



# LA GRANADA



## March 2026

Granaderos y Damas  
de Gálvez



San Antonio  
Founding Chapter

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editor: joe pérez

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# Washington Parade in Laredo

This year's George Washington Birthday Celebration Parade was held on Saturday, February 21, in Laredo and the weather was perfect. Some of the Granaderos and Dragones accompanied



members of our fife & drum corps early in the morning to participate in the Abrazo on the Bridge Ceremony. We lined the front of the stage, so we were in almost every photo. When

the ceremony ended, we led the procession out.

After that, Granaderos, Dragones, fifers, drummers, damas, natives and Robert Freeland as Gálvez marched in the two-mile parade down boulevards lined with crowds of parade-goers who took advantage of the beautiful weather. After the parade, our brothers and sisters in the Laredo Chapter hosted a very enjoyable party. Thank you for a great weekend, Laredo Chapter!



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**Next Meeting**  
Wednesday, March 4

La Fonda Restaurant  
8633 Crownhill Blvd  
Dinner: 6:00 Meeting 7:00

Presenter:  
Martín Vasquez

Presentation:  
Santa Anna  
The Napoleon of the West



**MARCH BABIES**

**March 3**  
Rueben Perez  
Diane Baird-Barger

**March 6**  
Valerie Finch

**March 19**  
Dale John Joseph Leppard

**March 22**  
Dr. Erika Haskins

**March 31**  
Louisette Zurita

History tells us Santa Anna was the bad guy in every sense of the word, but was he really? History is written by the winners in every conflict so the winner's story will always show the positive and leave out the negative. In Santa Anna's case even his own country has demonized him beyond repair, but does he truly deserve all this hate? Come see what Santa Anna has to say about his victories, losses and his extraordinary life. He will be at the meeting in person.

**Governor**  
José (Joe) González

**Deputy Governor**  
Joe Weathersby

**Treasurer**  
Manny Rodriguez

**Secretary**  
Janie Rodriguez

**Chaplain**  
Charles Carvajal

**Sergeant Major**  
Adam Dominguez

# New Members

We extend a cordial welcome to our newest members, **Dama GeorgiAnne Brochstein** from Marble Falls, TX, and **Granadero David Fautheree** from Frisco, TX, and **Dama Carol Ann Trejo Garcia** from San Antonio, TX. We thank you for your interest in our organization and for joining us in our quest to educate the public about Spain's participation in the American Revolution, especially the heroic efforts of General Bernardo de Gálvez. Welcome aboard GeorgiAnne, David, and Carol Ann!

## Béxar America 250 Kickoff



On February 7<sup>th</sup>, the Granaderos y Damas de Gálvez were honored to be a part of the Béxar America 250 Kickoff celebration on Plaza de las Islas in front of beautiful San Fernando Cathedral. The event was sponsored by the Béxar Heritage Center and brought together several organizations. The ceremony started with an American Indian blessing followed by a prayer from a Franciscan priest from Mission San José and the presentation of colors by the San Antonio Chapter Sons of the American Revolution Color Guard. There were remarks from the County Judge, a County Commissioner, the Texas America 250 Commission, the Queen Sofia Spanish Institute, and the Béxar Heritage Center. Keynote Speaker Brandon Seale gave an engaging keynote speech and the Granaderos y Damas de Gálvez presented an interpretation of Bernardo de Gálvez requesting cattle from Texas during the American Revolution. Marian Navarro of Texas Public Radio did an excellent job as the emcee.

Several of our members participated in various ways and represented us well. Kudos to Béxar County.



