

The experience affected Cernuda so deeply that he could not return to the colony.

<http://www.basquechildren.org/>

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Gavin Henderson, the second Lord Faringdon, was a surprising supporter of the Spanish Republican cause.

Educated at Eton and Oxford University, he was in his youth one of the “bright young things” later made famous in the works of his contemporary, Evelyn Waugh. But by the time he inherited his millionaire grandfather’s title in 1934, he had become an active member of the Labour Party and a pacifist.

At the beginning of the Spanish Civil War, he went out to Aragón to serve in a field hospital, and back in Britain did much to publicise the struggle.

Lord Faringdon found himself the owner of Buscot Park, a mansion and an estate between Faringdon and Lechlade in Oxfordshire.



Early in 1938, Poppy Vulliamy – a lady who never took no for an answer – suggested that he might find room for a group of Basque boys in her care. After a cold winter, first at Great Yarmouth, later at Tythrop Park near Thame, they were homeless. Lord Faringdon offered them a lodge beside the lake on his estate, and there they arrived in March 1938. It was in some ways an idyllic spot, but the living conditions were Spartan, and the older boys – city lads, old beyond their years, who had shouldered men’s responsibilities under siege conditions – did not take easily to their new status as “children”, or to institutional life in isolated rural surroundings.

One of these boys was José Sobrino Riaño, the 15-year old son of a Bilbao foundry-worker – a boy still remembered for his exceptional intelligence and force of character. Within only two or three weeks of arrival he became seriously ill and was removed to the Radcliffe Infirmary in Oxford, where he died on 31 March. His companions attended his burial at Rose Hill cemetery, Oxford, on 23 April. The circumstances of this tragic event were recorded, unforgettably, in Luis Cernuda poem “Elegía a un Muchacho Vasco, Muerto en Inglaterra”.

Cernuda, stranded in England by the war, had joined the colony at Eaton Hastings as a teacher sometime in March. Surviving *niños vascos* cannot remember him, but he must have made an impression on José Sobrino, because when the boy was dying, he asked to see “Señor Cernuda”, and to hear him read a poem. Then the boy turned his face to the wall, to spare his visitor the pain of seeing him die. All this is told in the poem:

*Volviste la cara contra el muro  
Con el gesto de un niño que temiese  
Mostrar fragilidad en su deseo.*

In 1939 the boys still remaining at Eaton Hastings moved to Shipton-under- Wychwood, and their place at Basque House (as the lodge by the lake is still called) was taken by a small group of adult refugees, mainly Catalans. They included the poet Domenec Perramón, the journalist Eduardo de Ortañon, Fermín Vergés, and another poet – Castilian by birth and Andalusian by adoption: Pedro Garfías. Born in Salamanca in 1901, Garfías became a poet and a communist early in life, and made his name as the author of a volume entitled “Héroes del Sur”. With the gift for poetry went an addiction to the bottle, which made him a genial but quite

unemployable companion. His friend Giner de los Ríos later wrote: "A Pedro, el alcohol le daba bondad y

But Barea was also famous in Latin America for the talks he broadcast for the BBC South American Service every week from 1940 until the year of his death. He set himself to be the interpreter of the English character and way of life, and to do this by means of anecdotes: "Cuentecillos de mi Pueblo". Modern critics might find the picture he paints to be a little rosy, but Barea was an idealist, and he felt profoundly grateful to England for having given him a home, in which he was able to produce his best work.

hondura. Él, hablando en estado de embriaguez, representaba el hombre sano y honrado que todos hubiéramos querido ser."

Garfías spoke no English, but according to the legend later embroidered by Pablo Neruda, struck up a friendship at Eaton Hastings with the landlord of the local inn. Long after closing time the two soulmates would pour out their feelings, each in a language unintelligible to the other, and yet communicating with the heart. In his few short months in the English countryside, Garfías produced what Damaso Alonso once described as "el mejor libro poemático del destierro", the long poem "Primavera en Eaton Hastings". In it, past and present continually dissolve into each other. The green lawns and trees of Buscot Park are transformed into the landscape of "mi blanca Andalucía". Gradually the melancholy nostalgia of the early verse gives way to grief and anger:

*Solo en medio de un pueblo que duerme  
en esta noche  
Yo he de gritar mi llanto.*

England inspired Garfías not because of what it was, but because of what it was not.

