

SPANISH CIVIL WAR exhibition

Captions for items displayed in showcases



SHOWCASES A,B,C,D:THE WAR

(Outside case at high level)

Dress worn by 'La Pasionaria'

The 'passion flower', Dolores Ibarruri (1895-1989), who had been born in poverty, was a charismatic leader of the Spanish Communist party. Her powerful speeches helped to rally Republican militias and the International Brigades at critical moments in the civil war.

AMAYA RUIZ IBARRURI

(Outside case at lower level)

Map used by Franco during the battle of Teruel, December 1937. It is marked with communication routes and the positions of Republican troops surrounding the town.

MUSEO DEL EJÉRCITO, MADRID

Main 'war' case

Model of the De Havilland DH89 Dragon Rapide aircraft used to fly Franco from the Canary Islands to Morocco to take command of the Army of Africa in the Nationalist uprising in July 1936. The aircraft was chartered from Croydon airport with two British women on board, posing as tourists, to avoid suspicion.

MUSEO DEL EJÉRCITO, MADRID

Winter cloak worn by General Franco during the civil war

MUSEO DEL EJÉRCITO, MADRID

Personal shield of General Franco

MUSEO DEL EJÉRCITO, MADRID

Armchair used by General Franco while stationed at Burgos, 1938

MUSEO DEL EJÉRCITO, MADRID

Vickers machine-gun used in Nationalist aircraft

MUSEO DEL EJÉRCITO, MADRID

Astra Union machine-gun, model 1927

MUSEO DEL EJÉRCITO, MADRID

Relics from the siege of the Alcázar: In the early days of the uprising Republican militiamen besieged the Nationalist garrison in the Alcázar in Toledo. Over one thousand men, with women and children they had taken hostage, held out against the Republicans until they were relieved on 27

September 1936 by Franco's troops. The siege became a symbol of Nationalist heroism and was used extensively for propaganda purposes.

Shells from the siege

MUSEO DEL EJÉRCITO, MADRID

Bullet-scarred volume of the Illustrated London News from the Toledo Infantry Academy in the Alcázar

MUSEO DEL EJÉRCITO, MADRID

Photograph of the fighting at Teruel, 1938

Photographer unknown

EFE MADRID

Soviet Maxim machine-gun model PM 1910-17, one of a large quantity of guns supplied to the Republican army by the Soviet Union

MUSEO HISTORICA MILITAR DE VALENCIA

Lorry light riddled with bullet holes from the capture of Badajoz, August 1936

MUSEO DEL EJÉRCITO, MADRID

Republican soldier in winter kit

ASOCIACIÓN LINEA XYZ/ D KRISTIAN ABAD

Republican 'mono' - one-piece uniform with equipment, worn by a militiaman

ASOCIACIÓN LINEA XYZ/ D KRISTIAN ABAD

Below

Photograph by Robert Capa of the dead at Teruel, 1937

ROBERT CAPA/MAGNUM PHOTOS

Maxim machine-gun presented to the Republican General José Miaja when he visited an armaments factory in Valencia, 20 October

MUSEO HISTORICA MILITAR DE VALENCIA

Mauser model 1916 machine-gun

MUSEO DEL EJÉRCITO, MADRID

Schmeisser machine-gun MP28 model copied from the Nationalists by the Republicans and made in their own factories

MUSEO DEL EJÉRCITO, MADRID

Carved keystone from the thirteenth century cathedral at Oviedo, which suffered battle damage during the civil war

MUSEO DEL EJÉRCITO, MADRID

CASE F: INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE and BRITISH VOLUNTEERS IN SPAIN

Felicia Browne was the first British person to be killed during the civil war. The 32-year-old Slade-trained artist joined the militia in Barcelona on 2 August 1936 and travelled with a group to Aragon. She was killed while rescuing a fellow fighter who had been wounded on patrol.

INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE MEMORIAL ARCHIVE, MARX MEMORIAL LIBRARY, LONDON

Letter written by Walter Gregory to his family on 26 February 1937 after he was wounded in action against Army of Africa troops. Also shown here are Gregory's bowl, spoon and UGT scarf.

MRS GLADYS GREGORY

Letter written by Jack Jones to the Secretary of the Labour Party, J S Middleton, on 18 August 1938, informing him of the death of a comrade, Lewis Clive. Jones served as political commissar with the Major Attlee Company of the British Battalion and was wounded on the Ebro front. He subsequently became General Secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF LABOUR HISTORY, MANCHESTER

Canciones de la Brigadas Internacionales: an International Brigade songbook

MRS RENÉE BROMBERG

The writer and poet **Miles Tomalin** went to Spain in 1937. Shown here are his recorder, inscribed with the names of the battles in which he fought; a photograph of him playing the recorder at Ambite, December 1937; yellow cord used to light cigarettes; and a letter written by Tomalin to his friend, Katharine Munro, on 19 August 1938, describing attacks by Nationalist bombers.

