



Leonardo da Vinci

storyboard

Key to text and film direction

Script.....	<i>Italicized</i>
Directions for additional screen shots or future editing ...	Blue
Timings.....	Green
Cell transitions.....	Red

Length: approximately 6-9 minutes,

All frames 7 seconds/subject to change

Transitions: fade in/out unless otherwise noted/
subject to change

Subject to further revision

Music yet to be determined

The background of the slide features a classical painting. The top portion shows a grand building with arches and columns under a blue sky. The bottom portion shows a river scene with several figures in period clothing, some appearing to be in a boat or near the water's edge. The entire scene is framed by a thin green border.

-zoom in-

6 seconds

The Early Years of Leonardo Da Vinci

-fade out-



-zoom in-

8 seconds

When considering
the work of
Renaissance artist
Leonardo Da Vinci
considering his drawings,
to his paintings and sculpture
and as separate works
is paramount
to understanding
his creative process

-fade out-

-zoom in-

7 seconds

Through the use
of virtual reality
art and drawings
from his notebooks
the codex atlanticus
recreate the early years
of Leonardo Da Vinci

-fade out-



*Leonardo Da Vinci is well known
throughout the world.*

Why is he so well regarded?

*His drawings are as famous as his
paintings*

What did he use his drawings for?





Leonardo Da Vinci drew constantly. Drawing was his way of understanding the world.



In this first drawing of the landscape where he lived, you can see his interest in perspective



Leonardo Da Vinci became apprenticed to Andrea del Verocchio and moved from his mother's house



Da Vinci posed for this statue of David created by Verocchio at 15



In the studio of Verrocchio Da Vinci gained early renown for his artistic skill



When Leonardo Da Vinci painted the angel farthest to the left. In Andrea de Verocchio's studio, Verocchio is known to have said that Da Vinci surpassed his skill and he would no longer paint



A musician as well as an artist, Leonardo da Vinci built many musical instruments

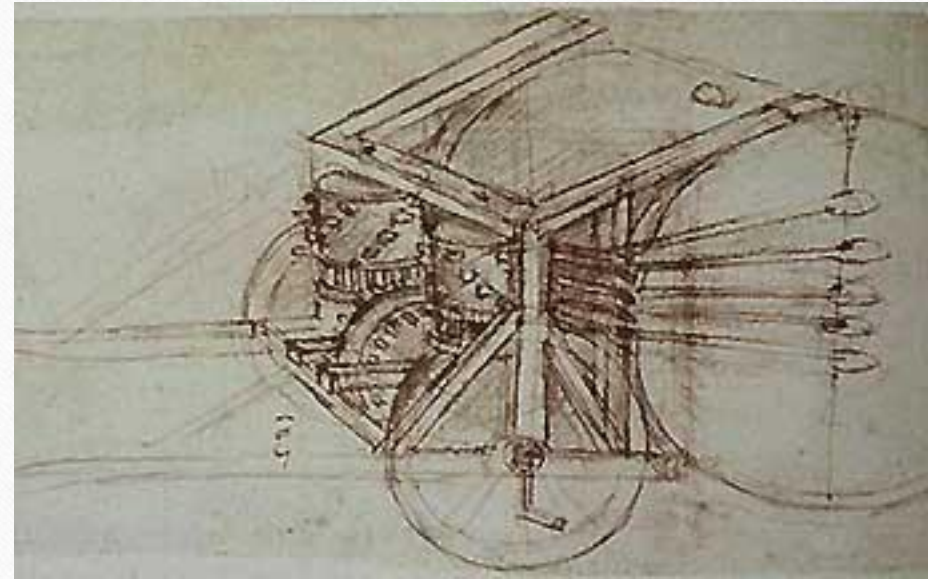
Portrait of a Musician
attributed to Da Vinci, which
illustrator Siegfried Woldhek
believes is a Da Vinci self
portrait at 33

-reveal-

This is a drawing of a drum machine which housed a mechanism that when pulled would play music similar to the way music boxes operate today. He wrote:

"Here you make a wheel with pipes that serve as clappers for a musical round called a Canon, which is sung in four parts, each singer singing the whole round. And therefore I make here a wheel with four cogs so that each cog may take the part of a singer."(<http://www.colourmusic.info/dossi.htm>)**

-fade out-



In 1482 Leonardo¹ created a lyre in the shape of a horse's head. He was sent to Milan by Lorenzo de' Medici with the lyre as a gift to Ludovico Sforza to secure peace.