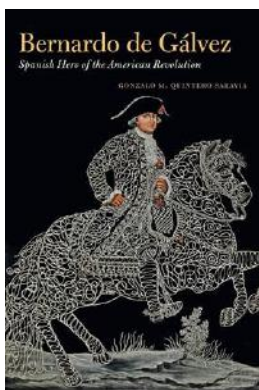
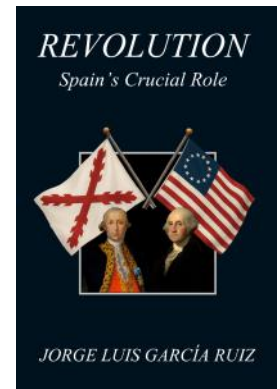
# Governor González Spreading the Word

On Saturday, February 21, Governor José (Joe) González gave a presentation to the Honey Creek Chapter NSDAR in Bulverde, TX. His presentation was titled "Bernardo de Gálvez & Spain's Role in the American Revolution - What You Were Never Taught in School." Way to go, Governor, for fulfilling our mission of educating the public!



## Read All About It

Granadero Jorge Luis García Ruiz has a recently published book out. It is titled ***REVOLUTION: Spain's Crucial Role***. It can be purchased on Amazon.com for \$35.50. In the book's prologue, Manuel Olmedo Checa, Vice President of the Bernardo de Gálvez Association states, *"Without the Spanish soldiers and sailors, without the vast assistance provided to the Thirteen Colonies, and without the more than 120 tons of silver coins that French ships carried to Yorktown, the United States would never have achieved final victory over British tyranny. Spain was the key to American independence."* This book reveals newly researched material taken from primary sources.



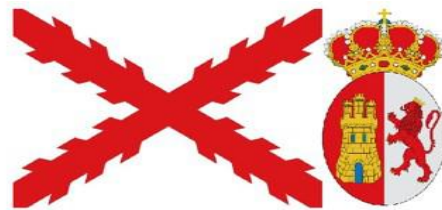
The University of North Carolina Press announces its paperback publication of the book ***Bernardo de Gálvez: Spanish Hero of the American Revolution*** by Gonzalo M. Quintero Saravia.

This paperback version may be purchased on Amazon.com for \$37.50. On Saravia's judgment of Gálvez, the publisher says *"Gonzalo M. Quintero Saravia assesses the commander's considerable historical impact and expands our understanding of Spain's contribution to the war."*

This is one of the books that has been sold to the public by the San Antonio Founding Chapter of our organization.

# Presidio San Antonio de Vejar and the American Revolution

By Rueben M. Perez



In the heart of downtown San Antonio is *Plaza de Armas*, where San Antonio City Hall stands. Directly behind it is the Spanish Governor's Palace, a National Historic landmark. The Palace is an adobe architectural structure from the Spanish Texas period and one of the last remaining traces of structures in San Antonio from the 18<sup>th</sup> century. **Presidio San Antonio de Béxar (Véjar)** was officially established in *la provincia de Texas ó las nuevas Filipinas* (the Province of Texas or New Philippines). Today, we know it as the **Spanish Governor's Palace**. Actually, it was not originally the home of the governor who initially resided at Casas Reales on Main Plaza. Presidio San Antonio de Béxar is located at Plaza de Armas, also known today as Military Plaza

Let's turn the clock backwards in time to take a historical look at the beginnings of Presidio San Antonio de Béxar. It was founded on May 5, 1718, to defend mission San Antonio de Valero and Villa of San Fernando de Béxar. Let's start our story by asking, "Just what is a Presidio?" In Spanish, *presidio* means a fortified garrisoned military fort or prison. Presidios provided safety for travelers, and home for soldiers and their families. The concept came from the Moors and dates back to the re-conquest of Spain. In the Spanish Borderlands, the Spanish expanded colonization northward toward present day Texas. Martin Enriquez, fourth Viceroy of New Spain, ordered construction on the main road from Mexico City, north to Zacatecas to have *Casas Fuertes* (fortified houses). Later the name changed to presidios to go along with civil settlements and missions. Early presidios in East Texas were established as a result of the rivalry between Spain and France in the early 1700s for dominance of the territory and protection against French encroachment. Nuestra Señora del Pilar de los Adaes Presidio was reestablished in Robeline, Louisiana in 1721 and was the first capital of the Province of Texas. Each of the presidios in Spanish Colonial Texas had a specific role and was part of the presidios stretching from the Gulf of California to the Gulf of Mexico.

