oldest *monument* in the world is in nearby Baltimore (erected in 1792 as described on p. 22), although a couple of frescoes in Italy are considerably older.

While the web site, recently revamped, does not have a single table showing monument locations, one we compiled awhile back, as shown on the following four pages, shows all memorials identified to that time. Following that list is an informative paper about the memorials, delivered by Dr. van der Krogt at a professional meeting in New Orleans in 2003, and then, on pages 34 and 35, an article about a very different kind of local permanent Columbus memorial.

Interest in Columbus is alive and well! By September 6 of this year, there have been over 113,262 unique visitors to the web site, and an overall total of 156,262 visits, counting repeat visitors. Figures released several years earlier showed that the number of visitors peaks on Columbus Day each year, with more visits in the days immediately *following* Columbus Day than preceding it ("Columbus Day" as used here refers to the Monday holiday observed by the U.S., whether or not it falls on October 12.)

The web site is well worth a visit. In addition to the lists of memorials, it also lists places named after Columbus, and gives other fascinating material and links to other Columbus-related sites.

—Edward M. Sullivan

COLUMBUS MEMORIALS AROUND THE WORLD (in 2005)

Cities or localities are identified by bullets, and sites within them by dashes.

I. EUROPE AND ASIA

1. EUROPE

SPAIN

- Badalona
- Barcelona
- Benaimádenia Pueblo
- Burgos
- Cartagena
- Córdoba
- Granada
- Huelva
 - Monumento a la Fe Descubridora
 - Sta. Maria de la Cinta
- Las Palmas (Gran Canarias)
 - Bust
 - Plaque
- Madrid
 - Plaza de Colon
 - Centro Cultural
 - Descubrimiento
 - Buen Retiro
 - – Monumento de Cuba
 - Min. de Ultramar
 - Pal. del Seniado
- Madrigal de las Altas Torres
- Niebla
- Palos de la Frontera
 - Introduction
 - Statue of Martín Alonso Pinzón
 - Church of San Jorge Mártir
 - Palos Crew Monument
 - Memorial stone "A los Pinzones"
 - Puerto Historico (the old harbour)
 - Travesía-5-Monument
 - La Cruz de Coldin
 - El Pebetero
 - Avenida de América
 - Azulejo for Pope John Paul II's visit
 - El Salvador monument
 - Statue of Vicente Yañez Pinzón
 - Azulejo for Juan de la Cosa
 - Ships at the entrances of the town
 - Street signs (Colón, Pinzón, Santa Maria)
- Palos de la Frontera - La Rábida
 - Convento de Santa Maria de la Rábida (and Muelle de las Carabelas)
 - Monumento a los Descubridores
 - Avenida de los Descubridores
 - Calendario Azteca
 - Plaza Macuro

- Playa de las Americas
- Pontevedra
- Porto-Santo (Poio, Galicia)
- El Puerto de Santa Maria
 - Plaza Cristobal Colon
 - Castillo de San Marcos
 - Plaza Juan de la Cosa
- Rota
 - Plaza de Bartolomé Pérez (3 memorials)
 - Monument donated by the Naval Base
- Salamanca
- San Antonio (Libiza)
- San Fernando
- Sanlúcar de Barrameda Santafé
 - Statue
 - Relief 1492
- Sevilla
 - Jardines de Murillo
 - La Cartuja
 - Columbus's tomb in the cathedral
 - Plaza de Espaca
 - "Tierra"-statue
 - Triana crew monument
 - Egg of Columbus
- Valcuevo
- Valladolid

ITALY

- Abano Terme
- Bettola
 - Piazza C. Colombo
 - Pradello
 - Parish Church
- Bistagno
- Chiavari
- Cicagna
- Cogoleto
 - Pza. Giusti
 - Municipio
 - Via Rati 26
 - Via Rati plaque
- Lungomare Sta. Maria
- Church of Sta. Maria
- Cuccaro
 - 1992-mont.
 - Municipio
 - Parish house
- Diano Marina
- Firenze
- Fontanarossa
- Genova
 - Columbus house
 - Piazza Acquaverde
 - Custodia
 - Palazzo Rosso
 - Palazzo di San Giorgio
 - Palazzo di San Giorgio, Plaque
 - Regione Liguria Palace
 - Human ship
 - Il Bigo
 - Piazza della Vittoria
 - Piazza Dante

- Castello D'Albertis
- Castello D'Albertis (Sundial)
- Stazione Marittima
- Aeroporto C. Colombo
- Ponte di Carignano
- Campobisano
- La Spezia
- Lavagna
- Milano
- Mirandola
- Moconesi
- Casa degli Avi
- 1992 plaque
- 1889 plaque
- monument
- Ferrada fresco
- Parma
- Pavia
- Rapello
- Statue
- Fresco
- Roma
- San Colombano Certenoli
- Santa Margherita Ligure
- Santo Stefano d'Aveto Savona
- -Via san Giuliano
- - Valcada
- Sestri Levante
- Torino

AUSTRIA

- Wien
- Handelsakademie
- Naturhistorisches Museum
- Am Hof
- Columbusplatz
- Columbusgasse

BELGIUM

- Brussel

FRANCE

- Calvi (Corse)
- Bust
- Birth House
- Paris

GERMANY

- Bremerhaven
- Gifhorn
- Hamburg

GREECE

- Pyrgi, Chios

IRELAND

- Galway

PORTUGAL

- Funchal (Madeira)
- Lisboa

- Santo (Ilhas da Madeira)
- Porto Anjos (Ilha de Santa Maria, Azores)

RUSSIA

- Moskva
- St. Petersburg

SWEDEN

- Göteborg

SWITZERLAND

- Ligarnetto

UNITED KINGDOM

- Bradford
- Liverpool
- London

2. ASIA

JAPAN

- Isobe-machi
- Tokyo

PHILIPPINES

- Manila?
 - Paridid
- information about this site

II. USA & CANADA

1. USA

ALABAMA

- Birmingham

ARIZONA

- Phoenix
- Tucson

CALIFORNIA

- Fillmore
- Los Angeles
- Malibu
- Sacramento
- San Francisco
- San Jose
- Santa Ana
- Santa Barbara

COLORADO

- Denver
- Pueblo

CONNECTICUT

- Bridgeport
- Hartford
- Meriden
- Middletown

- Milford
- New Haven
- Wooster Sq.
- Knights of Columbus HQ
- Knights of Columbus Museum
- New London
- Norwalk
- Norwich
- Stamford
- Statue
- Obelisk
- Torrington
- Waterbury
- Willimantic

DELAWARE

- Wilmington

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- Washington
- Union Station
- Capitol Doors
- Capitol Rotunda
- Libr. of Congress
- Holy Rosary Church
- White House
- Capitol storage
- National Shrine
- OAS

FLORIDA

- Fort Lauderdale
- Key West
- Miami
- Pensacola
- Port Charlotte
- Sarasota
- Tampa

GEORGIA

- Columbus
- - Statue
- - Riverwalk

ILLINOIS

- Chicago
- Lakefront
- Grant Park
- Columbus Plaza
- Fire Station 51
- Drake Drinking Fountain
- Peoria
- Rockford
- University Park

IOWA

- Des Moines

INDIANA

- Indianapolis
- Bust
- Mural

LOUISIANA

- Baton Rouge
- New Orleans

MARYLAND

- Baltimore
- Herring Run Park
- Druid Hill Park
- Inner Harbor
- Ocean City

MASSACHUSETTS

- Boston
- Louisburg Sq.
- Waterfront
- loc. unknown
- Cambridge
- Haverhill
- Middleton
- Revere
- Waltham
- Watertown
- Worcester

MICHIGAN

- Detroit
- Saginaw

MINNESOTA

- Moorehead
- Saint Paul

MISSOURI

- Saint Louis
- Tower Grove Park
- Mercantile Library

MONTANA

- Great Falls

NEBRASKA

- Columbus

NEW JERSEY

- Boonton
- Camden
- Garfield
- Columbus Park
- Dahnert Lake
- Hackensack
- Ewing Township
- Hillside
- Hammonton
- Hoboken
- Jersey City
- Journal Squ.
- Liberty St. Plk.
- Kearny
- Lodi
- Lyndhurst
- Montville
- Monmouth City

- Newark
- Bloomfield Ave.
- Washington Park
- North Arlington
- Nutley
- Columbus Day
- Columbus
- Passaic
- Paterson
- Pennsauken
- Phillipsburg
- Scotch Plains
- Union City
- West Orange

NEW YORK

- Auburn
- Buffalo
- Bust
- Columbus Park
- Harrison
- Huntington
- Lackawanna
- Mamaroneck
- Mineola
- Lindenhurst
- Mount Kisco
- New Rochelle
- New York
- Columbus Circle
- Central Park
- Customs House
- Bronx
- Brooklyn
- Queens
- Hist. Society
- Christopher Columbus High School
- Newburgh
- Niagara Falls
- Port Chester
- Syracuse
- Valley Stream
- White Plains
- Yonkers

NORTH CAROLINA

- Cary

OHIO

- Akron
- Cleveland
- Columbus
- City Hall
- State House
- CSU
- Lorain City
- Mayfield Heights

PENNSYLVANIA

- Boalsburg
- Bristol

- Bryn Mawr
- Chester
- Easton
- Lancaster
- Norristown
- Philadelphia
- Marconi Square
- Penn's Landing
- Pittsburgh
- Pittston City
- Reading
- Scranton
- York

RHODE ISLAND

- Bristol
- Newport
- Providence
- Westerly

SOUTH CAROLINA

- Columbia

TEXAS

- Corpus Christi
- Houston
- Lubbock
- San Antonio

VIRGINIA

- Hampton Roads (proposal)
- Newport News
- Richmond

WASHINGTON

- Seattle
- Walla Walla

WISCONSIN

- Columbus
- Dickeyville
- Marshfield
- Racine

2. CANADA

- Fredericton, N.B.
- Montréal
- – Columbus
- – Queen Isabella
- Oromocto, N.B.
- Regina, Sask.
- Vancouver, B.C.

