

I. BIOGRAPHY

Andalusian by birth, Antonio Machado y Ruiz, born in Seville 26 July 1875 to four and a half hours of the morning in an apartment occupied by his parents in a former palace, the famous "Palacios de las Dueñas" "The street of the same name and shared several tenants. Our author was baptized 28 July at the Church of San Juan de la Palma and was given the names of Antonio Cipriano and José María. He is the younger brother of Manuel, his brother, born the year before, 29 August 1874, in another apartment in the district of Magdalena at number 20 of the San Pedro Martín street. In Seville were born as his other two brothers, Jose, 18 October 1879, and Joaquín 17 August 1881. Two other births will fill the right family happiness, a boy born in Madrid Francisco 19 February 1889, and Cipriana daughter died in infancy. It's very explicit in terms modest and Antonio will summarize his youth " *I was born in Seville one night in July 1875 - later wrote the poet - in the famous Palacios de las Dueñas, located in the street of the same name. My memories of home life are all childish for eight years I was in Madrid where my parents moved to* " [1]. The influence of his parents and grandparents is irrefutable.

Antonio Machado Alvarez (1846-1893) was recognized as one of the first Spanish folklorist and was the author of a rich work which will feed Antonio. Man with liberal ideas he was also a friend of Joaquín Costa and Francisco Giner de los Ríos. Antonio Machado Alvarez led the famous Biblioteca de las populares tradiciones in 11 volumes, participated in magazines and newspapers Republicans, the Justicia (directed by N. Salmerón). Master works like El andalouz folklore (1881), flamenco Cantares, cantos po Pulares españoles, Coleccion of enigmas adivinanzas y (1883) El Calendario popular Gallego (1884). This is the tenderness of her son, proven by Antonio Machado proclaim that later in a preface to a reedition of Flamenco singing, dated March 1946 when the elder Machado honors the father, as one of the initiators of the Andalusian folklore, but also Spanish whole. José Machado emphasizes pertinently the influence of the father Antonio, revealing that " *family influence on the developing ment of the spirit of Antonio was first performed by our father, who was a famous and original writer who, as we know was the founder of folklore in Spain* ". It should detect the influence, no less important, the paternal grandfather, great figure, Don Antonio Machado Nuñez, a native of Cadiz, student of Dr. Orfila at the Sorbonne, who later became, professor of natural sciences at the University of Seville, then president and finally mayor of Seville and Governor of the province in 1870. It also will base Federico Castro, Revista de Ciencias y literatura filosofía.

More erased, as we recall B. Sesé [1], but always present and watchful, Ana Ruiz y Hernández, mother, born 4 February 1854, Andalusian down and Murcia paternal, Seville by his mother, married Antonio Machado Alvarez, 22 May 1873. Brother José, our philosopher poet highlight later, the affinity with Antonio. The other family influences the young poet, the paternal side are, as stated, Don Antonio Machado Nuñez but Doña Cipriana Alvarez Durán niece of Agustín Durán, first director of the National Library of Madrid, Member of the Royal Academy of Language, Master lumbler Romancero that permeated Antonio. The preponderant influence undoubtedly become the father of Doña Cipriana, Don Jose Alvarez Guerra, a veteran of the War of 1808, author of a pamphlet philosophical published in Seville in 1837 : Simbólica Unidad y Destino del hombre en

la tierra o Filosofía of the Razón por un amigo del hombre. Thus in a period of national perspective already difficult [2] that the future poet spent his childhood under the reign of Alfonso XII. Antonio enters, with his elder brother, at the age of five years, the Private School of Antonio Sánchez in Seville, in an era when public schools were a poor and rare level. The grandfather Antonio Machado Nuñez was appointed in 1883 professor at the Kingdom Central versity of Madrid and the family decided to settle in the capital.

Some memories of that happy childhood Andalusian are narrated by Don Antonio sparingly here and there, as in a note dated 12 June 1914 when Machado recalls the revealing of the generous education symptomatic of family climate anecdote Machado as Baudelaire in Paris Spleen compares its sweets with those of the poor at a time when social problems were my jeures [3]. These events trivial appearances indelible influence the tor of complementarios and Juan de Mairena. The family is thus based in Madrid (1883) where conscious parents the best education for their son and de facto near famous pedagogues, Capital enroll their son in Institucion Royalty Enseñanza, founded seven years earlier in D response to the intransigence and coercion of the Governor Contemporary ment. It should be noted that the change of the family apartment reveals op portunément the cares of father and grandfather of the education of their son when the famous institution occupied a different place. In this school legen ary, is additionally emphasized a polymorphic education year clay or intimacy between teachers and students served real educational leitmotif. Limiting the number of primary and secondary students are strengthened the joint effort of a full instruction and favored the expedition Experience a pioneering education where academic subjects were combined with sports education. The young guard Antonio, this authentic tick crucible, a deep admiration for his masters that the rigor and sympathy will joint its excellence. Machado will announce later in the prologue of his poems in 1917, it keeps for them, a " *deep appreciation* ".