Later in 1939 Garfías and his companions left England for a new life in Mexico.

Eight years later Lord Faringdon offered a home to the last of the exiles, Arturo Barea, who spent the final 10 years of his life (1947- 1957) at Middle Lodge, down the road from Basque House. By that time, Barea had published his masterpiece, the trilogy "The Forge", "The Track" and "The Clash" which wove his own life story into the story of Spain in the Twenties and Thirties. The book achieved tremendous success everywhere except in Spain, where it was not published until 1978.

Of the three writers of Eaton Hastings, he was the only one who put down roots, and so it is fitting that he lies in English ground in the Coach Lane cemetery at Faringdon.



**Arturo Barea**

<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=11898093>

Birth: Sep. 20, 1897  
 Death: Dec. 24, 1957

Spanish Writer. He was born in Badajoz (Extremadura, Spain) and died in Faringdon (England). He was forced to exile during Spanish Civil War and came to live on the estate of Lord Faringdon. This experience marked his work, and he wrote some books about the Spanish Civil War. His masterpiece is the trilogy *La Forja de un Rebelde*, that include *La Forja*, *La Ruta* and *la Llama*. He become english citizen and worked for the BBC radio. Other of his books *El poeta y su pueblo*, *Unamuno*, *La raíz rota* and *El centro de la pista*.

His wife Ilse Barea was the translator of his works, and was buried with him

Barea worked for the BBC's World Service Spanish section, while contributing articles and reviews to various literary publications, as well as writing books.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arturo\\_Barea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arturo_Barea) Novelist and short-story writer, born in Madrid, Spain. His political affiliations made it necessary for him to leave Spain in 1939, later settling in England. With the exception of the war stories in *Valor y miedo: relatos* (1938), his books appeared in English before they found Spanish publishers. He first showed his ability to create a complete character in *The Broken Root* (1952) and *La raíz rota* (1953), but his masterpiece is his autobiographical trilogy *La forja de un rebelde* (1941–4, trans *The Forging of a Rebel*, 1951). As a respected figure in England, he was invited to write *Lorca: the poet and his people* (1944) and *Unamuno* (1952). After his death in Berkshire, his widow Ilse issued his stories *El centro de la pista* (1960

**Cambridge encyclopaedia**

[http://wapedia.mobi/en/Arturo\\_Barea](http://wapedia.mobi/en/Arturo_Barea)

Of humble origins, his father died when he was four months old. His mother, with four young children to support, worked as a laundress, washing clothes in the River Manzanares, while the family lived in a garret in the poor Lavapiés district of Madrid. Barea was semi-adopted by his aunt and uncle who were prosperous enough to send him to school. This resulted in his first experience of the class divisions that riddled Spanish society, when his own sister accused him of "acting the gentleman" while she worked as a servant. He left school aged 13 and got a job at a bank as an office boy and copyist, though did not become a fully-paid employee for another year. He later quit after being fined for breaking a glass-plate desk cover.

He did his military service in Ceuta and Morocco, rising to the rank of Sergeant, fighting in the Rif War. He began writing and published some poems. He then worked in an office registering patents (he had originally wanted to be an engineer), and in 1924, he married. He was a member of the Socialist UGT (Unión General de Trabajadores) and helped found the Clerical Workers Union at the start of the Second Spanish Republic in 1931.

On the outbreak of the Spanish civil war in mid-1936 he organized a volunteer militia unit *La Pluma* (The Pen) of office workers fighting under the UGT. Later, thanks to his knowledge of English and French, he worked as a censor at the Foreign Ministry's Press Office where he came to know Ernest Hemingway and many other foreign journalists covering the conflict. During the siege of Madrid he joined the Radio Service broadcasting to Latin America, where he became known as *An Unknown Voice of Madrid*, every night telling stories about daily life in the besieged city. He also met the Austrian journalist Ilse Kulcsar. They were married in 1938.

