

Seville Mounted Police, 1936-1937

Introduction

This article is about a wartime cavalry unit that participated in the Spanish Civil War on the Nationalist side. The immediate reason for my interest in the subject was the need to know the background of a set of 54mm tin soldiers that I have just acquired. The figures themselves will be discussed in a later article.

The article is the result of searches in primarily Spanish-language sources, which have been translated using the language tool Google Translate - a tool which is often good enough to find out the main features of a publication, while unfortunately many details are lost. To the best of my knowledge, however, the material here is entirely consistent with the sources.

Seville Mounted Police

The unit was created on August 16, 1936 by Major (*Comandante*) Don Alfredo Erquicias, who also became the head of the department. The unit gradually came to consist of 1. Squadron (Captain Delgado Bejarano), 2. Squadron (Captain Alarcón de Lastra) and a machine gun section with 2 machine guns. The three officers mentioned came all infantry.



Soldier from the Mounted Police of Seville, led by Major Erquicias, a drager from the village of Azuaga (120 km northwest of Córdoba), 1936.

From Source 2.

The division, which numbered 317 men, participated until December 1936 in battles in Andalusia, mainly in the area between Seville and Córdoba.

In December 1936, the detachment participated in Operation Olive, a nationalist push against Andújar (about 80 km east of Córdoba).

In January 1937 the unit was disbanded and the personnel transferred to two squadrons of the *Falange Española Tradicionalista (FET)* 1). —

For its efforts, the Policía Montada de Sevilla was awarded the *Medalla Militar Colectiva* 2). —

The unit's uniforms and equipment were, among other things, financed by a bullfighter (*matador*) named José García Carranza who supported the Falangist cause. He is referred to as the most famous of the unit's soldiers.

The Panco Villas

The personnel consisted predominantly of experienced people who all sympathized with the nationalist cause. Among the soldiers were landowners, farm owners, farm workers, industrial workers and foremen, street vendors, gypsies, artists and thieves. The unit was quickly nicknamed *Los Pancho Villas* 3), possibly due to background as well as dress.

Why the unit is referred to as a police unit is not known.

About bullfighting and José García Carranza (Pepe El Algabeño hijo)

José García Carranza 4) debuted as a bullfighter in 1922 and quickly became a famous *matador*. He was nicknamed *Pepe El Algabeño hijo* 5). In 1929 he was badly injured during a bullfight in Bayonne, France, and only in 1933 did he resume his duties. In 1934 he stopped his career, possibly because of a strong political commitment.



Bullfight - Algabeño prepares to kill the bull.

From a postcard seen for sale on the Internet.



Pepe El Algabeño Jr.
(José García Carranza).
Fra Ancient Bullfighters.

In Den store Danske there is the following description of the main points in a bullfight:

"In a corrida de toros, three matadors each kill two bulls that are free-range and have had virtually no contact with humans until they are sent to the arena at the age of five. A corrida begins with a presentation of the matadors and their employees, the cuadrilla, in the arena. Then follows the actual bullfight, which, after the bull has entered the arena, consists of three acts.

In the first act, a couple of the matador's men, the banderilleros, let the bull attack their capes for, among other things, to examine whether the bull has sure legs, is right- or left-horned, whether it sees well, and whether it is fast or slow. Next, the picadores ride in on powerful, padded horses. A picador, with his 2.70 m long lance, must stab the bull twice in the highest point of its neck muscle, causing the bull to lower its head, so that the matador can later come over its horns with his sword and kill it.

In the second act, one or two banderilleros insert three pairs of 70 cm long spears, banderillas, into the bull's neck, which "corrects" the bull if it hits its head or holds it crooked, and also causes it to lower it further.

In the third act, the bull and the matador are alone in the arena. Instead of a cape, the matador uses a smaller, heart-shaped cloth, a muleta. When the bull attacks, he shows off his skill with various muleta exercises. Ten minutes later he must kill the bull with his sword. In a proper kill, the sword is thrust through the rubios, which is a small space between the bull's shoulder blades, and goes down between the third and fourth ribs, cutting the major arteries. The heart and lungs should not be affected. After the bull's death, the matador may be rewarded for his bravery with one or both of its ears and, in rare cases, its tail and hooves."

José García Carranza was badly wounded on December 29, 1936 at Villa del Rio, where he was acting as an orderly for General Queipo de Llano [6](#)). José García Carranza died of his wounds the next day; he was posthumously awarded *the Medalla Militar* and appointed lieutenant.