THE TOMALIN FAMILY

Pass, International Brigade identity book and photograph of Dr Leonard Crome who served with the Scottish Ambulance Unit and was chief of medical services with the 35th Division in Spain, 1936-1939. . He was subsequently chairman of the International Brigade Association.

PROFESSOR PETER CROME

Spanish fan signed by British, Irish, American, Canadian, Portugese, Hungarian and Cypriot members of the International Brigade

INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE MEMORIAL ARCHIVE, MARX MEMORIAL LIBRARY

UGT scarf worn by David Mckenzie, who had been reported missing in action but survived and undertook lecture tours in the US to raise funds for the Republican cause

ROBERT HUNTER

Telegram sent by staff of the *Daily Worker* to Sam Wild, 17 August 1938, shown with Wild's

International Brigade identity book. Wild, formerly a labourer and boatswain's mate in the Royal Navy, was the last commander of the British Battalion.

INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE MEMORIAL ARCHIVE, MARX MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Book of prints, Dibujos de Guerra, by Rodriguez Luna, brought back by the artist Paul Hogarth who was a teenage volunteer in Spain.

PAUL HOGARTH

Spanish field dressing and English-Spanish dictionary carried by a member of the British Battalion. The dictionary has a bullet mark on the front where it was hit by Nationalist fire.

INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE MEMORIAL ARCHIVE, MARX MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Party membership books and badges belonging to Bill Williamson, a Canadian who fought in Spanish militias and then served with the Mackenzie Papineau Battalion, International Brigade. The militia-woman on the left in the photograph was Williamson's Spanish girlfriend, Dolores, who was killed in 1936

BILL WILLIAMSON COLLECTION

Badge of the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. This American brigade served in many key battles of the war.

Letter written from Barcelona by George Green on 21 August 1938. Green, a musician, went to Spain with an ambulance unit and later joined the International Brigade. His wife Nan served in Spain as an interpreter and hospital worker. He was killed in action on the Ebro five weeks after writing this letter. The photographs show Green (*centre*) with his ambulance, and playing the cello in an impromptu band at Huesca, with Nan on the accordion.

MARTIN GREEN

Last entries in a diary kept by Syd Hamm, a Welsh miner serving with the British Battalion, who was killed at the battle of Brunete on 6 July 1937, shown here with a memorial leaflet

South Wales Coalfield Collection, University of Wales, Swansea

PROFESSOR ROBERT STRADLING

Painting and sketches made by the artist Clive Branson while he was a prisoner of war in Spain. Branson helped to organise the recruitment and transport of British volunteers. He went to Spain himself and was captured at Calaceite in April 1938. The prison authorities asked him to paint pictures to hang in their quarters.

MRS NOREEN BRANSON

Model aircraft made by a prisoner in a camp at Gurs

INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE MEMORIAL ARCHIVE, MARX MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Book of drawings given to Tom Jones, a miner from Wrexham, by his fellow prisoners in Burgos prison before his return to Wales in 1940. Jones's family had been told that he had been killed during

the war. Over two-thirds of the 169 Welsh volunteers were from the mining valleys of South Wales.
INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE MEMORIAL ARCHIVE, MARX MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Christmas card produced in Spain in 1937 by Frank Ryan, who led the Irish contingent in the International Brigade
EUGENE DOWNING

CASE G(I): NATIONALIST (I)

Franco's notes on a copy of the Non-Intervention Treaty, 1938
MUSEO DEL EJÉRCITO, MADRID

Piece of stone from the fortress at Alcázar, kept as a memento of the famous siege, where the Nationalist garrison held Republican troops at bay for a month in September 1936
MUSEO DEL EJÉRCITO, MADRID

Daily ration of bread preserved from the siege of the Alcázar
MUSEO DEL EJÉRCITO, MADRID

Fragment of the aircraft in which the Nationalist general, José Sanjurjo, was killed on 26 July 1936 as he was travelling from Portugal to help take command of the Nationalist army at the start of the civil war. His death allowed Franco to pursue his ambitions of leadership.
MUSEO DEL EJÉRCITO, MADRID

Framed memorial photographs of Nationalist women killed during the war
MUSEO DEL EJÉRCITO, MADRID

Franco's baton
MUSEO DEL EJÉRCITO, MADRID

Microphone used for broadcasts by General Franco
MUSEO DEL EJÉRCITO, MADRID

Breast badge of the Order of the Yoke and Arrows, awarded by Franco to Dorothy Watson, one of the two English women who posed as tourists and flew from Croydon in a Dragon Rapide aircraft chartered by Spanish Nationalist supporters to take General Franco from the Canary Islands to Morocco, July 1936
IWM/OMD 5459

