

Rev. 5/24/2021

Prince Henry the Navigator and the United States Power Squadrons® Connection



**Prince Henry the Navigator
Bronze Statue located in the
Portugal's Maritime History Museum**

Photo by D/C John Crawford SN
District 14

INTRODUCTION

Prince Henry the Navigator is part of the United States Power Squadrons® (USPS) history.

About eight years ago the History Committee made updates to the History Manual. In the Manual we also added a short version of the Prince Henry history that had been used for many years. We were told later that there was no history of Prince Henry in relationship to our organization and He did not belong in Chapter 1 of the history in the Operations Manual.

Curious because almost every District had a statuette of Prince Henry the Navigator. Why? The districts were using rules as to the training of navigation and Senior navigation. The squadron with the most members taking and passing these courses help their squadron win the award. What did Prince Henry have to do with Navigation or the courses training members in navigation?

I hope in the article below you will understand why Prince Henry the Navigator is important to our organization and the importance of the Portuguese people to us.

My Husband, P/D/C William A. Miller, P and I began working on this article in October 2020. I began talking to District Commanders for the 2020 – 2021 period and was sent a great deal of information by them and many other members of the United States Power Squadrons.

The Covid 19 pandemic began in earnest in February 2020 and most of the country was in lockdown. This article gave us a chance to talk to people and search the Internet. We were busy for the next six months collecting information. I hope you, as a reader, enjoy the information as it was something I never heard before. Thanks Prince Henry for giving us something to do just as more than 500 years ago you gave seamen the idea of navigation that is still being used today.

The following document contains four sections. Section 1 pertains to the history of Prince Henry the Navigator. Section 2 pertains to the History of the Prince Henry award and the relationship between USPS and the Portuguese Government. It also contains criteria used to award the statuette by various districts. Section 3 contains copies of publications we uncovered during our search. Much of the information contained in these articles was the basis of information contained in sections 1 and 2. So there is a duplication of information. It is presented as a way of keeping all pertinent Prince Henry information in one document. Section 4 are various photographs that are relative to the subject matter of this document and may come as a surprise as to the influence of Prince Henry the Navigator.

P/Stf/C Margaret K. Miller, S (Pegy Miller) Americas Boating Club Grand Lake – Grove, Ok
P/D/C William A. Miller, P, (Bill Miller) Americans Boating Club-Grand Lake –Grove, Oklahoma

Thank you, USPS members, for the information in this document.

The thing that worries me about using a page of acknowledgements is that I will leave a name off this page. I had so much help with information sent to me that it will be a long list, but here goes.

The first name will be my husband, P/D/C William A. Miller, P. He helped in every way possible so thank you, Bill. I had no clear direction of my endeavors to find out about Prince Henry and then I received a packet in the mail. The information was from P/V/C Robert P. David, SN. The envelope was dated October 12, 2020 so you can tell it has taken me a while to finish. The information P/V/C David sent me headed me toward all sorts of information and information I do not think I would have found any other way. Thank you, Sir. The next gentleman, D/C John Crawford, SN, District 14, had lots of pictures and will give this article some color and style. The first picture of the article was taken by D/C Crawford on a trip he and his wife took to Portugal. P/D/C Brian Logan, SN sent the first picture for my article and one of two that showed a Representative of the Portuguese Government giving a Prince Henry Statuette to a D/C William D. Boesche, at a District 7 Fall Conference 28 October 1967. The only other picture I received showing a representative of the Portuguese Embassy on January 5, 2015 was Smith Mountain Lake Sail and Power Squadron, with District 5 Commander Jim Colston, District Educational Officer Walter Neese, and Squadron Commander David Eberle. RC Anna Morris sent me information, as well, some of which is on the USPS Educational Web Site.

Yvonne Hill, Publications Director for USPS, has also given us help in finding information about Prince Henry. She found an article that had been written in the Ensign March 1987 that we didn't have. In the "Publications Section of our Prince Henry Article" you will find many publications about Prince Henry. We were amazed and fun to include them in this article.

In my inquiry for information, I was led to a member of the San Luis Rey Squadron, District 28. This member, Cida Diehl from Brazil, had lots of information that she and her husband kept.

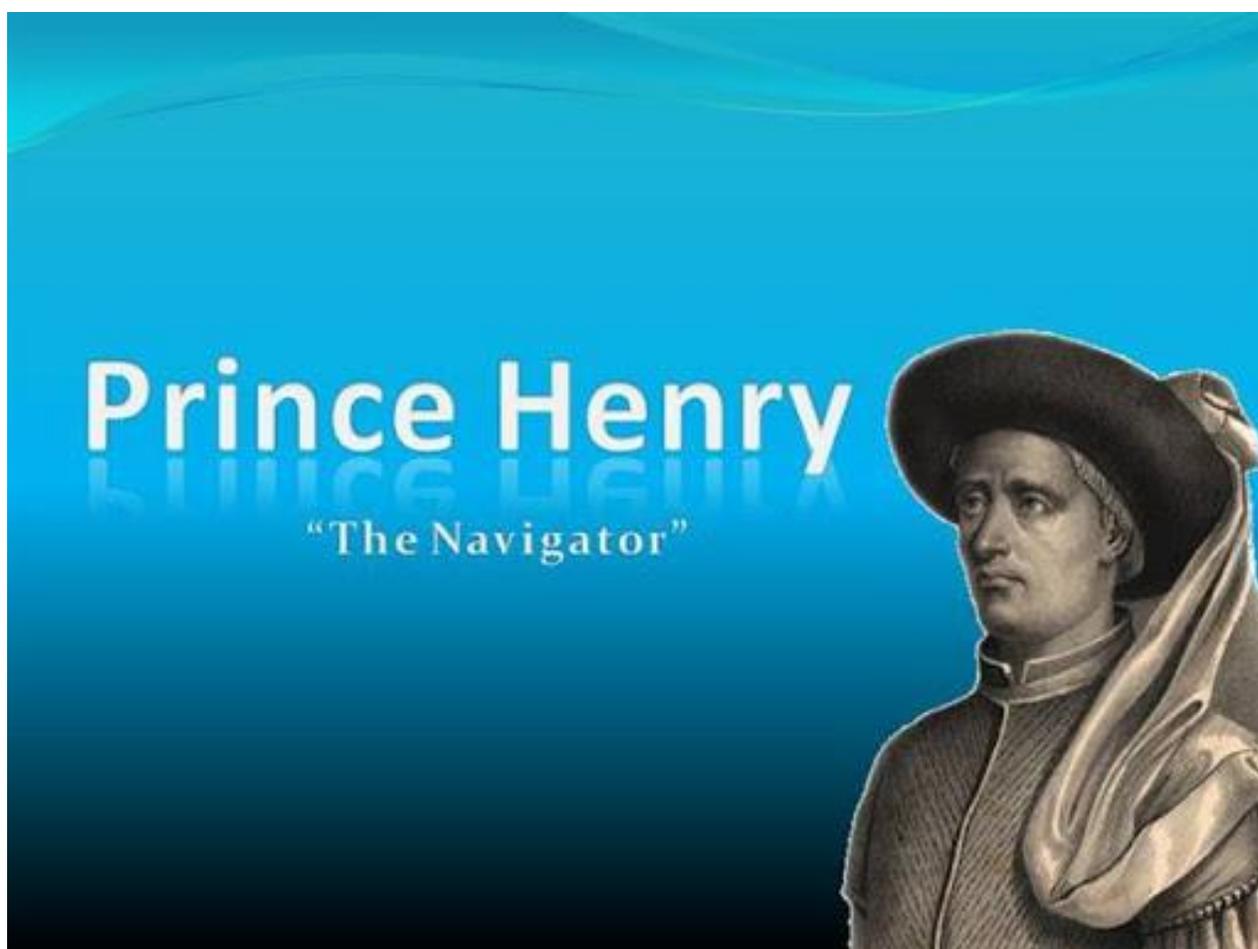
Many Districts have given up using their alabaster statuette. They are in storage, in someone's home or on display; a few have been lost. Paper certificates are used by some districts in lieu of the statuette. It would be nice if the districts would display the statuette in some prominent location.

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Grand Lake



History of the Life of Prince Henry the Navigator

Although Prince Henry the Navigator was neither a sailor nor a navigator, he sponsored a great deal of exploration along the west coast of Africa. Under his patronage, Portuguese crews founded the country's first colonies and visited regions previously unknown to Europeans. Henry is regarded as an originator of the Age of Discovery and the Atlantic enslaved people trade.

1394

Prince Henry was born in Oporto, Portugal, on 4 March 1394. He was the third son of King John 1, The Great, and Queen Phillipa, an Englishwoman, daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. Tall and muscular, he inherited the blonde hair of his English mother, Phillipa, daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster and sister of Henry IV of England.

1415

Prince Henry spent many of his younger years on the field of battle. Known for his bravery and leadership, he was considered one of the most famous military leaders of his time. He fought with distinction; and received knighthood for his capture of Ceuta on the Northern Morocco coast in 1415. From traders at Ceuta, he learned much about the gold routes across the Sahara. He set himself, then a goal, to trace the sources of the trade in gold, ivory, slaves, and pepper.

Portugal had the seafaring ability and was geographically well positioned to intercept traffic which was believed to be near the Gulf of Guinea. In addition, the southern latitude of the country allowed for taking advantage of the steady winds that took ships southwestward into the Atlantic in spring and early summer.

To achieve his dream, Henry established within his palace at Sagres a community of scholars, dedicated to geographical studies. As Grand Master of the Order of Christ, Henry had great wealth at his command. Surrounding himself with mariners and experts in Cosmography (studies of Astronomy) and Cartography (Chart/Map Making), he assembled what is known as the first school of navigation. Through their efforts they were able to build more efficient and sea-worthy ships, more accurate instruments and better methods of mapmaking and navigation. In the practical fields of cartography and navigation, Portugal achieved remarkable competence. They drew on the sources readily available on the Iberian Peninsula. This knowledge was gained by experienced seaman, and geographical principles worked out by Arab mathematicians and cosmographers, who taught the lessons learned in the great Moslem trade area that included the Levant, India, and North Africa. (1)

1420

After founding the first School of Navigation at Sagres, he recruited the finest scientists, astronomers, navigators, and map makers he could find to staff his school. Thus, in 1420, Sagres, previously a naval arsenal and anchorage, became Prince Henry's center of operations. (2)

Prince Henry studied the winds and plotted them. He did the same with the water currents, provided more and better maps and by sending the ships farther and farther south he gradually overcame the superstitions of the sailors. (2)

Explorers, sailing ships, shipboard conditions and ship provisions provided their own unique problems. European ships had already evolved from the "Knorr line"; with a single square sail, and a long slender clinker-built vessel, to a "lateen Line" ship. Built to allow for greater size and cargo, bow and stern were built up into little castles for fighting. The single sail was divided into five or six smaller ones. The side rudder was replaced by a rudder in the stern. One of the most significant achievements of Henry's scholars was the development of a ship called the Caravel with three main triangular lateen sails, carried on oblique booms and a square-rigged sail forward to sail in uncharted water, allowing for the hazards of shallow as well as deep water. They were able to sail against the wind with good speed and maneuverability and were the best afloat. For this the "Caravel" ships were designed, so called because their smooth-sided planks were fitted edge to edge over a frame with caulking in between. Their one drawback was that they were difficult to make tight, and water seeped in. But they enjoyed an overriding advantage; they could be built to any length. Later developments in shipbuilding enabled captains to sail faster and closer into the headwinds. Small shallow draft vessels equipped with oars called pinnaces were added for coastal exploration once new land was reached. (1) (2)

**1425- 1432**

An initial stage in Henry's venture had been to secure bases on the island groups off the African coast, the Madeirans, Canary, and Azores. The Madeirans lie opposite to and about 360 miles from Morocco, off the west coast of Africa, and about 535 miles southwest of Lisbon. The islands were known to the Romans as Purpurariae Insulae, but their existence was forgotten for many centuries thereafter. They were rediscovered in 1418 by Joãs Goncalves Zarko, a captain of Prince Henry. The name Madeirans was given to the principal island because of the magnificent forests of building timber. The Canaries lay south of the Madeirans and were taken possession in 1425, and the final group, the Azores, in 1432. These islands provided the Portuguese with a series of supply stations (for they are more suited to European health and diet than the African mainland and as a security net for vessels blown off course on the voyage home. (1)

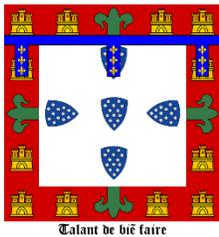
1434 - 1445

The fears of the mariners, real and imaginary, to the exploration of the west coast gradually evaporated, as seamen cautiously inched south, entering every bay and river mouth along the coast, making maps and charts and opening trade with the natives. Cape Bojador, southeast of the Canaries was passed in 1434, Rio de Ouro in 1441, and by 1445 two more important headlands were reached, Cape Blanco, named for the dazzling whiteness of its sands and Cape Verde (site of present day Dakar)

Latitude 15 degrees North; and called for the profusion of evergreens that covered it.

