

**junior docents in the  
classroom  
artwork options**

# view of cadaqués with shadow of mount pani



1917

Examples of basic facts students should seek  
for the first stage of their research:

Painted at 14 years old.

Dalí often painted the village of  
Cadaqués, where he spent his summers.

Exploration of light and color (impressionism).



# Self-Portrait (Figueres)



1921



# Cadaqués



1923



# Portrait of My Sister



1923



# The Basket of Bread

1926



# Girl with Curls



1926



# Average Bureaucrat



1930





# Eggs on the Plate without the Plate

1932



# The Weaning of Furniture- Nutrition



1934



# Archeological Reminiscence of Millet's Angelus



1934



# Lobster Phone



c. 1935-38



# Enchanted Beach with Three Fluid Graces



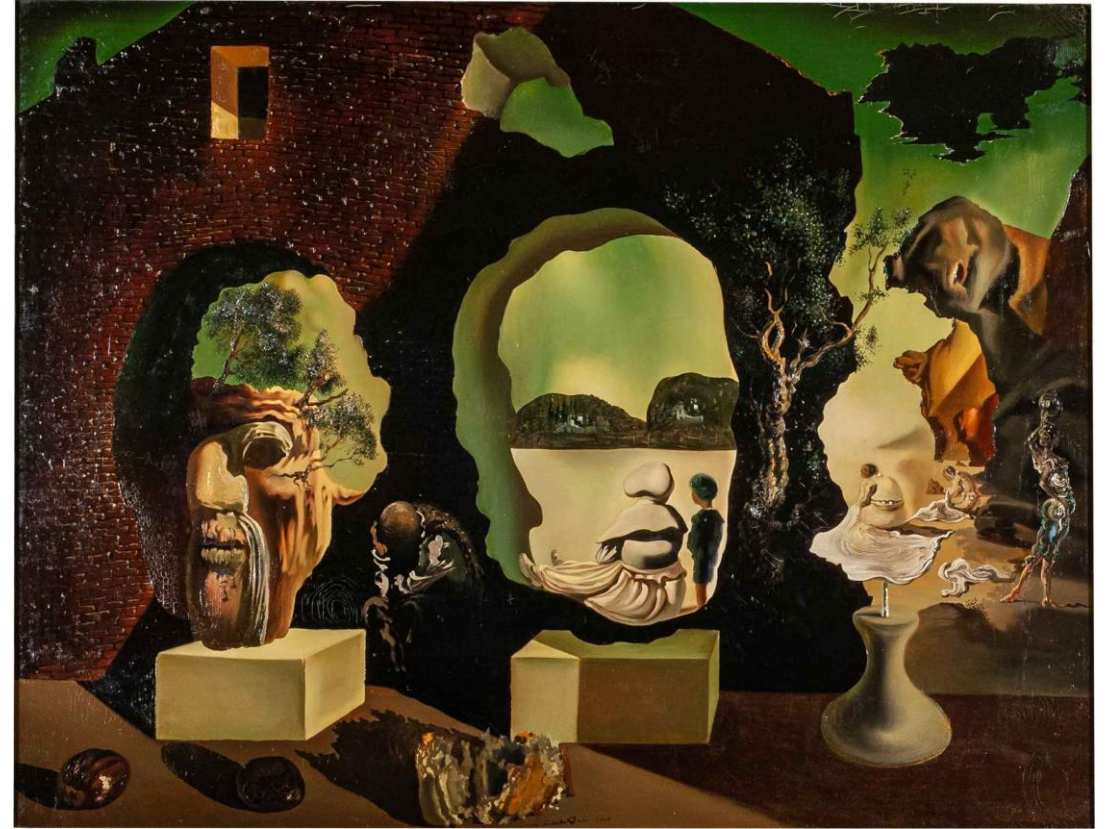
1938



# Old age, Adolescence, Infancy (The Three Ages)



1940



# Slave Market with the Disappearing Bust of Voltaire

1940



# Daddy Longlegs of the Evening- Hope!



1940





# Geopoliticus Child Watching the Birth of the New Man



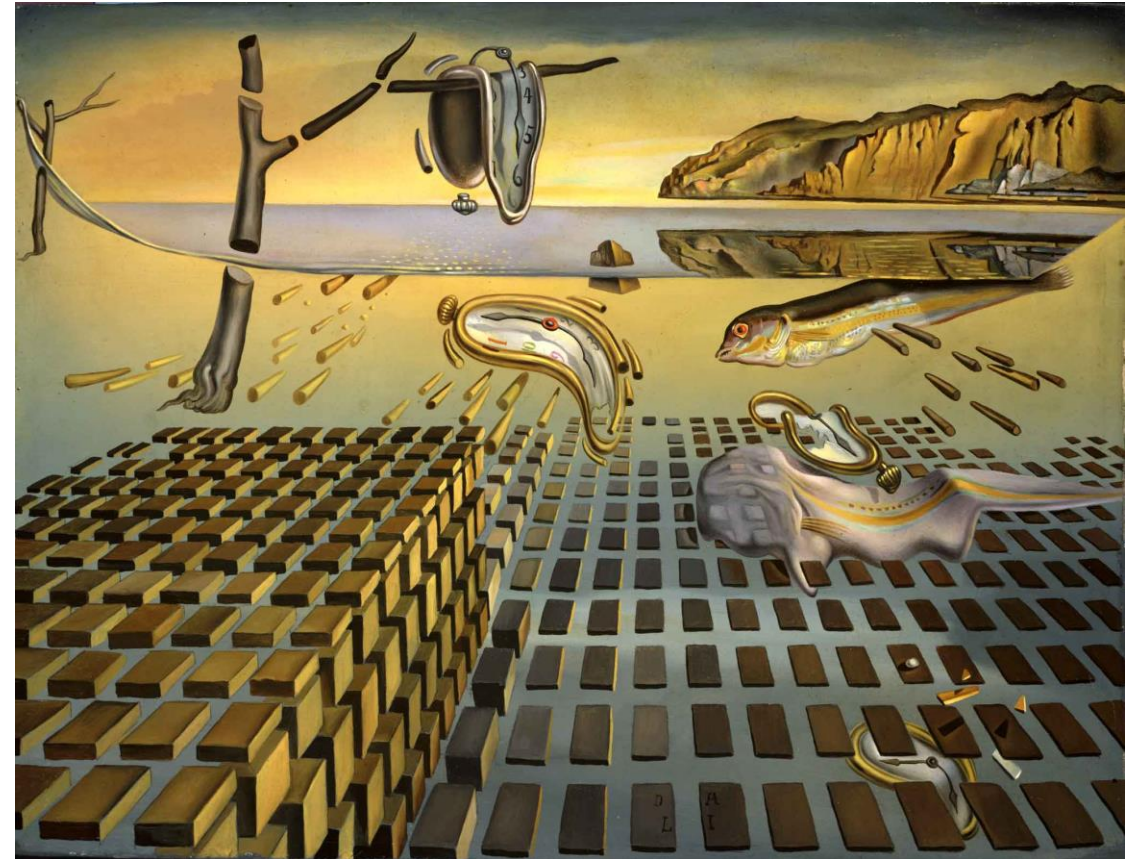
