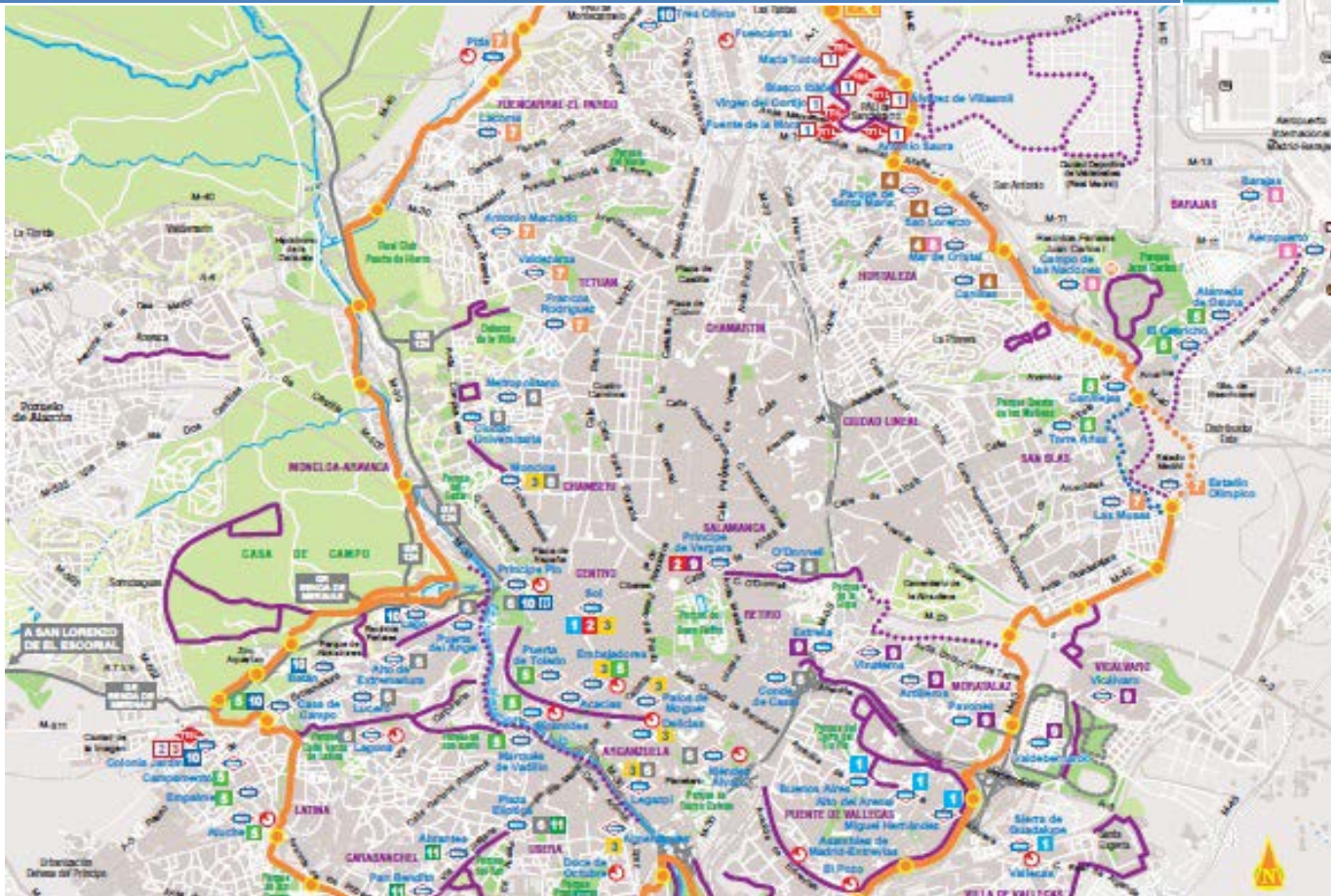


# 2014-15

# A Madrid Travel-Guide for Anglo-Saxon Visitors



Paloma Tejada Caller (ed)  
*Written and prepared by  
undergraduate English Students  
UCM*

## Preface

This Guide is the result of hard work and deep enthusiasm. It was prepared by a group of second- and third-year UCM undergraduate students participating in the course *Contextos culturales del mundo anglosajón*, as part of an extra hands-on element (AADs) running alongside lectures and exams.

Students selected the locations, undertook their own research, took many of the pictures here offered, edited the texts and wrote many drafts in a row to finally reach this version –while regularly following their conventional course schedule.

As course instructor, I am proud to make this first and tentative version of an unusual *Madrid Travel Guide* available to colleagues and foreign visitors. Here they will find not only useful tourist information, but also anecdotes and stories expected to enhance intercultural awareness, local sensitivity and hidden links.

Our goal has been only partially achieved. Future releases of the Guide will include more locations and will have a more professional feel.

My special thanks and appreciation to all students participating in the initiative for their tireless effort and constructive spirit at a surprising task, to say the least, and for giving me the opportunity to escape routine and get closer to their young minds.

Any mistakes and errors remain our responsibility.

UCM Madrid, 2015

PTC

## The outcome of collaborative work

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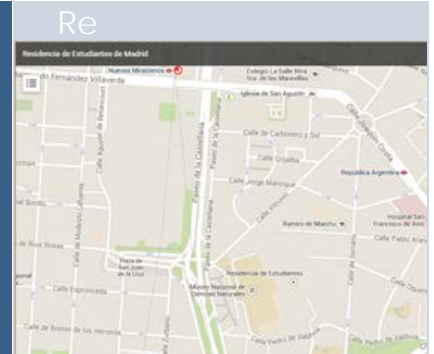
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# RESIDENCIA DE ESTUDIANTES



Residencia de Estudiantes



## Bound to tickle your curiosity

Currently a foreign student in Madrid??  
Want to know about a 20<sup>th</sup> century institution triggered by an Oxbridge spirit?  
The old version of the Erasmus exchange of students?

## Sharing knowledge

Definitely, you should visit the "Residencia de Estudiantes" (Students Residence). The Students Residence is a wonderful historical place located in the centre of Madrid, where over decades students and relevant figures have met to share knowledge.

The Residence is an incredibly beautiful building surrounded by relaxing gardens, where the visitor can enjoy some peace, away from the metropolitan life and environment.

In 2001 the building was refurbished to create a more modern space.



Residencia de Estudiantes  
Pinar, 21-23, 28004 Madrid

Phone: (+34 5636422

Metro:  
Gregorio Marañón (lines 7 & 10)  
República Argentina (Line 6)

Buses: 9, 16, 19, 51  
7, 12, 14, 27, 45, 150

Local trains: Nuevos Ministerios



## Don't miss this opportunity!

The Students Residence offers guided tours for national and foreign visitors to know the place and its history.

Nowadays the Residence develops its own research programs, organizes exhibitions and public lectures and maintains a close relationship with Madrid universities.

Surrounded by a cultural environment, about 3,000 students a year stay in the Residence for short periods of time (usually less than one week).

[http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Residencia\\_de\\_Estudiantes](http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Residencia_de_Estudiantes)

<http://www.residencia.csic.es/jae/protagonistas/22.ht>

<http://fotosciencia.blogspot.com.es/2013/11/institucion-libre-de-ensenanza.html>



## CREATION OF THE RESIDENCE

The Junta para Ampliación de Estudios (Board for Further Education and Research) created the Students Residence under Alberto Jiménez Fraud's direction in 1910 as a centre that besides offering the most appropriate housing conditions to students should stimulate their in-depth human instruction. The Residence was planned according to Anglo-Saxon models; more particularly it was intended to mirror the British "colleges" of Oxford and Cambridge. The "Decreto Real" (Royal Decree) held that it had to promote "life based on freedom and controlled by a collective ideal". Games, physical exercise, worship to art and mutual respect, alongside numerous lectures, musical events and literary readings were the best possible stimulus for the students' intellectual development. A system of tutorship was established for the academic education of the residents, and language classes, scientific laboratories, sports activities, visits to museums, excursions, a small publishing house, a magazine of widespread circulation and a complete programme of courses and lectures were created and organised.

The main role in the organization of these cultural activities was played by the "Comité Hispano-Inglés" (Anglo-Spanish Committee) and the Society for Courses and Lectures, both institutions under the close supervision of Alberto Jiménez Fraud himself.

## THE CREATION OF AN ANGLO-SPANISH COMMITTEE

Visit Schedule: Adults (groups) and students

-Morning: Monday-Friday; 11:00, 12:00, 13:00, 14:00

-Afternoon: Monday-Thursday; 17:00 and 18:00

You can visit the place without a guide. All visits are free but a reservation is required (for more information: [visitas@residencia.csic.es](mailto:visitas@residencia.csic.es))

\*Groups will be filled with at least 15 persons

Tour time: 30-40 minutes

After the First World War, the Residence had decided to intensify its current efforts to create cultural interactions with foreign countries (especially Portugal and Italy by order of the Secretary of State). The English writer H.G. Wells proposed to carry out a cultural project also in England. In fact, a similar idea had already emerged to promote the Spanish culture in the island. This movement already had the support of the Spanish Department of London's University and would give place to the creation of the Alfonso XIII Chair of Spanish at Oxford, the chair of Spanish at Cambridge and the Anglo-Spanish Society in London. The English Ambassador in Spain, Sir Esme Howard, accepted the proposal with the intention of creating a chair of English language and literature at the University of Madrid. He soon realized that a more flexible and open-minded institution was needed. To carry out the project in Spain, the Duke of Alba offered his income as senator to encourage the activity of the Residence. A bench in the Residence's gardens was built to honour him.

What are you waiting for?

Don't miss this opportunity and visit the Residence now!!

The foundation meeting was held on May 16<sup>th</sup>, 1923 in Palacio de Liria, where important figures of the aristocracy and the business world met, among them the Duke of Alba, Sir Esme Howard, Jiménez Fraud and the Marquess of Silvela.

The aim of the Committee was to promote the intellectual and cultural relations between both countries. Therefore, a "Junta Directiva" (Board of directors) was created, with the Duke of Alba as president and the Marquis of Silvela as secretary. Fraud was not part of the Board, but had an important role in many of its more relevant decisions.

The Committee proposed to contact the Anglo-Spanish Society of the British Empire and Spanish Speaking Countries to create a students' exchange programme between Oxford, Cambridge and the Residence.

The first conference organized by the Committee took place in November, 1924. After Howard was taken away from his position as ambassador, the Residence established a special scholarship. The so-called Howard Scholarship was created with the purpose of inviting students from Oxford and Cambridge to spend four years studying in the Residence.

# Hand in hand with Sister Wendy



Puerta de Goya Alta  
Museo del Prado

## RELEVANT INFORMATION

Address: Paseo del Prado,  
s/n, 28014 Madrid

### How to get there:

-Metro:

Line 2: Banco de España

Line 1: Atocha

-Train:

Atocha and Recoletos  
station.

-Bus:

Lines 9, 10, 14, 19, 27, 34,  
37 and 45.

## Sister Wendy 's experience

### Why not visit the Prado Museum hand in hand with Sister Wendy?

If you are a British citizen or a true fan of BBC documentary films, you'll probably be familiar with Sister Wendy.

Born in South Africa and raised in Edinburgh, Sister Wendy is a famous nun leading a contemplative lifestyle in Great Britain. She studied English literature and Latin, specializing in the

Medieval Age. As an art lover and expert, she became famous with the programme *Sister Wendy's Odyssey*. In 1994, she started her *Sister Wendy's Grand Tour* through Europe, and... she visited Spain!



Sister Wendy- telegraph.co.uk

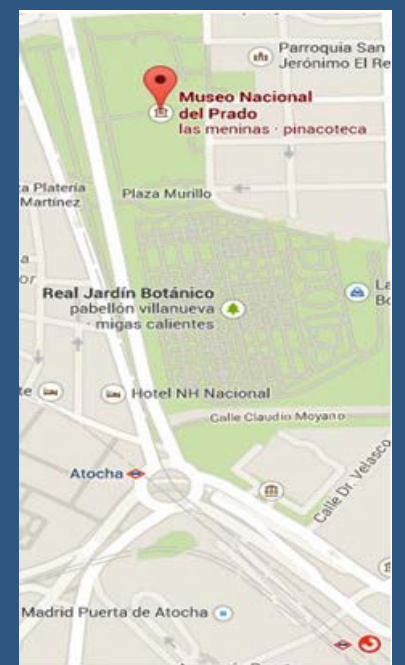
## Inside the Prado

As matter of fact, *Sister Wendy's Tour* drove her to Madrid, where she visited the Habsburg old quarter. She walked around the city visiting the well-known *Retiro park* or the famous square *Plaza Mayor*, but she was most interested in one special monument that she describes as "the envy of the world", the **Museo del Prado**.

