



THE ART CIRCLE OF ROYAL COLLEGE
PROUDLY PRESENTS



ART

E-MAGAZINE

2nd Edition

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- A hand holding a paintbrush is shown painting a globe. The globe is positioned vertically and has a blue and white color scheme. The hand is on the right side of the frame, and the brush is touching the globe. The background is a dark, starry space.

Art Circle



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The Art Circle of Royal College has been one of the most active societies of Royal College since 1995. It is also one of the largest clubs in the school, with a member base of over 1000 students. This society has always supported in polishing the aesthetic talents of not only Royalists but also of young students from all over the

Island. The main duty of those at the Art Circle is to develop the students' talents to an extent of being recognized by other people in society. Also, the circle works to pave a path for those talented students who wish to carry out their skills in the future

Our Vission

The Vision of the Art Circle is to enrich students' lives, enhance their school experience and complement school based art education.

Our Mission

The mission is to provide members an opportunity to express individuality through the creation of art work these being created in unique ways for our community, school and self.



TIC

Mr.Amitha Panideniya

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Project Committee

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Chamikara Wagawatta

Randitha Thilakaratne

Sandeeptha Wijewardhana

Our Projects

Art For Everyone

Creating art expands a child's ability to interact with the world around them, and provides a new set of skills for self-expression and communication. Not only does art cultivates important skills that benefit a child's development, but it also opens up the mind to a different reality.

For that reason, the Art Circle of Royal College organized the Art for Everyone project to give a good knowledge about art to primary students and to develop students creativity skills. Art for Everyone project was a lecture series and a workshop organized for the primary students of Royal College.

Our first lecture was held on April 09, 2021, to grade 1 students via the Zoom platform. There were workshops every Monday to Friday until May 20, 2021. All sessions were conducted by Mrs. Shamila Widanagamage to teach the basics of art to primary students. And in the session, we also tried to teach about making Vesak lanterns. It was very helpful for Miniature Vesak Lantern Competition.

Our Art for Everyone project was successful. So, finally, we all thanks to everyone who participated in to project. And we hope you all help us to do our future project successfully.

ART FOR EVERYONE

LECTURE SERIES FOR PRIMARY STUDENTS

PROJECT ORGANIZED BY
THE ROYAL COLLEGE ART CIRCLE

Miniature Vesak Lantern Competition

The Royal College Art Circle celebrated the Vesak festival differently this year, by introducing the miniature Vesak Lantern competition.

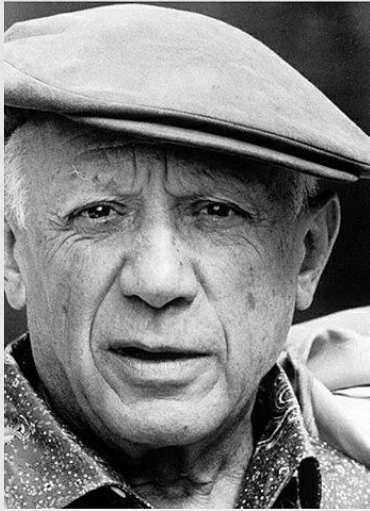
This project allowed students to make the miniature and the most creative Vesak lantern. Among all of the creations received, 25 best competitors were selected for the final round which they must give a brief introduction about how they made those lanterns in front of the judge board.

After the judgment, the students who got the first three places received awards and certificates. And all the Vesak Lantern creations that were sent to us by fellow Royalists put on social media sites.

The main objectives of this project were to give an understanding of how to make miniature lanterns, to motivate children by giving awards and certificates, to build up good cooperation with the veteran artists, and to make the Vesak festival more creative and more beautiful.

**ROYAL COLLEGE
MINIATURE VESAK LANTERN
COMPETITION 2021**

PROJECT BY THE ART CIRCLE OF ROYAL COLLEGE



He was a famous painter. He was born on October 25, 1881, in Malaga, Spain. His father was a painter and arts teacher by profession. Mentored by his father, he, by the age of 13, surpassed senior Picasso in terms of skill and talent. In 1895, his family relocated to Barcelona, Spain and enrolled at the prestigious school of fine arts but the strict rules of the school frustrated him and he began skipping classes to wander on streets of Barcelona and sketching whatever he observed. He moved to Paris to be at the epicentre of the world of art. He opened an art studio in Montmartre, Paris. He applied various techniques during his period starting the blurred technique to divisionism and expressionism. Some of his paintings of this period include, "Blue Nude" and "The old guitarist".

Most of his paintings were of circus people, acrobats and harlequins. Some of his memorable paintings of this era include "Three Women", "Bread and Fruit dish on a table", "Girl with Mandolin", "Still life with chair caning" and "Card player". In his lifetime he married twice. His most outstanding and notable work was the "Guernica". It stands as a testament for the brutality, inhumanity and vicious nature of war. He breathed his last on April 8, 1973 in Mougins, France.

A Famous Artist

(Pablo Picasso)



How I feel art?

