

LEONARDO  
DA VINCI

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# 极简西方艺术史

—— 半小时艺术启蒙 ——

达·芬奇

文艺复兴的一盏明灯

[英] 安东尼·梅森 著  
[美] 但孟新 译  
柏 梅

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# 达·芬奇

列奥纳多·达·芬奇(1452—1519)，意大利著名艺术家、科学家，被称为“文艺复兴时期最完美的代表”。达·芬奇不仅在绘画、雕塑等方面造诣深厚，还对解剖学、机械学等学科知识有过深入研究。除了《蒙娜丽莎》《最后的晚餐》等杰作，达·芬奇还设计了坦克、飞机等机械的雏形，是人类历史上绝无仅有的全才。

主要作品：《蒙娜丽莎》《最后的晚餐》《岩间圣母》

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## INTRODUCTION

### 引言

**L**eonardo da Vinci (1452–1519) was famous even in his own lifetime as a man of great brilliance and one of Italy’s most gifted painters. From an early age he was driven by a restless energy. He struggled to make his painting and drawing perfect. He also made detailed studies of nature, of the anatomy of the human body, and of mechanics – the workings of machines and the forces that make things move. By applying his imagination to these studies, he came up with some remarkable ideas. Sketches from his notebooks have turned out to resemble tanks, airplanes, helicopters, and many other machines that were invented up to 400 years after his death.

列奥纳多·达·芬奇（1452—1519）才华卓越，是意大利最具天赋的画家之一，故而生前就已声名远播。他从小精力充沛，在油画和素描创作方面都力争完美。此外，他还对大自然、人体解剖学和机械学（研究机器和外力的运作使物体产生运动的学科）进行过详细的研究。在这些研究中，他发挥自己的想象力，得出了许多奇思妙想。他笔记本上的草图后来被证实与坦克、飞机、直升机等诸多机器看上去非常相似，而这些机器在他逝世四百年后才被发明。

This book explores Leonardo’s development from apprentice to great artist. It traces the story of Leonardo’s life and explains how his major works came to be created. The artist’s techniques are discussed and you can try some out.

本书将探讨列奥纳多从一名学徒到伟大画家的成长历程。书中会追溯列奥纳多生前的故事，并交代他的几幅主要作品的创作经过。书中还会讨论他的创作技巧，读者亦可尝试一二。

# LEONARDO DA VINCI

达·芬奇

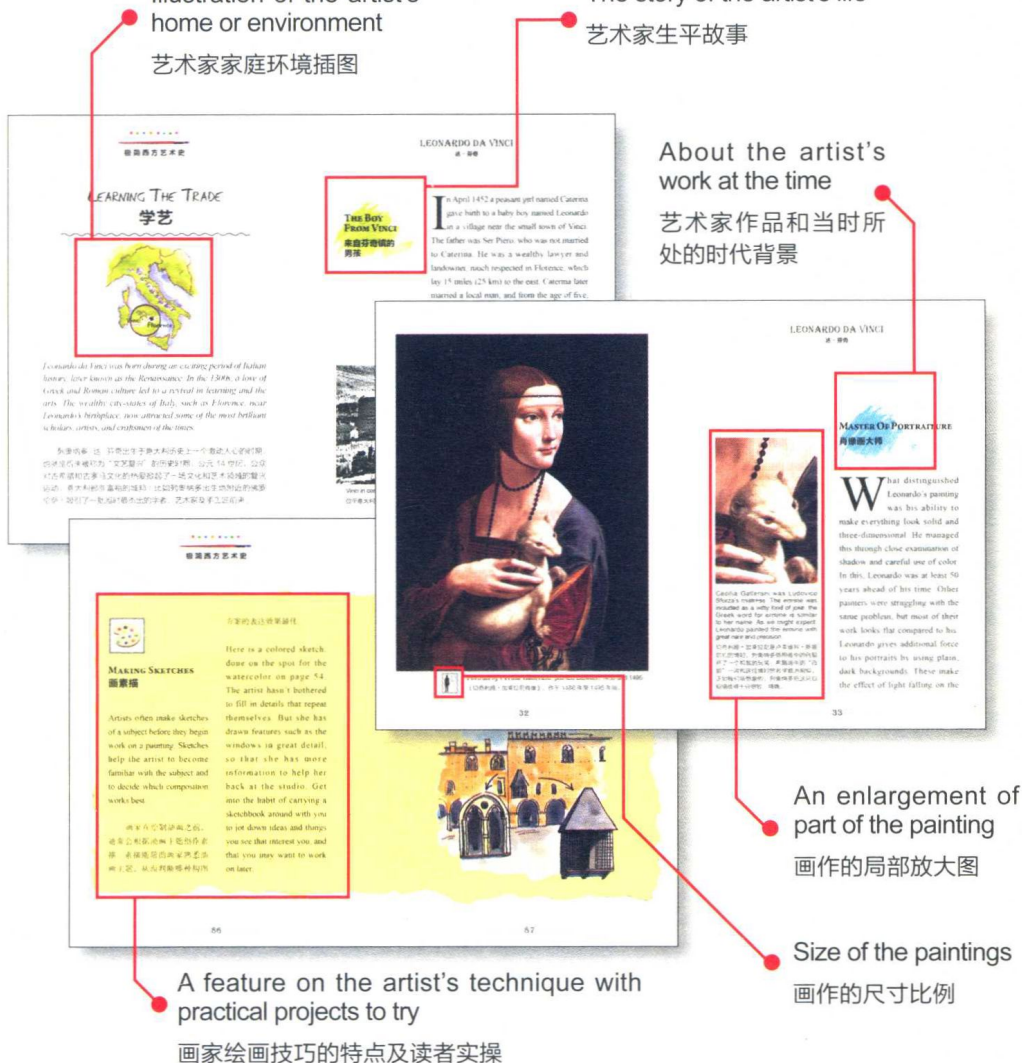
Below you can see how the book is organized.