**Camino Real, the King's Highway (Camino Real de Los Tejas):** Many of the *entradas* came through San Antonio going to East Texas, refreshing their water supply from San Pedro Springs or the San Antonio River that became a "Way Station" for those traveling eastward.



Branches of the Camino Real were established going northeastward crossing the Rio Grande River and through San Antonio, Nacogdoches and up to Los Adaes. Many of the roads were old Indian trails and routes of early explorers, marked with stakes or large rocks put out by the soldiers. One of the biggest concerns of the travelers were locations of water sources which had names for campsites depending on the quality of water such as *Malaagua* (bad water), *aguaverde* (green water) or *arroyo seco* (dry creek). All routes of the King's Highway, converged in San Antonio at the San Antonio River or San Pedro Springs, thus, being a major factor in the founding of **San Antonio de los Llanos (San Antonio of the Plains)**.

In order for the Spanish government to reach objectives of Christianizing the Indians, and blocking the French from encroachment, it was necessary to establish a mission, a presidio for military presence, and a civil settlement. San Antonio was noted and recorded as a favorable location for a future establishment by expeditions going through San Antonio.



In **1716**, Viceroy Marqués de Valero appointed Martin de Alarcón, governor of Coahuila and Tejas to establish a mission and presidio between the Rio Grande and East Texas mission to resupply the Ramón expedition.

On April 14, **1717**, a French trading expedition from Natchitoches went through San Antonio on its way to the Presidio de San Juan Bautista del Rio Grande. As part of the expedition Francois Dion Desperz Derbanne recorded in his diary that, “the Spaniards are going to establish a settlement there.”

### **1718 Martin de Alarcón Expedition proclaims the Official Designation of San Antonio**

We continue our story with the 1718 *entrada* of *Gobernador Martin de Alarcón*, Governor of *Coahuila*, Governor of *Tejas*, and founder of San Antonio. In April of 1718, Alarcón crossed the Rio Grande into the province of Texas with an *entrada* of 35 soldiers and their families, 100 head of sheep and goats, 200 cattle, 150 loads of flour, chickens, six droves of mules and 548 horses. He also had weapons, a master carpenter, a mason, and a weaver for a total of seventy-two persons, livestock and equipment destined for East Texas. When the *entrada* entered San Antonio, they found families already living there and named the settlement near San Pedro Springs, ‘Villa de Véjar’. (**Note:** A list of the soldiers can be found with the *1718 San Antonio Founding Families and Descendants.org*). In the meantime, Friar *Antonio de San Buenaventura y Olivares* returned to Mexico in 1716 and received the viceroy’s permission to start a new mission; *Mission San Francisco de Solano* was moved from the Rio Grande to merge with *Mission San Antonio de Padua* located at San Pedro Springs.

Olivares met Alarcón in San Antonio on May 1<sup>st</sup> and when the Alarcón expedition reached San Pedro Springs, they found that a temporary mission made with mud, brush, and straw had already been built. Mass was held with five native converts who came from Mission Solano. *Mission San Antonio de Valero* became official as a mission, located near the San Antonio River about two miles from San Pedro creek.



