

Searching for Barton Carter

The Story of a Young American Hero

By

Nancy Barton Carter Clough

The Carter Family's Nashua History

- 1904 James Richard Carter purchased the Franklin Street buildings
- 1907 Winthrop graduated from Yale and began his career as Treasurer at Nashua office.
- 1909 Winthrop married Elizabeth and Brother Eliot joined him at the Nashua Company.
- 1909 Winthrop purchased the house on Concord Street from the Paige family.



1921 Barton, their third child was born and baptized in the Concord Street home.



1921 Hollis farm was purchased from the Colburn family and used as the Carter's summer residence.



1923 James Richard Carter Died. Winthrop became President and Eliot became Treasurer of the Nashua Company.



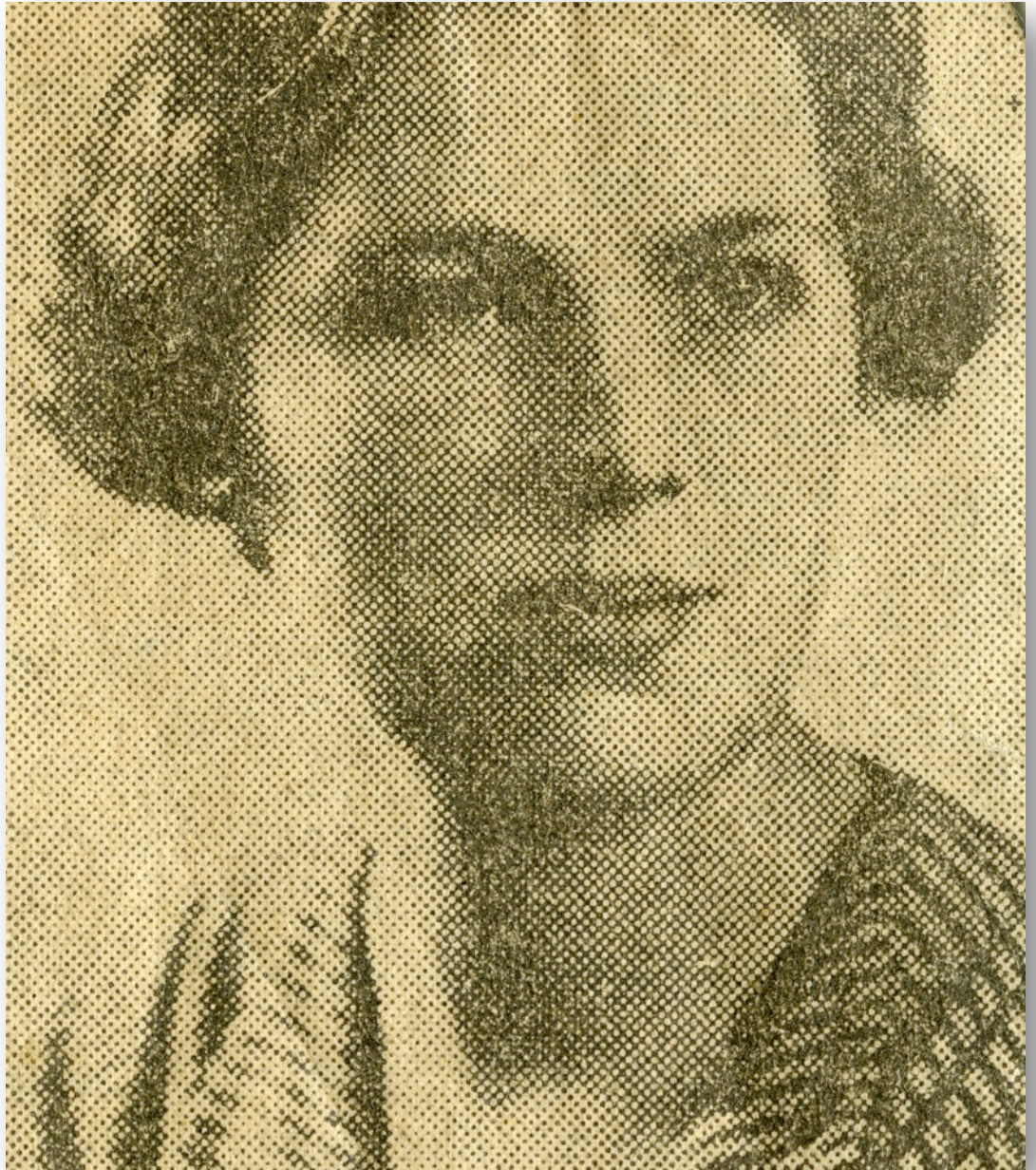
Barton's Education

- JM McDuffy School,
- Nashua, NH Grades 1-5
- The Fessenden School,
- Newton, MA Grades 6-8
- St Paul's School
- Concord NH Grades 9-12
- Williams' College
- Williamstown, MA
- through Junior Year.



Barton is Engaged to Joan Kent

- Wedding postponed
- Takes a Job at a London Equities firm
- Agrees to go to Spain to retrieve jewels for his Spanish Nationalist Friend
- Obtains a Press Pass in Paris to enter Spain as a Journalist for a two-week period
- Arrives in Barcelona and enmeshes himself in the Republican Cause
- Leaves Barcelona and is determined to return to help the Spanish children.



Brief History of the Spanish Civil War

7/36-4/39

- Republican/Loyalist side
- Leftist Republicans- CNT
(skilled workers, shop keepers, small business owners)
- Anarchists-FAI (self proclaimed anarchists)
- Trotskyites - POUM (Workers' Party, Anti-Stalinists, Marxists)
- Socialist Party of Catalonia - PSUC
- Communist Party of Spain- PCE
- Nationalists/Rebels side
- Monarchists
- Falangists /Fascists
- Right Wing Business Conservative Group -CEDA

The Goals of the two sides During the Spanish Civil War

- Republicans/
Loyalists
- To maintain a Spanish Democracy
- To Continue the Fight Against Oppression and Enhance the Rights of the People
- Nationalists/Rebels
- To Fight for Anti Communism
- To Restore the Monarchy
- To overthrow the Democratically Elected Government and Block the Functions of the Elected Government

Truncated Timeline of the Spanish Civil War

4/14/31 First Spanish Republic proclaimed

3/23/33 Hitler takes power in Germany

2/16/36 Popular Front coalition of the left wing parties wins the general election and forms a new Republican Government.

