



THE ART CIRCLE OF ROYAL COLLEGE
PROUDLY PRESENTS

The background of the cover is a dark, atmospheric photograph of a museum gallery. In the center, a large, muscular male statue with a beaded beard and a headband stands prominently. To the left, two smaller statues are visible on pedestals. To the right, a seated female statue is partially visible. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the textures of the ancient sculptures.

ART

E-MAGAZINE

3rd Edition

A Message from the Principal



I am delighted to pen down few words for the “Art E-Magazine”, which is published by the Art Circle of Royal College. The main aim of this magazine is to give knowledge about arts around the world and to make our college fraternity aware of the values of those arts and artists.

We all know that art is one of the best relaxation remedy for our minds. But, since the modern society is too busy with their day-to-day works, they don't have enough time to enjoy these arts and go into the details. Therefore, the Art Circle of Royal College has come forward to publish an e-magazine which includes articles about famous arts and artists around the world. I hope this will help everyone to learn and inculcate spiritual values within them and enjoy a better quality of life.

In order to make this project a resounding success, I would like to give my heartfelt appreciation to Mr. T.D.C.P.Amaratunga, Senior Master of Clubs and Societies, and Mr. Amitha Panideniya, teacher in charge, for teaching and guiding our students to do miracles. In addition, I would like to commend the dedication and commitment of Pesandu De Alwis, the Chairman of Royal College Art Circle and his able team members for organizing highly successfull projects like this during their tenure of office.

Floreat!

M.V.S Gunathilaka
Principal

A Message from the Senior Master of Clubs & Societies



I am most pleased to pen down few words to mark the issue of a digital magazine by the Royal College Art Circle despite of the situation in the country due to outbreak of Covid-19 several times.

The main purpose of the "Art E-Magazine" is to build interest in arts all over the world. In addition, it gives people a better chance to know the hidden information about arts and make people aware of the value of arts in this pandemic period. Also, showcasing the skills of Royalists.

The lifestyle of people has changed drastically for the last two decades. The man has become so busy and the most limited resources have considered as the time. It has become a challenge to find adequate time for day-to-day human activities. Among them, the most important activity is reading. Conventional reading has become outdated and people are fond of paperless hassle-free reading which leads to have many digital publications. Therefore, I believe, by reading this special "Art E-Magazine" will definitely be able to drop your worries and get rid of daily stresses.

The Art Circle has pioneered in polishing the aesthetic talents of young students in the college and the main purpose of the Art Circle is to develop the students' skills to an extent of international recognition. Also, the Art Circle works to pave a path for those talented students and encourage them to continue their skills in the future.

I must specially thank the teacher in charge, Mr. Amitha Panideniya for his leadership, commitment and guidance during these trying times. It's my pleasure to have a good team of senior prefects in the club committees who shape up all projects proposals of all clubs in the school. Therefore, I thank Jithnuka Samaraweera, Deputy Head Prefect of Clubs and Societies and his teammates for their great services rendered to their alma mater. Also, Pesandu as the chairman, Randitha as the secretary, treasurer, editor of this magazine and the project committee have done a great job collectively to publish this astonishing magazine to promote the above-mentioned topics. Last but not least, I would also like to thank club members as well for their immense support in making this magazine a success.

T. D. C. P. Amaratunga
Assistant Principal
Senior Master of Clubs & Societies

A Message from the TIC



It is indeed an honor for me to Pen down a message for this third edition. I hope that the Art e-magazine will showcase some of the best creative endeavors of the students. They encourage students to think and write newly through this medium. It's also has a role in promoting the feeling of various visual arts, artists, and art movements among the students. I hope that this publication will be continued by the Art Circle of Royal College in the future. My best wishes for the Art Circle.

Mr. Amitha Panideniya

Teacher In Charge 2020/21

Royal College Art Circle

A Message from the Chairman of Art Circle



It gives me an immense pleasure to express few words to this most valuable magazine published by the Art Circle of Royal College. I am happy to say the Art Circle of Royal College has been one of the most active societies of the Royal College since 1995. It is also one of the largest clubs in the school, with a member base of over 1000 students. But unfortunately, the Art Circle of Royal college was inactive in the past two years and It's an infeasible task to reinstall a club due to unprecedented pandemic situation in the country, but yet again we were able to re-established the Art Circle of Royal College in March 2021 with the help of my able & efficient team and the blessing of our TIC Mr. Amitha Panideniya and assistant teachers in charge. In the beginning, there were lots of challenges that we had to face when establishing the club again. However, we were able to elevate the name of our club again as one of the active clubs in the college. From the beginning of the club, we were able to organize 12 projects so far. Also, 10 out of 12 are newly introduced projects this year to enhance the experience & the inherent ability of our club members. It's a difficult hurdle to get over at the beginning but we were able to succeed those obstacles as a united enthusiastic team. I also wish to express and convey my heartfelt gratitude and respect to Mr. M.V.S Gunathilaka, Principal, of Royal College, Mr. T.D.C.P.Amaratunga, Senior Master of Clubs and Societies, and Mr. Amitha Panideniya, the teacher in charge and assistant teachers in charge, and the members of Prefect Council for teaching and guiding us any given time. Also, I highly appreciate the support extended by all the members of Art Circle and all other stakeholders who have contributed to build up and take forward the Art Circle of Royal College up to now.

This magazine brings you an overall idea of the Art Circle of Royal College and the skills of young royalists. Hope you will enjoy it.

Thank you,

Pesandu De Alwis
Chairman 2020 / 21
Royal College Art Circle.

A Message from the Editor



I was so privileged and it was such a remarkable and astonishing experience being the editor of Art E-magazine.

Firstly I have to thank Teacher in charge Mr. Amitha Panideniya and assistant teachers in charge for allowing me to express myself and for putting trust in me. I also like to express my gratitude to the Chairman of the Art Circle Pesandu de Alwis and project chairman Chamikara Wagawatta as they assist me throughout the designing process of this wonderful publication.

Last but not least the boys who made this task possible, students. If they didn't submit any articles we wouldn't be able to make this Art E-Magazine. So special shoutout to them as well.

Looking forward to carrying this momentum to the next projects in the club as well in order to uplift the Royal Legacy. Hope readers will enjoy this teamwork and will be kind enough to give their feedback.

Thank you

Vinindu Siriwardhana
IT Coordinator 2020/21
Royal College Art Circle

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Art Circle



royalcollegeartcircle@gmail.com

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 Vision

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.



OFFICE BEARERS

Teacher In Charge

Mr.Amitha Panideniya

Assistant Teachers In Charge

Mr.Rajitha Kamalanath

Mr.Pretheshan

Mrs. W. S. Vidanagama

Mr. J. A. J. L. Jayasighe

Mr.V Satsorupan

Board

Chairman

Secretary

Treasurer

Public Relations Director

It Coordinator

Student Coordinator

Assistant Chairman

Assistant Secretary

Assistant Treasurer

Assistant Student Coordinator

Events Coordinator

Assistant Events Coordinator

-Pesandu De Alwis

-Randitha Tilakaratne

-Yasith Hennayake

-Senaan Adikaram

-Vinindu Siriwardhana

-Sanuja Ekneligoda

-Methjaya Pathberiya

-Harshana Erandika Silva

-Kivindu Mindula

-Sasmitha Hirun

-Anuhas Mawella

-Gayuka Guneseekara

Project Committee

Vinindu Siriwardhana

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.


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.



The Royal Art Star

The Royal Art Star is a voting-based online Art contest to find young artists and identify their extraordinary skills. This contest will consist of 3 rounds and winners will be selected in all 3 sections.

The Royal Art Stars will be chosen in 2 different criteria most voted pictures and best picture according to artistic Standards.

Winners will be selected through a Voting System and the winners from round 1 and round 2 will receive certificates indicating their position while the winners of this competition will receive certificates and medals. The rest of the contestants will receive participation certificates.

Online Art Gallery

The art circle of Royal College provides a virtual online art gallery experience based on the official Art Circle website to students who can unleash their skills and showcase beautiful visual art creations.

Poster Campaign

The campaign is held with the purpose of directing the artistic and creative skills of the students to prepare high quality posters.

Chithra Akura

Chithra Akura is a project done by the Royal College Art Circle to develop the educational standards of children who learn Art as a subject in school. By designing web-based learning materials and creating interactive lessons, self-learning experience is focused through websites.

The main purpose of this project is to facilitate the students who are to sit for their Ordinary Levels in the future.

O/L Art Seminar

The Art Circle of Royal College has taken an attempt to facilitate the students who study the Art subject for the O/L examination.

The O/L seminar held by the Art Circle will be an opportunity to improve theoretical knowledge in art and will be a big strength for the O/L students Island-wide.

Fantasy Creatures

By introducing Fantasy Creatures project for the first time, The Royal College Art circle expects to give a different knowledge and a new experience to fellow Royalists.



The project is a seminar series and a competition will be held about making sculptures.