These successes produced a great effect; the cause of discovery became popular; and many volunteers, especially merchants and seamen from Lisbon and Lagos came

forward. Between 1444 and 1446 more than 30 ships sailed under **Henry's flag** and for the first time, a first-hand account was brought back to the Sahara hinterland. In the year 1448, Dinis Diaz, cruising off Cape Verde Islands, saw that the coast began to trend toward the east. Had Africa been rounded? It had not, of course, but full of hope and encouragement, expedition after expedition broadened the frontier of European knowledge farther south. Some of these parties were sponsored by the Crown, some were privately financed. Some were bent on discovery, others for profitable enterprise.



To instruct his captains, pilots, and other pioneers more fully in the art of navigation and the making of maps and instruments, Henry procured the aid of Master Jacome from Majorca, Master Peter, and Pedro Nunes. The richest heritage the scholars had to draw on was the knowledge of the ancient Greeks. These early seafarers and astronomers had taken care to map their world and chart the heavens. Ptolemy pictured the world as round and developed a crude system of longitude and latitude. The 15th century mariners' concept of the world began to change as they roamed the seas. At the time of Portuguese explorations to the southern Latitudes, no systematic study of the skies below the equator had been made. But the star clusters discovered with each new voyage, were charted and each given names with the strong flavor of the south: Indus the Indian, Tucana the toucan, Pavo the peacock, Dorado, the goldfish, Apas, the bird of paradise. Early navigational instruments used by astronomers included the Astrolobe, to determine time and latitude. These "mathematical jewels" were known to have been in existence for centuries, the oldest one found in Damascus from about 830 A.D.

1458

The last years of Prince Henry's life were devoted to the colonization of the Azores and Madeira, and the continued exploration of the African coast and interior. Internal strife within his family caused him to stand by his nephew, and against his brother, Dom Pedro, as he rose in revolt against the young successor to King John.

In the Morocco campaigns of 1458, he restored his military glory, which brought him invitations from the Pope, Emperor, and the kings of Castile and England to take command of their armies. (1)

1460

Henry of Portugal (Prince Henry the Navigator) died November 13, 1460, in his town, Sagres, Portugal, near Cape St. Vincent and was later buried in the Monastery of Batalha, in Portugal. He won the knighthood when in 1415 he was the leader of the military expedition against the Moors at Cueta and defeated them. The Prince was not primarily a warrior, but a scholar, a scientist and explorer, who was interested in expanding the sea routes, finding new lands, and colonizing them. (2)

For more than forty years he inspired Portuguese explorers, and at the time of Prince Henry's death Portugal had become a leading maritime nation. Though he never traveled farther than Morocco, his ideas and efforts launched the age of exploration and discovery. His efforts may pale against the spectacular travels of De Gama, Columbus, and Magellan, but every beginning has a visionary, and Prince Henry's dream led to the fulfillment of our modern world. (1)

1492 - 1498

The voyages of discovery started after the death of Prince Henry. In 1486 twenty-six years after his death Bartholomew Diaz rounded Good Hope; in 1492 Christopher Columbus discovered America; in 1496 Joao Fernandes Lavador discovered Greenland and in 1498 Vasco da Gama sailed around the southern end of Africa to India.

It was Prince Henry's School of Navigation that furnished the ships and knowledge that enabled ships to travel the seas to all parts of the earth and it was he who served as the inspirations for the many others that followed. (2)

The "cape" from which Henry's captains launched their voyages was St. Vincent, the western most point in Europe. Henry's own headquarters were located at Sagres, a small settlement overlooking the Cape, and it was here that he built his research center by converting a small military installation, that was already there. It was here that he invented what is, perhaps, his most lasting contribution; the mission-oriented research and development institution...



The mathematician and cartographer Pedro Nunes, who spent the early years of the 16th century as a professor of mathematics at the University of Lisbon, was a disciple of Prince Henry. He undoubtedly visited Sagres many times during his career. He says "from it our sailors went out well taught and provided with instruments and rules which all map makers and navigators should know." These words are particularly significant because Professor Nunes was there during the years that the institution at Sagres was most influential. (6)

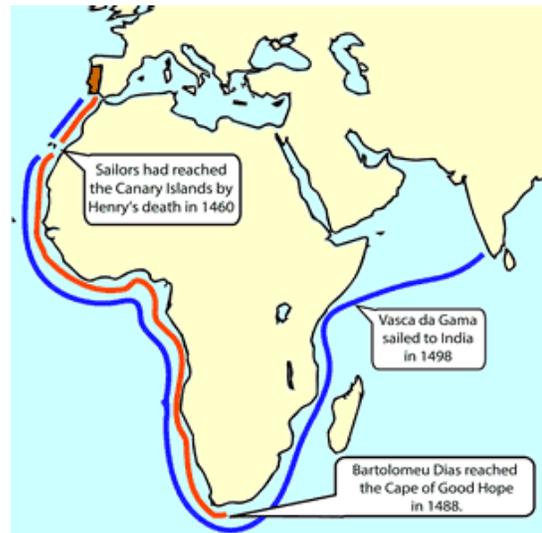
Prince Henry the Navigator, Age of Discovery Map



World Map circa 1450



Southwestern tip of Portugal



Exploration progress around Africa by Various Explorers

Footnotes

History Section

1. Material from P/V/C Robert P. David
- 2 Letter: R/C Spector to P/C Tertinek, 1 July 1983
Memo: P/R/C Paris to R/C Swander, 8 August 1988
District 14 History of the Prince Henry the Navigator Award, 1978
6. Additional information about the May trip to Portugal in THE ENSIGN PUBLICATION
June 1965 by Walter J. Sutcliffe, N, Chief Commander

Awards Section

3. P/R/C Alice M. Ringger, AP National Historian Abstracted and Compiled by D/LT
Alice M. Ringger, P Chairman, D/5 Historian Committee 5 May 1992 –Information
From District 13 Secretary's Handbook
4. GOOGLE BOOKS, Motorboating Magazine, August 1965
5. COPEL FROM MEMORIAL FOR HENRY THE NAVIGATOR, SAGRES, PORTUGAL—
MARITIME MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS ON WAYMARKING.COM
Picture on picture page of this article.
6. Additional information about the May trip to Portugal in THE ENSIGN PUBLICATION
June 1965 by Walter J. Sutcliffe, N, Chief Commander
7. An Article, written by P/R/C James D. Paris, N, is available in THE ENSIGN PUBLICATION
July – August called "Portugal Welcomes USPS."
8. Memorial for Henry the Navigator, Sagres, Portugal—Maritime Monuments and
Memorials on Waymarking.Com
9. NANSEMOND LIGHT, Page 6, February 2010
10. SUMMER 1992 21st CENTURY, Page 22
FORMER NASA Deputy: "I always felt The Ghost of Prince Henry behind us"
11. A visit to an early Power Squadron
By Roger Hunt, SN
Published in the Sept 2014 issue of the Poverty Bay Newsletter

The following section contains information about the origination of the Prince Henry Award and methods used by various districts to determine the recipient of the award. This information was obtained from various sources.

There may be some duplication in information contained elsewhere in this document.

History of the Prince Henry the Navigator District Awards for the United States Power Squadrons



Commander Jose Cabral, representing the Portugese Government presenting THE PRINCE HENRY AWARD to District Commander William D. Boesche, N at the 1967 District 7 Fall Conference at Elyria, 28 October 1967.



January 5, 2015
Smith Mountain Lake S&P D? members D/C Jim Colston,
DEO Wallter Neese, & Sqd Cmd David Eberle
receiving award from Representative of the Portuguese Embassy

History and Dates of the Prince Henry the Navigator Award

1960

The history of the Prince Henry Award has to begin with friendly relations between the Portuguese Government and the United States Power Squadrons® (USPS) when Dr. Jose Manuel Fragoso, Consul General of Portugal and his country's representative to the United Nations attended the fourth Annual Educational Conference of District 3 on 5 November 1960 at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy at King's Point, Long Island, New York. At this meeting commemorating the 500th Anniversary of Prince Henry's death, a "Person to person" glimpse of Prince Henry, The Navigator, was given by Dr. R. W. Daly of the English and History Department of the Academy. On the same date at the District 11 Fall Conference at Youngstown, Ohio, Commander Jose Cabral from the Portuguese Consulate in Philadelphia, representing the Portuguese Naval Service recalled the part played by Prince Henry in advancing the art of navigation and improving charts and instruments.

This was the year that the Republic of Portugal dedicated a monument to commemorate the pioneer of navigation whose school at Lagos on the southwestern tip of Portugal, near Sagres, 500 years earlier, opened the way for the Age of Exploration. Prince Henry was devoted in nautical education and his people worked toward the perfection of maps, nautical instruments, and the improvement of astronomical tables. He brought astronomers, mathematicians, map makers, chroniclers, pilots, and master mariners together from all over the known world.



1961

At the Casa de Portugal in New York City on 9 March 1961, R/C Maclean Kirkwood, N, CH/AG/Com, was presented with a gold medal by the Government of Portugal in acknowledgement of his services, and those of USPS, in aiding in the ceremonies commemorating the 500th Anniversary of the death of Prince Henry in this country. This was said to be the first occasion on which this commemorative medal was bestowed upon anyone outside of the Portuguese homeland.



1962

On the weekend of 6-8 April 1962, District 5 held its Spring Educational Conference in Washington, D.C. and "The Prince Henry Award" (Portrait of Prince Henry) for best advancement in JN and N education was presented to the Delsea Power Squadron. Many additional meetings were held in various districts honoring and recognizing Prince Henry's contributions with representatives of the Portuguese Government.

1963

The first award of the Prince Henry statuette was presented to District 4 by the Republic of Portugal through their Embassy in Washington, D. C. on 9 November 1963. The statuette is a replica of the original sculpted by a famous Portuguese sculptor Leopoldo Almeida in 1937. The trophy was to be awarded to the squadron in the District with the highest ratio of JN grades awarded at the end of the academic year to the total number of Advanced Pilot classes passed in the squadron at the beginning of the academic year. The purpose of the award was to encourage the study of navigation by USPS members. On 3 June 1964, the District Commander, District Educational Officer, Squadron Commander and Squadron Educational Officer of the winning squadron attended a luncheon at the Portuguese Embassy where the District Commander received a scroll and a "gold" medal. The winning squadron also received a "gold" medal as a "keeper".

Ministry of the Navy

The Minister of the Navy of the Portuguese Republic, Vice-Admiral Manuel Pereira Cranjo, makes it known that by his dispatch dated the 28th of January 1970 and under the terms of Decree No. 43035

Of July 22, 1960 grants to District 28 of the "United States Power Squadrons" the Naval medal in

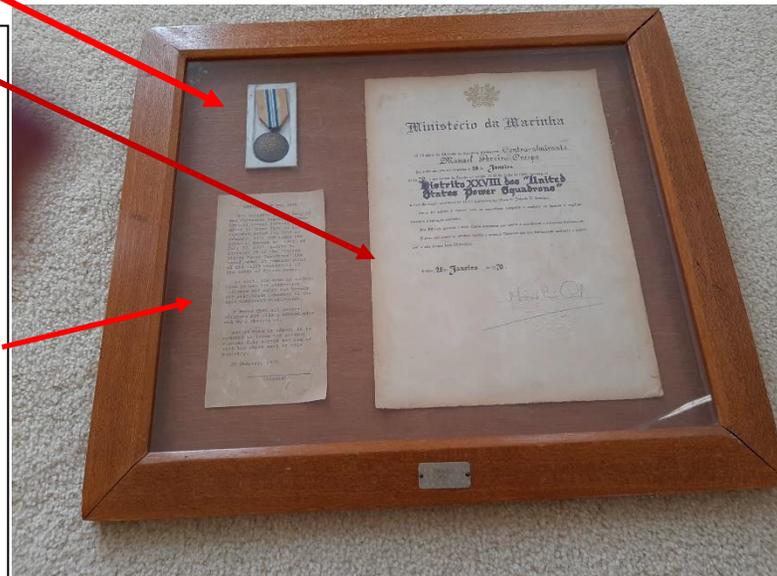
Commemoration of the fifth centennial of the death of Prince Henry.

As such, the same is authorized to use the respective insignia and enjoy the honors and privileges inherent in the said conferred distinction.

In order that all general officers and chiefs acknowledge and duly observe it.

And to make it known, it is ordered to issue the present diploma duly signed and sealed with the white seal of this Ministry.