[Add image of Lyre](#)



-zoom in-

At this time Leonardo composed a letter describing his many skills in the fields of civil engineering and military design in addition to the arts that he could use to assist the Duke of Milan

-fade out-





Court life in Milan gives Leonardo Da Vinci a chance to meet great minds of Renaissance Italy

7 seconds

*The wife of the Duke of Milan
Beatrice d'Este
opened up the court
to intellectuals of Renaissance Milan.
Da Vinci was invited into
the society of the court*



7 seconds

*Leonardo Da Vinci created many costumes
for The Festival of Paradise*

[Add more images of costumes](#)



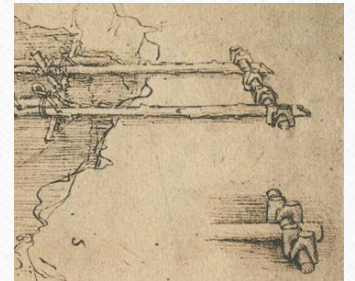
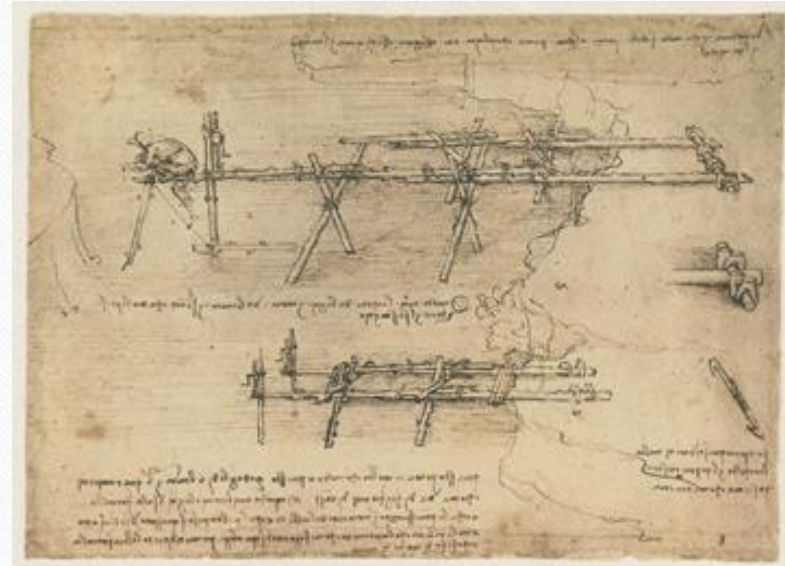
Image of notebooks added later

During his life Leonardo Da Vinci kept track of his ideas and thoughts in notebooks. For da vinci these notebooks were a place where he could jot down ideas, work out his thoughts. His notebooks are the record of inventions created years and sometimes centuries before their time