1943



# The Disintegration of the Persistence of Memory



1952-54



# Nature Morte Vivante



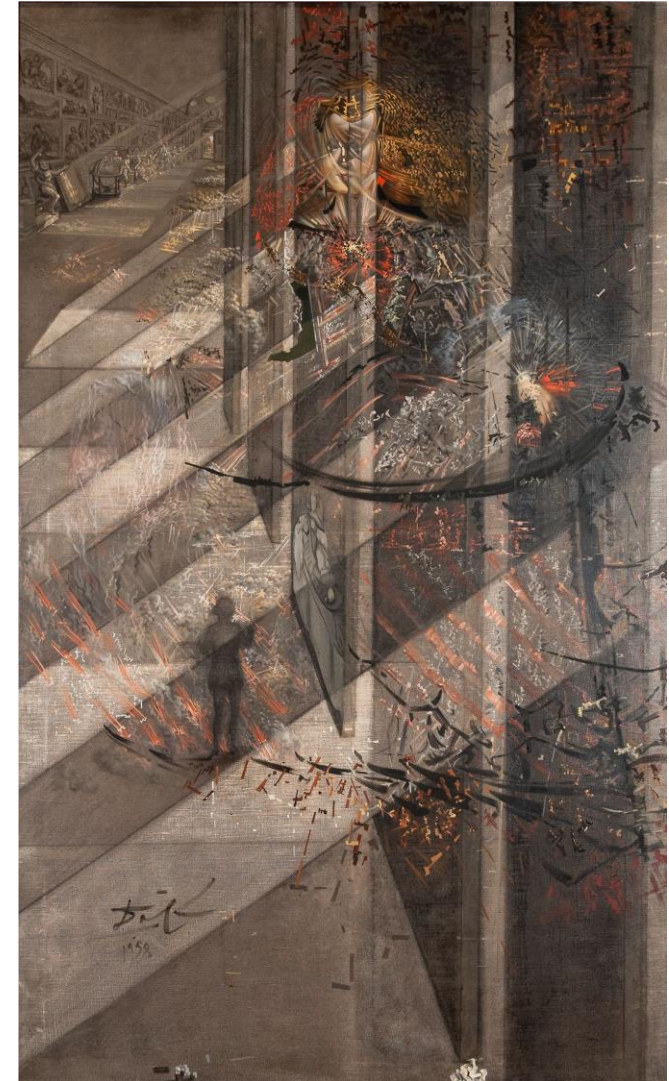
1956



# Velázquez Painting the Infanta Marguerita with the Lights and Shadows of His Own Glory



1958



# The Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus



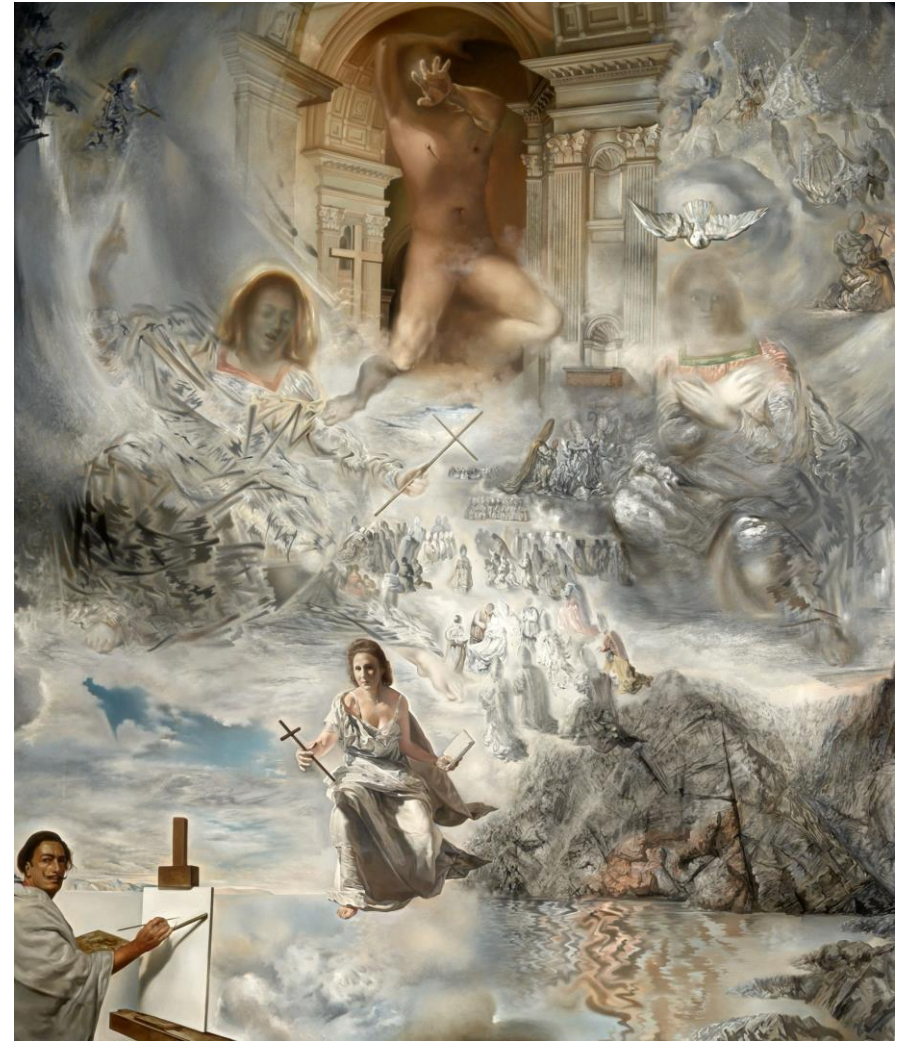
1958-59



# The Ecumenical Council



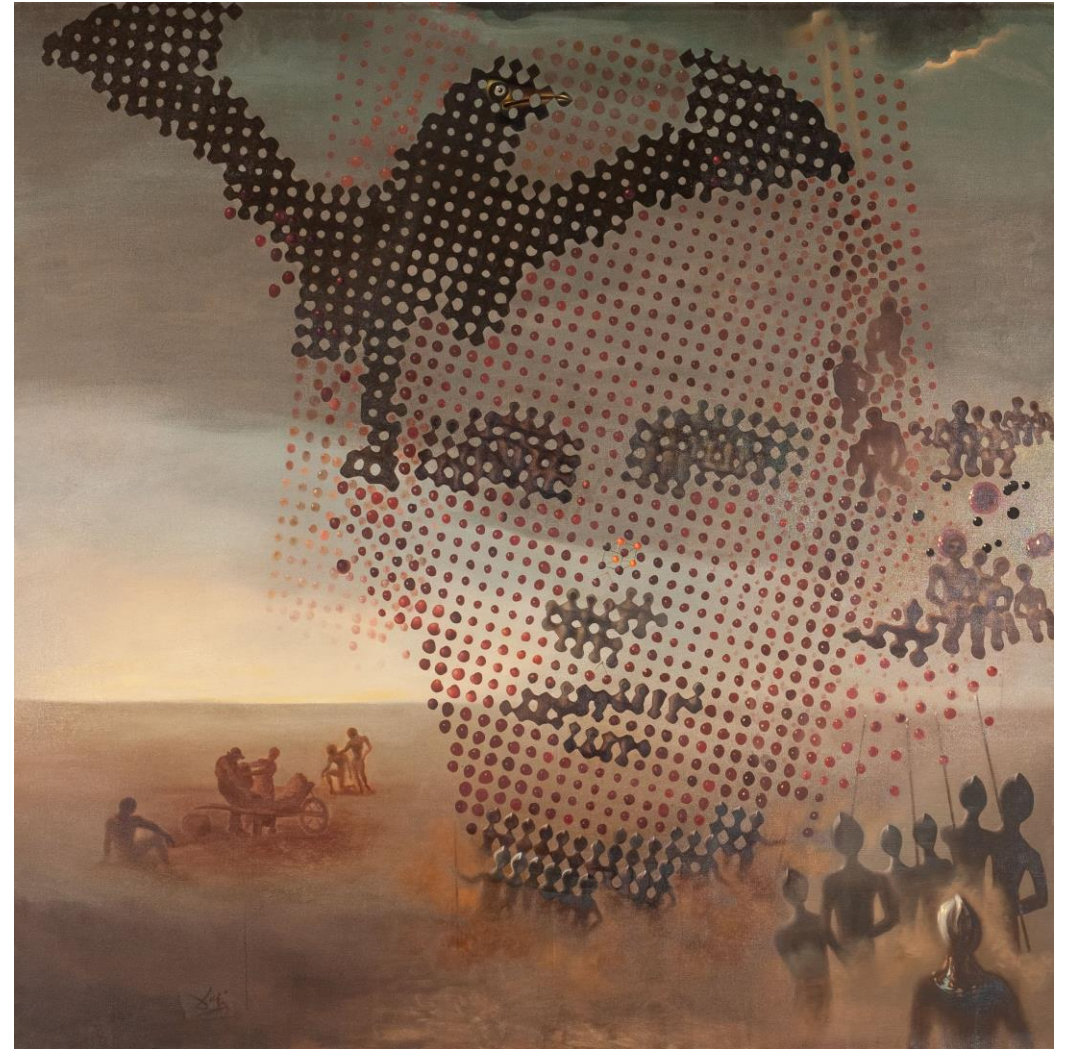
1960



# Portrait of my Dead Brother



1963