Uniforms

Source 1 states that José García Carranza's uniform is found at the Museo Historico Militar de Sevilla, where

should also have exhibited some figures showing the *Policía Montada de Sevilla*. It has not been possible to get this confirmed from other sources, but should anyone have visited the museum - and perhaps seen the objects in question - I would very much like to hear about it.

The field uniform consisted of a sand-colored overall (*mono*), while the winter uniform was made of khaki-colored cloth. In both summer and winter, the soldiers wore a broad-brimmed hat (*sombrero*).



Frivillig soldat fra Policía Montada de Sevilla, 1936, tegnet af José María Boeno.

From Source 3 (Planche LV).

On the left side of the hat was worn a red and yellow cockade, basically as shown in the following sketch.



Medal of the Virgin of the Kings 8). —



José Maria Bueno states in Source 11, that the central point of the cockade showed Seville's patron saint, La Virgen de los Reyes [7](#)).

Above the heart, the soldiers could wear a classic Carlist symbol, a small white badge with the heart of Jesus, called *detente bala* (= Stop the bullet!) [9](#)).

Carlist militia units also used the slightly fancier version, which is shown on the right. The source comes from Planche LI in Source 3.

In the 1997 edition of Source 3, the soldier on Planche LI is equipped with an armband, worn on the left upper arm.

It appears that the text is *Policía Montada Sevilla*, in the style of the principle sketch on the right. The armband is not commented on in the text, but appears in a photograph of the device shown on page 70 of the book.

Operation Olive

The Policía Montada de Sevilla participated in the nationalist offensive east of Córdoba in December 1936, also known as Operation Olive (*Campaña de la aceituna*). The forces were a mixture of Carlist militia units and regular infantry units, reinforced with native soldiers from Spanish Morocco. Supreme commander in the area was General Queipo de Llano [10](#)).

The operations started - with the town of Baena as the starting area - in mid-December and culminated in early January 1937. See Map 1.



Carlist militia soldier.

From Source 14.

Columna (Battle Group) Redondo (*Lieutenant Colonel Luis Redondo García* [11](#))

- Requeté de Andalucía [12](#) (Carlist militia units from Andalusia). The unit counted approx. 1,000 men and included the militia regiments (*Tercio*):
 - Tercio Virgen del Rocío (fra Huelva)
 - Third Virgin of the Kings (fra Seville)
 - Third of Our Lady of Mercy (fra Cádiz)
 - Third of San Rafael (fra Córdoba)
 - Third of Isabella the Catholic (fra Granada)
- 1° Batallón del Regimiento de Cádiz [13](#) (Major Baturones) (33rd Infantry Regiment) 2
- companies of Regulares de Larache (native units from Spanish Morocco)
- Seville Mounted Police (major Don Alfredo Erquicias Aranda)
- Three field artillery
- batteries One engineer element (possibly under the command of Lt. Olivares)
- A supply item.



Falangist standard bearer.
From Source 14.

Columna Gómez Cobian (*major Alfonso Gómez Cobian*)

