



Boletín



*Casa de España*  
En San Diego

Bulletin # 375

February 2015

## **BERNARDO DE GALVEZ Y MADRID**



Bernardo de Gálvez was a Spanish soldier who collaborated with the 13 American colonies in the conquest of Pensacola (Florida).  
Later he helped in the independence of the United States from the British Empire.  
In December 2014 he was declared an honorary citizen of the U.S.

## FROM THE PRESIDENT

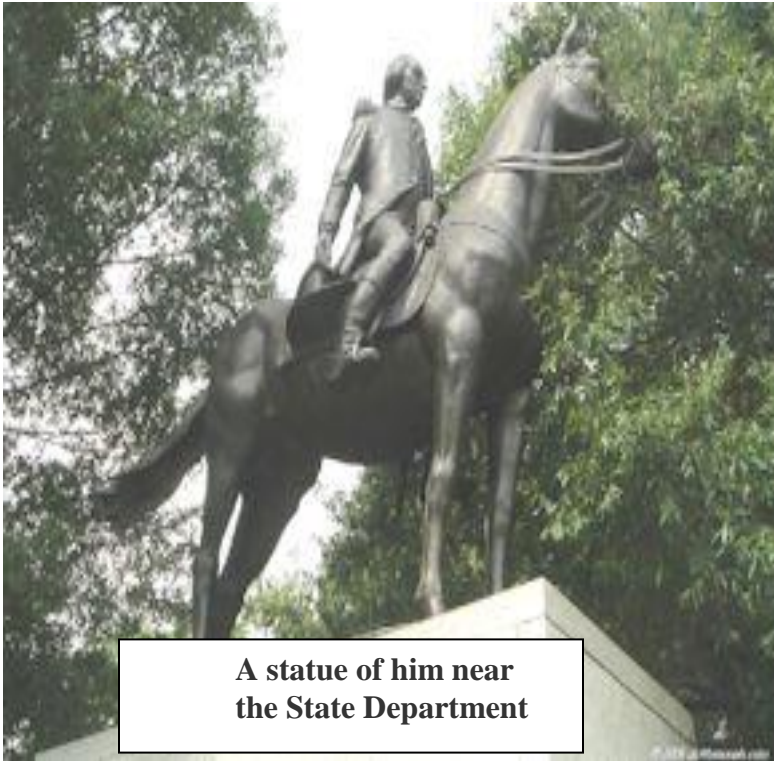
Five years ago when I started as president in 2010, we began to celebrate July 4<sup>th</sup> with the Sons of the American Revolution, and thus to inform the community of the importance that Spain had in helping the 13 colonies to become independent from England. Finally, the U.S. has recognized (through the efforts of Teresa Valcarce) what we have been promoting in our casita about Bernardo de Gálvez and his help to this country. I want to thank Henry Herms for all his help and the poster that he has done for the casita.

**Honorary citizenship of the United States  
for his contribution to the Revolutionary War (1776) was Conferred to  
Bernardo de Gálvez y Madrid,  
Viscount of Galveston and Count of Galvez.**

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 him near  
the State Department

- He allowed colonial use of the Mississippi while blocking British ships from the Mississippi.
- He extended credit, provided supplies, munitions and material, intelligence, and strong military support to the war effort.  
Risking his life, he took control of British forts to the north of New Orleans and at Mobile and, after a 2-month siege, at Pensacola
- Bernardo de Galvez's victories against the British were recognized by George Washington as a deciding factor in the outcome of the Revolutionary War;
- Whereas the United States Continental Congress declared, on October 31, 1778, 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.**

Saludos,  
Jesus



Cartoon of the famous illustrator of ABC, done in 2011

## "The Andalusians learn not to drop the 'esses' when speaking"

AITOR SANTOS MOYA@ASMOYA10 / MADRID

The range featuring Spain's own tones of different regions is broad and complex. What causes us to acquire an accent or another in implementing speech?

