

The José María Castañé Collection of Twentieth-Century Historical Documents: Its Origins and Development

José María Castañé

THE FORGING OF MY ATTITUDES AND INTERESTS AS A COLLECTOR

MY MOTHER AND FATHER CAME FROM TWO VERY DIFFERENT WORLDS. A challenging intellectual life was the hallmark of my mother's family, many of whom passed stringent exams to obtain coveted government posts, while my father's kin proclaimed and embodied the values of salesmanship and prosperity so essential to the success of any family-run business. Sprouting as I did from such dissimilar roots, I have moved all my life in a back-and-forth realm of ambiguity, and my visions and attitudes have swung like a pendulum between the pillars of these two worlds that, for all their differences, have always felt equally warm and familiar to me.

This background explains how, in my life, elements from the lofty sphere of culture have established an intimate coexistence with more down-to-earth aspects of the world of entrepreneurship and commerce. I have no doubt that this inner tension has fueled many of my interests, curiosities, and preferences, which have gradually surfaced in what I admit has been a rather disorderly fashion over the years.

This motley assortment of personal inclinations has ranged from a familiarity with disciplines such as the political and military history of the twentieth century, and inquiries into the evolution of the visual arts in the modern era, to a love of the decorative arts and old and modern maps. My inquisitive spirit and natural tendency to burrow, explore, and find answers led me to focus my energy on more specific topics within these general areas of interest that I tackled with considerable enthusiasm though I could not say why I chose them. For example, I was particularly fascinated by subjects as disparate as Nazi Germany's invasion of Russia in 1941, the dramatic appearance of Expressionist painting in Germany, and handwoven rugs made by different local ethnic groups of the Caucasus in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, before the Russian Revolution.

THE BEGINNING OF THE COLLECTIONS

After the death of my oldest son in 1985, I felt—though at the time I did not see the connection between cause and effect—driven to find an outlet for my anguish. Eventually I found some release by pouring myself into the task of building a world-class collection. Two of my varied interests and hobbies stood out above the rest as the twin focal points for my energies, two subjects I had happened to settle upon entirely by chance, as is so often the case in life: the history of the great events of the twentieth century told in original documents, and the different schools of Russian painting from 1900 to 1945, represented by the works of their leading artists.

In 1987, at Argosy, an antiquarian bookstore in New York owned by a family I had known for some time, I had a fateful encounter with six irresistible objects, six original documents of twentieth-century history that, in my opinion, were highly significant (for one of these, the Himmler family genealogy described in note 1, see figure 1.1). I did not feel my hands were caressing writings that “explained” history, as I had felt in the past while reading the works of historians. I felt the documents had actually “made history” and were a part of it. It was a thrilling experience, and only a few days after returning to Spain I placed the call to buy the documents.¹ At the same time, I also decided to start a collection of original documents related to the major conflicts and transformations of the twentieth century.

In a similar way—similar in that the decision was also triggered by a sudden spark—my visit to a Moscow art museum in 1990 made such a strong impression on me that I immediately began my collection of Russian painting from 1900 to 1945.²

THE COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS OF TWENTIETH-CENTURY HISTORY

In order to build this collection I had to read up in more depth on the history of the century, but I also had to learn a lot about how to track down and get access to available

1 These are the six foundation documents: Charles de Gaulle, Portrait photograph, 1940 (JMC 5075); “D-Day order of the Day,” signed (later) by Generals Eisenhower and Montgomery (JMC 5126; in the collection of the Castañé Foundation, not part of the gift to Harvard); Heinrich Himmler, Karl Wolff, Reinhard Heydrich, and Diebitsch Weisthor, Germanic baptismal document, January 4, 1937 (JMC 5156); Douglas MacArthur, Farewell speech to joint session of U.S. Congress: “American Politics in the Pacific,” April 19, 1951 (JMC 5155); Genealogical document tracing the ancestry of Heinrich Himmler, January 8, 1939 (JMC 5153); Walter Funk, Disclaimer report for his release from Nuremberg military prison, January 2, 1947 (JMC 5560).

2 For a fully illustrated catalog raisonné of the José María Castañé art collection, see John E. Bowl, *Of Peace and War: A Spanish Collection of Russian Art* (Milano: Skira, 2013).



7. H o f r e i t e r , Anna Maria, * Pfarrkirchen 28.9.1824.
+ München 4.3.1887. kath.
8. H ö t t i n g e r , Johann Michael, * Ansbach 4.12.1781,
+ Ansbach 16.12.1834. Bürger und Büttnermeister.
Auszug aus den städtischen Archivakten (Ansbach, den 3.5.1823)
Dem Vernehmen nach soll sich der hiesige Bürger und Büttner-
meister Hettinger verbindlich gemacht haben, seinem mit der
ledigen Dorothea Himmlerin ausserehelich gezeugten Sohn,
Namens Konrad Himmler, welcher bisher bey dem Weber Höhner
zu Niederoberrbach auf Kosten der hiesigen Wohlthätigkeits-
kasse in Verpflegung war, nach der Confirmation entweder
sein Handwerk zu lehren oder ein anderes lehren zu lassen.
Handwerksprotokolle 1813/18 Seite 6/7 Actum Ansbach 25.9.1813
Nachdem der hiesige Meisters Sohn Johann Michael Hettinger,
welchen das Handwerk ordentlich erkennt, weil er aber zum
vaterländischen Militaire Dienst gezogen worden, die vorgeschriebene
Wanderschaft nicht erstrecken konnte, unterm heutigen das Meisterstück
vorgewiesen, um dadurch seine hinlängliche Qualification zum selbständigen
Umtrieb des Gewerbes dargethan hat, so nahm man keinen Anstand, seinem
Gesuch zur Inscription als Stättmeister zu willfahren, um ihn in dieser
Eigenschaft hier einzuschreiben.
9. H i m m l e r , Johanna Dorothea. * Ansbach 18.10.1788,
+ Ansbach 23.12.1830.
10. K i e n e , Joseph Gebhard, * Bregenz 4.8.1789, + Bregenz
6.4.1841, ∞ Bregenz 27.11.1820. kath. Uhrmacher und
städt. Kornamtskontrolleur.
11. H e i n e m a n n , Anna Katharina Rosina, * ...(vor 1795)
+ Bregenz 18.2.1860.
12. H e y d e r , Franz Xaver Alois, * Geisenfeld 11.4.1770,
+ Abensberg 15.8.1842, ∞ Abensberg 5.7.1796. kath.
Er heiratet die Tochter des Kaufmanns Georg Passaqual und
übernahm dessen Haus und Geschäft. Er war von 1818 - 1824
Magistratsrat, 1824 wurde er zum Bürgermeister der Stadt
Abensberg gewählt, 1830 erfolgte seine Wiederwahl, sodass
er bis 1836 Bürgermeister war.

Figure 1.1. "Ahnen - und Stammliste des Reichsführer - SS. Heinrich Himmler" [Ancestry and master list of Reichsführer - SS. Heinrich Himmler]. January 8, 1939. Typescript with mounted photographs of family members. 29 x 20.8 cm. JMC 5153.

documents. I was later able to combine this training with experience I gradually acquired in the field of museum management.

The first challenge I faced was to understand where these documents originated and by what winding paths and back roads they ended up on the market where I would have to try to acquire them.

It quickly became clear to me that the documents were made available as a result of periods of historical upheaval. At those critical junctures, items that might normally be kept in public or government-owned collections, or in the hands of the persons who wrote or received them, were thrown into the maelstrom of chaos. They might fall by the wayside or pass into private hands where they vanished or remained, lay dormant in possession through oversight or neglect, depending on the case. Or, perhaps, they wound up in highly fragmented markets before finally making their way into a more organized market where national governments might or might not have chosen to exercise their right of first refusal. It often took decades for a determined piece of paper, steeped in history, to complete its tour of these serpentine circuits and conclude its adventure.

These historical disruptions, generators of documentary disarray, had occurred as a result of the Bolshevik Revolution and the Russian civil war, the division of Spain during its civil war, the recovery of occupied territory and the invasion of Germany itself in the final phase of World War II in Europe, and the fall of the Soviet Union two decades ago, to name but a few examples.