As defeat for the Spanish Government loomed, this, allied to difficulties with the Communist party (he was not a member and therefore suspect), and a breakdown in his health, meant that he and his wife had to leave Spain. They went to exile to France in the middle of 1938, and then to England in 1939. From then until his death, Barea worked for the BBC's World Service Spanish section, while contributing articles and reviews to various literary publications, as well as writing books. He is buried, with his wife, in Faringdon, Oxfordshire.

Oct 1897	San Lorenzo de El Escorial	Lives in Madrid with his mother and brothers.
1902–1910	Madrid, calle Sombrerete	Primary education in the catholic school Escuelas Pías.
1910–1911	Madrid	Works as a shop assistant.
Aug 1911–Aug 1914	Madrid	Works as a clerical officer for the Crédit Lyonnais branch in Madrid.
1912	Madrid	Joins the socialist trade union UGT (Unión General de Trabajadores), becoming one of its first white collar affiliates.
1915	Madrid	Works for a diamond trading company. Travels to Paris.
1916	Guadalajara/Spain	Uses the money from an inheritance to open a toy factory, but this venture fails.
1917	Guadalajara/Spain	Works for an engine factory.
Nov 1920–Feb 1923	Morocco	Serves in the Spanish Army during the War of the Rif in Morocco. Witnesses the slaughter of Annual in 1921.
Feb 1923–Jan 1935	Madrid	Lives in Madrid
1924	Madrid	Marries Aurelia Rimaldos, with whom he would have four children.
Mar 1924–Aug 1936	Madrid C/ Alcalá	Works for a patenting company.
1931–1936	Madrid	Renews his political activities in the trade union UGT and the Socialist Party.
Jan 1935–Mar 1936	Noves/Toledo	Campaigns in favour of the Socialist Party.
Mar 1936–Nov 1937	Madrid, calle Ave María	Returns to Madrid.
Sep 1936–Nov 1937	Madrid, Gran Vía	Works as a censor in the foreign press office during the war.
Jan 1937	Madrid	Meets the Austrian journalist and translator Ilse Kulcsar who soon became his partner.
1937	Madrid	During the war in Madrid, he serves as a censor of foreign correspondents. Meets John Dos Passos, Ernest Hemingway and other foreign correspondents
May 1937	Madrid	Divorces his wife, Aurelia Rimaldos.
Jun–Sep 1937	Madrid	Becomes a broadcaster for the National Radio under the pseudonym of "La Voz de Madrid".
Nov 1937–Feb 1938	Paris Valencia	Due to his problems with certain members of the Communist Party, Barea leaves Madrid. Stays in Valencia and Barcelona.
1938	Veracruz/Mexico	Goes into exile in Paris.
Feb 1938	Madrid	Marries the Austrian journalist Ilse Kulcsar.
Feb 1938–Mar 1939	Paris, 35, Rue Delambre	Lives in Paris, where he suffers a nervous breakdown and severe economic problems. Here he writes the first chapters of <i>La forja de un rebelde</i> .
22 Feb 1938	Paris	Leaves Spain.
1939	Faringdon	Goes to live in the UK
Mar–Sep 1939	Puckeridge/Hertfordshire	Settles in a small town. Ilsa works for the BBC.
Aug 1939	Evesham	Publishes his first article in the UK, in the newspaper <i>The Spectator</i> .
Sep 1939–1943	Fladbury, Worcestershire	Moves to be closer to Ilsa's work in the BBC.
Oct 1940–1957	Evesham	Daily broadcasts for the BBC in Spanish, under the pseudonym of "Juan de Castilla", on English life as seen by a Spaniard to counter anti-UK Nazi propaganda in Latin America. Meets several intellectuals in Britain such as Ernst Gombrich, Leonard Shapiro, Cyril Connolly, Isabel de Madariaga, Martin Esslin, Gerarld Brenan, Peter Chalmers Mitchell.
Oct 1943	Mapledurham	Moves to be closer to the new location of the BBC.
1945–1947	London, Boar's Hill	Settles in London. Becomes a close friend of Salvador de Madariaga and the Catalan publisher Joan Gili.
1946	Danmark	Travels to Denmark to give a series of lectures.
Jun 1947–1957	Faringdon/Oxfordshire	Settles in Oxfordshire.
1948	London	Becomes a British citizen.
Feb–Aug 1952	Pittsburgh	Travels to the USA, where he is invited to lecture on Contemporary Spanish Literature in Pennsylvania State College.
1956–1957	Buenos Aires	Writes articles for the Argentinian newspaper <i>La Nación</i> .
Apr–Jun 1956	Buenos Aires Montevideo Santiago de Chile Córdoba/argentina Mendoza	Travels to South America, where he gives several talks after the success of the Spanish version of <i>La forja de un rebelde</i> .