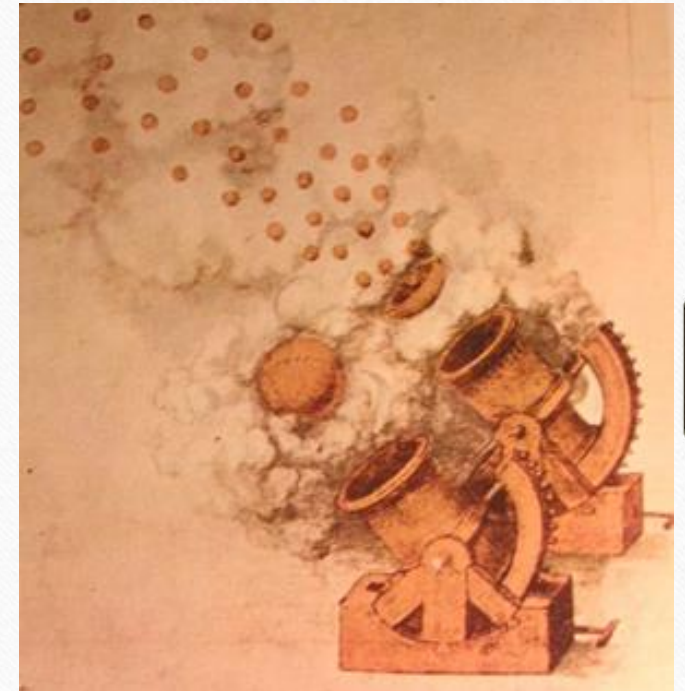
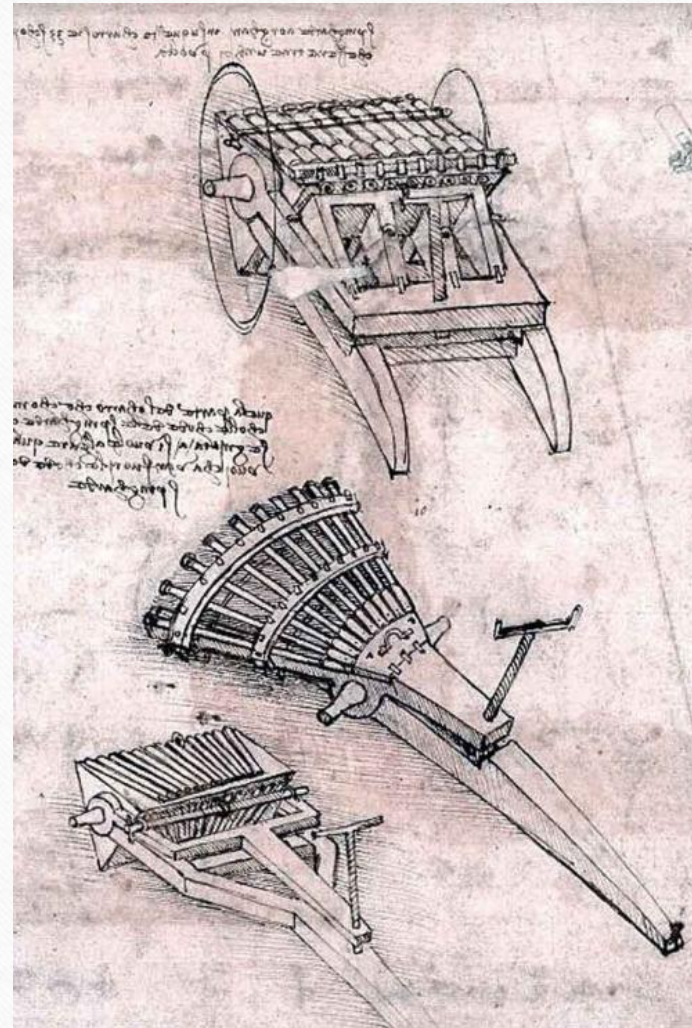
Examining all Da Vinc's drawing is beyond the scope of this presentation.

However by examining a few examples Some characteristics of the drawings will be analyzed.

