

WISH CYN encourages you to examine the questions raised regarding the relocation of the Columbus Monument in downtown Syracuse.

- What does it mean to rethink history, warts and all?
- Can we open to accepting a less sanitized, more detailed portrait of a revered historic icon?
- How does our community, deeply rooted in social justice, find the civic strength and collective respect for the Onondaga's wishes to 'bring our minds together' for unity and step forward 'to honor each other's heritage and cultures'.
- <https://www.waer.org/post/onondaga-nation-calls-removal-columbus-monument-unity-heritages-and-cultures-syracuse>

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Bartolome-de-Las-Casas>.

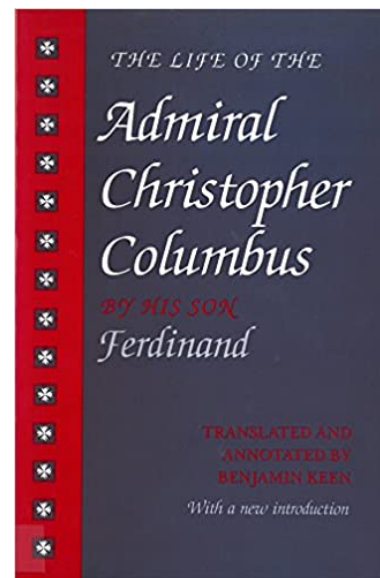
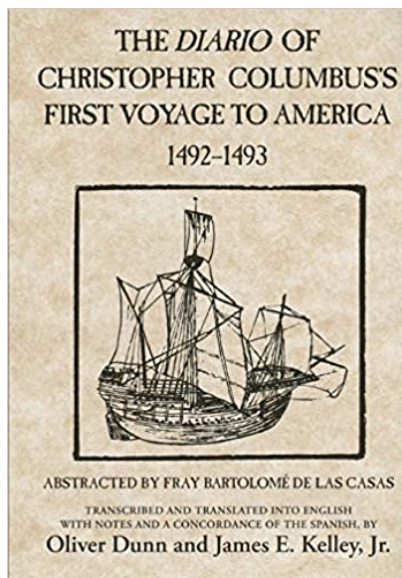
<http://www.christopher-columbus.eu/logs.htm>

<https://sites.google.com/a/junaideilope.web.app/srknfdaoyrtqcod/-pdf-epub---download-the-journal-of-christopher-columbus-during-his-first-voyage-1492-93-and-documents-relating-the-voyages-of-john-cabot-and-gaspar-corte-real-by-clements-robert-markham-full-pages-books>

<https://www.americanyawp.com/reader/the-new-world/journal-of-christopher-columbus/>

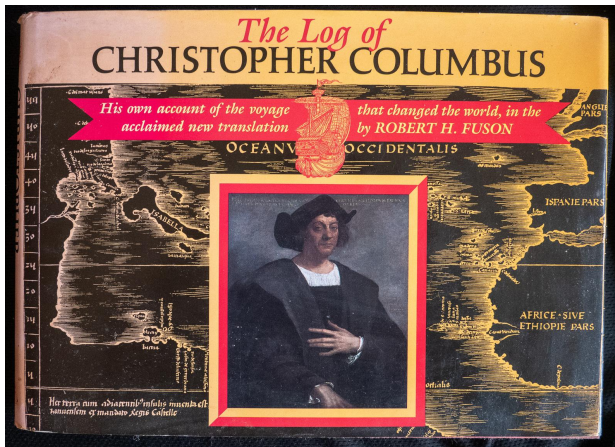
The Explorer's Journal of the First Voyage

Corombo, Colombo, Colón aka Columbus kept a daily journal of his first Voyage (1492-1493) in search of a westerly sea route to India and Asia. There are translated versions of his journal; a biography by his son, Ferdinand Columbus (Hernando Colón) and, an abstraction of the journal by Fray Bartolome' de Las Casa, a contradictory social justice activist, for Native peoples. He used his translation to write Historia de las Indias (first printed in 1875). Commonly sourced works , among many, MANY others, include:

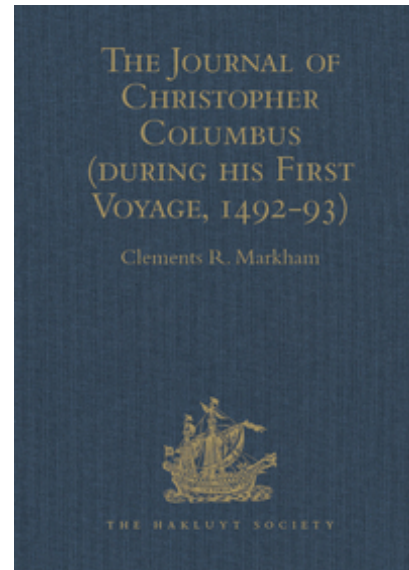


The Diario of Christopher Columbus' First Voyage to America 1492-1493,
The University of Oklahoma's ,Oliver Dunn and James E. Kelley,

The Life of the Admiral Christopher Columbus by his son Ferdinand,
Translated and Annotated by Benjamin Keen



Robert Fuson's The Log of Christopher Columbus



The Journal of Christopher Columbus (During his First Voyage, 1492-93) by Clements R. Markham.

Offered here

is an imperfect portrait of Christopher Columbus.

Humans are complicated as is our relationship to power. The story of Columbus is a story of power; land acquisitions, precious resources, subjugation, and religion linked to the Monarchy of Spain and his agreement with them to receive 10% of all wealth acquired.

The 15th Century was 600 years ago. Trustworthy sources of information aren't as readily available as we enjoy today, nevertheless, information on Columbus is plentiful.

Used here will be his Ligurian birth name, Cristoffa Corombo, his Italian birth name Cristoforo Colombo and at times most commonly used name.

The Colombian Exchange

The near accidental discovery of an almost unknown continent by a Genoese merchant-explorer in the later years of the 1400s led to the greatest colonial migration and cultural exchange ever known. Though he was not the first explorer to set foot there, nor did he ever come to understand the dimensions of his discovery, it was Christopher Columbus who first published an account of his findings. This began the intense interest in and subsequent conquest of the "New World," that area we now know as America. The consequences of this contact created profound global change. <https://www.nps.gov/teachers/classrooms/the-columbian-exchange.htm>

THE EXPLORER



Cristoffa Corombo / Christopher Columbus
Admiral of the Ocean Sea, Don, Governor and Viceroy
From: 1492–1499

http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CI/CI/pdf/mow/nomination_forms/santa_fe_capitulations.pdf

The name Christopher Columbus is know to be the Anglicisation of;

Latin Christophorus Columbus;
Ligurian, Cristoffa Corombo
Italian, Cristoforo Colombo,
and Spanish, Cristóbal Colón

Scholars state with assurance that Corombo aka Columbus was born in 1451 (between 25 August and 31 October) in the Republic of Genoa, in Liguria on the northwestern Italian coast. Genoa was an ancient mariner community of Middle Ages Europe. Venice and Genoa dominated the sea-lanes of the Mediterranean. It is reasonable to imagine that boys were as fascinated with sailing ships as boys, today, are fascinated with trucks.

Family

His father, Domenico Colombo, was a master wool weaver, as well as a cheese maker, tavern keeper and dealer in wool and wine. His mother, Susanna of Fontanarossa, was from a wealthy, land owning Catholic family



Genoa Cathedral

from Corsica and Genoa. Cristoffao Corombo was the eldest and had three brothers; Giovanni Pellegrino, Bartolomeo, Giacomo (Diego) and a sister Bianchinetta.

Corombo was raised in a Catholic Country and a Catholic family. He was schooled, it is believed, in a craft guild school, as his father was a master weaver and would have been a member of the craft guild. Corombo was widely read in the classics. Inspired by The Travels of Marco Polo by Rustichello da Pisa, he studied history, astronomy and more. He spoke Italian and Spanish. He read, studied and quoted from the Bible. It is believed, Corombo went to work on merchant ships at age 14. Curious, ambitious and a visionary, Corombo became an explorer.

Education

Corombo was raised in a Catholic Country and a Catholic family. He was schooled, it is believed, in a craft guild school, as his father was a master

Adult Life

In 1470 his family moved from Genoa to Savona and that same year,



Savona, Italy

at age 19, Cristoffa was hired in the service of René of Anjou, King of Naples and Sicily. At age 23, he was a sailor on a trade ship to the island of Chios in Greece, known for the mastic tree. It is said he spent a year there and returned to Italy financially independent.