My second task was to identify and understand these documents' final destination. Knowing their starting points and destinations would make it easier to recognize, in a manner as orderly as possible, the intermediate phases, though perhaps intermediary would be a more accurate term as most of these stops along the way came within the purview of commerce.

The final destinations of documents—and this I was also quick to realize—were the governments of the leading Western nations, centers of learning and research (principally British and American public libraries and universities, or institutions affiliated with universities), a concentrated group of serious private collectors, and the scattered community of amateur document enthusiasts.

Curiously, I discovered that the world of serious, major collectors was and still is an intensely patriotic and sparsely populated universe, but when documents or objects of lesser importance surfaced, the major players found themselves competing with a group of amateurs, though their numbers would grow exponentially once e-commerce took off. There turned out to be two big collectors, one in the United States and the other in the United Kingdom, whose primary field of interest encompassed World War II and all of its battle fronts. Then there were French collectors focused on the history of France, particularly the recovery of the nation's honor as personified by the career of General de Gaulle. In Germany there were several major collectors but they were

highly polarized: some concentrated on the history of the Nazi era, while others were only interested in German heroes involved in the last two wars, primarily the most recent. An important collector of Russian porcelain and paintings, born in Russia but now living in London, has a collection of documents that is exclusively Russian and spans the years from Peter the Great to Stalin, and a prominent citizen of Moscow boasts another significant collection of Russian documents from the same period.

This was the panorama, and anyone hoping, as I was, to amass a collection of some importance had to be prepared to compete, in every domestic market, with the big collectors, all of whom were obsessed with the glories and miseries of their respective victorious or vanquished homelands.

I soon realized that the only private collector potentially and honorably interested in spanning the entire twentieth century and, in theory, the whole world (even though his primary focus was the dramatic events that unfolded on the European stage) was me.

ORGANIZING THE WORK OF COLLECTING

These discoveries increased my desire to plunge into the markets, some of which I was already familiar with from my past experience as a buyer of art and ornaments before starting this collection. Large diversified auction houses in the United States and the United Kingdom; medium-sized diversified auction houses in France, Germany, and Russia; special document auctions in America and Britain; primarily British document brokers; shops and agents dealing in memorabilia; serious and amateur collectors; online auctions (mostly in the United States, but also in Britain and Germany); antiquarian bookstores around the world; book, stamp and print fairs and others dealing in general antiques; and even flea markets—all these made up the complex network in which I had to work. Since 1987, that is the network I have been moving in and am still moving in today.

However, it would have been impossible to build the collection without the help of my talented sensors and feelers, each of them cultured, knowledgeable, sensitive, and efficient. These four people³—residing in Madrid, England, the United States, and Russia—worked closely with me, identifying opportunities, cultivating contacts, tracing the origin of the documents, and discussing the difficulties and challenges involved in acquiring them for me. They all had a financial incentive, but their strongest motivation was always a genuine enthusiasm and passion for historical documents. I cannot in good conscience pass up this opportunity to mention and honor the memory of my dear Muscovite liaison, the late Boris Nikiforov. With him I wandered the streets of Russia's great cities, hot on the trail of documentary footprints that eloquently

3 Mr. Arnaldo Hilman Bell (Spain and Germany); Mr. Roland Hughes (U.K.); Miss Sandra Palomino (U.S.); and Mr. Boris Nikiforov (Russia).

described their history, and thanks to him I was able to acquire some unique pieces at that singular moment in Russian history, just a few short months before the U.S.S.R. exploded and disappeared. When eminent figures like Elena Barkhatova, Head of the Prints Department of the National Library in St. Petersburg, the largest library in Russia; the late Harold Shukman, former lecturer in Modern and Contemporary Russian History at St. Antony's College in Oxford; and Konstantin Ernst, the great collector and director of the state-owned television station Channel One in Moscow, visited the Russian section of my documents collection, all of them did register and bear witness to its extraordinary—for I must acknowledge it to be so—quality and breadth.

At first, as the collection started to grow, I stored the documents in a room of my house reserved for this purpose. They gradually piled up and were placed in boxes; there were hundreds, probably over a thousand in all. I kept a handwritten register of each acquisition, but soon the physical search for a particular document I wished to re-examine, study, or simply show to someone became a frustrating task, the symptom of a larger problem with no easy solution. One person⁴ offered to help me with this conundrum, as she was interested in recent history and working toward a PhD in information science at the time. And so, with a great deal of effort on her part, the seed was planted which later blossomed into the database of the collection—now much improved and modernized—that exists today.

By that point I felt I had already embarked on a thrilling adventure, one that introduced me to fascinating new people and settings while also spurring me to redouble my reading and soak up history, and it invited me to learn the best way of buying and obtaining, often through obscure, roundabout channels, the documents I had read about and longed to own. I also had the advantage, which emboldened me to tackle the challenge head-on from the outset, of moving easily in the world of international auctions and long-distance acquisitions, a skill born of my past experience in buying art and other objects.

In the course of acquiring certain documents, my experience was also enriched by a series of stories and anecdotes that confirmed my idea that the entire project was humanly nourishing as well as highly satisfactory for me personally, and it sharpened my hunter's instincts. Among other things, I realized that what I had interpreted as good luck—when I brought home a historical document that I considered of paramount importance, feeling it was almost absurd that this magical piece of paper should have been fated to end up in my hands—was actually the consequence of natural phenomenon in the economic world, on the one hand, and the military and socio-political world on the other. It was not so much good luck as the effect, firstly, of the flaws and lack of transparency in the highly fragmented market for rare documents,

4 Clara Janneth Santos Martínez.

and secondly, of the fact that most documents had become available as a result of the political and military vicissitudes and turmoil of different nations.

One of the many examples I could cite to illustrate the former is an auction in New York held on behalf of the heirs of President Truman's former press secretary, where one lot stood out like a sore thumb from all the rest of the items up for sale that day: four speeches which Truman had delivered to the media, with corrections in the president's own handwriting (see figures 1.2A and 1.2B). Among them was the triumphant speech in which he announced the surrender of Germany and Allied victory in Europe to the American people on May 8, 1945, as well as the president's address at the founding conference for the United Nations in San Francisco in June 1945. It was a case of simple oversight: these treasures had been put up for auction too hastily and should never have been sold there in the first place, but thanks to that mistake I made the highest bid and was able to buy them. However, I do concede that I was very lucky to have heard of the opportunity in time, and equally fortunate that neither the Library of Congress, nor the National Archives in Washington, nor the two major collectors in America and the U.K., nor other collectors with sufficient means and decisiveness were present at that moment.

Such market flaws were also decisive in my acquisition of the victory speech hand-corrected and delivered by General de Gaulle on May 15, 1945, before the *Assemblée Consultative*, and my purchase of the complete archives of Sergei Gagarin, chief of the ministry of the Imperial Court in the last Russian Provisional Government led by Kerensky, which contain the stenographic minutes of the ministers' cabinet meetings including the last, held on October 7, 1917, where Trotsky interrupted the session by launching into his diatribe that lit the spark of the Bolshevik Revolution. These lots of incalculable historical value, which I mention by way of examples, were sold off at auctions not befitting their importance. The Russian collection, for its part, escaped the notice of the Russian magnates interested in donating singular objects to the great national museums of the Russian Federation by the fact that it was sold at a public auction of the inventory of H. P. Kraus, a rare book store in New York that was closing its doors and had primarily specialized in the Renaissance and ancient Greek and Roman civilizations.

However, it is also important to note that this important Russian collection passed into private hands or, more accurately, was removed from the public sphere (of the future Soviet Union), when Minister Gagarin fled his home country where a revolution was underway from which he, as an individual and as the representative of an elite class, could expect nothing but repression and disgrace. This is just one of the thousands upon thousands of cases in which people "lose track" of documents in the melee of historical turmoil. It happened again in the same country seventy-five years later when, after the demise of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the great Russian national archives, both civilian and military, "leaked" a number of documents

This is a solemn
but a glorious hour.

*I only wish that
Franklin D. Roosevelt
had lived to witness
this day.*

Figure 1.2A. Harry S. Truman. [Text for radio broadcast announcing the surrender of Germany, May 8, 1945.] Typescript with autograph additions. 28 x 21.5 cm. JMC 6709.

