

车吉心 / 著

# 世界名人故居

ARTISTS

艺术家 (上)

AN ALBUM OF THE

# FORMER RESIDENCES

OF WORLD CELEBRITIES

Che Jixin



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THE  
STORY  
OF  
THE  
WORLD

# WINTER RESIDENCES

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# 世界名人故居

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## 序 言

名人，著名之闻人也。

名人，或为叱咤风云之豪杰，或为扭转乾坤之斗士，或为改变历史进程之巨匠，或为创造科学奇迹之大师；或为品格，或为勇气，或为智慧；或为战功，或为巨著，或为创造；名人是山峰，名人是旗帜，名人是丰碑，名人是太阳！名人是壮丽的诗篇，名人是永恒的国典！

名人意味着成功。他们都在自己有限的生命中创造出彪炳史册的辉煌和永恒，因之，为后人所敬仰、所赞誉、所感奋。

追寻名人，纪念名人，学习名人，渴望成为名人，渴望像名人那样为着伟大的目标去奋斗去献身去收获成功和喜悦。名人灿若星河，前赴后继，这是历史前进的伟大动力，这是社会成熟的鲜明标记，这是人类发展的巨大希望。

故居，名人故居，名人曾经诞生之家，名人曾经创造伟业之屋，名人制造重大事件之所，名

人故居收藏的是主人之情、之血、之魂，承载的是主人的伟大精神、品格和情操，寄托的是主人的坚定理想、信念和希望。名人故居是纪念碑，是教科书，是大学校，是弥足珍贵的文化遗产。也许它已经辉煌不再，甚至破败不堪；也许它隐身深山陋巷，甚至早为岁月所忘却；也许主人风流早已飘然离去，甚或销声匿迹，但，只要我们屏气驻足他们曾经停留的庭院，曾经走过的厅堂陋巷，名人那恢宏之气势，浩然之精神，永存之灵魂，依然令人们即刻体悟到主人们昔日在创造辉煌和永恒之时所展示的那荡气回肠、感天动地的欢歌和苦痛。

走进名人故居，我们仿佛又见到了昨日的他们：马克思、罗斯福、但丁、莎士比亚、达·芬奇、牛顿、爱因斯坦、托尔斯泰……他们的音容笑貌，他们的举止言谈，他们的杰出贡献，他们的理想、信念、胸怀、情操之圣洁、之伟大、之永恒，怎





不令我们后人激动、感奋、振作！

留住名人，留住名人故居，留住名人之精神文化遗产，把昨天之名人传递于明天之后人，这是时不我待的责任。在当今，在全球，每时每刻，每一个角落，爆发的战乱，发生的洪水、火灾、地震，城镇改造、事业发展，致使多少名人故居面目全非，垂垂欲朽，甚至消亡。

故居在呻吟，故居在消失，故居在呼唤！

保护名人故居，抢救名人故居，修复传承名人故居，说教舆论的力量固然是重要而可贵的，但更难能可贵的是行动，行动才是真道理硬道理。同理，以文字的形式描绘记录名人故居之容貌以留后人，固然是可做可贺的，但端起相机走进名人故居亲身亲历，以图片的形式将其本真的面貌传承于后人，不是更真实、更具象、更生动、更完美吗？十年，几十年，上百年，直到更久远久远，当我们的后来人目睹这完整生动、本真详实的史

料时，该有怎样的感想呢？我们应像不能苛求我们的前人那样不去苛求我们的后人，但我们应即刻奋起，担当起历史赋予我们的使命，这是理所当然，也是责无旁贷的。

为着留住名人曾经的辉煌，为着留住名人不朽的精神，为着留住名人故居承载着的珍贵文化遗产，也为着我们的子孙万代，我们应该且必须勇敢地承担起这历史之使命——为世界那伟大的名人之故居立典！

这是我们的责任，

这是我们的使命，

这是我们的荣光！

廖吉心



二〇一二年八月十九日



# FOREWORD



Celebrities are, of course, well-known people.

Celebrities are overbearing heroes, dominating warriors, scientists who have created miracles or great masters who have changed the course of history. They are either known for their character, courage, or wisdom, or renowned for their military exploits, monumental works or prodigious feats.