Memorable Scenarios

The Crescent team of ART CIRCLE convert memorable locations in our school into a stunning painting. Then those best paintings and drawings will be printed and going to sell to collect funds to our future projects. As we buy low cost materials to organize and exhibit those drawings and earn a profit by selling those paintings and drawings. As this is a one of the main project in our ART CIRCLE.

Lego League

When engaging with LEGO, students can be as adventurous as they want, allowing them to experiment, test out and build new ideas. Playing with LEGO is known to have amazing benefits for the development of fine motor skills, developing dexterity, and strength in the fingers. Numerous studies have shown that kids show improvement on spatial reasoning tests after spending time with LEGO Bricks and other kinds of construction play. Therefore students will be able to improve their engineering and spatial activity skills. In addition to that, all the LEGO creations that are sent to us by fellow Royalists will be put on social media sites. (Instagram, Facebook)





ART FOR EVERYONE

WORKSHOP FOR PRIMARY STUDENTS

23RD MAY 2021
FROM 10.00 AM ONWARDS
VIA ZOOM
FOR GRADE 4G,4H,4J,4K

PROJECT ORGANIZED BY
THE ROYAL COLLEGE ART CIRCLE




THE ART CIRCLE OF ROYAL COLLEGE
PROUDLY PRESENTS



COMING SOON

FANTASY CREATURES





O/L ART SEMINAR

SEMINAR CONDUCTED BY



16th
OCTOBER
2021

FROM 3.00pm
TO 6.00pm

MR. GAMINI MUHANDIRAM
BFA (SPECIAL) & PGDE,
IN-SERVICE ADVISOR (ART)
ZONAL EDUCATION OFFICE
RATHNAPURA.



A PROJECT BY THE ROYAL COLLEGE ART CIRCLE



THE ROYAL COLLEGE ART CIRCLE PRESENTS



THE ROYAL ART STAR

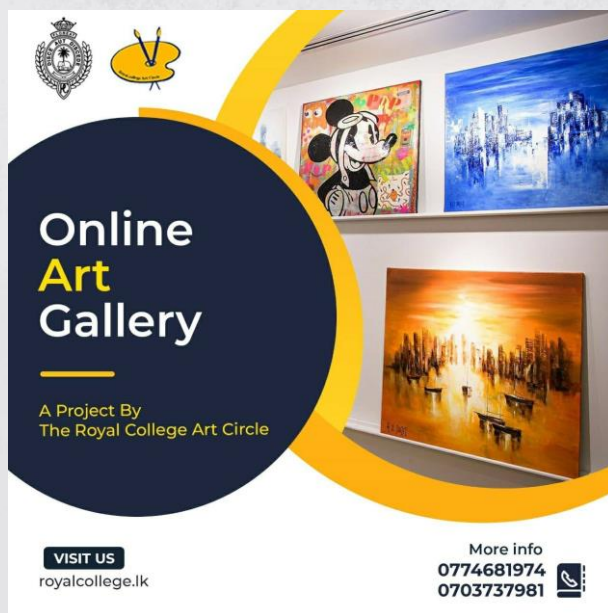
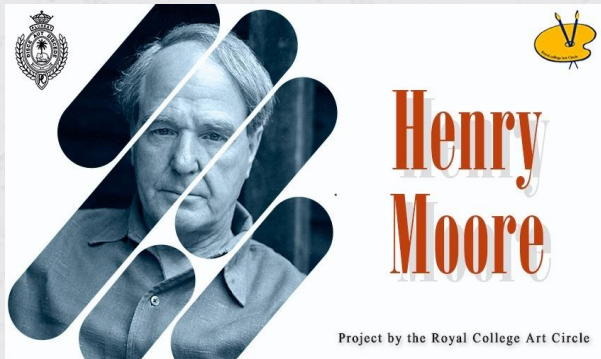
Online Art competition

Show your artistic talent and
be the ROYAL ART STAR.

Starting From
23rd August 2021



CLICK THE LINK BELOW TO SUBMIT YOUR CREATIONS



Beyond The Horizon

Since 1995, "BEYOND THE HORIZON" art exhibition has been the most important project undertaken by the Art Circle of Royal College.

The exhibition is an island-wide competition and it paves the way to display paintings of the children coming from the rural areas also. The art competition is announced to the children in the rural areas through newspapers and other social media platforms.

The first three places according to the age categories will be selected and all the art creations sent by children will be put on our official website as an art gallery.



Royal Art Cresent

Royal Art Cresent(රාජකීය චිත්‍රකලා අඬකවය) 2016 අවුරුද්දේ එවකට රාජකීය විද්‍යාලයෙහි චිත්‍ර කලා කවය භාරව සිටි සෞන්දර්ය අංශ ප්‍රධානී ප්‍රියානි මාතරගේ මහත්මියගේ ආශීර්වාදය ඇතිව එළිමහන් චිත්‍ර ප්‍රදර්ශනයක් මවිසින් සංවිධානය කරන ලදි. රාජකීය විද්‍යාලයේ සමනල උයන කේන්ද්‍රීය කරගෙන චිත්‍ර දාරක පුවරු එම ස්ථානයේම ස්ථානගත කර දිස් වූ දසුන් එතනම චිත්‍රයට නැගූ අතර එම භූමියම ප්‍රදර්ශන අවකාශය ලෙස භාවිත කරන ලදි. එම වැයම එවකට සිටි විදුහල්පතිතුමාගේ ද පැසසුමට ලක් විය. මෙම ප්‍රදර්ශනය සඳහා සහභාගි වූයේ එවකට චිත්‍ර කලා කවෙහි සිටි දක්ෂතම සිසුන්වූ අතර එම එකතුව "Royal Cresent of Art Circle" ලෙස නාමකරණය විය. මෙම පිරිස චිත්‍රකලා කවයෙහි නිර්මාණාත්මක ක්‍රියාවලියට සවියක් විය.එම අර්ධ කවයෙහි දිගුවක් ලෙස "Royal Art Cresent" බිහිකළ අතර පාසලේ දැනට ඉගෙනුම ලබන චිත්‍ර කලාවට අති දක්ෂ සිසුන්ට අමතරව චිත්‍ර ගුරුභවතුන්, ආදි ශිෂ්‍යයින් හා දෙමව්පියන් ගෙන් සැදුම්ලත් එකමුතුවක් ලෙස එය ක්‍රියාත්මක වේ. රාජකීය විද්‍යාලයට ලැදි සහ පාසලට ඥාති සම්බන්ධයක් ඇති මෙම පිරිසේ විවිධ වූ පරාසයන් හි විහිදෙන විෂය දැනුම, අත්දැකීම් හා ප්‍රවීණ ශිල්පීය හැකියාවන් පාසලට සහ දරුවන්ට ලබාදීමට අවකාශයක් නිර්මාණය කිරීම මෙය පිහිටුවීමේදී මාගේ ප්‍රධාන පරමාර්ථය විය. දාශ්‍ය කලාවෙහි යා හැකි මානයන් පෙන්වාදීම, රසඥතාව වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම, නිර්මාණකරණයට පෙළඹවීමක් ඇති කිරීම හා දරුවන්ගේ සහජ හැකියාවන් අවදි කර සංවර්ධනය කිරීම ආදී වූ විවිධ අරමුණු ලභාකරගැනීම සඳහා මෙම පිරිස පාසලට සම්පත්දායකයින් පිරිසක් බව මාගේ හැඟීම වේ.2021 වසරේ රාජකීය විද්‍යාලයීය චිත්‍ර කලා කවය යළි පුබුදුවාලීම සඳහා මෙම එකමුතුව මගින් ලබාදුන් ප්‍රවේශය මෙහිදී සිහිපත් කළ යුතුම කරුණකි. දැනට අවසන් වූ සහ ක්‍රියාත්මක වෙමින් පවතින ව්‍යාපෘති සඳහා මෙම පිරිසේ දායකත්වය ඉහළින් අගය කළ යුතුය. කොවිඩ් 19 වසංගතය හමුවේ මෙම කණ්ඩායම සහභාගිත්වයෙන් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට සැලසුම් කළ ව්‍යාපෘති කිහිපයක් වාර්ෂික සැලැස්මෙන් ඉවත් කිරීමට සිදුවීමද කණගාටුවට කරුණකි.ඉදිරියේදී චිත්‍ර කලා කවය හා රාජකීය විද්‍යාලයෙහි අභිවාද්ධිය වෙනුවෙන් කටයුතු කිරීමට කැමති දාශ්‍ය කලා හැකියාවන්ගෙන් හෙබි ඔබ සැමට අප හා එක්විය හැකි බව අවසාන වශයෙන් සඳහන් කරමි.