7/17/36 Right wing military uprising against the Republican Gov't in Spanish Morocco spearheaded by General Franco-failed in Barcelona & Madrid succeeded in Seville.

7/25/36 Hitler and Mussolini agree to join forces with Franco and within five days Italian planes arrive in Morocco

8/4/36 Nationalists advance from Seville

8/8/36 France closes borders with Spain-Non Intervention Policy spearheaded by Neville Chamberlain

10/12/36 The Soviets arrive to fight with the Republican Forces followed by 60,000 (in total throughout the war) freedom fighters from many different countries. These foreign fighters were divided into 7 brigades containing 3 or 4 battalions known as the International Brigade. They were organized and led by the Soviets. They were ordered to leave Spain two years later

4/1/39 The Spanish Civil War ended and the Nationalists prevailed.

Bart's Fortnight in Barcelona

Late Nov. to Early December 1936

- Obtains press pass in Paris/Train to Barcelona
- Plaza del Cataloña - minstrels, people singing/dancing peanut canary vendors, militiamen cap with different colored tassels / flags
- **Meets Penny** – Ministry of Propaganda, International Brigade, Exposition grounds, orphanage in Barcelona
- **Meets Jaime and Family**
- **Señora's Apartment for Jewels**
- **Leaves Barcelona to cross French Border**



Propaganda Poster- Fighting Fascism
An orphanage in Barcelona
Boston Herald – January 3, 1937



Barton in his new leather Jacket

Bart's Return to Spain

- Country wide British Effort on Behalf of the Spanish Republican Cause
- Quakers opened canteens in Barcelona and Madrid to feed refugee children
- The National Joint Committee for Spanish Relief (NJC) formed by members of the British Parliament headed by the duchess of Atholl to coordinate the work of organizations and avoid the duplication of services and costs.
- Bart was hired as a driver of a two-ton Bedford truck to evacuate refugee children from Madrid to safety in Valencia and to carry food and supplies into the city on their return journey.



Bart loading supplies with drivers (Farr, Wilton & McBain) in London in front of the House of Lords

Hundreds of supporters of Republican Spain arrived to send off these heroes as they prepare for their five day journey to Valencia, Spain.



Bart's photo with the other three drivers

Great Britain's aid to the Spanish children is inscribed on the truck under the British flag.



Hotel Victoria in Valencia, Spain

All the foreign volunteers and journalist stayed in this centrally located hotel across the street from the Plaza del Ayuntamiento.

When the Fascists take a city they find it practically deserted, as in the case of Malaga. Women and children walked 150 miles from Malaga to Almeria rather than stay in a city under the Fascists. And they were shelled from the sea as they walked. Women and children on foot struggled along. Women gave birth by the road side and got up and struggled on. When they arrived in Almeria, they slept on the streets, in the square. Fascists planes came over. They didn't bomb the Gov't ships in the harbor, they didn't bomb the soldiers' barracks. They bombed the people in the square and killed 800 and wounded scores of helpless, worn-out women and children.

Barton Carter, letter to his parents, March 21, 1937

Bart's First Evacuation of Madrid's Children

- Arrival in Madrid-unload truck with supplies
- Go to quarters in Salamanca section
- Pick up children near Puerta del Sol/Arguelles..Ramiro Ruiz