The more I get to know about art, less I feared the perfection. That art has no limits except for the box we create within our minds and it's all about freedom. In my opinion, it's very difficult to define art as the definition I give for art only describes my opinion. Hence, art simply doesn't have a single definition, rather it can be defined in many different ways that even they cannot be compared to each other. If I have to say what is art for me, I can say that it's all about what and how we see, feel and how we need to be seen and felt. Art or the artist should not be compared to one another, as a single artwork or artist holds a completely different story than the other and most importantly art is not about pretty and perfect things. It could vary from hyper realism, realism to impressionism, surrealism and to abstract. What I believe is that art should be appreciated or criticized as art itself. When we talk about realism in art, even within realism there are so many aspects. If we think a little further, realism is not only the visual realism, an artwork can be realistic in an emotional way with its expressions. From that point of view, we cannot classify art as pure realistic or abstract and rather they all belong to art which is more like a spectrum. Once an artist named Piet Mondrian said, "Abstract art is not the creation of another reality, but the true vision of reality." However, I believe it is also up to us, to decide what is realism? Is it the outer appearance or the inner expression. Whatever you consider it is, you cannot blame the other, as both have enough reasons to become 'realistic' in their own way. After all, why should we even think whether it is realistic or what? At the end art is art. The words 'realism', 'impressionism', 'abstract' and the 'meaning' behind the artwork are just few words we use to connect art with the outside world, the current situation and society, may be even culture. I believe an artwork doesn't need to have a meaning at all. Just imagine if we could ever enjoy an artwork as it is? It's wonderful if we can appreciate it without trying to find meanings and similarities from the current world, and let it be what it is. Then we'll get to notice each and every detail it has as a work of art, rather than another symbol of the world.

Just like how we supposed to see people as themselves without judging. Anyway, whatever way we create or enjoy art, with a meaning or without a meaning we always have freedom to enjoy the process and the final work as the way we want. Because just as I said in the beginning, art is all about freedom and it is never limited to have one meaning or even to have a meaning at all.

Prabhani Amandika



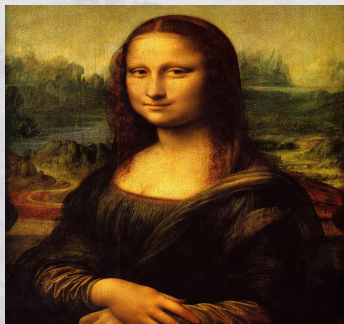
Popular Arts

ප්‍රසිද්ධ චිත්‍ර

ජනප්‍රිය චිත්‍ර යනු සැමදා ම එක ලෙස ප්‍රසිද්ධ එමෙන්ම ජනප්‍රියත්වය උසුලන චිත්‍ර වේ. එම චිත්‍ර ලොවපුරා විශාල මුදලකට අලෙවි වන අතර රසිකයන් ගේ ආදරයට ද පාත්‍ර වේ. එසේ වන්නේ එම චිත්‍ර අසමසම නැතහොත් කිසිම කෙනෙකුට සම කරන්න නොහැකි නිසා වේ. නිදසුන් ලෙස "මොනාලිසා", "ගුවර්නිකා", "තරු රැය" ගත හැකිය.

"මොනාලිසා" යනු ඉතා ජනප්‍රිය සිතුවමකි. මෙය ලොව ප්‍රසිද්ධ චිත්‍ර ශිල්පියෙක් වන ඉතාලි ජාතික "ලියනාඩෝ ඩාවින්චි" ගේ ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨ නිර්මාණයකි.

මොනාලිසා "ලා ජියොකොන්ඩා" ලෙස ද හදුන්වයි. 16 වැනි ශතවර්ෂයේ ඉතාලි පුනරුද සමයේ නිර්මාණය කරන ලද්දකි. පොප්ලර් රෙද්දක තෙල් සායම් ගැමෙන් නිර්මාණය කර ඇත.



මෙම චිත්‍රය ප්‍රංශ රජයට අයිති වේ. මේ වන විට එය ප්‍රංශයේ අගනුවර වන පැරිසියේ "මුසේ ඩි ඩුවර්" කෞතුකාගාරයේ ප්‍රදර්ශනයට තබා ඇත. මිළඟ ජනප්‍රිය සිතුවම වන්නේ "ගුවර්නිකා" සිතුවමයි. ප්‍රසිද්ධ සිත්තරුවෙක් වන ස්පාඤ්ඤ ජාතික "පැබ්ලෝ රුයිස් පිකාසෝ" නැතහොත් "පැබ්ලෝ පිකාසෝ" ගේ සිතුවමකි. මෙම සිතුවම ස්පාඤ්ඤ සිවිල් යුධ සමයේ නිර්මාණය කර ඇත. එක්දහස් නවසිය තිස් හත් වන වසරේ අප්‍රේල් මස විසි හය වන දින නාසි ජර්මන් හමුදාව බෝම්බ ප්‍රහාරක යානා යොදා ගනිමින් ගුවර්නිකා ප්‍රදේශයට බෝම්බ හෙලීම මෙම චිත්‍ර වලින් නිරූපණය කරයි. ස්පාඤ්ඤ රජය එක්දහස් නවසිය තිස් හතේ දී පැවැත් වූ අන්තර් ජාතික චිත්‍ර ප්‍රදර්ශනයට ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට චිත්‍රයක් නිර්මාණය කිරීමට පිකාසෝට භාර දුන් අතර චිත්‍රය සඳහා ගුවර්නිකා බෝම්බ ප්‍රහාරය මාතෘකාව ලෙස යොදා ගත්තේ ය.