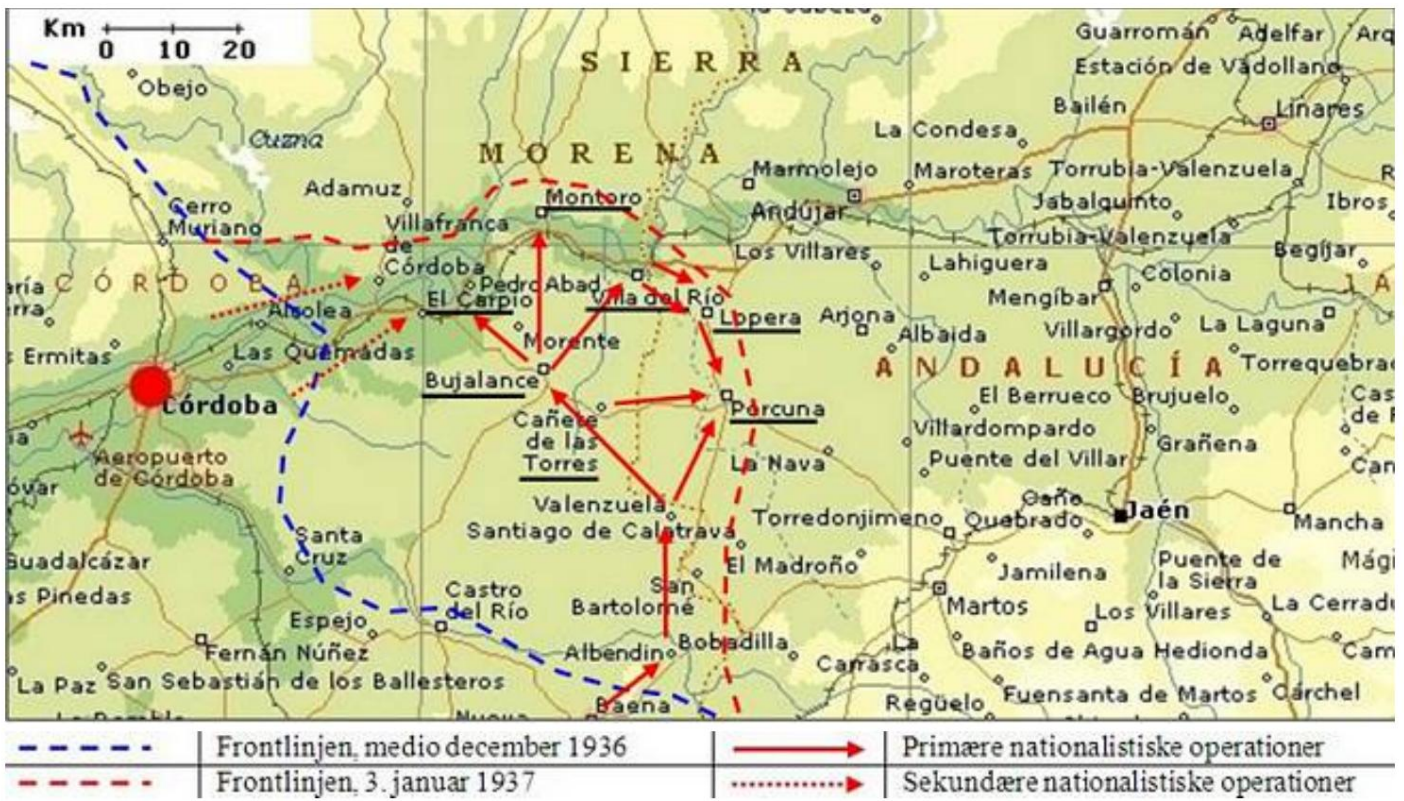
- One battalion (*Tabor*) from Regulares de Melilla (native unit from Spanish Morocco) 5° Batallón del
- Regimiento de Granada (6th Infantry Regiment [14](#)) 2 battalions (*Banderes*) [from](#)
- Falange Española (from Huelva and Seville) 4 squadrons - 1 from Regulares de Melilla
- and 1 of the Regulares de Ceuta (native units from Spanish Morocco, under the command of Major López de Letona), as well as 2 militia squadrons - Depósito de Écija [15](#)) and Voluntarios de Córdoba
- [Three](#) field artillery batteries
- One engineer element
- One supply element.

The total force had approx. 70 lorries, and the majority of the operations were therefore carried out on foot, except of course for the 6 cavalry squadrons.

The force lists have been prepared on the basis of information in sources 4 to 8, in which the participation of the Policía Montada de Sevilla in the operations is mentioned.

An unsuccessful republican counter-attack at the town of Lopera (about 20 km southwest of Andújar), involved, among other things, the newly created XIV. International Brigade [16](#)). [_____](#)

The Policía Montada de Sevilla helped capture the towns of Cañete de las Torres (December 20, 1936), Bujalance (December 20, 1936), El Carpio (December 22, 1936), Montoro (December 23, 1936), Villa del Rio (25 December 1936), Lopera (27 December 1936) and Porcuna (3 January 1937). The cities are underlined in black on Map 1.