අමිත දේශප්‍රිය පැණිදෙනිය

Some of the Creations from Royal Art Crescent



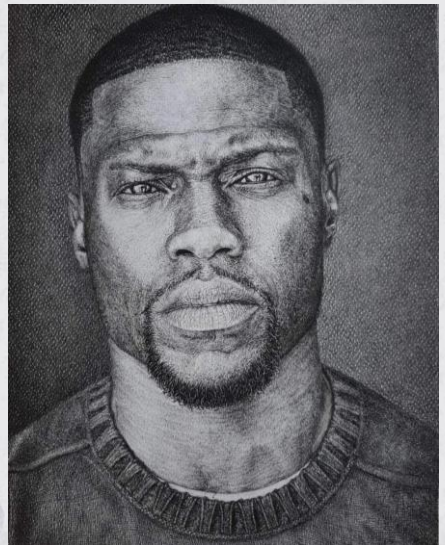
Baratha Liyanage(Parent)



Amitha Panideniya
(Teacher)



Rajitha Kamalnath
(Teacher)



Dinuka Senevirathne-
2020 A/L



Hansaja Dewnith
Grade 13



Gihara Koralage
2020 A/L



Damith Madushanka
2020A/L

Some Words from a Past Chairman (2017)



For nearly two decades and a half since the inception of the Art Circle, we have been inspiring and molding thousands of young artists to become their most creative self, surrounded by fellow brothers who have been nurturing them with values that last a lifetime. It is well known that the Art Circle takes the initiative to beautifully embellish all our school events with decorations, posters and banners to name a few, from the hands of our very own brothers. Not only we work hard to make our school name shine during events and gatherings, we also open doors to fellow sisters and brothers who are studying in other schools from all parts of Sri Lanka, to take part in Art Exhibitions that we organize, and to be a part of our events. I personally feel it is an achievement in itself as it creates great harmony among students from diverse backgrounds. We also create opportunities for students not only in terms of painting and drawing, but in all forms of art that includes sculpting and carving, which is why our school's art circle is so unique. It is therefore with immense pride that I pen down a few thoughts of mine as a Past Chairman of this prestigious society of our school. During my tenure as the Chairman of our Art Circle, one of the most memorable events that we were able to take part in was the Community Service Project we carried out for patients at the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), Mulleriyawa. We celebrated the Sinhala and Tamil New Year with those innocent souls, and the happiness we shared, the smiles they had on their faces, was immeasurable and eternal. It is the teamwork in us and the brotherhood we share, that has enabled us to reach greater feats and to grow magnificently over the years. It was always 'teamwork that made the dream work'. There was a lot that I personally as the Chairman during my tenure, picked up for my life, that are still with me today, and will be there a lifetime. Just as much as education and sports is important in a person's life, creativity and art is a must if you seek a sense of accomplishment. The discipline, teamwork, punctuality, personal development, leadership skills, decision making skills, and of course the invaluable knowledge and skills in art, are a few things that this art circle has inculcated in me. With humble pride I would like to say I am today the Chairman of my own business venture. The journey from a being a proud Royalist, to the Chairman of our school's Art Circle, and then to where I am today, was certainly a beautiful one. While being sincerely grateful for my alma mater which is, undeniably one of one of the best schools in Sri Lanka and as well as in the World, this Art Circle that certainly molded me into who I am today as an individual, I am certain that our fellow brothers will be nurtured with the same qualities, values and skills, and achieve big in the years to come. I whole heartedly wish the Art Circle of Royal College great success in all its future endeavors!

Vinura Jayod
Chairman 2017
Royal College Art Circle

Some Words from a Past Chairman (2018)



I was fortunate enough to be the chairman of the art circle for the year of 2018. During this time frame me and my fellow colleges were able to uplift the standards of the art circle to a much higher stature. We were able to conduct many events that were traditionally done through out the year and many new events. Since the most awaiting and largest event in the event calendar is "Beyond the Horizon" all island art exhibition grabbed most of our attention. When I was a junior at the art circle, I didn't think that an event like this would be something that the seniors plan well ahead of time to make sure they did it to the best of their abilities. When you're a junior at any given organization you will probably grasp only a small amount of the scope of an event, but when it comes to planning such a massive event you are able to identify all the things that could go wrong, not the things that would work because analyzing the risks would help us to avoid them. Starting from the end of a year might be odd for a person but I choose to start from this event because it was the most weighted event of the year. I already mentioned about the main event of the art circle. 'Poster Campaign', For the normal person this might not be interesting, but this was one of the most enjoyable events we did. For the people who might have not heard about the poster campaign, it is a project where we prepare and display posters for all the major sporting activities at school. At the time myself, Sanjula and Kusal had to hand draw a massive poster, color it and hang it somewhere prominent so that everyone could see it. It almost took us more than two days to paint the whole poster. The other most exiting and fun activity we did was including a truck in the cycle parade. This was done purely to have fun. I was able to source out a double decked motor bicycle carrier and decorate it. The decks were filled with students, who were club members of the Art Circle. These were some of the most fun activities we did during our tenure. Another very special project we did was the Art Room renovation project. This was another major project that we were able to pull off with the help of many people. This project was very important to us because the art room is the birthplace of the art circle. We considered this more of a token of appreciation given by us to our school. We did many more projects during our tenure where I could go on and on about, but these were the most outstanding projects that we did. I was really happy to witness what the board of 2021 had in store for the club members this year. They had many innovative ideas and new projects. In my point of view, they did a great job with implementing new projects during this pandemic time. I would like to congratulate all the top board of 2021 a very good luck as well. When looking back into our club year there are all sorts of memories that we had along the way. At the end of the year what matters most is not the grade you obtain at the Clubs & Societies Felicitation Ceremony, nor the piled-up certificates that you collected throughout your schooling career, it's the memories you had along the way and the friends that you made what matters the most. So, earn people, have great moments, live, and enjoy the moments that you'll have.

Floreat,

Nadil De Silva

Chairman 2018

Royal College Art Circle

දෙමාපිය සුභාශිංසන

සිතිජය අහසත් සයුරත් හමුවන තැනයි. එය බොහෝ දෙනෙකුට සිය පරිකල්පනය තරම් වන තැනයි. නමුත් කලාත්මක හිතකට එය එසේ නොවේ. එය සිතිජයෙන් ඔබ්බට සීමා පුළුල් විනිවිද විහිද යන්නකි. එවන් අපූරු තේමාවක් රැගත් 'සිතිජයෙන් ඔබ්බට' චිත්‍ර තරගාවලිය හා ප්‍රදර්ශනය අප දන්නා බොහෝ කාලයක පටන් පැවතෙන්නෙකි. එය සංවිධානයේ වන්නේ රාජකීය විද්‍යාලයේ කලා කවය මගිනි. එය හුදෙක් රාජකීය විද්‍යාල සිසු දරුවන්ට පමණක් නොව අන් සිසු දරුවන්ටද විවෘත වන්නේ ඔවුන්ගේ පරිකල්පන හැකියාවන් ද සිතිජයෙන් ඔබ්බට රැගෙන යමිනි. රාජකීය විද්‍යාලීය කලා කවයේ නෙක ක්‍රියාකාරකම් ද සිතිජයෙන් ඔබ්බට දිවයන්නකි. කොරෝනා උවදුරත් සමග බිත්ති සතරකට කොටුව ලොක්ඩවුන් වූ සිසු පරපුරේ අසීමාන්තික නිර්මාණශීලී හැකියාවන් දෝරේ ගලා යන්නට රාජකීය විද්‍යාලීය කලා කවය තෝරාගත්තකි. අභියෝගය පන්නරයක් බවට පත් කරගත් ඔවුහු අද නව අදහස් තුළින් සුපෝෂිතව කලා කෙත අස්වද්දන්නට නැවුම් බීජ වපුරමින් සිටී. සිත්තම් අකුරු වලට පෙරළමින් එළිදැක්වෙන 'Art e-Magazine' නම් සහරාව හැකියාවෙන් මෙන්ම දැනුමෙන් ද සිසු පරපුර සන්නද්ධ කරන්නෙකි. ළපටි තරු අහස් කුසට ඔසවා තබන 'Art Star' යනු කාලයේ තාලයට යාවුණු නැවුම් පන්නයේ වැඩ සටහනකි. එමෙන්ම නිරන්තරයෙන් අධ්‍යාපන කටයුතු වලට ද දිරි දෙමින් විෂයානුබද්ධ සම්මන්ත්‍රණ ඔන්ලයින් මාධ්‍යය ඔස්සේ කලා කවයෙන් සංවිධානය වේ. එමෙන්ම 'Online Art Gallery' යනු සිසු දරුවන්ට සිය සිත්තම්කරණ හැකියාවන් එළි දක්වන්නට තනා දී ඇති ඩිජිටල් වේදිකාවකි. "අලුත් අලුත් දෑ නොතනන ජාතිය ලොව නොනගී" යන්න කුමාරතුංග මුනිදාසයන්ගේ අපි දන්නා ප්‍රකට කියමනකි. එසේනම් රාජකීය විද්‍යාලීය කලා කවය මේ සිදුකරමින් සිටින්නේ අනාගත පරපුරේ නව කලාත්මක අදහස් වැඩිමට අවැසි සාර භූමිය සැකසීමේ නිහඩ, ප්‍රබල සමාජ මෙහෙවරයි. ඒ මාහැඟි මෙහෙවරට රාජකීය විද්‍යාලීය දෙමාපිය පාර්ශවයෙන් පිදෙන උණුසුම් සුභාශිංසන යි මේ...