Alarcón reported back he had been unable to establish the villa with the required thirty inhabitants because the *Río de Norte* had risen and prevented all of the expedition from crossing. Once he arrived, he found a group with ten families that were settled. He named this settlement ***Villa de Véjar***. Alarcón founded the ***Presidio of San Antonio de Béxar on May 5, 1718*** and it became the center of Spanish defense in western Texas. The presidio was initially located on the west side of the San Antonio River, but by 1722, the *Marqués de Aguayo* relocated the presidio to its present location near *Mission San Antonio de Valero*. On May 5<sup>th</sup>, 1718, Governor Alarcón, in the name of his Majesty, took possession of what would become San Antonio, by fixing the royal standard with the requisite solemnity, had mass performed by the expedition’s Chaplain and named the municipality ***“Villa de Béjar.”*** Thus, with the ***Villa de Béjar, Presidio San Antonio de Bexar, and Mission***

**San Antonio de Valero**, the entire group of settlements was named “**San Antonio de los Llanos**” (San Antonio of the Plains). **Note:** (Most of the soldiers were young boys under the age of 15 yrs. old and six were married-source: Chabot). *Alarcón* left *soldados* to guard the new municipality. Never in their wildest dreams could they have conceived that they had just established, “officially”, what would become the seventh largest city in the United States, San Antonio, Texas. The outcomes of the expeditions left missions, and presidios and would have a profound outcome on Texas with cattle and horses left behind, which increased by the thousands. Aguayo established a third mission, San Francisco Xaviér de Náxera in San Antonio before leaving, and moved and rebuilt Presidio San Antonio de Béxar to its present location. When he came to Texas, there was only one presidio and two missions, when he left; Texas had four presidios including La Bahía.

### Presidio de San Antonio de Béjar:



Comandancia/Governor Palace

The presidio was the garrison for the soldiers and housed the **Comandancia**, the headquarters of the presidios’ captain in charge of the soldiers, his resident and working office for the military garrison from 1722 to early 1800s. Most presidios at this time had a 10-foot wall compound of either logs or adobe and did not have canons since Indians did not have the artillery to blast the walls. Forts at the time, was general square or rectangular and had bastions on the corners.

Presidios also had storage facilities, a chapel, and quarters for officers and soldiers. The purpose of the presidios for the most part was to: protect the missions, escort supply trains, and to provide protection for the missionaries, civilians, merchants, farmers, and ranchers. As for the protection from Indians, the concept failed in most cases.

Marqués de Aguayo was responsible for the construction of Presidio de San Antonio Béxar and recommended the fort have four bastions. He also disagreed with the friars and recommended the presidio be built across the river to keep the Indians and soldiers apart. *Gobernador* Pérez de Almazán was in charge of rebuilding presidios los Adaes and Béjar and moved it to Plaza de Armas in 1722. At the time, the villa had about 200 residents. Although, recommendations were made for a more permanent structure, no walls or stockade was built until 1781 and was an open concept like the presidio in Santa Fe. Indians would enter the compound and take the soldiers’ horses. Descriptions of Presidio de San Antonio de Béjar reveal it consisted of an adobe building, thatched roof with grass, and soldiers with their families quartered in brush huts.



The **Comandancia**, (Governor’s Palace) initially housed the Captain of the Presidio at first and was later used by the Governors. The building was planned in 1722 and possibly completed in 1749, indicated by a keystone with the coat-of-arms of King Ferdinand VI, dated 1749. It was basically a one-story masonry and stucco structure featuring ten rooms, a grand courtyard, and fountain.

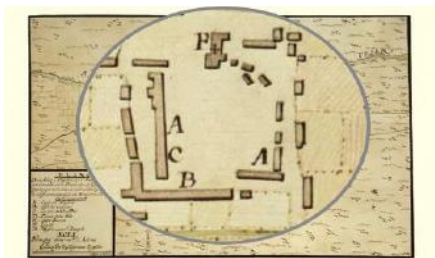
On March 9, 1731, families from the Canary Islands joined the presidio residents in the city. The lives of the *soldados* in the presidio were difficult. Many of the soldiers were married or would marry the local natives and Isleño women. Some of the soldiers were mail carriers, others guarded the cattle ranches, or engaged in warfare with the Indians. Many were in debt due to poor pay or being taken advantage of by inflated prices of supplies. Over time equipment and arms were deteriorated or just lacking. Training was also poor. The weapons and equipment needed to fight were burdensome, making it difficult to fight.

