

BIOGRAPHY SALVADOR DALI

- 1904** Dali is born May 11th at Figueras, Spain. As a son of a notary he was spoiled, only the entrance of the kitchen was prohibited. When Dali saw the paintings of Ramon Pichot he decided to become a painter too, the family of Pichot encouraged this.
- 1918** He shows some canvases for the first time, at a show of local artists' work held at the Teatre Municipal in Figueras.
- 1919** The review 'Stadium' published by the Figueras Institut begins to receive contributions from Dali. His regular articles on art are devoted to the painters he most admires (El Greco, Goya,....)
- 1921** In February his mother dies. He is enrolled in the San Fernando School of Fine Arts in Madrid. At the students' residence he meets Bunuel and Lorca.
- 1923** Dali is expelled from school for a year. He was accused of inciting his fellow students to rebellion against the school authorities.
- 1925** Holiday with Lorca. First one-man show at the Galeries Dalmau in Barcelona.
- 1926** Dali visits Paris and Brussels for the first time. In Paris he meets Picasso. He is definitively expelled from the School of Fine Arts.
- 1927** He joins the army to do his military service. He develops the aesthetics of objectivity.
- 1928** Lluís Montanya, Sebastià Gasch and Dali issue the 'Yellow Manifesto'.
- 1929** Dali's second journey to Paris, in connection with the shooting of Bunuel's film 'Un Chien Andalou'. Miro introduces him to the Surrealist group. He meets Paul Eluard and his wife Gala. That summer Dali and Gala fall in love, which leads to a break with his family.
- 1930** Publication of Dali's text 'L'Ane Pourri', in which he lays the foundations of his paranoic-critical method. He writes, illustrates and publishes 'The visible Woman'. Purchase of a little fisherman's house in Figueras where he will spend most of his time with Gala.
- 1931** Publication of the poem 'L'Amour et la Mémoire'.
- 1932** Participation in first Surrealist exhibition in the United States. He writes the script for 'Babaou', one of his many non-realised movie projects.

- 1934** At the Salon des Indépendants, Dali shows 'The enigma of Willem Tell' which leads to a difference of opinions with the Surrealists and André Breton.
Publication in Paris of 'Les Chants de Maldoror', illustrated by Dali.
- 1935** He publishes the book 'The Conquest of the Irrational'.
- 1936** Spanish Civil War
- 1937** Dali's interest in the Marx Brothers grows, and he paints a portrait of Harpo, as also some drawings for a film which is never made.
He publishes his paranoiac-critical poem 'The Metamorphosis of Narcissus', while at the same time collaborating with Elsa Schiaparelli on designs for hats, materials and dresses.
- 1938** He participates the Surrealist exhibition in Paris. In London he meets Freud. He makes several portraits of the psychiatrist.
- 1939** Definitive break with Surrealists. In the United States he publishes 'Declaration of the independence of the imagination and the rights of man to his own madness'. He does the scenery and the libretto for the paranoic ballet 'Bacchanal'.
- 1940** Dali and Gala return to New York, where they will live in exile until 1948.
- 1941** Dali-Miro exhibition in The Museum for Modern Art in New York.
- 1942** Publication of his illustrated autobiography 'The Secret Life of Salvador Dali'.
- 1944** Publication in New York of his only novel 'Hidden Faces'.
- 1946** Dali and Walt Disney begin to work out an idea for a cartoon film to be called Destiny, which comes to nothing in the end. He works with Alfred Hitchcock on the dream sequences in 'Spellbound'.
He illustrates Shakespeare's 'Macbeth'.
- 1948** Illustration of '50 Secrets of magic craftsmanship'.
- 1949** Return to Europe. Dali designs the scenery and costumes for Visconti's 'As you like it'.
- 1951** He finishes the editing of 'the Mystical Manifesto'.
- 1952** A major retrospective of Dali's work is presented in Rome, Venice and Milan. This is his 'mystical nuclear art'-period.
- 1953** In the Sorbonne he gives a lecture on 'Phenomenological Aspects of the Paranoic-Critical Method'.
- 1956** Exhibition in the National Gallery in Washington.
- 1958** At a happening in Paris, Dali presents a baguette with a length of 15 metres.
- 1960** He paints big mystical works such as 'Ecumenical Council'.
- 1961** First performance of the 'Ballet de Gala'. Settings and costumes by Dali, choreography by Maurice Béjart.
- 1962** Robert Descharnes publishes his monograph 'Dali de Gala'.
- 1963** Publication of his book 'The Tragic Myth of Millet's Angelus'.
Publication of his illustrated books of 'La Divine Comédie' by Dante Alighieri.
- 1964** Major retrospective show of Dali's work in Tokyo.
- 1966** In Paris he publishes the book 'Open letter to Salvador Dali'.

- 1967** Publication in Milan of the illustrated 'Biblia Sacra', 'Les Poèmes Secrets' by Apollinaire and 'Poèmes' by Mao Tse Tung.
- 1971** Opening of the Dali museum in Cleveland, consisting largely of the Reynolds Morse Collection, which will be moved to St.-Petersburg in 1982.
- 1973** Publication in Paris of 'Les Diners de Gala'.
- 1974** Publication in Paris of the illustrated 'Les Amours Jaunes' by Corbière and 'Moses and Monotheism' by Freud.
- 1978** At the Guggenheim Museum in New York, Dali presents his first hyper-stereoscopic work. He becomes a member of the Académie Française des Beaux-Arts.
- 1979** Retrospectives in the Centre Pompidou in Paris and the Tate Gallery in London.
- 1982** Death of Gala. Dali lives in the castle of Pubol, a gift to Gala. He receives the Grand Cross of the Order of Carlos III, the highest decoration of the Spanish State.
- 1983** Introduction of Dali's perfume.
Retrospective in Madrid and Barcelona.
- 1984** Retrospective in Ferrara, Italy
- 1985** In Barcelona the script for the opera-poem 'Etre Dieu' is published.
- 1988** First Dali-exhibition in Moskou.
- 1989** On January 23rd Dali dies.
He is buried in the crypt of his Theatre-Museum in Figueras.
By will, he left his whole fortune & all his works to the Spanish State.