本书的组织结构如下图所示。

Illustration of the artist's home or environment  
艺术家家庭环境插图

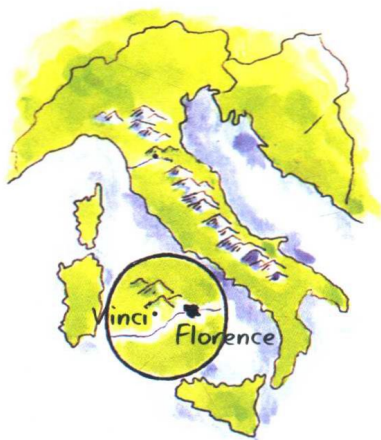
The story of the artist's life  
艺术家生平故事

About the artist's work at the time  
艺术家作品和当时所处的时代背景



# LEARNING THE TRADE

## 学艺



*Leonardo da Vinci was born during an exciting period of Italian history, later known as the Renaissance. In the 1300s, a love of Greek and Roman culture led to a revival in learning and the arts. The wealthy city-states of Italy, such as Florence, near Leonardo's birthplace, now attracted some of the most brilliant scholars, artists, and craftsmen of the times.*

列奥纳多·达·芬奇出生于意大利历史上一个激动人心的时期，也就是后来被称为“文艺复兴”的历史时期。公元14世纪，公众对古希腊和古罗马文化的热爱掀起了一场文化和艺术领域的复兴运动。意大利那些富裕的城邦（比如列奥纳多出生地附近的佛罗伦萨）吸引了一批当时最杰出的学者、艺术家及手工匠前来。

# LEONARDO DA VINCI

达·芬奇

## THE BOY FROM VINCI

来自芬奇镇的  
男孩

In April 1452 a peasant girl named Caterina gave birth to a baby boy named Leonardo in a village near the small town of Vinci. The father was Ser Piero, who was not married to Caterina. He was a wealthy lawyer and landowner, much respected in Florence, which lay 15 miles (25 km) to the east. Caterina later married a local man, and from the age of five, Leonardo lived at Ser Piero's house.

1452年4月，一个名叫卡特琳娜的乡下姑娘在芬奇小镇附近的一个村庄里生下了一个名叫列奥纳多的小男孩。男孩的父亲名叫瑟·皮耶罗，他和卡特琳娜并未正式结婚。他是一名富有的律师和地主，在佛罗伦萨备受尊敬。佛罗伦萨位于芬奇镇以东15英里（25千米）的地方。卡特琳娜后来嫁给了一个当地人。从5岁起，列奥纳多就住进了瑟·皮耶罗家里。