අනුෂ්ක ගුණසෝම

Compare and contrast about Leonardo Da Vinci and Vincent Van Gogh



Leonardo Da Vinci and Vincent Van Gogh were the two most famous artists in the western art world. One of Leonardo's most attractive paintings was Mona Lisa. He took three years to complete to this painting.



Another famous artist was Vincent Van Gogh. He discovered his artistic vocation in 1880, having worked pre-viously as an art dealer and a lay preacher. Vincent lived and painted in the Netherlands until 1885, in 1886, he moved to Paris and his palette became bright and more intense.

Vincent Van Gogh's most beautiful painting is called Sunflowers. It was one of the most valuable artwork in the art history and one of the most interesting paintings of among the art lovers.



Leonardo Da Vinci worked at the court of Milan not solely as an artist, for he possessed great skills and knowledge in many areas: He was a talented scientific investigator, engineer, architect, and designer. Leonardo was a strong artist, because the great changes took place in the period known as the High Renaissance.



Van Gogh's works are more modern than Da Vinci's works because Van Gogh was impressionist. He was a psychologically tortured individual and this is reflected in the intensity of his works. He became obsessed with the power of color as a symbol and evolved his own style of great swirling brush strokes.

This version of Sunflowers (One of many) was painted during Van Gogh's stay in Arles before his decline in to insanity .The entire canvas is based on board, thickly painted areas of yellows and browns. The artist used the bravest technique and he made the most interesting art piece in the art world.



Da Vinci was a realistic artist and he had done more figurative paintings. Van Gogh was an impressionist; his work had an enormous influence on Expressionism, Fauvism and Abstract art.



Whole art world had been paradise in the past. The great artists had made an evolution of painting history for us.

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La Gioconda

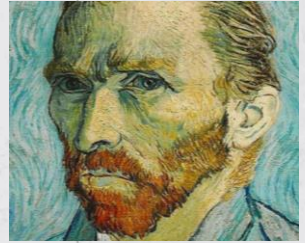
“A beauty wrought from within upon the flesh, the deposit, the little cell by cell of strange thoughts and fantastic reveries and exquisite patterns” Essayist, Walter Pater King Frances I, (king of France from 1515) invited the famous artist Leonardo da Vinci to settle in France as his painter, engineer and architect. Da Vinci accepted. He took with him a bunch of notebooks and only one painting, The Mona Lisa. The Mona Lisa is also called “la Gioconda” or “lisa del Gicondo” or for the French, “Monna lisa”. The term “Monna” originates from “Madonna” meaning “My lady”. Therefore “Mona lisa” simply means “My Lady Lisa”. Another way the name may originate is, The Egyptian god of masculinity is “Amun”. The Egyptian goddess of femininity is “Isis” also known as “L’isa”. The combination of these names, “Amon l’isa” can be the root of “Mona Lisa”. “Mona Lisa” is often considered to represent gender unity. The painting consists of a portrait of the Italian noblewoman “Lisa Gheradini”. Da Vinci painted the picture in 1503-1506, more than 500 ago. It is known as the “most psychological painting in history” or as “the greatest painting ever” The portrait is drawn in the pyramid composition. The subject’s clothes are very simple and not jeweled. The subject fills the painting and minimizes the background. This is because



Da Vinci wanted to avoid the distraction caused by clothing and backgrounds. The body holds a calm and contented pose as Lisa casually looks at the viewer. The artist hired entertainers to keep the lady happy. The painting seems as accurate as a photo. Da Vinci’s uniqueness has been exhibited by this art. The painting has been done by oil on a grained piece of poplar. The detail both in the sketch and pigment is remarkable. Leonardo’s self-invented techniques such as Chiaroscuro, Sfumato and aerial perspective have been displayed. Illumination and depth are the result of a glaze made by mixing a small quantity of pigment to oil. For the background, the painter has added a detailed landscape. Lisa’s clothes and hair merging with the environment represents relationship between man and nature. The painting is of dimensions, 30 x 21 inches and weighs 18 pounds. This beauty stands today in a bulletproof glass case in the Louvre museum, Paris. Those who travel around the world to see this work of art find a human soul behind the smiling face which shall go down in history as the greatest painting ever, The Mona Lisa.

Charu Perera 7-K

Vincent Van Gogh



Vincent Van Gogh was born on 30th March 1853 in Groot – Zundert, Netherlands. There were 8 members in his family. First, he studied in a local village school. Then he studied in a boarding school in Zevenbergen and again he was sent to a school in Tilburg. In 1869, he had to leave school and go to work because of his family's financial troubles. He worked in an art dealership in the Hague called "Goupil & Cie." In 1873, Vincent was transferred to the Goupil Gallery in London. He loved English Culture. He transferred to Paris. He was miserable and unhappy. He was determined to pursue a religious vocation. After studying religion, he moved to Borinage, a deprived coal mining community in Belgium.

In there, he drew pictures of the miners. Coal miners called him as "Christ of the Coal Mines." In 1880, Vincent moved to Brussels and became an artist. His cousin the painter Anton Mauve, gave advice and Van Gogh moved to Hague. In 1885, he drew his first masterpiece "The Potato Eaters". In 1886, he went to Paris to live with his brother Theo. While in Paris, he painted large number of portraits. "Self-Portrait with a Straw Hat" and "Self-Portrait as a painter" are few of them. In 1888, He had some problems of mental and physical health. Later, he created an Art series called "Sunflowers". After that he painted "Starry Night Over the Rhone" and "Bedroom in Arles". His mental health was

getting worse. After his brother's marriage he cut off his ears with a razor. After few months he painted "Yellow House". In 1889, he was moved to a hospital. In 1890, this famous Dutch artist left the hospital and suicided himself by a gunshot at age of 37.

A.Methula Vindisa Perera 6-L



Art and its importance

Art is an easy medium of expression. Many moods and messages can be conveyed through different methods of art work. Art speaks where words unable to explain.

Art has the power to transform, to illuminate, to educate, inspire and motivate. There are many people who suppress their feelings, identity or expression within themselves. They are either shy or afraid to comment verbally. Sometimes it's easier for such people to convey and communicate through art.

Art comes in many different forms which include audios visuals and many more. Without art the world will be a dull place to live in.

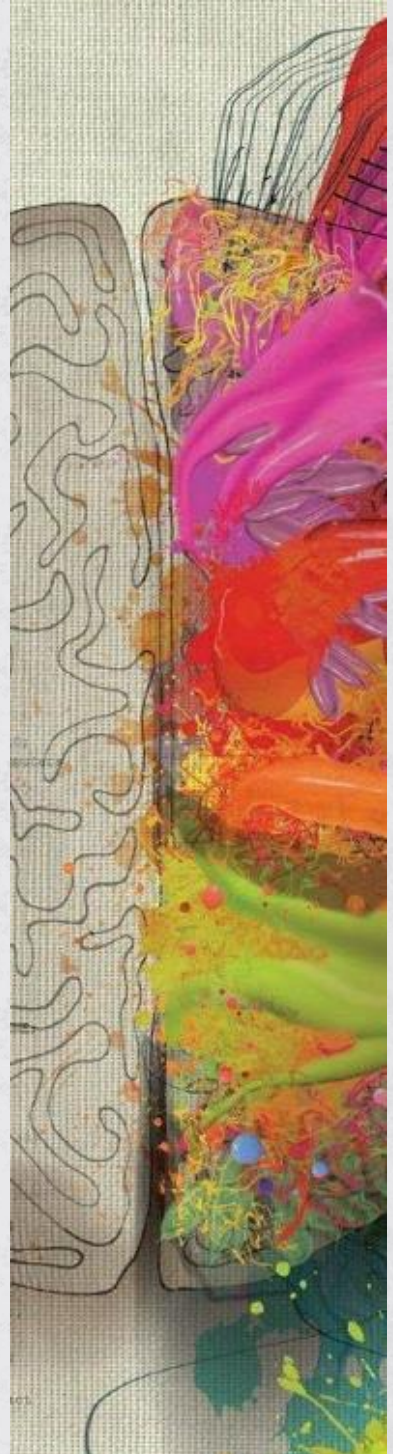
Art is not something that you have to study to understand and enjoy. It is universal and is everywhere.

A beautiful and natural piece of art which we experience in our day to day life is the sunset and sunrise. Art is your emotions flowing in a river of imagination. The different colours and shades used in the work of art brings out the feelings of the painter. Mixing and matching colours bring about great enjoyment! We have all experienced this satisfaction in our primary classes. The satisfaction and enjoyment we got out of it cannot be expressed in words. Therefore, art adds happiness and colour to our lives.

"Where the spirit does not work with the hand,
there is no art" -[Leonardo da vinci]

"There is no must in art because art is free [Kandinsky]

A. Luqmaan Aneeq- Grade 6-D



මහනුවර යුගයේ චිත්‍රවල දක්නට ලැබෙන විශේෂ ලක්ෂණ

මහනුවර යුගයේ චිත්‍ර සඳහා ජාතක කතා බහුලව ම පදනම්ව ඇත. දිව්‍යලෝක මෙන්ම අපාය දර්ශන නිරූපණය කර මිනිසා පිනට නැඹුරුකරවමින් පවට බියක් ඇති කිරීමත් අපේක්ෂා කරන ලදී. මාර පරාජය, සුවිසි විවරණ, සත් සතිය, පසේ බුදුවරු, අටමස්ථාන ආදිය නිරූපණයෙන් පෙනෙන්නේ නුවර යුගයේ චිත්‍රවල පැවති බෞද්ධ ආභාසයයි.