Astra 400 pistol used to assassinate José Calvo Sotelo, the outspoken monarchist leader, on 13 July 1936. His killing was in retaliation for the shooting of a Republican army officer, and triggered the Nationalist uprising which was to lead to civil war.
MUSEO DEL EJERCITO, MADRID
NEWSPAPER COURTESY OF LORD THOMAS OF SWYNNERTON

CASE G (II): NATIONALIST (2)

Booklet published in 1937 celebrating the life of Franco, one in the series of *Heroes de España*
LALA ISLA

Field hospital diary kept by Nationalist medical staff in 1938. Several new techniques for treating casualties were developed during the civil war, particularly by volunteer doctors working on the Republican side, anticipating the work of M.A.S.H. units in later wars.
MUSEO HISTORICA MILITAR REGIONAL - VALENCIA

Diary written in 1937 by Priscilla Scott-Ellis, the only British nurse to serve on the Nationalist side in Spain. She was the daughter of the eighth Baron Howard de Walden from North Wales.
CARDIFF UNIVERSITY

Medicine bottle found on a former battlefield near Teruel
ASOCIACIÓN ABATE/ALFONSO CASAS OLOGARAY

Postcard featuring General Emilio Mola, who directed the military uprising in 1936 and commanded the Nationalist northern armies until he was killed in an aircraft crash on 3 June 1937

Postcard showing Franco and his supporters Mussolini and Hitler, 1938
INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE MEMORIAL ARCHIVE MARX MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Badges worn by German units in Spain
IWM COLLECTION

Helmet - with a bullet hole through the front - worn by a soldier of the Italian Black Arrow division in Spain
MUSEO HISTORICO MILITAR DE VALENCIA

Badge of the Italian Littorio Divisione Volontari, one of the many divisions sent by Mussolini to aid the Nationalists
INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE MEMORIAL ARCHIVE, MARX MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Army of Africa insignia
GRIFF HENDERSON

Tarbuch, worn by Moorish troops in the Spanish Nationalist army, and Gumia knife used by the Askaris, moors who fought as 'irregulars' with the army
CAPTAIN AVILA/MUSEO DE REGULARES, CEUTA, NORTH AFRICA

Morse code tapper used by Nationalist soldiers holding out during the siege of the Simancas barracks, Gijon, in August 1936. The barracks were eventually stormed by Asturian miners after being

dynamited by them.

MUSEO DEL EJÉRCITO, MADRID

Ink bottle, pencil, writing paper and envelopes bearing Franco's image

ASOCIACIÓN ABATE/ALFONSO CASAS OLOGARAY

Training notes made by a Nationalist army officer, Alfredo Isla

LALA ISLA

Map produced by the Nationalists encouraging tourists to visit Spain, 1938

INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE MEMORIAL ARCHIVE MARX MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Frank Thomas from Cardiff joined the Nationalist army and fought as a corporal in 6th Bandera, 24th Company of the Spanish legion (El Tercio). Shown here are his cap and silver identity bracelet with the emblem of the legion; a letter from Captain Luis Bolín, Nationalist press attaché, to Thomas's mother who had written to Franco's headquarters seeking news of her son; and a page from Thomas's account, 'Spanish Legionario', describing events during the Nationalist advance on Madrid. The photograph shows Thomas after he was wounded in 1937.

JONATHAN H THOMAS

PROFESSOR ROBERT STRADLING

Photograph of General Eoin O'Duffy, commander of over 600 Irish volunteer 'Blue shirts' who fought on the Nationalist side

MONAGHAN COUNTY MUSEUM

Photograph of The Reverend Joseph Mulrean, chaplain to General Eoin O'Duffy

EUGENE DOWNING

Photograph of members of the Irish battalion returning to Dublin from Spain on 22 June 1937

MARX MEMORIAL LIBRARY

CASE H(I): REPUBLICANS (I)

Joaquin Maurin (1896-1973) was one of the co-founders of POUM (Partido Obrero Unificacion Marxista). He was arrested in 1936 by the Falangist police and spent the next ten years in prison. His life was spared through the intervention of a high-ranking relative in Franco's command. Maurin spent the rest of his life in exile in New York.

As well as political pamphlets, he wrote books for his young son Mario, illustrated by a fellow prisoner 'Jules'. They include *Miau! Historia del Gatito Misceláneo* (Miaow! History of the Miscellaneous Kitten), shown here. The photograph is of Maurin, his wife and son Mario.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE LIBRARY, USA

Model aircraft made by a Republican internee in a camp at Gers, France

IWM COLLECTION

Identity card, passport, pilot's licence and flying medal belonging to Maria Pepa Colomer, a young pilot who trained ninety Republican air force recruits at the beginning of the war. Some of these pilots are shown in the accompanying photograph.