Da Vinci used his notebooks to work out many ideas and inventions on paper. In an article posted on Leonardo Da Vinci Between Art and Science, Prof. Geddes points out how this illustration of a bridge made from branches shows construction as well as design: "Therefore this illustration renders the process of building as much as it depicts the design for the bridge itself. One can mentally extend the design and understand how the segments are attached to one another and how the whole is fastened to the adjacent bank. "Geddes writes that Da Vinci had made marginal notes about the bridge design rational, it's material and method of construction: "In this way one can quickly build a bridge so as to escape or follow the enemy." Geddes observed that the bridge would serve an army "for either fleeing or pursuing, this design provided swift passage over terrain otherwise less readily navigable."(Geddes, 2014)



7-10 second montage of drawings



Leonardo Da Vinci designed many weapons during his years in Milan under the patronage of Ludovico Sforza

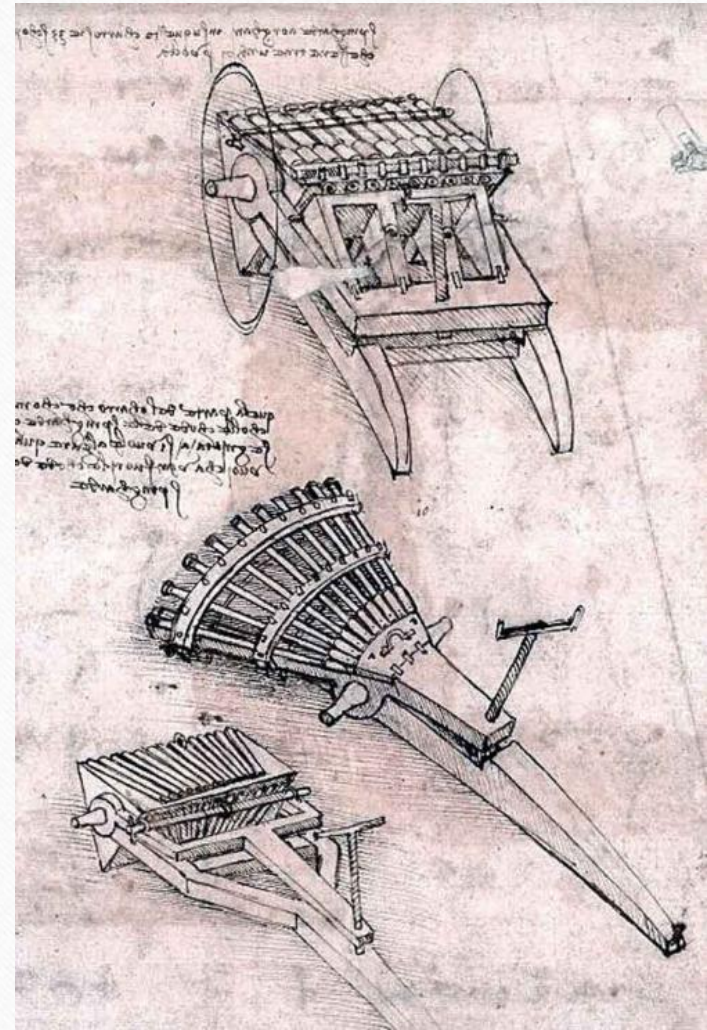
7 seconds

Description of uniqueness of invention

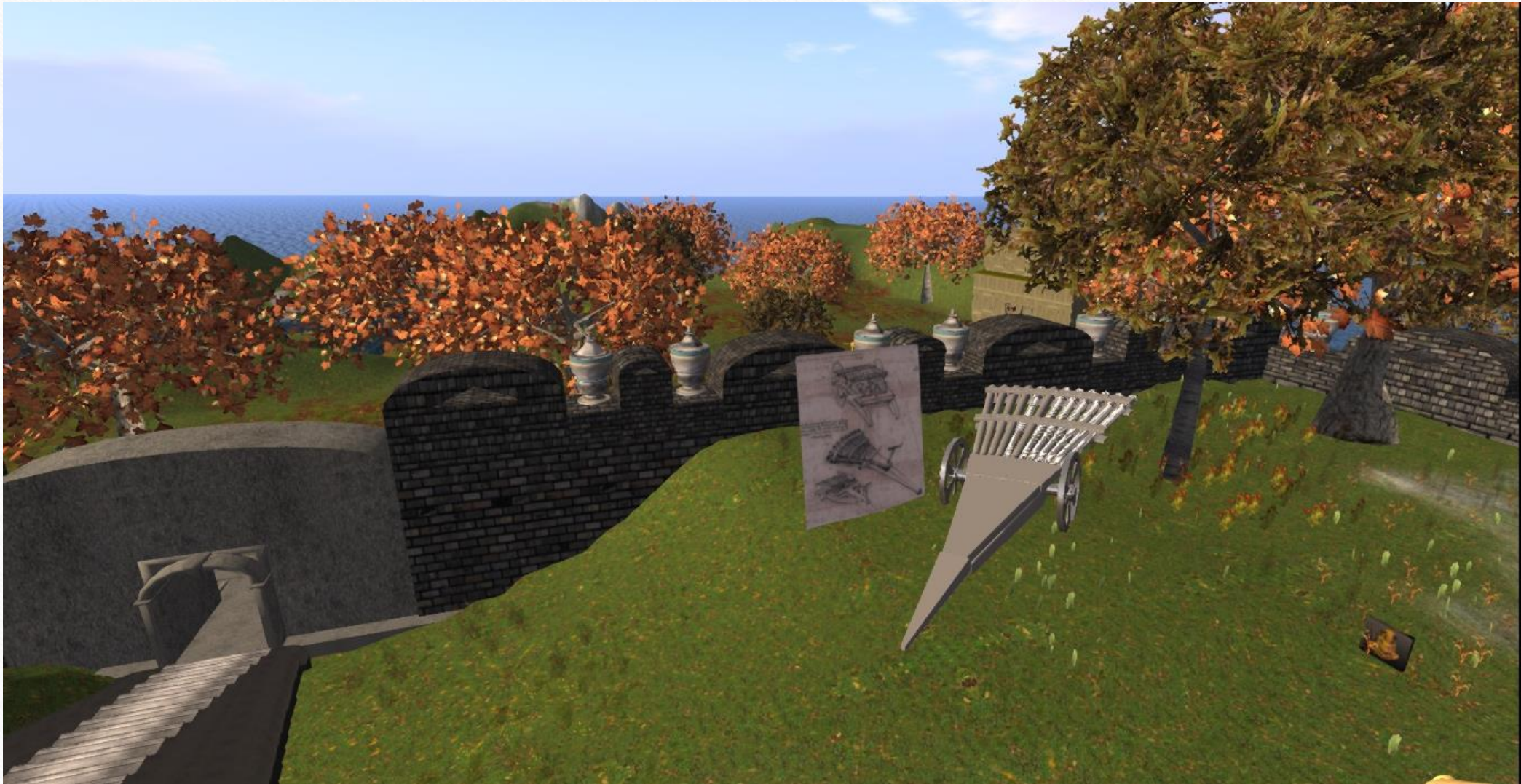


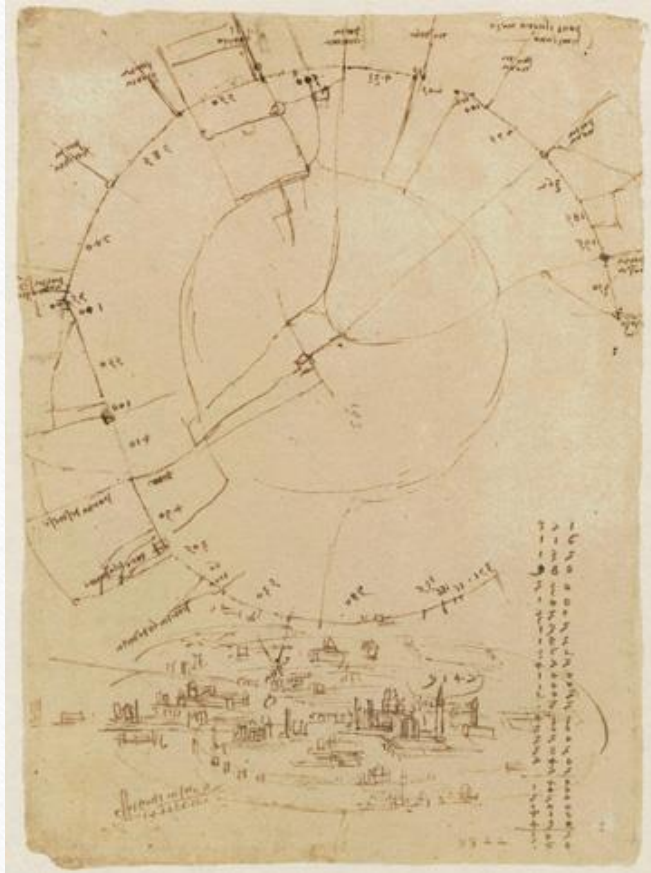
7 seconds

Description of uniqueness of invention



7 seconds shot machinima of installation of model





7 seconds

Da Vinci made numerous maps of the terrain in the area that he lived. In Milan Da Vinci was involved with city planning projects. Some of these involved plans to redesign water systems.

According to Prof. Moffatt, when drawing the maps required to design the Milan projects "Leonardo invented new methods of recording the land using odometers and a magnetic compass with a movable sight vane. His new methods resulted in the earliest extant ichnographic plan, the Mappa di Imola, which dates to about 1502" In this plan he innovated several ways of visualizing geographic areas. He writes:

"First he drew the plan. From it he made a constructed perspective, that is, a 3-point perspective, within an ellipse in order to show in perspective the city and its confining anular canals (fig. 2). This method was new then but it remained in use until the advent of computers. The small cube at the center of the plan marks Leonardo's reference point for the view known as a volo d'uccello, or bird's-eye view. While inserting himself into his surroundings, Leonardo also distances himself from the area, becoming the bird that surveys it. It is no wonder he produced this viewpoint after having studied for many years the flight of birds"(Moffatt, 2014)

<http://faculty.virginia.edu/Fiorani/NEH-Institute/essays/moffatt>

7 seconds shot machinima of installation of model

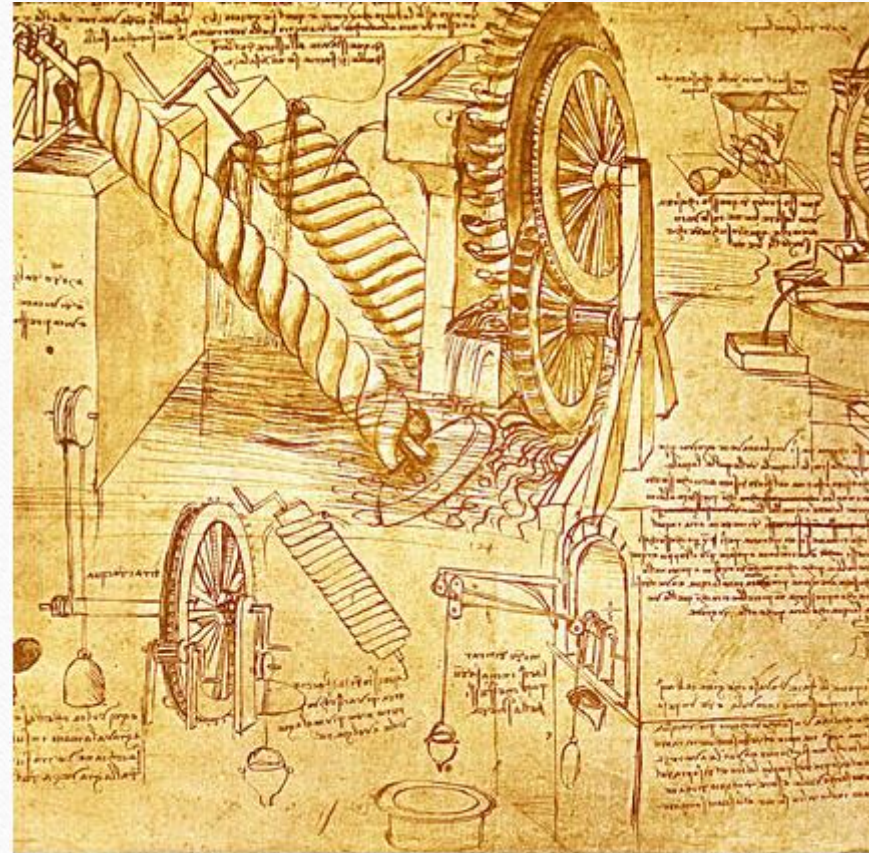
Create a model
of da Vinci's
ichnographic
plan in Kitley
and show how he
used it to
construct a
perspective view
Narrate how the
model works