### MINGOTE

- «¡Niño! er colegah quien eh, ¿er muuchachito ece vestío de murciégalo?»
- «Quio, sí, el mocico que lleva el trajecico ese de murcielago»
- «Neno, ya te dijera antes que me voy poner un traje igual que el que dije hoy»
- «Nen, el noi ha de llevar el disfraz a la escuela»

"Child! who is your classmate, the little boy is dressed like a bat?" -

"Quio, yes, the little boy wearing the costume like a bat" -

"Boy, as I told you before I'll put a costume like that I said today" -

"Sir, the boy has to wear the costume to school"

In a Spain full of contrasts, there is no greater model that expose any conversation and totally exaggerated between, for example, an Andalusian, an Aragonese, a Galician and a Catalan. The melting pot of accents, expressions, and speech forms that appear under the baton of Castilian or Spanish, offers a linguistic landscape too rich and quirky enough not to notice. From ABC.es we tried to find the reasons why we have a jargon or another when executing speech.

Fernando Plans, professor of Spanish at the University of Rennes 2 and author of the Hispanalia Blog, explains about each tongue, dialect or language has a distinctive accent due to historical issues. "Should we talk of substrates, i.e. of the languages that were already in place before the arrival, for example, of Spanish to America. A small example, the Caribbean Spanish has a very similar accent among countries that share the Caribbean Spanish (Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Dominican Republic) in relation to the Spanish of the Canary Islands and even Andalucía, as were many of its inhabitants who left to make the Americas in the sixteenth century."

"The accent is only modified, transformed with whom were already there for centuries"

Although the above shows data of five centuries ago, Plans does not hesitate to say that the accent is not lost, "it is only modified, transformed with whom was already there. It is what is known as contact languages". And it is precisely the word 'there', based on the specific location where a tone is born, where the question arises about the factors that influence in how a given region speaks with a characteristic jargon, "one when learning a language mimics the sounds and points of articulation of a particular language or dialect. It is logical, in the same way as at home we learn to talk like our parents, using their expressions and intonations."

Plans avoids the clichés when he is questioned by the influence of living in a city or in a rural area to justify more or less leave in speech, "I do not understand the languages as closed or open. The dialects either. It's like me saying that when being from the Madrid capital I have no accent when speaking. Of course I have it and we all have a way of speaking that characterizes a city, town, region or country. Living in one place or another only marks a diatopic question, or what is the same, variations within the same language in response to geographical reasons."

And within the extensive range of territories where our language is spoken there are differences with greater obviousness than others. Andalucía or Latin America represent a clear example with some very stark terms. "Even though they think otherwise, Andalusians do not learn to eat the 'esses'. It is part of the nature of the Andalusian dialect, which in turn is fragmented in eastern and western Andalusia. Throughout Latin America the final 'esses' of the plural or verbal forms are not pronounced. And each variety makes it with a different accent."

Returning to the beginning of the article, one of the most important issues is the aforementioned linguist wealth, a fact, that in the words of Plans, currently has no relevance it deserves, "Spain has a huge variety of official languages, co-official and dialects that do not promote or defend from the government."

Collaboration of Dr. Bayardo de Murguía

## ACTIVITIES OF DECEMBER 2014 DECEMBER NIGHTS AT BALBOA PARK

We put below a series of photos of this event, perhaps one of the most important of the year. Thanks to the efforts of members of the Board and volunteers we organized, cooked, and served paella during the two days event in the park. It is important that members know that our organization survives on the economic aspect throughout the year thanks to what is collected at this festival.



THANK YOU TO ALL BOARD MEMBERS AND VOLUNTEERS FOR THIS EXTRAORDINARY WORK!

## ACTIVITIES OF JANUARY 2015

### JANUARY 3: FEAST OF THE THREE KINGS

Amid shouts and applause, we celebrated the arrival of the Wise Kings to the Casita, last January 3. Both children and adults spoke with the Kings and asked them for gifts and favors. To the children, the Kings brought them little bags of surprises and candy, to the adults, lots of laughs, and to all, a lot of joy.

After the feast of the Kings, we all shared sausages, potatoes, sweets, beverages, friendship, lots of conversation, and the traditional roscón de Reyes. Our thanks to those who organized the party and to the Kings for having given us so much happiness.