MARIA PEPA COLOMER

Family photographs carried by Republican soldiers

ASOCIACIÓN ABATE/ALFONSO CASAS OLOGARAY

Republican cap

IWM COLLECTION

Red star found on a battlefield site at Teruel

DEPOSITO D. KRISTIAN ABAD/MUSEO HISTORICA MILITAR DE VALENCIA

Sketch: 'Mosquitos', 27 May 1937, by the artist Pierre Daura, who served as a Republican soldier

COLLECTION OF THE DAURA GALLERY, LYNCHBURG COLLEGE, LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

Grenades used by the Republicans, including one French and one Soviet model

MUSEO HISTORICO MILITAR REGIONAL - VALENCIA

Relics: food tins, cutlery, bowl, wine and beer bottles, and coins found in trenches, caves, ruined houses, and on the battlefields around Teruel

ASOCIACIÓN ABATE/ALFONSO CASAS OLOGARAY

Currency, cigarette lighter and pipe dating from the civil war

DEPOSITO D. KRISTIAN ABAD/MUSEO HISTORICA MILITAR DE VALENCIA

Currency kept hidden from the Nationalists by a family of Republican supporters

ARMANDO MENDEZ

Propaganda postcards

BILL WILLIAMSON COLLECTION

CASE H(II): REPUBLICAN (2)

Gustavo Durán, a young composer, became an accomplished and respected lieutenant colonel in the Republican army. Among those who sought his company were Ernest Hemingway, Robert Capa and John Dos Passos. As the war ended Durán went to give himself up but was persuaded by a friend to

try to evade capture. With the help of a British consul official he escaped from Valencia to Marseilles on board the Royal Navy ship HMS *Galatea* and then travelled to London. He never returned to Spain.

Shown here are: photograph of Durán; pages from his log, 11-13 November 1936 kept during the siege of Madrid; his safe conduct pass and a letterhead from HMS *Galatea*; and a description of conditions on the battlefield during the battle of Teruel, December 1937, written in 1960. One of the photographs (left) shows soldiers in the bitter weather at Teruel.

ARCHIVO GUSTAVO DURAN/RESIDENCIA DE ESTUDIANTES, MADRID
CHELI DURAN/JANE DURAN

Medal awarded to Republican soldiers

INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE MEMORIAL ARCHIVE, MARX MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Religious medal and buckles found on the Teruel battlefield

DEPOSITO D. KRISTIAN ABAD /MUSEO HISTORICA MILITAR DE VALENCIA

Bloodstained shirt worn by Iñaki Arana - shown in the charcoal sketch above - who was commander of the Basque Ibaizabal Battalion. Arana was wounded in action and his shirt was cut to remove a bullet from his arm. He died shortly afterwards and his family kept his uniform as a memento, hidden in a mattress to avoid discovery by the Nationalists.

EUSKAL ABERTZALETASUNAREN MUSEOA, BISKAIJA

Page from a folder of sketches, *Dibujos de Guerra*, by the artist Antoni Clavé

HUGH D FORD

Scarf decorated with an image of Buenaventura Durruti, the anarchist military leader who was killed on the Madrid front in November 1936

MRS GLADYS GREGORY

Czech helmet of the type supplied through Soviet aid to Spain

IWM COLLECTION

Spanish espadrilles

ASOCIACIÓN LINEA XYZ/ D KRISTIAN ABAD

Postcard of the communist orator, 'La Pasionaria', Dolores Ibarruri

BILL WILLIAMSON COLLECTION

CASE I: AID FOR SPAIN

Dolls and puppets belonging to Basque refugee children in Britain

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF LABOUR HISTORY, MANCHESTER

Collecting tin, pencil, leaflets, stickers and tokens used in fundraising campaigns

MARX MEMORIAL LIBRARY, LONDON

BEATRICE PAINTER

Tickets for fundraising events

MARX MEMORIAL LIBRARY, LONDON

Luis Gabriel Portillo Pérez, a lecturer in law at Salamanca University, worked with the Republican army but refused to fight because three of his brothers were serving on the Nationalist side. He managed to escape to France two months before the war ended and was allowed to enter Britain, sponsored by a Labour MP. While teaching at a Colony for Basque refugees in Oxfordshire he met another helper, Oxford student Cora Blyth, whom he eventually married. Shown here are a letter from the Home Office stipulating that he could not work while in Britain and would have to leave by August 1940; and a letter from his family in Spain asking him to write with news.

CORA BLYTH DE PORTILLO

Drawings by Spanish children

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF LABOUR HISTORY, MANCHESTER

Original edition of *They Still Draw Pictures, 1938*, featuring drawings by Spanish children, with an introduction by Aldous Huxley, sold to raise funds for child refugees

IWM COLLECTION

Album of photographs of Basque refugees at their 'colony' at the Oaks, Carshalton, and Stoneham Camp. Although Franco demanded that children should be returned after the war, many stayed on for several years or settled permanently in Britain.