Between San Antonio and Goliad was rich ranch land, stretching along the San Antonio, Guadalupe, and Cibolo rivers and filled with cattle, horses, and other livestock belonging to the missions, ranch owners, soldiers, and Canary Islanders. The population grew to about 3,000 people in the new settlements. About 100 men were assigned on duty at Bexar, 60 on duty at La Bahia, and about 20 on the outpost ***El Fuerte del Cibolo***, located at the Carvajal Crossing on the Cibolo Creek. When José de Gálvez established the *Provincias Internas* on January 30, 1776, he appointed Teodoro de Croix as its first commander from 1776 to 1783, which coincides with the American Revolution.

So, we get down to how Presidio de San Antonio de Béjar looked early on. In my research, I found 12 maps displaying the presidio, all different, most had it enclosed and bastions on the corners. Thus, after thoroughly reviewing the maps and researching descriptions, I drew my own map based on a description by Joseph de Urrutia in 1767



Below: part of Urrutia map 1767



Left: hand drawn map by author what the presidio may have look like with barracks, captain house, guard house, town plaza, San Fernando Church, and Casa Reales. Far upper left is Mission San Antonio de Valero. Below the presidio is San Pedro Creek. A description by Don Navarrete in 1762 stated north of the presidio were buildings made of stone and mortar that were in ruin, on the south side was only one jacal and on the east side was property for the church and school. By 1772, other forts in the area were closed with Presidio San Antonio de Béjar becoming the principal defense of Texas and the presidio captain served as regional governor. By 1790, plans were made to renovate the presidio but they were never realized. The roles of the presidios appeared to be diminishing. In 1803, one hundred men from the Álamo de Parras came to reinforce the presidio and by 1806 all troops moved to the Alamo due to the poor conditions of ***Presidio de San Antonio de Béjar***.

The barracks for the soldiers had long since been removed and the city claimed it as its property. The city cleared out the old buildings. The neighborhood *Comandancia* took on a new commercial life as a hardware store, saloon, boarding house, pawn shop and used clothing store. At night the plaza became vibrant with Chili Queens and musicians. Over time, the

building was decaying and was an eye sore. In time, the *Comandancia* would be sold to various owners and the property would eventually be purchased by the city in 1928.



Zavala at the Presidio

Adina De Zavala advocated for preserving the Presidio and is credited with giving it the name “Spanish Governor’s Palace.” She also saved the Alamo’s barracks by locking herself in so they could not tear it down.



Presidio back patio before renovation

Presidio San Antonio de Béxar (Véjar) played a very important role in the history of the American Revolution as well as Texas history. Many of the soldiers owned ranches and provided cattle, horses, and drove them to Louisiana. Donativos and prayers were also given and a few soldiers actually participated by fighting for Gálvez. Presidio de Béxar also became the capital of Texas. The captain of the presidio would also serve as governor of the province. As in any defense system, the garrison soldiers were always on the reserve list and, if needed during the American Revolution, would always be ready to be called up. Britain also had its eye out on more than just the colonies on the east coast, especially the Spanish Borderland and west coast.

As I was researching and writing this story the thought came to me as to how many of us had family ancestors and were part of the history I was writing about, especially events in 1715, 1718, 1731, and 1836. Many of the names that forged our history, still have family names of descendants with deep roots in San Antonio, be it our Native Americans who were here first, or the rest of us that came after. In my second book, I wrote: *Lest We Forget: A Tribute to Those Who Forged the Way*, we too must honor our ancestors who forged the way to make San Antonio, Texas, and the United States of America what it is today.

**Lest we forget**, coming up are two important dates: Texas Independence and the 250<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the independence of the United States of America.

**March 2<sup>nd</sup>, TEXAS INDEPENDENCE     July 4<sup>th</sup> UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 250<sup>TH</sup>**



## Thank You, Rueben Perez

Granadero Rueben Perez very graciously donated an America 250 flag to our chapter. It measures 3 feet by 5 feet and we are free to use it any way we see fit.