සිතුවම නිර්මාණය කිරීම අවසන් වූ පසු ලොව පුරා කෙටි සංචාරයක් ගෙන යාමෙන් සිතුවම ප්‍රසිද්ධ කළේ ය. මෙම සිතුවම මගින් යුද්ධයේ බේදජනක බව, මිනිසුන්ට යුද්ධය ලබා දුන් වේදනාව නිරූපණය කරයි. මෙම සිතුවම, සිතුවමක් ම නොව සාමය සඳහා ආයාචනය කරන සිතුවමකි.

Ashan Induwara-7L



Graffiti : Art or Vandalism

Graffiti is a true art with different meanings that involves many styles and risks that can damage artists physically and socially. Graffiti is an art, not a simple tagging on a trash can or an alley wall but an actual mural that represents meanings in every detail, style, and even every color. How many times have you seen a graffiti mural and asked yourself: what was the inspiration of the making of the mural?

Three arguments in favor of legalizing graffiti are that people shouldn't judge graffiti also that it's a

way of expressing what the world is going through, and lastly graffiti artists are unfairly punished when they are not a danger to society.

Don't judge graffiti as "bad" if you don't know what it stands for. One person who does graffiti in a meaningful way is Obey, who creates communist propaganda. He expresses how he feels and how many people feel about communism. Another person that takes time to express the people's thoughts of life is Banksy, he's one of the most known graffiti artists whose murals actually make you think of how life is or what the world is going through. One of many quotes that Banksy wrote is "People say graffiti is ugly, irresponsible and childish. But that's only if it's done properly". I feel that when someone goes out on their own time to do posters or a mural representing how

People from every society are feeling, they should be rewarded for standing up for their people they are also leaders such as the president standing for the country's rights.

Graffiti for many people is more than a simple tagging, it's their way of life.

These artists get up everyday and just draw whatever is on their mind. It could be about a dream, a future goal, or it can even be how they feel about our economy. As you can see in the pictures above, you may think how true are those two quotes. If you look past the quotes, it's a graffiti mural expressing the daily thoughts of an average person in society.

Expressing what you think shouldn't be a crime if you're not hurting another peer, a simple scribble could be considered a tagging any one from any age can do that just because they don't consider themselves self taggers doesn't mean they're not able to write on a wall. Graffiti artists go through a lot just to make a mural. Graffiti artists include adults as well as many teenagers who are trying to express their ways of life.

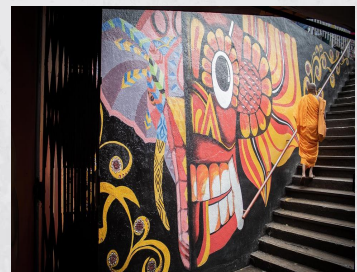
Many get arrested and let go but many get put in jail or juvenile hall for minors-giving a bad reputation for the artist later in life. Many graffiti artists get injured by attempting to do a graffiti piece, anti graffiti citizens go out and attack many artists while there

writing on private properties in many cases gangs get involved causing taggers to get seriously injured and even get killed making a little problem become a big problem.

Graffiti is more than a tagging in an alley, though it's illegal without the property owners say, but without the owners' permission they could express their creativity.

With many people against graffiti and not letting graffiti artists do murals in their property, graffiti artists also known as taggers go out and tag wherever they want, making it a crime. I don't ask for you to take any actions forward graffiti art but to actually take your time and analyze what the graffiti piece signifies and not only judge it, in most cases it was done illegally but really think how it would be if there were legal places where graffiti artists could express their thoughts.

Azmaan Khan (7H)





ලෝකප්‍රකට අප්‍රසිද්ධ චිත්‍ර ශිල්පියා

ලෝකප්‍රකට අප්‍රසිද්ධ චිත්‍ර ශිල්පියා

ලොව පුරා ප්‍රසිද්ධියට පත් අප්‍රකට චිත්‍ර ශිල්පියෙක් වර්තමානයේ සිටිනා බව ඔබ දන්නේද ? ඔව් එවැන්නෙක් සිටිනවා . ඔහු බැන්ක්සි (Banksy) යන අන්වර්ථ නාමයෙන් පෙනී සිටින ආන්දෝලනාත්මක චිත්‍ර ශිල්පියෙකි .මොහුගේ සැබෑ නම රොබට් ඩෙල් නජා (Robert Del Naja) ලෙස බොහෝ දෙනා මත පල කළ ද මේ වන තුරු සැබෑ පුද්ගලයා කවුරුන්ද යන්න එළි වී නැත.මේ චිත්‍ර ශිල්පියා ගැන සත්‍ය වශයෙන්ම දැනගැනීමට ඇත්තේ ඔහු එංගලන්තයේ ජීවත්වන බව පමණි.