Celebrities are lofty mountains, flaunting banners, living monuments, radiant suns, elegant poems and shining examples.

Celebrities are paragons of success. They made history with their glorious and lasting achievements during their life, and have been respected, admired and commended by later generations.

To follow in the footsteps of celebrities, to honor them and to learn from them mean that we should strive to become one of them, and that, like them, we should devote ourselves to a grand purpose so as to harvest success and joy. Celebrities shine like bright stars, with new ones emerging in an endless stream. They are a great driving force that keeps history going; they are the distinctive markings of a mature society; and they are the greatest hope of human development.

The former residences of celebrities refer to the birthplaces of these famous people, the houses in which they made indescribable achievements and the establishments in which they caused some major historical events to happen. In these places you can find the passion, the souls, the courage and uprightness of their owners as well as their spirit, character, decency, ideals, faith, and hope.

The former residences of celebrities are monuments, textbooks, schools and valuable cultural relics. Maybe they have lost their past glory, and are even dilapidated; maybe they are hidden in remote mountains or back alleys and are virtually forgotten; maybe the great achievements of their owners have long gone with the wind. However, as long as we stop, holding our breaths, in the courtyards where the celebrities stayed, and the halls and lanes where the celebrities left their footmarks, we shall be moved and inspired by their unselfish generosity, noble integrity and deathless souls, immediately realize the arduous efforts they made in creating a glorious eternity and understand their earth-shaking and soul-stirring laughter and tears involved in the process.

Entering the former residences of celebrities, we seem to see them



once again. They are Karl Marx, Franklin Roosevelt, Dante Alighieri, William Shakespeare, Da Vinci, Issac Newton, Albert Einstein, Leo Tolstoy, to name but a few. Everything about them—their voices and expressions, their appearances and mannerisms, their outstanding achievements, lofty ideals, firm beliefs, great minds, and noble sentiments—touches us, moves us and inspires us.

It is our absolute duty to protect the former residences of celebrities, preserve the cultural heritages, and leave them to later generations. And we should act now. Today, anytime, anywhere, wars, conflicts, floods, fire, earthquakes, city redevelopment projects and social undertakings have made them lose their original features and partially or completely destroyed them.

The former residences of celebrities are groaning; they are disappearing; they are crying. To protect, rescue and repair them requires the force of public opinion, which is important and valuable. However, to practice what you preach is even more important. Similarly, it is good to preserve the former residences of celebrities in the form of texts and leave them to the future generations. However, isn't it more real, more concrete, more vivid, and closer to perfect to walk into them with a camera, and freeze-frame their images for posterity? Ten years, dozens of years, hundreds of years, and even thousands of years later, when these books with lifelike pictures and vivid descriptions in them are laid in front of our descendents, how do you think they will feel? Sure enough, we could not possibly blame our predecessors for their inaction, nor should we leave this task to our descendents. What we should do is act now. It is a noble mission that history has entrusted to us. It is a matter of course. It is mandatory therefore that we should get busy on this right away.

To preserve the past glory of celebrities, to keep their immortal spirit and to save for our children the cultural heritages as embodied in their former residences, it is important that we bravely shoulder the historic responsibility for the monumentalization of their former homes.

That is our responsibility.

That is our mission.

That is our glory.

Che Jixin

2012.8.19





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# 达·芬奇

著名画家、艺术家，文艺复兴三杰之一

Leonardo Da Vinci

Well-known painter, artist, one of the "Trinity of the Renaissance"



列奥纳多·达·芬奇，伟大的画家、艺术家、发明家，欧洲文艺复兴时期最杰出的代表。

1452年4月15日，达·芬奇出生于意大利佛罗伦萨芬奇镇安奇亚诺村一个富有的家庭，幼时聪明伶俐，勤奋好学，兴趣广泛，有“绘画神童”的美称。14岁前往佛罗伦萨师从韦罗基奥系统学习造型艺术，20岁时已具有很高的艺术造诣。1481年创作《三王来拜》，标志其艺术风格达到成熟期，1482年应邀为圣弗朗切斯教堂绘制祭坛画《岩间圣母》，其才能得到米兰大公的青睐，事业得以顺利发展。1498年完成著名壁画《最后的晚餐》，1499年为躲避战乱到曼图亚和威尼斯等地旅游和科学研究，1500年回到佛罗伦萨。1503年为市政厅绘制壁画《安吉里之战》，并同时创作名作《蒙娜丽莎》和《圣母子与圣安娜》，这两幅画与《施洗者圣约翰》一起成为作者最爱，一生带在身边不离左右。1513年移居罗马，与米开朗基罗会面。晚年致力于研究解剖学，被指为破坏天主教义而受到误解和冷遇。1515