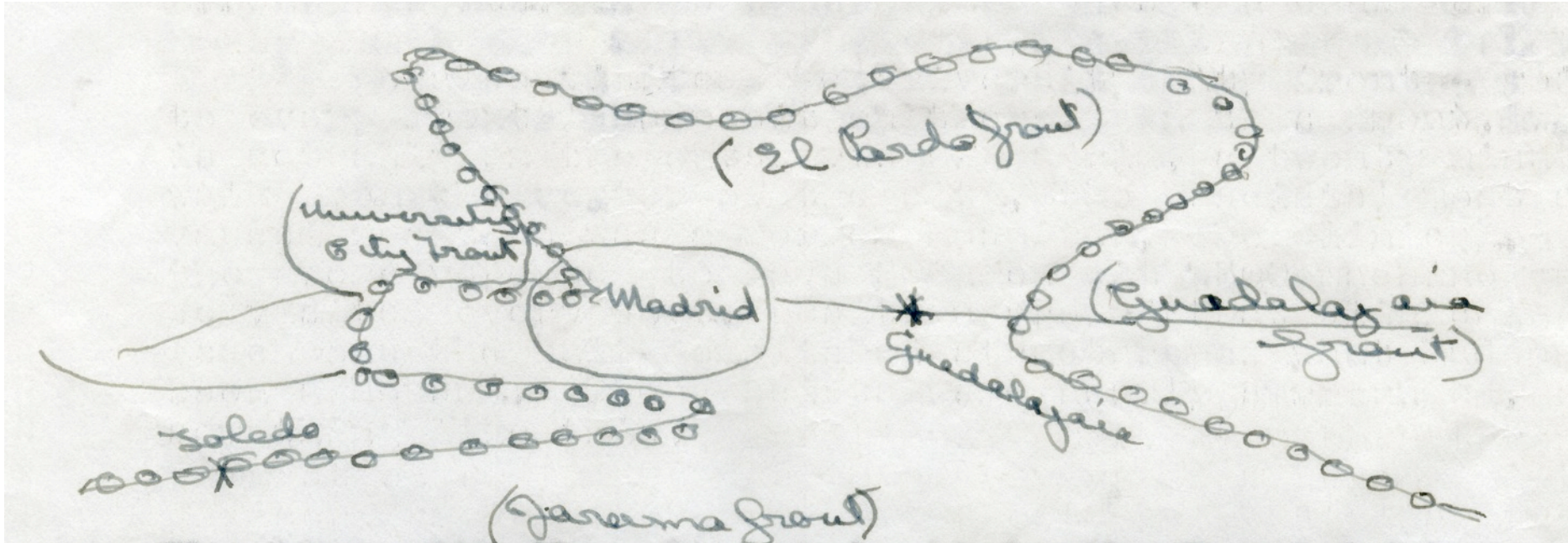


Narcisco Moragrega, Witnessing the Children's Evacuation

- But the cruel war goes on
- And these dramas mean nothing
- Thus, each family kissed its children and in haste, seizing the precious cargo, the buses departed.
- Some children were weeping and others
- Were waving good-by with their little hands.
- Their white handkerchiefs seemed like white doves
- That in their tragic flight fled from the shells of the hunter
- And the planes and the bombs
- Seed terror and death.

Bart's truck breaks down & forces a fortnight in Madrid

- Immersed in life of refugees, journalists, and militia for future book.



In spite of the heavy losses in February, the International Brigade blocked the road from Madrid to Valencia so Nationalists were unable to seize the territory or shut off the supplies to the city to starve the citizens and the defenders.

Bart joins the Refugees & Journalists

- Refugees/bread lines/subways
- Journalists residing at Hotel Florida on the Gran Via
- Invited to go to University Front with Bjorn
- Telefonica Bldg.
- Walked to front lines
- Children helped build walls
- Embedded with troops in
- Trenches
- Went to Hospital tent with
- Wounded soldiers
- Crawled under the Clinical
- Hospital with troops



Diorama of a Hospital Tent

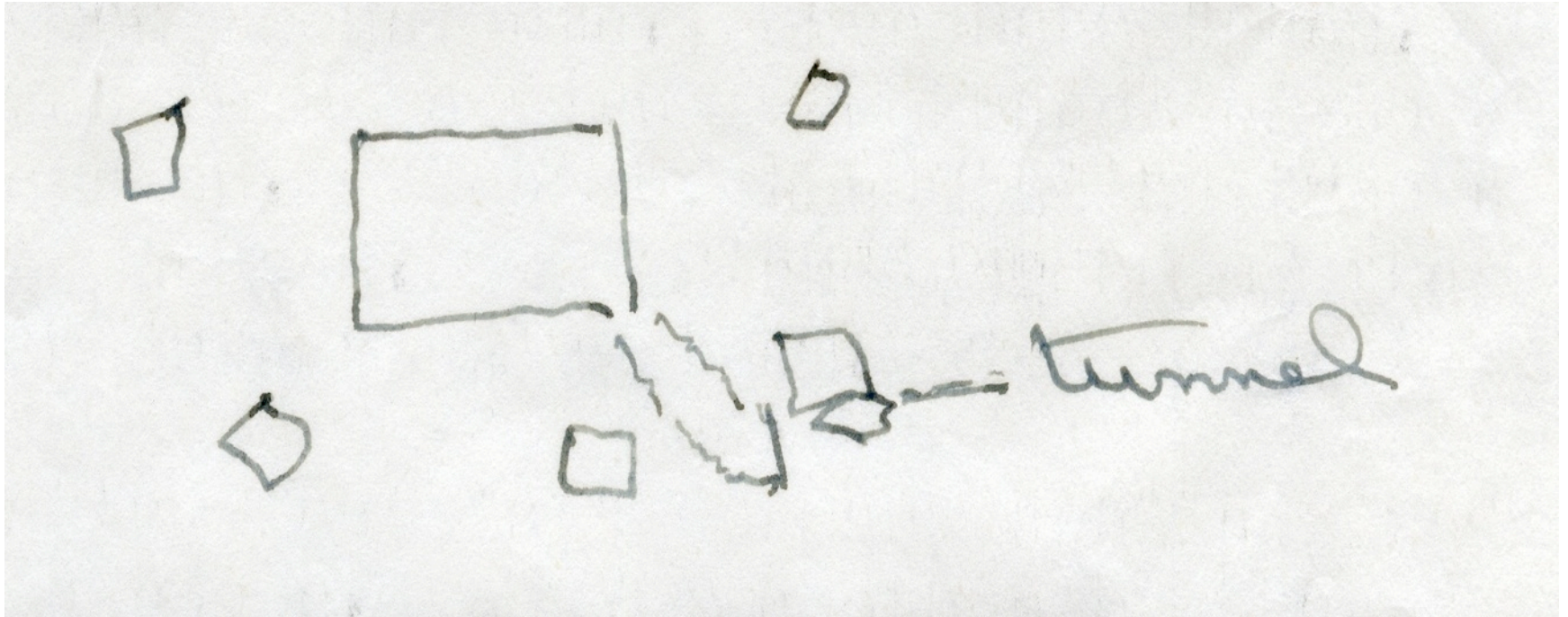


Many of the Foreign correspondents who visited the Franco Zone became Loyalists, but practically all the numerous journalists and other visitors who went to Loyalist Spain became active in the cause. Even the foreign diplomats and the military attaches scarcely disguised their admiration. Only the soulless idiot could have failed to understand and sympathize, -Louis Fischer



Loyalist and Abraham Lincoln Brigade Soldiers at the Front

Spain was a melting pot in which the dross came out and pure gold remained. It made men ready to die gladly and proudly, It gave meaning to life; it gave faith to humanity; it taught us what internationalism means. There they learned that men could be brothers, that nations and frontiers, religions and races were but outer trappings, and that nothing counted, nothing was worth fighting for but the idea of liberty. -Louise Fisher



The Clinical Hospital/University City

The Horror of Guernica

One of the most blatant acts of unmitigated cruelty in the history of mankind -Eberhart Fisch, Guernica by Picasso

- Guernica, city of 7,000 in Basque country. April 26 was Market Day when farmers brought food products to sell. Most of townspeople crowded into towns square to shop.
- At 4:30 German ground and air forces swept over the town. First, they destroyed the majority of buildings in the city by their bombers flying over the scrambling crowd at 20 minute intervals. Second, for the next 3 hours they destroyed the remaining buildings and massacred 100's of civilians with incendiary bombs that ignited uncontrollable fires. Finally, the Germans flooded the square and machine-gunned 100's of the remaining survivors including women and children.