HELUECIA HIDALGO

Socks knitted by a Basque refugee

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF LABOUR HISTORY, MANCHESTER

Pass issued to Edward Heath (*far right in photograph*) who went to Spain in 1938 with a delegation of Oxford students to find out how Spanish students were faring in the war, shown here with a propaganda postcard he brought back

THE RT HON SIR EDWARD HEATH

Identification tag worn by a young Basque refugee during her journey from Bilbao to Southampton in May 1937

ESPERANZA LOPEZ

CASE J: SPANISH HOME FRONT

Visions de Guerra pamphlet

INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE MEMORIAL ARCHIVE, MARX MEMORIAL LIBRARY, LONDON

Poem, 'Madrid Front', by Jose Morena Villa

Incendiary bombs dropped on Guernica

MUSEO DE LA PAZ, GERNIKA-LUMO

Guernica, a pamphlet produced to show the aftermath of the bombing

INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE MEMORIAL ARCHIVE, MARX MEMORIAL LIBRARY, LONDON

Leaf from the famous oak tree of Guernica, an age-old symbol for the Basque people and which survived the bombing unscathed. The centre of the leaf has been intricately carved with an oak tree.

MUSEO DE LA PAZ, GERNIKA-LUMO

Coin burned in the bombing of Guernica

EUSKAL ABERTZALETASUNAREN MUSEOA SABINO ARANA KULTUR ELKARGOIA

Photograph of a young boy showing wounds suffered during the bombing of Guernica

Armband worn by a British businessman who was evacuated from Madrid with his young family soon after the war broke out. The evacuation was organised at great speed by the British consulate and those leaving could take nothing but a change of clothes with them.

JOHN A RADFORD

Album containing passes used by Geoffrey Cox, a British war correspondent covering the Spanish home front for the News Chronicle in Madrid, 1936, shown here with the map he used to guide himself around the city to report on air raids

SIR GEOFFREY COX

CASE L: Ernest Hemingway

Hemingway (1899-1961) made several visits to Spain to report on the war for American newspapers. He became a strong supporter of the Republican cause, collaborating on the film *Spanish Earth* (1938) and making fundraising speeches. His experiences provided material for some of his best-known works, notably the novel *For Whom the Bell Tolls* and the play *The Fifth Column*.

Photograph by Robert Capa of Hemingway helping a Republican soldier to unjam his rifle during the battle of Teruel, December 1937

ROBERT CAPA/MAGNUM

Press pass used by Hemingway in Spain, 1938

Notes taken by Hemingway for a dispatch as he travelled through Spain

Dispatch sent by Hemingway from Barcelona on 3 April 1938 describing the flight of refugees towards the city as Franco's forces advanced to the Mediterranean

THE JOHN F KENNEDY LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, BOSTON

WRITERS: CASE on wall:

In 1937 a group of writers including W H Auden, Heinrich Mann and Pablo Neruda organised a survey of prominent British writers, published as *Authors Take Sides*, asking them to say which side they supported in the war and why. 127 were against Franco; sixteen were neutral, among them Ezra Pound, T S Eliot and H G Wells; five, including Evelyn Waugh, were against the Republicans. Samuel Beckett's unequivocal entry read:

!UPTHEREPUBLIC!

From left to right:

The writer Nancy Cunard's copy of *Authors Take Sides*, 1937. Cunard was one of the organisers of the survey.

HUGH D FORD

Writers Take Sides, 1937, in which members of the League of American Writers expressed their views on the war

INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE MEMORIAL ARCHIVE, MARX MEMORIAL LIBRARY, LONDON

First edition of W H Auden's poem 'Spain' (1937), from the library of the author V S Pritchett. Auden went to Spain as a volunteer medical worker. His royalties from this book went to Medical Aid for Spain.

BERTRAM ROTA, LONDON

The photograph shows (left to right) the Chilean poet, Pablo Neruda; Nancy Cunard; Delia del Carril; and Luis Enrique Délano in Madrid, 1936

COURTESY OF HUGH D FORD

CASE M(I): LITERATURE (I)

Julian Bell (1908-1937), a writer and Professor of English at a Chinese University, went to Spain in 1936. He wrote to the novelist E M Forster: 'Non-resistance means suffering the full power of fascism. And fascism means not only violence, but slavery, and will not only kill and torture, but will destroy all chances of reasonable or Christian opposition...' He was killed driving an ambulance at the battle of Brunete in 1937.

Letter written from Madrid by Bell to his sister Vanessa dated 22 June 1937

Letter to Vanessa dated 1 July 1937, written shortly before his death

THE MASTERS AND FELLOWS OF KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

John Cornford (1915 -1936) was an outstanding student at Trinity College, Cambridge, and an aspiring young poet who was one of the first British volunteers to arrive in Spain. In the early days of the war he fought on the Aragon front and later took part in the defence of Madrid. He was killed on the Cordoba front on 28 December 1936 the day after his twenty-first birthday.