මෝස්තරකරණයේදී සංකේත භාවිතයක් දක්නට ලැබේ. නෙළුම් මල නිවනේ හා පච්ඡත්තයේ සංකේතයයි, කඩුපුල් මල කල්ප වෘක්ෂ මෝස්තර මගින් දෙවිලොව නිරූපණය වෙයි, සූර්ය-චන්ද්‍ර සටහන් සටිරත්තයේ සංකේත වෙයි, නාගරුව ආරක්ෂාවේ සංකේතය වශයෙන් ද මත්ස්‍ය හා වෘක්ෂ සටහන් මංගල ලක්ෂණ වශයෙන් ද තවදුරටත් යොදාගනු ලැබීය.



ප්‍රේමේලිකා චිත්‍ර මගින් විස්මය දැනවෙයි. භාසා රසයත් භයානක රසයත් ලබාදෙන චිත්‍රද මහනුවර සම්ප්‍රදායෙහි හිඟ නොවේ.

නිරූ චිත්‍ර සංවරන ක්‍රමයට සිතුවම් සංරචනය කර ඇත. කලාවත් රාමුවක පැනලි වර්ණාලේප භාවිත කර තිබේ. ගැඹුරු ප්‍රකාශන ඉරියව් මෙම චිත්‍රවල දක්නට නැත. මෙම චිත්‍ර තාත්විකත්වයෙන් බැහැර වූයේ සිත් බඳනා පරිදි කතාවක් කීම අරමුණු කර ගත් නිසා විය යුතුය. පරිමාණය ගැන නොසලකා තිබේ. වර්ණ භාවිතයේදී කහ රතු දුඹුරු පැහැයන් බහුලව යොදා ගන්නා ලදී. සිද්ධි එකිනෙක වෙන් කිරීම සඳහා රූප භාවිතා කරන ලදී. හිස් ඉඩ වැසීම සඳහා චිත්‍ර මෝස්තර යළි යළිත් යොදා ගනු ලැබිණ. නෙළුම් මල්ක/කඩුපුල් මල්/සීන මල්/වැටකේ මල්/කොළ ඉති ආදිය ඒ සඳහා යොදා ගන්නා ලදී. සම්කාලීන වෙනත් රටවල

චිත්‍රකලාවන්හි ආභාසයද මහනුවර යුගයේ චිත්‍රවල දක්නට ලැබේ. සියම් බුදුපිළිමවල තිබූ සිරස්පත කේතුමාලාව ලංකාවේ බුදුපිළිමවල දක්නට ලැබේ. නාරිලතා ලියපත්‍ර ආදී මෝස්තර රටාවන්හි සියම් බලපෑම දක්නට ඇත. තීරුවකින් කතා නිරූපණ ශෛලිය, චිත්‍ර පාදමෙහි සුදු වෙනුවට කළු තීරුවකින් වෙන් කිරීම, බුරුම චිත්‍රවල දක්නට ලැබේ. මහනුවර යුගයේ චිත්‍රවල ඇති ඉන්ද්‍රිය බලපෑම සම්බන්ධයෙන් අදහස් දක්වන කොටගම වාචිස්සර හිමිගේ අදහස නම් නායක්කර වංශිකයන් සමඟ පැවැත්වූ සමීප සම්බන්ධතා හේතුවෙන් එකී ශිල්පීය ආරයන්ගෙන් මහනුවර කලාව පෝෂණය වූ බවයි. මහනුවර යුගයේ චිත්‍ර ලක්දිව චිත්‍ර කලාවේ වැදගත් සන්ධිස්ථානයකි. දුෂ්කරතා රැසක් මධ්‍යයේ කළ නිර්මාණ බැවින් මහනුවර යුගයේ චිත්‍ර අගය කිරීම අපගේ යුතුකමකි.

THE STARRY NIGHT

The starry night is an oil on canvas painting by the painter Vincent Van Gogh. It was painted in June 1889, it depicts the view from the east-facing window of his asylum room at the Saint-Rémy-de-Provence, just before sunrise with the addition of an imaginary village. It has been in the permanent collection of the museum of modern art in New York since 1941. Vincent Willem Van Gogh or Vincent Van Gogh was a Dutch painter who after his death became one of the most famous and influential figures in western art. In a decade he drew more than 2100 artworks and out of them he drew 860 oil on canvas paintings, most of which were drawn in the last two years of his life. He is famous for his bold colours, impulsive and expressive brush work. He voluntarily admitted himself to the Saint-Paul-de-Mausole lunatic asylum after a mental breakdown in 1888 that resulted in the self-mutilation of his left ear. When he got admitted it was less than half full that allowed him to occupy not only a second story bedroom but also a ground-floor room as a painting studio. The starry night was painted during the day in his ground floor-studio, it would be wrong to say that the picture was painted from memory because the view has been identified as the one from his east-facing window. The starry night is the only nocturne in the series of paintings from his bedroom's east-facing window. In early June Van Gogh wrote to his brother "this morning I saw the countryside from my window a long time before sunrise with nothing but the morning star, which looked very big". Researchers have determined that Venus (the morning star) was visible at dawn in the Provence in the spring of 1889 and it was as bright as possible at that time. The brightest star in the painting is Venus. The moon was stylized, astronomical records indicate that it actually was a waning gibbous at the time Van Gogh painted the picture. The one thing that was not visible from Van Gogh's cell is the village which is based on a sketch done by an inmate who drew it from a hillside above the village of Saint Rémy.



MONA LISA

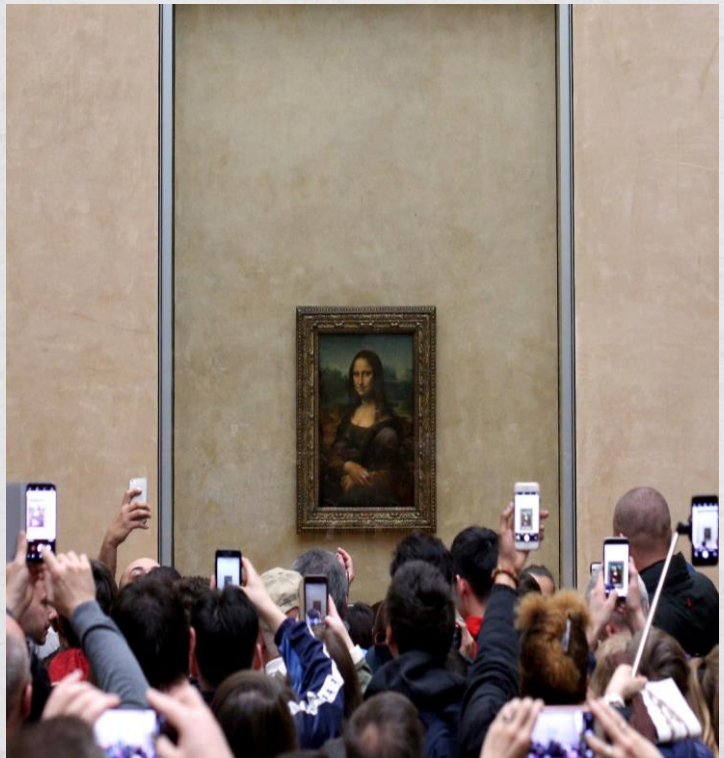


It had been believed to painted in 1503-1506; however, Leonardo may have continued to working on it as late as 1517. It was acquired by King Francis of France and is now the property of the French Republic. Itself, on permanent display at the Louvre, which known in English as Mona Lisa comes from a description by Renaissance art historian Giorgio Vasari. When the painting started to melt. They didn't get a perfect artist or a picture. So they used the computer to print like the picture.



The Mona Lisa or Monna Lisa is a half length portrait painting by an Italian artist Leonardo da Vinci. Who created the a massive painting. Considered an archetypal masterpiece of the Italian Renaissance. It has been described as "The best known The most written about, The most sung about, The most parodied work of art in the world" The painting novel quality includes the subject's enigmatic expression, the monumentally of the composition. The Subtle modelling, and the atmospheric illusionism. The Painting is probably Italian noble woman Lisa Gherardini, the wife of Francesco del Giocondo, and in oil on a white Lombardy poplar panel. Leonardo never gave his painting to the Giocondo family, and later. It's have been believed he left his favored apprentice Salai.

Saarugesh 7-D



Michelangelo

Michelangelo was, without a doubt, one of the most inspirational and talented artists in modern history. He was born on March 6, 1475, in Italy. He is the best-documented artist in 16th Century and has influenced so many areas of art development in the West. During his life, the western world underwent what was perhaps the most remarkable period of change since the decline of the Roman Empire. His extraordinary talents emerged in early works such as the Pieta for the Vatican, and the statue of David commissioned for the city of Florence. His paintings and frescoes were largely taken from mythological and classical sources works.