# Granaderos y Damas de Gálvez San Antonio Founding Chapter

Minutes for the meeting held  
February 04, 2026 at La Fonda Restaurant  
By Secretary Janie Rodriguez

## **Officers in Attendance:**

Governor Joe González, Deputy Governor Joe Weathersby, Treasurer Manny Rodriguez and Secretary Janie Rodriguez, Chaplain Charlie Carvajal.

## **Attendance:**

Sally Avila, Diane Baird-Barger, Herb Canales, Barbara Chavez, Ron Finch, Valarie Finch, Debbie Flores, Lucila Flores, Roberto Flores, JoAnn Garcia, Robert Garcia, Paul Garcia, Belinda Mora Galvallos, Edna Gravenhorst, Debbie Guerra, Jesse Guerra, Victoria Galván Hess, Yolanda Ingles, Nancy Lara, Margot Moreno, Joe Perez, Liz Perez, Diana Moreno Reyes, Ricky Reyes, Sharon Simonick, Vedia Weathersby, Alex Zamora, Melissa Zamora.

The meeting was called to order at 6:55 p.m. by Governor Joe González. The Invocation was given by Chaplain Charlie Carvajal and Barbara Chavez led us in the Pledge of Allegiance.

The Governor then reminded all that the Minutes for the November meeting had been distributed by email and asked if there were any corrections or changes. There was one correction brought to our attention by Governor González. That was that Joe Perez asked for the formation of two (2) ad-hoc committees as follows: Website evaluation and re-design committee and for a 4th of July Patriotic Ceremony "Performance" committee. Several members volunteered to assist and Joe was appointed as Chair for both of these temporary committees. After a brief discussion Manny Rodriguez made the motion to accept the corrected minutes and was seconded by Joe Weathersby.

Treasurer Manny Rodriguez gave a report for the month of January 2026.

The Savings Account Balance for the beginning of the month of January was \$18,863.71. The end of month total for January in savings was \$18,868.52.

Included are 2 CDs. A Scholarship CD at \$2,000.00 and a 2025 National Meeting CD: \$1,000.00.

The checking account balance as of January 1, 2026 was \$12,534.50 and the end of month total was \$13,685.87. Please address any questions to Treasurer Manny Rodriguez or Governor Joe González. A motion to accept the treasurer's report was made by Melissa Zamora and seconded by Vicki Hess. The motion carried.

Governor Joe González announced February birthdays and "Happy Birthday" was sung by all!

## **Old business:**

Governor Joe González reminded all that chapter dues are now due. It was reminded that we have an event on Saturday 02/07/2026 at Main Plaza from 12:30 to 2:00 for the Bexar America 250. We have also been invited to present the colors and set up staff/recruiting table at the Gregorio Esparza family reunion on July 11, 2026 in Floresville.

## **Committee Reports**

### **Membership:**

Joe Perez reported the membership to date is 71.

### **Scholarship:**

Chairperson Liz Perez reported that she met with the principal at Holy Cross. Liz also stated that after her presentation it seemed promising.

### **Color Guard /Fife & Drum:**

The Fife & Drum will be performing in the up-and-coming George Washington celebration on February 21, 2026. This will include leading the dignitaries for the Abrazos on the Bridge ceremony and the parade.

### **Visibility:**

Joe Weathersby announced that the 2026 medals were in and on sale for \$10.00.

## **Announcements:**

A special presentation was given to Robert & Lucila Flores by Joe Perez, Melissa Zamora, and Joe González for being active with our order since 1988. The March meeting guest/speaker will be Jose Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna (aka Martin Vasquez).

## **Program:**

Governor Joe González introduced the guest speakers Diana & Margot Moreno. They are the President & Vice President, respectively, of the San Antonio Mission Indian Descendants. San Antonio Mission Indian Descendants was created "to educate and bring awareness of the continuing existence and current presence of Native American descendants of the San Antonio Missions, the contributions of our Native American ancestors to the formation of San Antonio and assist individuals in their journey of discovery"

After a short Q&A meeting was adjourned at 8:22 by Governor Joe González.

