Picasso's first daughter, born in 1949, was named Conchita. sister Conchita died of diphtheria in January that same year. raminy came to the city, but only four left in April 1895. His academic legacy and a heavy heart: five members of the Picasso left A Coruña with several masterpieces, an

no doubt that greatness and glory lie ahead". And so it was. premonitory note, "Continue in this fashion and there can be a review in the daily La Voz de Galicia that ended on a centrally-located Calle Real in 1895. The first of these received location of his first two exhibitions, which were held in the would remain with him until his death. A Coruña was also the Costales; works that travelled from studio to studio and Bare Feet) or the portrait of his first patron Ramón Pérez including La muchacha de los pies descalzos (Girl with the create what are today considered his early masterpieces, artist who at the time signed his paintings 'P. Ruiz' would iconic later on in his career. It was also the city where the in themes such as doves, bulls or fauns, which would become It was in A Coruña that he began to take a profound interest

mainly by his father, Román Navarro and Isidoro Brocos. where he was introduced to the study of art and was taught boy attended both the local high school and the art school, School of Fine Arts. For three years this young Andalusian

Review of Picasso's first exhibition published in Diario de Galicia (22.2.1895).

No dicen aquellas obras pictóricas que su se ve ve ve vertales.

Pero slgo dicen, Dicen que lo será.
Y esto es mucho.
Como mucho eta lo que presagiabar à Cimai ne los nada correctos bosquejos de Giouo, que le gó à ser uno de los pintores más alamados.

Un pequeño pinton

KENIEM OL PICASSO S TIYST EXTIBITION PUBLISHED IN LA VOZ DE GAIICIA (ZI.Z.1895). Pueron curados aver en la Casa de Socorro An zara dias de gioria y un porvenir brillance. Continue de esa manera y no dude que alcan

bacuela de Bellas Artes, Sr. Fuiz Biasco, son los docuela de Balesa Fuestos al oleo, que se hallan expuestos al público en el almacen de muebles que en la calle Beal tienen los herederos muebles que en la calle Beal tienen los herederos de D. Joaquin Latorre.

No esta mal dibuladas, el colorido es acerta-de D. Joaquin Latorre.

do y la entonación es bastante buena y todo ello resulta superior si se tiene en cuenta la edad del artista; pero lo que es sorprendente es la valen anos en afirmar que estan ejecutadas, y no dudas acusa muy buenas disposiciones para el arte pictorico en el infantil artista.

Continúe de esa manera y no dude que alcanto de contra de la puenta de esa manera y no dude procesa disposiciones para el arte pictorico en el infantil artista.

De un niño de 13 años, bijo del profesor de la Escuela de Bellas Artes, Sr. Ruiz Biasco, son los

-ioV lor ing Natos con Canzo das por

as que dola, se risados, orgada.—recepe koariguez, presidence.»

had been appointed a teacher at A Coruña's Provincial Galicia, where the head of the household, José Ruiz Blasco, his mother Maria moved from their home town of Malaga to Pablo Ruiz Picasso, aged 9, his sisters Conchita and Lola and The start of this period dates back to October 1891, when

painted it at the age of just 13 - ever sold. making it the most expensive work by a child - Picasso a Moor) which sold at auction in 2012 for 2.6 million euros, vestido de moro (Portrait of Modesto Castilla Dressed as private collections, such as the Retrato de Modesto Castilla artist (Paris, Barcelona and Malaga). Others form part of in some of the world's leading museums dedicated to this spent in A Coruna, a number of which can today be admired Picasso completed more than 200 works during the time he

one of his finest biographers, John Richardson. his widely-renowned Pink and Rose periods, as recorded by occasions he termed it as being even more significant than Malaga-born artist himself placed on it; indeed, on several beriod in his life, despite the considerable importance the The time Picasso spent in A Coruna is the least-known



Picasso in 1970, explaining how to peel gooseneck barnacles. Image



the birth of an artist/

Picasso and A Coruña:



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A Guide to A Coruña/

The Picasso Trail/Major sites/

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usebio da Guarda Secondary

Eusebio da Guarda, todav a state

he studied Fine Arts, at which

he excelled. On the first floor of

this building, the Malaga-born artist attended lessons taught by artists including his father, Román

Navarro, Isidoro Brocos or Amorós

secondary school, is where Picasso attended senior school, albeit with poor results, and also where



icasso's House-Museum/

The second floor flat at 14. Pavo Gómez Street was home to the Ruiz Picasso family throughout the five years they spent in Galicia. Built in the style that is typical in A Coruña. the building features the traditional gallery windows and the original structure has been maintained. In this flat, A Coruña City Council has recreated a 19th century home which and his father, as well as an etching by the former that is contemporary with *Guernica*. The ground floor of the building houses a reception area including a gift shop, a touch screen with full details of Picasso's time in A Coruña and two period photographs



uildings dating back to the period
. , Picasso lived in the city. Real Street/

In February 1895, No. 20, Calle Real was a furniture store, but it was also the venue for Picasso's very first exhibition. It received two excellent reviews in the press It was followed in March that same year by a second exhibition, held in the same street, but this time at No. 54. It featured the work entitled Man in Cap, which today can be seen at the Picasso Museum in Paris.

In A Coruña, Picasso learned about the story of Lady Hester Stanhope, the mistress of Sir John Moore, who died in A Coruña in 1809 and was buried in these gardens. He was so enthralled by it that he vowed to visit England to find out more. In fact, his first visit to Paris (1900) was initially intended merely as a stopover before travelling on to London. However, his plans later changed.