Cornford's passport and Communist Party contributions book

Letter of condolence written by the Spanish Embassy to Cornford's father, 4 February 1937

Poem 'Heart of a Heartless World', transcribed by Cornford's girlfriend, Margot Heineman

Cornford's last letter to his father, Professor F M Cornford, 15/16 September 1936

Request from Stephen Spender and John Lehmann to include one of Cornford's poems in a volume of poetry, 22 July 1938

THE MASTERS AND FELLOWS OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

Christopher Caudwell (Christopher St John Sprigg), who had published seven novels and several aviation text books, served with the British Battalion of the International Brigade. He was killed in action on 12 February 1937 outside Madrid, aged 29.

Letter from Caudwell to his brother Theo, 9 December 1936, telling him of his intention to leave for Spain

Postcard to his father, 17 December 1936, confirming his arrival at Perpignan near the Spanish border

Censored letter to Theo from the International Brigade base at Albacete, 14 January 1937, in which he describes his impressions of the Brigade, the uniform and the atmosphere of equality

THE HARRY RANSOM HUMANITIES RESEARCH CENTER, THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

CASE M(II): LITERATURE (2)

Arthur Koestler (1905-1983), the Hungarian writer, went to Spain as a correspondent for the News Chronicle. He was in Malaga in February 1937 when the Nationalists bombed the city and was arrested as a spy. He was spared the death sentence because of Franco's fears of international repercussions, but was held in Seville Central Prison for three months. After his release he included an account of his experiences in his book *Spanish Testament*.

Photograph of Koestler under arrest

Report on proceedings of the Royal Navy ship HMS *Basilisk* which was on patrol duties off Malaga at the time of Koestler's arrest. Entry no. 29 records the opinion that Koestler was to be shot.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, KEW

Front page articles from the News Chronicle, 15 February and 15 May 1937

Dialogue with Death, 1966

A reissued version of the material from *Spanish Testament* relating to Koestler's time in prison in 1937

PRIVATE COLLECTION, LONDON

Laurie Lee (1914-1997)

The English writer and poet, best known for his books *Cider with Rosie* and *As I Walked Out One Midsummer Morning*, went to Spain as a volunteer in 1937. His novel *A Moment of War* (1991) recounted his experiences there.

Lee's passport

Pages from the rewritten draft of *A Moment of War*

Permit to cross the border back from Spain to France, February 1938

KATHY LEE

George Orwell, born Eric Blair (1903-1950), went to Spain as a member of the Independent Labour Party to report on the fighting but in December 1936 joined the POUM (Partido Obrero de Unificación Marxista) militia. He served on the Aragon front from December 1936 until June 1937 when he was wounded by a sniper near Huesca. On his return to England he started work on *Homage to Catalonia*, an account of his experiences in Spain, which was published in 1938.

Letter from Orwell to his wife Eileen, dated 5 April 1937, informing her that he had been wounded

Telegram from Orwell's wife giving news of his wounding

Medical certificate

Customs declaration for items that Orwell sent in January 1938 to George Kopp, who was being held as a prisoner of war in Spain

First edition of *Homage to Catalonia*

The photographs show Orwell (far left) in a POUM march about to leave for the front; and with a group of soldiers at the front

GEORGE ORWELL ARCHIVE, UCL

Stephen Spender (1909 -1995), the left-wing poet and critic, went to Spain as a volunteer ambulance driver in 1937 and also hoped to help with English broadcasts from Valencia's Socialist Broadcasting Station.

Photograph of Spender (third from right) with a volunteer ambulance crew

MARX MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Letter from Spender to the novelist William Plomer, written on 2 April 1937 after returning across the Pyrenees from Spain to Collioure in France. He writes of his concern for his friend, Tony Hyndman, who had suffered a nervous collapse after his experiences in action at Morata and had been arrested after applying to be repatriated.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

CASE O

Federico García Lorca

Lorca(1898-1936), one of Spain's best-known poets and dramatists, was arrested and killed by Nationalist rebels in August 1936 in an olive grove in his native Granada. He was the author of works such as *Blood Wedding* and *The House of Bernarda Alba*.

Sketch by Lorca: *Rostro de las dos flechas* (Face with two arrows), 1935-1936. Ink on paper 231x165mm.

Manuscript pages of Lorca's last play, *La casa de Bernarda Alba*, dated 19 June 1936, two months before his death

FUNDACIÓ FEDERICO GARCÍA LORCA, MADRID

CASE O (ii) LORCA (2)

Ink drawing of Lorca by the Austrian artist Oskar Kokoschka (1886-1980), entitled 'Portrait of the popular poet Federico García Lorca', 1936. Kokoschka authorised the reproduction of this drawing by all organisations defending the Spanish Republic.