Our rejoicing is sobered - - -
and subdued - by a supreme
consciousness of the terrible
price we have paid - to rid the
world of Hitler and his evil band.

Figure 1.2B. Harry S. Truman. [Text for radio broadcast announcing the surrender of Germany, May 8, 1945.] Typescript with autograph additions. 28 x 21.5 cm. JMC 6709.

to the outside world, such as those I was able to purchase from a British subject who in turn apparently had acquired them at auction in New England.

On other occasions even the combined force of my perseverance and the convulsive launch into circulation of historical documents proved insufficient to secure certain highly desirable documents. This was the case of a memorandum delivered in 1940 to Marshal Pétain by the prime minister of France, Paul Reynaud, a list of proposed names to fill the positions on Pétain's cabinet, which the marshal commented on by jotting down his opinion/verdict beside each name suggested. I was also unable to obtain the letter that German Admiral von Friedeburg wrote to his wife just before committing suicide, after having signed the three instruments of Germany's surrender at Lüneburg on May 4, Rheims on May 7, and Berlin on May 8, 1945. In both cases the national governments concerned—the French Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany, respectively—exercised their rights or advantages and prevailed over my offer.

Some groups of important documents become scattered through various and different mechanisms. Such is the story of a former Scotland Yard officer who served as head of security in charge of transport logistics in the United Kingdom and abroad for Prime Minister Winston Churchill throughout the war years. At the end of the war, this officer possessed a series of paper cards written by Churchill's secretary, Colville. These "engagement cards," one for each month, were always propped up on the prime minister's desk, wherever he happened to be. Every hour of his daily activities, whether they were hours of gloom or reinvigorated spirits, was faithfully recorded on these cards. I was able to purchase only four months: two from 1943 with a day-by-day, hour-by-hour record of the Tehran Conference, and two from the beginning of 1945, when the tide of the war had clearly turned in the favor of his country and her allies. The latter include the days on which the leaders of the three main Allied powers met at the Yalta Conference (see figure 1.3). Another six months of cards are at the Churchill Foundation, and the cards for the remaining months of the war were acquired by the American magnate Malcolm Forbes and currently belong to his grandson. The three lots were sold shortly after the eminent statesman's death, and the ones that entered my collection at a later date were acquired at the time by a family of New York real estate developers who were fervent Churchill admirers.

NEW IDEAS AND THE CONVICTION OF RESPONSIBILITY

When it became obvious that the "old papers" room, as everyone in the house except me called it, had grown impassable and no longer provided a suitable working environment, I decided to rent an apartment and devote it entirely to displaying and putting my collection in order. There I could work in much greater comfort and show documents to anyone who might be interested. People became curious about

ENGAGEMENTS

FEBRUARY, 1945

<p>Thur. 1 Lunch in hotel. For day in shelter.</p>	<p>Mon. 12 11.0. Lunch at home, in A. Lodge, 177, Grosvenor St. (London, W. 1). 12.0. Dinner.</p>	<p>Fri. 23 12.0. Meeting of P.M. Council (P.M. Council 1945) Revision of Spirit Yearning (Red Army Day)</p>
<p>Fri. 2</p>	<p>Tues. 13 9.30. Address to Study Conference. 10.45. Dr. Sabin - P.M. Management with a number of large numbers of us during to home.</p>	<p>Sat. 24</p>
<p>Sat. 3 12.0. Lunch (Mrs) Anne Sabin. 1.0. Lunch Yalta. 2.30. Dinner with Dr. Sabin & Sarah. 4.30. Dinner & evening. 12.0. Dinner & evening. 12.0. Dinner & evening.</p>	<p>Wed. 14 9.30. Lunch at home. 1.0. Dinner at home. 1.30. Dinner at home. 4.30. Dinner at home. 8.30. Dinner at home.</p>	<p>SUN. 25</p>
<p>SUN. 4 1.0. Dinner at home. 1.30. Dinner at home. 1.30. Dinner at home. 1.30. Dinner at home. 1.30. Dinner at home.</p>	<p>Thur. 15 7.55. Lunch at home. 10.45. Dinner at home. 11.30. Dinner at home. 12.0. Dinner at home. 12.0. Dinner at home.</p>	<p>Mon. 26 1.30. M.B. Council, M. Council, M. Council, M. Council. 5.20. Council</p>
<p>Mon. 5 1.0. Dinner at home. 1.30. Dinner at home. 1.30. Dinner at home.</p>	<p>Fri. 16 11.00. Lunch for P.M. Council. 12.30. Lunch for P.M. Council. 1.30. Lunch for P.M. Council. 6.30. Dinner at home.</p>	<p>Tues. 27 12.0. Dinner at home.</p>
<p>Tues. 6 1.0. Dinner at home. 1.30. Dinner at home. 1.30. Dinner at home.</p>	<p>Sat. 17 11.00. Lunch for P.M. Council. 12.30. Lunch for P.M. Council. 1.30. Lunch for P.M. Council. 6.30. Dinner at home.</p>	<p>Wed. 28 12.0. Dinner at home. 1.30. Dinner at home. 1.30. Dinner at home.</p>
<p>Wed. 7 1.0. Dinner at home. 1.30. Dinner at home. 1.30. Dinner at home.</p>	<p>SUN. 18 1.0. Dinner at home. 1.30. Dinner at home. 1.30. Dinner at home.</p>	<p>Mon. 19 9.30. Dinner at home.</p>
<p>Thur. 8 1.0. Dinner at home. 1.30. Dinner at home. 1.30. Dinner at home.</p>	<p>Mon. 19 9.30. Dinner at home.</p>	<p>Tues. 20 1.30. Dinner at home. 1.30. Dinner at home.</p>
<p>Fri. 9 1.0. Dinner at home. 1.30. Dinner at home. 1.30. Dinner at home.</p>	<p>Tues. 20 1.30. Dinner at home. 1.30. Dinner at home.</p>	<p>Wed. 21 1.30. Dinner at home. 1.30. Dinner at home.</p>
<p>Sat. 10 1.0. Dinner at home. 1.30. Dinner at home. 1.30. Dinner at home.</p>	<p>Wed. 21 1.30. Dinner at home. 1.30. Dinner at home.</p>	<p>Thur. 22 1.30. Dinner at home. 1.30. Dinner at home.</p>
<p>SUN. 11 1.0. Dinner at home. 1.30. Dinner at home. 1.30. Dinner at home.</p>	<p>Thur. 22 1.30. Dinner at home. 1.30. Dinner at home.</p>	

S. 11. H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

CODE 66-11-0

Figure 1.3. Engagements card for Winston Churchill. February 1945. Printed form with manuscript entries in the hand of John Colville, the prime minister's secretary. This example shows Churchill's appointments during the Yalta Conference, February 4–11. 31 x 34 cm. JMC 6228.

the project, and after showing it to friends I soon opened up the collection to people with specific interests; word of the collection began to reach experts, historians, and documentarians, who came from abroad to see it.

These final visitors and the obvious impression the collection made on them were what eventually convinced me that what had begun as a “hobby” for me had grown into something more important than I could ever have imagined.

Moreover, my experiences at the National Library of Spain and the Prado Museum had also influenced my way of thinking.

In 1996 I was honored to be made a member of the Royal Board of Trustees of the National Library and of its Executive Committee, posts that I held until the year 2000. While there, I had the opportunity to draft a medium-term plan for sourcing and acquiring publications from around the world to complete the library’s collections. In 1999 I was again honored to be made a member of the Royal Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee of the Prado Museum, where I also sat on the Economic Committee. I became a particularly active trustee at the museum, just as I had been on the library’s behalf, and I had the satisfaction of fully participating in decisions and ideas that helped the museum grow and that undoubtedly enriched my own personal experience: the overhaul of the museum’s legal and administrative framework, the creation of Sociedad Prado Difusión, the museum’s financial strategy in years of steep government spending cuts, and the current admission price policy, which has reduced the Prado’s reliance on government funding to thirty percent. I have no doubt that these experiences at the leading art institutions in Spain significantly expanded my knowledge and understanding of the world of collecting and museums.