28 January 1970



This example was provided by Cida Van Diehl, San Luis Rey Power Squadron, D28

Through the efforts of P/R/C James D. Paris, SN and others, the Portuguese Government presented statuettes to many districts. Below is a list of the dates of presentation to each District and the dates of the luncheons at the embassy until they were discontinued after 1974 due to the revolution in Portugal. (1) 1960 information written in 1992

Prince Henry Award - Districts and luncheon dates						
Districts	Statuette Awarded	Luncheon at Embassy	Districts	Statuette Awarded	Luncheon at Embassy	
1	16-Oct-65	31-May-66	17	13-Sep-68	11-May-70	
2	20-Feb-65	24-Jun-65	18	22-Oct-67	13-May-68	
3	5-Nov-60		19	20-Mar-66	13-May-68	
4	9-Nov-63	3-Jun-64	20	19-Mar-66	26-Apr-67	
5	received statuette		21	has statuette		
6	12-Nov-66	12-Nov-66	22	27-Apr-74	*	
7	25-Oct-67	25-Oct-67	23	has statuette	*	
8	19-Oct-68	13-Nov-69	24	23-Mar-74	*	
9	5-Mar-66	26-Apr-67	25	24-Apr-74	*	
10	24-Apr-71	11-Dec -72	26	16-Apr-74	*	
11	5-Nov-60	*	27	31-Mar-73	*	
12	30-Oct-65	31-May-66	28	18-Oct-69	11-May-70	
13	16 Oct 69	11-May 70	29	Rec'd at Annual Mtg. 1990 ***		
14	7 Nov 65	26-Apr-67	30	has statuette	*	
15	Looking for statuette		31	has statuette	*	
16	14-Mar-70	11-May-70	32	*	*	
			33	No statuette		
*Date of statuette presentation unknown in possession of district						
D/5 arranged their own presentation and in subsequent years the annual award presentation to the winning squadron was done by the Portuguese Naval Attache.						
D11 Statuette was presented at the Fall Conference at Youngstown, OH, by Commander Jose Cabral from the Portugese Consulate in Philadelphia represented the Potugal Naval Service.						
*** D 29 In an email received from P/D/C Jack Runner, AP the following information was sent to me. P/D/C Denny Ladd, SN was SEO for D29 during the time he received the Prince Henry Statuette at the Annual Meeting at the Fontainebleau Hotel in Miami Beach. He vividly remembers bringing it back on the plane with it tucked between his feet for the flight back to Cleveland. As Denny remembers the Portuguese government was not at the luncheon at the annual Meeting where the Chief Commander awarded the statues to the districts. He does not remember if it was 1990 or 1991. conflicting received is that the statuette was received 20 March 1966 with the luncheon on the 13th of May 1968.						
D 31 was given a statute, date unknown. Was used as an award until 2015 when the District was dissolved. The last squadron to receive Prince Henry Statute was Grand Lake Sail and Power Squadron in Grove, Ok. The Statute has been placed in a case for display purposes and is at the Grand Lake Visitor's center in Grove, OK.						

Above table provided by P/V/C Robert P. David SN. Additional information added.

District Statuette Information 2021

- District -1-Prince Henry mentioned in Annual History Report 1967-1968.
- District -2-No Longer using the Statuette.
- District-3-Used Spring Conference March 2013
- District -4-Presented by Commander Jose Cabral representing The Portuguese Government
Given again in 2019 to squadron.
- District-5-In 1963 a ceramic bust of Prince Henry the navigator was available at the Fall Conference
by Portuguese Ambassador Jose Cabral for the Prince Henry Award in JN and N. Later, a
model of the Caravel (a small ship) was given by the Portuguese Government for presentation
to the squadron in D/5 which had done the best in teaching Seamanship and Advanced
Piloting. Hampton Roads Squadron has trophy
- District -6-Not used for a while. Just located it recently(2020) Might use in future
- District -7-Information from P/D/C Brian Logan, SN, Akron S & P Squadron (Akron 75 Anniversary in 2014
Photo scanned in Spring 1968 District 7 (D/C Wm Boesche) showing Portuguese
Representative giving district the Statuette.
- District -8-Statuette used—It is with Coral Gables Squadron at this time.
- District -9-Used and recorded each squadron awarded statuette in Lansing, Michigan.
- District 10-Used every year as an award. The statuette kept at squadron member's home or
Yacht Club.
- District 11-Do not know where the statuette may be.
- District 12-Award of the Prince Henry Statuette not used.
- District 13-Award last used in 2013. At that time Picture was on cover page of District Roster once.
- District 14-Statuette in P/C Hugh Blair-Smith home (teacher) works with NASA.
- District 15-Looking for Prince Henry Statuette. February/2021
- District 16-Not used in several years; thinking of placing Statuette at Washington State University
In seaman history area. As of this time statuette in possession of D/C or in storage.
- District 17-Statuette received. No other information.
- District 18-District disbanded. No information about the Prince Henry Statuette.
- District 19-Received a statuette of Prince Henry the Navigator. No other information.
- District 20-District using Prince Henry as an award.
- District 21-District uses Prince Henry as an award. At this time it is with the Houston Squadron.
- District 22-Statuette on display now. Give out certificate as the award on an annual bases.
- District 23-Use Statuette for award at the Spring Meeting.
- District 24-Not aware of a Prince Henry the Navigator Statuette in District.
- District 25-Statuette given out until 2015, now use Certificates.
- District 26-Statuette given out since 1973. Statuette given out for Advanced Grades.
- District 27-Used since 31 March 1973
- District 28-Stored in home of squadron member receiving the award. Second award 3D statuette
Given to the best teacher(s) of the year.
- District 29-The Prince Henry Statuette is with the Sandusky Power Squadron in a Trophy Case.
- District 30-In Squadron member's home. Trade with other squadron members.
- District 31-District disband in 2015. Statuette now displayed at Grand Lake Visitor's Center in
Grove, Oklahoma.
- District-32-
- District 33-Puerto Rico-P/C/C Louis Ojeda found no information about a Prince Henry Statuette

History of THE PRINCE HENRY AWARD

1963

In 1960, the 500th Anniversary of the death of Prince Henry the navigator, the Portuguese held an elaborate program of commemoration. Sixteen USPS Districts, including District 5, joined in the festivities arranging appropriate, ceremonies at their Fall Educational Conferences that year. District 5 did not stop there. The District 5 Council voted to have a portrait of Prince Henry used as an annual presentation to the Squadron in District 5 which had done the best work in teaching celestial navigation: JN and N. This award was presented by a representative from the Portuguese Embassy. The Portuguese, impressed with this action by District 5, presented the District a gold medal and an album of historic maps and charts from the 15th and 16th centuries. In 1963, a ceramic bust of Prince Henry the Navigator was made available at the Fall Conference by Portuguese Ambassador Jose Cabral for the Prince Henry Award in JN and N. Later, a model of a caravel (a small ship) was given by the Portuguese government for presentation to the Squadron in District 5 which had done the best in teaching Seamanship and Advanced Piloting. (3)

1965

Many years after the death of Prince Henry the Navigator, members of the United States Power Squadrons® paid homage to Prince Henry the Navigator at Sagres, Republic of Portugal. Following the eventful May 15-16, 1965 weekend in Atlantic City, New Jersey some 60 United States Power Squadron members, predominantly District IV members and including Chief Commander and Mrs. Walter J. Sutcliffe, embarked on a pilgrimage to the site of the world's first School of Navigation at Sagres, Portugal.

Product of the imagination and energies of the Special Activities Committee of District Four, D/Lt. Walter L. Rathbun, AP; D/Lt/C James Paris, N District Educational Officer and President of the N Club (Navigation Club) ; P/R/C Robert Cowen N et al—the sojourn will long be remembered by all as a thrilling personal accomplishment and an interlude of international neighborliness.

Jets took the party from Kennedy Airport on Monday evening, 17 May 1965 to a Lisbon rendezvous Tuesday which began a sparkling week of hospitality and the exchange of information between hosts and guests on subjects of lore, culture, ways of boating life and navigation. Here USPS met with the gracious President of Portugal, Admiral Americo Deus Rodriquez Tomaz, to toast each other's welfare; to tour the luxurious gardens of the President's Palace; to see folk dancers characteristic of the province and to witness C/C Sutcliffe's presentation of USPS Honorary Membership Cards and Certificates to the President and the Minister of Marine, Rear Adm. Fernando Quintanilha Mendonea Dia, and in the name of District Four, a USPS Ensign which was on display during the stay. The USPS party shared with James D. Paris, N, the thrill of

ceremonies in which the beautiful Cross on a ribbon was circled around his neck, the exquisite Sunburst Medal presented for wearing on his breast pocket, and the title of “Commander in the Order of Prince Henry The Navigator” conferred on him in appreciation of his efforts, while Commander of District Four, to perpetuate the memory of the beloved Prince. No greater tribute or recognition has anyone ever been accorded. The United States Power Squadrons® is honored.

At Sagres, on behalf of the visitors, C/C Sutcliffe presented a bronze plaque to the Governor of the Province, which reads:

“The United States Power Squadrons honors the memory of Prince Henry, the Navigator – 1394 – 1460 whose School of Navigation founded on this site opened the way for world-wide Exploration and a great age of discovery. Dedicated at Sagres this twenty-second day of May 1965 Walter J. Sutcliffe, N Chief Commander (5)

This plaque was subsequently mounted at the base of a simple stone column with a cube on top engraved with Henry’s coat of arms sponsored by the United States Power Squadrons and dedicated in May 1965. (5)



As a memento of the trip, each squadronite was given a certificate indicating the Pilgrimage to Sagres had been made.

During the entire trip, USPS had the pleasure of the kind services as host and liaison of CMDR Jose Cabral, Director, Casa de Portugal, New York, and long a friend of USPS and District Four. CMDR Cabral has been present at many USPS gatherings and on two occasions at ceremonies where the Prince Henry Gold Medal had been awarded to USPS members; once to the late P/R/C MacLean Kirkwood, Coordinator of USPS Prince Henry Activities in 1961, and later to P/D/C Morton A. Kravitz, N, who accepted in behalf of District 5. Cdr. Cabral led the tour to the magnificent Yacht CLUB, SOCIETE NAVAL De Lisbon, where ideas and information on boating were exchanged and where a tremendous interest in the USPS educational program and predicted log contest program was generated. The SOCIETE is anxious to promote boating education in the USPS manner and to start Piloting, Seamanship, Advanced Piloting classes for its members.

Coincidentally, one SOCIETE member extremely interested in promoting predicted log competition had a translation of the APBA rules for Predicted Log Racing and proudly displayed many reprints of articles on the subject appearing in American magazines. He expressed a wish to learn more of this fine sport and asked Jim Paris if

he was familiar with the subject and might place him in contact with a predicted-log authority. Jim pointed out his own shining face among the pictures on display and introduced himself as the Vice-President of Cruiser Racing with the American Power Boat Association. "Tis a small world, indeed."

The USPS visitors then began a Portuguese tour which took them to the famous shrine at Fatima and the quaint fishing village of Nazare. Then each went his way to places of personal interest—France, Switzerland, Italy--each to return with tales of adventures and encounters with boatmen, always boatmen, easily met, well, "cause they're nice people."

USPS provided Portuguese Power Squadrons with copies of some of its courses, manuals, and procedures. (4)



Photo of the Prince Henry the Navigator Alabaster Statuette courtesy D3

1987

In the publication written by the P/C Roger Hunt, SN he indicated a second plaque was at the Monument recognized a rededication to Prince Henry. Further research indicates a group organized by P/V/C Harvey A. Collins JN traveled to Sagres on September 13 – 21, 1987.

1987

The group organized by P/V/C Harvey A. Collins JN traveled to Sagres on September 13 – 21, 1987 on a second pilgrimage to honor the memory of Prince Henry the Navigator. This group was led by Chief Commander Richard W. Miner, N. The group visited Sagres as well as Lisbon Portugal to fully appreciate the impact Prince Henry has on the people of Portugal. During the visit a second bronze plaque was presented to the Portuguese commemorating this second pilgrimage. The plaque reads;

“ United States Power Squadrons, second pilgrimage to Sagres, to honor the memory of Prince Henry the Navigator, 16 September 1987

The following photographs are courtesy of Peggy Messingschlager JN, District 8

R/C Robert Messingschlager, AP



Second dedication plaque



The USPS group also visited other sites in Portugal with Prince Henry the Navigator significance. There also was a welcoming ceremony presented by Embassy of Portugal



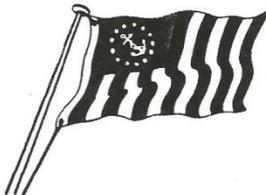
R/C Robert Messingschlager, AP and Peggy Messingschlager, JN



L – R R/C Robert Messingschlager, AP, Peggy Messingschlager, JN Alice Spector, R/C Louis Spector



officials.