San Carlos Gardens/



early 20th century AMC

, Pontevedra Square/

In Picasso's time this square was

made of sand and stone, and it was here that Picasso would play at bullfighting with friends

such as Antonio Pardo Requera.

Salgado. It also featured a fountain where the Ruiz Picasso family's

maid would make frequent trips to

collect water for domestic use.

I imagine a lot of building work has gone on

Constantino Sardina or Jesús

Design/ Calle Pelamios, 2

This centre continued the work initiated by the School of Fine Arts. A walk along its corridors allows visitors to admire several of the plaster casts created by Picasso during the three years he studied in A Coruña, including a faun. The Malaga-born artist's school records are on display in



Riazor and Orzán Beaches/

According to one of his major

biographers, John Richardson, Riazor Beach was where Picasso first discovered feminine nudity.

It happened when he was playing

once lined the beach, where small rowing boats could also be found, and which Pablo Picasso sketched.

He also completed an oil painting

Pablo Picasso Have they destroyed the galleries?

Or did they have enough sense and taste to conserve them?

close to the bathing huts that

San Amaro Cemetery/

Conchita, Pablo's younger sister. died from diphtheria on 10th January 1895. She was buried two days later in the general cemetery (today known as San Amaro), in section one of the children's area This cemetery is also the final resting place of Costales, Brocos, Navarro and Gumersindo Pardo



Tower of Hercules/

San Andrés Chanel/

The rebuilt Neo-Romanesque

seven sculptures by Brocos,

Chapel of San Andrés was consecrated for public worship in May 1890. The interior features

who taught Pablo Picasso at the

School of Fine Arts. Just a few metres from the chapel stands the Guild of Master Craftsmen, where

Picasso attended dance lessons

Picasso would take long walks from his home to the Tower of Hercules, the lighthouse declared a World Heritage Site in 2009 and the subject of one of the artist's oil paintings. Sketches of the tower also featured in his notebooks on A Coruña and in one of his feuilletons, where he nicknamed the lighthouse "the

The Picasso Trail/Secondary sites/



Santa Margarita Park/

Picasso's oil painting of Santa Margarita Hill features a mill presiding over the landscape. I dates back to the year he left the city, 1895. Today, the park boasts a estored mill similar to the one he



Méndez Núñez Gardens/

The Ruiz Picasso family would often visit Méndez Núñez Gardens On their return from a walk there one day, Pablo's father observed the precision with which his son had completed the legs on one of his drawings of doves. José, whose sight was failing, cannily decided to hand over his palette and brushes to Pablo



Juan Flórez Street/

In Picasso's days this street was known as Camino Nuevo. In one of his notebooks Pablo drew the house on this street where the churro maker lived. Today Juan Flórez is one of the city's liveliest shopping streets.



Calle Real Pharmacy/

No. 92 is the site of the pharmacy that was once run by Gumersindo Pardo Reguera, who in addition to being a painter, was also a source of inspiration for Picasso, a frequent visitor due to his friendship with Gumersindo's son Antonio. There is still a pharmacy located at this site today.



13

The Bullring/

(no longer standing)

The former bullring, which could hold up to 10,000 spectators, stood on a site at the junction between Calle Médico Rodríguez and Avenida de Finisterre. Picasso attended several bullfights and made several sketches from life.



Rosalía de Castro Theatre/

Pablo attended performances of plays by Echegaray here, which at the time was known as the Teatro Principal. Opposite the theatre stands La Gran Antilla cake and confectionary shop, which was already in business when Picasso



14 A Coruña, 1894. Dra San Roque da Fora/

Picasso drew this site in one of his notebooks on A Coruña, showing the home of an agricultural and livestock farmer. Today a section of the city's sea promenade runs through the district known as San Roque, which no longer conserves any of its traditional buildings.



A Coruña Circus/

Picasso and his father attended a political rally held at the Circo Coruñés (A Coruña Circus), and probably circus performances as well. This venue stood on the site of the current Port Authority of A



. La Marina/

When the Galician journalist Olano visited Picasso in France in the 1960s, the artist asked him about A Coruña: "I imagine a lot of building work has gone on. Have they destroyed the galleries? Or did they have enough sense and taste to conserve them?" The galleries were and continue to be one of the



Pérez Costales House/

(no longer standing)

Doctor Pérez Costales, Picasso's first patron, and his family lived in a mansion whose main facade was situated at 12. Teresa Herrera Street whilst the rear was located at 11, Payo Gómez Street. Pablo painted two rooms of this house



20

city's architectural hallmarks.





Bearded Old Man with Stick b Picasso. A Coruña, 1895



Picasso's House-Museum/



Eusebio da Guarda Secondary School/



Pontevedra Square/



Riazor and Orzán Beaches/



San Andrés Chapel/



Real Street/



San Carlos Gardens/



Pablo Picasso School of Art and Design/



San Amaro Cemetery/



Tower of Hercules/



Girl with Bare Feet by Picass



Torso by Picasso. A Coruña, 1892-93.



Santa Margarita Park/



Juan Flórez Street/



The Bullring/



San Roque da Fora/



Pérez Costales House/



Méndez Núñez Gardens/



Calle Real Pharmacy/



Rosalía de Castro Theatre/



A Coruña Circus/



La Marina/



Man in Cap by Picasso

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Cover/ Self-portrait dressed as a sailor aged 12 or 13 by Picasso. A Coruña, 1894.