# Galacidalacidesoxiribonucleicacid



1963





# The Hallucinogenic Toreador



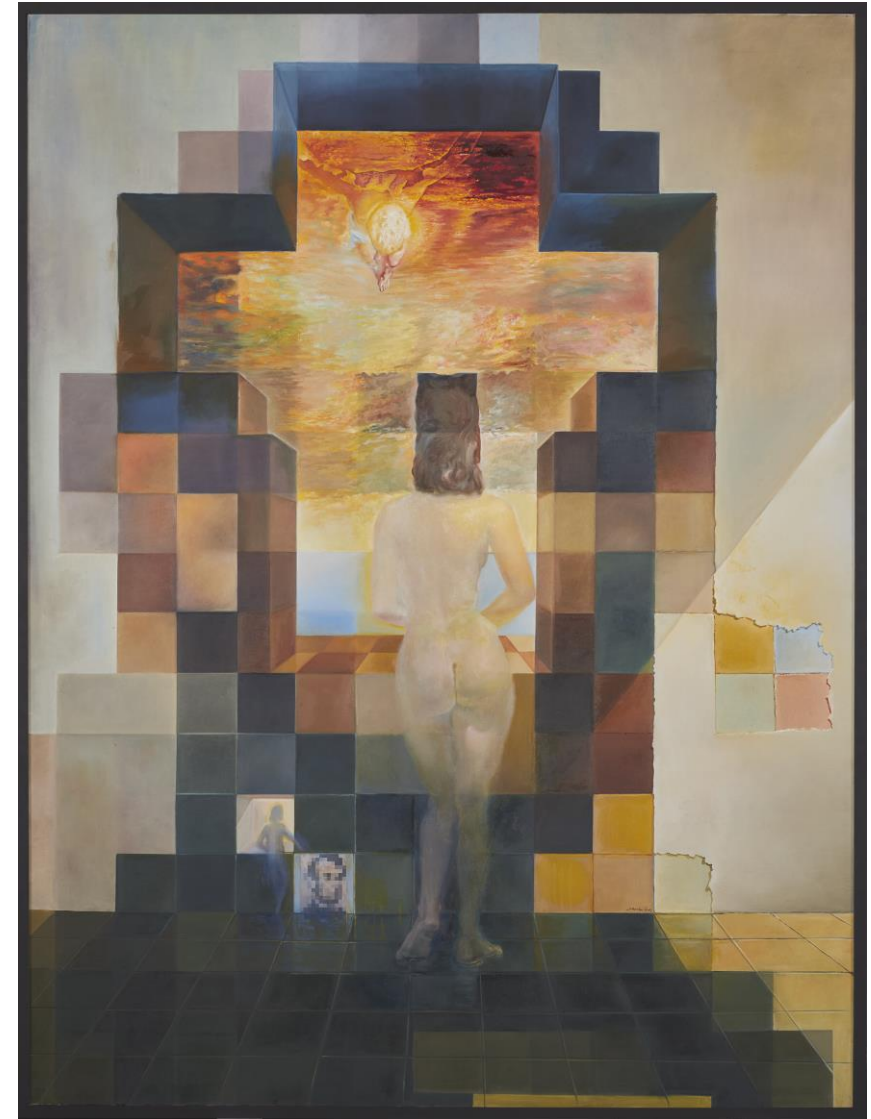
1969-70



**Gala Contemplating the  
Mediterranean Sea which at  
Twenty Meters Becomes the  
Portrait of Abraham Lincoln-  
Homage to Rothko (Second  
Version)**



1976



### View of Cadaqués With Shadow of Mount Pani

An example of the basic facts students should seek for the first stage of their research.

### Self-Portrait (Figueres)

Dali depicting himself at 17 years old in a mysterious, grown up manner.

Chiaroscuro – technique that heavily contrasts light and dark.

Dali started building his eccentric public personality at a young age.

### Cadaqués

Dali used his sister, Anna Maria, as a model for all 7 women.

Dali inspired by the landscapes of his homeland in Spain.

Depicts different types of natural environments – plains, beaches, mountains, and cliffs.

### Portrait of My Sister

Dali's sister, Anna Maria, in a double portrait

Upside-down Anna Maria added to the painting decades after Dali finished the upright/original version