In 1476 he went to Portugal to conduct trade. His brother Bartolomeo was a cartographer in Lisbon. Together they conceived the "Enterprise of the Indies", a planned expedition to reach the lucrative spice trade in Asia by a western rather than an eastern route. He and Bartolomeo drew charts, studied navigational maps, winds and ocean currents. In 1478 he sailed to Madeira, Portugal working as an agent in the sugar trade. Over the next seven years, Corombo took a series of voyages up and down the Atlantic from Guinea to Iceland.

<https://www.encyclopedia.com/humanities/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/columbus-bartholomew-c-1454-1514>

MARRIAGE AND CHILD

Accounts of Colombo's social skills are favorable. He was a good conversationalist and facile with language. He became a member of the Madeira society and in 1479 or 1480 he met, **Filipa Moniz Perestrelo**, a Portuguese noblewoman and a Mother Superior in a Catholic convent. She was 25 years old. Her father, an explorer, was deceased.



They married in 1479 or 1480. The family history book suggests neither Filipa Moniz nor Cristoforo were financially well established. They had love. ❤️

In 1479 or 1480 Filipa gave birth to their son,

Diego who, years later,

joined his father and became an explorer.

Sometime between 1480-1484 Filipa Moniz Perestrelo died. The details of her death are unknown. Cristoforo was or was not present when she died. The only remaining documents are where she is buried. Upon her death, Colombo returned to Spain with Diego.



Diego Columbus

<http://www.christopher-columbus.eu/portugal-1476-1485.htm>

Diego Colón.

<https://archive.org/details/wifeofcolumbus0ofrei/p45-48>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bartolomeu_Perestrelo

MISTRESS AND CHILD

In 1486, Colombo was living with his son in Seville in the court of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella . He was seeking patronage for his Voyage, ‘Enterprise of the Indies’.

Due to the war in Granada, the Monarchs refused to support him, but offered him financial support and housing at their castle in Cordoba.

While in Cordoba, he befriended

Diego de Arana who introduced Colombo to - - - - Beatriz ❤️

his cousin, **Beatriz de Arana**. She was 20 or 21 years old.

In 1487, Beatriz gave birth to a son, Ferdinand (aka Hernando Colón). Although Colombo didn’t marry Beatriz, he officially recognized his son.



Ferdinand Columbus

In January 1492, the **reconquest of Spain** was successful. Colombo was summoned by Isabella and Ferdinand.

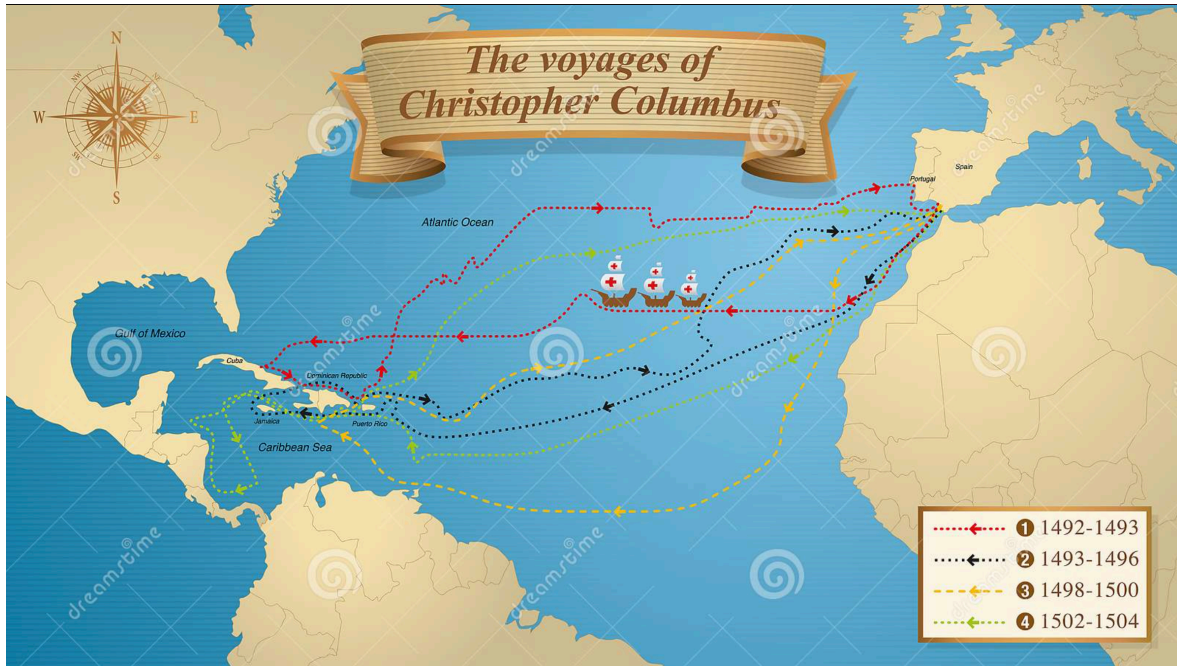
It is said on April 15, 1492, Corombo signed the *Capitulations of Santa Fe* granting him titles, 3 ships, crew and 10% of the wealth obtained. In addition, the capitulation was transferable to his heirs in perpetuity. In August 3, 1492 Corombo left on his ‘Enterprise of the Indies’ voyage and Beatriz cared for Diego and Ferdinand.