The institution created in effect by F. Giner de los Ríos, 29 October 1873 welcomed 250 students of primary and secondary. The Machado family was related to the founder and Mr. Bartolome Cossio and Joaquín Costa. The education provided in this famous institution (the Insti - as liked to name his students) included, besides studying languages, openness to foreign cultures and especially English and French, the ac percent on the dialogue between teachers and students, physical education and enlightenment to the nature with excursions in the Sierra de Guadarrama. The teaching was mixed and the institution was given in Spain as a modern school, innovative and a center of social and political culture. The school defended and promulgated reformist values and Patrio ticks with the refusal of dogmatism of truth. It must however exaggerate the collegiate influence of Don Francisco Giner de los Ríos on institution of the young Machado. It remained there six years, as the rap Tuñon shovel Lara [1], and if the undying friendship of the great poet and founder tor is undeniable spiritual influence was less persistent.

Completed her studies at the institution, the young Machado enter the Insti tutorial San Isidro, and the following year at the Instituto Cardenal Cisneros (Calle de los Reyes) ; AT. Machado will get full bachelor until 25 September 1900 at the age of twenty-five years.

This is interrupted by the young Antonio, twenty years 1895 to following his studies discontinuously, the face of adversity. In 1893 his father Antonio Machado Alvarez died prematurely at the age of forty-six. His father left in 1892 to Puerto Rico, to be used as registrador de la Propiedad, in recent tuberculosis and died in Seville, 4 February 1893. Two years later it was his grandfather, Antonio Machado Alvarez Nuñez These two

deaths shook the family already in a situation precarious. His younger brother, the young Joaquín share in Guatemala. In the company of his brother Manuel then he frequents cafes and all kinds of circles. At the end of adolescence it already showed a taste pronounced for theater and dreams of becoming an actor. He attended the Teatro Español ; it will merely minor jobs in some companies with his brother and friends. In this bohemian life, that then leads, Antonio, there are times less frivolous as the attendance of the National Library where it enriches the reading of Lope de Vega. His friends then are Ricardo Calvo and Antonio de Zayas, who attends bullfights with Lagartijo, Guerrita and el Espartero who the big names arenas. From 1895, he collaborated with his brother Manuel at a modest magazine, La Caricatura, to be published until 1897, where he publishes articles and some poems. The young writer continues to lead a bohemian lifestyle and frequent gatherings, trade shows, tablao flamenco. The editor of this journal publishes two books with Manuel, Tristes alegres y and Etcétera. These articles, as stated Aurora de Albornoz [1], fresh, simple already slow the sake of beings, a keen sense of observation, a proven propensity caustic.

Despite this somewhat dissolute life, there will be no scandal Antonio and all of life will flow without any disruption. In that year, the young poet meeting, during a meeting Ramón del Valle Inclán, presented by Manuel Sarva. The young Antonio continued to be passionate about the theater and is engaged in the company of Fernando Díaz de Mendoza : So many failed attempts, which, however, will mark the author for a kind always idolized. Polygraph, he contributed to Diccionario de ideas afines Eduardo Berrot (1822-1907), published in 1899. His brother Jose demonstrates this love for theater " *He loved theater and extraordinarily love lasted all his life. Since childhood he frequented. Around 1900 this love grew so much that he not only played the comedy in amateur performances, but even managed to get into the company as a trainee Guerrero (maritorio). During a sai its there got a role in four words. Yet should he share with another student. One night it was for him to tell them the next day at his compa gnon [...]* ". His eldest, Manuel, obtained its license of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Seville in 1897, and back to Madrid. The first Antonio poems date from 1898, year of the loss to Spain of its last colonies Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands (Island of Guam) and the Philippines after the ships of the Spanish squadron there were bombarded and sunk by American guns.