Inspired by Pablo Picasso

Represents tension between Dali and his sister

### The Basket of Bread

Realism – detailed and illusionistic, as if it were a photograph

Still Life – an image of posed inanimate objects

Bread important to Dali's Catalan heritage

### Girl with Curls

Foreshadows Dali's Surrealist style

More like a dream than reality – girl is too big for the landscape

She is based on Gradiva, a character from a popular 1902 novel

### Average Bureaucrat

Dali's father, Salvador Dali Cusi, and their difficult relationship

Dali despised bureaucrats, of which his father was one

Surrealism – openings in head reveal shells from the beach near Dali's home

Shadows – an important Surrealist tool for showing anxiety

### Eggs on the Plate without the Plate

Egg on a string represents an embryo and umbilical cord

Intrauterine memory – vibrant colors represent inside of mother's womb

Dripping watch – Dalinian motif about the fluidity of time

Dali and his father in upper left

### The Weaning of Furniture-Nutrition

Dali's childhood nurse, Lucia

Posed as a net mender in Port Lligat fishing village

Furniture a part of her physical being, now removed

Crutch – Dalinian motif for old age and the need for support

### Archeological Reminiscence of Millet's Angelus

Based on the Angelus by Millet

Human figures transformed into ancient ruins

Landscape is a Catalonian plain – only a few birds, trees, plants

Father and son motif looking on

### Lobster Phone

Surrealist sculpture; uses technique of juxtaposition

Actual working phone combined with plaster lobster

Makes an ordinary object fantastical, strange, and dysfunctional

### Enchanted Beach with Three Fluid Graces

Three Graces – symbols of beauty but the figures shown are really the Three Fates who spin, measure and cut the threads of life

Double images/illusions – faces formed in the landscape

Dali influenced by Renaissance figures

### Old age, Adolescence, Infancy (The Three Ages)

Complex double images to create faces – a person inside each face

Dali and his nurse in the center

Port Lligat and the Bay of Cadaqués seen through the faces

### Slave Market with the Disappearing Bust of Voltaire

Double image – two women form bust of Voltaire in center

Switching effect – can alternate seeing each element of a double image, but never all at once

Voltaire – French philosopher who studied logic and reason

### Daddy Longlegs of the Evening-Hope!

World War II – cost and tools of war like cannon and airplane

Ants – symbol for death

Cello without strings – the arts hindered by war

Spider – a symbol of hope/good luck

### Geopoliticus Child Watching the Birth of the New Man

Egg is stretchy, both mammal (like a womb) and reptile

World map on egg represents shifting political power in World War II

Birth of a new world power, the U.S., crushes Europe in his hand

### The Disintegration of the Persistence of Memory

Calling back to 1931 painting, "Persistence of Memory"

World now altered by nuclear war – rectangular blocks represent atomic power

Missiles (actually rhino horns) flying in background

Rhino horns = symbol of perfection

### Nature Morte Vivante

Variation on a still-life

Composition broken into individual floating objects

Golden ratio – Dali organizes the objects using mathematical proportions to create unity

### Velázquez Painting the Infanta Marguerita with the Lights and Shadows of His Own Glory

Based on Diego Velazquez painting, "The Infanta" (1660)

Infanta now exploded into colorful fragments, like atomic particles

Rose in hand is a nuclear explosion

Abstract Expressionism – uses gestural, freehand brushstrokes to create imagery

### The Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus

Combines Spanish history, religion, art, and myth

Reflects Dali's patriotism for his own homeland, Catalonia, as he tries to claim Columbus is from Spain instead of Italy

Gala on the flag – Dali's wife and muse that led him to success

Spears borrowed from Spanish painter Diego Velazquez

### The Ecumenical Council

Dali self-portrait – indicates Dali is painting us a vision

Gala, Dali's wife, represented as a saint

X structure

Christian imagery of the Holy Trinity

### Portrait of my Dead Brother

Dali's older brother, also named Salvador, died less than a year before the artist was born

Bird in upper left represents Dali's mother

Ben Day dots – used in printing process

Dots are also DNA molecules, connecting Dali and his lost brother

### Galacidalacidesoxiribonucleicacid

Discovery of the DNA molecule

Cyclical theme of life/death/rebirth

Molecules on right formed by men holding guns

Christian theme of resurrection

### The Hallucinogenic Toreador

Venus de Milo – repeated to form hidden face of a toreador

Idea came from a Venus box of pencils

Bullfighting a major entertainment attraction in Catalonia

Dali himself as a boy in lower right

### Gala Contemplating the Mediterranean Sea which at Twenty Meters Becomes the Portrait of Abraham Lincoln-Homage to Rothko (Second Version)

Pixelation – Dali uses pixels or blocks to form an image visible only at a distance

Color Field painting & Mark Rothko – art movement using color blocks

Inspired by Dali's favorite magazine *Scientific American*