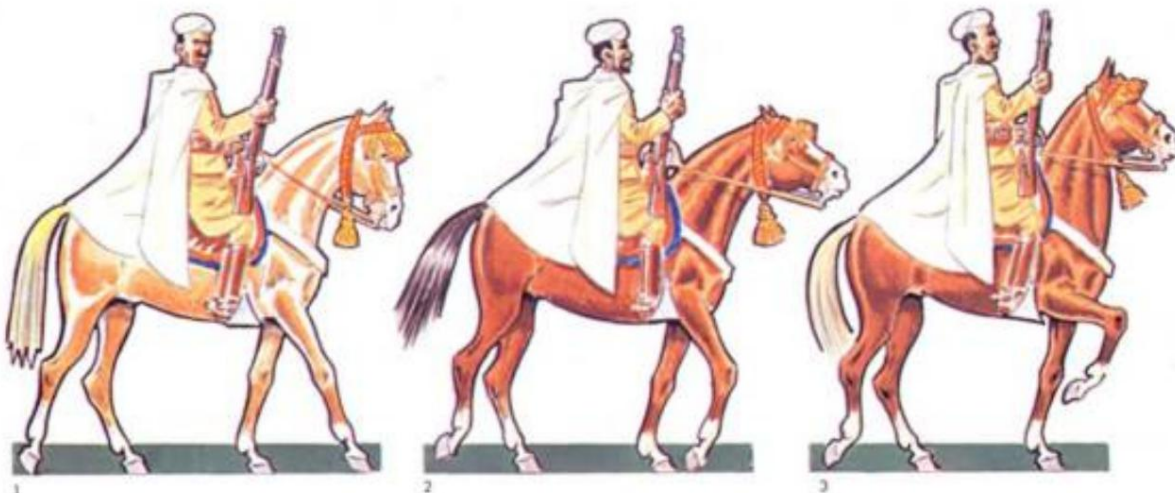
Map 1: Operation Olive, December 1936-January 1937 ¹⁷, drawn on a contemporary map. From Lopera (Jeanpedia) (in lightly edited form).

Native units of Spanish Morocco

Several of the Policía Montada de Sevilla's operations were carried out in collaboration with Major López de Letona's two Moroccan squadrons from Melilla and Ceuta, as these, together with the indigenous infantry battalion from Melilla, were detached from Combat Group Gómez Cobian after the latter had captured the city of Valenzuela on 19 December 1936.

TABOR DE CABALLERIA DE REGULARES DE MELILLA. 1939

③



Regular Cavalry Tabor of Melilla, 1939. From Source 12, Planche 16.

The machine gun section of the Policía Montada de Sevilla supports one of the Moroccan squadrons (under the command of Captain Mora) in the capture of the town of Pedro Abad (northeast of El Carpio) on 22 December 1936.

The regular colonial troops from Spanish Morocco (*Fuerzas Regulares Indigenas*) consisted in 1936 of 5 regiments (*Grupos de Regulares*). Each regiment consisted of 3 infantry battalions and 1 cavalry division; both types were called *Tabors*.

Groups of Regulars, 1936

Group N° 1 Tetouan

The infantry battalions consisted of:

Group No. 2 Melilla

- 3 infantry companies and 1 machine gun company.

Group No. 3 Ceuta

The equestrian divisions consisted of:

- 3 squadrons and a machine gun section.

Group No. 4 Larache

Group No. 5 Alhucemas

The private soldiers as well as individual officers and non-commissioned officers were natives of Spanish Morocco, while the officers and most of the non-commissioned officers were Spaniards. The majority of the personnel in the machine gun units were also Spanish.

Squadrons of Traditionalist Spanish Falange Militia (FET)



Volunteer soldier of the Cavalry of the Falange, 1936,

tegnat af José Maria Boeno.

From Source 3 (Planche XLVIII).

The Policía Montada de Sevilla was abolished in January 1937 and the personnel were transferred to two militia squadrons of the Falange Española Tradicionalista (FET):

- 1st Andalusian FET Militia Squad "Fernando Primo de Rivera" (Seville), and 2nd Andalusian FET Militia
- Squad "Onesimo Redondo" (Seville).

In July and December 1938, the two squadrons were attached to the Southern Army's 2nd Cavalry ^{o Division of} Division (2 *Caballería del Ejército del Sur*) 18). Two more FET militia squadrons were part of the division - 3o Esquadron de Milicias de FET de Andalucía "Borgoña" (Málaga) and 4o Esquadron de Milicias de FET de Andalucía (Córdoba).

José Maria Bueno states in Source 3 that the militia squadrons from FET wore a dark blue shirt and brown velvet trousers, cf. the drawing. Alternatively, a dark blue or khaki overall (probably in the style of Planche LV).

The victory parade in Madrid

In connection with the victory parade in Madrid on 19 May 1939 19), where virtually all troops on the Republican side paraded for General Franco, the mounted police unit was restored.

The unit is now seen, cf. Source 3, wearing a special khaki-coloured gala uniform, with green notices, collar and shoulder pads.

José Maria Bueno states in Source 3 that *the Policía Montada de Sevilla* attracted special attention when they galloped past General Franco.



Planche LVI in Source 3

Shows i.a. the parade uniform from 1939.

Tegnet af José Maria Boeno.

From the left you can see:

1. Volunteer of the Spanish Renovation Militia, 1936.
2. Seville Mounted Police Volunteer, 1939.
3. Portuguese volunteer "Viriato".