III. WEST INDIES

BAHAMAS

- Long Island
- Nassau
- Statue
- Marker
- San Salvador
- Cockburn Town
- Columbus Landing (1)

- Columbus Landing (2)
- - Underwater monument
- Tappan
- Chicago Monument

CUBA

- Baracoa
- Bayamo
- Cárdenas
- Colón
- Habana
- City Museum
- Tomb
- Templete
- Cementerio de Colón

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

- Puerto Plata
- Santiago
- Santo Domingo
- Santo Domingo (Cathedral)
- Parque Colón
- Faro a Colón

FRENCH WEST-INDIES

- Guadeloupe-Sainte-Marie de Capesterre Belle-Eau

HAITI

- Port-au-Prince

JAMAICA

- Ocho Rios
- St. Ann's Bay
- Landing

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

- Bonaire

PUERTO RICO

- Aguada
- Cross (1928)
- Statue
- Aguadilla
- Cross (1893)
- Cross (1937)
- Spring
- Carolina
- Catanó (proposal)
- Mayagüez
- Rincon
- San Juan
- Plaza de Colón
- Fountain
- 1994

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

- Port of Spain

TURKS & CAICOS

- Cockburn Town (Grand Turk)

IV. LATIN AMERICA

ARGENTINA

- Ayacucho
- Buenos Aires
- Pl. de Mayo
- Bernal
- La Boca
- Cogoleto
- Chivilcoy
- Córdoba
- Gairman
- General Roca
- La Plata
- Luján
- Mar del Plata
- Salta
- Santa Fé
- Santa Teresita
- Villaguay

BOLIVA

- La Paz

BRAZIL

- Mucum
- Rio de Janeiro
- Salvador
- Santa Rosa
- Santos

CHILE

- Arica
- Santiago (Chile)
- Valparaiso
- - Avenida Brasil
- - 1992

COLUMBIA

- Baranquilla
- - Central Square
- - Colegio
- Bogotá
- Cartagena de Indias

COSTA RICA

- Limón
- San José

ECUADOR

- Quito

EL SAVADOR

- San Salvador

GUATEMALA

- Guatemala
- - Guatemala
- - 2 other statues ?
- Salcaja

HONDURAS

- Comayagua
- Solado Beach

MEXICO

- Alvarado
- Ciudad Juárez
- Guadalajara
- Leon
- Mexico, D.F.
- Mexico
- Buenavista
- Escudo
- Monterrey
- San Miguel de Allende
- Tâmpico
- Toluca
- Torreón

NICARAGUA

- Managua

PANAMA

- Colón

PERU

- Lima
- Tacna

URUGUAY

- Durazno
- Montevideo

VENEZUELA

- Caracas
- Plaza Venezuela
- Plaza Colón
- Macuro
- Mérida

The foregoing was downloaded from Peter van der Krogt's web site on August 9, 2005.

<http://columbus.vanderkrogt.net>



Peter the Great aka Columbus Statue of Peter the Great on the River Moscow. Originally was made for Columbus, Ohio, but the town rejected it. The Tserfeli removed the crosses and replaced the head, and now it a Peter the Great statue and the monument commemorates the tercentenary of the Russian Navy. The 94 m tall statue is the third tallest statue in the world.

Geographical Distribution of Monuments for Christopher Columbus

Paper presented by Peter van der Krogt at the 44th annual meeting of the Society for the History of Discoveries, New Orleans, La., 24 October 2003
While the number of memorials identified has increased by over a third since then, it still gives a good overview.

On October the 12th, 1492 Christopher Columbus set foot upon one of the Bahamas. Europe's Age of Exploration had begun, but Columbus himself died fourteen years later without ever realizing that he had reached a new continent. In fact, when Waldseemüller in 1506 named the continent America, he gave the credits for the European discovery to the Italian explorer Amerigo Vespucci. Moreover, Columbus certainly was not the first non-native American to set foot on the continent, that honour is to give to Leif Eriksson, Saint Brendan, shipwrecked Roman sailors or others.



However, the voyages of Columbus set into motion a series of historical events that resulted in the exploration of a new world. And therefore he has captured the imagination of mankind and became a metaphor for discovery, adventure, bravery, daring, perseverance and much more.

A short remark in advance. I am very aware that for native Americans, Columbus and the commemoration of him is controversial and that Columbus is symbolic of much grief that they have experienced. In this paper I am leaving this question aside for now.

The first official recognition of Columbus as a so-called "discoverer" of America was on the occasion of the 300th anniversary in 1792. The first monument for Columbus was erected on this occasion in Baltimore, Maryland (to the left). Around the same time the new capitol in Washington was officially named the District of Columbia to appease those who wanted to name the country after Columbus. The name Columbus is found throughout American popular culture, national commemorations and memory. Many towns and cities across America are named after the explorer.



One hundred years later, by the 400th anniversary of the arrival of Columbus, all of North America joined in a celebration that lasted an entire year. Italian Americans raised the money necessary to erect a giant monument to Columbus in New York City's Central Park. Exhibitions, parades, and festivities throughout the country culminated in Chicago at the World's Columbian Exposition.

In that year and the following years Columbus monuments mushroomed all over the world, but especially in the United States. My research on the

World Wide Web and during my holidays resulted in a list of almost 400 memorials all over the world.

So judgment has been passed: Columbus is honored for the discovery of America and Amerigo Vespucci is almost forgotten. In fact, I know only of one statue for him (in Florence, Italy).

Columbus-related monuments

We can distinguish roughly two types of Columbus-related memorials: those with a direct relation to the location where they are erected, and those without such a relation. The first group is the most logical: an important person is honoured in the places where the events during his life took place.

We find these memorials in three regions:

1. Italy, especially the Ligurian coast, where Columbus was born
2. Spain, especially the Costa del Sol, from where he sailed (the "cradle of the discovery of America")
3. West Indies, where he actually landed

For the second group the location has no direct geographical relationship with Columbus. Generally speaking, the reason for such monuments is more symbolic. It concerns the following regions:

4. Latin America, from Mexico to Argentina
5. United States of America
6. Elsewhere

Table 1 shows the distribution:

Table 1

Region	Number	Statues	Busts	Statues/Busts	Plaques	Other
1. Italy	45	16	4	44 %	7	18
2. Spain	67	16	3	28 %	17	31 ¹
3. West Indies	39	18	3	54 %	-	18
1st group total	151	50	10	40 %	24	67
4. Latin America	57	42	4	81 %	-	11
5. USA	158	95	21	73 %	3	40 ²
8. Canada	1	1	-	100 %	-	-
Rest of Europe	24	16	3	79 %	-	5
Rest of World	2	2	-	100 %	-	-
2nd group total	242	156	28	76 %	3	56
Total	393 ³	206	38	52 %	27	105

¹ incl. two statues of the Pinzón brothers and one of Rodrigo de Triana, and busts for A. Perez and Juan de la Cosa

² incl. a statue for Queen Isabella

³ the webpages counts 389 monuments, since some of the Spain monuments are com-bined to a single entry

Comparison of the first group with the second group shows a remarkable result: not only are there more memorials in the 2nd, symbolic, group, but these memorials are dominated by statues and busts of Columbus himself (76 %), while the memorials in the regions with a direct relationship to life and travels of Columbus include only 40% of these personal monuments and it is the "other" group which dominates.

This can be explained by the fact that the memorials in Italy, Spain and the West Indies generally commemorate actions which happened on the spot itself. I will give you some examples of each region:

1. Italy, especially the Ligurian coast, where Columbus was born

It is certain that Columbus was raised in the town of Genoa in Italy. His exact place of birth is not known, and there are several places claiming to be his birthplace. Each of these places has a monument, of course.

- The birth house in Cogoleto shows a painting on the façade, which is probably one of the oldest memorials for Columbus. It includes an eight-line Italian poem by Antonio Columbus and dates from 1650.

- Bettola
- Cuccaro
- Outside Italy:
 - Calvi, Corse
 - Ibiza, Balearic Islands
 - Poio, Galicia, Spain

Genoa itself has a number of monuments, such as the main monument on the Piazza Acquaverde in front of the train station, the Columbus House (at right)- the inscription shows that even the Genoese do not claim to be the birth place of Columbus:



No house has a better name than this one.
 Here in his paternal home, Christopher Columbus
 passed his infancy and the beginning of his youth.