From its unique collection of artistic landmarks, Sister Wendy selected two superb and irrefutable painters: **Goya** and **Velazquez**.

Fascinated by the skills of Velazquez and impressed by Goya, Sister Wendy lends us her expert eyes to take a new look at four famous paintings: *Las Meninas*, *Mars: God of War*, *The Colossus* and *The Third of May 1808*.

*"The Prado Museum  
makes Madrid the  
envy of the world"-  
Sister Wendy*



## Further information

- In 2008 researchers proved that *The Colossus* was not actually painted by Goya, but by one of his main assistants, which triggered a lively debate. Maybe Sister Wendy should come back to Madrid and join the discussion?. [More information](#)
- Listen to Sister Wendy's passionate and insightful account at [YouTube](#)
- Don't miss the opportunity to savour other exceptional paintings, such as the *Three Graces* by Rubens or *The Garden Of Earthly Delights*, by Hieronimus Bosch.



Puerta de Velazquez  
Museo del Prado



# Campo del Moro: British design



View of the Royal Palace  
from the main entrance

**Address:** Paseo Virgen del Puerto, 28005 Madrid

**How to get there (Public transport):** Metro: Ópera (líneas 2, 5, ramal), Príncipe Pío (líneas 6, 10, ramal); Bus: 25, 33, 39, 41, 46, 62, 75, 138, 148, C; RENFE: Príncipe Pío

**Category:** Parks and gardens

**Opening times:**  
October - March: Mon – Sun:  
10.00am – 6.00pm;  
April - September: Mon – Sun:  
10.00am – 8.00pm

**Price:** Free admission

**Links:** [www.esmadrid.com](http://www.esmadrid.com);  
[www.patrimonionacional.es](http://www.patrimonionacional.es);  
[www.madrid.es](http://www.madrid.es)

***“19th century English-style garden, influenced by a Romantic concept of nature”***

[www.esmadrid.com](http://www.esmadrid.com)



**Google maps:**  
<https://www.google.es/maps>

## An English parkland in the centre of Madrid

“Campo del Moro” is the largest garden in the “Royal Palace”, situated on its west side, right behind the national cultural heritage building.

A visit to the park is definitely worthwhile, due to the great view of the “Royal Palace” visitors can get already from the main entrance.

It was King Philip IV who commissioned the landscaping project. He had water fountains installed and various types of flowers and shrubs planted. Under the reign of Isabel II, in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the construction began in earnest. The Queen had the idea to remodel the park on the

This wonderful park got its name from the Moors, who had camped in this place during an attempted reconquest of Madrid in 1109.



west façade of the palace, drawing on the model of English gardens, whose main feature is an irregular arrangement perceived as a symbol of freedom.

Following the taste of the times, more fountains were built. Among them, Los Tritones and Las Conchas are the two most famous and fascinating ones.



Fuente de las Conchas

Because of the revolution in 1868 and the fall of Isabel II, the garden suffered a period of abandonment. During these times the gardens were in no way similar to the way they look nowadays. Only under the regency of Queen María Cristina, in 1890, the park got its present appearance. The winding paths along gentle slopes which can

be admired and enjoyed these days were created then. Furthermore there was a large plantation of trees and shrubs, and pleasurable pavilions, benches and swings were installed. These elements, also reminiscent of an English landscape garden, make it the ideal place to forget about your worries and free your spirit.

Today the "Jardines del Campo del Moro" are among the most beautiful parks in Madrid. Some of the garden's most important sites to visit are the "Chalecito de la Reina", in an Alpine style, the "Chalet de Corcho" and the "Casa del Jardinero".

This large park is carefully looked after and its inviting long paths are perfect to enjoy nature and to escape from everyday life. It offers residents and visitors a touch of holiday and relaxation.

Don't miss the opportunity to take a walk in one of Madrid's most delightful green area. You may have the chance to see the current King holding a reception or gala dinner during the summer months.

Chalet de Corcho



# HEMINGWAY'S MADRID



"Yet when you get to know it, it is the most Spanish of all cities, the best to live in, the finest people, month in and month out the finest climate,"

*Death in the Afternoon*

## Devotion for the city

Ernest Hemingway was deeply in love with Spain. Its people and its culture had an enormous influence in his writing. Within his books we can find all kinds of references to the country and its traditions, from bullfight (his most intense passion) in Pamplona to war (his most important setting) in the mountains near Ávila and Segovia. Yet it is Madrid, the nation's capital, which is mentioned more constantly throughout his work than any other city in *España*.

## A literary flavour

He first came to Madrid in 1954 and immediately felt devotion for the city. Its places, its traditions and its people rapidly earned a privileged position in his heart. He used to stay in the Palace Hotel (nowadays called the Westin Palace) located on Plaza de las Cortes, very close to the Museo del Prado, and he used to walk through the streets wondrous and dreaming. He also liked to stay at the no longer existing Hotel

Florida in Plaza de Callao, near Gran Vía as is perfectly described in his novel *For Whom the Bell Tolls*. It was the typical hotel for journalists and writers of the time and it was one of the few places with hot water in town.



#### MORE INFORMATION:

- General information:

<http://www.esmadrid.com/en/>

- Prado Museum:

<https://www.museodelprado.es/en/>

- Festivities of San Isidro:

[http://www.spain.info/en/reportajes/fiestas de san isidro en madrid.html](http://www.spain.info/en/reportajes/fiestas-de-san-isidro-en-madrid.html)

- Bullring "Plaza de Toros de las Ventas":

<http://www.las-ventas.com/>

- Madrid Travel Card:

<http://www.madridcard.com/en/inicio>

- Flamenco shows:

<http://www.flamencotickets.com/madrid-flamenco-shows>

## Belmonte, and other rookies

As the rest of inhabitants in the city he would celebrate the most popular festivities of the city, attending the **San Isidro Festival** (of which he was a tremendous admirer) that consisted on several events around the city, including bullfights. From there he would go (as described in *Death in the Afternoon*) to the **Plaza de Toros de las Ventas**, where he would, with excruciating detail, analyze all the bullfighters that had made a name for themselves, like Belmonte, and all the rookies he had previously observed in the **slaughterhouse** at *Legazpi*. All of that which presumably inspired him to write his book *The Undefeated*.

## Spanish cuisine

But Madrid and Spain have changed a lot since then. Buildings have been renewed and hotels have been renamed. All that without mentioning the fact that bullfight is not as popular a festivity as it used to be in Hemingway's time. However, there is one feature of the city that can still be experienced just the way *he* experienced it: food. We know this to be true because we can find it in his own words, as he described, in the last chapter of his book *Fiesta: The Sun Also Rises*, a scene in the very famous **Restaurante Botín**, in the center of Madrid. And we know for a fact that he was a great admirer of Spanish cuisine.



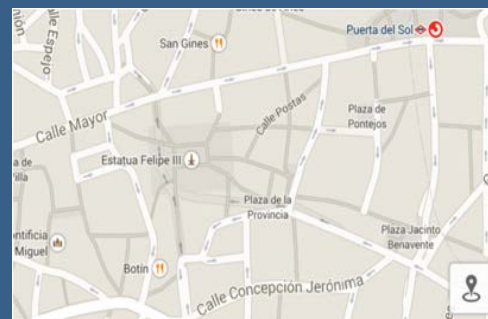


*Botin* is the most ancient restaurant in Madrid. It is said that Hemingway learned there how to make *paella* and that he constantly went to eat *cochinillo asado* (roast pig). You can experience the most delicious variety of Spanish dishes just as Hemingway experienced them. It is definitely a must do in one of the dearest cities to one of the greatest writers who ever lived.

Contact: [www.botin.es](http://www.botin.es)

+34 91 366 42 17

How to get there: Walk down the Calle Mayor from Sol Metro Station until you find Cava de San Miguel. Turn left and walk 40 meters until the street transforms into Calle Cuchilleros.



# British painting in the Prado Museum



Name of place: Museo Nacional del Prado/ The Prado Museum of Madrid  
Location: Paseo del Prado, s/n, 28014 Madrid  
Contact: 913 30 28 00

## How to get there?

-Subway: Banco de España or Atocha stations  
-Bus: Number 9, 10, 14, 19, 27, 34, 37 and 45  
-Train: Atocha train station  
-Cercanías train: Atocha RENFE or Recoletos stations

**Price:** General 14e. Discounts for children, students and people over 65 years available.

## Marginally represented

As incredible as it may seem British painting is only marginally represented in the world famous Museo del Prado due to historical reasons. Political conflicts between Spain and England from the 16th century until the early 20th century limited the contact between the aristocratic families of the two countries. This national art museum, located in the heart of the city of Madrid, features one of the world's finest collections of European art from the early 12th century to the early 19th century. Despite the respectable collection

of 7,600 paintings, 1,000 sculptures, 4,800 prints and 8,200 drawings, the Museo del Prado shows no sign of Turner, Hogarth, Constable or Blake inside its walls!

Not to worry! **British painting** may not be widely represented in the museum, but the paintings are fine in quality. Outstanding works by great painters, such as Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Henry Raeburn, John Opie, Thomas Gainsborough, Ramney, John Hoppner, Thomas Hudson, John Francis Rigaud, John Phillip, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir Martin Archer Shee and David Roberts are most definitely worth a visit.

## A place to get lost in!



## British Painters



Portrait of a lady with her daughter  
– Thomas Hudson



Mr. James Bordiu – Joshua Reynolds

**Thomas Hudson** (1701-1779, Devon, England)

He can be considered an innovator in painting; he created his own portrait-painting practice. Due to this achievement, he became so fashionable that he had to employ other painter assist him. Additionally, he was master of Joshua Reynolds.

**Sir Joshua Reynolds** (1723-1792, England):

As well as painter, Sir Joshua Reynolds was the first President of the Royal Academy. He was an exceptional portrait painter, which he inherited from his master Thomas Hudson. His portraits are filled with moral and heroic symbolism, which made him have an enduring relevance on the contemporary theory of art and practice.

**John Phillip** (1817-1867, London)

"Spanish Phillip", the painter of Scottish descent named John Phillip loved Spain so much that he painted mostly portrayals of Spanish life. He was thus nicknamed "Spanish Phillip".

Portraits represented in the Museo del Prado:

*Gonzalo de Vilche's 1st Earl of Vilches* - (19th century, unsure attribution)

## Portraits & Landscapes

**Sir Thomas Lawrence** (1769, Bristol-1830, London)

This magnificent English portrait painter of his generation is fortunately well represented in the museum. His works are a must-see!

*John Fane-X Count of Westmoreland (c. 1806)*

*Lady of the Storer Family*

**Thomas Gainsborough** (Sudbury, Suffolk, 1727 - London, 1788)

He was – along with his main rival Sir Joshua Reynolds – England's leading portrait painter in the 18th century. Gainsborough is not only famous for his portraits, two of which you can admire in the Prado, but also for his representation of the landscape of his home country, England.

Portraits exposed in the Museo del Prado:

*Portrait of Isaac Henrique Sequeira*

*Portrait of Mr. Robert Butcher of -Walthamston*



Miss Martha Carr (1789)

**Opening times:**

Mon-Sat from 10.00 to 20.00.

Sundays and festive days:  
from 10.00 to 19.00.

Closed: 1.1., 1.5 and 25.12.

**Restricted opening times:**

6.1, 24 and 31.12: from 10.00  
to 14.00.

**Email:**

[museo.nacional@museodelprado.es](mailto:museo.nacional@museodelprado.es)

**Website:**

[www.museodelprado.es](http://www.museodelprado.es)

**Bruno Stasziewicz**

**María Oja**

**Alina Geuppert**

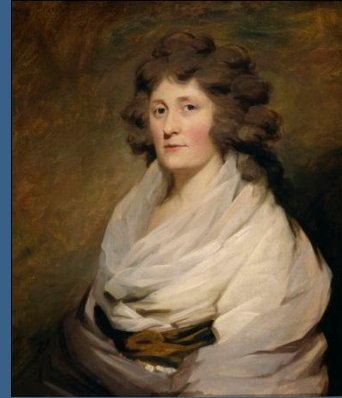
## Scottish Painting

**Sir Henry Raeburn** (1756-1823, from  
Stockbridge, Scotland):

Despite starting a goldsmith career, this  
Scottish painter turned to paint miniatures. He  
went abroad in order to study in Italy, after  
marrying with a widow. He became a  
fashionable painter as well as a member of the  
Royal Society. His portraits were so popular  
that he was named portraitist of the king.