මෙලෙස ඔහු ලෝකයාගෙන් සැඟවී සිටිමින් චිත්‍ර අඳින්නේ ඇයි ? සැබවින්ම මොහුගේ චිත්‍ර ආන්දෝලනාත්මකයි. ඔහුගේ චිත්‍ර තුළින් යුධ විරෝධී , ධනවාදයට විරුද්ධ , දරදුඬු රාජ්‍ය ප්‍රතිපත්තිවලට විරුද්ධ සිතුවම් නිර්මාණය වෙයි. කොටින්ම කිවහොත් ඔහු විරෝධාකල්ප මතු කරන විදි සිත්තරෙකි.මෙහිදී විශේෂයෙන් ඔහු ළමයින්, පොලිස් නිලධාරීන් , වඳුරන්මියන්, හමුද නිලධාරීන් , වයස්ගත පුද්ගලයින් බොහෝ විට චිත්‍රණය සඳහා යොදා ගනියි.

ඔබ මා දන්නා පරිදි අනවසරයෙන් බිත්ති හා තාප්පවල චිත්‍ර ඇඳීම තහනම් දෙයකි. එබැවින් ඔහු රෑ ජාමයේ කා හටත් නොපෙනෙන පරිදි ගොස් මිනිසුන්ගේ පෞද්ගලික තාප්ප හා බිත්ති මත චිත්‍ර ඇඳියි.හරියටම අපි බලල තියෙන Zorro කතා මාලාවේ එන ජවනිකාවක් වගේ සිදුවීමක් ඔබේ සිතේ මැවෙනවා ඇති. නමුත් වෙනස වන්නේ මෙය සත්‍ය සිදුවීමක් වීමයි.මොහුගේ සිතුවම් කලාව 1990 වසරේදී පමණ ආරම්භ වන්නට ඇතැයි අනුමාන කරන අතර මුල් කාලයේ මොහු සාමාන්‍ය ලෙස තාප්පවල චිත්‍ර ඇඳ ඇත. කල්යාණවත් වඩාත් ඉක්මන් හා පහසු නිසා stencil ක්‍රමය භාවිතා කරන්නට පටන් ගෙන ඇත. ඔහුගේ චිත්‍ර අතුරින් වඩාත් ආකර්ශනයක් හිමි වූයේ " Balloon Girl " යන චිත්‍රයටයි. මොහු අනවසරයෙන් තාප්පවල චිත්‍ර ඇත්තේ කිසිවකු ඔහුට විරුද්ධ නොවූයේ ඒවා වටිනාකමින් ඉතාමත් ඉහළ සිතුවම් බැවිනි .සැබවින්ම තමාගේ බිත්තියේ හෝ තාප්පයේ ඊළඟ දිනයේ සිතුවමක් ඇදී තියේවායි පුර්වනා කරමින් එහි ජනයා රාත්‍රී නින්දට ගියේ මෙම අප්‍රකට චිත්‍ර ශිල්පියාගේ සිතුවම් එතරම් ආශ්වාදජනක බැවිනි. මොහුගේ චිත්‍ර ලොව පුරා ප්‍රසිද්ධ ස්ථානවල ඇඳ ඇත.එංගලන්තය, ප්‍රංශය, ඇමෙරිකාව, කැනඩාව,හා ඕස්ට්‍රේලියාව වැනි රටවල්වල ඔහුගේ චිත්‍ර ප්‍රසිද්ධියට පත්ව ඇත.





There were paintings drawn every where, on the ceiling and walls. It was very nice. Some art exhibited the stories of great kings as well as leaders and wars. The Doge museum is believed to have been built between the 10th and 11th centuries. Between 1339 and 1342, the museum began to take its present form. The painting "11 Paradise", is a massive oil painting on canvas that is seen in the main hall of the Doge museum. It is a beautiful heartwarming painting and is one of the largest paintings on canvas in the world by Jacopo Robusti. The painting features a heavenly scene with saints and gods of various religions. A feeling of calmness covered me and I could have stared at it the whole day. The paintings all around the museum tried to tell the incidents, hardships and way of life of the ancient

Venice. I admired the use of bright colours to increase the attractiveness. The memory of my visit to this attractive art gallery will always live with me.

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The Doge Museum of Venice-A beautiful work of art in the world

The Doge museum of Venice is a unique palace of art in the world. I was fortunate to visit this historical place myself. Paintings in the Doge museum explain the past of Venice. They were so realistic that I felt like I was actually there.