Subsequent to a Sevillian stay where he joined Manuel, he covers in Madrid, life in conjunction exhilarating but sterile Madrid. In June 1899 he joined Manuel left for Paris a few months earlier. It will summarize and his first stay [4] " *From Madrid to Paris at twenty-four years (1899). Paris was still the city of the Dreyfus case in politics, symbolism PoE sie, from Impressionism in painting, the elegant skepticism in the art tick. I personally known Oscar Wilde and Jean Moréas. Anatole France was the great literary figure, devoted man* ". Back in Madrid, he obtained the title of bachelor then enrolled at the Central University in 1900, sociology section. Antonio's life is increasingly oriented literature. In the third issue of the journal Electra in which collaborate the great names in literature and philosophy, Rubén Unamuno, Azorín, Valle Inclán, Juan Ramón Jiménez, Ortega y Gasset, seem to modernist poetry profile : Desde la boca a dragón Caia, siempre que sale el alma of obscura / galería. Other Poésies will appear in the following numbers [5]. The brothers also participate in the Revista Ibérica, founded by Villaespesa. That's when a new short stay in Paris that the two brothers will meet with Nicaraguan poet Rubén Darío, whose personality and work will influence our poet. Gabriel Pradal Rodríguez reminds us well [6] " *From this encounter is born between the two points a friendship that goes beyond the personal relationship to be like the contrast of two atavistic sensibilities ... Both suffer from a sensitive vision of the universe that is deeply*

pathetic and sad, a " Tragic Sense of Life "Not exactly the sense unamunien (yet close enough for Machado hers do), but rather as a kind of schizoid sensitive to Proust and somewhat rilkéenne ".

A notorious poetry of R. Darío oración por Antonio Machado will inaugurate the completas Poesías 1917 reflects the deep friendship of the two poets. In August 1902, Manuel Antonio and back to Madrid participate in a tra Villaespesa with production of Hernani of Victor Hugo, which will be presented on 1 January 1925 at the Teatro Español. It was at the end of January 1903, that appears the first edition of the small collection Soledades [7]. Discreet collection but which conceals an auroral moment of literary public career of its author com taking hundred and ten pages. Juan Ramon Jimenez wrote in El Pais " [...] Soledades, April book, full of azure, japones, and ascension, fountains, music and aroma lily ". It was then that the young writer became friends with Don Ramón. It was in this period that our author has published various articles in several magazines like Ateneo, La Revista Ibérica, El Pais, the Republica de las Letras, Alma española and finally Helios. In this lyrical source far less esoteric than the poet JR Jiménez confirmed, perhaps we should say less exalted Machado draws the same for his personality and sing the emotion and feelings in an own quest, which will assert and will expand later to a whole people. A regular exchange of correspondence confirms the poetic eurhythmy both innovative (but inheritors of a tradition dating back to Jorge Manrique and coplas) fed modernist influences including Bécquer.

Soledades, this slim collection of forty-two poems will almost unanimous critical to its opportunity in the literary profusion contempo po Slots, the year after the coronation of Alfonso XIII. The years that sui wind its publication, were shaken, shaken strikes of farmers and workers in Andalusia, the Basque Country in particular. The book is dedicated to his friend Antonio Zayas and Ricardo Calvo. It's four years later that seems a revamped edition Soledades, Galerías, Otros poemas to librería of Pueyo [8]. Between the date of the first edition and the Soledades, Galerías, Otros poemas, José Echegaray won the Nobel Prize for Literature who rewarded a work that celebrated traditional values. Only twelve years later that the text will focus its definitive title, published Calpe, Madrid in 1919 : Soledades, Galerías y otros poemas. Poems like the author will say in 1917 " *added nothing of substance* ". In this collection, our poet removes the anecdotal and appears at odds with aesthetics Verlaine [9] to emphasize the poetic content of the intimate and exhilarating way he loved to define the poetry of his game fineness. Youth memories abound, strengthened by the idea of the tempo rality immanent to the people and things and that of finitude. this thema just tick fission product in an intimate outpouring of metaphors restarted, the abyssal accents. As affirmed Rodrigo Alvarez Molina, already " *Nature, Man, Time, Landscape will be gauged by the thought and the poet's sensibility* " [10].

It was after some hesitation about choosing a profession that Machado opts, under the influence of Giner de los Ríos, for a teaching career. In 1907 he was appointed professor of French at the General and Technical Institute of Soria. There is officially appointed on 16 April he will hold office until 4 May and only a few days to Soria, to join Madrid. Soria, as the Lara Tuñón's statements, was at that time that the smallest of Spanish provincial capitals She had only seven thousand one hundred seventy-one inhabitants [11]. The city overlooking the Douro (El Duero), more than a thousand meters, offers a harsh appearance and collected ; some monuments, the Romanesque church Santo Domingo, the Palace of the Counts of Gómara, the Gothic Cathedral of St. Peter, will remain privi places légiés by machadienne poetry. One year after its establishment, past lonely and sad, he meets the girl of the house, hitherto absent, where he was a boarder