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## **AN ARTICLE REVIEW: THE CATHOLIC SPIRIT OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS**

Being a member of the Knights of Columbus, the documented article by Benjamin Broussard in the magazine, *Crusade* published by the organization, “Tradition, Family and Property” was of great interest (see [http://www.tfp.org/magazines/crusade\\_mag\\_vol\\_119.pdf](http://www.tfp.org/magazines/crusade_mag_vol_119.pdf)).

It seems that revisionist historians have been painting a negative image of Columbus (1451-1506)..... mistreating, enslaving, exploiting the Indians, etc. while viceroy and governor of the settlements until 1500. The evidence is contradictory. According to Broussard, Columbus insisted on fair treatment of the Indians, a policy which created enemies among abusive settlers who falsely maligned him. Thus Columbus was sent back to Spain in chains, but the King and Queen exonerated him and apologized for the misunderstanding. Broussard claimed that Bartolomé de las Casas (1484 – 1566), a noted eye witness since 1502 and an outspoken advocate of humane treatment of the Indians, spoke highly of Columbus whom his family knew; another author claimed de las Casas wrote to the contrary. If so, he could only write by hearsay since Columbus left two years before his arrival. Even if some accounts from the period seem to give some credence to these charges, we must consider the mentality of the times. How much control Columbus had as governor is another question.

In any event it was refreshing to have some fascinating glimpses, generally overlooked by contemporary historians, into the person of Christopher Columbus and his underlying motivations in pursuing his innovative idea of reaching the Far East by traveling west, although he underestimated the circumference of the earth by 25% (the earth as a sphere was already accepted) and found a new world. Accounts of the day consistently describe Columbus as a large and physically strong man of some six feet or more in height, easily taller than the average European of his day.

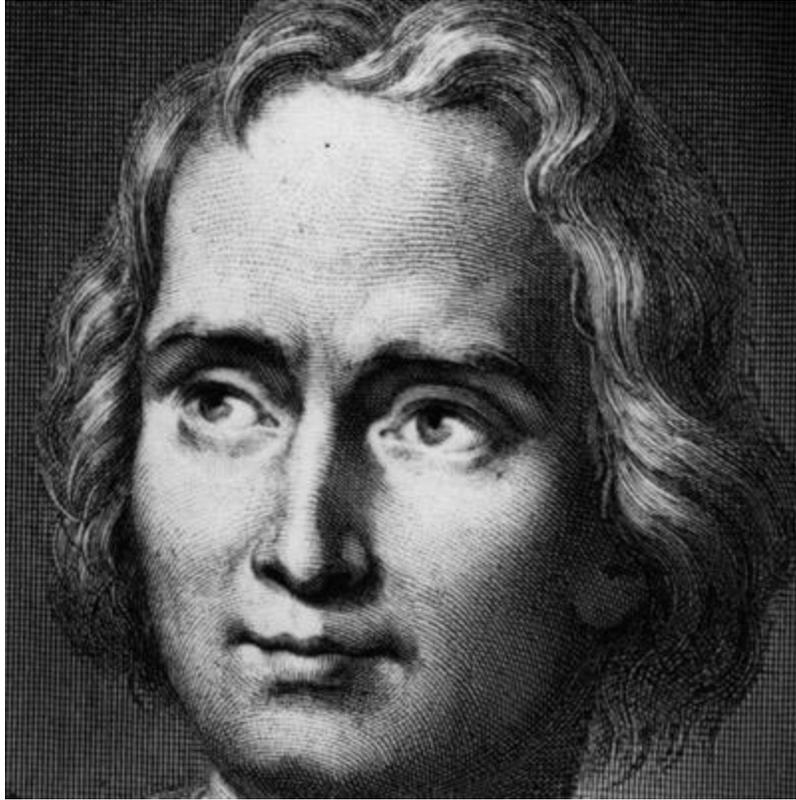
Well known is the courage of Columbus in sailing through uncharted and perhaps dangerous waters. He was very entrepreneurial in obtaining financing with great perseverance and attempting to chart a new and a shorter trade route to the riches of China and India that would open up profitable trade opportunities. Even children know that the Marco Polo’s “*Book of the Marvels of the World*” about the Emperor Kubla Kahn and the riches of China intrigued Columbus and stimulated his imagination.



*The Inspiration of Christopher Columbus* by [José María Obregón](#), 1856.