Joining the voyage on the Santa Maria was her ‘match making’ cousin, Diego de Arana.

[http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CI/CI/pdf/mow/nomination_forms/santa fe capitulations.pdf](http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CI/CI/pdf/mow/nomination_forms/santa_fe_capitulations.pdf)

<https://www.monstrousregimentofwomen.com/2018/08/beatriz-enriquez-de-arana-and-cristobal.html>





VOYAGES

The prologue to his Journal

Your Highnesses, as Catholic Christians, and Princes who love the holy Christian faith, and the propagation of it, and who are enemies to the sect of Mahoma, and to all idolatries and heresies, resolved to send me, Cristobal Colón, to the said parts of India, to see the said Princes, and the cities and land and there disposition with a view that they might be converted to our holy faith; and ordered that I should not go by land to the eastward, as has been customary, but that I should go by way of the west, whither up to this day, we do not know for certain that any one has gone. Thus, after having turned out all the Jews from all your kingdoms and lordships, in the same month of January, your Highnesses gave orders to me that with a sufficient fleet I should go to the said parts of India, and for this they made great concessions to me, and ennobled me, so that henceforward I should be called Don, and should be Chief Admiral of the Ocean Sea, perpetual Viceroy and Governor of all the islands and continents that I should discover and gain, and that I might hereafter discover and gain in the Ocean Sea, and that my eldest son should succeed, and so on from generation to generation for ever.

<http://web.as.uky.edu/history/faculty/myrup/his206/Columbus%20-%20Journal%20of%20the%20First%20Voyage.pdf> (pg16)
<http://www.christopher-columbus.eu/logs.htm>

Explorer's Journal

Upon return to Spain in 1493, to Queen Isabella, he presented his journal. It is said, she had it copied and returned the original to the Explorer to take on his second voyage. Ferdinand Columbus, after his father's death, transcribed the journal and wrote his father's biography. Fray Bartolomé de La Casa abstracted the journal and used it to write A Short Account Of The Destruction Of The Indies, and more.

<https://publishing.cdlib.org/ucpressebooks/view?docId=ft009nbocv&chunk.id=doe1090&toc.id=doe1090&brand=ucpress>

First Voyage August 3, 1492

For 35 days, Columbus and his crew of 86 Spanish sailors sailed westward searching for a passage to China and India. With the men close to mutiny against their "foreign" captain, Columbus was about to turn back when the cry went out at 2 a.m. on October 12 that land had been sighted.

