

Honorary citizenship of the United States

for his contribution to the Revolutionary War (1776) was Conferred to

Bernardo de Galvez y Madrid, Viscount of Galveston and Count of Galvez.

Macharaviaya, Malaga, Spain (1746-1786)

by joint resolution of the House and Senate on 12-04-2014

and signed into law on 12-16-2014 by the President.

Only the eighth person to be honored this way



A resolution from 1783 ordered a portrait to be “placed in the room in which Congress meets.”

After 231 years Teresa Valcarce succeeded to have Galvez's portrait mounted in the U.S. Capitol on the wall of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee room inside the Capitol.

A statue of Galvez near the State Department

- He allowed colonial use of the Mississippi while blocking British ships.
- He extended credit, provided supplies, munitions and material, intelligence, and strong military support to the Revolutionary War effort.
- Risking his life, he defeated and took control of British forts north of New Orleans and at Mobile and after a 2-month siege, against a large British force, at Pensacola This diverted forces from the British Northern Campaign
- **Bernardo de Galvez's victories against the British were recognized by George Washington as a deciding factor in the outcome of the Revolutionary War;**
- On October 31, 1778 the United States Continental Congress declared, their gratitude and favorable sentiments to Bernardo de Galvez for his conduct towards the United States;



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