His work exposed in Prado is :

*Mrs. MacLean of Kinlochaline*



*Mrs. MacLean of Kinlochaline*

## Spain's Lover

**David Roberts** (1796 – 1864, Scotland):

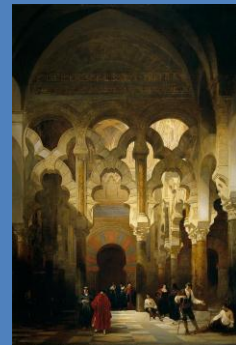
This precocious painter, who at the age of  
ten was an experienced apprentice, had to  
work as a painter of theatrical scenery until  
he was able to dedicate entirely to painting.  
For the rest of his life Roberts travelled in  
Europe and, also, Spain. He loved painting  
landscapes.

There are three of his works at Prado:

*The Castle of Alcalá de Guadaíra*

*La Torre del Oro*

*Interior de la Mezquita de Córdoba*



*Interior de la Mezquita de Córdoba*  
-David Roberts





# BRITISH PAINTING IN The Thyssen Museum



## "It's About Time"

.Created in 1988, the Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection Foundation pioneered a new formula for the private management of public assets in Spain.

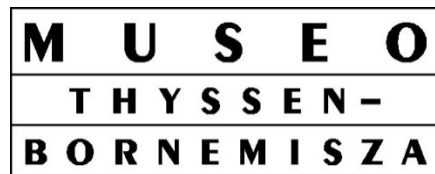
The collection Carmen Thyssen-Bornemisza is an art museum that consists of more than two hundred paintings from both Spain and abroad . In this museum

they have an amazing and large collection of British paintings that you definitely shouldn't miss out.



## Shall we help you?


To give you a hint of what you are going to find in this collection, we have created a list to make your visit more enjoyable. We have divided British paintings into 3 chronological categories, 18<sup>th</sup> century, 19<sup>th</sup> century and 20<sup>th</sup> century.




## Tickets

- **Free: on Mondays**, from 12 pm – 4 pm ; children under 12 accompanied by an adult; and (Subject to proof on status).
- General public: 10€
- Reduced rate: 7€ (over-65s, pensioners, students, faculty of Fine Art staff, members of large families, Youth Card and visitors with a minimum disability rating of 33%)

## • 18<sup>th</sup> Century

Name	Location	Name of the painting	Brief summary
Gainsborough, Thomas	1776 	<i>Portrait of Miss Sarah Buxton</i>	Thomas Gainsborough was one of the great 18th-century British portraitists. The portraits are characterized by the noble and refined elegance of his figures, their poetic charm. Sarah Buxton was the daughter of Isaac and Sarah Buxton of Bellfield and the portrait was executed prior to her marriage to Charles Dumbleton.

## • 19<sup>th</sup> Century

Name	Location	Name of the painting	Brief summary
Lawrence, Sir Thomas	Bristol 1769- London 1830 	Portrait of David Lyon	<i>Portrait of David Lyon</i> is a mature work by Lawrence, executed in his last phase during which time the artist produced works of exceptional quality and handling.
Samuel Carr	England 1837- Brooklyn 1908	Beach scene with Punch and Juddy show	



Very little is known regarding Samuel S. Carr. He was born in England on 15 October 1837 and studied at the Royal Academy of Design at Chester. In 1863 he immigrated to the United States.

*Children  
On the beach*



Lewis,  
Henry

Shropshire, UK  
1819- Düsseldorf,  
1904

*Falls of Saint  
Anthony, Upper  
Mississippi  
1847*

Lewis based the *Falls of Saint Anthony* on a number of meticulous, realistic sketches acquired from Seth Eastman, a soldier-painter of the Dakota and Chippewa Indians and of the scenery of the Mississippi



Clonney,  
James  
Goodwyn

Liverpool, 1812 –  
Binghampton, 1867



*Fishing Party on  
Long Island Sound  
Off New Rochelle  
(1862)*

Although he was probably born in the British city of Liverpool, James Goodwyn Clonney became a representative of the first generation of American genre painters and a chronicler of rural life in the United States. *Fishing Party on Long Island Sound off New Rochelle* is one of the finest examples of his genre painting.



Lane, Fitz Henry	Gloucester ,1805-1865 	<i>The Fort and Ten Pound Island, Gloucester, Massachusetts (1847)</i>	As in most of his paintings, both the horizon line and the calm waters with their transparent luminosity and the compact rocky forms and vessels close to the port convey great serenity.
Salmon, Robert	Whitehaven, Cumberland, 1775 – after 1845 	<i>View of Greenock, Scotland (1816)</i>	The English artist Robert Salmon became the most prestigious sea painter and exerted considerable influence on the American Luminists, particularly Fitz Henry Lane. <i>View of Greenock, Scotland</i> recall the seventeenth-century Dutch landscape tradition and the calligraphic style of Canaletto's <i>vedute</i> .

## • 20<sup>th</sup> Century

Name	Location	Name of the painting	Brief summary
Andrews, Michael	Norwich 1928, London 1995 	<i>Portrait of Timothy Behrens (1962)</i>	Michael Andrews shared with the other members of the so-called School of London an interest in the human figure and a profound distaste for academic naturalism. Light plays a prominent role in the present painting.
Hockney, David	Bradford 1937 	<i>In Memoriam of Cecchino Bracci (1962)</i>	David Hockney painted <i>In Memoriam of Cecchino Bracci</i> in London in autumn 1962. It shows the young man inside his coffin, wrapped in a shroud, his arms crossed over his chest and wearing an incongruous bowler hat, perhaps an eccentric



touch of humour and irony

Kossoff, Leon

Londres, 1926

*Booking Hall Kilburn Underground Station No.1*  
(1976)



*Booking Hall. Kilburn Underground Station No.1* belongs to a cycle that captures various impressions of Kilburn Street. In this small oil painting the painter takes us underground, into the station's interior, where several anonymous citizens walk towards the platforms or queue to buy tickets.

Wadsworth, Edward

Cleckheaton, 1889-  
London 1949



*Vorticist Study*  
(1914)



*Vorticist Composition*  
(1915)

Edward Wadsworth belonged to the Vorticist movement. His Vorticist works — mostly destroyed or their whereabouts unknown — began to feature elements that referred to a mechanized world and denoted familiarity with Italian Futurist art

Bacon,

Dublin, 1909-

*Portrait of George Dyer in*

In this double portrait,

Francis

Madrid, 1992

*a Mirror*  
(1968)



George Dyer—for many years Bacon's lover—sits in a revolving chair facing a mirror placed on a strange piece of furniture with a stand. The violent brutality of the image, with its distorted body and spasm-twisted face, is heightened by a ring of light from a source outside the painting. Building on Picasso's dislocated portraits of the mid-twentieth century, Bacon succeeds in capturing the most sordid side of human nature.

Comments in those lists are drawn from the official web page of the museum, as offered by the art critic Paloma Alarcó. Thanks to her, we have all the information to give you the setting, the historical context of the painting and even the biography of the painter.

*This moment will never come again...*  
**ENJOY IT!**

Paseo del Prado, 8, 28014  
Madrid

Telephone:

(+34) 902 76 05 11

Official web page of the  
museum

[http://www.museothyssen.org/  
thyssen/home](http://www.museothyssen.org/thyssen/home)

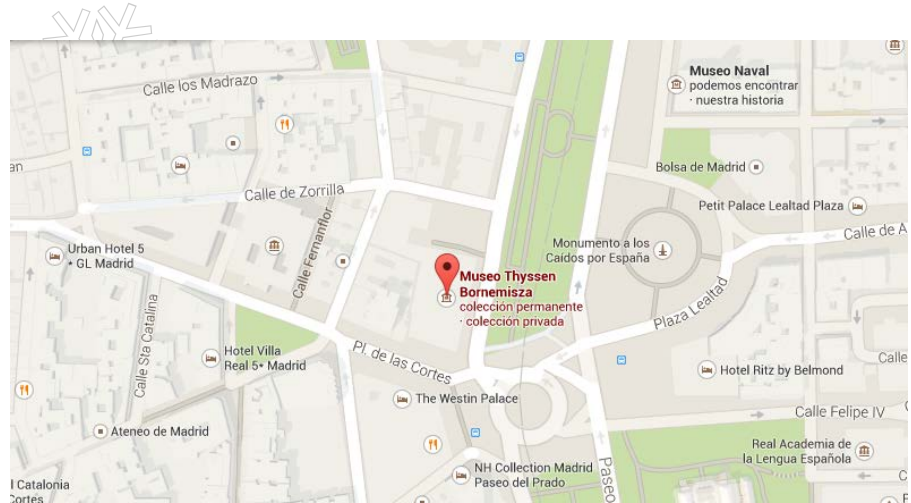
### Transport:

Underground station: Banco de España

Buses: 1, 2, 5, 9, 10, 14, 15, 20, 27, 34, 37, 45, 51, 52, 53, 74, 146 and 150.

Train station: Atocha, Sol and Recoletos.

## How to get there?



# GENTLEMEN'S CLUBS

## A BRITISH LEGACY AT THE HEART OF MADRID



Picture representing the physical image of gentlemen in XVIII century

Now, you may be wondering: What are these gentlemen's clubs doing here?

Well, Madrid with its diversity of museums, historical places, pubs, and famous "tapas" is also a city full of curiosities, some of them oozing with a distinctively unique British flavour.

Believe it or not, walking through the city main streets you'll come across a wide variety of "gentlemen's clubs".

### A step back in history: London Gentlemen's clubs in the 18<sup>th</sup> century

Historians remind us that a gentlemen's club was a members-only private club of a type originally set up by and for British upper class men in the 18th century, and popularized by English upper-middle class men and women in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The original clubs were established in the West End of London (today, the area of St James's is still reportedly called "clubland"). Clubs took over the role occupied by coffee houses in 18th century London to some degree, and reached the height of their influence in the late 19th century. The first clubs, such as White's, Brooks's and Boodle's, were aristocratic in flavour, and provided an environment for gambling, which was illegal outside of members-only establishments.

The 19th century brought an explosion in the popularity of clubs, particularly around the decade of the 1880s. At their height, London had over 400 such establishments. An increasing number of clubs were characterized by their members' interest in politics, literature, sport, art, automobiles, travel, particular countries, or some other pursuit. In other cases, the connection between the members was membership of the same branch of the armed forces, or the same school or university. Men's Clubs were also a scene of gossip. Gossip in Gentlemen's Clubs was used differently from women's gossip. It was considered a normal pastime for elite men.

### PRIVATE CLUBS

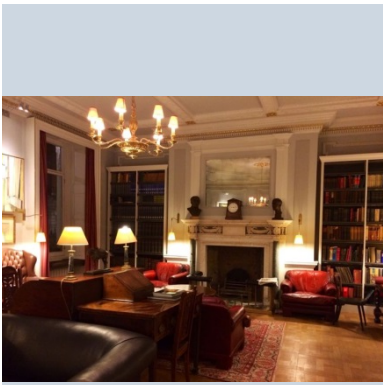


*"Enter the world of  
eighteenth century  
London with a touch  
of Spanish essence"*



Book cover *Gentlemen's Clubs of London* by Anthony Lejeune and Malcom Lewis





#### Sitio web:

[www.casinodemadrid.es](http://www.casinodemadrid.es)

The Savile Club, 69 Brook Street, London

The Clubs were designed for communication and the sharing of information. By gossiping, bonds were created which were used to confirm social and gender boundaries and also gossiping helped confirm a man's identity both in their community and within society at large. Women also set about establishing their own clubs in the late nineteenth century such as the Ladies' Institute, and the Ladies' Athenaeum. They proved quite popular at the time, but only one, The University Women's Club, has survived to this day as a single-sex establishment.

The conception of these clubs created in England, inspired the societies of other European countries to develop this type of places. Madrid was one of them, and our personal recommendation is to visit the two most significant gentlemen's clubs located in the city center which are **La Real Gran Peña y El Casino de Madrid**.

### La Real Gran Peña

Located at the heart of Madrid, on a fascinating building, we find **La Real Gran Peña de Madrid**. It is a distinguished gentlemen's private club in Madrid inspired by the prestigious London clubs from the eighteenth century. This institution was established in 1869 by important Spanish military, from the Estado Mayor and the Corps of Engineers who were gathering in Madrid's Swiss coffee, and by royals as Alfonso XIII. Among its illustrious members are the ex- Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo and Miguel Herrero de Miñón, one of the seven fathers of the Constitution. Its honorary president has been King Juan Carlos since 1975.