<https://www.history.com/news/christopher-columbus-ships-caravels>



October 12, 1492 Upon landing.....carrying standards and a cross, The Admiral engaged with the native inhabitants and wrote - " I," he says, "that we might form great friendship, for I knew that they were a people who could be more easily freed and converted to our holy faith by love than by force, gave to some of them red caps, and glass beads to put round their necks, and many other things of little value, which gave them great pleasure, and made them so much our friends that it was a marvel to see." (p 37)

Wednesday, December 12

“At last they caught a woman; for I had ordered that some should be caught, that they might be treated well, and made to lose their fear. This would be a useful event, for it could scarcely be otherwise, considering the beauty of the country. So they took the woman, who was very young and beautiful, to the ship, where she talked to the Indians on board; The Admiral caused her to be dressed, and gave her glass beads, hawks' bells, and brass ornaments; then he sent her back to the shore very courteously, according to his custom.**She had a piece of gold in her nose, which showed that there was gold in that island.**” (p 106)

<http://web.as.uky.edu/history/faculty/myrup/his206/Columbus%20-%20Journal%20of%20the%20First%20Voyage.pdf> (p 75, 106)



December 25, 1492, the Santa Maria, with 39 crew members, ran aground in Hispaniola. The Pinta had sailed ahead and the Nina was too small to add the men. The Santa Maria was dismantled to build a settlement. Tainos were living on the island. Corombo named

the village **La Navidad** (Haiti) put Diego da Arana and left the 39 with instruction to build a settlement and search for gold. He didn't return until late November 1493.

<https://www.thoughtco.com/la-navidad-first-european-settlement-2136439>

“the glorious success that our Lord
has given me in my voyage” *

Upon his arrival, in early March, 1493, Corombo sent a letter to the Luis de St. Angel the Treasurer of Aragon with details of his success on his voyage.

<https://nationalhumanitiescenter.org/pds/amerbegin/contact/text1/columbusletter.pdf> (p 1)

Second Voyage October 13, 1493

The Monarch's agreed to send Colombo on a second voyage. His orders were to expand the settlement on Hispaniola, convert the population of Indigenous people to Christianity, establish a trading post, and continue his explorations in search of China or Japan.

17 ships and over 1,000 men. Other personnel included: explorers, craftsmen, priests, scientists, and a physician. Livestock included: pigs, horses, sheep and cattle, among others. Disease was also a traveler on the voyage, along with rodents. Columbo kept a log of his second voyage, it is said, with small fragments surviving.

Land was sighted on November 3. Corombo named the island Dominica. He named island after island in the lesser Antilles and then sailed north to Hispaniola (Haiti) and the greater Antilles.

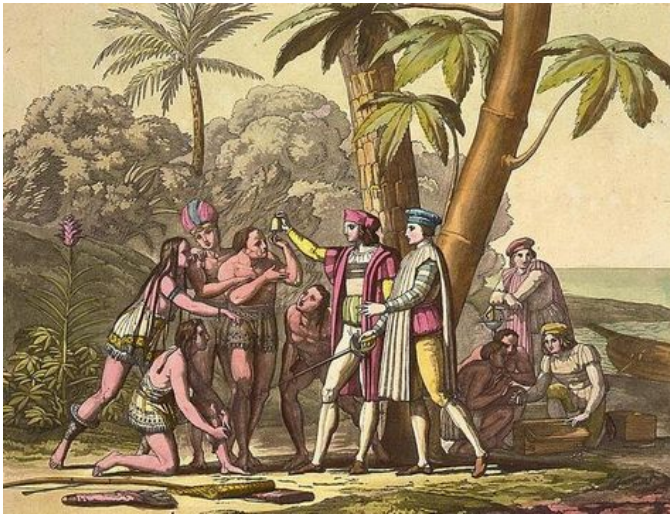
On Dominica, stories of cannibalism, castration, and Caribs enslaving Taino natives was related to the Monarchs by fleet surgeon, Dr. Diego Alvarez Chanca, fleet surgeon in a letter...



"The captive women told us that the Caribbee men use them with such cruelty as would scarcely be believed; and that they eat the children which they bear to them, only bringing up those born of their native wives"

Corombo dismissed the stories of cannibalism but did have a troubling encounter with the Carib's later on. They left Dominica and traveled north to establish a new settlement he named La Isabella and to search for precious metals.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1692411/pdf/medlibhistj00007-0022.pdf> (pp 252-256)
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kalinago>



Months were spent building dwellings. 200 huts, a church, store houses and a house for the Admiral. The Tainos showed the settlers, where, in the mountains, gold could be found. The search for it became an industry of forced labor, brutality and death.