MUSEUM BOCHUM, BOCHUM

Mono (boiler suit) worn by Lorca when working with the travelling theatre company, La Barraca, of which he was a director

FUNDACIÓN FEDERICO GARCÍA LORCA, MADRID

Badge of La Barraca, designed by Benjamín Palencia

FUNDACIÓN FEDERICO GARCÍA LORCA, MADRID

Lorca wearing his mono in front of a poster for La Barraca at his family home at Huerta de San Vicente, Granada, 1932

FUNDACIÓN FEDERICO GARCÍA LORCA, MADRID

Last photograph taken of Lorca before his death. He is sitting with Manuela Arniches in the Café Chiqui-Kutz, Paseo de Recoletos, Madrid, July 1936.

FUNDACIÓN FEDERICO GARCÍA LORCA, MADRID

CASE P: SAMUEL BARBER

Score for 'A Stopwatch and an Ordnance Map' by Samuel Barber (1910-1981), based on the poem of the same name, written by Stephen Spender in 1939. Barber took a printed copy of his original version for chorus and drums, cut it apart, pasted it onto music paper and wrote in additional parts for horns, trombones and tuba. The work was first performed in New York in April 1940.

MUSIC DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON DC

CASE Q: BENJAMIN BRITTEN

Letter from Britten (1913-1976) to his mother, dated 28 July 1936, in which he expresses his concern about the civil war. Britten, a confirmed pacifist, had returned from Spain shortly before the outbreak of war.

Ballad (Opus 14) - first performed at a Festival of Music for the People organised by Alan Bush at the Queen's Hall, 5 April 1939, conducted by Constant Lambert. Originally to be called Anthem for Englishmen, it was composed to honour men of the British Battalion of the International Brigade who had died in Spain. The music was set to words by Randall Swingler and W H Auden.

The verse (shown above left) 'It's farewell to the drawing room's civilised cry' was written by Auden in the miniature of the score of Britten's Sinfonietta during a meeting they had on 8 January 1937. Britten

recorded in his diary: 'He [Auden] goes off to Spain to drive an ambulance tomorrow. It is terribly sad & I feel ghastly about it, tho' I feel it is perhaps the logical thing for him to do - being such a direct person. Anyhow it's phenomenally brave.'

(Photograph) Auden and Britten during rehearsals for the first production of *Paul Bunyan*, New York, 1941

THE BRITTEN-PEARS LIBRARY, ALDEBURGH

CASE R: BERTOLT BRECHT

Pages from the script for *Senora Carrar's Rifles* by the German playwright Bertolt Brecht, performed at the Unity Theatre in 1938. The Unity Theatre was founded in 1936 as London's first 'workers' theatre' and fully supported the Republican cause in Spain. The play is set in a fisherman's hut in an Andalusian village in 1937 and was conceived by Brecht as a didactic piece about the need to act against fascism. It had its première at the Salle Adyar in Paris on 16 October 1937.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM/THEATRE MUSEUM

Portrait of Brecht by Josef Breitenbach, who took a series of photographs of Brecht directing the first production of *Senora Carrar's Rifles* in Paris

BREITENBACH ESTATE

Photographs of the Unity Theatre production

JOHN VICKERS ARCHIVE/MRS NORMA CAMPBELL

Ticket for a production of the play in Horley, Sussex, on 22 February 1939

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF LABOUR HISTORY

CASE S: ROBERT CAPA/PHOTOGRAPHY

The Spanish Civil War was the first conflict to become known to the public primarily through photographs. Technical improvements in cameras and film - smaller equipment, faster film and shutter speeds - meant that unstaged action shots became a possibility. The founding of magazines such as *Life* (1936), created a new mass market for photojournalism.

Robert Capa, David Seymour, Agustí Centelles and Antonio Campaña were four of the major photojournalists who documented the war. Of these, Capa is perhaps the most well known, particularly for his famous image of the falling militiaman. Capa (born Andrei Friedmann, 1913 -1954) was born in Hungary but fled to Paris to escape the Nazis in 1933. He travelled to Spain with his girlfriend, the photographer Gerda Taro, who was killed at Brunete in July 1937.

Two notebooks kept by Robert Capa during the Spanish Civil War. Eight of these notebooks were rediscovered during the 1980s in the Archives Nationales in Paris. They contain some 2,500 contact

prints of Capa's 35mm film, as well as many images attributed to Gerda Taro and David Seymour.
ARCHIVES NATIONALES, CENTRE HISTORIQUE F/7/1470 NO.2
ARCHIVES NATIONALES, CENTRE HISTORIQUE F/7/1470 NO.8

Death in the Making by Robert Capa, 1938, containing photographs by Capa and Gerda Taro, with captions by Capa and a preface by Jay Allen
MAGNUM PHOTOS

Capa in Spain, 1936 - a photograph attributed to Gerda Taro.

Gerda Taro photographed by Capa. Taro was the first woman photographer to be killed in action.

Agustí Centelles with soldiers in the front line. Centelles (1909-1985) escaped to France in 1939 with 4,000 negatives forming a unique record of the war. He entrusted them to a peasant family in Carcassonne for safekeeping. Thirty-two years later, after Franco's death, he returned to find that the children of the family had kept them safe for him.