The spirit of London's West End transpires in the hardwoods that shape its **library**. Furthermore, this aristocratic society has spacious **meeting rooms, dining room, games room, bar** for members and guests.

However, **The Company does not admit women as members**, even though they have access to the use and enjoyment of the premises. Currently in its upper floors is now the four-star Ada Palace Hotel, opened in September 2009; it has attracted the finest tourist from other countries, inviting them to discover the most intimate places in Madrid living in a London atmosphere where senior society gatherings took place.

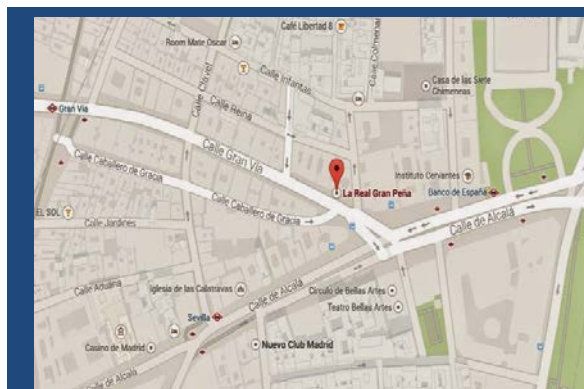
#### RELEVANT INFORMATION

La Real Gran Peña

**Address:** Gran Vía, 2.  
28013 MADRID.

#### How to get there: (Public transport):

The nearest underground stops are just 200 meters and are Sevilla and Banco de España (line 2). Bus lines 1, 2, 74 and 146. Taxi service.



## The Casino of Madrid

### Do you want to know a little bit more?

The Casino of Madrid has also a unique and very exclusive restaurant. It is formed by some of the most important Spanish cooks and chefs. Ferrá Adriá, the most famous and prestigious chef in our country, is the main responsible for the Casino's cuisine.

**The Casino of Madrid** is located in Alcalá, 15, one of the most beautiful and important streets in Madrid. The history in this place began during the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century when a group of romantics and liberals decided to create a place to meet up away from the stressful world of politics.

One of the reasons to visit the Casino of Madrid is to have the opportunity to admire its amazing architectural style. Its magnificent and exclusive entrance proves breathtaking. Every element in the building is a testimony of luxury: The Honor Stairs, its 9 different rooms... Among them, the Royal Room decorated with original works of some of the most important Spanish painters deserves a special mention.

This building was taken as a center of the institution in 1910, although the Casino was founded in 1836. It was around the 20<sup>th</sup> century when the association spirits were settled around Europe based on the Enlightenment principles for the upper classes.

The Casino of Madrid has been a place for members to talk and spend there some of their free time since its foundation. Inspired on the gentlemen's clubs that were founded in London during the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Casino of Madrid also banned women. Nowadays, only males and female who are members of the Casino can get into the building.

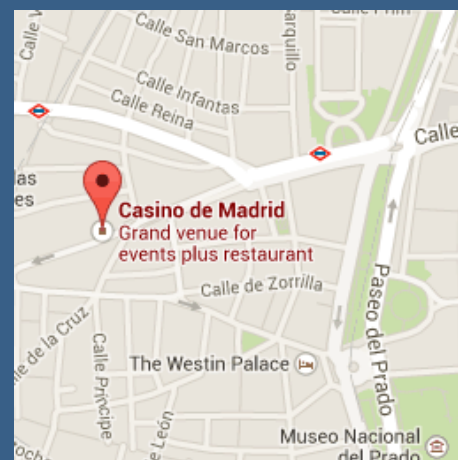
However, if you have the opportunity to go there, we encourage you to try to visit it and enjoy the beauty of the place.



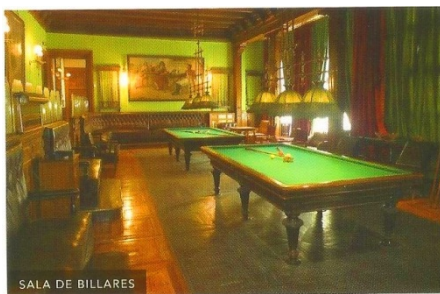
Louis Léopold Boilly, *Assembly of Artists in the Studio of Isabey*. Oil on canvas, before 1799. Musée du Louvre.



How to get there: (Public transport):  
Metro de Madrid (L2, Sevilla), By Bus (L15, L20, Sevilla)



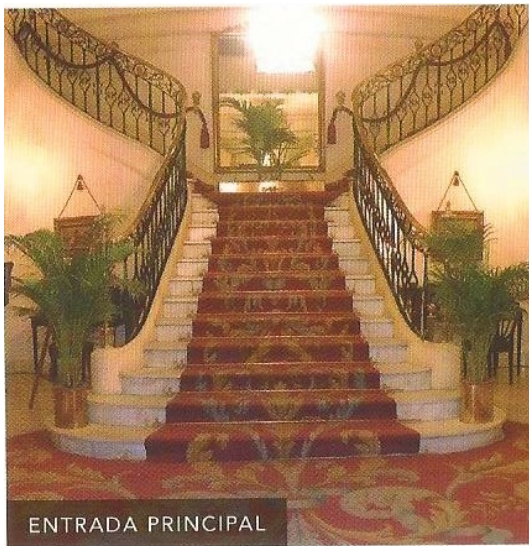




La Real Gran Peña's front of the building. Taken from Real Gran Peña official leaflet



The Casino of Madrid, "Hortensia" dining room. Taken from <http://bodasoriginales.net/>



La Real Gran Peña's principal hall. Taken from La Real Gran Peña official leaflet



The Casino of Madrid, front of the building. Taken from <http://marcopoloenzapatillas.blogspot.com.es/>

# Moreno Isla's whereabouts



*You live in it. You move into it.  
You inhabit it. You get  
accustomed to it. It becomes  
part of the daily setting of your  
life, like your coffee mug or  
your computer or your dog...  
(MUÑOZ MOLINA)*

## A good excuse

Moreno Isla, a Galdosian character and admirer of British culture, may be the perfect excuse for you to visit historical sites in Madrid.

*Fortunata and Jacinta* is one of the most popular books in Hispanic literature. Written by Benito Pérez Galdós in 1887, the

novel recalls the messy and engaging story of a young man, Juanito Santa Cruz, and his relations with the two main characters, Fortunata, a lower class woman and lover and Jacinta, his wife. The story describes the complexities of nineteenth-century Spanish society through the eyes of common people living in the whereabouts of Plaza Mayor.

## An aristocratic expatriate

Moreno Isla is a secondary but finely-developed character, an aristocratic expatriate in England, now back in Spain as a middle-aged bachelor in love with Jacinta. Having England as his idealized preferred model, he casts a pessimistic view of Spanish life and society through constant comparison and disparagement. This character's

surname has often been recognized as openly symbolic. England is portrayed as his idealized *island* ("isla"); Spain seems to maintain some kind of "insularity" in 19<sup>th</sup> c Europe; and the very character may even be interpreted as "an island to himself." (Harriet Turner)

*Galdós' admirers have  
suggested renaming Arco  
de Cuchilleros as Arco de  
Fortunata*





## Los Pontejos square



Close to Puerta del Sol, Los **Pontejos** square is one of the most famous places described in the book. It is where the story begins and one of its focal points.

Here is the **upper-class** house of the Santa Cruz family and here lives Manuel Moreno Isla too. The square is right next to the much-frequented Marqués Viudo de Pontejos Street, which serves as connection to other parts of the city.

**How to get there...** Sol metro lines 1, 2 and 3. Cercanías (Local trains) C-3 and C-4, Bus number 50



**Cava de San Miguel, Plaza Mayor, Lavapiés and much more!**

Walk along **Cava de San Miguel**, up to number 11. The owner of that building -in a by then lower-class neighbourhood- was Moreno Isla.

There lived Plácido, the butler of the Santa Cruz family (on a high, inconvenient and modest bedsit), and there is also where **Juanito met Fortunata** for the first time.

**Puerta de Toledo** -one of the gates of the ancient city of Madrid-, and **Ave María St**, are also salient spots in the novel. Around **Puerta de Toledo** and the area of *Mira el Río* develop their lives others of the poor. Galdós describes the dynamic atmosphere in the area just before Christmas 1873.

Some 10 minutes' walk from there, in **Ave María St**, near Lavapiés, lived Fortunata with Maximiliano after they got married. Maxi's aunt, Doña Lupe, decided to move there so that her nephew could gain easier access to his job in Samaniego's Pharmacy.

This enjoyable trip around Madrid through Galdós' eyes, would lead you to places, such as *Plaza de Oriente, Calle de la Sal, Calle de la Cruz, Calle Mayor, Paseo de Santa Engracia, Plaza de Anton Martín, Paseo del Prado*. Galdós' description of the social and physical landscape of Madrid is so detailed that... we leave the choice up to you!

- The streets of Madrid as a structuring device in *Fortunata y Jacinta*.  
[http://www.cervantesvirtual.com/obra-visor/anales-galdosianos--22/html/02551672-82b2-11df-acc7-002185ce6064\\_45.html](http://www.cervantesvirtual.com/obra-visor/anales-galdosianos--22/html/02551672-82b2-11df-acc7-002185ce6064_45.html)
- [http://elviajero.elpais.com/elviajero/2010/11/03/actualidad/1288780444\\_850215.html](http://elviajero.elpais.com/elviajero/2010/11/03/actualidad/1288780444_850215.html)
- Fortunata and Jacinta, by Benito Perez Galdos: The Greatest Novel You've Never Heard of  
<http://neglectedbooks.com/?p=1277>
- Fortunata and Jacinta: Two Stories of Married Women by **Lester Clark** (1973) and **Agnes Moncy Gullón** (1986)-as a Penguin Classic

*Discover the singular Madrid behind Galdós' characters; recast their 19thc life-style, traditional markets and narrow streets. Old Madrid is no longer Moreno Isla's sordid uninviting spot, but a quarter you will surely enjoy.*

## An iconic Embassy



<http://fedaiblog.es/casa-decor-2013-redisena-la-antigua-embajada-britanica-en-madrid/>

## A day off in the center of Madrid?

Visit the old British Embassy, a distinctive building which encloses centuries of history and thousands of stories! Did you know that Madrid played a role in the Second World War? This building being a neutral territory, it became a shelter for refugees from both sides.

## A bit of history

It was around 1489 that English diplomats, with John Stile in charge settled in Madrid for the first time. It is believed that their intention was to supervise the preparation of the wedding between Catherine of Aragon and Henry VIII. For this reason, John Stile can be considered the first British ambassador in the city.

It was not until 1905 that the British established their permanent headquarters in the so called "gold triangle" in Madrid, one of the main financial spots and the district of aristocracy. The location was ideal for the Embassy since in the surrounding area there were other embassies and the General District Attorney's office.

The Embassy gained popularity during the Second World War, due to the spies that took refuge here. Among them, Allan Hillgarth, who became a striking historical figure, or Pujol García who acted as a double agent.

One of these relevant characters was Samuel Hoare. As the British ambassador in Madrid he is said to have played a key role in preventing Spain from entering the Second World War. You can visit his house in Hermanos Bécquer, 3.

### RELEVANT INFORMATION

- *Administration building*

- Nowadays the inside part cannot be visited.
- Fernando el Santo, 16, Madrid.

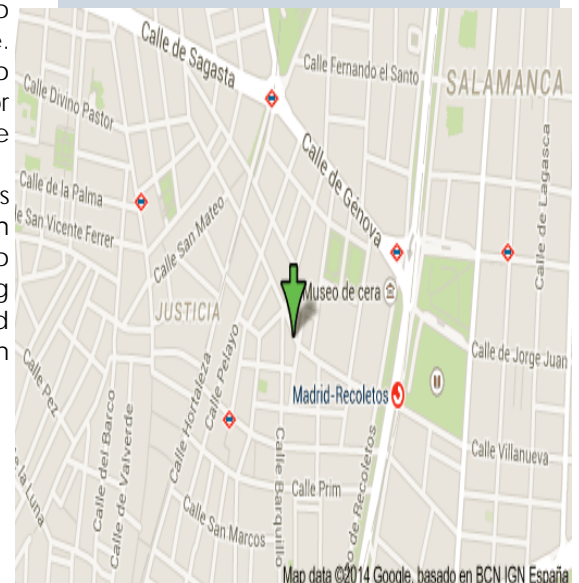
### HOW TO GET THERE:

UNDERGROUND: LINE 4

ALONSO MARTINEZ

BUS: 27,150

*'An amazing building in a remarkable quarter which will take you to the past'*



## A peculiar structure?

Once you get there it is impossible not to wonder at this edifice. What is it? A bull ring? A big doughnut -if seen from the air?