Bart headed to London via Barcelona for Coronation of King George VI when waylaid by the Loyalist Rupture Government seized all the weapons and order civilians to remain their homes. Street fighting ensued for five days and Bart was unable to fly to London.

One side

- Anarchists
- Trotskyites
- The Left Republicans

Other side

- Communists
- Socialists
- Catalan Government

from d. shor. mfg. article
NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1937.

Barton Carter Tells of Escape From Barcelona During May Revolt

Nashua Man In Midst Of Firing

Eye Witness Description of Battling Between Loyalist Groups in Spanish City Early this Month where Street Fighting Was Order of Day - Left City in Airplane - Story Given His Father, Winthrop L. Carter, at Meeting in London

LOADING CRACKERS FOR SPAIN'S HUNGRY



Barton Carter who was an eye witness of the internal revolts among the Spanish Loyalist forces early this month in Barcelona, ex-

**Bart in the midst of the Loyalist Rupture 5/3-5/7/37
George Orwell wrote about it in "Homage to
Catalona"**

This article written by Barton was published in the
Nashua Telegraph 5/29/37 and in the Boston
Herald 5/18/37

Bart's return to Spain and joined the Foster Parent Plan (FPP)

- John Langdon-Davies devised the FPP scheme supported by funding from NJC headed by the Duchess of Atholl and hired Bart and his follow truck driver Eric Muggeridge.
- Created orphanages in towns of Puigcerdà & Caldetas to support the Refugee children. Recruited English sponsors to engage in a personal relationship with each child and provide the FPP\$.25 daily to help support their designated child.
- Bart began as a truck driver, transporting the orphans from Madrid to Puigcerda and an organizer, setting up several colonies in Catalonia.
- He joined Esme Odgers, in Puigcerdà who was working at the colonies in Puigcerdà . They worked closely together choosing and preparing the buildings for more children. They also fed the refugee children at the train station during most afternoons from whom they chose a small number to become part of the colonies.



John Langdon-Davies

English journalist for London's Leftist News Chronicle. He was sent to Spain to cover the Civil War and lived many years in Ripoll, Spain



Eric Muggeridge

A former school master, a cavalry officer in India, and an journalist. He volunteered as a truck driver in Spain at the request of the Duchess of Athol.



Esme Alice Odgers

The daughter of an Australian Coalminer. She was a member of the Communist party



Más Rigolisa-Puigcerdà, Spain

The first orphanage that Bart and Esme lived in with the youngest refugee children.



Castell de La Torre du Rue, Alp

One of Bart's orphanages where he had a large garden and barn that housed the beef cattle.

Bart's accomplishments with the FPP in Cataloña

- Oversaw creation of schools and extracurricular activities
- Purchased a printing press children publish bulletins
- Traveled to Barcelona to secure funds from Loyalist Government
- Established more colonies in several more communities in Cataloña
- Arranged for food, supplies, and gifts from the foster parent to be transported from England
- Acted as a father to the Puigcerdà orphans- worked along side the in the garden, writing and translating letters, nurturing and listening to them.
- Finding cattle, foodstuffs, potatoes, buying chocolate

Paper of the Children's Colony Torre Inglaterra

EDITORIAL

They bought us a tiny little printing press. On this press much work by the small and bigger children has been printed.

One day speaking in the Tribunal we said that by collecting the work of each week or fortnight we should have a paper relating the life of the colony and we went and told the masters. The masters were very pleased and we began to work and write for the paper.

THE JOURNEY FROM MADRID TO PUIGCERDA

The capital of the REPUBLIC is a great danger for children; posters in the streets indicated this danger and all begged insistently for evacuation.

We spent nine months of terror in MADRID amidst the bombs and shells which international fascism was hurling over MADRID. The people did not know what to do; some ran to the basements others stayed in their houses and many remained buried in the wreckage. What MADRID has suffered cannot be described; the people wept because they had no food to give their children. Enormous queues were formed and never more than a quarter of them were fortunate. But the time has passed and thanks to the happy Levant which has helped us in every way as no one else could, in MADRID there has been and still is food.

After ten months we left heroic MADRID.

This paper will be called THE PYRENEES because the colony is in a valley of the Pyrenees.

This paper was going to come out every fortnight but for lack of paper will come out monthly.

This paper will tell of the work done in the colony, for example: the plays acted, the sessions of the Tribunal, excursions —and things that happen in the colony.

The journey from MADRID to VALENCIA was very tiring; we travelled in an ENGLISH lorry. We left at eight. During the journey we met many lorries bound for MADRID carrying food, explosives, war materials... Some children were happy, others sad because they were leaving their parents, and others dozing. We saw sown fields. By cultivating the fields men also help in the war. The hours of the journey passed slowly. There were still many kilometres to go. And the children's only question was: When do we arrive? We passed through villages and the people greeted us with upraised fists.

Finally we reached VALENCIA. We saw its happy people. They asked us: Where do you come from? Life in VALENCIA was normal. We spent the night and at four o'clock in the morning the sirens rang: rebel ships were bombarding Sagunto and it was feared that they would bomb VALENCIA. We spent a day in VALENCIA and on the following evening we caught the train for

The colonies first bulletin

Article for the Bulletin written by Segundo Arbardia, 11 Years Old

I lived in a town called Lecineña. Two months after the war broke out, the enemy attacked the town. The last time the battle lasted for two days. They took the town and all the people ran away. I ran away with some boys. We came across a regiment of the enemy on horseback. They took us in a backyard where they used to keep the cattle and locked us up. We were there a long time with nothing to eat or drink. I finally climbed a high wall and managed to open the door and we all escaped. We crossed a river which was very deep and when we came out we were covered with mud. Without taking a rest, we walked on and went through a mountain pass for fear that the enemy would find us. Suddenly we saw some militiamen coming toward us with arms. The men were from our Republic and they took us to a town and fed us. We were grateful because we hadn't eaten in a long time.