Corombo's forced labor system was described by his son Ferdinand:

Taino receives Hawk's bell

"**In the Cibao**, (place where rocks abound) where the gold mines were, every person of fourteen years of age or upward was to pay a large hawk's bell of gold dust;^[aa] all others were each to pay 25 pounds of cotton. Whenever an Indian delivered his tribute, he was to receive a brass or copper token which he must wear about his neck as proof that he had made his payment; any Indian found without such a token was to be punished."^[103] The monarchs, who suggested the tokens, called for a light punishment,^[104] but any Indian found without a copper token had their hands cut off, which was a likely death sentence.^[69] Since there was no abundance of gold on the island, the natives had no chance of meeting Columbus's quota and thousands are reported to have committed suicide.^[105]

Sources

Colón, Fernando (1976). "61 'How the Admiral Completed the Conquest of Española, and What He Did to Make It Yield Revenue'".

The Life of the Admiral Christopher Columbus by His Son, Ferdinand.

Translated by Keen, Benjamin. Folio Society. Retrieved October 16, 2019.)

aa Dyson, John (1991). *Columbus: For Gold, God and Glory*. Madison Press Books. ISBN 978-0-670-83725-0.

96. Dyson 1991, pp. 183, 190. he hawk's bells were to be filled with gold every three months.^[96]

- 103 Delaney, Carol (2011). *Columbus and the Quest for Jerusalem*. Simon and Schuster. p. 162.
- 104 [Zinn, Howard](#) (2003) [1980]. *A People's History of the United States*. New York: HarperCollins. ISBN 978-0-06-052837-9.
- 69 Zinn 2003, p. 3.
- 105 Koning, Hans. *Columbus, His Enterprise: Exploding the Myth*. New York: Monthly Review Press, 1976: 83-83.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voyages_of_Christopher_Columbus

The Complexity of Power.

One's place in social dominance hierarchies is one of the strongest, and yet underestimated, shapers of the structure and function of the human brain.

“When power is unconstrained by democratic controls or good systems of governance, then power-holders may show undesirable distortions in judgment, cognition and behavior as a results of its drug-like effects on the brain.” It is important to examine Columbus, his brothers, soldiers, settlers and staff through this prism.

<https://thepsychologist.bps.org.uk/volume-26/edition-3/how-power-affects-brain>



Taino Bowl 13-15

La Navidad, November c. 22, 1493

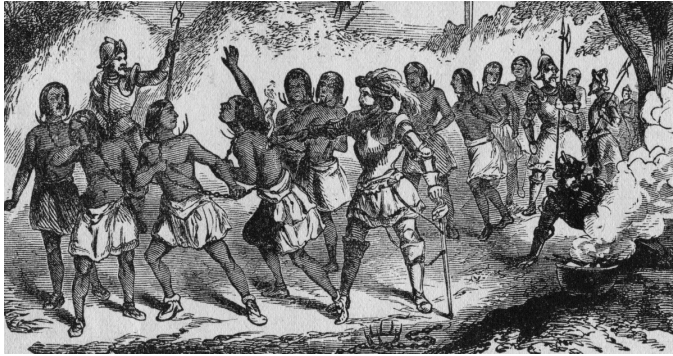
Corombo returned to learn his men were slaughtered, the settlement burned. The Taino chieftain, Guacanagarí, blamed the massacre on Caonabo, a rival chief, saying in a search for gold, a group of men ransacked the village, kidnapped and raped the women. Corombo, and his men attacked Caonabo capturing a number of his people. He put his brothers, Diego and Bartolomeo in charge of rebuilding the settlement.

<https://www.thoughtco.com/the-second-voyage-of-christopher-columbus-2136700>

Enslavement

When Colombo returned to La Isabella, a rebellion was a foot. The settlers were starving, many were sick, and many had died from Influenza. They claimed the Admiral had misled them about the riches they expected to find. There was little gold to be found.

The Taino people, forced to mine for gold, were not only violently brutalized, but were dying in larger numbers than the settlers from the illness (influenza, Small Pox, etc) brought to them by the Europeans. The Admiral, eventually, quieted the colonists and offered those who desired, passage home. Being concerned at the lack of precious metals



promised to the Crown, he chose to traffic Native peoples to Spain to sell as slaves. The crown would benefit as would he.

In 1496, leaving his brothers in control, he returned to Spain for supplies and to sell his human cargo. It is reported Columbus enslaved over 1600

Taino people; 500 were shipped to Spain, 200 died, en route, of disease.