And the statue of Columbus as a youth: this is a sculpture by Giulio Monteverde from about 1870. It is named "The First Inspiration of the Boy Columbus". We see Columbus as a child sitting on a mooring post upon a pier, against which the waves are breaking; he is in deep meditation and holds a book in his hand. There are several copies of this statue, including one in Vancouver, British Columbia, and one in a Boston museum.

2. Spain, especially the Costa del Sol, from where he sailed

Main monument is that in Huelva.

- In the town of Palos de la Frontera, from which Columbus left for his first voyage in 1492, are 20 memorials, but not a single one is devoted to the person of Columbus. (Since this was written in 2003, a statue of Columbus was erected near La Rabida Convent commemorating the 500th anniversary of his death.) I show you my website index page for Palos. There are statues in Palos, but only for the local heroes, the brothers Pinzón, the ship-owners and captains of Columbus's fleet.

- Nearby Rota honours Bartolomé Perez, a native of Rota and the pilot of the San Juan, a ship of the fleet of Columbus's second voyage, . He is given a plaque and a bust. A ship model honors all the others on the first trip.

- The memorial in Sanlúcar de Barrameda, the harbor where Columbus left for his third voyage in 1498. This monument shows on a map of the Atlantic Ocean the track of this third voyage. It is a memorial from the fifth centenary of this voyage, in 1998. Curiously enough, there is no memorial in Cádiz, the port where Columbus left for his fourth voyage in 1502

- As a map historian, I mostly like of course the monument for Juan de la Cosa and his map in El Puerto de Santa Maria.

- As a last example the memorial that triggered me to make this Columbus Monuments Web page: a plaque in Madrigal de las Altas Torres, a small town north of Madrid. Here is the place where Queen Isabella was born. This fact was commemorated with a plaque, placed there by the Historical commission of Bexar county in San Antonio, Texas.



Homage On the advent of the fifth centennial of the initial voyage of Christopher Columbus to America, the citizens of Bexar county, Texas, U.S.A., pay homage to Madrigal de las Altas Torres birthplace of Queen Isabel the catholic whose intellect, boldness of spirit, love of humanity and christianity, and material as-sistance contributed significantly to the discovery of the then unknown world on October 12, 1492.

Signed by the Bexar County Historical Commission,
San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A.,
Dr. Felix D. Almáraz Jr., chairman.

3. West Indies, where he actually landed

Almost on every spot where Columbus set foot ashore is a kind of monument. On the island of San Salvador alone, where it is generally believed that he first contacted the new world, there are five monuments.

- 1891 Chicago monument: The first monument on the spot was erected on the initiative of the Chicago Herald. is a crude stone structure on a narrow piece of land between the ocean and the bay, with a marble plaque with an inscription and a marble globe. ON THIS SPOT CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS FIRST SET FOOT ON THE SOIL OF THE NEW WORLD. ERECTED BY THE CHICAGO HERALD JUNE 15, 1891. Undoubtedly, this monument is related with the world fair in Chicago.
- 1951 Tappan monument: It was put there on 25 February 1951 by the yawl "Heloise" while on an around-the-world cruise. This expedition was financed by the Tappan gas company.
- 1956 White cross at the landfall: erected on 25th December 1956 by Ruth Durlacher Wolper.
- 1988 at the spot where the Olympic flame was brought to America for the games in Mexico.
- A monument hidden on the ocean floor.



As you see, no statue of Columbus here. All five monuments belong to the group of "other" monuments. But, in the activity center in Cockburn Town, the only town on San Salvador, is a relief portrait of Columbus.

It seems that there is also a theory that the first landfall was not on San Salvador, but on Grand Turk. To commemorate this, on the waterfront in Cockburn Town (same name, different island) is a plaque claiming: GRAND TURK, FIRST LANDFALL OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS IN THE NEW WORLD 12 OCTOBER 1492.

There are many other monuments at the places were Columbus set foot on Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Cuba etc.

The second group of Columbus monuments: Columbus as a symbol

This is the more difficult group to explain, even more since the majority of the Columbus monuments belong to this group. There are at least 150 Columbus memorials in the United States, and Columbus never set foot on the shores of what later became the USA. But before we go to the USA, let's look first at the other two regions.

4. Elsewhere

In Europe, outside Spain and Italy, are several monuments. They all have a symbolic value showing mainly Columbus as a discoverer among other discoverers. In many cases he is one of a group. I will illustrate this with the Columbus memorials I found on my last trip

I will present them in chronological order.

- Handelsakademie: Next to the entrance of the Handelsakademie I der Wiener Kaufmannschaft (an economics school) are two statues by the sculptor Josef Cesar. The 1862 statue of Columbus (at right) with a map showing the Americas in his left hand, to which he is pointing with his other hand; the other statue is of the 18th century Scottish economist Adam Smith.
- 1864 (or later) Columbusplatz (Columbus Square), this square was named thus in 1864. On the square a house was built - named Columbhof (Columbus Court) with two portrait medallions in its façade: Columbus and Sir Francis Drake.
- 1881 Naturhistorisches Museum: at the top of the façade of the museum of natural history are many statues, among them four discoverers: Columbus, Vasco da Gama, Magellan, and Cook. 1912-14 Office building on the square named Am Hof. The building - now a bank - shows four portrait medallions in its façade: from left to right Columbus, Alessandro Volta (discoverer of the battery) and Josef Ressel (the inventor of the ship screw). I have no idea what relation these four have. I wrote to the bank, but did not yet receive any information.
- 1966 (?) Columbusgasse or Columbus Street, named thus in 1864. On the façade of an apartment block built in 1966 is this large mosaic showing a map of North America (Mexico is clearly recognizable at the bottom of the mosaic), with Columbus holding the Spanish flag (standing in the Great Lakes area), one of Columbus's ships, a stereotypic Indian tent with an Indian chief and the seal of the United States (over Baja California). At the top are three large black or grey birds flying. I have not found any information about this mosaic.



You see: of the six memorials on San Salvador there was only one showing Columbus as a person, the five monuments in Vienna all show the person Columbus.

5. Latin America, from Mexico to Argentina

I am afraid that my information on Columbus monuments in Latin America is incomplete. So far, I located the numbers shown in Table 2.

Table 2

Mexico	12	Guatemala	3	Colombia	3
Mexico	12	Honduras	3	Venezuela	4
		El Salvador	1	Ecuador	1
		Nicaragua	1	Peru	2
		Costa Rica	2	Brazil	4
		Panama	1	Uruguay	2
		Central America	11	Bolivia	1
				Argentina	14
				Chile	3
				South America	36

There is at least one monument in each of the Spanish speaking countries. Also Portuguese speaking Brazil has some monuments. There are no monuments in the other countries (Belize, Guyana, Suriname, and French-Guyana).

I have information for only a few of these monuments on the occasion of their unveiling; therefore I cannot make a reliable analysis of them.

Most of the monuments here are full size statues pointing to yonder or with a globe. One of the few exceptions is the monument in Gaiman, Argentina, which is a simple obelisk

6. United States of America

With 158 Columbus memorials the United States has almost half of the total number of these memorials.

Why are there so many of these memorials in the USA? Jo Ann Emerson, United States Representative of Missouri's 8th district, tried to explain the enthusiasm for Columbus in the United States as follows (8 Oct. 1999):

"How did a man, who had no idea that he had opened the door to our continent become such a prominent figure in our national conscience? After winning freedom from the King of England, America cut itself off from the Old World and its history. As a new republic, America essentially found itself without a national history. Americans were left to create a new shared national story and heroes. While the evolutionary leaders were the obvious choices for our historical heroes, they believed being deemed so would be undemocratic.

Americans, searching for a history and a hero, discovered Columbus. In Columbus, our new nation found a symbol of fortitude, pioneerism and discovery from the distant past.

Like Columbus, our Founding Fathers and early patriots found a way to escape from the Old World. Just as Columbus challenged the unknown seas to find a New World, the American revolutionaries challenged the established order to found a new nation free from kings and full of new beginnings. Columbus the explorer embodied the spirit of American discovery and progress as 19th century

American explorers such as Lewis and Clark sought out to discover our frontier and our pioneers settled the distant plains. And each of our own forefathers, who braved the unknown to immigrate across the seas throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, displayed a similar courage and determination as Columbus in finding freedom and opportunity in America."

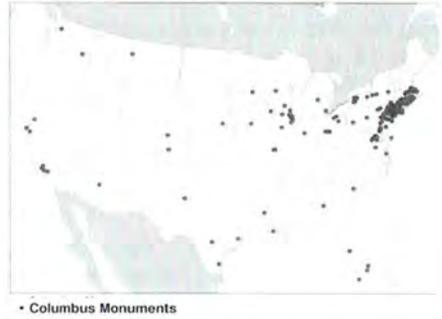
Emerson seems to have taken her inspiration from books like *Columbus and Columbia*, published in 1892. This work - as you see on its title page (above)- includes the complete history of America with emphasis on Columbus.

In a paper delivered at the dedication ceremonies of the Columbian fair in Chicago in 1892, Chauncey M. Depew formulated "the lights which illumine our firmament today are Columbus the discoverer, Washington the founder, and Lincoln the saviour" (perhaps it would be a good idea to list the monuments for Washington and Lincoln in the USA, and see if there is any similarity with the Columbuses). It is rather questionable if the nation's



need for a "democratic" hero is the full explanation of the many, many Columbus memorials in the USA.