John Langdon-Davies arrives in Puigcerdà 10/37

- To evaluate program/create a brochure
- Great need for expansion/La Molina up from 200-700 children
- Feed the refugee children at train station/Jose
- Trip with Bart to Barceloneta
- Appointed Bart and Esme as colony administrators
- Bart joined JLD in London/went to US to set up office and find more Foster parents

FPP paid Loyalist Gov't for food/Carter made arrangements of purchase their own food.

“Carter has found out where to buy in the cheapest market and has a wonderful ability to nose out good bargains. He has found 12 pounds of potatoes still in the ground in one place and six beef oxen grazing in another and has bought them at prices that would astonish Barcelona people”

“Nick is very popular with the children and the local authorities. Wherever you go you hear shouts of ‘Bart’ from children, many of whom were evacuated from Madrid by Carter in the first place.”

**Bart, Esme, and kids at Más
Rigolisa**



Bart's Fundraising trip to the US

- Organized office at the Bedford Hotel in NYC
- Spoke at the Exchange Club raised \$40,000
- Spoke at a Luncheon at the Waldorf in NYC organized by Hubert Hoover
- Went to Philadelphia in hopes of working collaboratively with the Quakers
- Met with the Spanish Child Welfare Association and invited Jose Weissberger to visit in Puigcerdà

Barton Carter Home, Tells of Child Refugees in War Torn Spain



Barton Carter, son of Mr and Mrs Winthrop L. Carter, with a group of Spanish refugee children. Mr Carter has been located in Spain for a year and for five months employed as administrator for the National Joint Committee for Spanish Relief of London, England. The committee was organized and sponsored by the Duchess of Athol.

"Today, in Catalonia, the north-eastern portion of Spain, a province with a smaller area than the state of Maine, a province with a normal population of 3½ millions, today, in Catalonia, almost a million and children refugees—outsiders—are trying to live.

"Where do they come from? Some are from Madrid, the same ones I used to see coming into the capital city from the countryside struggling on foot or in the backs of open trucks leaving their ruined homes to be used as barrackades. Many of these have since been evacuated to Catalonia. Our group alone with six trucks brought 4,000 children from Madrid to Catalonia. With artillery still pounding away at the city, with the food shortage reaching the famine point and with another bitter cold winter already upon it, Madrid still with the population above normal is still sending forth evacuees every day.

REFUGEES FROM SOUTH

"Then the refugees from Malaga and the South. The shock of the great influx after the fall of the city last February has not yet been absorbed. As an example—a large public building in Murcia with a normal capacity for 1,000, was prepared for 3,000 of these refugees but they were eventually forced to take on 5,000 women and children. Many of these southern refugees have since been added to the burden of Catalonia.

"Finally the most serious influx has come about with the fall of the North country. Because of a fairly effective blockade, because of their isolation from the rest of Spain and because of prolonged and terrifying aerial bombardments, these people, of the hardest lot in Spain, have come to Catalonia with the longest record of suffering behind them. First from Bilbao, the Basque capital, then Santander, then Gijon the capital of the Asturias. Some of the refugees did not come directly but made the circuit—always fleeing, hoping at last that their husbands and sons would be able to make a stand and preserve a part of their north country."

Mr Carter said that it is impossible for even the Catalans to care for their own families so that the refugees are scattered about the villages, cities and towns of Catalonia, penniless, without personal effects, with starved bodies and shattered spirits. Almost all are women and children whose husbands, fathers, sons and brothers are either dead, fighting or lost. They are bereft of everything.

In order to care for the refugees, centers are established. Mr Carter then proceeded to tell of a typical refugee center, namely one at Ripoll.

TYPICAL CENTER

"With a normal population of 10,000, buildings—convents, churches, public houses were found for refugee shelter. It was estimated that 2,000 could be cared for but now 6,000 refugees are trying to live there. Mothers with six or seven children sleep in one bed, and they are well off compared to the many who find no beds. The weather is cold and blankets are scarce. Daily life is a succession of waiting in cues for a bit of bread for a dish of rice soup or a plate of potatoes. Tinned milk brought in from abroad is distributed to the children—but what a tremendous shortage! The livestock has long since been killed for meat.

"Over-crowded, conditions, malnutrition, especially the lack of milk or complete lack of soap and inadequate protection against the bitter cold have created a situation where a whole race of people ma

Appeals for Spain's Bereft Children

Barton Carter, 22 yrs of age, son of Mr and Mrs Winthrop L. Carter, of this city and Chestnut Hill, Boston, who for a year has been engaged in relief work among the Spanish children, is in this country for a fortnight for the purpose of obtaining financial support for the work of the National Joint Committee for Spanish Relief, of London, England. He has been located at Puigcerda, a border town in the Pyrenees in Spain, in the capacity of administrator and has first hand information pertaining to the internal conflict. Mr Carter was graduated from St Paul's at Concord and attended Williams College.

"I have now spent almost a year in Spain connected always with children—first driving a truck in the evacuation of Madrid, and for the last five months administering a group of children's colonies in Catalonia", he said. "All this time I have tried to observe what was actually going on in the social, political and economic life of the nation, both on the surface and behind the scenes. I have tried to study the

Barton Carter Home. Appeals for Spanish Children

(Continued from Page One)

Spanish temperament and tried to fit it in with the war picture," he stated. "The Spaniard with his exuberant personality and his happy character, shows an extreme love for independence, love for action and a passionate hatred for his enemy."