<https://www.thoughtco.com/the-second-voyage-of-christopher-columbus-2136700>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

[Voyages_of_Christopher_Columbus#CITEREFPhillips_JrPhillips1992](#)

Sources - Wikipedia

82, 90 [Horwitz, Tony](#) (2008). *A Voyage Long and Strange: Rediscovering the New World* (1st ed.). New York: Henry Holt and Co. p. 69 ISBN 978-0-8050-7603-5. OCLC 180989602.



Third Voyage May, 1498

The Queen would not allow the Native peoples from the newly discovered lands to be used as payment. They had to be returned to the islands. The King and Queen allowed Columbus to organize a third voyage with the goal of resupplying the colonists and continuing the search for a new trade route to the Orient.



Ferdinand and Isabella (2nd Cuz's) 😊

He was granted six ships; three sailed to Hispaniola (north) and Corombo's three sailed south where they were caught in "the doldrums, a calm, hot stretch of ocean with little or no wind" for over a week. The winds returned, he sailed North for water. The island they came upon he named



Trinidad. He then claimed the island of Margarita and believed he had found The Garden of Eden. The fleet then proceeded to Hispaniola where the Governor, again, was greeted by **rebellion**.

Back in Spain: the settlers that had returned spoke of poor governance.

Margarita

In response, the Crown sent Francisco de Bobadilla, a fierce soldier and enemy of Corombo's, to take control of the settlement. He was given powers, superseding those of Corombo.

Back in Hispaniola: to stabilize order, Corombo **hanged rebels**.

in August 1500, Bobadilla arrived in Hispaniola with 500 men and the freed natives. He took testimonies from 23 people who had seen or heard about the treatment meted out by the Admiral, Diego and Bartolomeo.

The three Colombo brothers were clapped in chains until sent to Spain, in shackles, October 1500. It is said the Admiral remained shackled for the entire return voyage out of respect for the King and Queen. They were held until they were summoned by the Crown. Colombo was stripped of his titles and the concessions agreement was altered but allowed most of his lands and wealth. He was freed from prison and granted another voyage. Colombo, at age 51, took on Voyage # 4.

<https://www.thoughtco.com/the-third-voyage-of-christopher-columbus-2136701>

The Fourth Voyage May 11, 1502

Corombo's orders were to explore uncharted areas to the west of the Caribbean in hopes of finding a passage to the Orient. He sailed with four ships and 140 men. His brothers, Diego, Bartholomew, son Fernando and earlier voyages signed on as crew.



He sailed to Martinique, Puerto Rico and landed at Hispaniola in hopes of swapping out a ship for one with more speed. He was not welcomed by the Governor, Nicolás de Ovando, nor the settlers. Ovando, a Spanish nobleman, had been appointed Governor by the Monarchs.

Waiting word on the ship, Corombo noticed a storm approaching. He warned the Governor to delay sailing to Spain with 28 ships. Ovando refused to listen. The fleet commenced and the hurricane hit. It is said, 24 ships, millions in gold and 500 people were lost.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voyages_of_Christopher_Columbus 18

Three ships returned to shore and one made it to Spain. “ Only the *Aguya* made it Spain, causing some of Columbus's enemies to accuse him of conjuring the storm.^{[153][154].” The ship carried the personal gold and artifacts belonging to Corombo}

153 pp. 288–89, 302–3. Bergreen, Lawrence (2011). *Columbus: The Four Voyages, 1493–1504*. Penguin Group US. ISBN 978-1101544327. ^ Dugard 2005,

154 pp. 130–31. Dugard, Martin (2005). *The Last Voyage of Columbus: Being the Epic Tale of the Great Captain's Fourth Expedition, Including Accounts of Swordfight, Mutiny, Shipwreck, Gold, War, Hurricane, and Discovery*. Little, Brown. ISBN 978-0-7595-1378-5.

The hurricane ceased but storms continued. Corombo set out to Central America and to find the passage west. He encountered large trading vessels believed by historians to be Mayan from Yucatan. The storms had severely compromised his ships and they had begun to disintegrate. They landed in Honduras for repairs.