A contemporary account of the victory parade can be found in the edition of the Spanish newspaper ABC from 20 May 1939 (ABC Madrid [20](#)). Many of the participating units are mentioned here, including on page 15 that *the Batallón de Policía montada del Ejército del Sur* (The Mounted Police Division of the Southern Army), led by Colonel Erquicia, led the cavalry division (*División de Caballería*) that participated in the parade.

The ABC Sevilla issue from January 17, 1937 has as its front page a very interesting photograph of officers from the Policía Montada de Sevilla, photographed at the village of Porcuna; the uniforms are somewhat more field-like than the ones shown here.

Planche LVI, figure 1: Spanish Renovation

Renovación Española (Spanish Renewal) was a monarchist political party during the Second Spanish Republic (1931-1939) that advocated the restoration of the monarchy led by Alfonso XIII and his family; the party differed from the other monarchist party, the Carlists, who favored a side line of the royal family taking over power [21](#)).

Planche LVI, figure 3: Portuguese volunteer "Viriato"

The majority of the Portuguese volunteers, *Voluntario portugues "Viriato"*, who took part in the Spanish Civil War, were part of the Spanish Foreign Legion and wore the uniforms of this unit. Source 3 states that there is photographic material [from the Victory Parade?] which shows that some of the Portuguese volunteers wore a special uniform which may be identical to the gray uniform worn by the Portuguese Legion (Legião Portuguesa). This unit was one of President António Salazar's paramilitary units [22](#).

Oberst Don Alfredo Erquicias Aranda



Oberst Don Alfredo Erquicias

During my studies of the unit I found this picture of Colonel Don Alfredo Erquicias. The picture probably shows the colonel in the uniform he was wearing during the victory parade.

The picture comes from the magazine *Semanario Grafico Nacional-Sindicalista n° 118 de 3 VI 1939*, and has been seen for sale on the Internet. The original caption states that it is the head of the Policia Montada de Sevilla, Major (Comandante) Erquicia.

However, the 3 stars above the left breast pocket show that the rank is colonel, as a major only wears 1 star. The stars were apparently silver and the ground was black.



The uniform is not identical to José Maria Bueno's drawing of the 1939 uniform, in that the jacket is longer - at least so long that the colonel can have his left hand in his pocket. Whether the color of the collar is green is difficult to determine.

The collar badge is reminiscent of the infantry's badge of arms, cf. the illustration on the right, which originates from Source 11.. The mark above the degree marks cannot currently be identified.

The broad-brimmed hat bears the cockade, which is also reproduced on Planche LV from Source 3.

Year Event

1897 Alfredo Erquicias Aranda [24](#)) was born on October 24, 1897

1913 Admitted to the infantry officers' school

1916 Appointed lieutenant June 1916

1918 Appointed First Lieutenant July 1918

Sent to Morocco as part of the 8th Battalion of the Cazadoies de 1918 Figueras Regiment

At the beginning of 1920, attached to the native police units in Melilla, with whom he participated in several operations against the Rifkabyles in Morocco [25](#). In the 1920 obituary, it is stated that he was second-in-command at the XXIII. Native Police Company (*XXIII mia de la policia indigena*).

Was wounded during the retreat from Monte Arruit and taken prisoner, but escaped a few days later. 1921 Continued

service with the native police units from Melilla, during which he was severely wounded

Appointed Captain in December 1922, now with the Native Regular Units in 1922 Melilla (*Regulares de Melilla*); participated in the battles at Kudia and Tanaro and the landing at Alhucemas (1925) [26](#) —

? Appointed major at the Regimiento de Granada in Seville

? Left the army by choice

At the beginning of the Spanish Civil War he organized Policia 1936 Mounted Seville

1937 Appointed lieutenant colonel and took part in the occupation of Malaga as well as operations north of Córdoba

at Appointed Colonel in March 1938; commander of the 22nd Division during the battles 1938 Pénarroya [27](#).

1941 In 1941 he took command of the Spanish forces around Gibraltar

in 1945 Appointed brigadier general in April 1945 and commander of the 52nd Division at Aragon
1945 Pyrenees

1952 Appointed *General de división* and commander of the 51st Division at Saragossa; later in
appointed commander of Panserdivision Brunete

units Appointed lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of land, air and 1959 naval
in the Canary Islands and the provinces of Ifni and Spanish Sahara

1961 In October 1961 applied for service at the Ministry of Defence

Took over 30 August 1962 as Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish 1962 forces in
North Africa and Governor-General of the Spanish possessions of Ceuta and Melilla.