"A radical change has undergone in the management of city affairs. Committees first established worked haphazardly. Today the independent committees have been unified so that there is one representative body to maintain law and order."

Mr Carter points out that today life in many ways pursues a normal course.

LIFE GOES NORMAL

"Today, in many ways life goes normally. Factories are in full swing, trams, buses and trains are running. Telephones work. Shops are open and hotels are full. People go to work as usual and sit in cafes, as usual. Their conversation is mostly about food or the lack of it, or about the lack of tobacco or more about the refugee problem. When speaking of politics they show more interest in the international situation than in the actual war itself. They believe all Europe to be a horrible mess but they admire and look upon the United States as almost a model nation. In fact many Spaniards, prior to the war have been over here for extended visits and they term what they saw of administration and general organization as 'OK'—one of their favorite Americanisms picked up from the films.

"War is horrible enough with its bloodshed, destruction and terror. But the suffering of a civilian and refugee population, dying off through privation of every kind, is heart-rending.

Nashua Telegraph
12/15/37

Bart Returns back to Puigcerdà

- Was betrayed by Esme/had to find new housing
- Jose Weissberger visits/promised \$21,000 more funding for FPP from the Spanish Child Welfare Association
- Town of Puigcerdà was bombed by Fascists 1/23/38
- Organized and built trenches and refuges
- Bart decides to enlist in the B. International Brigade 2/21/38 in Figueres..
- 2/24 went to training facility in Albacete (2 Day Trip) Alan Logan was his NCO in charge.
- 3/14 boarded train to Barcelona and the Aragon Front.



Torre del Remey, Bolivar

One of Bart's orphanages where he lived with Esme and sixty orphans.

Barton's fate at the Aragon Front in an attempt to recover lost terrain and push the Fascists further back

- 3/31(3:40 am) 500 members of the British battalion, 200 Spanish Loyalists with rifles & a few machine guns set out from Batea to Calaceite
- Bart chosen as a scout(first person in platoon to explore uncharted territory/Logan Rear Guard
- 8:55am Marching around the corner and came face-to face with the enemy and battalions shattered in to hillside. Men went off in squads to find their way through enemy lines.
- Morgan Harvard had badly crushed leg, Bart volunteered to carry his stretcher along with Logan and two others.
- Bart approached a peasants home & returned bread & wine for 23 of his platoon.
- Ascended into hills w/ constant din of surrounding gunfire

Constant ambushes on the way to the Ebro River where Bart's group prevailed

- 4/4 Bart found a peasant's barn. He invited group to sleep in his barn w/ donkey and left food for them.
- 4/5 Peasant family invited group for dinner/ date 1739 carved over the door
- 4/6 Peasants gave Bart a sack of food to share with his men.
- 4/8 Young female peasant invited group for sausage and bread/ showed them a secret mountain path. Fascists were everywhere. Had to travel up and down treacherous mountains. Logan and several others were detected by Fascist and a battle ensued. Bart lead five others to the top of the mountain. When the Fascists fled and Logan's men regrouped, they heard gunfire on the mountain top where Logan feared that all of Carter's group had been killed en masse.



The Serra Pandols Mountain Range

My photograph of the area in 2006 when tracing Bart's steps from 3/31-4/8/36

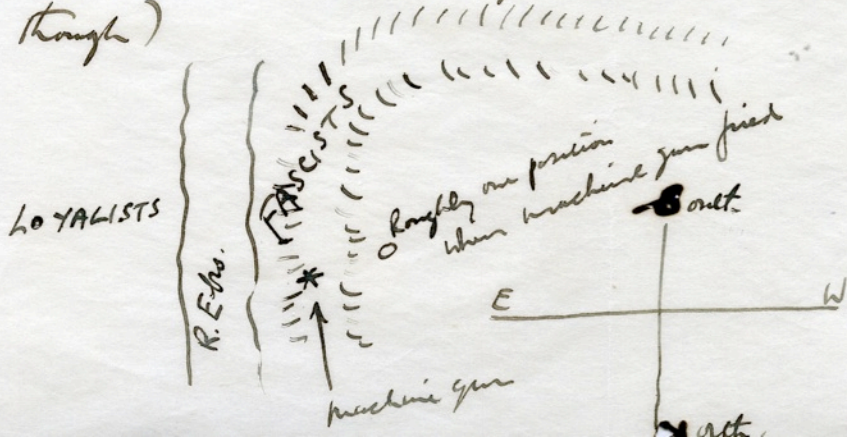
Alan Logan's Letter

2/3/39 to WLC

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Yes, March 31st at Calacate was Nick's and my first action, and as things turned out I should say that our weakness, so far as the arms we had were, (rifles, light machine-guns and heavy machine-guns) lay in our machine-guns, as the crews had not had sufficient training with them. A gain meant a gun completely out of action. However, when I tell you that I was in that Base from November to March and only saw a machine-gun once (at a lesson on the theory of the gun) when I was at the N.C.O school, you can easily realise what a shortage of arms there was.

Now to answer your questions:-(1) It is true that it was the night of the 9th or 10th of April that Nick & the others disappeared. I cannot remember the names of any others other than those already given.

(2) Yes, the machine-gun fired down the side of the mountain where we were. (The Fascists held both sides of the mountain though)



W. L. Carter Gets Cable His Son Is 'Still Missing and Believed Dead'

NASHUA

ed at the Post Office at Nashua, N. H. as second class matter. NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE,

TELEGRAPH

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 3, 1938. 12 PAGES

W. L. Carter's Son Lost on Aragon Front

Winthrop L. Carter has received news from Spain that his son, Barton, most probably was killed on the Aragon front in April. The state department, friends abroad and newspaper correspondents at the front have sought for



BARTON CARTER

months to trace young Carter who went to Spain a year ago and took charge of the Foster Parents Relief organization at Puigcerda, where about 200 Spanish war orphans were cared for.