However, these experiences also planted the seeds of new ideas, and new sentiments gradually unfolded and began to dominate my thoughts. Suddenly, faced with the realization that this collection was of an exceptional caliber and magnitude, that in fact it was unlike any other private collection in the world, I thought that it was essential to guarantee the future unity of its core components: in other words, I wanted to defend it from the market, from offers to sell unique documents or sets of documents, and to ensure that it would survive me, knowing and respecting the fact that my children do not necessarily have to share my personal interests and inclinations.

In addition, the person who had constructed the first great protective shell of the database and at the time was the only one apart from me who knew the collection well, insisted that this project should cease to be a private hoard and be opened up to the public.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COLLECTIONS

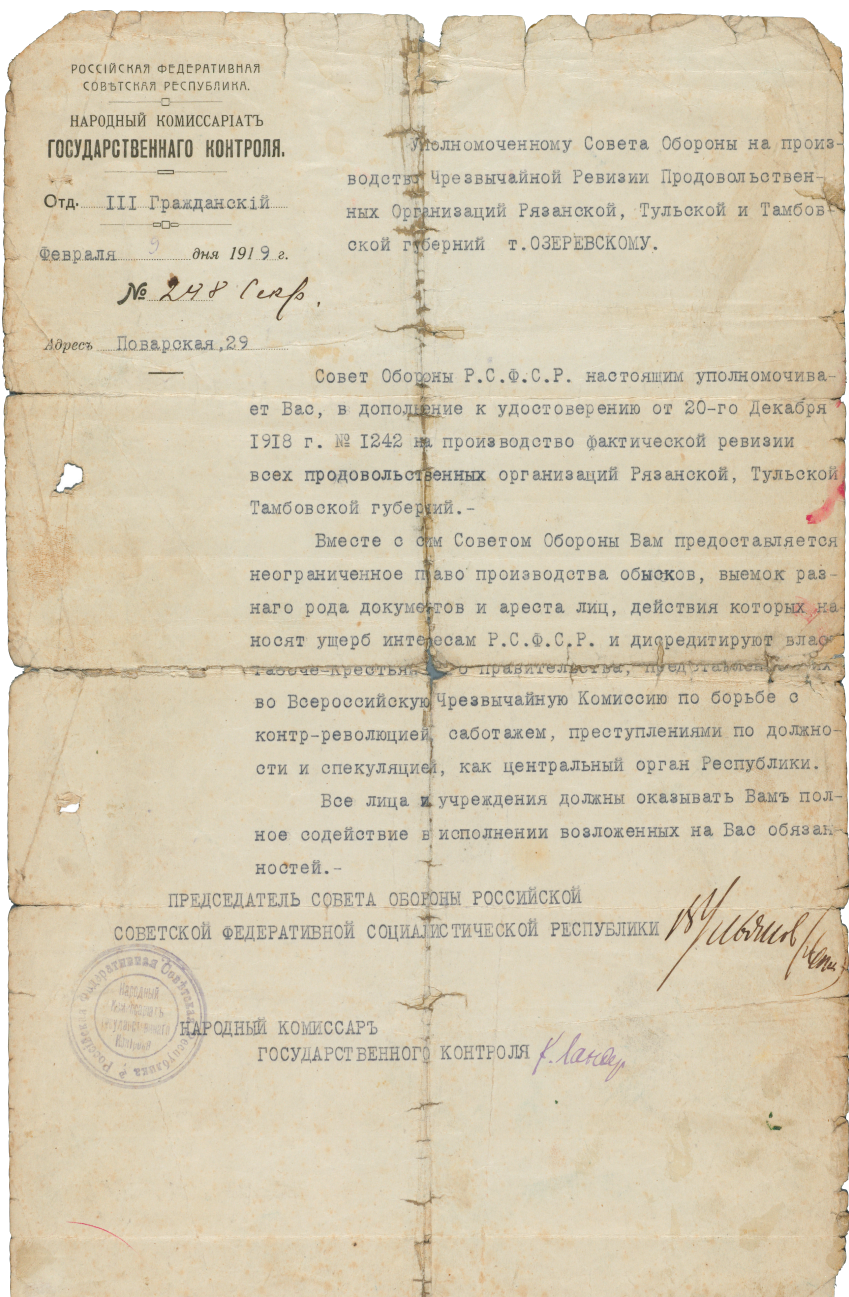
The purpose of my collecting was to present many of the twentieth century’s tragic events through the direct testimony of objects—the documents and related items—

which were part of history themselves, and by doing so to promote the values of peace to young and upcoming generations.

The total number of items registered in the collections database catalog is 7,362, corresponding to a considerably larger number of physically separable objects.

The José María Castañé Collection is composed of a set of collections:

- I. A general collection of historic documents (U.S., Russian, German, British, French, Spanish, Italian, and other languages), which cover the following subjects:
 1. Late tsarist period in Russia.
 2. First World War.
 3. Russian Revolution.
 4. Russian civil war (see figure 1.4).
 5. Development of Fascism and Nazism (see figures 1.5A and 1.5B).
 6. Development of the Soviet Union.
 7. Zenith of Stalinist power (see figures 1.6A and 1.6B).
 8. Spanish Civil War (see figure 1.7).
 9. Battles of the Atlantic and the North Sea.
 10. Occupation of France, Vichy, and the “Liberation.”
 11. Battle of Britain.
 12. Early Franco period in Spain.
 13. Operation Barbarossa.
 14. War in the Pacific.
 15. War in North Africa and Italy.
 16. Holocaust.
 17. Russian “Great Patriotic War.”
 18. Allied bombing of Germany.
 19. From Normandy to Berlin.
 20. Collapse of Germany.
 21. Surrender of Germany (see figure 1.8).
 22. The bomb, the surrender of Japan, and the International Military Tribunal
 23. After the end of the conflicts (see figure 1.9).
 24. Nuremberg trials (see figure 1.10).
 25. Denazification.
 26. Cold War.



РОССИЙСКАЯ ФЕДЕРАТИВНАЯ
СОВЕТСКАЯ РЕСПУБЛИКА.

НАРОДНЫЙ КОМИССАРИАТЪ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО КОНТРОЛЯ.

Отд. III Гражданский

Февраля 9 дня 1919 г.

№ 248 Селр.

Адресъ Поварская, 29

Уполномоченному Совета Обороны на произ-
водство Чрезвычайной Ревизии Продовольствен-
ных Организаций Рязанской, Тульской и Тамбов-
ской губерний т. ОЗЕРЕВСКОМУ.

Совет Обороны Р.С.Ф.С.Р. настоящим уполномочива-
ет Вас, в дополнение к удостоверению от 20-го Декабря
1918 г. № 1242 на производство фактической ревизии
всех продовольственных организаций Рязанской, Тульской
Тамбовской губерний. -

Вместе с сим Советом Обороны Вам предоставляется
неограниченное право производства обысков, выемок раз-
наго рода документов и ареста лиц, действия которых на-
носят ущерб интересам Р.С.Ф.С.Р. и дискредитируют вла-
сти. -

Во Всероссийскую Чрезвычайную Комиссию по борьбе с
контр-революцией, саботажем, преступлениями по должно-
сти и спекуляцией, как центральный орган Республики.

Все лица и учреждения должны оказывать Вамъ пол-
ное содействие в исполнении возложенных на Вас обязан-
ностей. -

ПРЕДСЕДАТЕЛЬ СОВЕТА ОБОРОНЫ РОССИЙСКОЙ
СОВЕТСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАТИВНОЙ СОЦИАЛИСТИЧЕСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ



НАРОДНЫЙ КОМИССАРЪ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО КОНТРОЛЯ *Г. Лавров*

В. И. Ленин

Figure 1.4. Vladimir Il'ich Lenin. [Order authorizing Comrade Ozarevski of the Defense Council for the Implementation of Special Control Supply for the Provinces of Ryazan, Tula, and Tambov, to take action against anti-revolutionaries.] February 9, 1919. Typescript, signed. 33 x 21.5 cm. JMC 1142.



Figure 1.5A. Heinrich Hoffmann, photographer. Parteitag: Nürnberg: August 1927. Photograph (detail), August [21], 1927. Full image: 18 x 24 cm. JMC 3214.