At the age of 6, Michelangelo was sent to a grammar school but he didn't interest in schooling. He would rather watch the painters at nearby churches so his father realized he had no interest in the financial business and agreed to send him to the painter Ghirlandaio to be trained. He was 13 years old at the time and he learned the technique of Fresco and draftsmanship. Michelangelo spent only a year at the workshop the moved into the palace of Florentine ruler Lorenzo the Magnificent, of the powerful Medici family, to study

classical sculpture in the Medici gardens. He studied under famous sculptor Bertoldo di Giovanni there. It was while he was with the Medicis that Michelangelo completed his first two marble sculptures name Madonna of the Stairs, and Battle of the Centaurs.

After the death of Lorenzo de Medici, the arrival of Savonarola and the expulsion of the Medicis from Florence brought a huge change for the young artist. After Michelangelo left Florence during the political upheaval and, maintaining his links to his patrons, the Medicis, he followed them to Venice, then on to Bologna. In Bologna, Michelangelo continued his work as a sculptor. Later, Cardinal Raffaele Riario invited him to Rome. Michelangelo arrived in Rome in 1496 when he was 21 years old. Michelangelo sculpted the statue Pieta.

In 1504, back in Florence, he completed his most famous sculpture, David. Michelangelo accepted many sculptures and paintings during his time in Florence in 1505, he was called back to Rome to work on a Tomb for Pope Julius II. Michelangelo also completed some of his best, and most well-known work, during this time, most notably the fresco



on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, which took him four years to finish. This grand fresco contains over three hundred figures over five hundred square meters of the ceiling, which stands even today as a testament to this one man's dedicated and accomplished artistry. The scenes depicted are from the Book of Genesis, the most famous of which is The Creation of Adam.

The complex, twisting figures and vibrant colors of this work, and the sculptures with their writhing forms, played a huge role in the birthing of an entire artistic movement. Raphael was also strongly influenced by Michelangelo, as were later ceiling painters in the Baroque period, and many others since. His influence on art over the past centuries cannot be estimated. He is rightly viewed as a genius, and as the archetypal Renaissance man. Appreciation of Michelangelo's artistic mastery has endured for centuries, and his name has become synonymous with the best of Renaissance Art.



David Paynter

David Paynter, who born in India moved to Ceylon in 1904. His family setteled in Nuwara Eliya and he attended Trinity College, Kandy and then won a five-year scholarship to the Royal Academy.

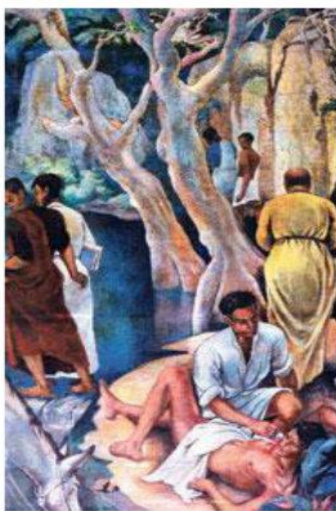
In the fourth year of Royal Academy, Paynter won the Gold Medal with the Edward Stott Travelling Scholarship. Then he spent two years in Italy. In 1936, his one-man exhibition at the Wertheim Gallery in London brought him much recognition from art critics and journals in Europe. Also he had participated to international exhibitions in Rome, New Delhi, New York, and London.

His most celebrated works are his murals at the Trinity College Chapel in Kandy and the Chapel of the Transfiguration, at S. Thomas' College, Mount-Lavinia. In 1923, two of his best pictures *The Triumphal Entry into Jerusalem* and the *Entombment* were considered as the powerful and dramatic statements of deeply felt religious experiences. After he turned his hand to another branch of art – portraiture, he had painted painting of Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi, Sir John Kotelawala, Sir Ivor Jennings, and Dr. R. L. Spittel.

They are kept in many historical places. Also Portrait of Martin Wickramasinghe, is another well-known work by Paynter.

It is pleasure to say that the Sri Lanka Philatelic Bureau commemorated Christmas in 1996 with two stamps featuring the murals from the Trinity Chapel.

Dulneth Wijerathne, 6 - L





විත්සන්ට වැන් ගෝ

ලන්දේසි පසු උපස්ථාපාදී කලාකරුවෙකු වූ මොහු ගේ සිතුවම් අතිශය ජනප්‍රිය හා වැඩිම මිලකට අලෙවි වන සිතුවම් අතර මොහු ගේ සිතුවම් ද වේ.

කලා ගැනුම්කරුවන් ගේ සංගමයකට සේවය කරමින් මුල් වැඩිහිටි අවධිය ගත කළ අතර පසු ව ගුරුවරයකු ලෙස කුඩා වෘත්තීය ජීවිතයක් ගත කර ඉතා දුප්පත් පනල් ප්‍රදේශයක ධර්ම දූත සේවකයෙක් බවට පත් විය. 1880 තෙක් කලාකරුවෙකු ලෙස මොහු ප්‍රසිද්ධ නොවුණේ මොහු ගේ සිතුවම් අදුරු වර්ණ භාවිත වූ ඒවා බැවිනි. ඉන් පසුව ඔහු ඉන් මිදුණේ ප්‍රංශයේ දී උපස්ථාපාදය හා නව උපස්ථාපාදය ගැටීමෙන් පසුවය. පසුව වඩා ළා පැහැති වර්ණ හා ඇදීම් රටා භාවිතා කළ අතර එමගින් ස්වාධීන සැලකිල්ලට ගත හැකි ශෛලියක් බිහි කරන ලදී. එය ඔහු ප්‍රංශයේ ආලස් ප්‍රදේශයේදී එය සම්පූර්ණයෙන් ම වාගේ දියුණු විය. ඔහු, ඔහුගේ ජීවිතයේ අවසාන වසර 10 දී නිර්මාණ 2000 කට වඩා නිපද වූ අතර එයට ඇතුළත් වූයේ සිතුවම් 900 ක් සහ කටු සටහන් 1100 අයත් විය. වැන් ගෝ

ගේ අවසාන වසර දෙකේ දී ඔහුගේ ජනප්‍රිය නිර්මාණ බිහි විය.

වැන් ගෝ ගේ මරණය

අවසාන වසර 2 දී ඔහු පෝල් ගවුගුයින් සමඟ වූ මිත්‍රත්වය බිඳ වැටීම නිසා තම වම් කන කපා ගත් ඔහු නිරන්තරයෙන් මානසික රෝග වලින් පෙළුණු අතර පසු ව ඔහු 1890 වසරේ ජූලි මස 29 දින ප්‍රංශයේ දී සිය දිවි නසා ගත්තේ ය.

Ashan Induwara-7L





Techniques drove the renaissance movement of knowledge. He moved forward 200 years to his time with design of the combat car, the helicopter, the submarine and the car. The recent awareness and administration of him as a scientist and inventor, for the better part of 400 years his fame rested on his achievement as a painter. His paintings are famous for a variety of qualities that have been much imitated by students and discussed at great length by connoisseurs and critics. In the normal course of events many men and women are born with remarkable talent but occasionally a single person is marvelously endowed by heaven with beauty, grace and talent that all his actions seem inspired and everything he did clearly came from God rather than from human skill. He cultivated he genius so brilliantly that all problems he studied he solved in ease. By the 1490's he was been described as "THE DIVINE PAINTER". And he is none other than Leonardo da Vinci.

Ranaan John (6D)

THE DIVINE PAINTER

He was one of the most exponents in Italian renaissance. He generated multiple advances in science, mathematics, medicine and arms industry that until today they are still in use. His painting, drawing and planning



Albert Namatjira

Albert Namatjira (born Elea Namatjira; 28 July 1902 – 8 August 1959) was an Aboriginal artist from the MacDonnell Ranges in Central Australia. As a pioneer of contemporary Indigenous Australian art, he was the most famous Indigenous Australian of his generation. A member of the Western Arrernte people, Namatjira was born and raised at the Hermannsburg Lutheran Mission outside Alice Springs. He showed interest in art from an early age but it was not until 1934 (aged 32) and under the guidance of Rex Battarbee that he began to paint seriously. Namatjira's richly detailed, Western art-influenced watercolours of the outback departed significantly from the abstract designs and symbols of traditional Aboriginal art, and inspired the Hermannsburg School of painting. He became a household name in Australia and reproductions of his works hung in many homes throughout the nation. As the first prominent Aboriginal artist



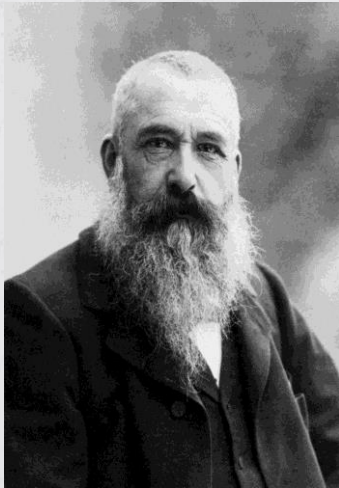
to work in a western idiom, at the time he was widely regarded as representative of successful assimilation policies; however, later re-evaluation of his work showed that he combined many elements of traditional culture and art in his work.