Approximate placement of
model
To be filmed
showing perspective view
as well as
birds eye view

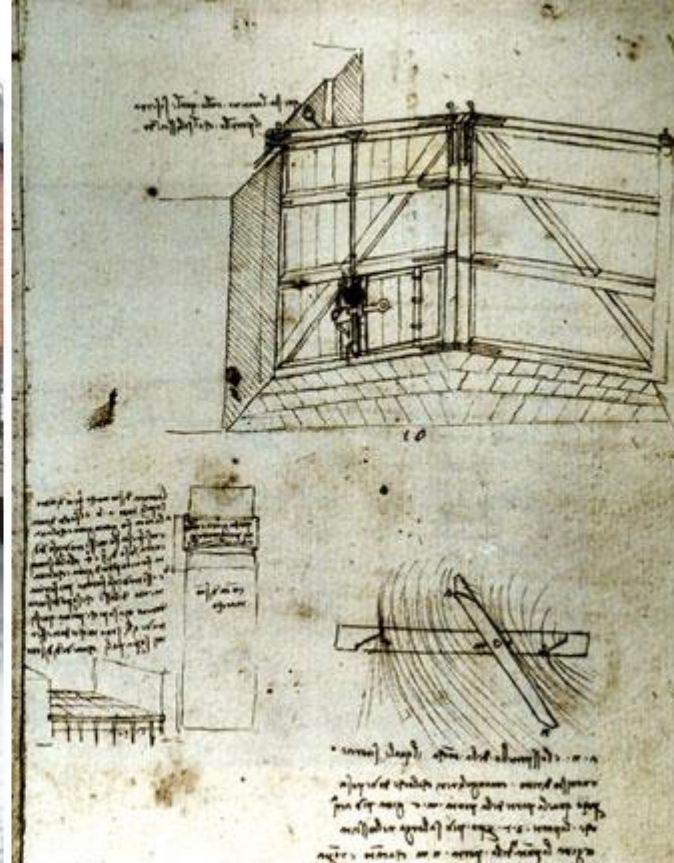
7 seconds

Da Vinci's notebooks are full of his designs for water systems and studies of flowing water



7 seconds

Plan for lock



7 seconds shot machinima of installation of model



One of Leonardo Da Vinci's projects was to create an equestrian statue commemorating the father of the Duke of Milan

7 seconds



He made many studies of horses and a full size horse sculpture of clay.

7 seconds



In the end the bronze for the sculpture was used to cast cannons to fight invading French armies.

7 seconds



*Recently a mold of a maquette sculpted by Leonardo Da Vinci was found and cast.
No doubt a model for the equestrian statue of Francesco Ludovico*

7 seconds



The last Supper was created for Ludivico Sforza and was painted in a church next to where is father was buried

7 seconds



Traditional fresco painting requires the artist to work quickly. Da Vinci wanted more time so he experimented with oil paints on plaster. The painting was peeling 20 years after it was finished