UNITED STATES POWER SQUADRONS
SAIL AND POWER BOATING
DISTRICT 9

Past District Commander
P/D/C ODELL C. MERCER, N
8159 Colony Drive #3
Grosse Ile, MI 48138
(313) 676-0326

17 June 1991

TO: District Commanders (With Prince Henry Awards)
SUBJECT: Prince Henry Rules of Competition Survey

A year ago the District 9 Planning Committee conducted a survey to determine the rules of competition used by the 21 districts presenting annual Prince Henry Awards. A letter was sent to each of the D/Cs of the respective districts requesting a copy of their rules of competition.

Attached is a list of the 14 responding districts and a summary of their criteria.

District 9 was undergoing a review of all of their awards including the Prince Henry Award. We were interested in knowing the criteria of the other districts in awarding the trophy. The information was very helpful in finalizing the rules of competition for our district.

Thank you for your participation in this survey.

Cordially,

CC: Dir/Ed - U/C Robert P. David, N
D/C Fred C. Sellenraad, N
DEO - D/Lt/C Patricia Johnston, N
P/R/C James D. Paris, N

OCM:cm
PRINCE.MEM

ALPENA	ANCHOR BAY	ANN ARBOR	BIRMINGHAM	DEARBORN	DETROIT	FLINT	GRAND RAPIDS
GRAND TRAVERSE BAY	GROSSE ILE	GROSSE POINTE	IRISH HILLS	KALAMAZOO	LANSING	MT. CLEMENS	WYANDOTTE
MUSKEGON	PORT HURON	SAGINAW BAY	ST. JOSEPH	SOUTH BEND	WARREN		

U S P S

PRINCE HENRY AWARD

Districts Rules of Competition
Summary

<u>District</u>	<u>Education Course(s)</u>	<u>Squadron Scoring</u>
3	Adv.Grades	Percent of eligible members advancing their grade.
4	JN	Ratio of the number of JNs after the award period to the number of eligible APs to take the course at the beginning of the period.
5	JN & N	Percent of eligible members completing the courses. NOTE: Squadron must have taught JN & N.
6	JN & N	6 points for completing JN; 7 for N. Total multiplied by ratio of largest squadron to squadron being scored.
7	N	Percent of members completing the course. No Prince Henry Award. Gabriel H. Brown <u>N</u> Educational Trophy is comparable.
9	N	Presented to the squadron teaching the N course with the highest percentage of improvement in the number of members achieving the grade of Navigator.
10	JN & N Full Cert.	1 point for JN, 2 points for N and 3 points for Full Certificate. Total score equals the ratio of existing grades at the beginning of the award period divided by the number of squadron members multiplied by 25 - <u>PLUS</u> - number of new grades obtained during the award period divided by the number of squadron members multiplied by 75.
13	JN	Ratio of new JNs to number of APs before award period.
16	JN & N	Formula: New JNs x JN factor/eligible APs plus the quantity 5 x new Ns x N factor/eligible JNs. Factor adjusts for greater recognition for completion of N.

Prince Henry Award (page 2)

17	AG & EC	Sum of the ratios for each course- Number- of members completing courses to number of members eligible to take courses.
22	JN	Percent of APs converted to JNs.
24	JN & N	Number of members completing courses divided by number of APs at the begin- ning of the award period.
25	JN & N	½ of percentage of squadron members completing courses prior to award period PLUS ½ of the percentage of number of members completing courses during award period.
27	JN & N	1 point for JN, 5 points for N. Ratio of points for new grades to number of APs and JNs prior to award period. NOTE: If course is taken at another Squadron, both squadrons receive the Points.

REMARKS

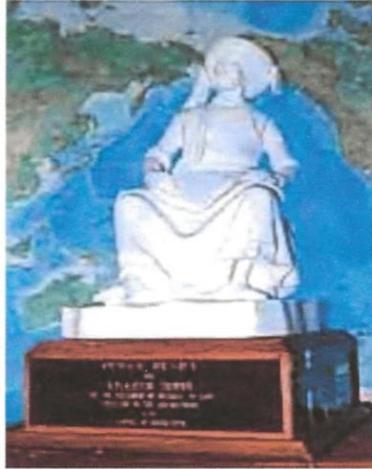
The Prince Henry is presented annually at the District Conferences.

21 Districts present the award each year.

Rules of competition and administration are developed by each District.

The objectives of the award are:

1. To do honor to Prince Henry the Navigator.
2. To stimulate the study of navigation in USPS.



Prince Henry the Navigator

In the early 15th century Prince Henry started a school of navigation in Sagres, Portugal to advance the science of navigation. Prince Henry, like other European mariners, wanted to find an alternative to the passage to the lucrative trade in the Orient. The obvious passage was through the Mediterranean, but hostile Islamic powers and the equally hostile Venetian empire made it difficult to follow this route. So Henry proposed to go south around Africa to reach the Orient. A minor problem however was that in those days the coast of Africa had not been charted and no one knew how far south the African continent extended. Unlike other navigators of the day, such as the Vikings and Spaniards that basically sailed east and west, the Portuguese needed to sail south if they were to round the tip of Africa. To do this they needed to be able to find their position through Celestial Navigation. As a result much advancement in Celestial Navigation took place. Henry began to send Portuguese sailors south to chart the coast of Africa. These sailors came back to Portugal and increased the data base at the Prince Henry School of Navigation. Henry did not live long enough to see his dream accomplished. He died in 1468 and the Portuguese did not reach the tip of Africa until 1488.²

In the early 1960s the government of Portugal, at the embassy in Washington D.C., discussed creating an award in honor of Prince Henry the Navigator commemorating the 500th year of his death. In 1965, P/R/C James D. Paris, SN, then commander of District 4, was approached by the Portuguese agency in New York. Ultimately the Portuguese government awarded an alabaster replica of Prince Henry to each of the Districts of USPS. After presenting the Award to District 4, Commander Jose Cabral, representing the Portuguese government, accompanied Jim to present the award to 20 USPS districts at their conferences. The deed of gift gave each district the authority to establish its own criteria for earning the award.

In 1965, Jim Paris led an expedition of 65 members and their wives to the Prince Henry School of Navigation in Sagres, Portugal. While there, the government made Jim a commander in the order of Prince Henry the Navigator. The secretary of the Navy placed a gold cross with a colorful ribbon around Jim's neck. For many years, Jim entertained the winners of the previous year's award at a luncheon at the Portuguese Embassy in Washington, DC. In 1985 Jim led another group of 200 USPS members to the Portuguese School of Navigation where they were received by the President of Portugal. Jim was presented with a swallow tailed Ensign® for his meritorious service to USPS.³

¹ Photo courtesy of D/28

² Excerpt from Sandusky PS *Lookout* 3/95.

³ Information obtained from an interview with Jim Paris in 1998 by P/C Michael J. Frigano SN

PRINCE HENRY THE NAVIGATOR AWARD



The Prince Henry the Navigator Award was presented by the Portuguese Government, represented by Commander Jose' Cabral, to District 28 United States Power Squadrons®, October 19, 1969 at the Fall Conference in Phoenix, Arizona.

At the District Council meeting in San Diego, California December 6, 1969 it was decided that the terms under which the Prince Henry Trophy would be presented to one of the Squadrons would be as follows:

Multiply by two the number of members passing Advanced Piloting plus the number of members passing Junior Navigation multiplied by five and the number of members passing Navigation multiplied by ten. Divide the total by the number of members having passed Seamanship. Answer to be carried out to three decimal places.

The Squadron with the largest answer wins the Prince Henry Trophy. Time is September 1 to September 1.

Presentation to be annually at the Fall Conference of District 28.

Carl J. Ackerman, JN
District Commander
21 March 1970

**AMENDMENT TO DEED OF GIFT
PRINCE HENRY THE NAVIGATOR AWARD**

The Deed of Gift, dated 21 March 1970, for the Prince Henry The Navigator Award is hereby amended as follows:

This trophy is to be awarded annually at the Fall Conference of District 28, of the United States Power Squadrons®, to the Squadron in District 28 having the highest score determined by dividing an ACHIEVEMENT SCORE by an OPPORTUNITY SCORE, expressed as a percentage, computed below:

The Achievement Score for each Squadron will be based on the Advanced Grades awards made to members of that Squadron between 1 September of the year of the award and 1 September of the prior year, using the notification dates shown on the Award Notices mailed from USPS headquarters; and will equal the sum of: the number of Junior Navigator awards multiplied by five, plus the number of Advanced Piloting awards multiplied by two, plus the number of Seamanship awards.

The Opportunity Score for each Squadron will be computed using "Educational Department Statistics" dated 31 July of the year immediately preceding the year in which the trophy is awarded and will be based on the total count of Advanced Grades awards then having been made to members of the Squadron, computed as the sum of: ten multiplied by the difference in the counts of Junior Navigator and Navigator awards, plus five multiplied by the difference in counts of Advanced Piloting and Junior Navigator awards, plus two multiplied by the difference in counts of Seamanship and Advanced Piloting awards, plus the difference in counts of total members in that Squadron and number of Seamanship awards. Expressed as a formula the computation will be:

$$\text{Award Score} = \frac{[10(\text{new N})+5(\text{new JN})+2(\text{new AP})+(\text{new S})]100}{10(\text{old JN N})+5(\text{old AP JN})+2(\text{old S AP})+(M \text{ old S})}$$

M = total members

Award year from 1 September to 1 September

New Grades from Award Notices

Total members and old Grades from Statistics dated 31 July at the beginning of Award Year.

Note: Statistics will list an individual with N Grade in the counts of N, JN, AP, and S. Similarly a JN in counts of JN, AP, and S; etc.

Adopted: 4 March 1978
at the Spring Conference
Gil Hansen
District Secretary

(Published in the 1990 Spring issue of the Leadline)

**PROPOSED SECOND AMENDMENT TO DEED OF GIFT
PRINCE HENRY THE NAVIGATOR AWARD**

The Deed of Gift, dated 21 March 1970, for the Prince Henry The Navigator Award is hereby amended as follows:

This trophy is to be awarded annually at the Fall Conference of District 28 of the United States Power Squadrons® to the Squadron in District 28 having the highest score expressed as a percentage determined by dividing an ACHIEVEMENT SCORE by an OPPORTUNITY SCORE computed as follows:

The ACHIEVEMENT SCORE for each Squadron will be based on the Advanced Grades awards made to active and family members, and certificate holders, of that Squadron during the period commencing on 1 July and ending on 30 June of the fiscal year for which the award is to be made (Award Period), [except the first Award Period for the ACHIEVEMENT SCORE immediately following the adoption of this amendment will commence on 1 September 1996 and end on 30 June 1977], using the date of course completion shown on the Notice of Course Completion mailed from USPS headquarters, and will equal the sum of:

- (a) the number of Navigator awards multiplied by 10,
- (b) the number of Junior Navigator awards multiplied by 5,
- (c) the number of Advanced Piloting awards multiplied by 2, and
- (d) the number of Piloting awards and Seamanship awards multiplied by 1.

The OPPORTUNITY SCORE for each Squadron will be computed using "Educational Department Statistics" of that Squadron for the Award Period mailed from USPS headquarters, and will equal the sum of:

- (a) the difference in Junior Navigator awards and Navigator awards multiplied by 10,
- (b) the difference in Advanced Piloting awards and Junior Navigator awards multiplied by 5,
- (c) the difference in Piloting awards and Advanced Piloting awards multiplied by 2,
- (d) the difference in Seamanship awards and Piloting awards (subtracting the smaller number from the larger) multiplied by 1, and

(e) the difference in total members of that Squadron and Seamanship awards or Piloting awards (whichever is greater) multiplied by 1.

Expressed as a formula the Award Score computation will be:

$$\frac{\{10(\text{new N})+5(\text{new JN})+2(\text{new AP})+(\text{new P})+(\text{new S})\}}{10(\text{old JN N})+5(\text{old AP JN})+2(\text{old P AP})+(\text{Adjustable})} 100$$

where: (Adjustable) = (old S-P or P-S)+(Members - greater of old S or P)

Adopted: 7 December 1996
at the Winter Council
Robert W. Schloeman, JN
District Secretary

Published 7 December 1996 at the Winter Council D28



United States Power Squadrons District 15



2016 Prince Henry Awards

In recognition of the superior leadership, outstanding cooperation and organization within three neighboring United States Power Squadrons, Baton Rouge Sail and Power, Lake Pontchartrain Sail and Power, and New Orleans Power Squadron, wherein:

1. The members of Baton Rouge Sail and Power, Lake Pontchartrain Sail and Power, and New Orleans Power Squadrons, through organized group-training, individual self-study and formal instruction by Chester Cooke SN-CN, successfully completed the Advanced Grade Navigation Course.
 - a. Baton Rouge members William Arcediano SN-CN, David Fourrier SN, and Leonard Long SN, organized group study and shared instructor duties. Chester Cooke SN-CN checked sight folders and provided instructional assistance.
 - b. Lake Pontchartrain member Mike Barger N, self-taught, and Chester Cooke SN-CN checked sight folders and provided instructional assistance.
 - c. New Orleans members Don Ellis SN-CN, Tracy Hamlin N, and Ella McCullum N, successfully completed the Navigation course taught by Chester Cooke SN-CN.