1.) Dr. Rosenberg
 2.) Dr. Bittmann
 3.) Adolf Hitler
 4.) Gregor Strasser
 5.) Dr. Dinter
 6.) Gottfried Feder
 7.) Dietrich - Franken
 8.) Holzwarth
 9.) Munder - Stuttgart
 10.) Hinkler - Gau Halle
 11.) Lohse - Rheingau
 12.) Tempel - Nordbayern
 13.) Krebs - Tschechoslowakei
 14.) Jung - Deutsch Böhmen
 15.) ?
 16.) Talschow - Pommern
 17.) Hildebrand
 18.) Schneider

19.) Brückner - Thür.-Gsch.
 20.) Dr. Ley - Köln
 21.) Fiesler
 22.) Haake - Oberschlesien
 23.) Huttmann - Sachsen
 24.) Schwarz
 25.) ?
 26.) Brotsch - Linz
 27.) Marschler - Thür.
 28.) Saukel
 29.) Major Dinkelage
 30.) von Corswand - Pommern
 31.) Adolf Wagner
 32.) ?
 33.) Julius Streicher
 34.) ?
 35.) Robert Wagner - Rheinpfalz
 36.) Hess
 37.) Graf. Reventlow

38.) Prof. Vahlen
 39.) Koller - Salzburg
 40.) Eder
 41.) ?
 42.) ?
 43.) von Mücke
 44.) Kaufmann - Elberfeld
 45.) Gradl - Wien
 46.) Dr. Gßbels - Berlin
 47.) Dr. Frick
 48.) ?
 49.) Exc. Heinemann
 50.) Stöhr
 51.) Schmidt - Steiermark - Kärnten.

Figure 1.5B. Contemporary key supplied for photograph in figure 1.5A. Typescript (shown in sections, with contrast and density enhanced). Full key: 45.8 x 7.5 cm. JMC 3214.

II. A set of specific collections of historic documents:

1. The archive of the Nuremberg Trial of U.S. Judge Benjamin Kaplan (1911–2010).
2. The archive of Sergei Gagarin, chief of the ministry of the Imperial Court of the Russian Provisional Government of Alexander Kerensky.
3. A collection of letters by the last tsars of Russia to Grand Duke Mikhail Romanov (by Tsar Nikolai II, Tsarina Alexandra, and Tsarina-Mother Maria Feodorovna).
4. A collection of documents of the military life of Italian General Annibale Bergonzoli (1884–1973) relating to the Spanish Civil War and WWII in North Africa.
5. A collection of post-war letters by British air marshal Arthur “Bomber” Harris (1892–1984) about the carpet bombing of German cities in WWII.

III. A collection of autographed photo-portraits of leaders of the twentieth century.

1. A collection of autographed portraits of world political leaders.
2. A collection of autographed portraits of world military leaders.

IV. Two specific collections of visual materials.

1. Photographs.
 - (a) Unpublished photographs (including some negatives) of wars (Spanish Civil War, WWII: Blitzkrieg in Poland, France, and the Low Countries, Operation Barbarossa, North Africa, and the Pacific), in general originally grouped by the amateur photographers in seventy-five albums, totaling 10,190 images.
 - (b) Photo prints (vintage and some non-vintage) and negatives by well-known photographers:
 - (i) Soviet photo reporters: iconic documentary photo prints of WWII in Russia (see figures 1.11 and 1.13).
 - (ii) Agustí Centelles, a photo reporter in Barcelona: iconic documentary photo prints (Spanish Civil War).
 - (iii) Heinrich Hoffmann (1885–1957), top official Nazi photographer: set of unpublished original negatives (Nuremberg Party Conferences in 1934 and 1935).

„Трудовая“
141
12-1940

**К ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЮ ХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОГО СОГЛАШЕНИЯ
МЕЖДУ ГЕРМАНИЕЙ И СССР**

В тот же день, когда между Германией и СССР был заключен пакт о дружбе, 28 сентября 1939 года... Председатель Совета Народных Комиссаров и народный комиссар иностранных дел СССР тов. Молотов и министр иностранных дел Германии Г. фон-Риббентрип обменялись письмами, в которых сказано, что стороны договорились экономическому сотрудничеству товарооборота между Германией и СССР.

Заключенное 11 февраля хозяйственное соглашение между Германией и СССР, являющееся продолжением договоров между Коалиционной Германией и Народным комиссариатом внешней торговли СССР, указывает соответствующим образом, предусматривая вывоз из СССР в Германию сырья и обмена на свои из Германии в СССР продовольствия и в том числе предметов возврата, что выгодно обеим сторонам.

Хозяйственное соглашение двух стран является серьезным моментом и развитием договоров, заключенных ранее между Германией и СССР в 1939 году. Оно полностью соответствует духу дружественных взаимоотношений, установившихся между обеими странами в результате провозглашения СССР в 1939 году 14 января в Берлине без заключения торгово-экономического соглашения между СССР и Германией, явившееся серьезным шагом в деле дальнейшего углубления политических и экономических взаимоотношений между двумя великими державами.

Гермно-советское соглашение имеет целью расширить атмосферу напряженных политических отношений и в этом смысле оно служит бесспорно серьезным шагом. Однако намечавшийся им режим товарооборота оказался бы недостаточным в условиях дальнейшего развития дружественных отношений между двумя государствами. Этот пробел исправляет достигнутое 11 февраля хозяйственное соглашение.

Глава советского правительства тов. Молотов на Всесоюзной Четвертой Сессии Верховного Совета СССР говорит: «По времени заключения 23 августа советско-германского договора о ненападении был установлен режим нормальных отношений, существовавший в течение пяти лет между Советским Союзом и Германией. Однако в условиях поразившейся со стороны некоторых буржуазных держав, пришла обостренная и углубившаяся тенденция отношений между СССР и Германией. Дальнейшее углубление этих связей, укрепление отношений между двумя великими державами в торгово-экономическом договоре о дружбе и границе между СССР и Германией, заключенном 23 сентября в Москве».

Весь советский народ был твердо убежден, что это торжественное установление отношений Советского Союза с Германией, развитие дружественных отношений между двумя великими державами имеет крупнейшее международное значение и создаст благоприятные условия на международную обстановку. Жизнь полностью подтвердила это предположение. Дружественные отношения между СССР и Германией являются сегодня уже не только миром и дружбой, но и союзом, на котором основана безопасность и слава Европы.

Современная Германия — высоко развитая индустриальная страна: она обладает мощной военной, богатой своей машиностроительной и химической промышленностью. Германия — крупнейшее индустриальное государство Европы, способное производить для оборонительные и гражданские промышленные изделия. Ставший оборотом и принявший целый ряд заказов и в Германии осуществляется в соответствии с условиями. Франция Германия пользуется в большом объеме рынком сырья. Потребность Германии в сырье в значительной мере может удовлетворить СССР. Наши экспортные ресурсы сырья не менее велики, чем экспортные ресурсы Германии промышленных изделий у Германии.

Советский Союз является могучей индустриальной державой. Она имеет индустрию и крупную механизированную сельское хозяйство включает обширными участками не только в глазах друзей, но и врагов Советского Союза.

При всем этом дружеские СССР в промышленном оборудовании, оторвана, обо градируются. Этих — социалистическое строительство, которое и в дальнейшем страны на последующие пятилетия. Выполнение экономической задачи СССР — поднять и пережить главные индустриальные страны в экономическом отношении, естественно, усиливает спрос на промышленные изделия именно такого рода, какие производятся в Германии.

Кроме — стороны заключенное Хозяйственное соглашение несомненно будет содействовать расширению внешней торговли Советского Союза, развитию нашей торговли с Англией и Францией. Действия врагов своих собственных национальных интересов Англии и Франции еще до начала войны аннулировали ряд советских заказов, размещенных в свое время в этих странах. Создание нормального положения, при котором Советский Союз, вывозил свои товары в эти страны, не рискнул бы возможности потерять в обмен национальную валюту. Помимо того, такого рода факты, как недавно организованный прайвэтерский Франция монополией-банкетный валют на советские торгпредства в Париже, национализация «стенки» Дейтонский Хитс, организованной в 1937 году и так далее, — все это свидетельствует о том, что в СССР, держащегося и расширения взаимных экономических отношений между двумя великими державами.