It is true that the old British Embassy stands out among other character buildings in the area, due to its peculiar and original structure. In fact a former old building belonging to the Marquis of Álava had been previously knocked down.

Designed by Luis Blanco Soler and W.S. Bryant the Embassy was built in 1966. Maybe this joint venture between a Spaniard and a British proved key for its unique style.

The construction apparently reproduced the shape of a bull ring with its circular form, though at the same time keeping a strong British style, which gave the building a sense of national identity. The spirit of the sixties can be easily perceived: the Beatles, James Bond, Twiggy.... The Embassy displayed an innovative and eclectic style combined with an elegant and refined technique.

The outside of the building is made of concrete and grey granite, the geometric lines of the windows playing an important structural role. As a whole the building may be recognized as a good representative of the so-called brutalist style, a modern movement that came up as a consequence of the war and the necessity to rebuild Europe.

Given its historical and architectural peculiarities don't miss the opportunity to visit the building. Not only is it a unique architectural piece, but also a source to discover centuries of history and events.



[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_ambassadors\\_of\\_the\\_United\\_Kingdom\\_to\\_Spain](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_ambassadors_of_the_United_Kingdom_to_Spain)

## What was the inside like?

The building was about 3.900 m<sup>2</sup> large. You could only have access to it through a huge central open courtyard with a bubbling fountain.

It had three floors and its own bunker against possible attacks, its own security system and electrical supply. It was provided with almost 90 office circular spaces which were also connected along circular corridors. Except the last one, where the bunker and the Ambassador's office were, all the floors kept the same design. In the basement there were a social Club with a swimming pool, a bar and rooms for various activities. The building also had a great outside garden.

Although this building fitted to the needs and requirements of a 20th century embassy, time went by and it became obsolete. The British were forced to look for a better place. After the old building was closed down this location remained inactive, but for an exhibition on interior design hosted by "Casa Decor" in 2013.

The new location of the British embassy is "Torres Espacio", a skyscraper built in 2007. In 2009 the embassy officially moved there and became the "highest" embassy in Spain and Europe. It was inaugurated by the former ambassador, Denise Holt.



Address of the new British Embassy:

**Torre Espacio**

**Paseo de la Castellana 259D**

**28046 Madrid**

**España**

**Email**

**Consular procedures:**

**Info.consulate@fco.gov.uk**

**Phone Number**

**+34 917 146 300**

**Fax**

**+34 917 146 301**

If you need to sort out consular issues contact the new Embassy building.



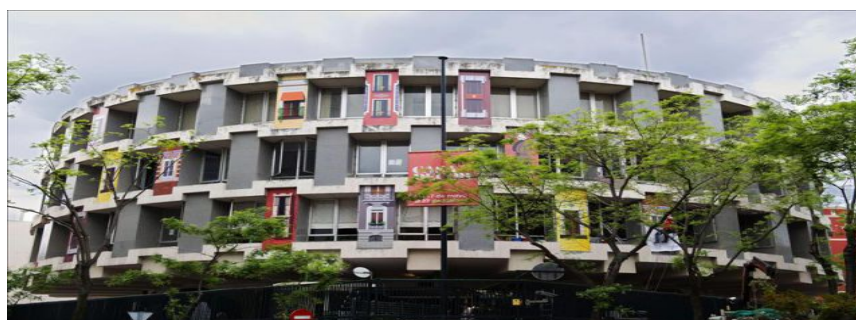
Rocio Culebras

Miriam Pintos

Aroa González

Don't forget to visit the old British Embassy. You never know how much time it has left!

The building has been sold to a particular owner who has the intention to demolish it!!





# Driving on the left! Madrid Tube



## Moving around Madrid

The so called "Metro of Madrid" is probably the most popular means of transport available in the city. It is fast, clean and well-planned. Wherever you go, there is always a metro station nearby.



YOU WILL ALWAYS HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO GO ANYWHERE YOU WISH IN MADRID. BEING ONE OF THE BEST UNDERGROUND NETWORKS IN THE WORLD, IT IS PERFECT TO KNOW THE CITY IN GREAT DEPTH



## A bit of history

This emblematic infrastructure was first opened in 1919, modelled on the London underground, one of the most significant in Europe during that time. Have you noticed that Metro trains drive on the left? Now you know why!

Inaugurated by King Alfonso XIII, the original Metro consisted of one line with eight stations linking "Puerta del Sol" and "Cuatro Caminos". Today, it is grown into twelve lines and more than three hundred stations.

Some of the most important metro stations are "Nuevos Ministerios", "Sol", "Moncloa", "Chamartín" or "Atocha", among others, from where you can easily commute back and forth.

"SOL"  
STATION, IN  
THE MIDDLE OF  
"PUERTA DEL  
SOL" SQUARE.



**CHAMBERÍ,**  
"THE GHOST METRO  
STATION"



## A ghost station

Madrid has a so called "Ghost Station of Chamberí", hidden under the stones of a central quarter. The closest station to get there is *Iglesia* (line 1). As the authorities wanted to increase the number of trains running, it was necessary to widen the length of the stations, from 60 to 90 meters. However, Chamberí station couldn't be remodeled and in 1966 it was decided to close it down. Now it has been restored into a museum, where visitors may get a historical glimpse of Madrid Tube. The so called "Andén 0" (Platform 0) has become a charming place for visitors to admire the old trains.

A great diversity of trains has been used throughout the century. At the beginning, their running speed was around 55 km/h. Over time, this has been increasing, getting even up to 110km/h. The colour of trains has also changed over time. The first trains used to be red. Then white was added. Then blue, and the red colour disappeared. Today, typical colours are blue and white.



## Image sources:

<http://www.digitalavmagazine.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/Metro-Sol.jpg>

[http://cadenaser00.epimg.net/ser/imagenes/2009/04/01/sociedad/1238552004\\_740215\\_0000000000\\_noticia\\_normal.jpg](http://cadenaser00.epimg.net/ser/imagenes/2009/04/01/sociedad/1238552004_740215_0000000000_noticia_normal.jpg)

[http://1.bp.blogspot.com/\\_CPnqHAQn\\_tA/S-ZQs6MDAKI/AAAAAAAAAA/ko6luaN0IWQ/s1600/A+METRO+DE+MADRID+1135.JPG](http://1.bp.blogspot.com/_CPnqHAQn_tA/S-ZQs6MDAKI/AAAAAAAAAA/ko6luaN0IWQ/s1600/A+METRO+DE+MADRID+1135.JPG)

[http://3.bp.blogspot.com/-M08tqAQiMgs/UXOfo\\_new41/AAAAAAAAULQ/21e2M8PByNU/s1600/metro01+madrid2--644x362.jpg](http://3.bp.blogspot.com/-M08tqAQiMgs/UXOfo_new41/AAAAAAAAULQ/21e2M8PByNU/s1600/metro01+madrid2--644x362.jpg)

[http://enelsubte.com/wp-content/uploads/drupal/caf\\_5000\\_las\\_musas\\_70s-1.jpg](http://enelsubte.com/wp-content/uploads/drupal/caf_5000_las_musas_70s-1.jpg)

[http://images.sumadiario.com/cms/la-historia-de-madrid-en-95-anos-de-metro/2014\\_10\\_17\\_USrzg59UCQvpFBj9K1vQr2.jpg?width=1120&type=flat&id=yWBMjNNF00ygOTnCQ6sTd2&time=1413568391&project=mexico](http://images.sumadiario.com/cms/la-historia-de-madrid-en-95-anos-de-metro/2014_10_17_USrzg59UCQvpFBj9K1vQr2.jpg?width=1120&type=flat&id=yWBMjNNF00ygOTnCQ6sTd2&time=1413568391&project=mexico)

Alejandra Rodríguez Villamil & Karin Wochnik Clavell



# MADRID THROUGH WOMEN'S EYES, 1936



## SPANISH CIVIL WAR

- 1936-1939
- Nationalist victory  
End of the Second  
Spanish Republic  
Beginning of Franco's  
regime
- Casualties and losses:  
Estimated 500,000 killed,  
450,000 fled

## Facing the different sides of Madrid, coexisting realities.

Sylvia Townsend, Martha Gellhorn, Josephine Herbst, Valentine Ackland are some of the names of British and American women writers involved in a foreign war, a social conflict, a religious fight, a confrontation of opposing nationalities... They were all witnesses of the Spanish Civil War and left their different visions for us, showing a part of history so often

hidden away from history books.

Reenact the hard reality of war and its consequences visiting some of our most emblematic buildings and sites! Read on the dangerous Hotel Florida, reimagine the gorgeous park of Casa de Campo or the crowded Gran Vía.



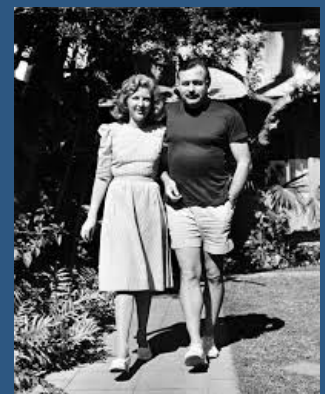
## A dangerous hotel.

The Florida Hotel was a dangerous place during the Civil War, located in Callao square. It soon became famous, since most of the foreign journalists in Madrid stayed within its premises and on its tables they wrote the chronicles that would be read in the most important newspapers of the world. Through Josephine Herbst's pen the terrible living conditions of the soldiers come to life again. Despite being in one of the most insecure places of the

city, they were able to show the lost glory of Madrid and its buildings during the desolation of the Spanish War. 200 rooms witnessed Hemingway's typewriting and also his love stories.

Built in white shiny marble by Antonio Palacios, the Hotel was often damaged by the impact of the bullets shot from the highest point of Casa de Campo.

*"Writing in Madrid is to cry, looking for a voice and not finding it, as in an overwhelming and violent nightmare."*







Gran Vía being bombed.

## Madrid's heart.

Martha Gellhorn's work gives us an image of Madrid and its citizens from the unsophisticated point of view of just a human being. She focuses on families, homes and cityscapes. The concept of Madrid being bombed (Gran Vía, Casa de Campo) may have been too abstract for her audience to understand how the Spanish War affected citizens, just trying to get by in life. Through her work a familiar imagery comes up; homes in ruins, reflecting the crudest and most real side of war.

Through these images Martha Gellhorn creates an 'inside' view for herself and her audience. Places like Ciudad Universitaria or Gran Vía are depicted as emblematic sites which might potentially be destroyed.

Cinemas, hotels, restaurants and shops in Gran Vía were symbols of innovation in Spanish architecture.

Situated between Plaza Cibeles and Plaza de España Gran Vía is and was famous for its shops, restaurants, and cafes. Some foreign journalists and writers reporting on the Spanish Civil War preferred to stay in this area, off the dangerous location of The Florida Hotel.

Take a walk down this emblematic street and you'll feel a special atmosphere.

You can also take the chance to visit the most prestigious theatres in the city.

## Green in a grey city.

Not all in Madrid were streets and buildings. Martha Gellhorn's also leads us into a different world in the city, where nature is most important: Casa de Campo

Located to the south-west of the city it is the largest public park of Madrid, currently holding Parque de Atracciones (an amusement park), the Zoo, an Aquarium, Madrid Arena Stadium, and a well-known Lake. Its history begins at the time of the Habsburg Monarchy, when Felipe II acquired the land near his residence.

So, Why not going up a cable car or hiring a bike and spend a day surrounded by nature?

You'll find a perfect and relaxing atmosphere to read or walk, while recreating the soldiers in Martha Gellhorn's works marching through the park



Soldiers in Casa de Campo 1936

## Reflections of Madrid

Valentine Acklan and Sylvia Townsend Warner were not only lovers and poets but also good examples of the group of writers and journalists who personally experienced the Spanish Civil War.