**Evangelization - His Primary Motivation.** What particularly intrigued Columbus was that the Great Kahn questioned the Polos about life in Western Europe and the Catholic Faith in which he took an interest. In fact, he sent a letter with them to Pope Clement IV, requesting 100 missionaries to instruct his people. However, the Pope died and it was a while before a new pope was elected and the Kahn's request was never fulfilled. Thus Columbus believed that a shorter and easier route to the Far East would present great opportunities for evangelization. This was a very convincing selling point for the backing of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella.

This motivation is obvious when one understands the deep faith that permeated every aspect of the life of Christopher Columbus and was central to his mission of exploration. His faith was the source of his greatness and influenced his every action. Bartolomé de las Casas wrote: *“He observed the fasts of the church most faithfully, confessed and made communion often, read the Divine Office like a churchman, hated blasphemy and profane swearing, and was most devoted to Our Lady and to the seraphic father St. Francis.,....He was extremely zealous for the honor and glory of God: he deeply yearned for the evangelization of these peoples and for the planting and flourishing everywhere of people's faith in Jesus Christ.”*



**A Conception of Christopher Columbus (No known portrait exists.)**

**His Franciscan Association.** In fact Columbus was a Third Order Franciscan and would wear a Franciscan habit when in the presence of clergy or nobility. This Franciscan association provided encouragement and contacts in the royal court for selling his idea and obtaining financing his venture. While on his voyages, he left his son under the care of the Franciscans.

Fernando, another son of Columbus, wrote "In matters of religion he was so strict that for fasting and saying all the canonical offices he might have been taken for a member of a religious order. And when he had to write anything, he would not try the pen without first writing these words, "*Jesus cum Maria sit nobis in via.*" which means "May Jesus with Mary be with us on the way".....a very fitting prayer for an explorer and almost certainly his motto.

**To Reconquer the Holy Land was another cause that motivated Columbus.** He wrote Pope Alexander VI: "*The enterprise must be undertaken in order to spend any profits therein for the redemption of the Sepulcher and the Temple Mount unto Holy Church.*" Once the Moors were finally driven out of Spain on January 2, 1492, King Ferdinand and Isabella were also inclined to this idea in backing Columbus as shown in his journal: "I have already petitioned Your Highnesses to see that all the profits of my enterprise should be spent on the conquest of Jerusalem, and your Highnesses smiled and said that.....even without the expedition they had the inclination to do it." The historian, George Grant, concluded: "*Clearly, the motivations of Columbus were shaped by the eons long conflict between Christendom and Islam. The*

*evidence is inescapable. He sailed, not to discover a new world, but to find a way to recover the old one”*



**The Flagship of Columbus, the Santa Maria**

**The Voyage and His Devotion to Mary.** Columbus named his flagship, “Santa María de la Inmaculada Concepción”. Under that same name Mary is the patroness of the United States. Columbus frequently prayed during the voyage and led his men in a daily ritual of evening prayers. According to a replica of the Santa Maria in Columbus-Ohio, the ship was small (62 feet in length or the size of a cruising yacht today) and the 40 man crew must have been very cramped. He confided so much in Mary that he promised his men to pacify them that if they did not spot land by the feast day of Our Lady of Pilar (after five weeks from the Canary Islands), the three ships would return. Columbus knelt on the beach in thanksgiving and claimed the land first for Christ, giving the land the name, “*San Salvador*” (Holy Savior), today part of the Bahamas. Two weeks later he reached Cuba and on his third voyage the mainland of South America (Venezuela). Upon his return to Spain, he made a pilgrimage to the Monastery of Our Lady of Guadalupe as a solemn act of thanksgiving. Then he spent the summer of 1493 at the Franciscan Monastery of La Rábida, preparing spiritually for his second voyage.



### **Painting of the Prayerful Discovery in the United States Capitol**

**Treatment of the Indians.** After meeting the natives, Columbus concluded in his journal: *“I recognized that they were people who would be better freed [from error] and converted to our Holy Faith by love than by force”*. On six separate occasions, Columbus wrote to the Pope requesting missionaries be sent to the recently discovered islands. In reality his discovery of America led to the greatest spread of Christianity since the time of St. Paul and kept Islam out of colonial America.

Columbus believed that his special God given mission was to bring Christ to the native people. His son Ferdinand wrote: *“Just as St. Christopher (his namesake) bore Christ over the waters, so too was he to bear the light of the Gospel over the vast oceans”*.

In sum, spreading the Faith and acquiring riches to finance the retaking of the Holy Land from Islam was at the heart of Columbus’ mission. Personal rewards or honors were secondary. Clearly he was a deeply committed Catholic, a man of virtue (and faults too), and to some extent perhaps, a man of God. The positives there are what made Christopher Columbus great and a worthy patron for the Knights of Columbus and model for all of us.