В результате соглашения торговля между Германией и СССР уже в первом году действия соглашения достигала объема, промышленного значения, который достигнутый со времени второй мировой войны. Имеется намерение в будущем повысить еще больше взаимные поставки товаров.

Итак, что такого рода хозяйственное соглашение будет иметь крупнейшее экономическое значение для обеих этих крупных держав в Европе, как СССР и Германия. Оно основано на действительности на международную экономическую жизнь, оно будет иметь и большое политическое значение.

Вся деятельность в течение месяца договоров между Германией и СССР, являющаяся продолжением заключенных договоров о ненападении, создали прочную, наилучшую базу для развития экономических и политических отношений нашей общей государстве. Эта деятельность соответствует нормам исторически сложившейся дружеской и товарищеской взаимности советского и германского народов, которые всегда, независимо от времени своей связи, —

Figure 1.6A. Joseph Stalin. [Article for *Pravda* on the German-Soviet Pact.] February 17, 1940. Galley proof with autograph manuscript changes by Stalin and Vyacheslav Mikhaylovich Molotov. 42 x 24.7 cm. JMC 1900.

- (iv) Sergei Smirnov, chief photographer at *Izvestia* newspaper in Moscow: original photo prints of the political lives of Nikita Khrushchev and Leonid Brezhnev (most unpublished).

2. Prints.

- (a) A collection of wall posters and announcements of the Red Revolution in Russia.
- (b) A collection of German leaflets in Russian language dropped over Byelorussia, Russia, and Ukraine during WWII as part of a campaign of psychological warfare (see figure 1.12).
- (c) A set of chromolithographic photo portraits of Spanish Civil War nationalist military leaders edited by official photographer Jalón Ángel, stamped as private property of General Francisco Franco.

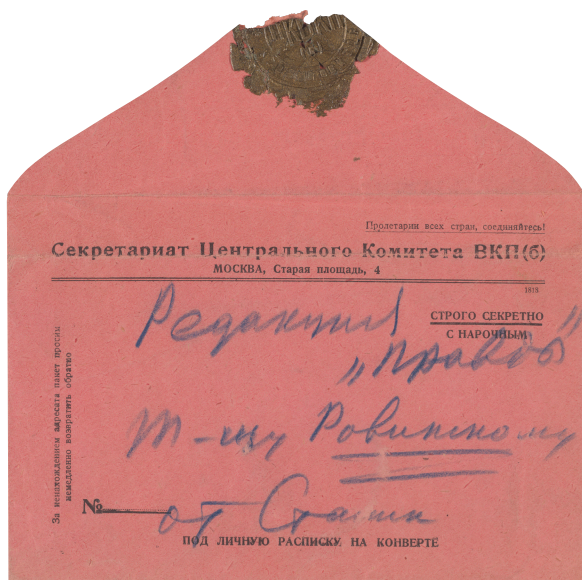


Figure 1.6В. Joseph Stalin. [Article for *Pravda* on the German-Soviet Pact.] February 17, 1940. Original envelope for galley proof in figure 1.6А, with writing in Stalin's hand. 13 x 18.8 cm. without flap. JMC 1900.

988/Valladolid - 6-3-33 - a la 13/30

El general jefe Ejército Norte
El general División Reforzada
C. Fraguata Nº 319
Debe iniciar operación
ordenada generalísimo
instrucción día 28 en la
mañana día ocho re-
cibirá instrucción Cuer-
po Ejército. Ref. 451.

Desempacado y destruido el
original. 6-3-37. a la 17,80
L. H.

Figure 1.7. [Decrypted note from the forces of General Franco concerning the execution of the general's orders at the battle of Guadalajara, part of the Siege of Madrid during the Spanish Civil War.] Valladolid, March 6, 1937. Manuscript. 22.4 x 15.7 cm. JMC 7584.

Instrument of Surrender

of

ALL German armed forces in HOLLAND, in
northwest Germany including all islands,
and in DENMARK.

1. The German Command agrees to the surrender of all German armed forces in HOLLAND, in northwest GERMANY including the FRISIAN ISLANDS and HELIGOLAND and all other islands, in SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, and in DENMARK, to the C.-in-C. 21 Army Group. *This to include all naval ships in these areas.* These forces to lay down their arms and surrender unconditionally.
2. All hostilities on land, on sea, or in the air by German Forces in the above areas to cease at 0800 hrs. British Double Summer Time on Saturday 5 May 1945.
3. The German command to carry out at once, and without argument or comment, all further orders that will be issued by the Allied Powers on any subject.
4. Disobedience of orders, or failure to comply with them, will be regarded as a breach of these surrender terms and will be dealt with by the Allied Powers in accordance with the accepted laws and usages of war.
5. This instrument of surrender is independent of, without prejudice to, and will be superseded by any general instrument of surrender imposed by or on behalf of the Allied Powers and applicable to Germany and the German armed forces as a whole.
6. This instrument of surrender is written in English and in German. The English version is the authentic text.
7. The decision of the Allied Powers will be final if any doubt or dispute arises as to the meaning or interpretation of the surrender terms.

B. L. Montgomery
Field-Marshal

4 May 1945
1830 hrs

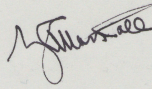
H. Friedeburg
Wagner
J. Kinzel
F. Wagner
F. Kinzel

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT
COPY No.
DATE 4 May 1945.

Figure 1.8. "Instrument of surrender of ALL German armed forces in HOLLAND, in northwest Germany including all islands, and in DENMARK." May 4, 1945. Typescript with manuscript addition, signed by Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery, Admiral Hans-Georg von Friedeburg, General Eberhard Kinzel, Rear Admiral Gerhard Wagner, Colonel Fritz Poleck, and Major Hans Jochen Freidel. 33.3 x 20.6 cm. JMC 1513.

The Marshall Plan

June 5, 1947



I need not tell you gentlemen that the world situation is very serious. That must be apparent to all intelligent people. I think one difficulty is that the problem is one of such enormous complexity that the very mass of facts presented to the public by press and radio make it exceedingly difficult for the man in the street to reach a clear appraisal of the situation. Furthermore, the people of this country are distant from troubled areas of the earth and it is hard for them to comprehend the plight and consequent reactions of the long-suffering peoples, and the effect of those reactions on their governments in connection with our efforts to promote peace in the world.

In considering the requirements for the rehabilitation of Europe the physical loss of life, the visible destruction of cities, factories, mines, and railroads was correctly estimated, but it has become obvious during recent months that this visible destruction was probably less serious than the dislocation of the entire fabric of European economy. For the past ten years conditions have been highly abnormal. The feverish preparation for war and the more feverish maintenance of the war effort engulfed all aspects of national economies. Machinery has fallen into disrepair or is entirely obsolete. Under the arbitrary and destructive Nazi rule, virtually every enterprise was geared into German war machine. Long-standing commercial ties, private institutions, banks, insurance companies and shipping companies disappeared, through loss of capital, absorption through nationalization or by simple destruction.

Figure 1.9. George Marshall. "The Marshall Plan." Commencement address at Harvard University, June 5, 1947. Typescript, signed. 28 x 21.5 cm. JMC 1585.



Figure 1.10. Dame Laura Knight. Study for “The Dock, Nuremberg,” drawn during the processing of the prisoners. March 1946. Black crayon on paper. 137 x 108 cm. JMC 1723.

THE JOSÉ MARÍA CASTAÑÉ FOUNDATION

At a given point it was apparent that my collecting project needed some kind of legal framework, so in 2004, seventeen years after beginning the collection, I created in Madrid the José María Castañé Foundation and donated my collection of documents to this institution at the moment of its founding. The first board of trustees was created, the foundation's first team assembled, and from the apartment I had rented for this purpose the first steps were taken to establish a link with the outside world.

Meanwhile, I continued to search for and acquire documents, which I immediately donated to the foundation.