1978 Lieutenant General Don Alfredo Erquicias Aranda died on October 22, 1978.

Orders and medals

Class

Order of San Hermenegildo Grand Cross and Cross

Order of Military Merit
(Military Order of Merit) Grand cross and cross

Aeronautical Merit
(Air Force Cross of Merit) Great cross

Order of Maria Cristina Kors

Military Merit Kors (7)

Suffering for the Fatherland Medals

Order of the Crown of Italy Ridder

Don Alfredo Erquicias was wounded four times in battle.

In the biography in the newspaper Vangardia, it is mentioned that the Italian order is just one of several foreign orders. More details are also given about the Spanish orders.

standard



Closer study of the opening image shows that one of the soldiers is a man of color. We are talking about Abdesalam Bel Hach Ben Mohammed, who was Major Don Alfredo Erquicia's orderly [28](#).

It is also interesting that the ordinance sets a small standard. As far as I can see, it is only the small white flag cloth [framed] that represents the standard itself, while the larger gray and white surfaces to the right of this belong to the house in the background of the photograph.

An illustration in Source 10 shows the department's standard, cf. the principle sketch below, but whether the publication originates from 1936 or the victory parade in 1939 is not known.



*Principskitse
Estandart fra Seville Mounted Police (eget
design, efter Kilde 10).*

The cross is described as a *Cruz de Santiago* [29](#) and the text on the ribbon is *Sierra Española*.

A "scrap sheet"

Another source for the details of the estandart stems is a plate from Source 11, drawn by José Maria Bueno. The plan formed the basis for the set of 54mm tin soldier figures, manufactured by the Uruguayan company Hiriart, which is the direct reason for my interest in the Policía Montada de Sevilla.

POLICIA MONTADA DE SEVILLA. 1939



Seville Mounted Police, 1939.

From Source 11, Planche 7.

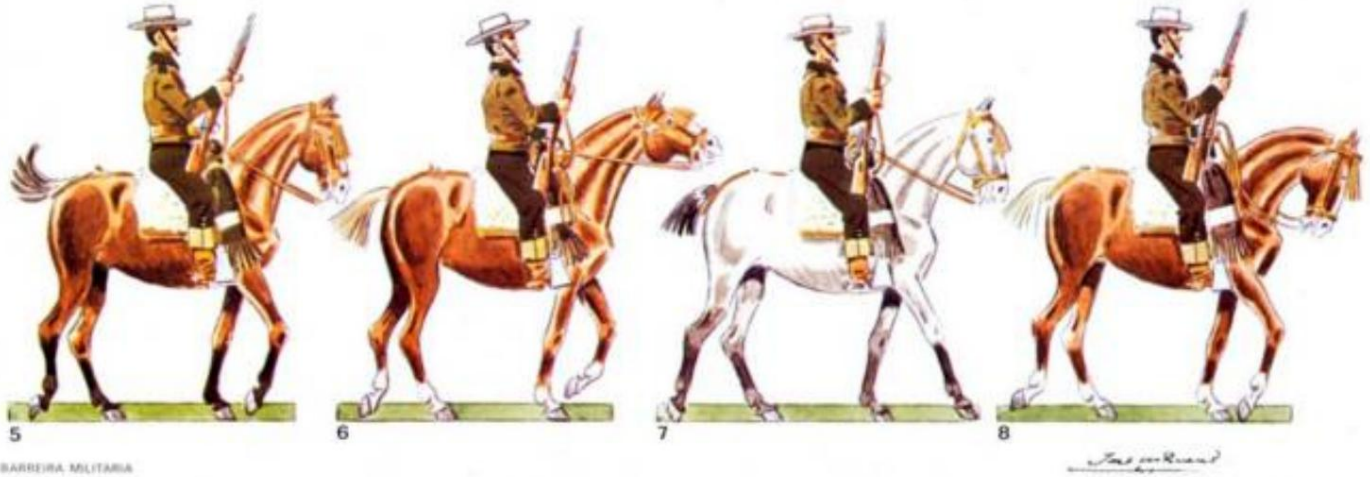
The planch, which measures format 31x24 cm, is made in the style of a traditional cut-out sheet. Figure 4 shows a captain; figure 3, a sergeant and standard bearer; figures 2 and 1 are private soldiers.

The reproduction of the uniforms is not consistent with the other versions produced by José Maria Bueno. The uniform trousers in particular appear very dark and the corresponding collars, shoulder pads and notices, which in the painting of the Hiriart figures are laid out as being dark blue.