## ENJOY THE EXPERIENCE

Dare to see Madrid through the eyes of women writers. Another way to see the city not found in history books

-Noelia Panizo  
Lombardía.  
-Adrián Ramírez  
Barrio

# MADRID: a nest of spies



## RECOMMENDED

### LANDMARKS

1. HORCHER RESTAURANT
2. EMBASSY TEA ROOM
3. BOURGUIGNON FLORIST
4. LAS VENTAS BULLRING
5. RITZ HOTEL
6. BRITISH CEMENTERY
7. ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
8. CAFÉ LION
9. PASAPOGA BALLROOM
10. CHICOTE MUSEUM

## Follow in their footsteps

Did you know that Madrid, this vibrant city offering an incredibly wide range of leisure and entertainment, was known as the **capital of espionage** in the 1940s?

While Spain was exhausted after the Civil war (1936- 1939), the Second World War was about to start and the position of Franco's regime

regarding the conflict was not very clear. The Germans wanted Spain to join to the German-Italian fascist axis, while their rival allied nations led by Great Britain preferred Spain to remain neutral. In this context, Madrid was heaving with emotion, full of members of the National Socialist German Party and agents of the British Secret Service.

## Detective stories

This captivating atmosphere constitutes a perfect literary background for detective stories, such as *Winter in Madrid* by C.J. Sansom and *Papa spy* by Jimmy Burns Marañón. Follow in the footsteps of their characters and dive into emblematic bars and restaurants: Embassy, Horcher, Cafe Lion, Chicote's; visit Las Ventas bullfighting arena, the Royal Opera house...

Let your mind fly back in time and build your own plot.



# MADRID: a nest of spies (1)



*"the restaurant from the inside. A clear definition of class and elegance."*

Source:  
[restaurantehorcher](http://restaurantehorcher)



RECOMMENDED LANDMARK

## 1. HORCHER RESTAURANT

*Enjoy a meal full of history and mystery.*

## Discover elegance

Do you want to enjoy and discover the most important and elegant restaurant during the 40s?

This place fed some of the most powerful generals from the Nazi side and famous people such as Chaplin or Juan Carlos I, King of Spain.

Find this restaurant in the heart of Madrid, opposite the Retiro Park,

one kilometer away from Gran Via street and enjoy a delicious and fancy dinner or lunch as a real European aristocrat!



## Detective stories

This captivating atmosphere constitutes a perfect literary background for detective stories, such as *Winter in Madrid* by C.J. Sansom and *Papa spy* by Jimmy Burns Marañón. Follow in the footsteps of their characters and dive into emblematic bars and restaurants: Embassy, Horcher, Cafe Lion, Chicote's; visit Las Ventas bullfighting arena, the Royal Opera house....

Let your mind fly back in time and build your own plot







📍 ALFONSO 12, 6

🚪 RETIRO

☎ 91 5220731

🕒 8am 23pm

restaurantehorcher.com



Adrián Crespo

Miguel A. Benavente

## A bit of history

The first Horcher restaurant was opened in Berlin by the German Gustav Horcher in 1904.

He left his business to his son, Otto, who established a friendship with nazi sympathisers.

With their support, Horcher began opening new restaurants in countries invaded by the Germans, such as France or Netherlands.

As Spain was governed by General Francisco Franco, a Horcher was also inaugurated in the capital of Spain. Meetings between nazi generals and spies made this top-secret place famous.

*“A spy nest”*

“One of the most important gastronomic references during the 40s”

## Localization



# MADRID: a nest of spies (2)



RECOMMENDED LANDMARK

## 2. EMBASSY

*"...helped thousands of people who were persecuted under the Nazis."*

### Delicacies and risk

Enjoy succulent pastry delicacies and the flawless customer service of the restaurant.

The staff is willing to tell you the astonishing stories behind the walls. A story in which the Embassy served as the meeting place for agents of the British Secret Service and Kearney Taylor helped thousands of people who were persecuted under the Nazis.

Kearney Taylor saved many lives helping people to escape, to be evacuated or letting them stay in her house, not without risk.

These enthralling events have been compiled and narrated in several books.

You will let your mind fly!  
Write your own version visiting the Embassy!.

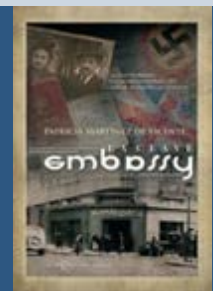


### A captivating atmosphere



*"The unlikely centre of an escape plot operating under the noses of the Gestapo..."*

Read more: <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2069568/Drinks-scones-daring-escape-How-Allied-troops-used-tea-house-surrounded-Gestapo-rescue-Jews-Nazis.html#ixzz3WvkvEejQ>



READ MORE!

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2069568/Drinks-scones-daring-escape-How-Allied-troops-used-tea-house-surrounded-Gestapo-rescue-Jews-Nazis.html>





PASEO DE LA  
CASTELLANA, 12

◊ COLÓN,  
SERRANO

☎ 91 4359480

🕒 9,30am 23pm

embassy.es

Adrián Crespo

Miguel A. Benavente

## A bit of history

*Embassy*, a refined establishment located in the middle of Paseo de la Castellana, was opened in 1931 by the Irish emigrant Margaret Kearney Taylor. After her divorce, she came to Madrid trying to break with her past. During her first years in the city, the founder of *Embassy* began working for General Motors Company, which led her to rub shoulders with important people. Already known by the madrilenian bourgeoisie, she came up with the idea of opening this tea room where the upper-class women of the city could go by themselves in order to enjoy the traditional British tea time without being criticized. Quickly, this turned into a successful business that you can visit today and enjoy their delicious products too.

*“Her idea was to open an English-style tea room to be enjoyed by the staff of the many foreign embassies in the area...”*

## Localization



# MADRID: a nest of spies (3)



RECOMMENDED LANDMARK

## 3. BOURGUIGNON

*"...one of the most innovative and creative florists in the city."*

## Flowers at work

Encrypted messages hidden in bouquets during the 40s, when the Second World War broke out. Do you want to know more?

This is your chance to get an amazing souvenir from your journey! Add a message to your bouquet! Feel like a spy and visit a place equally well frequented now as in the past.

This florist was, no doubt, an important cog that facilitated networking and communication between agents of the secret services.

*"...add a message to your bouquet. Feel like a spy"*

*Bourguignon*







**AVENIDA RAMON  
Y CAJAL, 1**

📍 **CONCHA  
ESPINA**

**914573647**

🕒 **8:00-14:00**

🕒 **17:00-20:00**

**bourguignonfloristas.es**

**Adrián Crespo**

**Miguel A. Benavente**

## A bit of history

This florist easily became famous and one of the most innovative and creative retail businesses in the city.

During the Second World War Spain, a 'neutral' country, hosted a large community of spies, generals and people involved in the War from either side. These people had to use special codes and convoluted ways for communication.

*"...Encrypted messages hidden in bouquets during the 40s."*

## Localization



# MADRID: a nest of spies (4)



RECOMMENDED LANDMARK

## 4. LAS VENTAS

*Stereotypical controversies  
Experience the emotions*

### Discover a Spanish controversial tradition

Want to dive into the most conspicuous and controversial stereotype of Spanish culture? Do you want to sit just where generals and spies from both sides of the war sat 70 years ago? Here is your chance!

Note that the visit will only include a bullfight if the traveler is interested. A guided visit to the Bullfighting Museum will be, though, full of history and stories.

If you stand against bullfighting, remember that this place also offers regular shows and musical performances you might enjoy.





ALCALÁ, 237

VENTAS

913562200

10:00 – 17:00

[www.las-ventas.com](http://www.las-ventas.com)

Adrián Crespo

Miguel A. Benavente

## A bit of history

Inaugurated in 1931, this bullring holds 23,000 people, one of the largest in the world.

During the 1940s many renowned people involved in war services visited this place and 'enjoyed' the bullfights. One of the best known stories picks up the experience of Heinrich Himmler, the all-powerful nazi general. In his visit to our country Himmler went to Las Ventas and when he saw the manner the bull died and all the blood, he just fainted and the doctors had to take care of him.

This place was also a convenient location to act as a meeting point for spies: while normal people enjoyed the 'show', they were discussing secret affairs.

*"The cathedral of the winds"*

## Location



# MADRID: a nest of spies (5)



## Luxury and elegance

The Ritz is a luxury hotel located in the center of Madrid, near some of the most iconic places of the city such as the Prado Museum or the Retiro Park.

This is your chance to discover the place where some of the most powerful people in the Second World War rested during their stay in Madrid.

### Alfonso XII

This magnificent and imposing hotel was built in 1910, commissioned by Alfonso XII, who needed a place for important people to rest during their stay in the capital.

Even now, lots of celebrities and important people book their rooms here.

Check the room where Hitler's right hand men or the Mussolini family slept; enjoy the living rooms where secret meetings took place and where spies met to talk about secret affairs.

This place also has an elegant restaurant, specialized in French food (Great French chefs were recruited during the 19th and 20th century).

So this is not only a chance to visit one of the most amazing hotels in Europe or to discover, with your own eyes, rooms where agents of the secret service met. This is also a chance to delight your palate and enjoy a delicious dinner.



RECOMMENDED

LANDMARKS



**5. RITZ HOTEL**

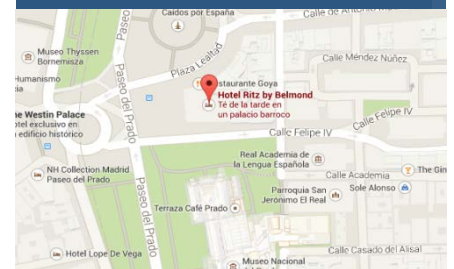
*Check the room where Hitler's right hand men slept*

**PLAZA DE LA LEALTAD,5**

**Metro: BANCO DE ESPAÑA**

[www.ritzmadrid.com](http://www.ritzmadrid.com)

**927016767**



Adrián Crespo y Miguel A. Benavente

A nest of spies. Ritz



# MADRID: a nest of spies (6)



RECOMMENDED LANDMARK

## 6. BRITISH CEMETERY

### An unknown jewel!

Lost in the middle of the bustling city, in the modest and laboring district of Carabanchel, lies a not-to-be-missed jewel, unknown by many locals and foreigners who visit Madrid.

Bring your camera and capture the mystery of this lovely place.



### Fascinating lives?

Ekkehard Tertsch, an Austrian journalist and diplomat, is buried here, among so many others. He had a fascinating life. A member of the German Embassy in Madrid and part of the Nazi party, Ekkehard was arrested by the Gestapo on suspicion of having collaborated to assault Hitler. He was imprisoned in a concentration camp, but was

released by the allies and could report the situation in the camp. He came back to Madrid and stayed here until his death.

*"Capture the mystery of this lovely place..."*



Google maps:  
<https://www.google.es/maps>

*"...a beautiful romantic British garden,*

*it seems to be the perfect setting for mystery films".*

## A bit of history

The British Embassy founded this cemetery in 1854 to give holy burial to non-Catholics, banned from Spanish cemeteries. Like a beautiful fully romantic British garden, the British Cemetery seems to be a perfect setting for mystery films. Everything is possible when you are here. Instantly you feel brought back in time, living in another era, in another place... The spot oozes some kind of magical essence.

And this holy land offers a range of extra curiosities to expand your knowledge. You'll recognize well-known surnames. Price, the founder of a most cherished circus is buried here. Or the first owner of the restaurant Lhardy, and three relatives of Loewe... and many exiled Jews who were hosted in Spain after the Second World War. It makes sense to believe that this place gives rest to several British spies, but obviously if they died by then their names were not to be revealed.

Read and hear David Butler of the Cemetery Committee explaining some of the history of the cemetery  
<http://pervive.com/blogs/general/con-david-butler-en-el-cementerio-britanico-de-madrid/>  
[http://www.ivoox.com/en-cementerio-britanico-madrid-audios-mp3\\_rf\\_697782\\_1.html](http://www.ivoox.com/en-cementerio-britanico-madrid-audios-mp3_rf_697782_1.html)

[Historical account of the British Cemetery](#) by David Butler.  
There is a [list of names](#) at the end of this document.  
[Plan of the British Cemetery](#)

### Useful links

[Reportaje Historias de Carabanchel 2015](#)  
[Reportaje Telemadrid "Mi camara y yo" El Madrid Secreto](#)  
[Reportaje "Escenario Madrid" Necroturismo Noviembre 2012](#)  
[Blog El cajon del maestro](#)  
[Blog Rutas Tranquilas](#)

### The British Cemetery in the press

[In Madrid - July 2009](#)  
[Adiós - August 2005 \(in Spanish\)](#)  
[El País - November 2002 \(in Spanish\)](#)  
[The Broadsheet - The Best of Spain in English, March 2000](#)  
[El Mundo - July 1998 \(in Spanish\)](#)

From:  
[http://www.britishcemeterymadrid.com/read\\_more.php](http://www.britishcemeterymadrid.com/read_more.php)

i

COMANDANTE FONTANES,7



URTEL



Tuesday  
Thursday & Saturday

# MADRID: a nest of spies (7)



RECOMMENDED LANDMARK

## 6. OPERA HOUSE

### Splendid location

This splendid building is located in Plaza de Oriente, one of the most beautiful squares in Madrid.

