

A Friend For The Independence



to learn more about the people and events that shaped the United States, visit www.usa.gov.
 Visit www.usa.gov for more information on the United States.



You stand in front of the statue of Bernardo de Gálvez. During the American Revolution, he was the governor of Spanish Louisiana, part of New Spain, a huge territory stretching from Canada and California to Central America. Early in the war, Gálvez gave the United States supplies and money.

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

Spain's control of southern lands and waters allowed George Washington's Army to focus in fighting the British in Virginia. This help, plus the money and supplies sent to the Americans during the war, ultimately led to the final victory.

For his help, Bernardo de Gálvez was made in the year 2015 an honorary citizen of the US.

But 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 area against the British Army or raised funds to make American Independence a reality.

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

For photos and the King Gálvez see the website www.usa.gov.





PUBLIC LAW 113-229—DEC. 16, 2014

128 STAT. 2117

Public Law 113-229
113th Congress

Joint Resolution

Conferring honorary citizenship of the United States on Bernardo de Gálvez y
Madrid, Viscount of Galveston and Count of Gálvez.

Dec. 16, 2014

[H.J. Res. 105]

Whereas the United States has conferred honorary citizenship on 7 other occasions during its history, and honorary citizenship is and should remain an extraordinary honor not lightly conferred nor frequently granted;

Whereas Bernardo de Gálvez y Madrid, Viscount of Galveston and Count of Gálvez, was a hero of the Revolutionary War who risked his life for the freedom of the United States people and provided supplies, intelligence, and strong military support to the war effort;

Whereas Bernardo de Gálvez recruited an army of 7,500 men made up of Spanish, French, African-American, Mexican, Cuban, and Anglo-American forces and led the effort of Spain to aid the United States' colonists against Great Britain;

Whereas during the Revolutionary War, Bernardo de Gálvez and his troops seized the Port of New Orleans and successfully defeated the British at battles in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Natchez, Mississippi, and Mobile, Alabama;

Whereas Bernardo de Gálvez led the successful 2-month Siege of Pensacola, Florida, where his troops captured the capital of British West Florida and left the British with no naval bases in the Gulf of Mexico;

Whereas Bernardo de Gálvez was wounded during the Siege of Pensacola, demonstrating bravery that forever endeared him to the United States soldiers;

Whereas Bernardo de Gálvez's victories against the British were recognized by George Washington as a deciding factor in the outcome of the Revolutionary War;

Whereas Bernardo de Gálvez helped draft the terms of treaty that ended the Revolutionary War;

Whereas the United States Continental Congress declared, on October 31, 1778, their gratitude and favorable sentiments to Bernardo de Gálvez for his conduct towards the United States;

Whereas after the war, Bernardo de Gálvez served as viceroy of New Spain and led the effort to chart the Gulf of Mexico, including Galveston Bay, the largest bay on the Texas coast;

Whereas several geographic locations, including Galveston Bay, Galveston, Texas, Galveston County, Texas, Galvez, Louisiana, and

St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana, are named after Bernardo de Gálvez;

Whereas the State of Florida has honored Bernardo de Gálvez with the designation of Great Floridian; and

Whereas Bernardo de Gálvez played an integral role in the Revolutionary War and helped secure the independence of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Bernardo de Gálvez y Madrid, Viscount of Galveston and Count of Gálvez, is proclaimed posthumously to be an honorary citizen of the United States.

Approved December 16, 2014.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.J. Res. 105:

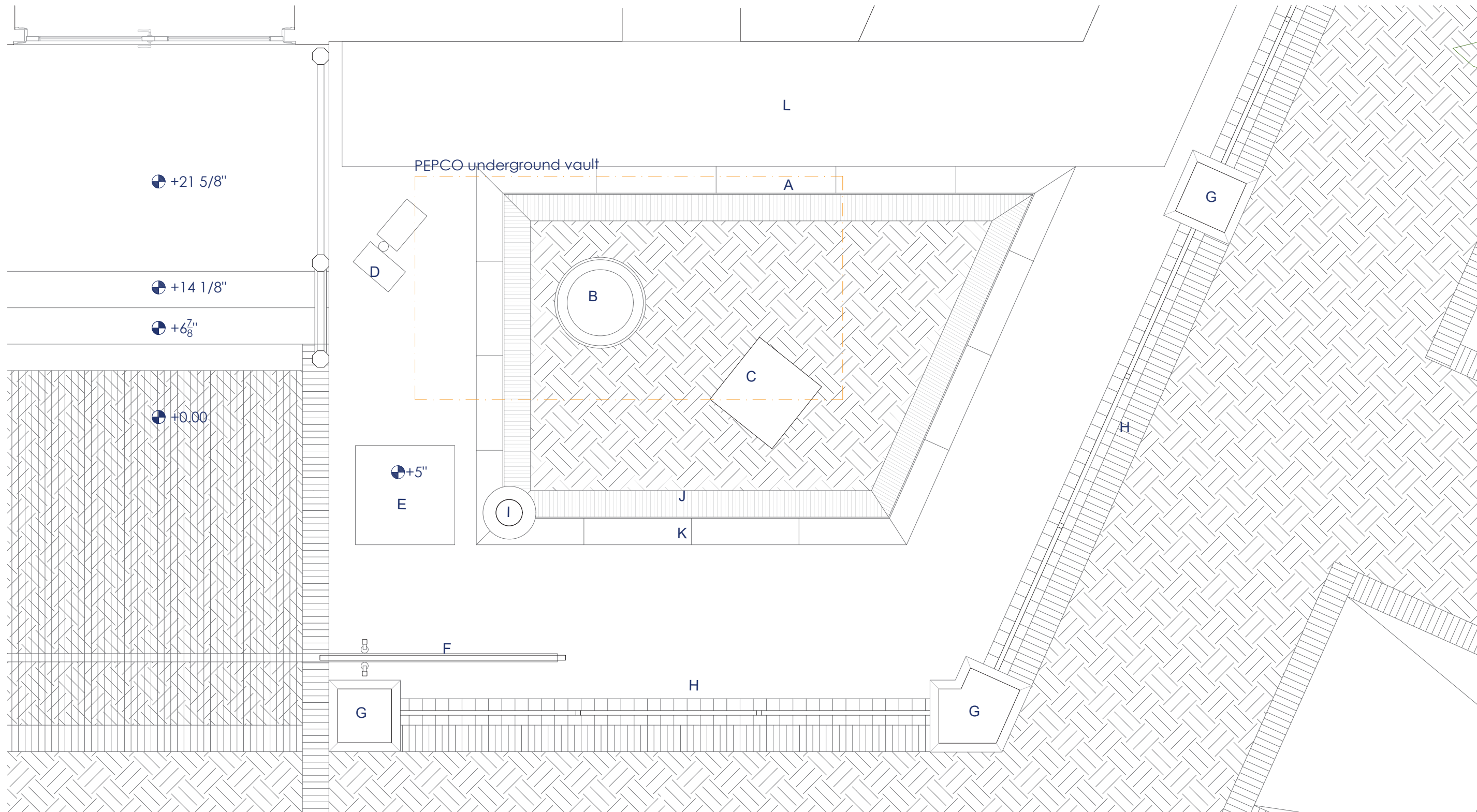
HOUSE REPORTS: No. 113–548 (Comm. on the Judiciary).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 160 (2014):

July 28, considered and passed House.

Dec. 4, considered and passed Senate.





- A. PEPC underground vault
- B. Manhole cover
- C. Existing sculpture base
- D. Flood two lights
- E. Granite paving stone
- F. Sliding sliding gate
- G. Brick pier
- H. Existing fence
- I. Flag pole
- J. Brick border
- K. Granite border
- L. Existing plantings



"Bernardo de Gálvez"

Commemorative Garden 2375 Pennsylvania Ave. NW

WORKING DRAWINGS OCTOBER 2022

P.01.01 CURRENT PLAN SCALE: 1/30 DIN A3

OWNER: SPAIN-USA FONDATION 2801 16TH STREET NW, WASHINGTON DC
 TEODORO SACRISTÁN LLORENTE - 202 728 2352
 emb.washington@maec.es; teodoro.sacristan@maec.es

ARCHITECT: ADAM BRESNICK HECHT 12136 COAM
 C/ SERRANO ANGUIA Nº7 28004 MADRID
 NIF: 06031187N