December 1502 they found themselves in an endless storm. He wrote: “For nine days I was as one lost, without hope of life. Eyes never beheld the sea so angry, so high, so covered with foam. The wind not only prevented our progress, but offered no opportunity to run behind any headland for shelter; hence we were forced to keep out in this bloody ocean, seething like a pot on a hot fire. “

Jamaica

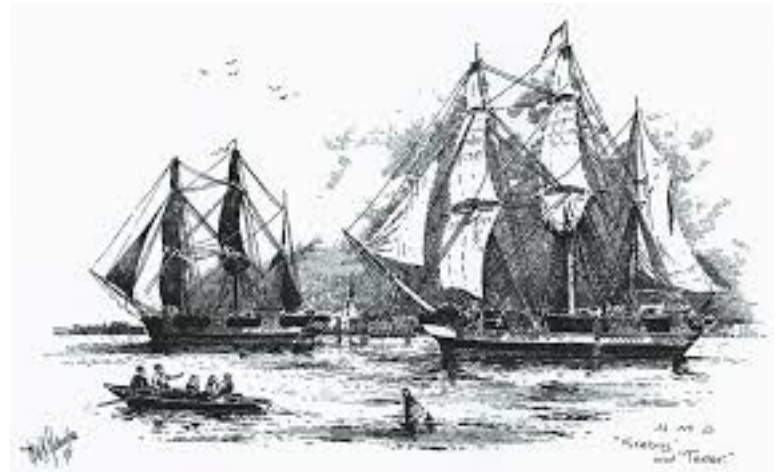
By early 1503, the structure of the ships were failing. In addition to the storm damage, it was discovered they were also infested with termites. Colombo set sail for Santo Domingo looking for aid. The ships made it as far as Jamaica before they were incapacitated.

They broke the ships apart to make shelters and fortifications. They formed a relationship with the local Native people who brought them food. Word was sent to Ovando about their predicament, but he didn't respond. For a year they waited on Jamaica surviving storms, mutinies, and an uneasy peace with the Native peoples. It is said, using his books, Columbus was able to correctly predict an eclipse, impressing the Natives.



Eclipse

In June 1504, two ships finally arrived to retrieve Columbus and his crew. Columbus returned to Spain in November to learn that his beloved Queen Isabella was dying. She died on Nov 24, 1504.



<https://www.thoughtco.com/fourth-new-world-voyage-christopher-columbus-2136698>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voyages_of_Christopher_Columbus <https://www.historytoday.com/archive/months-past/death-christopher-columbus>

The Death of Corombo

In the remaining years of his life, Corombo suffered from a number of medical ailments; chronic gout, poor diet and prolonged eye problems. However, he campaigned to receive due compensation, from King Ferdinand, for his earlier explorations. Corombo was supposed to be paid ten percent of all of the earnings Spain received from the New World. However, after being removed as Governor of the Spanish settlements, the Spanish Crown altered the agreement. After his death, his heirs brought a series of law suits against Spain called the 'Columbian Lawsuits' 1508-36.



Corombo, Colombo, Colón aka Columbus died, at the age of 54 on May 20, 1506 in Valladolid, Spain. He believed, up to the moment of his death, he had found the westerly route Asia. His remains and burial sites are cause for discussion and assertions.

<https://www.historycrunch.com/christopher-columbus-final-years.html#/>
<https://www.historytoday.com/archive/months-past/death-christopher-columbus>
<https://www.thoughtco.com/where-are-christopher-columbus-remains-2136433>

In Conclusion

Cristoffa Corombo; curious, ambitious, a visionary, religious. From simple means, he manifested a life that has placed him at the center of history. To say he was a person of his time isn't a cliché, the influences, as now, were many. He allied himself with the wealth and power of Spanish Monarchs, who established the Spanish Inquisition. He was determined to remain in their graces. His fortune in being granted a Voyage to discover a passage west to the Orient became an industry of colonization, including slavery.

Does one turn a blind eye to Corombo's methodical dismantling of native peoples freedom, families, culture and breath of life, to honor his accomplishments with a monument?

We encourage you to take your own journey of discovery whether it be from historic documents, peer review, evidence based research, books, respected historic sites or the oral tradition. The journey is nothing less than compelling.

**“Those who cannot remember the past
are condemned to repeat it”**

~ George Santayana

Spanish American
Philosopher - Poet