ගොවියා අපේ දෙවියා

ගොවියා දෙවියා ලෙස හැඳින්වීමට හුඟක් හේතු කාරණා ඇත ගොවියා අපට බත සපයන නිසාද අපේ බඩ කට පුරවන නිසා වැන්න එයින් කිහිපයකි. ගොවියා විසින් අප රටට බත සැපයීමට පෙර කුඹුර සකසා පිදුරු කුඹුර පුරා තුනී කරයි.ඉන්පසු ජලමාර්ගයකින් වතුර ගසා යුරියා පොහොර ඉස පසුව සතියකට පමණ පසුව පිදුරු දිරාපත් වී පොහොර බවට හැරවුණු පසු කුඹුරේ නියරවල් වල කැට බඳි. පොළොව පෙඟුණු පසු කුඹුර මී හරක් දෙන්නෙකුට නගලක් බැද කෝටුවක් අතේ තබාගෙන එයින් ගසන්නේ නැතිව බියකර මී හරක් දෙපොළ කුඹුරු හාන වට ගොවියෝ කවි කියමින් සී සාමින් යති. ඉන්පසුව සතියක් වැනි කාලයක් ගත වුවාට පසු කුඹුරේ මඩ තැම්බුනාට පසු



නැවත මීහරක් දැක්වීමෙන් මඩ කළතා ටික දිනකට පසු වතුර පුරවා නැවත දෙවන වරට හරක් දක්කා මඩ සකස් කර පසු මඩ බිම් ගැසුණාට පසු වතුර කාලක් පමණ කුඹුරේ ඉතුරු කර තවත් ගොවියන් සමග එකතු වී පෝරු ලෑල්ලේන් ඇද ඇලවල් සකසා පොහොර සමග වී ඉස ගොයම් පැළ වී මාස තුනකට පමණ පසුව ගොයම් පැසෙයි එවිට ගොවියා සමග තවත් ගොවියන් කීපදෙනෙකු රැගෙන ගොයම් කපා ගනිති.ගොවියා හෙලන දහඩිය රන්,මිණි,මුතු වැනිය.එම නිසා ගොවියා අපේ දෙවියාය යන විරුදවලිය ට පත් වේ. ගොවියා මඩ සෝද ගත් පසුව රජ කමටද සුදුසුවේ.



Induwara deneth
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The Spirit of Ecstasy-The face of Rolls-Royce

The Spirit of Ecstasy, Eleanor, Silver Lady, you may call it what you wish. This masterpiece of a sculpture is the iconic mascot of luxury car brand Rolls-Royce. This sculpture depicts the image of a lady wearing a billowing gown with arms outstretched in the backward direction. This all started once John Walter, 2nd Baron Montague commissioned a graduate of London's Royal College of art, by the name of Charles Robinson Sykes to sculpture a mascot for his 1909 Rolls-Royce Silver Ghost. An English actress and artist's model named Eleanor Velasco Thornton was chosen by Sykes as his model and sculpted a figure of her in robes fluttering with a finger on her lips as a symbol of the secrecy of the love affair between her and John Walter which had arose when Eleanor had been working for John on the aforesaid motoring magazine. It was appropriately named 'The secret' of which only two statues have survived.

1910 when personal mascots had been gaining popularity, fixing of inappropriate mascots on cars made by them was concerning to Rolls-Royce. As a result, managing director of

Rolls-Royce motor cars, Claude Johnson was told to commission the designing of a more elegant and graceful mascot. Here Charles Sykes was commissioned once again to design and craft a mascot which would go on to characterize the brand known as Rolls-Royce for many years to come and one that quite dexterously conveys the 'Spirit of Rolls-Royce'. He considered modeling it on the mythical, Nike but resorted to modeling it once again on Eleanor Thornton with the intention of giving it a more feminine representation. It was first called the "The Spirit of Speed" and later as "A graceful little goddess, The Spirit of Ecstasy who had selected road travel as her supreme delight and alighted on the prow of a Rolls-Royce motor car to revel in the freshness of the air and the musical sound of her fluttering draperies." Claude Johnson explained his devised description of the Spirit of Ecstasy as "She is expressing her keen enjoyment, with her arms outstretched and her sight fixed upon the distance. It was unveiled on 6th February 1911 and it bore the signature of Sykes on the plinth of the statue which read "Charles Sykes, February 1911", "Feb 6, 1911" or "6.2.11". This was so until 1951 even after Rolls-Royce took over the casting of the figures in 1948. However, the model for the sculpture Miss Eleanor Thornton unfortunately passed away on 30th December 1915 When the SS Persia was torpedoed by a U-boat south of the island of Crete.



This figure which was an optional extra until 1920 was initially made of plated silver which was later attributed to nickel and chrome with the intention of dissuading theft. However, a gold-plated version was available at an increased cost after it won first place at competition to choose the most appropriate mascot, held in Paris in 1920. Sykes was again commissioned by Rolls-Royce to make a lower version of the sculpture in 1930, for the new sported saloons providing a clearer vision to the driver and in 1934 a kneeling version of the mascot was unveiled. However, this version of the mascot was discontinued in favor of a smaller version of the standing mascot.

The Spirit of Ecstasy found in models after the 2003 Rolls-Royce Phantom are 3 inches high and is mounted on a spring-loaded mechanism designed to retract instantly into the radiator shell if struck which is key for safety in the case of a pedestrian impact. It is made of stainless steel. stainless steel with 24 carat gold plating and illuminated frosted crystal are optional extras. Matte black paint and a version studded in diamonds are available as aftermarket customized versions.

