

1- Yellow dirt, Estépar, August, 2014.

2- Mass Incarceration began during the first months of the Spanish Civil War, 1936. Because of the overflow of prisoners, concentration camps were created. Persons in camps or prisons who were regarded as "unrecoverable" were shot. The process of *limpieza*, or systematic cleansing of the Reds through assassination was a central part of Franco's system.

3- Bottle Cemetery, San Cristobal Prison, Mount Ezkaba, Navarra. Bottles containing the names of those buried were placed into the mass graves. As if the guards knew there would later be a process of exhumation. Counted: 131 bodies. Known dead: 750. The political prisoners found here were predominantly those who had enlisted in a syndicate or worker's union political deemed as Red.

4- Ascensión Mendieta: "My mother made a gravestone, even though we didn't know exactly where he was buried. We used to toss flowers in that direction, over the wall."

5- Valdenocerrada Prison, Burgos.

6- Forget Me Not. After travelling from Spain to Argentina, the Asociación para la Recuperación de la Memoria Historica (ARMH) gifted this flower to Ascensión Mendieta, a symbol that represents the disappeared.

7- A Benedictine Archive in the Basque Country houses the bullets that killed Juan Paredes Manot, (Txiki), killed by a firing squad on September 27, 1975. Txiki and Oataegi from the Basque Separatist group, alongside Sánchez Bravo, Humberto Baena and García Sanz from the Revolutionary Anti-Fascist Patriotic Front were the last known persons executed during Franco's regime.

8- Map to the mass graves of Estépar. An official map of known mass graves in Spain was created in 2007 in conjunction with the Law of Historic Memory passed by socialist President Zapatero. A total of 4 mass graves were located in Estépar in 2014. 76 bodies were found in the ground that summer. Spring, 2015, 26 more bodies were found in the ground 400 others are said to be buried in the mass grave. In face of an absent government, the exhumations took place with private funding, exacerbating social and political division in Spain, and indifference of State institutions. On July 22, 2014 the Human Rights Council, UN states this raises difficulties in the "officialization of the truth".

9- After the 1977 Pact of Forgetting/*Pacto del Olvido* families seeking their disappeared were forced to take on exhumations of bodies into their own hands. In 1978, three years after Franco's death, villages such as La Horra, in the province of Burgos, set out to collectively and personally exhume the graves of numerous disappeared persons. The bones found were then shared between the family members of the deceased. Symbolic funerals were held for victims of Franco's repression. Death was no longer abstract; each skull came to represent the only viable substitute for an individual.

10- 1939. In a small village of Valencia, a man reports his neighbor to the Civil Guard because he is "against the church" for not believing that the figure of Jesus on a cross that he has in his house is weeping. The neighbor was imprisoned and shot.

11- Segundo Sanchez Garcia. Assassinated because of envy on 5-11-1936. With *Los 29 de Cervera del Rio Alhama*. Bones in boxes ready to be taken home.

12- An exhibition of images of exhumations, and the archeological work of ARMH was scheduled at the European Parliament in Brussels, on 18-22 February, 2013. Irish MEP Joe Higgins vetoed the exhibition stating that the photographs to be presented could generate political controversy as they were quite impactful.

13- Yellow.

14- Valdenocerrada Prison, Burgos, 1938-1943. 154 political prisoners were shot dead. Of these, 4 are believed to have surviving family members whose saliva is being requested so that DNA testing can take place, as well as exhumation and identification of bodies.

15- Letter detailing the location of Timoteo Mendieta's body, Guadalajara, Madrid. The grave is over 11 ft in depth, indicating that the fascists must have known they would be shooting many people, then layering their bodies in the ground. The location of buried bodies was unusually quite precise, but this is perhaps due to the fact that the assassinations that took place under the repressive regime were under all legality at the time. Mendieta was murdered for being president of a local trade union, in Guadalajara, east of Madrid.

16- Site of the biggest mass graves in 20th Century Europe. There are 16,535 documented bodies in 5 known mass graves, in the cemetery of Valencia. Most of the victims were killed by Franco between 1936-1945, although some come after. 4 of the 5 mass graves have been damaged or fully destroyed while attempting to construct on top of the land.

17- Emilio Silva-Barrera created the foundation the Association for the Recovery of Historical Memory (ARMH) in 2000, in order to locate the bones of his grandfather who was shot by Franco's forces in 1936. *How do we make truth official? Perhaps with the materiality of bones.*

18- Sotero's Watch. The first group was 40. After the first truckload of people they came back to the village for more. Sotero knew he was going to be shot. This was a *paseillo*, known as the last "walk". He handed his wristwatch to a civil guard and asked him to give it to his wife so that she would remember him.