The first objection against Emerson's theory is the distribution over the country. Look at this map with the distribution of Columbus memorials in the United States. You see the distribution is not equally over the states. Of course, partly this odd distribution is caused by the population density, which is indeed the largest in the northeast.



• Columbus Monuments

However, when we compare the population with the number of monuments, no relation is found: 7.5 million persons in New Jersey share 32 monuments, while over 9 million in Michigan have only 2 monuments; The state of New York, with 18 million inhabitants, has 25 monuments, the 17 million Texans only 4. Three million people in Oklahoma don't have a Columbus, whereas the same number of people in Connecticut have 15.

Moreover, if Columbus "embodied the spirit of American discovery and progress," why are there so many states embodying that spirit without Columbus memorials?

Table 3 shows the relation between the population and the number of Columbus monuments.

The right column shows the number of persons (multiply by 1000) per monument. States not listed do not have a Columbus monument.

Example: Massachusetts has 5,913,000 inhabitants and nine Columbus monuments, that is one monument per 657,000 persons.

And so we must conclude that there has to be another reason for erecting Columbus monuments. This was not too difficult to discover. When you read the inscriptions on the monuments it becomes very clear what this additional reason is.

Table 3

STATE	Inhabitants x 1000	Number of Monuments	Inh./Mon.
New Jersey	7,736	32	242
New York	17,950	24	748
Pennsylvania	12,040	14	860
Connecticut	3,239	15	216
Massachusetts	5,913	9	657
DC	604	9	67
California	29,063	7	4,152
Illinois	11,658	8	1,457
Ohio	10,907	6	1,818
Florida	12,671	4	3,168
Texas	16,991	4	4,248
Rhode Island	998	4	250
Maryland	4,694	4	1,174
Wisconsin	4,867	4	1,217
Michigan	9,273	2	4,637
Louisiana	4,382	2	2,191
Colorado	3,317	2	1,659
Missouri	5,159	2	2,580
Virginia	6,098	2	3,049
Washington	4,761	2	2,361
Indiana	5,593	1	5,593
Minnesota	4,353	1	4,353
Delaware	673	1	673
Georgia	6,486	1	6,486
Iowa	2,840	1	2,840

I show you in Table 4 a random choice of Columbus monuments with part of the in-scribed text.

Table 4

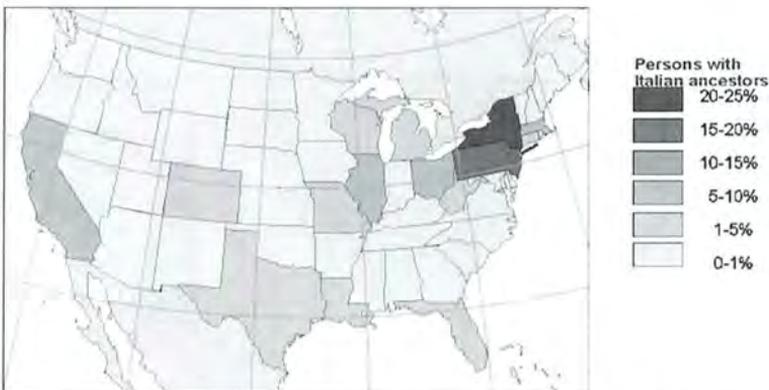
Garfield NJ	PRESENTED TO THE CITY OF GARFIELD BY THE GARFIELD CHAPTER OF UNICO NATIONAL OCTOBER 15, 1967	UNICO is a US service organization similar to Rotary, its membership is exclusively open to American men and women of Italian heritage
Hoboken NJ	ERECTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THIS COMMUNITY UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE ITALIAN-AMERICANS OF HOBOKEN	
New York, Columbus Circle	PER INIZIATIVA DEL PROGRESSO ITALO AMERICANO	
New London, CT	DONATED BY THE ITALIAN RESIDENTS OF NEW LONDON OCT. 12, 1928	

Other states

Walla Walla WA	DEDICATED TO CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS ITALY'S ILLUSTRIOUS SON	Paid for by subscription by the Italian immigrant farmers
Houston TX		Erected in 1992 in the park across from the Italian American Center
Indianapolis		Funded by Italian immigrants in Indiana
San Francisco		Erected by the Italian community of North Beach.

Conclusion

From this sample you see the involvement of the Italian population in erecting Columbus monuments.



I show you here a map of the USA with the percentage of the population of Italian descent. The largest concentration of Italo-Americans is in the northeastern states. The three states with the highest percentage are New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, and these are the states with the highest number of Columbus monuments (Table 4).

Table 4

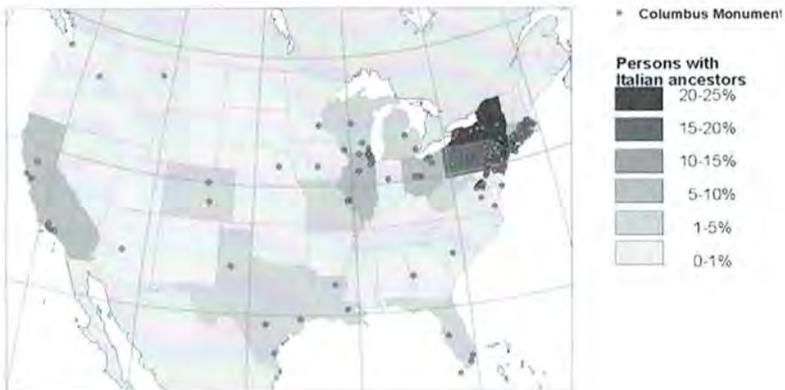
State	inhabitants x 1000	Number of monuments	Percent Italians
New Jersey	7,736	32	10.8
New York	17,950	24	23.1
Pennsylvania	12,040	14	9.9
Connecticut	3,239	15	4.6
Massachusetts	5,913	9	6.2
DC	604	9	0.1
California	29,063	7	9.4
Illinois	11,658	8	5.3
Ohio	10,907	6	4.3
Florida	12,671	4	3.8
Texas	16,991	4	1.6
Rhode Island	998	4	1.5
Maryland	4,694	4	1.5
Wisconsin	4,867	4	1
Michigan	9,273	2	2.8
Louisiana	4,382	2	1.4
Colorado	3,317	2	1
Missouri	5,159	2	1
Virginia	6,098	2	1
Washington	4,761	2	0.9
Indiana	5,593	1	0.7
Minnesota	4,353	1	0.5
Delaware	673	1	0.4
Georgia	6,486	1	0.4
Iowa	2,840	1	—

This table shows the relation between the percentage of Italians (right column) and the number of Columbus monuments. States not listed do not have a Columbus monument and have all a percentage of Italians of 0.5 % or less.

Source: U.S. Census bureau; 1980 census, Table 3a Persons who reported a single ancestry group for regions and states <http://www.census.gov/population/www/censusdata/pc80-s1-10.html>

Generally, only 50% of the population reported a single ancestry group

And both maps together for comparison.





Why the Italians? Why not the Spanish community?

At the unveiling of the monument in Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1925, the president of the Columbus Monument Committee, Dr Ferdinando Colletti, explained this as follows:

"Among the thousands of Italians who with their genius have contributed to the advancement of our civilization, Columbus stands like a gigantic figure for he discovered a new continent and founded a new civilization which was to give to the world a higher conception of the divine rights of men. The great Italian navigator discovered America; another great Italian, Americo Vespucci, gave our country her beautiful name."

In the Reading pamphlet of 1925 is a four page list with 750 names of Italians who contributed to the monument.

An interesting example is this initiative of single Italian immigrant. John Schepis of Sicily started a small shop in Columbia, Louisiana. Around 1916 he planned a bigger building. "It would be finer, a fitting showplace, where one could display one's pride in the new country, and still the love for the old."

Italians want to honour an Italian, who played such an important role in the history of the world - and made the founding of the USA possible. Simply spoken: Without Columbus, no United States of America...

The people in Worcester, Massachusetts, exaggerated this statement, and inscribed on their statue, erected in 1978:

*Not even the mountainous waves of the mighty
Atlantic could halt the progress of the Niña,
Pinta and Santa Maria, under the guidance of the
great navigator, inspired by the Lord to go forth,
search for and find these United States of America.*

Thus, Christopher Columbus was not planning to find a westerly route to the Indies, but he wanted to go to the United States of America.

Although it is understandable that Italian communities erect monuments for their fellow-countryman, I can not explain why the Spanish communities don't. Suggestions are welcome.

Here in New Orleans I found yesterday a small Columbus memorial with Spanish origin, Plaza de España (at the end of Canal Street). Around a fountain are the coats-of-arms of all Spanish provinces. That of Huelva, from where Columbus sailed, shows a map of the old and new world with Columbus's ships and the dates 3 August and 12 October 1492.



I want to finish my paper with another opinion on Columbus' motives: he did not want to discover the USA, but the best steaks in the world on East 45th Street!

Lit.

Columbus Day: Celebrating the Pioneering Spirit of America. Weekly Column by Jo Ann Emerson, United States Representative, Missouri's 8th district, 8 Oct. 1999

(<http://www.house.gov/emerson/col10899.htm>)

Unveiling and dedication of the Columbus Monument, (Reading, Penn., 1925), with

- Chauncey M. Depew, The Columbian Oration.