After considering the possibility that Barton was still alive and concealed in insurgent territory, and weighing many reports received from both Government and

Son Lost On Aragon Front

(Continued from Page One)

Franco Spain, Mr Carter today said: "I am reluctantly forced to accept the official view cabled me, 'Barton Carter still missing, believed killed.'"

Young Carter enlisted about March 1 in the British battalion of the International brigade of the Spanish government army and was sent up to the front lines at the end of March.

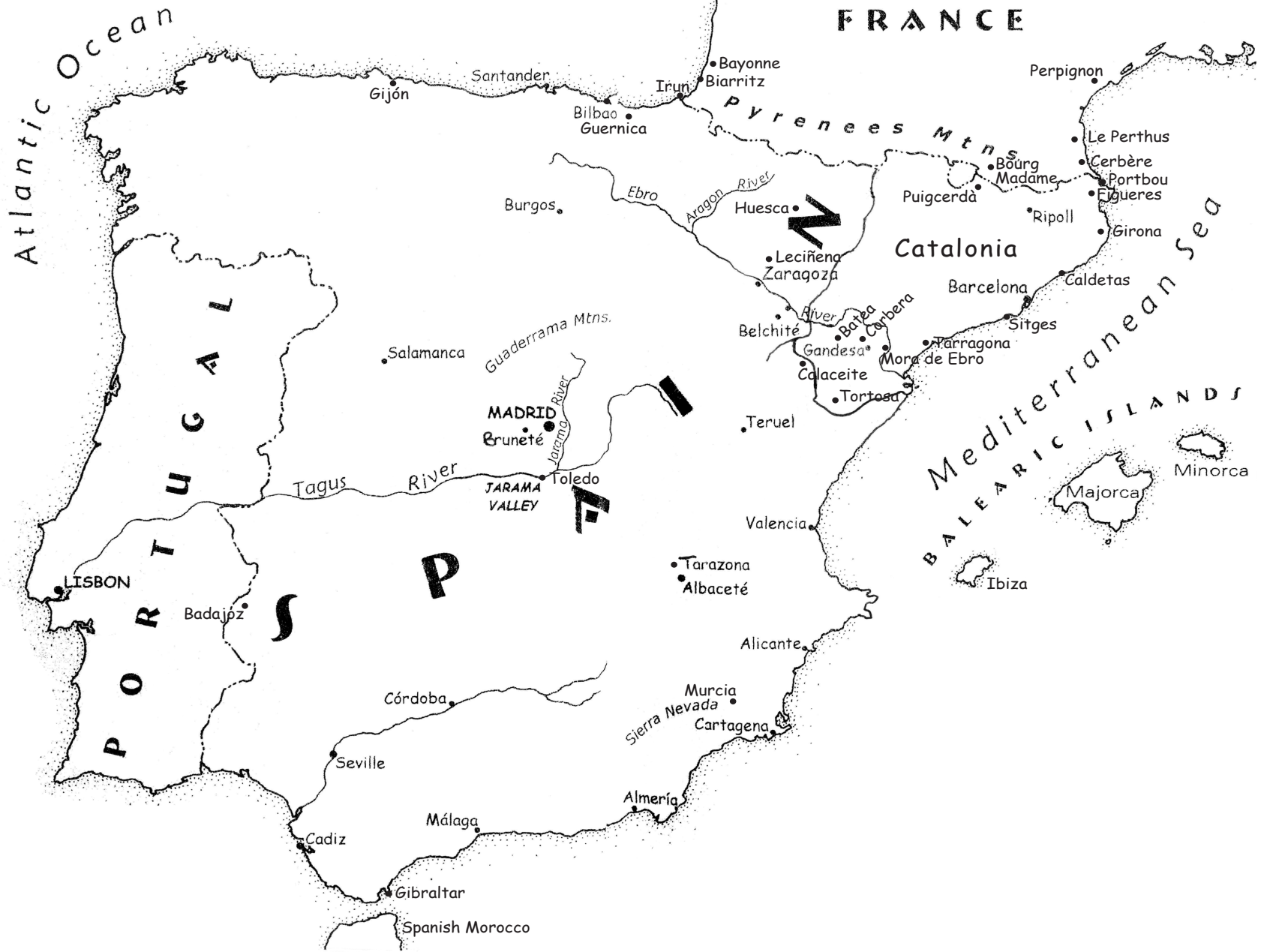
His battalion was surrounded at Calaceite on March 31. When the battalion re-formed the following day there were 141 missing. 44 of this number were eventually taken prisoners, leaving 97 unaccounted for, of which Carter was one.

LAST INFORMATION FROM BRITISH BOY

The last information, Mr Carter said, was from a British boy, Alan Logan, one of the 44 taken prisoner. He saw and talked with young Carter April 9 in the Gandesa mountains. Barton was then with a small group from his battalion, all of whom have disappeared. The conjecture is that some time after April 9 this group perished either from exposure or in a desperate attempt to fight its way to Loyalist territory, not knowing the retreat of their army had been so rapid and so far.

He was 23, and had attended St Paul's school at Concord and Williams College.

Nashua Telegraph 10/3/38



Tracing Barton's footsteps in Spain

Winthrop's Attempt to Find his missing son

- Contacted English business partners and learned that Bart has enlisted
- Contacted Hebert Hoover/Cordell Hull/Sumner Wells. Had audience with State Department. They contacted US ambassador to Spain Claude Bowers. Searches made in prison camps, hospitals
- Contacted Langdon-Davies who went to the Front in an attempt to find information about him. On 3/31 after Bart's battalion was surrounded, there were 141 soldiers missing. 44 were taken prisoners, leaving 97 unaccounted for, of which Bart is one.
- 9/10/38 Letter from Langdon-Davies, "It is necessary to include Barton on the list of the 97 members of the International Brigade who were missing, believed killed."
- 3/28/41 The Carter's decide to give their Concord Street home, Bart's childhood home to the Red Cross

NASHUA

NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE

TELEGRAPH

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, 1941.