**K.M. Sanuja Vidath Bandara
(Grade 6M)**



Dambulla cave temple also known as the **Golden Temple of Dambulla** is a World Heritage Site in Sri Lanka, situated in the central part of the country nearly Matale. Dambulla is the largest and best-preserved cave temple complex in Sri Lanka. The rock towers 160 m over the surrounding plains. There are more than 80 documented caves in the surrounding area. Major attractions are spread over five caves, which contain statues and paintings. These paintings and statues are related to Gautama Buddha and his life. There are a total of 153 Buddha statues, three statues of Sri Lankan kings and four statues of gods and goddesses. The latter include Vishnu and the Ganesha. The murals cover an area of 2,100 square metres. Depictions on the walls of the caves include the temptation by the demon Mara, and Buddha's first

sermon. Inside the caves, the ceilings are painted with intricate patterns of religious images following the contours of the rock. There are images of the Lord Buddha and bodhisattvas.

King Valagamba of Anuradhapura is traditionally thought to have converted the caves into a temple in the first century BC. Exiled from Anuradhapura, he sought refuge here from Sought Indian usurpers for 15 years.

After reclaiming his capital, the King built a temple in thankful worship. Kind Nissanka Malla of Polonnaruwa gilded the caves and added about 70 Buddha statues in 1190. During the 18th century, the caves were restored and painted by the Kingdom of Kandy

**K.M.SANUJA
BANDARA (6M)**

VIDATH

Dambulla

Cave Temple

paintings



මාස්ටර් අමරදේව



වන්නකුවන්න මිටි වඩුගේ දෙන් ඇල්බට් පෙරේරා නමින් 1927 දෙසැම්බර් පස් වන දින මොරටුවේ දී දෙන් ගිනෝරිස් පෙරේරා සහ මැගී වෙස්ලිනා මෙන්ඩිස් ට දව හය දෙනෙකුගෙන් යුත් පවුලක බාලයා ලෙස උපත ලැබූ මෙතුමා ඩබ්.ඩී.අමරදේව යන ආරෝපිත නමින් ප්‍රකට වූ උත්තර භාරතීය, රාගධාරී සංගීතයෙන් සිංහල ගීත ක්ෂේත්‍රය පෝෂණය කළ ශ්‍රී ලංකාභිමාන්‍ය ගෞරවනීය කලාකරුවෙකි.

මෙතුමා ශ්‍රී සද්ධර්මමෝදය මිශ්‍ර පාසලෙන් මූලික අධ්‍යාපනය ලැබ පානදුර ශ්‍රී සුමංගල විදුලය, කළුතර විදුලය සහ බලපිටිය සිද්ධාර්ථ විදුලයෙන් ද ද්විතීයික අධ්‍යාපනය ලැබීය.

කුඩා කලදී මෙතුමා සංගීතමය ආභාෂය ලැබුවේ තම පියාගෙනි.එමෙන් ම ඔහුගේ සහෝදරයෙකු ද ඉන්දිය ශාස්ත්‍රීය ගුරුවරයෙකු වූයේය.අමරදේව යන නාමය එතුමා ලැබුවේ මහාචාර්ය එදිරිවීරසරත්චන්ද්‍රයන්ගෙනි. ලක්නව් හි පිහිටි බාත්බන්ඩේ සංගීත විද්‍යා පීඨයෙන් අධ්‍යාපනය හැදෑරූ අමරදේව මහතා පසුව ශ්‍රී ලංකාවට

පැමිණ ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගුවන් විදුලි සංස්ථාව හා සම්බන්ධව කටයුතු කළේය.සිතාරය, තබ්ලාව, භාර්මෝනියම වැනි ශාස්ත්‍රීය සංගීත භාණ්ඩ එක්කොට ගනිමින්, සිංහල ජන සංගීතය හා භාරත ජනමූල සංගීතය තම නිර්මාණ විෂයට දියක කර ගත්තේය.

ලාංකීය ජන සංගීතයේ සංස්ථාපනය විමසා බැලීම සඳහා 1950 මැද භාගයේ දී සිය ජන ගායනා ව්‍යාපෘතිය වෙනුවෙන් "පණිභාරත, කිරිගනිකා, ගුණමලා, උක්කුවා සහ සුරහා " වැනි උඩරට ශාස්ත්‍රීය නර්තන විශාරදයන්ගේ අනුදැනුම ලැබීය. එම සංගීත රටා එක් තනි තාලයක් වටා පමණක් ගෙනී ඇති බව හදුනා ගන්නා එතුමා, ඒවාට මධ්‍ය තාලයක් සඳහා අනුගත වන පද මාලා එක් කිරීමට තීරණය කරයි. එහිදී එකල පැවති ඇතැම් සීමා කිරීම් පසකලීමට ද එතුමා පෙලඹෙයි. මේ අන්දමෙන් බාහිර තත්වයන්ගේ ද බලපෑම ලත්, සිංහල සංගීතයට අනන්‍ය වූ නියම ජන සංගීත සංස්කෘතියක් බිහිකරලීමට අමරදේවයන් සමත් වෙයි

පසුව වික්ටර් රත්නායක, ටී. එම්.ජයරත්න, සුනිල් එදිරිසිංහ, සනත් නන්දසිරි වැනි කලාකරුවන් භාවිතයට යෙදුණු සරල ගී.විශේෂය නිර්මාණය කිරීම සඳහා ද ඔහු ක්‍රියාකාරීව දියක වෙයි.