- Ferdinando Colletti, The Discovery of America: Its Relation to World Progress.

© 2003 Peter van der Krogt

Editor's Note: STATUES OF THE YOUTHFUL COLUMBUS (left to right) can be seen in St. Petersburg, Russia (Hermitage Museum), New York City (Columbus High School) Vancouver, BC (see discussion of Genoa in the article), and Washington, DC (Holy Rosary Parish court-yard).



More Photos of Monuments

Crosses, Columns and Unusual Memorials



Phoenix,
Arizona



Huntington, NY



Carolina Cantano,
Puerto Rico



Ft. Lauderdale,
Florida



NYC –
Columbus
Circle



Barcelona,
Spain



Buenos Aires,
Argentina



Aguada,
Puerto Rico



Sevilla-Egg



Bahamas, Underwater
Memorial, Landing Site



Denver,
Colorado



Scotch Plains,
NJ

The Columbus Memorial Library of the Organization of American States

Memorials come in many forms in addition to those of stone, metal, and other sculptural and display materials which are the main focus of this year's program book. Beverly Wharton-Lake, Director of the Columbus Memorial Library for the OAS, represented that organization at last year's Columbus Day celebration and delivered the following remarks about another Columbus Memorial in Washington about which most of us knew little.

Good Morning. I am honored to be here today for the Columbus Day Celebration paying tribute to the life and accomplishments of Christopher Columbus. I bring greetings on behalf of the Organization of American States, Secretary General Jose Miguel Insulza, Assistant Secretary General Albert Ramdin and Secretary for External Relations, Ambassador Suzanne Laporte.



Statue of Queen Isabella at main entrance to the OAS, presented by Spain in 1966 (columbus.vanderkroff.net)

Thirty four (34) democracies in the Western Hemisphere comprise the active membership of the Organization of American States often referred to as the OAS with Headquarters here in Washington, DC. Christopher Columbus traveled to the shores of several of the Member Countries including 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.

The Organization of American States serves as a testament to diplomatic cooperation and aspires to achieve democracy, justice, peace and prosperity in the Americas. The OAS promotes and supports democracy, human rights, multidimensional security and integral development in the Americas and seeks to prevent conflicts and to bring political stability, social inclusion and prosperity to the region through dialogue and collective action.

The important influence of Christopher Columbus was recognized at the first International Conference of American States, held in 1890. As the Conference was drawing to a close, the delegates discussed how best to commemorate the historic assembly of American nations in a meeting that had imbued all with a sense of unity, common purpose and inter-American cooperation.

Ambassador Carlos Martinez Silva, the Colombian delegate to the Conference, stated his position on the memorial as follows:

The memorial to be erected ought to be something at once useful and made up of various elements, to which each government might contribute independently. It occurred to me that the only plan which would satisfy all these requirements was the establishment in Washington of a memorial library, to which each government could send, on its own account the most complete collection possible of historical, literary, and geographical works, laws, official reports and maps, so that the results of intellectual and scientific labor in all America might be collected together under a single roof. That would be a monument more lasting and more noble than any in bronze or marble.

The Library was formally established on January 24, 1892 when the Second International Conference in Mexico City, adopted a resolution which said in part, "Under the governing authority of the International Union of the American Republics, a Latin American Library, to be known as the Columbus Memorial Library is hereby established."

Today the Columbus Memorial Library functions as a modern information/documentation center providing essential information to support the OAS General Secretariat, the Missions, diplomatic community and external users interested in the work of the hemispheric Organization and the Inter-American System. The Library holds the intellectual memory of the OAS, its predecessor, the Pan American Union and the Inter-American System. Over the years the Library has evolved from a traditional library program and incorporates the Archives and Records Management Program of the General Secretariat as well as being a depository for OAS documents.

On Friday, October 10, 2008 a Protocol Session was held at the Organization of American States with the theme "Discovery of the Americas: Encounter of Two Worlds/Descubrimiento de las Americas: Encuentro de Dos Mundos" and the Columbus Memorial Library mounted an Exhibit of Historical Maps, one showing Columbus' voyages of celebration.

+ + + +

The Columbus Memorial Library holds approximately 3,000 historical maps and atlases of the Americas of the world dating from the 14th century to the present. Unfortunately, the exhibit referred to above is being dismantled just about now. However, more information about the library, its contents, and accessibility can be had by visiting the web side had by visiting the web site oas.org/columbus/.

Five Perils That Challenged Christopher Columbus

By Naomi K. Wells

Homeschool, Grade 10

Plymouth, Wisconsin - Port Washington DAR Chapter

Without question, Christopher Columbus changed the course of history and few dispute the importance of his voyages. It was a new age; knowledge seemed to be expanding in every conceivable direction. The printing press was commonly used, museums were built, Copernicus published his view of the heliocentric universe, and there were advances in math, anatomy, and medicine.¹ Discovery was like a map that never stopped unfolding. Each of these advances had skeptics, setbacks, and difficulties, and Columbus was no exception.

Incorrect Geographical Information

Aristotle proved the Earth was round more than 300 years before Christ, so few believed in a flat earth at this time, despite the myth created later by Washington Irving that stated otherwise. It is true, though, that Columbus did not know the earth's size. His research used the maps of Ptolemy who grossly underestimated the earth's circumference. Consequently, he encountered financing problems because the monarchy's consultants believed otherwise.²



Sailors in the twenty-first century do not face "the unknown" like Columbus did. There is a clear understanding of the size of the earth from satellite imaging and global positioning systems. There are also nautical charts and electronic instruments that guide explorations.

Potential Mutiny

After a month on their first voyage, the growing discontent among the crew reached mutinous proportions. They demanded to turn back; the trip was taking much longer than they had been told. However, the determined Columbus would not so easily give up his dream.

Fearing his crew, he compromised, agreeing to turn back if land was not in view within three days. To his relief on the third they spotted land.³

Mutiny is a low-risk possibility in this day due to the almost constant stream of communication between the captain and authorities on land. Also, fear is less of a problem because getting lost is unlikely with modern maps and GPS equipment.

Language Barrier

Anticipating meeting people from the Indies, Columbus brought an interpreter fluent in Arabic and Hebrew. When he reached land he was disappointed to find the natives did not speak the language of the interpreter. His only option was to use gestures.⁴

Today there are resources so that travelers know what language is spoken in almost any part of the world. They can be prepared with interpreters, computers, or simple books to help translate.

Conflict with the Natives

When Columbus returned to Spain he left some of his crew in Hispaniola to gather gold and spices. Sadly, they rampaged, stole goods, and mistreated the native women. When Columbus returned, his people were dead, having been killed by a neighboring tribe. With an enemy, they had to find a new place to settle and there were more risks.⁵

Presently, rather than conquering land, sailors or explorers know they are subject to the law of the county in which they travel. They know whether to expect a friendly reception or not because of widespread news and increased communication.

Weather and Ocean Conditions

Weather was a significant obstacle in Columbus' explorations. He encountered many storms including hurricanes. They lost the Santa Maria due to not knowing the location of ocean reefs while an inexperienced person was manning the tiller.⁶

Weather conditions can be as fatal to modern sailors as it was to those in Columbus' day. However, problems can often be avoided by using other tools to find out about weather conditions and the landscape of the ocean.

Columbus faced trials of immense proportions. There were geographical miscalculations, crew and communication problems, confrontation with the natives, and weather hurdles that all had to be overcome. Despite his many other shortcomings, Columbus was brave enough to go where others had not and face those challenges. Although the types of perils today can vary in degree or in type, those who meet with success are those who face their challenges and overcome them.

- 1 Richard Shenkman, *Legends, Lies & Cherished Myths of American History* (New York: Harper & Row, Publishers Inc., 1988) 1.
- 2 Harold Faber, *The Discoverers of America* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1992) 32-33.
- 3 David Boyle, *Toward the Setting Sun: Columbus, Cabot, Vespucci, and the Race for America* (New York: Walker & Company, Inc., 2008) 147.
- 4 Jean Fritz, *Where Do You Think You're Going, Christopher Columbus?* (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1980) 32.
- 5 Peter Marshall & David Manuel, *The Light and the Glory for Children* (Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Book House Co., 1992) 27-28.
- 6 Dennis Brindell Fradin, *The Niña, the Pinta, and the Santa Maria* (New York: Franklin Watts, 1991) 51.

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NIAF

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution
and the
National Italian American Foundation
are pleased to announce co-sponsorship in an essay contest featuring
Christopher Columbus

Contest is open to all students in grades 9 through 12.

2009 – 2010 TOPIC

“Discuss and analyze the early influences and experiences of Christopher Columbus and how these contributed to successes and failures in his voyages of exploration.”

One essay is selected as the national winner and the winner is invited to attend NSDAR’s 119th 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 2010 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 11, 2010).

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

FORM

Essay must be typed, or prepared on a computer or word processor, using black type in a non-script font no smaller than 12 point or larger than 14 point. Each essay must have a title page listing the following: Title or topic of essay: ***“Christopher Columbus’ Early Influences and Experiences”***, 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:

Sharon Ellison Allen, National Vice Chairman,
Christopher Columbus Essay Contest, American History Committee, NSDAR
7137 Quail Ridge Road, Fort Worth, TX 76132-3529
Phone: (817) 361-7117 E-Mail: SAllenDAR@aol.com

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

Do you have a Revolutionary Patriot in your family tree?