# Recent Articles on the Internet

## Skloss, New SAR Member with Spanish Texas Roots

Stewart Skloss was inducted into the Texas Society, Hill Country Chapter of the S.A.R. Skloss has deep roots in Texas going back to the Spanish era. Please see the link below.

<https://www.clarionledger.com/press-release/story/101218/stewart-skloss-formally-inducted-into-sar-in-kerrville-ceremony/>

## Video of Spain, Gálvez, and Louisiana in the American Revolution

This is an very good five-and-a-half minute video about Spanish Louisiana in the American Revolution. The link to the video is: <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=907058165219201>

## Video from Ken Burns' American Revolution Documentary

This video is part of the recent Ken Burns' documentary about the American Revolution. Our message has gone mainstream!

<https://wetaplus.org/show/the-american-revolution/video/bernardo-de-galvez-his-big-ambitions-0orlet/?player=true>

## Video in Spanish

This video in Spanish tells about Spain's involvement in the American Revolution.

<https://www.youtube.com/shorts/leUiCTMo-M0>

## St. Augustine Bestowed Bernardo de Gálvez Award

For its efforts to preserve historic legacy between Spain and the U.S., the city of St. Augustine, Florida has been awarded the 11<sup>th</sup> Bernardo de Gálvez Award. The award honors institutions, organizations and territories that strengthen relations between Spain and the United States.

<https://www.citystaug.com/m/newsflash/Home/Detail/680>

## Annual Conference of the American Revolution

America's History L.L.C. will hold its 13<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the American Revolution. One of the speakers is Stephen L. Kling who will speak about Gálvez. Please see the link below.

<https://www.newyorkalmanack.com/2026/02/american-revolution-conference-va/>

## Queen Sophia Spanish Institute Posts an Event in San Antonio

The Queen Sophia Spanish Institute posted about the Béxar 250 Event in San Antonio at:

[https://queensofiaspanishinstitute.org/history/qssi-at-the-bexar-america250-kickoff-in-san-antonio/?utm\\_medium=email&hsmi=403449575&utm\\_content=403449575&utm\\_source=hs\\_email](https://queensofiaspanishinstitute.org/history/qssi-at-the-bexar-america250-kickoff-in-san-antonio/?utm_medium=email&hsmi=403449575&utm_content=403449575&utm_source=hs_email)

# Recent Articles on the Internet (cont.)

## Livingston Parish Accepts Painting “La Marcha de Gálvez”

The Halimah Chapter of the DAR dedicated the painting titled La Marcha de Gálvez to the Livingston Parish courthouse. The SAR Philemon Thomas Chapter presented the colors.

[https://www.hammondstar.com/news/livingston-parish-accepts-historic-painting/article\\_c793246f-76c6-5a55-9b40-d9733e1be3ba.html](https://www.hammondstar.com/news/livingston-parish-accepts-historic-painting/article_c793246f-76c6-5a55-9b40-d9733e1be3ba.html)

## Too Good to be True Exploits of Gálvez?

This is a very funny and entertaining read about Gálvez from the online magazine Galveston, Oh Galveston. See the link below.

<https://galvestonohgalveston.substack.com/p/the-too-good-to-be-true-exploits>

# Gálvez Returns to New Orleans

The statue of Bernardo de Gálvez that was removed for refurbishing has been returned to New Orleans. It was donated to the city of New Orleans by Spain during our country’s bicentennial celebrations. It is the same mold as the one in Washington D.C. that was donated to the U.S. by Spain. La Luisiana Chapter Governor Emeritus Robert Freeland was on hand to let passersby know about Gálvez and Spain’s involvement in the American Revolution.



# ¡Viva Gálvez!