The Royal Palace and the Catedral de la Almudena (Cathedral dedicated to the Virgin Mary) are opposite the theatre; both are highly recommendable attractions.

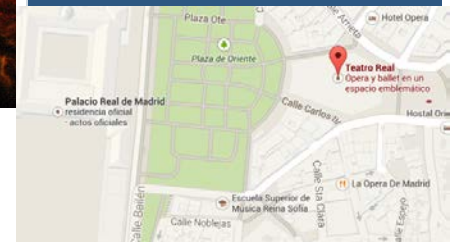
### Performances

The grey-stone walls of its facades in neoclassical and eclectic architectural style may not be very impressive, compared to the marvelous decoration inside. A unique programme of concerts and Opera performances is yearly scheduled. Attending one of them will be an unforgettable experience.

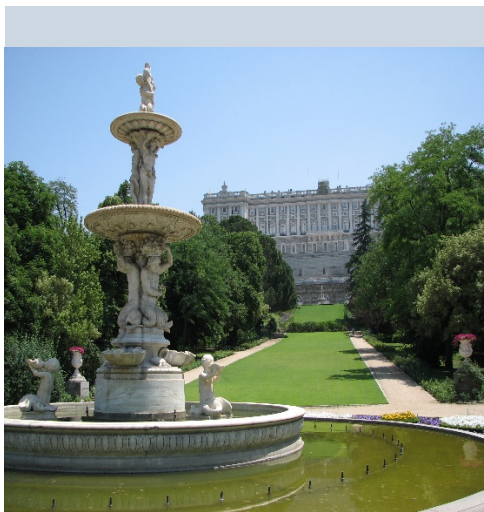


*Attending one of them will be an unforgettable experience.*

*“Reenact the story of Sandy and Barbara, the two main characters of Winter in Madrid...”*



Google maps:  
<https://www.google.es/maps>



Fuente de las Conchas

## Winter in Madrid

Set in this city, the historical **novel** *Winter in Madrid* by C.J. Samson tells the story of a wounded veteran, Harry Brett, who, recruited by the Secret Service, is sent to Madrid as an interpreter for the British Embassy in the 1940s. The author's accurate description of the harsh post-war situation in Spain takes us to many real settings in the city, and the Royal Theatre is one of them.

Visit this location!

Not only will you have the chance to reenact **the story of Sandy and Barbara**, the two main characters of *Winter in Madrid*; you will also have a unique chance to watch the splendid decorative ornaments spread throughout the different rooms of the building. The large proportions of the Auditorium will amaze you!

## And... a secret for would-be literary geniuses

The Royal Theatre, or the Opera House as named in *Winter in Madrid*, was closed and abandoned from 1925 to 1966. This would have made it impossible for Sandy and Barbara to attend a performance in the 1940s.

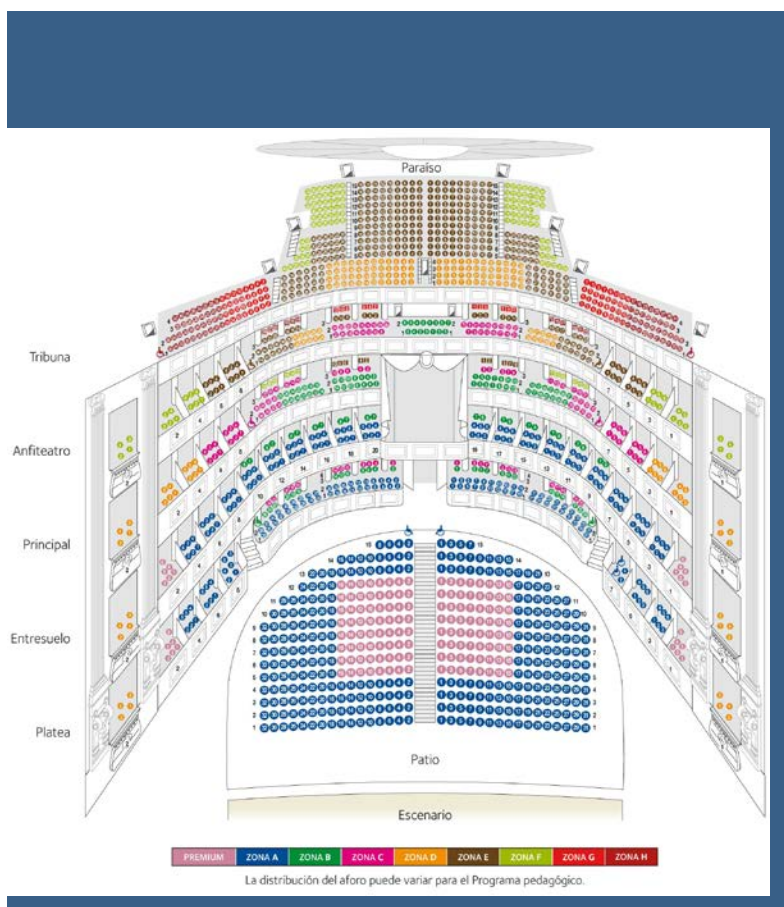


PLAZA ISABEL II

OPERA

901244848

teatroreal.com





# MADRID: a nest of spies (8)



RECOMMENDED LANDMARK

## 8. CAFÉ LION

### A most cherished place

Opened in 1931 and located in a very special spot between Cibeles Square and Puerta de Alcalá, this café was the property of a well-off Madrilenian family, the Gallardos.

Spacious and with a modern and refined art-deco style imitating the German bars of the time, the café's dark atmosphere provided its patrons with the perfect privacy to discuss safely any topic, even forbidden ones.

This was a most cherished place by countless writers, poets, political figures and artists. In the 1940s, this was also one of the favourite haunts for Germans in Madrid, many of them members of the German National Socialist regime.

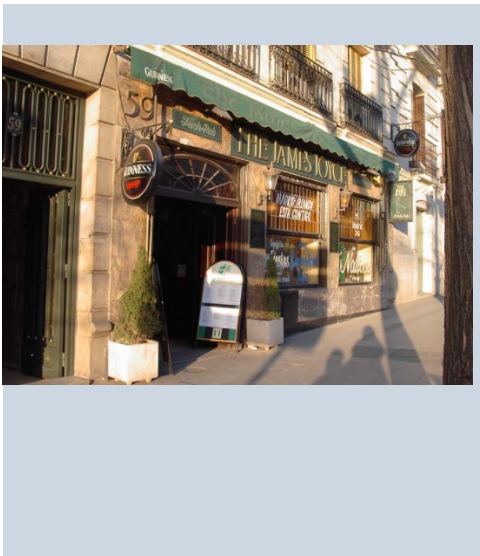
And this attracted British spies, eager to learn about the German pressure on Franco's regime to take sides. Paradoxically, members of the British Secret Service (BSS) and Nazi officials enjoyed together the hospitality, good food and ambiance of this extraordinary establishment.

*"The perfect privacy to discuss safely any topic"*

### The Happy Whale

In the cellar, there was another room hosting a different bar. This was the place for secret meetings and it was famous for its mural wall painting called "La Ballena alegre" ("The Happy Whale" or "Zum Lustigen Walfisch" in German.) This mural painting was as well-known as the Café Lion itself.





*Currently it houses a unique Irish Pub, which has kept the café's old style*

Unfortunately, Café Lion was closed and sold in 1993.

Nowadays Alcalá 59 houses a unique and lively Irish tavern where you can enjoy a flavourful beer, meet local people as well as foreigners.

The fabulous old decorations have been kept, which offers visitors the opportunity to imagine what the Café was like in years gone by.

The bartenders are quite friendly, so do not hesitate to ask one of them for access to the cellar (nowadays serving as the store room) to see the still famous and marvellous "La Ballena alegre".

**Links:**

<http://antiguoscafesdemadrid.blogspot.com.es/2013/03/el-cafe-lion-y-su-ballena-alegre.html>

[http://elpais.com/diario/2008/03/12/madrid/1205324666\\_850215.html](http://elpais.com/diario/2008/03/12/madrid/1205324666_850215.html)

## INFORMATION

ALCALA, 59

Metro: BANCO ESPAÑA  
RETIRO

91 5754901

[jamesjoycemadrid.com](http://jamesjoycemadrid.com)



# MADRID: a nest of spies (9)



RECOMMENDED LANDMARK

## 9. PASAPOGA

Gran Vía, 37



10-21h

### From ballroom to clothes shop

Don't miss the chance to walk by the door of one of the most iconic ballrooms in the city, and the country. Artists like Frank Sinatra or Antonio Machín performed in this incredibly beautiful ball-room in the most central and emblematic street of Madrid.

Built in 1942, this place became the most exclusive and elegant ballroom in the city. Generals, and important agents from either side of the war, camouflaged among upper class party-goers to hold private and secret talks while enjoying the shows this place offered.

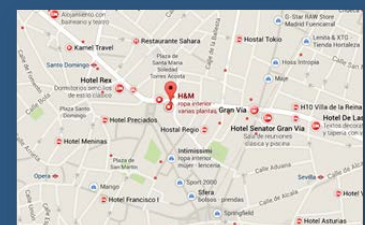


Unluckily, Pasapoga's glamour and touch of class gradually fell. At the turn of the century it was remodeled as a short-lived gay disco. From 2009 the building houses a trendy H&M clothes store. History may have been erased, but the building still preserves much of the original art-deco style and the beauty of the original spot.

Enjoy your visit!



*"Artists like Frank Sinatra or Antonio Machín performed here"*

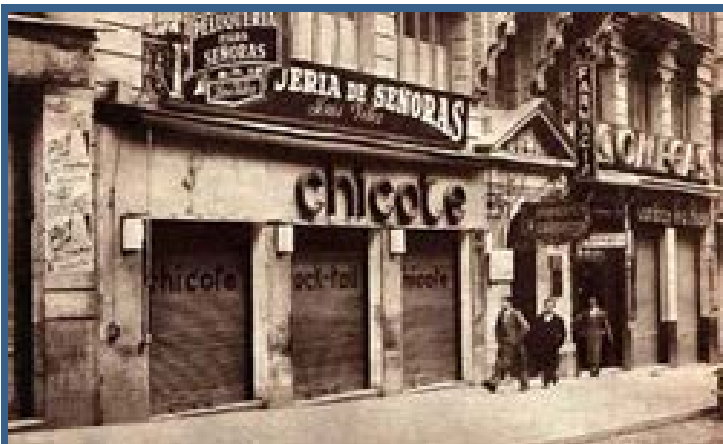


gen o



Pasapoga – Crespo & Benavente

# MADRID: a nest of spies (10)



## RECOMMENDED LANDMARK

### 10.CHICOTE

Address: GRAN VIA, 12

How to get there (Public transport): Metro: Gran Vía

Opening times: Everyday except Mondays

915326737

[grupomercadodelareina.com/chicote](http://grupomercadodelareina.com/chicote)

#### Links:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gxxLWRIOS6Q>



#### Google maps:

<https://www.google.es/maps>

## A retro-chic atmosphere

Chicote Museum takes you back in time. Entering these premises it is easy to imagine the environment of the 1940s, when British spies exchanged their information and planned their next steps of their exciting missions, while having a delightful cocktail or listening to live music.

Feel the retro-chic atmosphere of the oldest Spanish cocktail bar!

Enter the top service settings of contemporary novels, such as Jimmy Burns' *Papa Spy*.



## Perico

In 1931, Pedro Chicote, also known as Perico, opened this cocktail bar in the middle of the emblematic Gran Vía street. Chicote's connection with the elite of the Spanish society had begun in the prestigious hotel Ritz by 1916. He worked as a bar assistant, but his abilities to deal easily with people offered him an opportunity for promotion and he soon became a commis.