Sources

1. Requetés Cavalry Squadrons (Requetes - The Troops of Carlist Volunteers for God, The Homeland, The Fueros and the King 1936-1939).
2. Los "Pancho Villa" hall de Azuaga by Juan Miguel Campanario (Guerra Civil (1936-1939) Otras cosas). A picture of the village of Azuaga, approx. 120 km north-west of Córdoba, which it took out in December 2005. The road on which the Pancho Villas ride has now been changed to a wide staircase-shaped construction.
3. *Uniformes militares en color de la Guerra Civil Española* by José Maria Bueno, Libreria Editorial San Martin, Madrid 1971. The book was republished in 1997 supplemented with photographs and corrections to some of the original drawings 30).
4. Nationalist offensive on the Córdoba front, December 1936 af José María Pulido de Torres (Historical corner).
5. The Campaign of Andalusia - The Losses of Bujalance and Montoro (Don Joaquín Pérez Salas).
6. Campaign of Andalusia (Antonio Marín Muñoz).
7. The Column of Lieutenant Colonel Redondo and the Andalusian Requeté (Requetés) 31).
8. Photos de la Columna Redondo (Requetés). The page contains an extensive picture material of them Carlist militia soldiers.
9. Infantry Regiments and Battalions of the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries (Aula Militar Bermúdez de Castro).
10. *The Civil War and its Flags 1936-1939* by Juan Manuel Peña Lopez and Jose Luis Alonso Gonzalez, Agualarga Publishers, Madrid 2004, ISBN 84-95088-72-X.

11. *The Spanish Army in Parade, First Series, Folder No. 1* af José Maria Bueno. Barreira Military, Madrid 1980.
12. *The Spanish Army in Parade, First Series, Folder No. 2* af José Maria Bueno. Barreira Military, Madrid 1980.
13. *La Caballeria en la Guerra Civil* af Raul Li3n, Juan Silvela og Antonio Bellido, Hombres en Uniform No. 4, Auiron Ediciones, Valladolid 1999, ISBN 84-87324-20-1.
14. *New Paper Soldiers* af Giovanni Gandini (ed.); tegner: Enric Si3, Diki Books, Milan, 1976.



Menige soldier fra Seville Mounted Police, 1939.
From Source 11, Planche 7.



Carlist militia units from Andalusia, 1936, drawn by Jos3 Maria Boeno.

From Source 3 (Planche LI).

Postscript - Columna Redondo

From the left you can see:

1. A lieutenant from Columna Redondo, 1936.
2. A senior sergeant (*Brigada*) from Columna Redondo, 1937.
3. A corporal (*Cabo*) from one of the Carlist militia units from Andalusia, 1936.

The Carlist militia units wore uniforms in the style of the Spanish army.

Quite special for the Carlist units was the red beret, which since the First Carlist War (1833-1840) had been a unique symbol. See e.g. Knötel planche no. 1017, Carlistische Infanterie, circa 1836 (Chakoten).

José Maria Boeno also highlights the short gray jacket as a special uniform item.

Furthermore, different versions of the symbol with the heart of Jesus, cf. previous mention.

Per Finsted

To note:

- 1) See Traditionalist Spanish Phalange and of the National-Trade Unionist Offensive Boards (Wikipedia). The designation is often abbreviated as *FET y de las JONS* The organization formed a large number of militia units.
- 2) See Medalla Militar (Wikipedia). The medal could be awarded to individuals (*Individual*) or units (*Collectiva*).
- 3) Pancho Villa, the nickname for the Mexican general José Doroteo Arango Arámbula (1878-1923), who for a number of years led the revolution in Mexico. See Pancho Villa (Wikipedia).
- 4) See José García Carranza (1902-1936) (Wikipedia) and Algabeño Algabeño (Wikipedia), which also contains a brief mention of the father's career as a bullfighter, as well as Matadores de Sevilla (Portal Taurino).
- 5) *Pepe El Algabeño hijo* can be translated as Little José, son of El Algabeño; El Algabeño was the father's nickname, and he was also a famous bullfighter, as was his uncle Pedro Carranza, who was nicknamed Algabeño II.
- 6) Se Gonzalo Quijo of Plain (1875-1951) (Wikipedia).
- 7) Images of a statue of the patron saint are reproduced in Virgen de los Reyes (Seville) (Wikipedia).
- 8) Fra Santoral for Medals and Blessed, Ref. 42 (Donydom).
- 9) The symbol exists in many different versions; reproduction in the style of the principle sketch can be seen e.g. on the photograph Requeté de las Brigadas Navarras in Archivo de imágenes de Tercios Requetés en la Guerra Civil Española (Requetes)..
- 10) Et portræt er gengivet i Los Blindados de Queipo de Llano in the Spanish Civil War (World War II).