2. The superb outcome was SEVEN members attained the grade of Navigator, including FOUR who attained the grade of Senior Navigator.

In recognition of this outstanding achievement, inter-squadron cooperation and education, District 15 hereby awards the 2016 PRINCE HENRY AWARD to Chester Cooke SN-CN and each of the three squadrons; Baton Rouge Sail and Power, Lake Pontchartrain Sail and Power, and New Orleans Power.

Awarded with sincere congratulations in District 15 Conference, and hailed by the Loyal Association of Navigators (LAN).

District Commander Don Ellis, SN -CN

15 October 2016

2018 PRINCE HENRY AWARD

Presented at the 2019 D4 Spring Conference

In the early 1960s, the Portuguese government discussed creating an award in honor of Prince Henry the Navigator commemorating the 500th year of his death. In 1965 they approached Jim Paris, then commander of District 4, and after much discussion and negotiation with USPS, the Portuguese government awarded an alabaster replica of Prince Henry to each of the then 20 districts of USPS. The deed of gift gave each district authority to establish its own criteria for earning the award.

In District 4, the Prince Henry award is presented to the squadron with the largest ratio of members having achieved advanced grades in the previous calendar year.

In honor of P/R/C James D. Paris, SN, the father of the Prince Henry Award, I am proud to have been chosen to carry on his tradition of honoring the squadron who has earned this most prestigious award. This is the 55th year this award has been presented to a squadron in district 4.

I now ask that District Educational Officer **Richard Pfaff, SN** join me in the presentation of the Prince Henry award to **Staten Island Power Squadron.**

Will Commander Don Heap, SN of **Staten Island Power Squadron**, please come forward to accept this prestigious award. Let us all congratulate Staten Island Power Squadron for promoting our educational programs.

Prepared by: P/ R/C Pat Greer, SN

D 4 Ch Prince Henry Award Committee

DISTRICT 30 PRINCE HENRY AWARD RULES

I. The Prince Henry Award will be awarded by the DEO at each District 30 Spring Conference.

1.1 The Prince Henry Award is the property of District 30 of the United States Power Squadrons.

2. The following items pertain to the awarding of the trophy:

2.1 The DEO will obtain from National Headquarters, the number of Educational Proficiency Awards of each squadron's active membership as of 01 March.

2.1.1 Educational Proficiency as viewed for this award are as defined in Section 12.29 of the Operations Manual.

2.2 In case of a tie, the winner will be determined by the following tie breakers:

2.2.1 The highest percentage in the previous year .

2.1.2 The highest percentage in the previous two years.

3. The winning squadron will have possession of the Prince Henry Award until the next Spring Conference when it will be returned to District 30.

3.1 The winning squadron will be responsible for engraving the plaque on the trophy base.

3.1.1 Engraving on the plaque will be consistent as to size and content with the previous engraving. will consist of the squadron name and the year.

4. Calculation of membership increase percentage:

Squadron Educational Proficiency Current Year minus Squadron Educational Proficiency Previous Year times 100 divided by Squadron Educational Proficiency Previous Year.

5. The winner is the squadron with the highest Percent Educational Proficiency Increase.

DISTRICT 28 TROPHY

“PRINCE HENRY, THE NAVIGATOR”

For the Squadron Excelling in the
Advancement of the Science of Navigation

P/D/C Van Diehl, SN-CAN, Advanced Grades chairman

We got the Prince Henry Trophy again! We love it!

2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2012-2013-2014-2015-2017

As you can see San Luis Rey got it 12 out of the last 14 years, recognizing that San Luis Rey has the most comprehensive Coastal and Offshore Navigation educational program among the squadrons of District 28.

San Luis Rey is very proud of this trophy, a measurement of how good our Advanced Grade (AG) educational program is. If you have completed successfully any of the AG courses - **Seamanship, Piloting, Advance Piloting, Junior Navigation and Navigation** – you received the **grades S, P, AP, JN, and N** respectively.

What San Luis Rey has to do to get this coveted trophy? Teach more AG courses and have more members completing the courses successfully, more than the other squadrons of District 28. The comparison numbers are calculated, based on the squadron membership size. So, larger the squadron more courses it must teach and have more members completing them than a smaller squadron. And now SLR is one of the largest squadron of the District 28.



Who is Prince Henry, the navigator?

Prince Henry is fondly known as the patron of discoverers. He was a royal prince whose fascination with explorations substantially paved the way for the age of exploration, also known as the age of discovery. Despite being nicknamed as the navigator, he did not sail himself.

If you visit Lisbon, Portugal, one of the most impressive monuments is the Discoveries Monument, built on the north bank of the Tagus River in 1960 to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the death of Prince Henry the Navigator. It represents a three-sailed ship ready to depart, with sculptures of important navigators as Vasco da Gama, Magellan, among others, and

other important science of navigation people, cartographers, cosmographers and astronomers, all following Prince Henry the Navigator, at the bow, holding a small vessel, the caravel, designed in Sagres and used by the great navigators of that time.

Prince Henry, the brain of the Portuguese Discoveries.



About 1418, Prince Henry started the first school for oceanic navigation, at Sagres, in the extreme south of Portugal. The institute was designed to teach navigational techniques to Portuguese sailors, to collect and disseminate geographical information about the world, to invent and improve navigational and seafaring equipment, to sponsor expeditions. Prince Henry

brought together some of the leading geographers, cartographers, astronomers, and mathematicians from throughout Europe to work at the institute.

Who instituted the trophy?

The Portuguese Navy, to celebrate the 500 anniversary of Prince Henry's death, in 1460 and to further the navigation studies in the USPS. Navigation skills is one of the most important safety skills for any boater.

Why is so important getting the Prince Henry trophy?

I am very proud and honored to hold the position of Advanced Grades (AG) chairman, of the San Luis Rey Education Department for more than 10 years. My job as AG chairman is to ensure that San Luis Rey AG curriculum is modern and current teaching, in the classroom and OTW, skills necessary to operate and navigate with the electronic equipment found in most boats, such as the GPS/chartplotter, Radar, AIS, etc. And, if the electronic equipment fail, teaching how to navigate with the basic boat instruments - compass, knotmeter, and watch, DR navigation.

An example of how San Luis Rey education keeps its navigation courses up to date: the addition of GPS navigation and OTW skills training to the AG courses several years ago. Until now we are the only squadron of the district with OTW training!

This is why getting the Prince Henry, the Navigator trophy is so important. It is the best thermometer of how good Coastal and Offshore navigation training we are doing, keeping our courses current and teaching the skills necessary to be a Safe Boater.

Not in his Sagres Navigation school, but now in San Luis Rey, Prince Henry continues to guide us to excel in the Navigation education taught to our members.

**Various Award Recipients, over the years, of the
Prince Henry the Navigator award.**

D28 Prince Henry the Navigator award recipients Fall Conference 2018



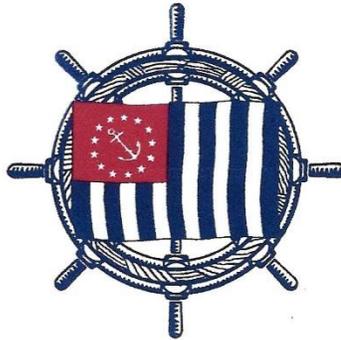
L- R P/C Paul Schoonover, Phoenix Sail & Power Squadron
P/D/C Adriaan Veldhuisen, SN_ON – San Luis Rey S&P
P/D/C Van Diehl, SN_ON - San Luis Rey S&P
P/D/C Richard Pienniger, Hollywood Power Squadron

**P/C Chester Cooke, SN-CN receiving the Prince Henry Award
from C/C Louie Ojeda, SN and D/C Don Ellis, SN-CN**



**Receiving The Prince Henry Awards for the Squadrons
Cdr Taylor Baldrige, S, Baton Rouge
Cdr Joey Wheeler, AP, Lake Pontchartrain
Cdr Greg Deis, SN-CN, New Orleans**





UNITED STATES POWER SQUADRONS
**CERTIFICATE OF
APPRECIATION**

PRESENTED TO

Captain Adriano Beça Gil

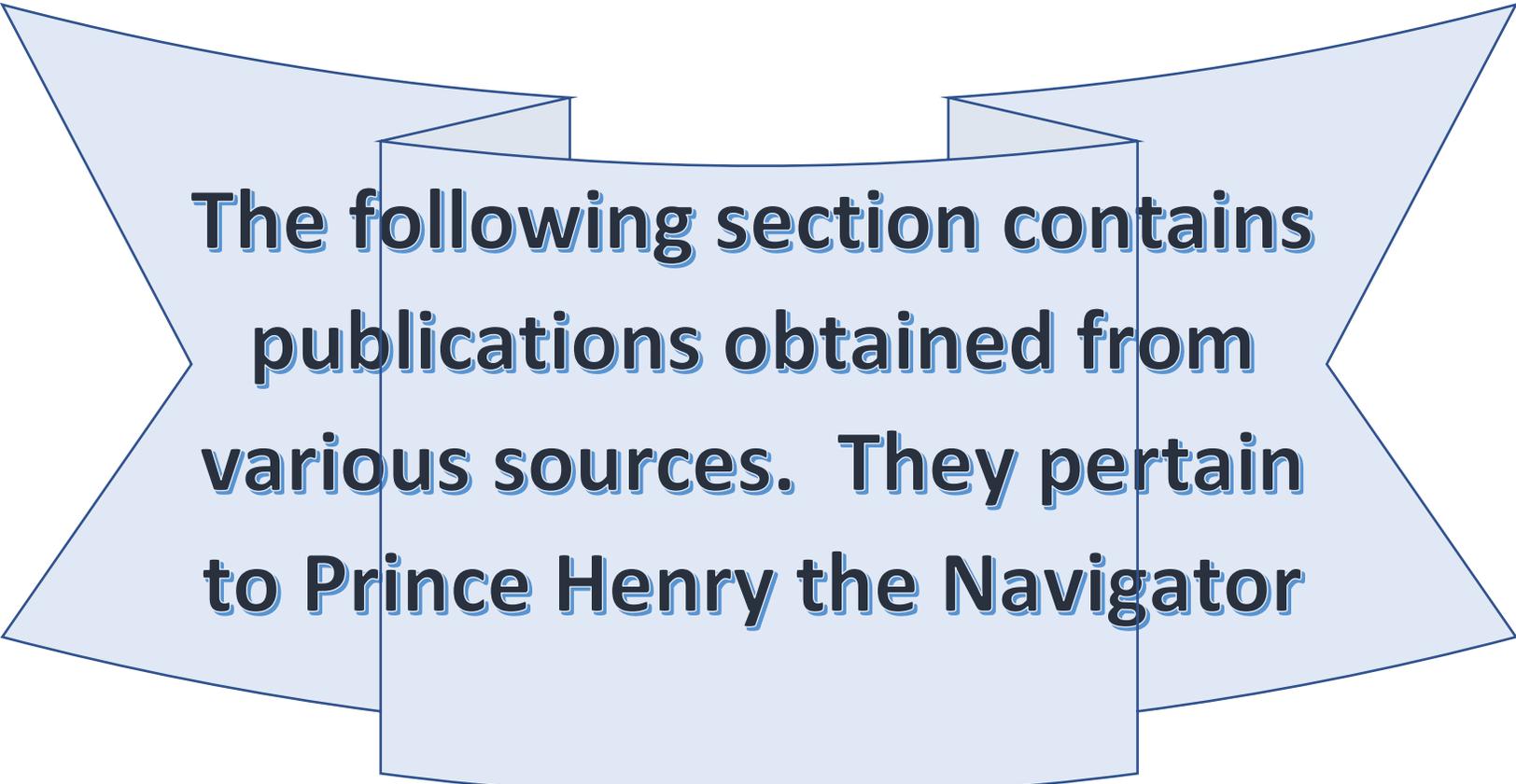
*In Grateful Acknowledgement of Cooperation in
Promoting Safer Boating.*



*Thank you for your support of
United States Power Squadrons,
America's largest private boating organization,
in its endeavor to make recreational boating
safe through the education of millions of
men, women and children across our nation.*

James S. Stewart, Jr.
CHIEF COMMANDER

19 January 1991
DATE



**The following section contains
publications obtained from
various sources. They pertain
to Prince Henry the Navigator**

**There may be some duplication in information contained
elsewhere in this document.**

Various publications found pertaining to Prince Henry the Navigator



Chief Commanders
Comments
May 1965 Ensign



NOW HEAR THIS!