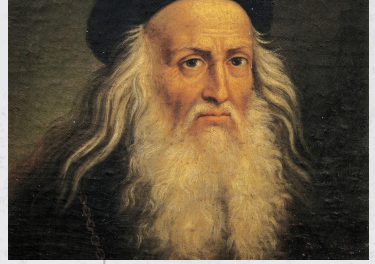


පිලිපීන් රමෝන් මග්සසයිසා සම්මානය (2001), ඉන්දියානු පද්ම ශ්‍රී සම්මානය හා ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ කලාකීර්ති ජනාධිපති සම්මානය (1986), මෙන් ම දේශමාන්‍ය සම්මානය (1998) ආදී සම්මාන රැසක් දිනා ගැනීමට ද අමරදේවයන් සමත් වෙයි. එමෙන්ම 1967, යුනෙස්කෝ මැනිලා සිම්පෝසියම සහ, "ගවුම් සලාම්" නම් වූ මාලදිවයින ජාතික ගීය සඳහා 1972 දී බ්‍රිතාන්‍ය එළිසබෙත් රැජිනගේ ආරාධනයෙන් යුතුව තනුව නිර්මාණයට දියක වීම ආදියෙන්, ඔහු ජාත්‍යන්තරය තුළ ලාංකේය අනන්‍යතාව සැළකෙමට සිටියේය.

හදිසියේ ඇති වූ රෝගාතුර තත්වයක් හේතුවෙන් 2016 නොවැම්බර් මස 03 වෙනි දින ජීවන ගමනින් සමුගත්තේය.

එච්.ඩී.හන්සක රූපසිංහ
රාජකීය විදුලය
5 F ශ්‍රේණිය

Leonardo Da Vinci



Leonardo da Vinci is a painter, artist, scientist, mathematician, inventor, sculpture and an engineer but he is most popular for his paintings. Leonardo Da Vinci was born on 15th century in Italy, Vinci.

He has drawn two most popular and admired paintings in the world known as the Mona Lisa and The Last Supper. The painting Mona Lisa took seven Years to complete and the Last Supper took three years. Now, the painting Mona Lisa is in France Louvre Museum behind bulletproof glass.

He had many ideas for inventions but his dream was

to make humans to fly. Also he came out with ideas of parachute, helicopter, tank and airplane and recorded them. His ideas were tested and some were successful and work.

He didn't want people to copy his ideas so he did mirror writing, which is most of the time very hard to read unless you have a mirror with you.

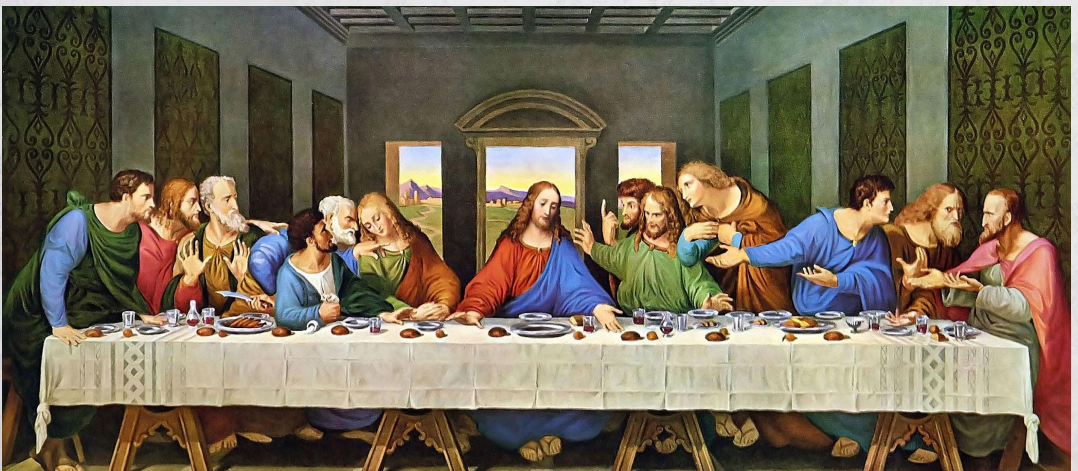
He was never married or had any children so when he died all the properties went to his assistant.

One of Leonardo's quotes were "Learning never exhausts the mind." When he was small he didn't have that much formal

education. But he turned out to be a spectacular man at the end.