Arturo Barea a rebel in search of a forge  
<http://www.madridpedia.com/madrid>



**Arturo Barea Ogazón** was born in Madrid in 1897 in a humble urban family. His mother was a laundress and housekeeper who was widowed shortly after his birth, so had to work from very young to help his family and others served as administrative offices in a bank. Later, he fulfilled his military service in Ceuta Rif Campaign in full. Self-taught from a very young man felt a clear social conscience, which led him to take a sharp left-wing ideology, short of military in a particular political party. Worked as a journalist during the Civil War and was also head of press censorship of foreign correspondents in Madrid under siege.

As the war he published a book of stories he narrates the suffering Madrid bombings and the terror of the people before them, had the title "*Courage and fear.*" As a mere curiosity, we can say that one of them tells Vallecas bombing suffered in the first months of the siege of Madrid by Franco's troops.

After the Civil War and then married the Austrian journalist Ilse Kulcsar, moved to London in a long exile that never would return.

In London he worked as a journalist and literary critic for the radio, the BBC, in their special programs for Latin America radiated Castilian.

Arturo Barea requested and obtained British nationality, for a better way to survive in the harsh exile.

Between 1941 and 1946 appeared the English version of the autobiographical trilogy "*The Making of a Rebel*", comprising '*The Forge* ', '*The Path* 'and' '*The Flame* '.

Although '*The Making of a Rebel* "was published in Spanish in 1951, in Argentina, was not published in Spain until 1978, and in the middle of Democracy, by Turner Publishing.

In 1990, Spanish Television issued a series based on '*The Forging of a Rebel*', with TV adaptation of Juan Antonio Porto and directed by Mario Camus. It is the most expensive series filmed by TVE and it emphasized the painstaking historical recreamiento scenarios.

This trilogy is an autobiography that describes Barea Spain in the first four decades of the twentieth century, or rather, the life of a modest character Madrid and their worries and difficulties facing the harsh survival. It portrays both the collective and individual, with a style full of strength, which gives the experimental wealth of narrating what previously lived. Without a doubt we are facing one of the best novels that have portrayed Madrid from the beginning of the twentieth century until the siege lived in the capital during the Civil War, not to mention the description of the terrible war in Morocco, little treated in Spanish narrative.

In 1952 appeared in English and then in 1955, in Spanish the novel '*The broken root*', which deals with the return of an exile and the difficulties of readjusting to their home country.

He also wrote some essays as '*Lorca, the poet and his people*' (1944) or '*Unamuno*' (1952).

Arturo Barea Ogazón died in London in 1957 after nearly 20 years of exile, never returned since it rests in a tomb in *Oxfordshire* (UK).

After his death was published in 1960, "*The center of the track* ', a book that brings together a series of stories scattered, minor in nature, as previously published.

Subsequently, in 2000, the English essayist and publisher Nigel Townson Debate published two volumes collecting a revised edition, with annotations, '*The making of a rebel*,' and other '*words recovered*', bringing together different material essays, lectures on the BBC, personal letters and articles for '*The Nation*' of Buenos Aires.