Vinci in central Italy

位于意大利中部的芬奇镇

## APPRENTICESHIP

### 学徒期

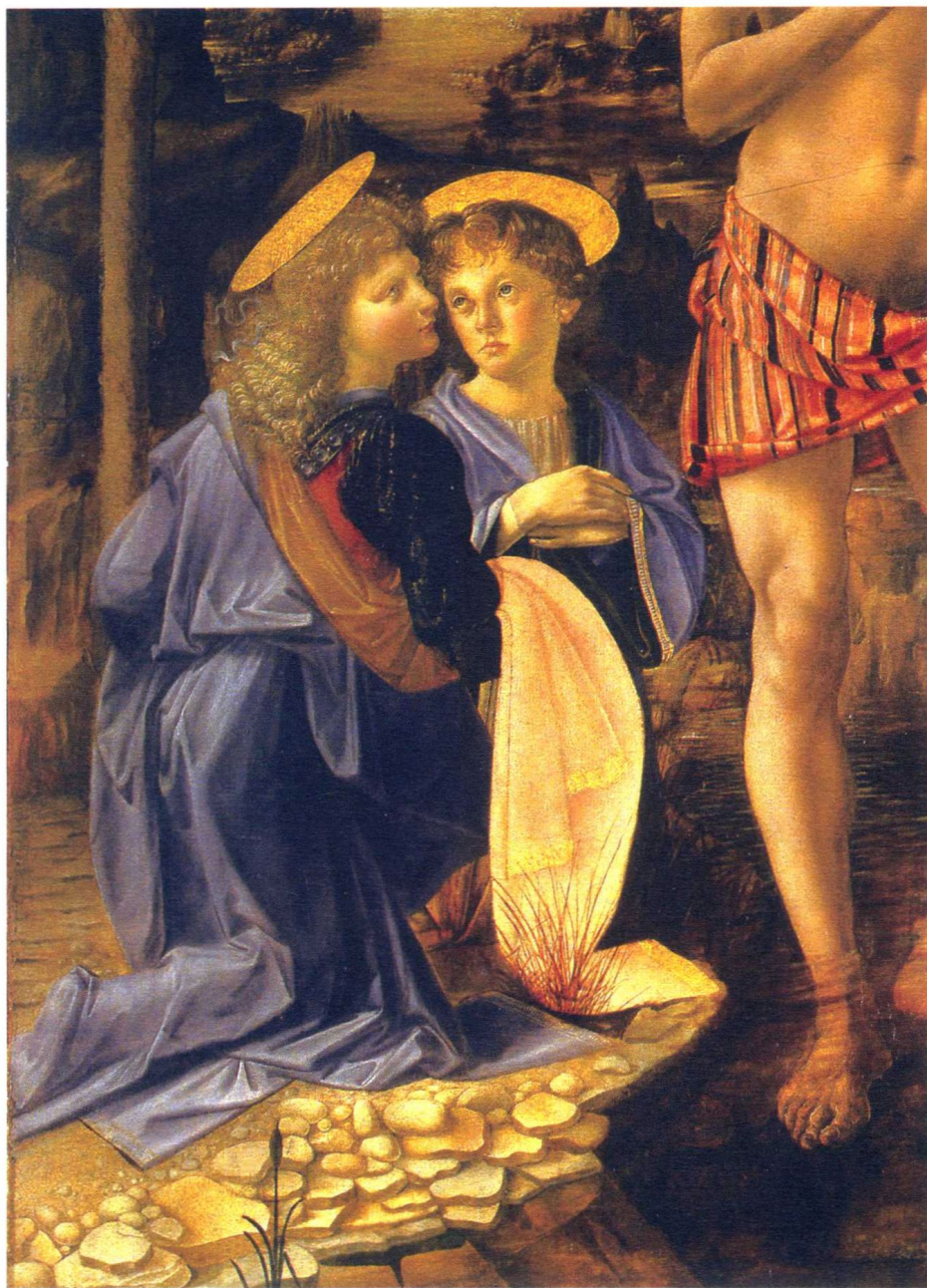
The young Leonardo received a standard education for the time, but already he showed a great talent for painting. It is said that Ser Piero first became aware of his son's gifts when Leonardo decorated a shield with a painting of a dragon. Based on drawings of frogs and lizards, the painting was so realistic that it gave his father a fright.