Sithuka Vishnindu

4F





ලොවට සෙන සලසන චිත්‍ර කලාව

චිත්‍ර කලාව නිසා අපට
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අතරින් පරිසරයට ආඥා
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වැඩිහිටියන්ට ගරු කිරීම,
දෙමාපියන්ට සැලකීම, පිදිය
යුත්තන් පිදීම, ගිලනුන්ට
උපස්ථාන කිරීම, පැවිදි පූජක
උතුමන් හට ගෞරව දැක්වීම
වැනි ගුණධර්ම චිත්‍ර මගින්
එලිදැක්වීමෙන් තමන්ගේ හා
අන් අයගේ මනසට
ඉක්මනින්ම එම පණිවිඩ
ලබාදීමට හැකියාවක් ලැබේ.
ලෝකය පුරාම අතීතයේ
පටන්ම චිත්‍ර මගින් පණිවිඩ
ලබා දී ඇත්තේ ඉතාමත්
කලාත්මක චිත්‍ර මගින් බව
පැරණි චිත්‍ර දැකීමෙන් පැහැදිලි
වෙයි. මෙසේ මිනිසාගෙන්
කලබල වී ඇති සිත සන්සුන්
කරන්නේ සිත පිනවීමෙනි.
අතීතයේ සිට ලොව සෑම
රටකම පාහේත් චිත්‍ර කලාව
පැතිරී තිබී ඇත.

කලබල වී ඇති සිත සන්සුන්
කරගනිමින් මනස එක්
අරමුණක තබා ගනිමින්,
සරල ජීවිතයක් මානසික
සුවසේත් ගත කිරීමට, අපගේ
ගැඹුරු සිතෙහි ඇති ඕනෑම
දුකක්, කාන්සියක්, තනිකමක්
නැති කර ගැනීමට චිත්‍ර කලාව
සහය වේ.

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවෙන්ද සුප්‍රසිද්ධ,
දක්ෂ විශිෂ්ඨ චිත්‍ර ශිල්පීන්
බිහිව තිබේ. ජෝජ් කීට් නම්
සුප්‍රසිද්ධ, අති දක්ෂ චිත්‍ර
ශිල්පියා ශ්‍රී ලාංකිකයෙකි.
එංගලන්තය ජාතික සර්
ජෝන් බ්ලැට්පස් ගෘහස් ලොව
අති දක්ෂ මෙන්ම සුප්‍රසිද්ධ
ගණිත විශාරදයෙකු මෙන්ම
දේශපාලන නායකයෙකු ද
විය. චිත්‍ර කලාව මගින් ඔහුට
ඔහුගේ මනස සන්සුන් කර
ගැනීමට හැකිවූ බව ඔහු
නිතර පවසා ඇත. මෙවන් අති
දක්ෂ ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨ පුද්ගලයින්
දැනටද ලොව ජීවත් වෙති.
මෙවන් උතුම් ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨ, දක්ෂ
පුද්ගලයින් බිහි කිරීමට මුල්
වුණු චිත්‍ර කලාවට අප ගරු
කල යුතුය. එවැනි සෑම
කලාවකින්ම චිත්‍ර කලාව කැපී
පෙනෙයි. පරම්පරාගතව
පැවත එන වෙනස් ආකාරන්
වෙත හැඩ ගැසුනු විවිද චිත්‍ර
කලාවන් ලංකාව පුරා විහිදී
පවතී. අතීතයේ සිට මුතුන්
මිත්තන් එය පරම්පරා
ගතණාවක සිට රැගෙන
ආවකි. අපද එය ප්‍රගුණ කල
යුතුය. අපි අපේ අනාගත
පරපුරට චිත්‍ර කලාව රැක
ගනිමු.

Sadisa Nethmina



The Beautiful Murals at the Trinity College Chapel, Kandy

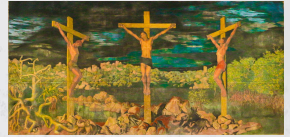
When I was five years old, I went to Kandy on a family trip. One evening, my father took me to Trinity College, Kandy, which was my grandfather's school. Trinity is located on the hillside, between Trincomalee Street and Udawatte Kele. We walked over to the school's Chapel. I have fond memories of running endlessly on its beautiful lawn, before we entered the unique Chapel itself.

As I walked in, I noticed on the East-end of the Chapel, the spectacular mural, which captured the moment in Matthew's Gospel, where Jesus asks of the sons of Zebedee, Are Ye Able to drink of the cup that I shall drink? This mural portrayed the mother of the sons of Zebedee [Jhon and James], kneeling at Jesus' feet. There were three

other lovely murals as well - the Crucifixion on the wall over the main altar, the Good Samaritan which was above the pulpit and the Washing the Disciples Feet which was located above the lectern.

The Biblical stories described in these murals occurred in a different country, for example; the Crucifixion of Jesus occurred close to Jerusalem. However, these murals depicted the stories in a tropical country. The faces of those around Jesus had strong South Asian features, because the models the artist used were students and the staff of Trinity and persons from the streets of Kandy.

These majestic murals were painted by David Paynter, who was an old boy of Trinity, between the period 1926 – 1965. He had studied arts at the



Royal Academy of Art in London and also studied the work of Renaissance artists during his tour to Italy. Thereafter, he served on the staff of his school, and it was during this time that he started painting these murals on the request of the Principal of Trinity College at the time. It is said that Paynter's strengths in art were due to his exposure to Renaissance Art and his studies.

Over the years, the weather was threatening to destroy the murals and they needed to be restored. Therefore, Trinity requested the well-known artist, Stanley Kirinde who was also its old boy to do so, and he obliged. The Trinity College Chapel is definitely a place one must visit.

Aadam Fazly Grade 5B