- 11) A picture of Lieutenant Colonel Redondo is reproduced in Source 8.
- 12) About the Carlist militia units in general, see the other articles in Source 3 and Requetés (Wikipedia).
- 13) Om regimentets historie, se History of the Cádiz Regiment n° 41 (The Spanish Infantry and its Regiments).
- 14) Om regiments historie, se History of the Granada Regiment n° 34 (The Spanish Infantry and its Regiments).
- 15) A large military horse stud (stallion station), approx. 50 km southwest of Córdoba, which i.a. is mentioned in the article Maluso - the story of a fantastic breeding stallion by Charlotte Eichel Larsen (Danish PRE Avlsforening). [Pure Spanish Breed.]
- 16) See my article On the Republican forces around Córdoba, December 1936.
- 17) The information about front lines etc. comes from a reproduction of a map from the book *La Guerra Civil en Lopera y Porcuna* by Antonio Marin Muñoz, Vestigios de la Contienda, Lopera 2001. The map can be seen on the author's website.
- 18) Be The Cavalry in the Spanish Civil War (Great Captain - Military History Forums) og Taxdirt Cavalry Regiment 4 (The Spanish Civil War)..
- 19) The parade was an impressive event that lasted 5 hours. It is said that more than 120,000 men, 3,000 trucks, 1,000 guns and 3,000 machine guns took part, all while 700 airplanes flew over the area. See Madrid Victory Parade (Coconut Times) by Peter Ayers Wimbrow, III; the article was written on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the parade. A film clip from the parade can be seen at El Ejército Nacional en 1939 (Club Lorem Ipsum).
- 20) During the Spanish Civil War, the newspaper was published in 2 editions, one in Madrid, which supported the Republican side, and one in Seville, which supported the Nationalists. See ABC (Wikipedia).
- 21) The Spanish Renaissance (Wikipedia) and Carlism (Wikipedia). See also Carlist Wars in Spain, 1834-1839, 1873-76 (Historical Blows).
- 22) See Unidades: Los Viriatos (La Guerra Civil Española), which also reproduces José Maria Boeno's Planché LVI from the 1997 edition of Source 3.
- 23) Beskrivelsen er sammensat ud fra en artikel i avisen La Vanguardia Española, fra 30. august 1962 (Vanguardia) samt nekrologen Don Alfredo Erquicia Aranda, Lieutenant General of the Army (Obituary).
- 24) According to traditional Spanish naming tradition, a child is given both surnames from the father's and the mother's side. In the current case, *Erquicias* is the father's surname (paternal), while *Aranda* is the mother's surname (maternal). Only the father's surname is used in everyday, short form. In some cases a 'y' (and) can be added between the two surnames. The previously mentioned general de Llano's full name is thus *Gonzalo Queipo de Llano y Sierra*. Information about Spanish name tradition comes from Chile.dk.
- 25) The operations were part of the war against the Rifkabyls, who were under the leadership of Abd el-Krim, see Abd el Krim (Wikipedia). In July 1921, the Spanish forces suffered a stinging defeat at Annual, with losses of over 13,000 men, of which approx. 8,000 dead and hundreds of prisoners of war. See 1893-1927: Campaigns in the Rif (Balagan).
- 26) Se Spanish Amphibious Assault at Al-Hucemas, 1925 (All Empires).
- 27) A comprehensive description of these battles can be found in the article La ofensiva republicana en el sector de Peñarroya, 1939 af oberst Fernando Fuster Villaplana, and the journal Revista de Historia Militar, number 3,

1958 (Spanish Civil War).

28) The name of the ordinance appears from Note 37 in José García Carranza (1902-1936) (Wikipedia).

29) See Cruz de Santiago (Wikipedia), from which my rendering of the cross also comes.

30) The books are mentioned in T. Snorrason's review *Los Franceses y sus aliados en España 1808-1814*, by José María Bueno, Vol. I and II as well as *Uniformes Militares de la Guerra Civil Española*, by José María Bueno (Chakoten).

31) Large parts of this report are based on the book *Con la Columna Redondo - Combates y conquistas, Crónica de Guerra*, published by the publishing house Gavidia, Seville, 1937 by the Jesuit priest Bernabé Copado, who was field chaplain at Kampfgruppe Redondo. The illustrations shown in Source 8 come from the same book, which is apparently one of the classic sources on the subject, which, however, is also treated in a more recent book *La Campaña de Andalucía* by JM Martínez Bande, San Martín, Madrid, 1969.