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



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

Who is eligible for membership?

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

How is a Patriot defined?

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How many members does the National Society have?

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

How can I find out more?

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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 12, 2009
COLUMBUS PLAZA -- UNION STATION

MUSIC PRELUDE10:45 a.m.

“The President’s Own” United States Marine Band

Major Jason K. Fetting, conducting

POSTING OF THE COLORS1:00 a.m.

U.S. Armed Forces Color Guard - Military District of Washington
Knights of Columbus Fourth Degree Color Corps - Calvert Province
Districts of Washington Archdiocese, Maryland and Virginia

PROCESSION OF WREATH PRESENTERS

Led by the Columbus Expeditionary Banner
Jack Heretik portraying Christopher Columbus

NATIONAL ANTHEMS: United States of America, Italy, Spain,
The Commonwealth of The Bahamas

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE: Patrick Korten, *Vice Pres., Knights of Columbus*

INVOCATION Rev. Daniel P. Coughlin
Chaplain, U.S. House of Representatives

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

WELCOME: Col. Thomas J. Hogan, USA-Ret., *NCCA President*
John Piltzecker, *Superintendent,*
The National Mall and Memorial Parks

REMARKS: Ambassadors of Diplomatic Corps
Representative, Organization of American States

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 WINNERS

Miss Naomi K. Wells, Plymouth, Wisconsin

“FIVE PERILS THAT CHALLENGED CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS”

CONTEST SPONSORED JOINTLY BY:

The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

Mrs. Linda Gist Calvin, President General

The National Italian American Foundation

Mr. John Marino, Executive Director

Represented by Dr. John Rosa, *NIAF Board of Directors*



MUSIC INTERLUDE: "America, the Beautiful"

Samuel Augustus Ward, lyrics by Katherine Lee Bates,
arranged by Thomas Knox, U.S. Marine Band
SSgt Sara Dell'Omo, mezzo-soprano

PRESENTATION OF MEMORIAL WREATHS

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

CLOSING HYMN (AMERICA)

“GOD BLESS AMERICA”

Irving Berlin

Arranged by Thomas Knox, U.S. Marine Band
Revised by MSgt Stephen Bulla, U.S. Marine Band

IRVING BERLIN

God bless America
Land that I love
Stand beside her
And guide her
Through the night with the light
From above
From the mountains
To the prairies
To the oceans, white with foam,
God bless America
My home sweet home.
John Phillip Sousa

GOD BLESS AMERICA

Land that I love,
Stand beside her, and guide her
Through the night with the light from above
From the mountains, to the prairies,
To the oceans, white with foam,
GOD BLESS AMERICA
My home sweet home.

DISMISSAL

MUSIC POSTLUDE -

John Phillip Sousa

“Stars and Stripes Forever”

The United States Marine Band
“The President’s Own”

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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 CIVIC CLUB OF WASHINGTON** for their very generous contribution.
- Vice Supreme Master **RALPH L. ROSSI, PSD** of the Calvert Province, Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus, for his support and making the National Columbus Day Celebration a Provincial event, thus attracting Fourth Degree Knights from five States; **RICHARD G. HEAD, SR, PSD**, Master, Virginia District; and **CHARLES H. SMALLWOOD**, Master, Archdiocese of Washington District.
- **FRANCIS S. CONNORS** and the **HONOR AMERICA CORPS** for the appearance of the 27 historical official American flags.
- **MR. RON McLENDON II**, Chief, Community Relations, Director of Public Affairs, U. S. Army Military District of Washington, for participation by the Armed Forces Color Guard, and planning arrangements for the appearance of the U.S. Marine Band, "The President's Own," by **Maj. DENNIS R. BURIAN**, U.S. Marine Band operations, the Pentagon.
- **THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE** for preparing the site and for their support: **RANGER ROBBIN M. OWEN**, Permits Officer, **SEAN J. KENNEALY** and **LANCE HATTEN**, National Mall and Memorial Parks, **MATHEW R. NEWMAN**, Maintenance, Special Events, **TONI BRAXTON**, Office of communications, and **SGT STEVE BOOKER** and **officers of the U.S. Park Police**.
- **JASON DOMBROWSKI**, K.of C District Deputy for the five D.C. College Councils, for coordinating ushering services provided by college Knights.
- **CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER WILLIAM A. PERRY**, Operations Chief, for professional arrangements for the appearance of The United States Marine Band.
- **THE NATIONAL ITALIAN AMERICAN FOUNDATION** for their generous support of the National Christopher Columbus Essay Contest.
- **LINDA GIST CALVIN**, President General, and **MARGARET DRUMMOND MACKENZIE**, Historian General, and their respective staff; **MARTHA HARZOG**, National Chairman, American History Committee, and **SHARON ALLEN**, National Vice Chairman for the Christopher Columbus Essay Contest, for their assistance.
- **THE OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS, KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS** in New Haven, for providing photographic services, and **DUANE J. LOMIS** for archival videography.
- **TOURMOBILE, CARLA BELL**, Assistant Sales Director, for their generosity in providing local transportation for the winner of the Columbus Essay Contest and her family.
- **DR. PETER VAN DER KROGT** of the Faculty of Geo-sciences of Utrecht University, Netherlands, for permission to use material from his website on Columbus monuments.
- **EDWARD M. SULLIVAN**, for preparation of the chronology and articles in the annual program books as well as composition of the book, **JOHN C. MOORE** for handling business matters and advertising, and **PETER D. GERVAIS** for assistance with the advertising.

BIOGRAPHIES

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

MAJOR JASON K. FETTIG, Senior Assistant Director and Executive Officer, 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, promoted to captain in August 2003, and in August 2007 promoted to his current rank. Soon after joining 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 has served as a conductor and coordinator for the fall and winter Chamber Music Series, and was nominated for his current position in 2001. On August 1, 2001, he conducted his first concert with the Marine Band. Maj Fettig, a 1993 graduate of Manchester Central High School, 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 in 2004-2005. He has studied clarinet with Michael Sussman, Alan Meyer, and David Martins, and his principal conducting teachers are Malcolm W. Rowell, Mark Russell Smith, and James Ross. Prior to joining "The President's Own," Maj Fettig was principal clarinet and soloist with the American Wind Symphony Orchestra in Pittsburgh, Pa. In addition to his duties with "The President's Own," Maj Fettig won first prize in the International Clarinet Association's Young Artist Competition in 2000, and represented the band on several occasions as a guest conductor, soloist, and clinician at both the high school and college level.

NAOMI K. WELLS loves to dance and has had 8 years of studio dancing, including a recent opportunity to dance with the Moscow Ballet. As one of six children, she really loves family time and being a big sister. She is Vice president of her 4-H club and has been very active there on both the club and county levels. Naomi won the American Legion Oratorical contest on the County Level 2 years in a row. This year she also won on the District Level and then got 1st runner up at the Regional Level. She has been a camp counselor, babysits, and has been involved in a lot of community service activities. She loves to read, is home-schooled, and likes math and history. More recently, she has developed a keen interest in economics. And of course, she loves listening to music and hanging out with her friends.

“The President’s Own” United States Marine Band

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



The Honor America Corps, made up of fourth degree Knights of Columbus, carries the 27 official historic American flags at the 2006 Celebration.

Official Flags of the U.S., Past and Present

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

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

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

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

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

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/.

A complete list of the 27 historical official flags is on the next page.

*An excellent profusely-illustrated coffee table-type book on the history of each of the 27 flags, and much more, is now on sale for \$3.99 (vs. \$30 original price) at Borders (Kevin Keim and Peter Keim, *A Grand Old Flag* [New York: DK Publishing, 2007]).*