GIFT TO RED CROSS—Mr and Mrs Winthrop L. Carter today made an outright gift of this beautiful 16-room Colonial dwelling at 28 Concord st., their former residence, to the Nashua chapter of Red Cross as a memorial to their son, Barton Carter, reported as missing in action while aiding the Loyalist forces in the Spanish Civil war. It is to be known as the Barton Carter Memorial Chapter house.

Carter Residence, Concord St, Given to Red Cross as Memorial Chapter House

Mr and Mrs Winthrop L. Carter of Hollis, today made an outright gift of their former residence at 28 Concord st, Nashua, a beautiful Colonial dwelling of 16 rooms, to the American National Red Cross, for the use of the Nashua chapter. The gift is a memorial to their son, Barton Carter, reported missing in action in March 1937, while aiding the Loyalist forces during the Spanish Civil war.

In making the announcement of the gift today, Chapter Chairman Leo B. Dowd said, "The magnificent gift of Mr and Mrs Carter to the Red Cross touches the heart of every true American in our community who is interested in our efforts to help suffering humanity. We have been in desperate need of larger quarters for some time and

have worked under the handicap of having various services done in rooms and halls wherever we could obtain space. With our entire program carried on in one building we can increase our services and handle larger production quotas."

BARTON CARTER MEMORIAL

To be known as the Barton Carter Memorial Chapter House, the Nashua Chapter's permanent home includes, as well as the sixteen-room dwelling which has an assessed value of \$12,000, the attractively landscaped grounds which have a Concord st frontage of 140 feet, sloping back 150 feet to the rear.

In officially accepting the gift, the National Chapter wrote to Mr

Please Turn to Page Nine

Carter Residence, Concord St, Given to Red Cross as Memorial Chapter House

(Continued from Page One)

Carter, "We are very heartened by receipt of your letter advising us of the most generous gift which you are prepared to make to the Red Cross as a memorial to your son, Barton Carter. We know that the residence is ideally suited for the development of Chapter activities. We are confident that the gift will not only serve as a continuing memorial but will have increasing effectiveness as a vehicle of service to the people of Nashua."

Originally the property of the late Christopher Paige, who erected a cottage dwelling on the site, the house was so extensively remodeled at the turn of the century that it became practically a new house. Remodeled again when purchased by the Carters, who made it their home for nearly fifteen years, it gives the Nashua Chapter not only the only permanent Chapter House in New Hampshire but one of the finest in New England.

There are sixteen rooms, four baths, six fireplaces, hardwood floors, two sun porches, steam heating system operated by an oil burner and a two-car garage.

WILL BE OCCUPIED WHEN EQUIPPED

As soon as it can be equipped,

the Red Cross will move from its present quarters, 4 Walnut st, to the new home, where the Chapter will carry on its work on the new quota of 42,000 surgical dressings, sewing and knitting amounting to several hundred sweaters and a thousand dresses to be completed by May 31. It will house also its Home Service Department which aids veterans, the home hygiene, first aid and life saving activities.

Nashua Chapter was founded August 13, 1917, shortly after the United States' entry into the World War, and has had Chapter quarters at 2 Walnut st, 3 Chestnut st, and its present quarters at 4 Walnut st, although it has carried on work in halls and rooms all over the city where space was available.

Chapter membership is 3,400. Chairman Leo B. Dowd said today.

Exchange Violations

Toronto (Canadian Press)—Andrew Dand, a Toronto banker was sentenced today to one month imprisonment and given the alternative of paying a \$4,000 fine or serving 18 additional months on his violation of foreign exchange violations.

Nashua Telegraph



**Barton Carter's Memorial Plaque
Red Cross House, Nashua, NH**

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1941

Barton Carter

COMMUNITIES and groups within communities, are occasionally called upon to pay reverent homage to outstanding courage and idealism of individuals among the young manhood which is theirs.

Barton Carter was such a young man among Nashua's young manhood.

Dedication in his memory of the Barton Carter Memorial Chapter House of the Red Cross is an occasion upon which it is fitting to recall his boyhood days in Nashua, the joy which he had in living, his vivid and enthusiastic interest in everything in his home, in his schools, in all with which he came in contact as he developed into a young manhood which he could and did dedicate not to himself, but into self sacrifice for those whose need, as he believed, was greatest.

The pitiful plight of those living in Spain during the days of the revolution in that country, especially the defenseless children, left him no thought other than that he should do what he could to ease their burden, make their lot happier. It was for that he paid the last supreme sacrifice.

In the beautiful memorial which bears his name, which gives his likeness and his record, the story of Barton Carter is an inspiration. It is a shrine to courage and steadfast devotion to worthwhile ideals.

May we not, therefore, as a community, unite with members of his family, with the company of his friends and associates, in the dedication of this memorial, a tribute befitting a young man who gave his life for those who were oppressed, a young man who thought not of self, but of others.

Nashua Telegraph

11/24/41

Bart's Legacy and his reaching effect on others

- His effect on the masses
- Saved 4000 to 5000 children's lives
- Created the blueprint for Plan international which continues to be a vital program in 50 countries
- Lead a two dozen soldiers through the Gandesa mountains
- Provided hope, nurturing, and guidance to all those he touched, which changed their lives. .Farney story
- His effect on his family
- His father-Chairman of the War finance Committee-organized War bond effort in NH & sold more than any other New England state. His company supplied the arm services with equipment.
- His mother-became very philanthropic, pillar of her church, life time foster parent.
- Me-I became an author and am always on a quest for meaning and how to make a difference in people's lives. He eradicated my fear of death and he cemented within me the importance our ancestors have in our lives.

It was in Spain that men learned that one can be right and still be beaten, that force can vanquish spirit, that there are times when courage is not its own reward. It is this, without doubt, which explains why so many men throughout the world regard The Spanish drama as a personal tragedy.

-Albert Camus

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