THIS is probably the most active month for preparing our boats for a summer of safe boating. It will be the first opportunity some members have to put into practice the knowledge acquired in our courses. Remember, when you fly the USPS Ensign proudly from your boat, the image of USPS is riding with you. Exercise courtesy always. Help make SAFEBOATING one word and one thought. Have your boat inspected by the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary for any inadequacies of which you may not be aware.

Our May seminar and Governing Board meeting were held at Atlantic City, N.J. Many of our ladies accompanied their husbands to this gathering and enjoyed the "East in May" at that wonderful coastal city. The seminar was a joint meeting of the D/C's and the D/EO's, for whom a fine program had been prepared by V/C Hugh Hutchings, N and our Director of Education, V/C Charles G. Grosscup, N.

A different event also took place in May, this time on foreign soil. Prince Henry the Navigator was honored by 60 USPS members and their wives for the outstanding contributions he made to world navigation more than 500 years ago. It was an event planned by District 4 to reciprocate an honor paid by Portugal. That country has donated to each of several Districts a statuette of the Navigator which is now awarded at spring conferences to the Squadron that has enrolled the most JN's and N's. This May, in the name of USPS, we presented to Portugal a bronze plaque in memory of the great Portuguese patriot and scientist who has inspired so many USPS members taking the JN and N courses.

We hope our pilgrimage to Portugal also bettered the good relationship between the United States and Portugal. We traveled to Portugal for only two reasons—to honor Prince Henry and to express our appreciation of the interest Portugal has shown in USPS. Each of us who made the trip did so of his own desire and at his own expense. We tried to make the best impression possible on the Portuguese people and we hope we left them feeling as kindly toward us and toward our country as we feel toward them and toward Portugal for the great hospitality and many courtesies extended to us throughout our trip.

Walter J. Sutcliffe, N

—Walter J. Sutcliffe, N
Chief Commander



Chief Commanders Comments
June 1965 Ensign



NOW HEAR THIS!



LAST MONTH I had time to prepare only a few comments on the highly successful USPS trip to Portugal, for I returned just as the May issue of THE ENSIGN was going to press. I hope, therefore, that you will bear with me while I extend those comments in this June issue.

Although the trip was planned and organized by District 4, it was the desire of everyone concerned, particularly those in District 4, that we be received in Portugal, not as representatives of any one District, but as representatives of the entire USPS organization. And that is the way it was, we are happy to report.

It was an honor to represent the USPS in this manner and to bring to the Portuguese people sincere greetings from *all* officers and *all* members. It was also an honor to present His Excellency, Admiral Americo de Deus Rodrigues Tomas, President of Portugal, with an honorary membership certificate and card, and to attend, with my fellow USPS members and our wives, a splendid reception given especially for us at the Presidential Palace. When we departed, we left a USPS Ensign and stand which the President placed in a conspicuous area in the Palace reserved for organization flags.

We were also given a reception by the Minister of Marine, Rear Admiral Fernando de Quintanilha e Mendonça Dias, at the Espelho de Agua. Following a sumptuous dinner and excellent entertainment, there were speeches of much cordiality and good will, one of them by Admiral George W. Anderson, Jr., American Ambassador, Lisbon. Our host, Admiral Dias, told us how honored the Portuguese people were to have this USPS group travel so far to honor their great patriot, Prince Henry the Navigator. We, in turn, told of the high respect the USPS has for that famous man and for his vision and imagination, which set Portuguese explorers off on carefully planned voyages across unknown seas—voyages which were continued after his death and led to the establishment of a new route to India by sea, the opening up of vast territories in Africa, and the discovery of Brazil in the New World. The spirit of Prince Henry, we pointed out, is still active, for every year in the United States it inspires a great many of our APs to go on with JN and N.

In appreciation of Prince Henry's great contribution to the science of navigation, we presented to Portugal a bronze plaque, in the name of the USPS, which will be placed permanently at Sagres for future generations to see.

By our visit, I hope, as I said in the May issue, that we helped to create a closer relationship between Portugal and the United States. We are more certain, however, that we have planted a seed for Portuguese Republic Power Squadrons, which someday will have Squadrons all along the coast and rivers of that beautiful country.

Throughout our journey, all of us were exceedingly proud of our membership in our beloved organization.

—Walter J. Sutcliffe, N
Chief Commander

July-August 1965



His Excellency, Admiral Americo Tomas, President of Portugal, regards with approval his certificate of Honorary Membership in the USPS as C/C Walter J. Sutcliffe, N and CMDR José Cabral stand by.

PORTUGAL WELCOMES USPS

Pilgrimage to Sagres Betokens Good Will and Understanding

By P/R/C JAMES D. PARIS, N, THE ENSIGN Staff

THE DISTRICT 4 Pilgrimage to Portugal, later expanded to include other Districts, was more than any of us could have envisioned. When CDR José Cabral; R/C Robert Cowen, JN; D/C James D. Paris, N; and D/Lt Walter L. Rathbun, AP discussed such a possibility, at Miami Beach in January 1964, it was in the nature of a fond dream with but faint

promise of accomplishment. However, its performance far transcends the dream.

The Republic of Portugal really rolled out the red carpet—at Lisbon, at Nazare, at Sagres. C/C Walter J. Sutcliffe, N voiced the enthusiasm of all of the tour participants in his message in the June issue of THE ENSIGN.

Honor for a D/EO. On the first morning, D/EO Paris was called by CDR Cabral, together with C/C Sutcliffe; Stf/C George Bosch, N; D/Lt Rathbun; and Lieut. Herbert G. Gelhardt, Jr., to the office of the Minister of Marine. On behalf of the President, the Minister named Paris a Commander in the Order of Prince Henry the Navigator and tied around his neck the blue, white, and black ribbon from which is suspended a medieval cross. Then the Minister placed the sunburst medal over the recipient's left breast pocket. The award ceremony was attended by Dr. Pedro Theotonio Pereira, CDR Cabral, the U.S. Naval Attache, and other dignitaries.

Presidential Reception. The highlight for us was the meeting with the President at the Presidential Palace. C/C Sutcliffe made His Excellency, Admiral Americo de Deus Rodrigues Tomas, President of Portugal, an honorary member of USPS, and presented him with a certificate of membership and an Ensign provided by D/4. D/EO Paris gave a short thank-you



RADM Fernando de Quintanilha e Mendonça Dias, Minister of Marine, adjusts the sunburst medal on the coat of P/R/C James D. Paris, N, signifying that he is a Commander in the Order of Prince Henry the Navigator. CDR Cabral, C/C Sutcliffe, and D/Lt Walter L. Rathbun, AP look on.

talk for the honor paid to USPS through the Presidential decoration awarded him.

The President circulated among our members and shook hands with every one of us. He then asked CDR Cabral to invite us into the beautiful, formal garden, where the air of friendship and good fellowship continued.

The view of the modern Monument of Discoveries, erected in 1960 to the memory of Prince Henry, and of the ancient Tower of Belem, from which Vasco da Gama took departure for his explorations, enhanced the garden party with an esthetic as well as historical note.

At the Espelho de Agua. On the first evening we were invited to the Espelho de Agua (Naval Yacht Club) on the Tagus River for a reception, a multi-course dinner with Portuguese wines to go with each course, and Folclorico entertainment which lasted into the morning hours. The Minister of Marine, Rear Admiral Fernando de Quintanilha e Mendonça Dias, and the National Secretariat of Information, Dr. Moreira Baptista, sponsored these multiple events.

In attendance were the U.S. Ambassador to Portugal, Admiral George W. Anderson, Jr., U.S.N., and the former Portuguese Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Pedro Theotonio Pereira. He is an avid yachtsman and when he was appointed Ambassador to England he sailed his own schooner from Lisbon to London to take up his post.

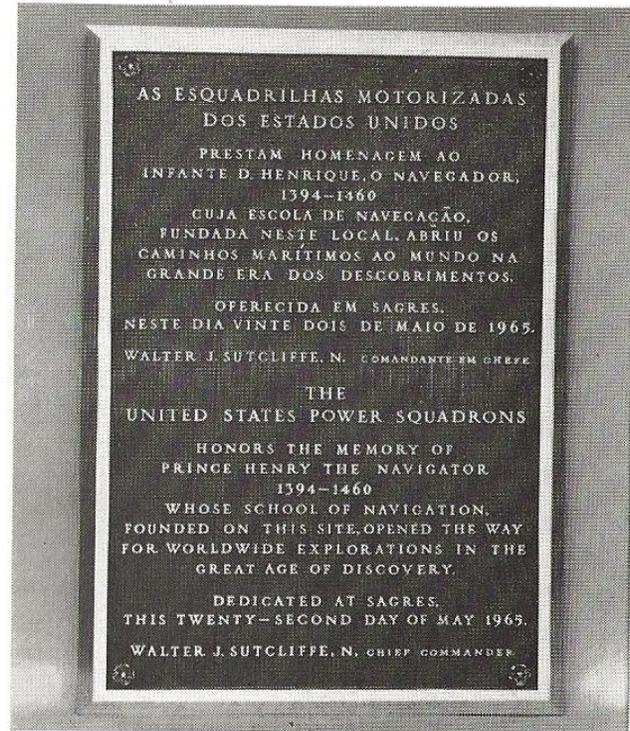
At this affair, C/C Sutcliffe made the Minister of Marine an honorary member of USPS, and gave him a certificate and an Ensign.

Ceremonies at Sagres. This is what we came for—to make a pilgrimage to the site of the first school of navigation, founded by Prince Henry in the 15th Century, at Sagres, “where the land ends and the sea begins.” It was a rewarding all-day trip from Lisbon and back, expedited by police escort furnished by the government.

We were entertained at luncheon by the Civil Governor of the Province of Faro, Joaquim Ramao Duartes, on behalf of the National Secretariat of Information.

At the post itself, C/C Sutcliffe and D/EO Paris, representing D/C George R. Eckert, JN, of D/4, presented the USPS bronze plaque. The Chief delivered a gracious and appropriate message, citing the cordial relationship between Portugal and USPS, our common interest in navigation and admiration for the work of Prince Henry, and our close cooperation with each other. It was truly an impressive sight, on a perfect day, with the guard of honor standing at attention, and with the large assemblage attentively listening to every word the Chief spoke.

Following the presentation of the USPS plaque, P/R/C Frederick Franklin, N gave one from the Institute of Navigation. Then Paris, as President of the N Club, read the beautiful scroll, in Portuguese and English, which was sent over by the N Club. The scroll was exe-



Above, the USPS plaque presented by C/C Sutcliffe at Sagres. Below are the USPS donors of this and other presentations to the Republic of Portugal: left to right, P/R/C Frederick Franklin, N, with the Institute of Navigation Plaque; P/R/C Paris, with the N Club Scroll; C/C Sutcliffe; and D/C H. Warren Crawford, JN, with the D/5 Plaque.



cuted by Lieut. Merrill A. Lauck, JN, artist on THE ENSIGN staff. The last award was one from D/5 presented by D/C H. Warren Crawford, JN.

After the ceremony, we were invited to view a movie about Prince Henry and his times and the development of navigation. It was very enthusiastically received by all of our members. In token of our visit to Sagres, the Comandante of the Base presented a certificate to each of us, attesting to our visit.

In attendance were 31 people from D/4, eight from D/5, and others from as far south as Florida and as far west as the State of Washington, to add up to a total of 60 members and wives.

Nazare and Fatima. The tour visited Nazare just in time to see the fishing boats come in, laden with fish. The village itself is in two sections—one at the water's edge and the other high up on a hill. These had been connected at one time by a spectacular funicular railway, but this has been displaced by the more mundane automobile. Altogether, the sea, the hill, and the red-topped white houses opened to our view like a scene on a perfect picture post card.

After luncheon at the hotel, the Secretariat of Information presented another Folclorico spectacle *al fresco*, with the music and dancing indigenous to that area.

In the latter part of that day, we visited the shrine at Fatima, enjoying the thrilling views of the countryside with its mountains, valleys, olive trees (some over 600 years old and still bearing fruit), vineyards, and pretty villages.

Lisbon Tours. Lisbon is probably as well known to our members now as their own home towns. We toured every part of the city—ancient and modern, business and residential, parks, monuments, riverside, and all. We visited the Naval Museum, the famous Coach Museum, and the Monastery of Jeronimos. We walked through the “cabash” with its narrow,

crooked, steep, cobblestone streets and went to a restaurant where we listened to Fado, the plaintive music of Fate.

We also visited other cities close to Lisbon. They were Sintra, Cascais, and Estoril, often referred to as the Portuguese Riviera.