In 2007, before government funding for the arts dried up as a result of the financial crisis, the foundation organized its first and so far only exhibition. This show about "The Nuremberg Process" was based on the archives of the American judge Benjamin Kaplan and other original documents, all owned by the foundation, and was held at the Fine Arts Circle of Madrid and the Municipal Exhibition Hall of Valladolid.⁵

Finally, in 2010 the foundation moved into its current headquarters at Calle Fortuny 39 in Madrid.

The institution has made strides toward becoming more open and accessible to the society to which it belongs. The significance of this step is already being demonstrated by the growing number of people who have learned about the foundation's existence and who decide to call, visit, and sometimes deliver documents, books published decades ago, and photographs to add to the collection. The list of donors is growing week by week, and though not all contributions are of earth-shattering importance, they are always pertinent and fascinating. These facts and my unflagging passion for the undeniable proof of history have infused the foundation with strength and vitality.

PRACTICAL LIMITATIONS AND THE DECISION TO INSTITUTIONALIZE AND SPREAD KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE COLLECTION

Everything that grows, however, will eventually become too big for its original frame or overflow its original boundaries. The finely tuned market created by book and autograph dealers soon learned of our collection's existence, and we regularly receive offers, the majority of which I personally am unable to pursue, although I would like to acquire and donate those objects to the foundation. The conservation and restoration

5 César Vidal and Clara Janneth Santos Martínez, *El proceso de Nuremberg el archivo Kaplan: Exposición de fondos pertenecientes a la Fundación José María Castañé. Madrid, 15 de noviembre de 2006 al 14 de enero de 2007, Sala Juana Mordó, Círculo de Bellas Artes* (Madrid : Fundación José María Castañé, 2006).

needs of these documents have multiplied, making the staffing and service outsourcing costs prohibitive. The collection is attracting a growing number of visitors, all of whom are given guided tours, and the foundation is too understaffed to properly receive them all.

On a personal level, I am starting to feel rather torn between my dream of all that could be achieved by enlarging this collection (without too many additional resources) and taking it to international stardom, and my concern about its current operational limitations; above all, I am haunted by the thought of burdening my children with a private passion that they are under no obligation to share or experience in the same way I do.

We at Fundación José María Castañé therefore reached the conclusion that the collection and the foundation that owns it needed to move to the next level, take a new direction, and make substantial changes with a view to its eventual institutionalization.

The best approach, we felt, was to seek institutional protection for the collection's future and consequently amplify its powers of cultural dissemination by placing it in the custody of a powerful public organization, preferably a library or museum which, given the special nature and quality of this collection, should be managed by the central government of Spain. In this way, any future activities related to the collection would benefit from the combined resources and public appeal of a first-rate cultural institution.

POSSIBLE GIFT TO MUSEO NACIONAL DE ARTE REINA SOFÍA IN MADRID

Having reached this general conclusion, we began to ponder which cultural institution in Spain would best suit our purposes. We considered the fact that the collection is a living archive of recent events, with elements that convey a powerful visual message. It occurred to us that there is a very strong, almost natural, connection between communicating history through original documents and communicating it through art (contemporaneous with that same history).

In my opinion, the world has not produced a work of art that conveys the tragedy of the great conflicts and convulsions of the twentieth century more powerfully than Pablo Picasso's *Guernica*. This painting is the centerpiece, the museographic fulcrum, of the Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía (the Reina Sofía Museum or MNCARS). This idea led us to believe that the MNCARS might be interested in incorporating documentation of great historical value dating from the same period as *Guernica* and addressing the same realities the painting depicts.

In addition, the MNCARS has both an archive (which we assumed the institution aspired to expand) and a good library staffed by competent professionals. The photographs and posters in the collection would, in our opinion, fit in nicely there.

Yet the most convincing reason for the MNCARS and the foundation to join forces was the fact that their respective collections have the same chronological strong suit: the 1930s. Moreover, the museum had recently decided to present its painting and sculpture collections alongside photographs, documents, videos, periodicals, and books to illustrate the context of the artworks. A gift agreement with the foundation would allow the museum to flesh out this idea with new and valuable assets, unique on a global scale and entirely inaccessible to the museum otherwise, as they would be to any other major museum of modern and contemporary art in the world or, in general, to any cultural institution with an interest in them.

In fact, the foundation and MNCARS had already signed a general collaboration agreement whose very existence testified to the complementary nature of their collections and activities.

For all these reasons, we contacted the Ministry of Education and Culture to discuss the possibility of donating the bulk of the foundation's collections to the Reina Sofía Museum. Few of the great museums in Spain are independent or privately endowed, and the government becomes the clearinghouse for all important negotiations. Unfortunately, the conversations with the ministry led nowhere, and the



Figure 1.11. Emmanuel Evzerikhin, photographer. [Battleline]. [1943].
Photograph. 37 x 48.5 cm. JMC 829.

experience convinced me that the only sure way to guarantee and amplify the cultural dissemination of the collections was by turning to some great cultural institution, probably outside of Spain.

GIFT OF THE BULK OF THE COLLECTION TO THE HARVARD LIBRARY

At the beginning of 2014, we began contacting different universities and major libraries in the United States with this idea in mind.

The straightforward, enthusiastic, unequivocal response of Harvard Library and the strength of character of the University Librarian, Robert Darnton, and the Curator of Modern Books and Manuscripts, Leslie Morris, combined with the firm resolve of the José María Castañé Foundation to find an excellent channel for spreading the contents of the collections, ultimately led to two agreements signed on October 17, 2014: the gift of 2,670 invaluable historical documents, and a collaboration agreement between Harvard and the foundation. Simultaneously, I personally signed an agreement with Harvard for the donation of 159 original documents.

At the same time, we considered establishing a collaboration agreement and making a gift of 600 Spanish documents related to the 1931–1945 period to Residencia de Estudiantes in Madrid, a respected cultural institution that entertains a good relation with Houghton Library, with a well-established cultural (but not yet political or military) documentation center.

HARVARD'S ENDEAVOR

The José María Castañé Foundation expects a series of decisive steps by Harvard to celebrate and raise awareness of the research potential of the donated collection far beyond what the capabilities of an isolated Spanish foundation could accomplish. The foundation looks forward to a fruitful collaboration with the university through its Houghton Library.

We at our foundation are thankful to Robert Darnton, Carl H. Pforzheimer University Professor and University Librarian at Harvard, and to Leslie A. Morris, Curator of Modern Books and Manuscripts of Houghton Library of the Harvard College Library, for their resolute response to our initiative and for their enthusiasm in accepting our gift and committing Harvard to its curatorship, stewardship, promotion, and access.