Ultima Hora - 22 July 1936 edition - an example of the increasing impact of photojournalism.
The images used are by Agustí Centelles.
LORD THOMAS OF SWYNNERTON

Leica 35mm camera
IWM:PHO87

CASE U: FRANCO'S VICTORY

Último parte de Guerra - the decree written by Franco announcing the end of the war, 1 April 1939. It reads: 'Today I have taken prisoner the Red army, and the Nationalist army has taken the last objectives. The war is over.'
MUSEO DEL EJERCITO, MADRID

Cast of Franco's right hand, made on his death in 1975
MUSEO DEL EJERCITO, MADRID

Medal and badge of the Order of the Yoke and the Arrows
PROFESSOR PAUL PRESTON

Victory medal issued to Nationalist troops
IWM COLLECTION

CASE V: CASALS

Pablo Casals

The Spanish composer and cellist Pablo Casals (1876-1973) was one of the most influential musicians of the twentieth century. In 1919 he founded the Orquesta Pau Casals in Barcelona, which became an important cultural organisation in Catalonia until the outbreak of the civil war. After the Republican defeat of the Republicans he left Spain and took up residence in Prades, France, where he helped to organise aid for nearby refugee camps.

Limited edition of a programme for a fundraising concert by Casals held at the Royal Albert Hall on 28 March 1939 on behalf of Spanish children, with the London Symphony Orchestra conducted by Albert Coates. Casals played pieces by Mozart, Haydn, Bizet, Elgar and Dvorak. Patrons of the concert included several members of the British aristocracy, Sir Henry Wood, Vaughan Williams, William Walton, Siegfried Sassoon, Paul Robeson, Marie Rambert, Walter de la Mare, Christina Foyle and John Maynard Keynes.

Casals's baton, spectacles and pipe

Photographs of Casals in Prades, 1954 and 1955

Letter to Casals from a Spanish refugee, Martin Blanch Pallés, asking for funds

Letter and leaflet sent by Casals in December 1961 to raise money for Spanish refugees. Sponsors of his campaign included Christopher Isherwood, Albert Camus, Hannah Arendt, Mary McCarthy and A J P Taylor.

Autograph score of *Cant dels Ocells*

ALL ITEMS LENT BY FUNDACIÓ PAU CASALS, EL VENDRELL

CASE W: MIGUEL HERNANDEZ

Miguel Hernández (1910-1942) was a noted Spanish poet and Republican supporter.

At the end of the war he failed in his attempts to escape from Spain and was arrested and imprisoned. He continued to write to his wife Josefina and baby son Manollilo. Hernández died at 5.30am on 28 March 1942 at the age of thirty-one. The following lines were found scribbled on the wall above his bed:

Goodbye brothers, comrades, friends:

Let me take my leave of the sun and the fields.

Cancion del Esposo Soldado - Song of the Soldier's Wife, by Hernández

Letter written by Hernández to Josefina from Moscow in 1937, describing his visit and reassuring her that the bad dreams she has about the future may not come true

Hernández as a young boy

Sketch of Hernández after his death

Letter and postcard written by Hernández from prison to his wife Josefina, in which he tells her of his love for her and asks his son, Manollilo, to write to him

Milk churn in which Josefina smuggled letters and other items out while visiting Hernández in prison

Illustration and poem, *Niño* (Child), written for Manollilo

Typewriter used by Hernández

Photographs of Hernandez with his family and with Republican supporters during the civil war

LUCIA IZQUIERDA

Items on display in cases in second gallery:

Sardine tin dating from 1938 picked up in 2000 in a dug out on a battle site in the Camarera mountains in Spain by Jane Duran, daughter of the Republican general, Gustavo Duran

JANE DURAN

Original draft of the lyrics for 'If You Tolerate This Your Children Will Be Next' by Manic Street Preachers, released as a single in 1998. The lyrics were inspired by George Orwell's book *Homage to Catalonia*. The title originally appeared as wording on a poster printed by the Republican authorities in Spain in 1937.

MANIC STREET PREACHERS

Medallion presented by the Spanish authorities to members of the International Brigades to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the war

INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE ARCHIVE, MARX MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Commemorative mug produced by the International Brigade Association. The mug was designed by a former member of the British Battalion, Lou Kenton. On the reverse of the mug are two verses from the poem, 'Overtures to Death' by C Day Lewis, 1938:

Tell them in England, if they ask,
What brought us to these wars.
To this plateau beneath the night's
Grave manifold of stars.

It was not fraud or foolishness,
Glory, revenge or pay;
We came because our open eyes
Could see no other way

JILL DAY-LEWIS

Letter offering Spanish citizenship, sent in 1996 to surviving members of the International Brigades following the promise made by the Republican authorities in 1938 when the brigaders left Spain. This copy was sent to Jack Jones, a former member of the British Battalion and later General Secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union (1969-1975).

JACK JONES