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

The 27 Official Flags of the United States

<i>State</i>	<i>Date Ratified or Admitted</i>	<i>Flag Design</i>	<i>Dates in Use</i>	<i>No. of Stars</i>	<i>No. Stripes</i>
1 Delaware	Dec. 7, 1787				
2 Pennsylvania	Dec. 12, 1787				
3 New Jersey	Dec. 18, 1787				
4 Georgia	Jan. 2, 1788				
5 Connecticut	Jan. 9, 1788				
6 Massachusetts	Feb. 6, 1788				
7 Maryland	April 28, 1788				
8 South Carolina	May 23, 1788				
9 New Hampshire	June 21, 1788				
10 Virginia	June 25, 1788				
11 New York	July 26, 1788				
12 North Carolina	Nov. 21, 1789				
13 Rhode Island	May 29, 1790				
14 Vermont	March 4, 1791				
15 Kentucky	June 1, 1792	1st	1777-1795	13	13
16 Tennessee	June 1, 1796				
17 Ohio	March 1, 1803				
18 Louisiana	April 30, 1812				
19 Indiana	Dec. 11, 1816	2nd	1795-1818	15	15
20 Mississippi	Dec. 10, 1817	3rd	July 4, 1818	20	13
21 Illinois	Dec. 3, 1818	4th	July 4, 1819	21	13
22 Alabama	Dec. 14, 1819				
23 Maine	March 15, 1820	5th	July 4, 1820	23	13
24 Missouri	Aug. 10, 1821	6th	July 4, 1822	24	13
25 Arkansas	June 15, 1836	7th	July 4, 1836	25	13
26 Michigan	Jan. 26, 1837	8th	July 4, 1837	26	13
27 Florida	March 3, 1845	9th	July 4, 1845	27	13
28 Texas	Dec. 29, 1845	10th	July 4, 1846	28	13
29 Iowa	Dec. 28, 1846	11th	July 4, 1847	29	13
30 Wisconsin	May 29, 1848	12th	July 4, 1848	30	13
31 California	Sept. 9, 1850	13th	July 4, 1851	31	13
32 Minnesota	May 11, 1858	14th	July 4, 1858	32	13
33 Oregon	Feb. 14, 1859	15th	July 4, 1859	33	13
34 Kansas	Jan. 29, 1861	16th	July 4, 1861	34	13
35 West Virginia	June 20, 1863	17th	July 4, 1863	35	13
36 Nevada	Oct. 31, 1864	18th	July 4, 1865	36	13
37 Nebraska	March 1, 1867	19th	July 4, 1867	37	13
38 Colorado	Aug. 1, 1876	20th	July 4, 1877	38	13
39 North Dakota	Nov. 2, 1889				
40 South Dakota	Nov. 2, 1889				
41 Montana	Nov. 8, 1889				
42 Washington	Nov. 11, 1889				
43 Idaho	July 3, 1890	21st	July 4, 1890	43	13
44 Wyoming	July 10, 1890	22nd	July 4, 1891	44	13
45 Utah	Jan. 4, 1896	23rd	July 4, 1896	45	13
46 Oklahoma	Nov. 16, 1907	24th	July 4, 1908	46	13
47 New Mexico	Jan. 6, 1912				
48 Arizona	Feb. 14, 1912	25th	July 4, 1912	48	13
49 Alaska	Jan. 3, 1959	26th	July 4, 1959	49	13
50 Hawaii	Aug. 21 1959	27th	July 4, 1960	50	13

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

NATIONAL COLUMBUS CELEBRATION ASSOCIATION

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

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

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

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

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NATIONAL COLUMBUS CELEBRATION ASSOCIATION

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2009 One-Year Membership for Last Year's Essay Contest Winners:

Christina Jean Moazad, 1st Place Winner

Hayley Shoeffler, 2nd Place Winner

Rebecca Si-Mei-Au, 3rd Place Winner

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The 2008 celebration, showing from left to right the Marine Band; national flags of Spain, Italy, The Bahamas, the U.S. and the OAS flag; flags of DC, Maryland and Virginia; the K of C Honor America Corps with the 27 historical official flags of the U.S.; the armed forces honor guard (in front) and flags of the services with battle streamers; and the speaker's platform on the far right, with embassy representatives, essay contest winner, and dignitaries.

Genesis and History of the National Columbus Celebration Association

1. Antecedents

Washington's nearby neighbor to the north, the much older city of Baltimore, has the distinction of being the location of the oldest known monument to Columbus, an obelisk erected in 1792 commemorating the tercentenary of the discovery. (See photograph on page 22.) The Columbus Monuments web site describes it as follows:

It was donated by the French Consul to Baltimore, Charles Francois Adrian de Paulmier, Chevalier d'Anmour. It is the first monument to Columbus in the United States (and in the world). It was initially erected in 1792 on the consul's estate at the corner of North Avenue and Harford Road. It was moved to the present location in Herring Run Park near Harford Road near the Samuel Ready Institute on Columbus Day, 1964.

Christopher P. George wrote about this monument: "De Paulmier was apparently fond of entertaining on his fifty-acre estate, Villa Belmont, north of Baltimore Town. The story goes that one evening, he engaged with his guests in a conversation on "Great Men of the Western World." Someone mentioned that 1792 would be the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America and that nowhere in the New World was there a monument to commemorate the great discoverer, Christopher Columbus. De Paulmier vowed to rectify the oversight, and so he erected the obelisk on his property."

More about this monument in an article by Tom Chalkley in the Baltimore City Paper of 15 March 2000 (<http://www.citypaper.com/2000-03-15/charmed.html>).

(There are two inscriptions, The first eight-line inscription is: " SACRED / TO THE / MEMORY / OF / CHRIS / .COLMBUS / OCTOB. XII / MDC VIIIIC". The second is on a small metal tablet on the side: "COLUMBUS MONUMENT / RE-.LOCATED FROM NORTH AVENUE / EAST OF HARFORD ROAD AND RE-DEDICATED / OCTOBER 12, 1964 /THEODORE R. McKELDIN /MAYOR".)

Baltimore also has the distinction of having the oldest Columbus Dau parade in the U.S., dating from 1890.

The celebration in the U.S. of the quadricentennial year of the discovery (1892) attracted national and international attention. with the acclaimed World Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, hosting 27 million visitors. Among the organizations especially interested in Columbus were the Knights of Columbus, founded in 1882, and the Daughters of the American Revolution, founded at the beginning of the 1890s.

The closing years of that decade saw the Spanish American War and the emergence of the United States as a world power, symbolized in part by President Roosevelt's sending the Great White Fleet on its world tour, and initiation of the construction of the Panama Canal. As the capital city of this growing power, Washington was giving increasing attention to improving its monumental public spaces and appearance Columbus would soon make a grand entrance into the capital.

2. Celebrating Columbus in Washington

It was a Knight of Columbus (an officer of Potomac Council, which still today is active in downtown Washington) who instigated the legislation in 1907 leading to erection of the Columbus Memorial and Fountain in the public place in front of the newly-

completed Union Station. (The story of how it came to be there was told in last year's program book.) The monument was completed in 1912 and unveiled on June 8 of that year, to the accompaniment of an elaborate four-day celebration and a huge parade that is reported to have brought 20,000 Knights of Columbus to the city, and the largest overall attendance since the victory parade following the Civil War. The Marine Band, which has been providing music for the celebration for a number of recent years (including today's), first did so at that 1912 unveiling ceremony.

Newspaper archives and those of the Knights of Columbus and the Lido Club report a number of Columbus Day celebrations at the monument in succeeding years, and there is every reason to believe that there was one each year, under the aegis of Italian groups and the Knights of Columbus. In 1934 Congress authorized and requested the President to issue an annual Columbus Day proclamation.

In 1971 the celebrations received special focus when the 1968 legislation establishing the "Monday holiday law" specified that Columbus Day and several other annual holidays would always occur on specified Mondays, giving Federal workers three day weekends (apparently a primary purpose of the legislation). The special celebration at the memorial that year was billed as the "First National Columbus Day Celebration," the term "National Columbus Day Celebration" being retained for several successive celebrations. Then in the 1976 bicentennial year a particularly elaborate celebration took place, with President Gerald R. Ford attending and laying a wreath. (President Taft, who attended the 1912 unveiling, is the only other president known to have attended a Columbus ceremony at the memorial.) Italian groups, with cooperation from the Knights of Columbus, organized the 1976 celebration. In the following years the celebrations were handled by either or both of these two groups.

3. Founding and Early Days of the Association

A key member of the Knights coordinating their involvement was John C. Moore, who, as the 1992 Quincentenary neared, saw a need to have a more permanent organization established to plan and carry out the ceremonies and be in a position to obtain official recognition from the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission established in 1984 by Congress.



John C. Moore

A series of meetings of interested parties he convened at the Touchdown Club in the late 1980s led to the development of by laws and their acceptance by the group to establish the "*Washington Columbus Celebration Association*" on June 29, 1989, which can be considered as the birthday of our Association. John Moore was elected its first chairman, a secretary and treasurer were elected, and a Board of Governors established, with representation from the two major founding groups, the Knights of Columbus (the dominant group) and the Order Sons of Italy in America, but with an openness to involvement by any parties interested in celebrating Columbus. Initial membership in the organization included only individuals, but no organizations. Among those participating in that historic meeting were Dr. David R. Cirrman, later to serve as President of the Association, and Carl A. Anderson, later to become Supreme Knight of the Knights of Columbus, who gave a major address at the 1993 event.

The first major celebration under the aegis of the Association came a year before the 1992 Quincentennial year. The Knights of Columbus decided to open their order-wide year-long (1991-1992) celebration of the Quincentenary with an elaborate ceremony at the Columbus Memorial in Washington in 1991. A special roofed stage was erected to the right as one faces the memorial, and a larger-than-usual audience accommodated. The principal speaker was Attorney General William P. Barr. All of the Supreme offi-

cers and Supreme Board of Directors of the Knights were there, and the ceremony was followed by a grand reception hosted by the Knights in the Columbus Club of Union Station. An anti-Columbus protester who interrupted the ceremonies by defacing the monument with red paint was quickly hustled off by the Park Police. The day before (Sunday) the religious celebration consisted of a special Quincentenary Mass at the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception to which the Supreme Knight presented a replica of the "Discovery Cross" that was brought to Santo Domingo by Pope John Paul II to a meeting of American bishops on October 12, 1984 in commemoration of 500 years of evangelization of the Americas. (That same cross, along with a replica of the distinctive Columbus Expeditionary Banner, leads the procession each year at the annual religious celebration at Holy Rosary Church. The banner is also carried before the wreath-presenters at today's ceremony, as it is every year.)