Shammel Perera -6M



The Founder Of Impressionists

Oscar-Claude Monet 14



**Born-November 1840
Paris, France**

**Died-5 December 1926
(aged 86) Giverny,
France**

**Nationality French
Known for Painting
Movement
Impressionism**

What does Impressionism mean? Impressionism is a 19th Century style of painting that focuses on the effects of light and atmosphere on colors and forms. Impressionist artists often used broken brush strokes rather than smooth and unnoticeable ones and also used many colors to paint scenes of everyday life.

What was his first Impressionist painting?



Impression, soleil levant Year - 1872 Medium - Oil on canvas Movement-Impressionism Dimensions - 48 cm x 63 cm (18.9 in x 24.8 in) Location - Musée Marmottan Monet, Paris



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)**

Walter Disney - Father of Animated Cartoon

Who in the world doesn't know Mickey? He isn't a human but the most popular cartoon character in the world. Mickey Mouse is a creation of Walt Disney. Without a doubt he is one of the best pioneering cartoon artists in the world. We all know about Mickey Mouse, but do we know about Mickey's father, Walt Disney. This is Walt Disney's story. Walter Elias Disney was born on December 5, 1901 to a poor family in Chicago, Illinois, USA. Early on Disney surprised his art teacher through his drawings which were very beautiful. Disney used to earn pocket money by selling his drawings to his friends. His class teacher though was not happy and complained often to his parents saying, "Disney do

not listen to lessons in class but draw pictures all the time". After few years he left the school and he had passed some hard years. He was thinking of starting his own business. He was challenged by his ex-business partner for his own creation of "Oswald The Lucky Rabbit". Therefore, he had to go for a new creation to go beyond "Oswald The Lucky Rabbit" so he was in a deep thought. One day at night Disney was in bed and heard some squeaking sound and saw some rats in the roof running here and there. The rats were glowing from the Moon light. This is when he had the idea for a cartoon character. The worldfamous Disney's cartoon character came to his



mind. The first name he gave was Mortimer. Disney's wife, Lillian hated this name and suggested a cuter, catchier name, Mickey Mouse! Mickey Mouse first appeared on the cartoon series in 1928 called "Steamboat Willie". The character of Mickey Mouse is voiced by Walt Disney. Mickey Mouse is painted by Ubbe Eert Iwerks. The original drawings of Mickey Mouse are shown below. Walt Disney died of lung cancer on December 15, 1966, but what he gave to his audience is still immortal all over the world.

Senul Randira
Goonawardena- -6L



WALT DISNEY
ANIMATION STUDIOS

LEONARDO DA VINCI



Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) was born in Anchiano, Tuscany (now Italy), close to the town of Vinci that provided the surname we associate with him.

The first is da Vinci's "The Last Supper," painted during his time in Milan, from about 1495 to 1498. A tempera and oil mural on plaster, "The Last Supper" was created for the refectory of the city's Monastery of Santa Maria delle

Today. In his own time, he was known just as Leonardo or as "Il Florentine," since he lived near Florence—and was famed as an artist, inventor and thinker. Da Vinci received no formal education beyond basic reading, writing and math, but his father appreciated his artistic talent

and apprenticed him at around age 15 to the noted sculptor and painter Andrea del Verrocchio, of Grazie. When Milan was invaded by the French in 1499 and the Sforza family fled, da Vinci escaped as well, possibly first to Venice and then to Florence. There, he painted a series of portraits that included "La Gioconda," a 21-by-31-inch work that's best known today as "Mona Lisa." Painted between approximately 1503 and 1506, the woman depicted especially because of her mysterious slight smile has been the subject of speculation for centuries. Florence. For about a decade, da Vinci refined his painting and sculpting techniques and trained in mechanical arts. When he was 20, in 1472, the painters' guild of Florence offered da Vinci membership but he remained, with

Verrocchio until he became an independent master in 1478. Around 1482, he began to paint his first commissioned work, The Adoration of the Magi, for Florence's San Donato, a Scopeto monastery. Leonardo da Vinci: Later years. Da Vinci's interests ranged far beyond fine art. He studied nature, mechanics, anatomy, physics, architecture, weaponry and more, often creating accurate, workable designs for machines like the bicycle, helicopter, submarine and military tank that would not come to fruition for centuries. He spent his last three years in France, where he died in 1519..

**Aayuka Ranaweera
Arachchi (4-f)**



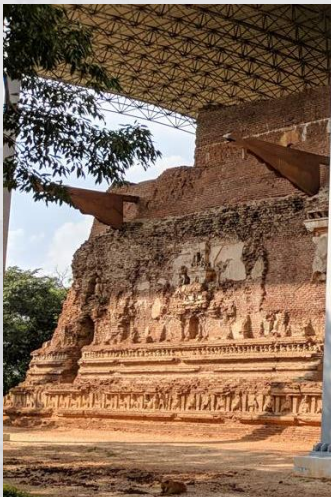
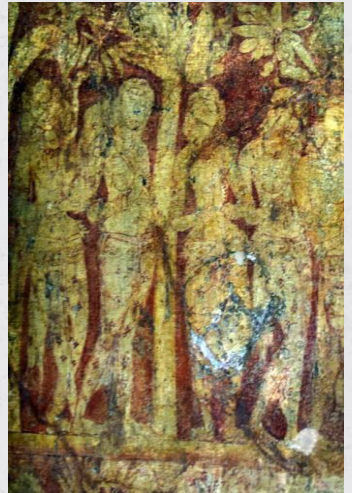


Thivanka Pilimage paintings

The Thivanka Pilimage is a Gedige type image house located in the ancient city of Polonnaruwa. This image house is famous across the country for its 12th-century paintings belonging to the Polonnaruwa period. It was constructed by King Parakramabahu as part of the Jethavanarama complex. The image house which was covered by jungle for about five centuries was rediscovered in 1885, by S.M Burrows. It is the only image house in the ancient Polonnaruwa city that retains most of the original paintings that decorated the monument. The inner walls of the image house are adorned with paintings depicting certain incidents from the life of the Buddha and Jataka stories. The walls of the entrance porch and Mandapa are filled with murals showing Jataka stories such as Sasa, Vessanthara, Guttila, Sama, etc. Several incidents from the Buddha's life such as Devaradhana and the

Buddha's decent from heaven to the City of Sankassa are found drawn on the inner walls.

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



The Abyss of Hell

The "Abyss of Hell" or "The Map of Hell" was painted by Sandro Botticelli between 1480- 1490, with the technique called silver tip. This artwork of Sandro Botticelli is to illustrate an edition of "The Devine Comedy" by the famous Italian poet Dante Alighieri. It illustrates a bottomless pit that leads towards the underworld, which is known as "The Hell". Both Botticelli and Dante interpreted Hell as an Abyss even though the Bible described it as a chamber of fire. It is said that this abyss was created when God struck Lucifer down from heaven. He was stuck in the middle of the abyss. In "Devine Comedy", poet Dante describes his journey through the hell with one of his friends. They passed nine rings descending through the tunnel that represented categories of

sins. Sins like Lust, gluttony, greed, anger, revenge and those unbaptized souls belonged to the first five rings, and those who committed murder, suicides and blasphemy belonged to the six and seven rings. Fraud and treachery belonged to the eight and nine rings. Currently the painting "The Abyss of Hell" is safely kept in the Vatican library in Rome Alessandro di Mariano di Vanni Filipepi or most commonly known as Sandro Botticelli was an Italian painter of the Early Renaissance. In addition to his mythological subjects for which he is best known today, Botticelli painted a wide range of religious subjects as well. He was born in 1445 in Florance, Italy and passed away in 1510. From then his grate paintings were kept unnoticed for a longer period of time until the renewed interest came in 19th century.



Ometh Senhiru Karunarathne



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.

