

APPENDIX II



United States Department of State

Office of Foreign Missions

Washington, D.C. 20520

February 8, 2021

REF 21-171

Mr. Christopher Bailey
Deputy Building Official of Permit Operations
DCRA Permits and Licensing Division
1100 4th Street, SW, 4th Floor
Washington, DC 20024

Dear Mr. Bailey:

Enclosed is a completed "Application for Construction Permits on Private Property" submitted by the Embassy of the Kingdom of Spain, in connection with the installation of a sign at the chancery, located at 2375 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20037.

On the basis of reciprocity, the Department of State requests that all permits be issued for the Embassy of the Kingdom of Spain. Further, the Department requests that all permit fees be waived for any applicable permits other than fees required for the performance of a specific service.

The Department would appreciate your review of the plans and the issuance of the permit(s) at your earliest convenience.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact the Department's Office of Foreign Missions at (202) 895-3500, extension 5 or OFMProperty@state.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Cliff Seagroves".

Cliff Seagroves
Director, Acting

Enclosure:

As stated.

cc: Government of the Kingdom of Spain



APPENDIX III

A Friend of Independence

The figure you see before you is Bernardo de Gálvez. During the American Revolution, he was the governor of Spanish Louisiana, part of New Spain, a massive territory stretching from Canada and California to Central America. Early in the Revolutionary War, Gálvez provided the United States with supplies and funds.

When Spain declared war on Britain, Gálvez organized a multicultural army, composed of Spanish regulars and militia, as well as volunteers (Americans, French, Afro-descendants and Indian Nations). They captured British forts in Natchez, Baton Rouge, and Mobile. Gálvez's greatest victory was the conquest of Pensacola in 1781. He defeated the enemy after a two-month siege waged by land and sea.

Spain's control of southern lands and waters allowed George Washington's army to focus on fighting the British in Virginia. This assistance, in addition to the financial support and supplies sent to the Americans during the War, ultimately led to victory.

In recognition of this vital aid, Bernardo de Gálvez was conferred honorary U.S. citizenship in 2015.

However, he was not the only Spaniard to aid the fledgling United States. Hispanics from former territories of the Spanish Crown (present-day Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic), fought in Florida and the Caribbean against the British Army and raised funds to make American Independence a reality.

The bronze statue was made by artist Salvador Amaya in 2016.

For Spain and the King, Gálvez at Pensacola, painting by Augusto Ferrer-Dalmau