J. M. C

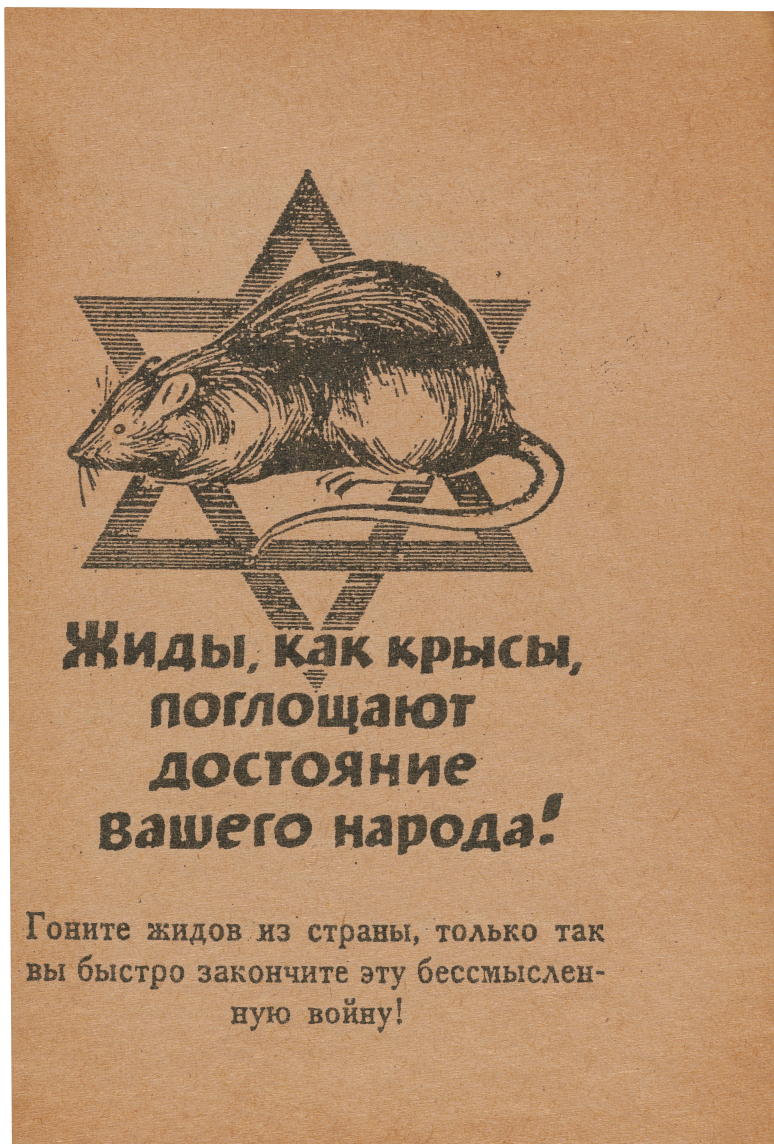


Figure 1.12. Жиды, как крысы, поглощают достояние вашего народа! Гоните жидов из страны, только так вы закончите эту бессмысленную войну (Jews, like rats, devour the property of your people! Throw the Jews out of your country, that is the only way to end this senseless war). Printed propaganda dropped over the Soviet Union by the Germans. Undated [June–October 1941]. 14.8 x 10 cm. JMC 7679.

THE GIFT OF THE CASTAÑÉ COLLECTION WILL HAVE A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT on the development of the Harvard Library collections, and on the international research community who will now have easy access to these important documents. Houghton Library, where the collection is housed, is renowned for its twentieth-century archives that document literary culture—the records of publishers Houghton Mifflin; Little, Brown; and New Directions Publishing Corp.; the papers of Chinua Achebe, Maurice Blanchot, E.E. Cummings, Robert Lowell, Victoria Ocampo, Wole Soyinka, John Updike, Gore Vidal, Tennessee Williams, and Marguerite Yourcenar (to name only a few)—but political history of the twentieth century has been less well documented. The Castañé Collection, with its great strength in documenting the conflicts of the century, particularly World War II, will provide a focal point around which we can continue to collect, through purchase and gift, unique materials to aid scholarly and public understanding of that eventful period.

The first event to celebrate this transformative gift is an exhibition on view in the Amy Lowell Room, Houghton Library, from July 20 to September 12, 2015; on September 11, Charles S. Maier, Leverett Saltonstall Professor of History at Harvard, will speak about the importance of the collection for historical research. Behind the scenes, the library is moving swiftly to catalog and integrate the collection into its two main online catalogs, HOLLIS and OASIS. It has created a website <<http://hcl.harvard.edu/libraries/houghton/collections/modern/castane.cfm>> to describe its rich research potential and to provide guidance on how to locate material within the Harvard catalogs. Indeed, within a month of its arrival at Harvard, records began to appear in HOLLIS—readers who search for keywords José María Castañé Collection will find a growing number of records.

Collaboration between the Castañé Foundation and the library towards its shared goals of fostering historical study and public awareness of the political and military history of the twentieth century extends beyond the occasion of this single gift. The Foundation retains a significant number of documents, and both parties have undertaken to promote use of these complementary materials in Cambridge and Madrid to a world-wide audience. While our websites are one obvious way we will each “get the word out,” the library encourages applications to its Visiting Fellowship program for in-depth research on these newly accessible documents, and believes Harvard students will find in the rich visual and textual resources of the collection inspiration for creative projects in the Undergraduate Houghton Library Fellowship program.

As President Harry S. Truman said in a different context, in one of the astonishing documents with which the Castañé Collection is so richly endowed, what lies ahead

is “work, work, and more work” (speech announcing the surrender of Germany, JMC 6709). But it is glorious work, exciting work, stimulating work, made pleasurable by new partners and benefactors.

Leslie A. Morris
Curator of Modern Books and Manuscripts
Houghton Library



Figure 1.13. Mark Markov-Grinberg. “Kursk battle, World War II, 1943.” Printed by the photographer from the original negative in 2002, copy 8 of 25. 49.9 x 39.9 cm. JMC 8299.

Contributors

The paper by KENNETH E. CARPENTER stems from his work on a bibliography of Benjamin Franklin's "Way to Wealth," which is itself an offshoot of a larger descriptive and analytical bibliography of pre-1851 translations of economic literature among the European cultures. Mr. Carpenter began work on the bibliography during the 1970s when he was curator of the Kress Library of Business and Economics in Baker Library at the Harvard Business School. In his retirement from the Harvard Library he is moving it toward completion.

JOSÉ MARÍA CASTAÑÉ, an engineer and an economist, is a Spanish financial and industrial entrepreneur who spearheaded in the early eighties the private equity investment activity in Spain, an activity he has pursued until 2013. During the last 27 years, he has devoted part of his energies to collecting original documents pertaining to the world's political and military upheavals of the XXth century. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Museo del Prado and the Founder and Chairman of Fundación José María Castañé in Madrid, an institution to which he donated the collection of historic documents. The Fundación, together with him, has made a gift of the core of this collection, consisting in almost three thousand documents to Harvard, which now form part of Houghton Library of the Harvard Library.

DR. GRIGORY KESSEL is affiliated with the Austrian Academy of Sciences and the University of Manchester and specializes in the study of the literary heritage of Syriac Christianity, with particular attention to its manuscript tradition. Besides manuscripts (most recently, with M. Bernabò, "A Syriac Four Gospel Book in Diyarbakır," *Convivium* 3, no. 1 [2016]: 172-203), his publications deal with Syriac medical ("Inventory of Galen's Extant Works in Syriac," in *Hunayn Ibn Ishāq on His Galen Translations* [2016]) and monastic texts ("The Manuscript Heritage of Isaac of Nineveh: A Survey of Syriac Manuscripts," in *The Syriac Writers of Qatar in the Seventh Century* [2014]), as well as bibliographic research (*A Bibliography of Syriac Ascetic and Mystical Literature* [2011]). Kessel is a participant in a number of cataloging projects, including the Sinai Palimpsest Project and those of the Hill Museum & Manuscript Library. At present he

is a Principal Investigator on the European Research Council Starting Grant Project, “Transmission of Classical Scientific and Philosophical Literature from Greek into Syriac and Arabic,” and holds a Wellcome Trust Research Fellowship in Humanities for an editorial project, “The ‘Syriac Epidemics’—Reception and Transmission of Classical Medicine in the East.”

RACHA KIRAKOSIAN is Assistant Professor of German and the Study of Religion at Harvard University. She is an Associate Fellow of the Higher Education Academy, U.K. At Harvard, she serves on the Committee of Medieval Studies, the Standing Committee on Degrees in Studies of Women, Gender, and Sexuality, and the Digital Arts and Humanities Committee. Her recent publications include “Rhetorics of Sanctity: Christina of Hane in the Early Modern Period—with a Comparison to a Mary Magdalene Legend” in *Oxford German Studies* 43 (2014). Her forthcoming book is *Die Vita der Christina von Hane—Untersuchungen und Edition*.

LESLIE A. MORRIS is Curator of Modern Books and Manuscripts, Houghton Library, a position she assumed in September 2005; previously, she served as Curator of Manuscripts in the Harvard College Library (1992–2005). Her research interests center on nineteenth- and twentieth-century bookselling and collecting, and she has published and lectured often on booksellers A.S.W. Rosenbach and Bernard Alfred Quaritch, and collectors such as Robert Holford, Amy Lowell, William A. White, Harry Widener, and others.

CATHERINE T. C. SPAETH, PHD is an International Program Consultant for Seminars International, a provider for short-term study abroad programs. Her research focuses on French perspectives on American culture. She has published “America in the French Imagination: The French Settlers of Asylum, Pennsylvania, and Their Perceptions of 1790s America,” in the *Canadian Review of American Studies*. She is currently co-editing the third edition of *The Guide to Successful Short-term Programs Abroad*.