Lisbon Yacht Club. At the end of the week, CDR Cabral invited us to the Lisbon Yacht Club, known officially as Associação Naval de Lisboa, now celebrating its 110th year, having been founded by Royal Decree in 1856 as a unit of the Royal Naval Association. C/C Sutcliffe and D/EO Paris were named honorary members by its President, Luis de Guimaraes Lobato. The club is interested in USPS courses and predicted-log contests. With the Chief to take care of the former and Paris to take care of the latter, the club could be well on its way to starting Portuguese Republic Power Squadrons and engaging in predicted-log events.

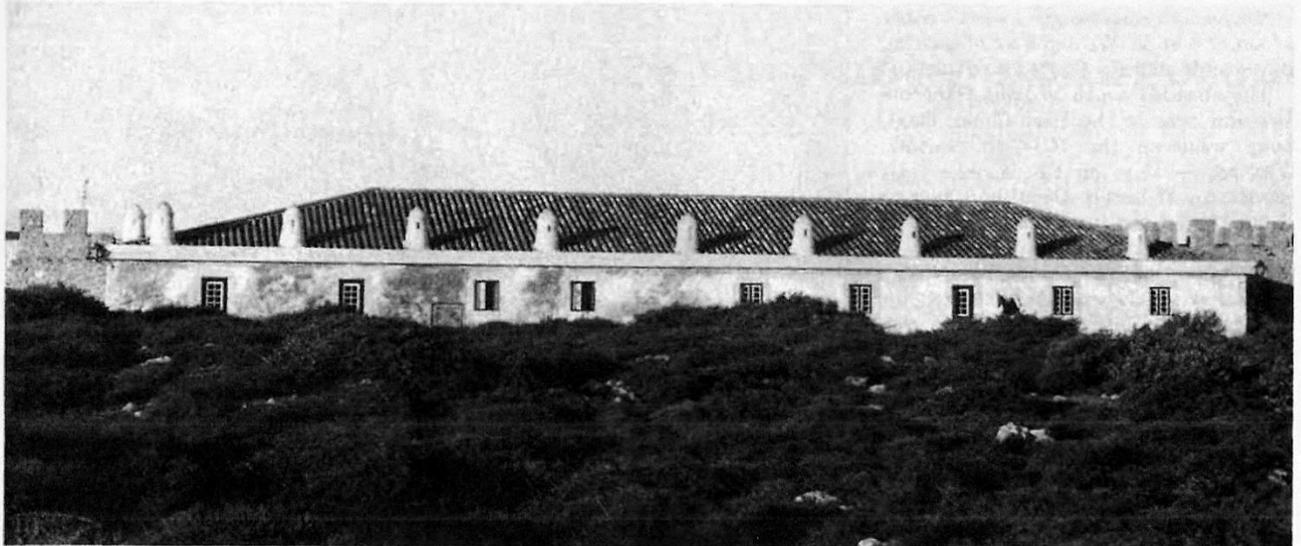
Thanks. First and foremost, we owe deep and heartfelt thanks to CDR Cabral for setting the wheels in motion to make our pilgrimage the success that it was. In his modesty, he credits the Minister of Marine and the National Secretariat of Information. We are grateful to His Excellency, Dr. Vasco Vieira Garin, Portuguese Ambassador to the United States, whose good offices played a significant role. We thank, also, Dr. Manuel Bivar, head of radio and TV, who had us on the air several times a day for every day of our stay.

Not to be forgotten is the yeoman work done by D/Lt Rathbun and P/R/C Cowen.

All in all it was a successful pilgrimage, replete with gracious hospitality, many courtesies, and mutual understanding with the Portuguese people. The Prince Henry statuette and gold medal now take on even more meaning as symbols for excellence in teaching celestial navigation.

1987

For a memorable look at navigation



Visit Prince Henry's School of Navigation

Article and photos by Donald P. Germann, N
St. Lucie River (FL) Squadron

The Prince Henry School of Navigation began at Sagres in Algarve, Portugal, Lat. 37 degrees 01' North, 9 degrees 00' West. Called Cape Vincent on the charts today or "O Fin do Mundo" (end of the world) by the Portuguese, it is where Prince Henry began his school for navigators.

It is a barren and wind-swept cape, which is pounded by the waves of the Atlantic and helped by the prevailing westerlies. Sagres is about 3000 miles from the North American continent. It's no place for surfing; the cliffs drop vertically 150 feet to the sea. The many fireplaces in the schoolhouses attempted to give some comfort in the windy and cold cape in the winter months.

Algarve is the southernmost province of Portugal, stretching westward from the Spanish border along the Gulf of Cadiz to the broad Atlantic at Sagres. With a beautiful coastline of rocky coves and sandy beaches, it is indeed the Portuguese Riviera. During a holiday in Algarve last September, my wife and I took a trip to Sagres to see Cape Vincent and the fortress where Prince Henry had his school for navigators.

Prince Henry was the third son of King Joao I (John) of Portugal and his English wife Philippa. The couple had

five sons and one daughter; Henry was born in 1394. As a young man, Henry headed expeditions and sailed to North Africa where he fought the Moors. His real dream was to chart courses around the continent of Africa to the Indian Ocean and ultimately to the Spice Islands and India.

There had been much sailing on the Mediterranean previously. The Phoenicians, the early Greeks, Egyptians and others traded all the way from Beirut to Gibraltar and beyond. Some even traded from India across the Arabian Sea to the Mideast. These skillful sailors had some rudimentary knowledge of navigation, somewhat more than the "eyeball" type, but hardly enough for long distance oceanic travel and charting.

Prince Henry was first and foremost a student and researcher; he gathered all the accumulated knowledge of navigation of the past several centuries. Then, with his own observations and mathematical skill, he was able to improve his own understanding and his instruments and then pass this information on to his sailing masters prior to their voyages.

In his later years, Henry never sailed on the caravels with his explorers, but he gave detailed instructions to his sailing masters so they might find their

way and accurately chart their voyages for future reference. Much of Henry's knowledge was given to explorers during his lifetime. The discovery and settling of Madeira, the Azores and the charting of the West African Coast were results of his research.

Portugal was undeniably the 15th century leader in exploration and charting of lands to the south and west.

After Prince Henry's death in 1460, famous explorers continued to employ his information and expertise during their voyages. Explorations by Dias, Da Gama, Columbus (although mistaken in his proposed route to the West Indies) and the circumnavigation of the world by Magellan were all made possible, at least in part, by Prince Henry's contributions. He greatly accelerated the art and science of ocean navigation and is truly a patron saint of USPS. □

EDITOR'S NOTE: Join USPS members on a study tour to Prince Henry's School of Navigation 13-21 September 1987. For details on how to join this exciting trip, write to: P/V/C Harvey A. Collins, JN, 277 Sycamore Court, Wyckoff NJ 07481.

1992

FORMER NASA DEPUTY: “I ALWAYS FELT THE GHOST OF Prince Henry behind us” Dr. Hans Mark, former deputy director of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, addressed the annual meeting of the American Association for the advancement of Science in February 1992 on “Henry the Navigator and the Early Days of Exploration.” Mark is currently chancellor of the University of Texas system. These are excerpts from his speech.

For someone who has been involved in space exploration for 20 years as I have, Prince Henry of Portugal has always occupied a special place. Henry was the instigator and sponsor of the first long overseas voyages by Europeans that resulted in the sustained and systematic exploration of the world....

The “cape” from which Henry’s captains launched their voyages was not called Canaveral but St. Vincent, the westernmost point in Europe....Henry’s own headquarters were located at Sagres, a small settlement overlooking the Cape, and it was here that he built his research center by converting a small military installation that was already there. It was here that he invented what is, perhaps, his most lasting contribution: the mission-oriented research and development institution...

The mathematician and cartographer, Pedro Nunes, who spent the early years of the 16th century as a professor of mathematics at the University of Lisbon, was a disciple of Prince Henry. He undoubtedly visited Sagres many times during his career. He says, “from it our sailors went out well taught and provided with instruments and rules which all map makers and navigators should know.” These words are particularly significant because Professor Nunes was there during the years that the institution at Sagres was most influential.

These tantalizing words, all written before the “modern” technology and development institutions, such as the large government-sponsored laboratories around the world or the large research institutions of big industrial corporations, became familiar features of the scientific and technological landscape, indicate what must have happened.....What Henry did was to put together people who were expert in the basic sciences and who contributed to the increase of knowledge in these sciences with practitioners of the art of navigation. This combination turned out to be exceedingly successful. It has persisted to this day as the essential feature of how we do business in the technology development process.

.....I have to confess that I always felt that the ghost of Prince Henry was standing behind successive NASA administrators in Washington as I worked for them. I am sure that he guided their thinking consciously or unconsciously. Those of us who carried out NASA’s work in the field were like the captains who, 500 years ago, sailed down the coast of Africa, and in doing so, opened the most important vista that European culture has provided for the world. (10) (1)

Nansemond Light Page 6 February 2010

(A little history lesson for us all to better explain the background of Prince Henry the Navigator Award and why we are so proud to have received it!)

The Story of Prince Henry the Navigator

In the early 15th century Prince Henry started a school of navigation in Sagres, Portugal to advance the science of navigation. Prince Henry, like other European mariners, wanted to find an alternative to the passage to the lucrative trade in the Orient. The obvious passage was through the Mediterranean, but hostile Islamic powers and the equally hostile Venetian empire made it difficult to follow this route. So Henry proposed to go south around Africa to reach the Orient. A minor problem however was that in those days the coast of Africa had not been charted and no one knew how far south the African continent extended. Unlike other navigators of the day, such as the Vikings and Spaniards that basically sailed east and west, the Portuguese needed to sail south if they were to round the tip of Africa. To do this they needed to be able to find their position through Celestial Navigation. As a result much advancement in Celestial Navigation took place. Henry began to send Portuguese sailors south to chart the coast of Africa. These sailors came back to Portugal and increased the data base at the Prince Henry School of Navigation. Henry did not live long enough to see his dream accomplished. He died in 1468 and the Portuguese did not reach the tip of Africa until 1488.¹

In the early 1960s the government of Portugal, at the embassy in Washington D.C., discussed creating an award in honor of Prince Henry the Navigator commemorating the 500th year of his death. In 1965, P/R/C James D. Paris, SN, then commander of District 4, was approached by the Portuguese agency in New York. Ultimately the Portuguese government awarded an alabaster replica of Prince Henry to each of the Districts of USPS®. After presenting the Award to District 4, Commander Jose Cabral, representing the Portuguese government, accompanied Jim to present the award to 20 USPS® districts at their conferences. The deed of gift gave each district the authority to establish its own criteria for earning the award.

In 1965, Jim Paris led an expedition of 65 members and their wives to the Prince Henry School of Navigation in Sagres, Portugal. While there, the government made Jim a commander in the order of

Prince Henry the Navigator. The secretary of the Navy placed a gold cross with a colorful ribbon around Jim's neck. For many years, Jim entertained the winners of the previous year's award at a luncheon at the Portuguese Embassy in Washington, DC. In 1985 Jim led another group of 200 USPS® members to the Portuguese School of Navigation where they were received by the President of Portugal. Jim was presented with a swallow tailed Ensign® for his meritorious service to USPS®.²

¹ Excerpt from Sandusky PS *Lookout* 3/95.

² Information obtained from an interview with Jim Paris in 1998 by P/C Michael J. Frigano SN



LtC Lilly Stone receiving the coveted Prince Henry the Navigator award on behalf of the Nansemond River Power Squadron at the District 5 Fall Conference in Rockville, MD.



The beautiful and elegant actual statue, showing off with pride in its temporary new home with the Hanbury's.

A VISIT TO AN EARLY POWER SQUADRON

By P/C Roger Hunt, SN



In June, Gloria and I went on a sixteen-day trip to Portugal. Although there are many reasons to visit Portugal, it has great significance as a navigational destination. It is a country that celebrates their Age of Discovery and many voyages into the unknown. The [Museu de Marinha](#) (the Maritime Museum) in Lisbon is a well-done display of ships and artifacts from Portugal's many sea captains. None was more prominent than [Prince Henry the Navigator](#) (1394-1460). He was the fifth son of King Joao (John) I of Portugal and while his brothers became kings, he remained the scholar behind the many voyages of exploration, which increased Portugal's empire during the 1400's.

Our favorite part of Portugal was the wind-swept cliffs of the very southern area, the Algarve. It was here that we spent three days in Sagres. It is the southwestern most point of land in Europe. The main attraction here is the remains of the Sagres Fort and the legendary site of the [Navigators School](#) founded by Prince Henry. Here, he sponsored voyages by *Goncalo Velho*, who discovered and claimed the Azores for Portugal in 1430 and *Gil Eanes*, the first European to pass Cape Bojador in 1434. The four most well-known Portuguese explorers, *Magellan* (circumnavigator), *Vasco da Gama* (found the sea route to India), *Pedro Cabal* (discovered Brazil), and *Bartholmeu Dias* (first around Africa) all were believed to have studied here, although after Henry's demise. It was the premier school of its kind at the time. Cartographers and instrument makers were employed to ensure that the latest technology of the time was available to the captains. In 1476, *Christopher Columbus* washed ashore here after being shipwrecked by pirates. He later sailed with the Portuguese prior to his voyages to the New World for Spain.