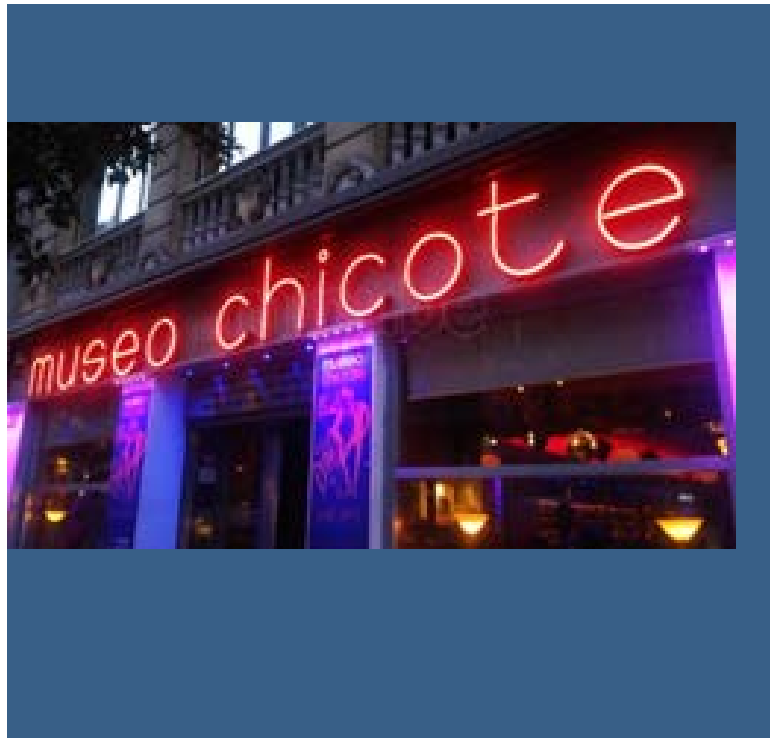
From  
<http://www.gettyimages.es/detail/fotograf%C3%ADa-de-noticias/museo-chicote-on-january-6-2012-in-madrid-spain-fotograf%C3%ADa-de-noticias/136622401>

Already a well-off man, he bought a restaurant behind Gran Vía street, an eatery, where he had been working before. The bourgeoisie considered him so popular that his “eating house” ran perfectly well and some years later he acquired the elegant Victoria Palace hotel in San Sebastián. He was by then a businessman who rubbed shoulders with the top of the Spanish society. Therefore, when he opened his bar in Gran Vía 12, Chicote's became a must for the rich people who lived in and

came to Madrid. It was the place to have a cocktail in an opulent ambiance. During the Spanish Civil war (1936- 1939) Chicote's never closed, although during a short period the property was confiscated and ran by members of the C.N.T. (Anarchist Trade Union). In the 1940s, once the Civil war had ended, Perico Chicote came back to Madrid. The bar was relaunched as Chicote's Museum & Bar, and again, it became an exclusive place for the elite to have a drink.

This was without a doubt one of those bars and restaurants where influential figures attended in the 1940s!

Join them!



# CHICOTE REVISITED



## Legendary customers

This legendary bar, inaugurated in 1931, still preserves its true essence and hosts the most variegated celebrities of Madrid, just like it did back in the day during the Second World War. During this period Museo Chicote, as it is known today, was one of the chosen places where members of the English Embassy

## Drinkable history

A collection of up to 20,000 bottles from all over the globe lies in its basement. You will never see such an amazing collection anywhere else in the whole world, bottles of all shapes and sizes containing the rarest beverages ever to be heard of, lie in the heart of this contemporary museum.

The first bottle that was added to this collection was a bottle of Cachaça given to him by the Brazilian Ambassador at the time. There are some outstanding bottles in this collection, a bottle used by Bonaparte, or a bottle of vodka the Russian Tzar gifted him and a

would hang out after work. English spies who were in Madrid keeping an eye on the Nazis also stopped by regularly and many incredible stories have been told within its walls. Perico Chicote was a very beloved personality due to the passion he had for his profession.

Don't leave Madrid without seeing **first-hand unique pictures** of Ernest Hemingway, Ava Gardner, Aristotle Onassis or even Frank Sinatra, who had a close relationship with our cocktail genius.

container Neil Armstrong took with him inside the Apollo XI when he landed on the moon. Yet the oldest, rarest and most mind-blowing bottle of the collection is a Dutch beverage bottled in 1575 more than four hundred years ago!!

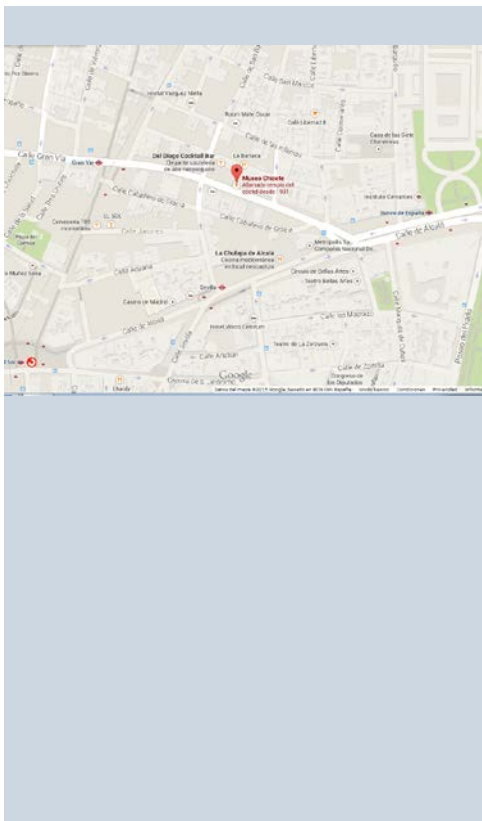
Many tried to buy this collection or purchase a bottle, famous people like Sophia Loren or Aristotle Onassis, but never managed to do so. The only bottle he ever gave away was a bottle of Whisky he gave to his great pal Dr. Fleming, the discoverer of Penicillin. **He had a good reason to do so.**

*16th century bottles*

*Neil Armstrong's container*

*Want to know more?  
Keep Reading!*





## Penicillin smuggler

During the tough years of the Spanish dictatorship there was a lack of drugs for the common people. Alexander Fleming and Perico being friends, the bartender got easily large quantities of Penicillin during these years. Museo Chicote provided ordinary doctors with the remedy to help those in need.

## Recognition of a lifetime's work

Perico Chicote was awarded in many occasions the title of "Madrid's Favorite Son", an identity he was very fond of because only three people can hold this title at the same time.

He died in 1977, the same day as Charles Chaplin

To make a reservation: [www.eltenedor.com](http://www.eltenedor.com)  
To find more information about the menu & daily events: [www.museo-chicote.com](http://www.museo-chicote.com)

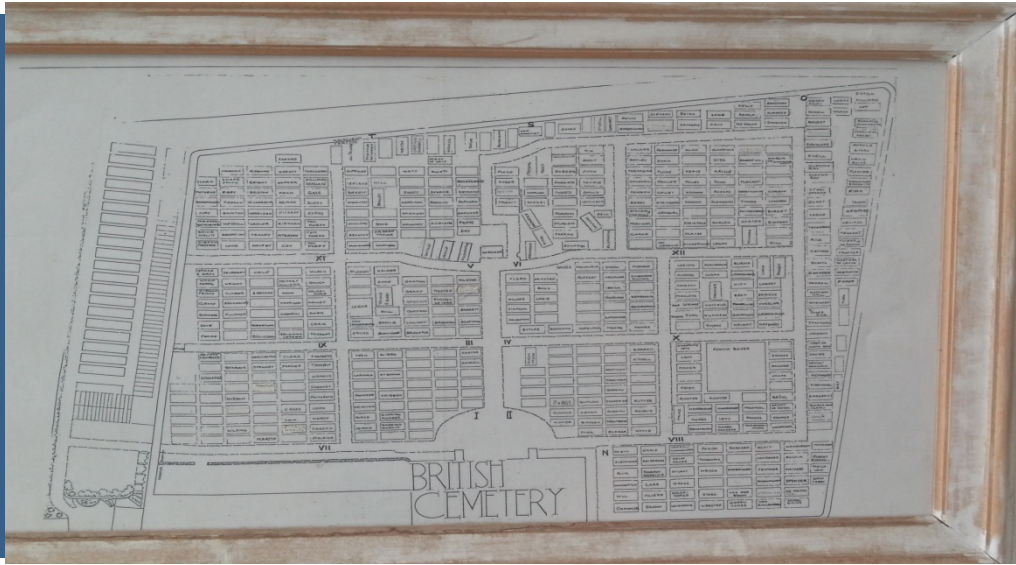
-Telephone number: 915 32 67 37

Calle de la Gran Vía, n.12, 28013, Madrid.

Subway Lines: 1 and 5.

The closest stations are Gran Vía, Banco de España & Sevilla

# The British Cemetery revisited



## Location

Calle Comandante

Fontanés, 7

28019

Metro Urgel,  
(Carabanchel)

Line 5

Buses 34, 35, 118,  
119



## A visit you can't miss!

Something you can't miss in your visit to Madrid is the beautiful and inspiring British Cemetery. Founded in 1854, this graveyard was initially to be located at Plaza de Colón (another place you can't miss). Finally its actual location in Carabanchel was preferred.



## Background

The Cemetery was apparently intended for English people who died in Madrid, but over time different nationalities and religions have merged here: Orthodox Christians, Lutherans, Protestants, Catholics, Jews and Muslims, they all rest together.

Walking through the Cemetery you'll come across the graves of

important personalities, politicians, captains, merchants and businessmen who lived and died in Madrid.





## Renowned Families and Curiosities

Each grave in this cemetery records its own story, which will enable you to connect with the past. The Bauer family, an Austro-Hungarian Jewish dynasty of bankers and financiers, has a splendid mausoleum there. How important and powerful the family should have been... (There are only two mausoleums in the Cemetery and the Bauer's is the largest).

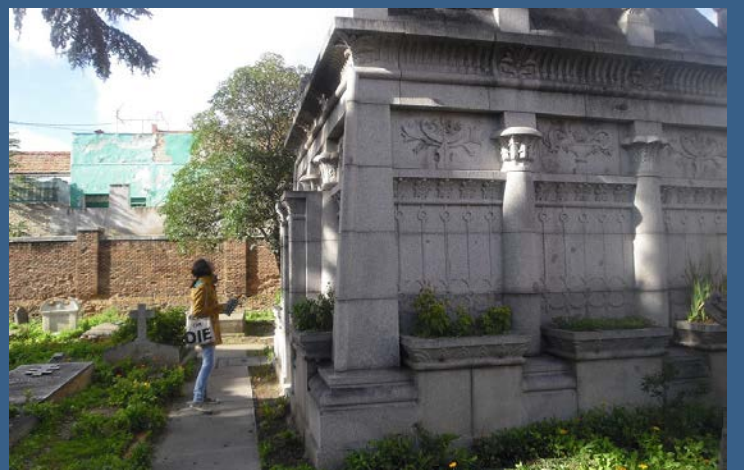
You can also have the chance to see the graves of the well-known Loewe family, founders of a thriving leather industry in the heart Madrid which has become one of the most luxurious fashion shops in the city.

Both the Jewish star and the Christian Cross are carved on their gravestone.

Emilio Huguin Lhardy, a French confectioner who arrived in Madrid back in 1839 and founded his emblematic restaurant, is also buried here. Lhardy has become an attractive worldwide known restaurant in Carrera de San Jerónimo 8, just a few meters from the Spanish Parliament, in the very centre of the city.

An atmosphere of comforting religious mixture and respect will come over you.

Don't forget that this British cemetery was once the stage for multiples battles during the Spanish Civil War. Between 1936 and 1939 no one was allowed to be buried there. In as soon as November 1936, Carabanchel, the neighborhood where the cemetery was located, had become a front line under the leadership of Major Rovira. This led to the eventual abandonment of the area and the Cemetery.



**Contact us:**

**Open on Tuesdays,  
Thursdays and  
Saturdays.**

**10:30-13:30**

**Tel: (+34) 917146422**

**[BritishCemeteryMadrid@fco.gov.uk](mailto:BritishCemeteryMadrid@fco.gov.uk)**

*The Cemetery is still  
active. For any service,  
just contact the  
managing authority.*

## **No matter what... A Peaceful Place!**

When entering the graveyard, you find a place of peace and rest. A place where memories have been covered by an exuberant and wild nature, grown without control, as if trying to swallow the people's bodies and bring them back to earth. Plants have savagely covered the tombs, mainly most ancient and least visited ones.

This experience will make your visit to the British Cemetery memorable.

**Enjoy the beauty and  
quietness of this special  
and historical location!**



**Don't forget to leave a comment  
in the memory book at the exit  
of the Cemetery!**