### January 13, 2015: Meeting of San Diego International Sister Cities Association (DISCA)

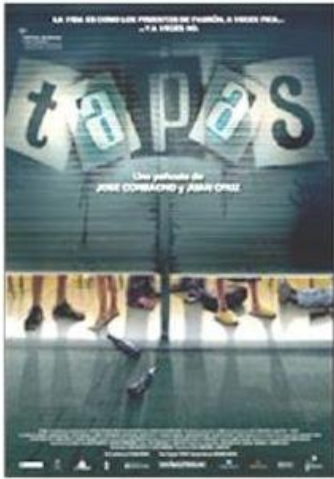
The House of Spain opened its doors to a meeting of DISCA. They attended the "social" meeting. About 25 members of San DISCA representing some 10 members of this association attended this "social" meeting. San Diego/Alcalá Sister Cities Society co-sponsored along with San DISCA offering to the attendees some delicious tapas and beverages. Thank you very much to the House of Spain for offering the beautiful place and wine. These opportunities to invite our neighbors to the House of Spain make us more known and most appreciated among other organizations in the San Diego community.



Follow us on Facebook:

<HTTPS://facebook.com/pages/House-of-Spain-San-Diego/365788153526730>

## FILMS FROM SPAIN



Tuesday, February 24, 2015, at 7:00 PM

Museum of Photographic Arts (MOPA)

In the center of Balboa Park

Price: \$7.00 per person

Director: José Corbacho, Juan Cruz

Screenplay: José Corbacho, Juan Cruz

Music: Pablo Salas (Topic: Antonio Orozco)

Duration: 94 minutes

### SYNOPSIS

Several stories interweave in a neighborhood of workers of a big city. The fear of loneliness between Mariano and Conchi, two retirees; hope and sadness of Raquel, a middle-aged woman who experiences love via the internet; the uncertain future of César and Opo; or the discovery that Lolo makes thanks to Mao, her new cook, showing her that there is another world beyond her bar.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE

For those who do not know, we have books in the House of Spain that you can borrow. There are great literary works of Spanish and Latin American writers. We also have books of poems, history of Spain and the United States, Art, Spanish cuisine, information of some regions of Spain, along with teaching materials.

We invite you to come over if there is anything of interest. You can also donate books if you wish. We only ask you to write the book data and your information in the folder that we have made for this purpose.

Thanks for your help

Veronica Almaguer

### OPENING OF THE CASITA

We thank Penelope Bledsoe who was responsible for opening the house last December, together with Laura McWhorter, Bayardo De Murguia and Regli Dee who helped as 'ambassadors'. Similarly our thanks to Nina Yguerabide who was responsible for opening the house in January and to Laura McWhorter, Regli Dee, Nati Hoskins and Bayardo De Murguia who as 'ambassadors' attended the public who visited our Casita.

# DIA DE AMISTAD CELEBRATION

Sabado 14 de febrero, 2015  
5:00-8:00  
en la casita, Balboa Park



La Mesa Directiva de la *House of Spain/Casa de España* in San Diego les invita a una comida "Pot Luck". Este evento será gratis para los socios y amigos si traen un plato para compartir.

A las personas sin plato se les cobrará \$15.00 para adultos; para los niños mayores de 12 años, \$5.00; menores de 12 años, gratis.

Vino, cerveza y agua serán proporcionados por HOS/CDE.

Favor de hacer su reservación a [rspv2hos@gmail.com](mailto:rspv2hos@gmail.com) antes de la tarde del 7 de febrero, 2015.

The House of Spain /Casa de España in San Diego invites you to a Pot Luck dinner. This event is free to members and friends. The requirement is that you bring a dish to share. If you choose not to bring a dish then \$15.00 for adults, \$5.00 for children 12 years and up will be charged. Children younger than 12 years are free.

HOS/CDE will furnish wine, beer, and water.

Please [rspv2hos@gmail.com](mailto:rspv2hos@gmail.com) by February 7, 2015.

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To read the Bulletin in English, visit the web page of House of Spain/Casa de España in San Diego: <http://www.casadeespanasd.com>

House of Spain, Casa de España in San Diego is a private non-profit organization, whose purpose is to preserve and disseminate the Spanish culture in the San Diego community. The opinions expressed in this newsletter do not necessarily reflect the thinking of House of Spain, Casa de España in San Diego.



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