年受法国国王弗朗索瓦一世之邀赴法作画，定居昂布瓦斯城堡中的克鲁克斯庄园。1519年5月2日，达·芬奇因病客死他乡。

作为画家，达·芬奇一生作品并不太多，但艺术成就却无人可比。他与米开朗基罗和拉斐尔一起被誉为文艺复兴时期的“绘画三杰”，达·芬奇作为其中的佼佼者，更称得上是“巨人中的巨人”。壁画《最后的晚餐》采用巧妙的构图和独具匠心的布局，通过惊恐、愤怒、怀疑、慌张等神情及手势，巧妙地表达出这个历史故事的典型场景，成为所有描绘这一题材中最成功最优秀的作品。油画《蒙娜丽莎》更是誉满全球、无与伦比的巨作。这幅遵嘱而作的命题肖像画被精心创造成带有普遍意义、具有理想和美的象征意义的划时代作品而备受后人崇拜。达·芬奇的素描习作观察细致入微，线条刚柔相济，恰如其分地表现出光影的微妙变化，被誉为素描艺术的典范。达·芬奇在光学、数学、地理、生物、医学、军事、水利、地质等方面都有很高的成就。



**Leonardo Da Vinci**, a great painter, artist, and inventor, one of the leading figures of the Renaissance.

Da Vinci was born into an affluent family in the Anchiano village of Vinci, Florence, Italy, on April 15, 1452. He was known as "the painting prodigy" for his smartness, diligence and wide range of interests. At 14, Leonardo went to Florence to study plastic art under Verrocchio, a well-known painter, and achieved remarkable results at an early age of 20. In 1481, he painted *The Adoration of the Magi*, which achieved a mature style. In 1482, he was commissioned to painting an altar-piece, *Virgin of the Rocks* for church of San Francesco Grande in Milan. His talent was recognized by the Duke of Milan, who promised him a regular income. In 1498, he finished the famous *The Last Supper*. When a war broke out, Leonardo da Vinci fled to Mantua in 1499, and later Venice for tour and researches. He returned to Florence in 1500. From 1503 to 1507, Da Vinci painted *Battle of Anghian* for Florence's City Hall, and began to create *Mona Lisa* and the

*Virgin and Child with St. Anne*. The last two paintings were ranked along with *St. John the Baptist* as Leonardo's favorite. He most likely kept them with him and did not travel without these paintings. In 1513 he moved to Rome and met his rival Michelangelo. Da Vinci dedicated himself to anatomy, for which he was accused as anti-Catholic and fell to disfavor. He went to France on the invitation of François I and settled in Crooks manor in château d'Amboise. Da Vinci died there, in May 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1519.

Leonardo Da Vinci was not a prolific painter, but a remarkable one. He ranks with his rival Michelangelo and the younger Raffaello as the Three Masters of the Renaissance, a Renaissance polymath. *The Last Supper* deployed an ingenious composition and scrupulous layout. The painting portrays different reactions of each apostle with various degrees of fear, anger, disbelief and shock, which immediately surpassed its counterparts. *Mona Lisa*, the commissioned painting is even more famous for its ideal and mysterious sense of beauty. Da Vinci's sketches paid great attention to detail with varied brushstrokes, depicting subtle changes of light and shadow. He was also recognized for his accomplishments in optics, mathematics, geography, biology, military, water conservation and geology.

















位于意大利佛罗伦萨芬奇镇安奇亚诺村的达·芬奇故居。

古树茁壮靠沃土，巨人辉煌在奋斗。

Da Vinci's former residence is located in Tuscan hill town of Vinci, Florence, Italy.  
A tree would strive on fertile soil, likewise, a man strives on hard efforts.