As we were wandering around, we came across an interesting monument that had an unexpected personal connection. In the middle of a wide dusty courtyard stands a column with a cross on top and a shield with the Portuguese Coat of Arms. Underneath that column is a plaque that states:

POVERTY BAY SAIL AND POWER SQUADRON

SEPTEMBER 2014

THE
UNITED STATES POWER SQUADRONS
HONORS THE MEMORY OF
PRINCE HENRY THE NAVIGATOR
1394-1460
WHOSE SCHOOL OF NAVIGATION,
FOUNDED ON THE SITE, OPENED THE WAY
FOR WORLDWIDE EXPLORATIONS IN THE
GREAT AGE OF DISCOVERY
DEDICATED AT SAGRES
THIS TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF MAY 1965
WALTER J. SUTCLIFFE, N, CHIEF COMMANDER

A second plaque recognizes a re-dedication.

UNITED STATES POWER SQUADRONS
SECOND PILGRIMAGE TO SAGRES
TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF
PRINCE HENRY THE NAVIGATOR
16 SEPTEMBER 1987
RICHARD W. MINER, N, CHIEF COMMANDER



We were surprised, very delighted, and felt a great deal of pride in seeing that the USPS had a presence for all to see at this important historic shrine to navigation.

The following section contains pictures obtained from various sources. They pertain to Prince Henry the Navigator

There may be some duplication in information contained elsewhere in this document.

PICTURES PERTAINING TO PRINCE HENRY THE NAVIGATOR





**Prince Henry the Navigator
Bronze statue located in the
Portugal's Maritime History Museum**

Photo by D/C John Crawford SN
District 14



Typical Caravel Sailing Ship, model display in the Portugal's Maritime History Museum

Photo by D/C John Crawford, SN
District 14



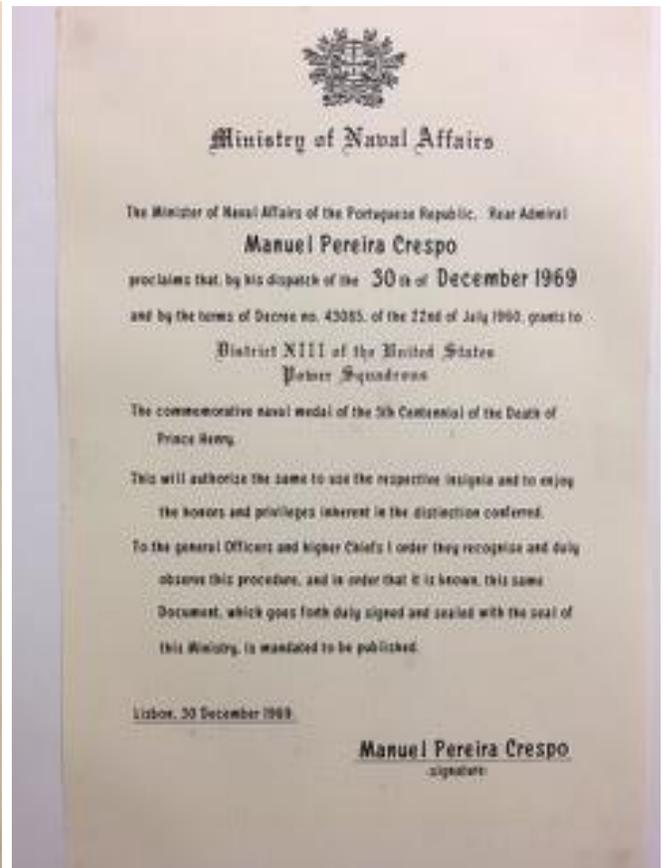
Portugal's Maritime History Museum

The entrance to the museum is in the same building as the Jeronimos Monastery, with the ticket office under two impressive church spires. The location is not an accident. This was the chapel built by Henry the Navigator as a dedicated church for the voyagers to take mass before setting sail. Not accidentally, it is just steps from the shoreline.

As you step into the museum, the first exhibits are newly redone. They focus on the Age of Discovery, from its prelude to peak. Not only did the known world expand during this period, but it fueled ship technology as the mariners required newer, better, faster, and more efficient ships and navigation tools.



One of the brightest lights, Henry the Navigator of Portugal's Age of Discovery



Certificates Provided by D13 pertaining to the Prince Henry Award

STATUES OF PRINCE HENRY THE NAVIGATOR LOCATED IN THE UNITED STATES.



Photos by Kenneth C. Zirkel - Own work

Prince Henry the Navigator is an historic statue located on a traffic median at the intersection of Eastern Avenue and Pleasant Street in the Flint Village section of Fall River, Massachusetts.

The statue by Aristide Berto Cianfarani was erected in 1940 by people from New England of Portuguese descent to mark the 800 year anniversary of the Portuguese National Organization in 1140, and as a tribute to Prince Henry the Navigator (1394–1460), whose explorations and scientific accomplishments beacons the ocean route to [India](#) and opened the gateway of the Atlantic Ocean for the eventual exploration of the American continents.^[1]

The base of the statue was constructed from remains of the former Fall River Customhouse and the United States Post Office which were demolished in the early 1930s



There is a statue and plaque of Prince Henry the Navigator at the head of New Bedford (Mass) harbor and was dedicated about 1987. A friend of mine, Pete Cummings, now deceased, was quite involved with the group honoring PH. The statue is on the site of the

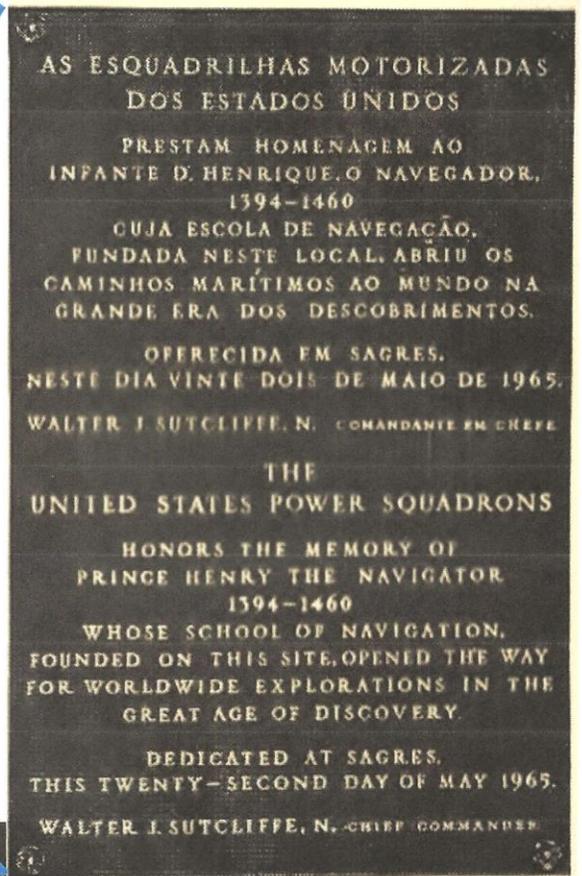
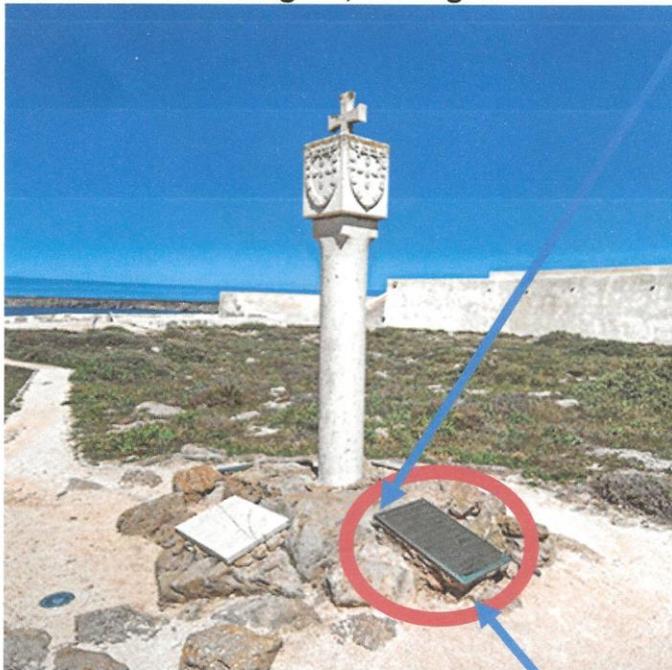
former location of the New Bedford Yacht Club which was wiped out in a hurricane in the late 1950's.

Following the hurricane, a major stone dike was built across the entrance to the harbor, complete with a closable device to keep the low areas of the city dry during future storms. New Bedford was the selected site of the statue because New Bedford has a significant Portuguese population. The local Portuguese community is still heavily involved in the fishing industry today.

New Bedford and the adjoining town of Fairhaven share the same harbor. Joshua Slocum is said to have begun his solo circumnavigation from Fairhaven. Other nautical notables include New Bedford being the home port of the last sailing whaling ship, the Charles W, Morgan, now ported at Mystic Seaport in Connecticut, and the schooner Ernestina, under reconstruction in Maine. The Ernestina was one of the last sailing ships to bring Portuguese immigrants from Portugal and the Azores.

Thanks to Dick Waterhouse,
PC Worcester County PS and member of Sanibel Captiva PS
for this information about the Prince Henry statue in New Bedford, MA

USPS plaque dedicated to the memory of Prince Henry the Navigator located at Sagres, Portugal.



Text on Plaque in English only



AS ESQUADRILHAS MOTORIZADAS
DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS
PRESTAM HOMENAGEM AO
INFANTE D. HENRIQUE, O NAVEGADOR,
1394-1460
CUJA ESCOLA DE NAVEGAÇÃO,
FUNDADA NESTE LOCAL, ABRIU OS
CAMINHOS MARÍTIMOS AO MUNDO NA
GRANDE ERA DOS DESCOBRIMENTOS.
OFFERECIDA EM SAGRÉS,
NESTE DIA VINTE DOIS DE MAIO DE 1965.
WALTER J. SUTCLIFFE, N. COMANDANTE EM CHEFE

THE
UNITED STATES POWER SQUADRONS
HONORS THE MEMORY OF
PRINCE HENRY THE NAVIGATOR
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THIS TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF MAY 1965.
WALTER J. SUTCLIFFE, N. CHIEF COMMANDER

Location of USPS sponsored plaque and monument to Prince Henry the Navigator at Sagres Portugal



Prince Henry the Navigator Statuette display at the Grand Lake Visitor Center in Grove, OK



Grand Lake



Grand Lake Visitor Center. Located at Highway 59 N. Grove, Oklahoma.

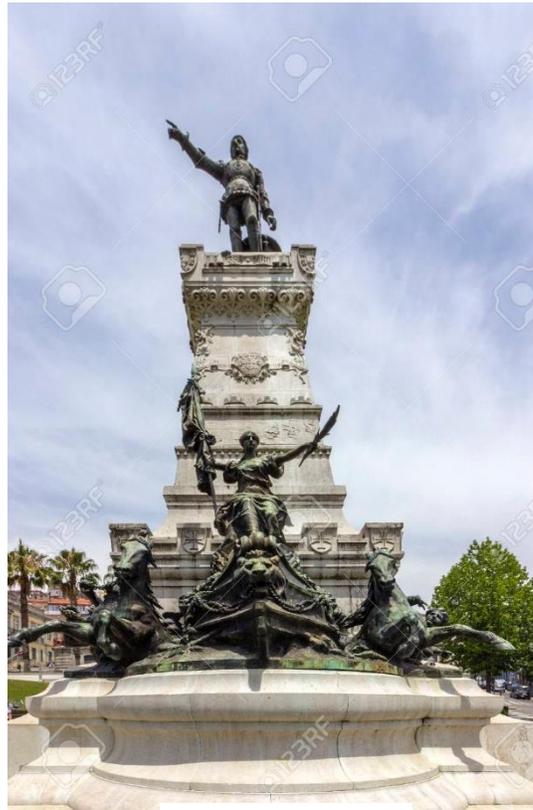
Statues of Prince Henry the Navigator located around the world.



Sagres, Portugal



Lagos, Portugal



Porto, Portugal



London, England



Tomb of Prince Henry the Navigator
Batalha Monastery Largo
Infante Dom Henrique, 2440 Batalha, Portugal



Sydney, Australia