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Kalya Mettananda-10G



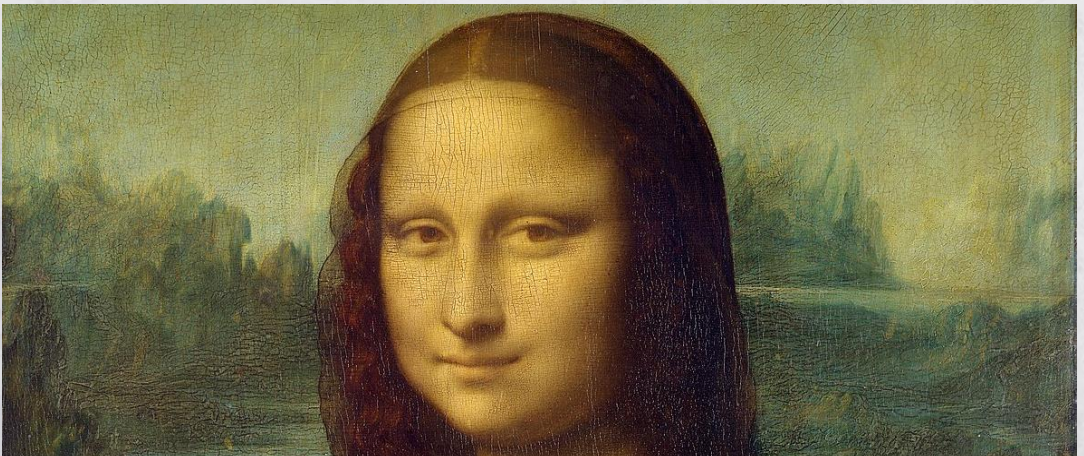
මොනාලිසා

මොනාලිසා (මෙය ලා පියොකොන්ඩා ලෙස ද හැඳින්වේ) යනු 16 වන ශත වර්ෂයේ දී ලියනාඩෝ ඩා වින්සි විසින් අඳින ලද සිතුවමක් වන අතර එය පොප්ලර් රෙද්දක් මත තෙල් සායම් භාවිතයෙන් නිර්මාණය කරන ලද්දකි. මෙම චිත්‍රය නිර්මාණය කරන ලද්දේ ඉතාලියානු පුනරුද සමයේ වේ. මෙම චිත්‍රයේ අයිතිය ප්‍රංශ රජය සතු වන අතර දැනට මෙය ග්‍රැන්සෙස්කෝ ඩෙල් පියොකොන්ඩොගේ බිරිඳගේ චිත්‍රය වන ලිසා ජෙරඩිනි නම් චිත්‍රය සමඟ ප්‍රංශයේ පැරිසියේ මුසේ ඩි ලුවර් කෞතුකාගාරයේ ප්‍රදර්ශනයට තබා ඇත. මෙම උඩුකය ආලේඛ්‍ය චිත්‍රයක් වන අතර එහි දැක්වෙන්නේ ගුප්ත හැඟීම් සහිත මුහුණුවරකින් යුත් කාන්තා රුවකි. චිත්‍රයේ දැක්වෙන කාන්තාවගේ මුහුණේ පවතින හැඟීමෙහි ඇති ගුප්ත බවත් ඇගේ රුව ඉතා ආකර්ශනීය ලෙස නිර්මාණයකොට ඇති ආකාරයත් සියුම් ලෙස චිත්‍රය තුළ විවිධ හැඩතල සහ අවකාශය නිර්මාණය කොට ඇති ආකාරයත් මෙම චිත්‍රය මෙතරම් සුප්‍රසිද්ධ සහ ආකර්ශනීය

එකක් වීමට හේතු වී ඇත. මෙතරම් සියුම්ව අධ්‍යයනයට ලක් කරන ලද එමෙන්ම විවිධ පුරාණෝක්ති නිර්මාණයට හේතු වූ සහ එමෙන්ම භාෂානුකරණයට ලක් වූ කලා කෘති ඇත්තේ ඉතා සුළු සංඛ්‍යාවකි. ක්‍රි.ව. 1500 දී ෆ්ලොරන්ස් නුවරට පැමිණි ඩා වින්සි මොනාලිසා නම් තම ජීවිතයේ කල අසභ්‍ය කලා නිර්මාණය වූ මෙම මොනාලිසා චිත්‍රය බිහි කළේය. මෙම නිර්මාණය නිම කිරීම සඳහා ඩා වින්සිට වසර 4ක් ගත වූ බව කියවේ. මොනාලිසා යනු ෆ්ලොරන්හි විසූ ග්‍රැන්සෙස්කෝ ඩෙල් පියොකොන්ඩෝ නම් වෙළෙඳ ව්‍යාපාරිකයාගේ තෙවන බිරිඳයි. ලාපියෝ කොන්ඩා යනුවෙන් හඳුන්වන මෙය මොනාලිසා යනුවෙන් ප්‍රසිද්දය. ඇගේ ගුප්ත මද සිනහව හා පසුබිමේ මායා හුරු බව චිත්‍රයට අලන්කාරයක් එක් කරයි. තාත්වික ලක්ශන මතු වී පෙනෙන අයුරින් සිතුවම ගොඩ නැගීමට ශිල්පියා සමත් වී ඇත. සිතුවම තුලින් කාව්‍යමය බවක් පෙන්වයි. මෙම සිතුවම දැනට ප්‍රංශ රජය සතු වන අතර දැනට ප්‍රංශයේ පැරිසියේ මුසේ ඩි ලුවර් කෞතුකාගාරයේ ප්‍රදර්ශනයට තබා ඇත.



Guththila Anjana 7-E



ඇම්බැක්කේ දේවාලය

පැරණි සිංහල ලී කැටයම් පිළිබඳ මහත් ප්‍රසිද්ධියක් උසුලන ඇම්බැක්කේ දේවාලය පිහිටා තිබෙන්නේ මහනුවර දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ උඩුනුවර මැද පළාතෙහිය. ඇම්බැක්ක ග්‍රාමයෙහි ස්ථාපිතව ඇති ඇම්බැක්ක දේවාලය තුල මෙම අගනා කැටයම් නිමවා ඇත්තේ එම දේවාලයේ දිග්ගෙය එනම් හේවිසි මණ්ඩපය තුලය. අඩි 53 ක් දිගින් හා අඩි 25 ක් පළලින් යුතු මෙම ගෘහ කොටසේ දැව කණු 32 ක් සමන්විතව ඇති අතර එම දැව කණු කැටයම් සඳහා භාවිත කර ඇත. එම කණුවල මධ්‍යයේ වූ හතරැස් කොටසේ අලංකාර කැටයම් දක්නට ලැබේ.

ගම්පොල රාජධානි සමයේදී එනම් 14 වන ශතවර්ෂය අග භාගයේදී 3 වන වික්‍රමබාහු රජුගේ (ක්‍රි.ව. 1357 සිට 1374 දක්වා රජ කළ) අනුග්‍රහයෙන් දෙල්මඩ මූලාවාරී නම් ශිල්පියෙකුගේ ප්‍රධානත්වයෙන් ඇම්බැක්කේ දේවාලය ඉදිකරවා ඇත. මෙම දේවාලය වඩාත්

රසිද්ධව ඇත්තේ ලී කැටයම් සම්බන්ධයෙනි. "ලක්දිව ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨතම ලී කැටයම් ඇත්තේ ඇම්බැක්කේ" යන්න උගතුන් පිළිගැනීමයි.

දේවාලයේ සියලුම නිර්මාණ සඳහා ගම්මාලු, බුරුන, නා, හල්මිල්ල යන ලී වර්ග යොදා ගෙන ඇත. ගජසිංහ, හංස, නෙලුම්, අසරුවා, නළඟන, වෘෂභකුංජරය, මල්ලවපොරය, හේවායා, ඇත්කදලිභිණියා, සැරපෙන්දියා, ගිජුලිභිණියා, හස්තිකුම්භවිදාරණය, කිදුරා, හේරුණ්ඩ පක්‍ෂියා, මල් ගහ, ලණු ගැටය, කිහිඹි මුහුණ ආදි විවිධාකාර ලී කැටයමින් අලංකාර කර තිබේ. කණුවේ අටපට්ටම් කොටස නාග බන්ධනයෙන් හා ගැටපත් ලිය මෝස්තරයෙන්ද කුළුණු හිස මුතුදැල් මෝස්තරයෙන්ද කුළුණු පාදම ආශ්‍රිත කැටයමින්ද අලංකාර කර තිබේ. කුළුණු හිසින් සතර දිශාවට පහතට එල්ලෙන ජේකඩය සැරපෙන්දි මුවකින් නික්මේ. ජේකඩයේ යට කොටස හංස

පුවටුවලින් අලංකාර කර තිබේ. පළල පැත්තේ කණුවල ජේකඩ 04 ක් වෙති. ජේකඩය මත තැනවූ කලාල මැද කැටයම් යොදා තිබේ. කළාඳ හා බාල්කවල ආධාරයෙන් නැවු කරුපා මුදුනේ පියස්සේ මුදුන් යට ලිය සවිවී ඇත. දේවාලයට ප්‍රවිශ්ට වන ස්ථානයේ වාහල්කඩ නම් වූ ගොඩනැගිල්ලක් වන අතර එහි අලංකාර කණු 10 ක් වෙයි. හේවිසි මඩුවේ කණුවල එකිනෙක වෙනස් කැටයම් දක්නට ලැබේ. එහි කණුවල හතරැස් කොටසේ ලියපත් මෝස්තර, මව හා දරුවා, පලාපෙනි මෝස්තර, සිංහයා ආදි කැටයම් වෙයි. මේ කණු සම්බන්ධ ජේකඩද අලංකාර කැටයමින් යුක්ත වේ. විවිධ වූ කැටයම් නිමවුම පන්සියයකට අධික ප්‍රමාණයක් නිරූපණය වේ. මෙම දැව කැටයම් සමූහය මෙරට අතිමහත් ඓතිහාසික කලා කෘති අතර තේජමානව පවතී.

ආයුක රණවිර ආරච්චි





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