7 seconds

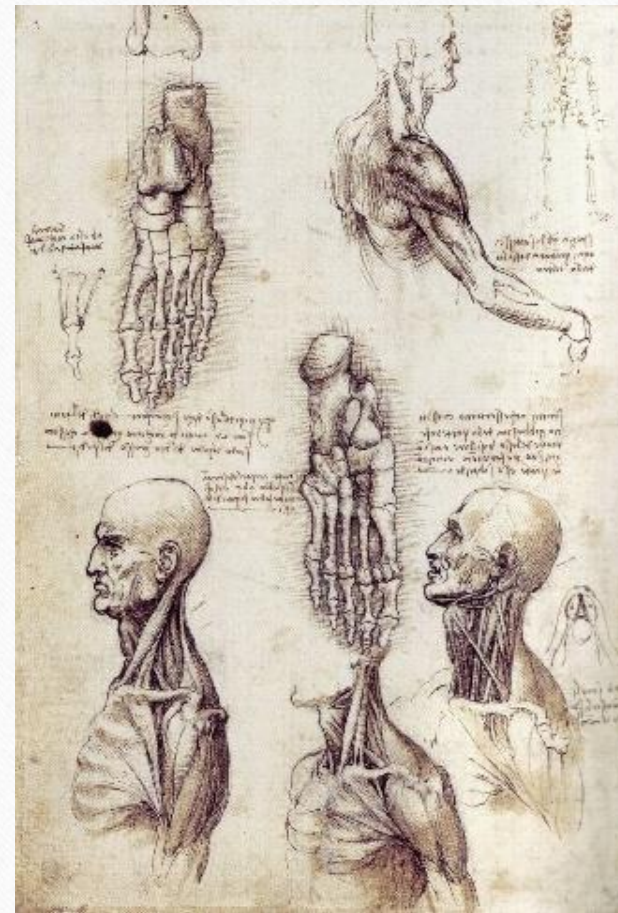


This copy bya student of Da Vinci's was used as a reference to restore the original in 1999

7 seconds shot machinima of installation



7 seconds



In his dissections, Da Vinci was able to determine the cause of hardening of the arteries

7 seconds

-text scroll up-

1494
Ludovico Sforza
is defeated
by the French
and Leonardo Da Vinci
flees to Venice

The background of the slide is a classical painting. The top portion shows a grand, multi-story building with classical architectural features like columns and arches. The bottom portion shows a harbor scene with several figures in classical attire, some appearing to be engaged in maritime activities. The overall style is reminiscent of 19th-century academic painting.

Credits to be added

**Reference sources listed in alphabetically
additional sources to be added**

Geddes, L., Leonardo's mobile bridges, Leonardo Da Vinci Between Art and Science, March 2014
Retrieved from <http://faculty.virginia.edu/Fiorani/NEH-Institute/essays/geddes>

Moffatt, C., 2014 **Leonardo da Vinci and mapmaking, Leonardo Da Vinci Between art and Science**
Retrieved from <http://faculty.virginia.edu/Fiorani/NEH-Institute/essays/moffatt>

Woldhek, S., 2008. The Search for the true face of Leonardo., Feb, 2008, TED Talks, retrieved from:
http://www.ted.com/talks/siegfried_woldhek_shows_how_he_found_the_true_face_of_leonardo#t-240364

**Image sources listed in order of appearance
additional sources to be added**

David, Andrea del Verrocchio, ca. 1466-69, Museo del Bargello, Florenz photographed 08/26/2014 by Rufus46

Ludovico Maria Sforza portrait by Zanetto Bugatto, a famous court painter of the Sforza.(<http://www.kleio.org/en/history/famtree/vip/350/>)

Lorenzo de' Medici Portrait by Agnolo Bronzino

Leonardo da Vinci. *Plan and view of Milan*. Codex Atlanticus, folio 199v, Veneranda Biblioteca Ambrosiana, Milan.

Leonardo da Vinci. *Plan of Milan*, Windsor, RL 19115r. (Royal Collection Trust / © HM Queen Elizabeth II 2012).

Leonardo da Vinci, Codex Atlanticus, fol. 55r, c. 1483-87, Veneranda Biblioteca Ambrosiana, Milan.