The Knights also sponsored an essay contest on Columbus that year open to students in D.C., Maryland, and Virginia, with the winner in each jurisdiction reading his or her essay at the ceremonies, a forerunner of the national essay contest today. They closed their 1991-1992 Quincentenary celebration in August the following year at their national convention in New York City.

The 1992 Quincentenary celebration in Washington was held in the afternoon, closing a three-day celebration by the National Park Service and following a celebration by NSDAR in the Columbus Club. Music for the statue ceremony was supplied by the Filarmonica Sestrese Genoa Concert, on tour from Italy, and there was a brief presentation by Louis Koerber, President of the National Flag Foundation, observing the 100th anniversary of the Pledge of Allegiance, originally composed in connection with the 1892 Columbus Quadricentennial and incorporated by Congress into the Flag Code of the U.S. in the Pledge's fiftieth anniversary year, 1942. The Honor Guard from the Military District of Washington began their annual appearances at the celebration. This annual program book was also introduced in that anniversary year and has been published every year since, growing in size and content. The new organization, WCCA, continued to sponsor the annual celebrations, a customary feature of which was an appearance by a Renaissance dance group. A dues structure was also established and organizational memberships introduced.

4. Change in Leadership

With the association well on its way and the Quincentenary celebration behind it, Chairman John Moore was anxious to step down, having coordinated many such celebrations over the years. After reluctantly accepting several extensions of his service he became insistent, and, Dr. David R. Curfman a neurosurgeon in private practice, now on the board of directors, accepted election as chief executive in December, 1994. An equally ardent devotee of Columbus, though neither a Knight nor Italian, he had been at the first meetings, and had also visited overseas Columbus sites.

Other changes were also introduced. The bylaws were updated to accommodate the new structure, the Board of Governors became the Board of Directors, and the Chairman became the President of the Association.



New President Dr. David Curfman presents John Moore with the Founding Chairman Emeritus medal at the 1995 celebration.

Under its new president, as the chief executive was now called, this organization originally rooted in fraternal societies now reached out for membership and participation by patriotic societies that have a focus on historical events up through the American Revolution. An attractive gold-plated membership pin was introduced, along with a frameable membership certificate with embossed and beribboned gold seal. Insignia of office were also introduced, featuring the logo from the pin and the seal, suspended on a neck ribbon incorporating the colors from Columbus's coat of arms. In 1995 the board simplified the dues structure and decided to waive, at least for the present, the former policy of restricting wreath-laying as a privilege of membership in the Association.

At Dr. Curfman's urging, two interested organizations, the National Italian American Foundation (NIAF) and the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution (NSDAR), announced at the 1996 ceremonies the initiation of an annual national Columbus essay contest open to students of all racial and ethnic groups in Grades 9 and 10, with NSDAR administering the contest and NIAF providing a \$1,000 prize and transportation for two to Washington where the winner would read the winning essay at the Columbus Day Ceremonies the following year (1997).

Revision and updating of the by laws was approved at the 1996 general meeting, along with a resolution naming Columbus as "Man of the Millennium" and a proposal for securing its adoption by other organizations.

In a 1998 streamlining of the ceremonies, the annual Columbus Day address was dropped and the chief focus was placed on the reading of the winning essay by its writer each year, following remarks by diplomatic representatives and reading of the presidential and mayoral Columbus Day proclamations, the paradigm that continues to this day. There were now more wreath-layers, too. Music in 1998 was provided by the United States Marine Band, then celebrating its own bicentennial. There were at the time 110 individual, twenty organizational, and two commercial members, for a total of 142 paid memberships, and a growing number of honorary members (see member listing).

With the growing membership including many from other states, with twenty wreath-presenters coming from other states, and with the ceremonies at the national Columbus Memorial now being the focus of a national essay contest sponsored by two other national organizations, the time seemed ripe to reclaim the title "National Christopher Columbus Celebration" that had been used in the 1970s, and rename the Association to reflect what it had actually become: "*The National Columbus Celebration Association*." At the general membership meeting on June 15, 1999, two weeks short of the tenth anniversary of its founding, the change was made, to accord with the new reality.

The basic organization structure and pattern of the celebrations have both continued ever since, as the 500th anniversaries of the closing events of Columbus's life were played out, the events of each his final years recalled in a series of special articles in the program book. Then Association President Dr. Curfman was stricken with leukemia, and unable to attend the 2006 ceremonies commemorating the death of Columbus 500 years ago, though he was intimately involved in planning and making arrangements for the event from his hospital sickbed. One new feature of the celebration that year was the carrying in and posting of the 27 officially-authorized flags that have flown over the U.S., by a special unit of the Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus, the Honor America Corps. This has been a part of each celebration since.

Quite pleased after viewing a tape of that 2006 celebration, our devoted president did not live to see the next one, passing away in July, 2007. The program book that year was largely devoted to various tributes to Dr. Curfman.

NCCA vice president Tom Hogan succeeded Dr. Curfman as Acting President until elected as the Association's third chief executive at the next board meeting.

—Edward M. Sullivan

About NCCA's Founding Chairman Emeritus

John C. Moore, the founder of the National Columbus Celebration Association, had a career in business and many years of service to the community through business associations, his nearly 60 years in the Bladensburg Rotary Club, and nearly 70 in the Knights of Columbus. Both Rotary and the Knights are service-oriented organizations.

A native Washingtonian, John spent some of his younger years on a tobacco farm in southern Maryland, later attending St. Patrick's School in DC and graduating from Gonzaga High School. He left civilian employment to spend four years with the Coast Guard in World War II, mainly sea service in the Pacific, and after the war worked for a variety of local businesses as well as the Federal Government, completing a B.C.S. degree at Ben Franklin University.

For 23 years he was employed by Potomac Iron Works in a variety of positions, serving as its general manager and acting CEO in his final years of service, during which time the firm, with a payroll of several hundred, was active in about 20 states. After leaving and engaging in various other enterprises, he drew on his varied business training and experience to serve as a management consultant to local business until his retirement in the 1990s. He also served as chairman (president) of the Prince Georges Chamber of Commerce, and a charter member of the Bladensburg Rotary Club, in which he remains a faithful and active member today.

John joined Washington Council of the Knights of Columbus before the War, became a Fourth Degree member, and later served in all of the key offices in his council, his Fourth Degree assembly, and in the District of Columbia State Council, including the office of state deputy (CEO of the Knights in D.C.). Aside from the service programs of Rotary and of Washington Council in which he participated, for the State Council of the D.C. Knights he played major roles in coordinating assistance and fund-raising for the Little Sisters of the Poor and for the Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy Institute for the Developmentally Disabled, as well as running a tri-state K of C Basketball Tournament for about a dozen years.

A long-standing devotee and admirer of Columbus, John also played a key role on behalf of the Knights in Columbus celebrations over the years, and experience with their ad hoc arrangements led him to seek a more permanent and dependable way to ensure a consistently impressive annual celebration.

At the 1995 ceremonies, with Columbus in his nonumental form looking on, newly-elected president of the WCCA (as the NCCA was then known), Dr. David R. Curfman, presented John C. Moore with the Founding Chairman Emeritus Medal, saying:

Few words can fully express what this man has singularly done for furthering the recognition and celebration of Christopher Columbus in the nation's capital. For decades he has guided the forces sometimes on uncharted waters—similar to the man he was seeking to honor—to insure that Columbus Day would be remembered in its historical perspective. It has brought him almost to legendary status. With great pleasure and on behalf of the Directors of WCCA, I present you with this specially crafted Founding Chairman Emeritus Medal as only a small token of our appreciation for all that you have done and are still doing for the cause we celebrate today. Our best to you, Mr. John C. Moore.

John Moore remains active in Association affairs, and continues to handle the advertising for this program book. His wife of 63 years, Marguerite, however, retired as a *de facto* secretary to him for Columbus-related matters when he retired as chairman.



In Memoriam

Joseph Kemp Cook

*Former Member, NCCA Board of
Directors*

One of the founders of NCCA and a member of its first board of directors, Kemp Cook was a respected, genial, humble, gentle-man. A

Navy veteran of World War II and Korea, he was one of the outstanding Knights of Columbus in DC, where he served as state deputy, first lay president of the board of the Kennedy Institute for the Developmentally Disabled 50 years ago, organizer of the K of C usher program at the National Shrine over 25 years ago, Fourth Degree choir director for many years, and in many other capacities.

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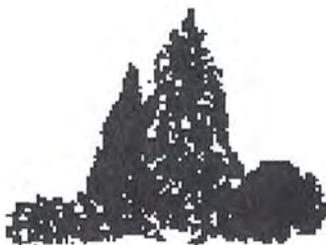
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The Association seeks to honor not only the memory of Columbus and his historic achievements in linking the Old World and the New, but also the higher values that motivated and sustained him in his efforts and his trials. Those virtues--faith in God,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

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

John Moore at 301-572-5181 or J.P. McCusker at 703-361-6778

Annual dues (please check the appropriate box):

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Please fill out the application, cut or tear along the right side (you may wish to make a copy rather than cutting your program book), and send with your check made payable to "NCCA" to:

**National Columbus Celebration Association
5034 Wisconsin Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20016-4125**

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