年幼的列奥纳多从那时起开始接受学校的正规教育，而早在这之前，他就已经显示出自己在绘画方面的巨大天赋。据说，瑟·皮耶罗最初意识到儿子的绘画天赋，是在列奥纳多为一块盾牌画装饰画的时候。这幅以青蛙和蜥蜴的素描为基础所创作的油画《龙》，因其中龙的形象过于逼真而吓到了列奥纳多的父亲。

When he was about 15 years old, Leonardo was sent to train as a painter and sculptor in the studio of one of the great artists of Florence, Andrea del Verrocchio (1435-

# LEONARDO DA VINCI

达·芬奇



The angel from Verrocchio's *Baptism of Christ*, painted by Leonardo in about 1472  
韦罗基奥作品《基督受洗》中列奥纳多画的小天使，作于约 1472 年。



*The Annunciation* was painted in about 1473, when Leonardo was in his early 20s.

《受胎告知》作于约 1473 年，当时的列奥纳多才二十出头。

*The Annunciation* portrays the scene from the New Testament when the Virgin Mary is told by the Angel Gabriel that she will give birth to Jesus. Leonardo used oil paint and tempera (powdered color mixed with egg yolk) on a wooden panel.

《受胎告知》描绘了《新约全书》中的一幅场景：圣母玛利亚被天使加百列告知自己将生下耶稣。列奥纳多采用油画颜料和蛋彩画颜料（由粉状色料和蛋黄调和而成）在木板上作画。



The design of the painting is rather stiff and formal, but it shows Leonardo's careful attention to detail. The lily held by the angel, for example, is clearly drawn from nature. Many flowers had symbolic meanings in Leonardo's day. The lily was a symbol of the Virgin Mary.

这幅油画的设计严肃而正式，表明列奥纳多十分注重细节的处理。比如，天使手中的百合花明显是根据其在大自然中的样子画的。在列奥纳多生活的时代，许多花都有象征意义，比如百合花是圣母玛利亚的象征。

1488). Along with other young apprentices, Leonardo was taught the skills of drawing, painting, and sculpture. He also helped with some of Verrocchio's own paintings.

在 15 岁时，列奥纳多被送往佛罗伦萨最伟大的艺术家之一安德烈·德尔·韦罗基奥（1435—1488）的工作室接受绘画和雕塑方面的训练。他和其他年轻学徒一起学习素描、油画和雕塑方面的技巧，还协助韦罗基奥完成了后者的部分作品。

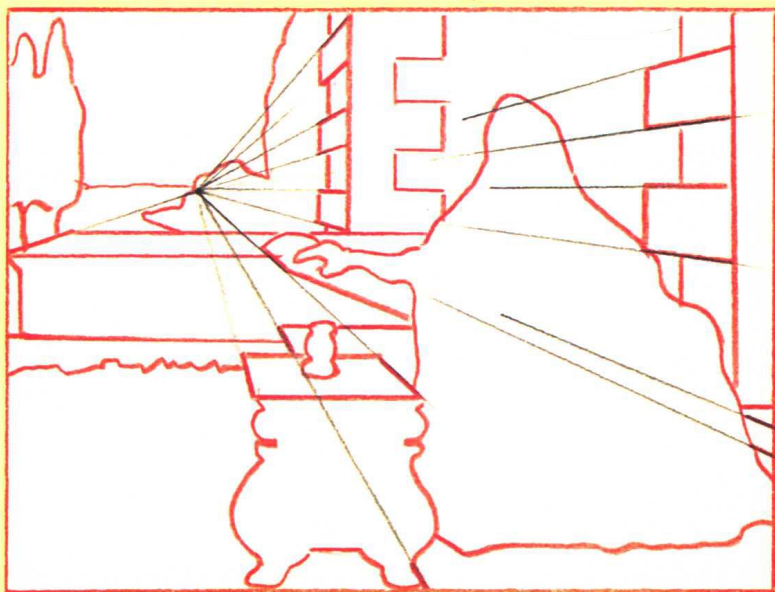


## PERSPECTIVE 透视

By the early fifteenth century artists had discovered “linear” perspective – how distance could be represented on a flat picture. They realized that objects look smaller the further away they are. The edges of regular shapes such as walls follow angled lines that meet in the distance at a “vanishing point.” Try a perspective drawing yourself.

# LEONARDO DA VINCI

达·芬奇



Study how angled lines recede into the distance and copy this. Pencil lines like those here may help.

早在 15 世纪初期，画家们就已经发现了线条透视，即如何在平面图上表现空间距离。他们意识到，物体离

得越远，看上去就越小。规则形状（例如墙壁）的边线沿着角度线在远处的“消失点”交会。试着自己画一幅素描透视图，研究一下角度线如何退到远处，并临摹一下上面这幅画。图中的铅笔线可供参考。