



ROYAL COLLEGE ART CIRCLE
PROUDLY PRESENTS



1ST EDITION

THE ART E MAGAZINE

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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 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.



TIC

Mr.Amitha Panideniya

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Events Coordinator-Anuhas Mawella

Assistant Events Coordinator-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 Widanagama 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.

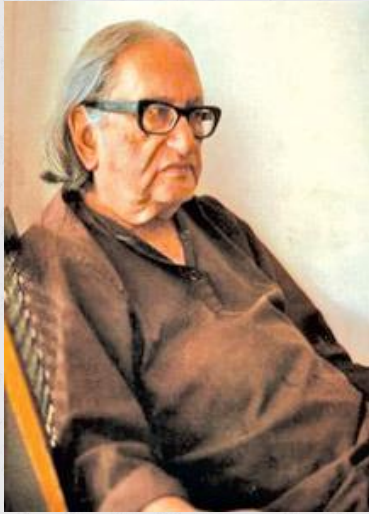
This project allowed students to make the miniature and the most creative Vesak lantern. Among all of the creations received, 25 best competitors were selected for the final round which they must give a brief introduction about how they made those lanterns in front of the judge board.

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



George Parasival Sprawl Keith was born on April 7th, 1901 in the village of Ampitiya in the Kandy District. Keith received his primary education at Trinity College. Although he was an Anglican, he associated with Malwathu Viharaya in Kandy. It was a turning point in his life. Keith showed more interest in painting and reading. He moved to India where he became close friends with great artists such as Ravi Shankar and Udaya Shankar. Keith's art was inspired by European artists as myths and legends from ancient India, Buddhist folk tales, South Indian temple sculptures Ajantha, Sigiriya, realistic paintings and Picasso

Keith created his own style on painting. His paintings have been exhibited in India, London and Europe. The painting of the Gothami Viharaya at Borella associated with George

Keith. He created the paintings as line drawing, but added colour to the paintings at the request of Ven. Damsak Suthra, sambuddha parinirvana, dream Goddess Mahamaya, Birth of Siddhartha Kumara, Sasara disappointment and Leaving lay house were created by Keith

Four new stamps were issued in 1983 for the Vesak festival. The University of Peradeniya conferred the honorary doctorate and honorary title of Artist for George Keith. George Keith who played a major role for art, passed away on July 31st, 1993 leaving time to fill his gap in the art world.

**SHASHIENDRA YASAS
BANDARA HWRATH (6-E)**

Picasso Of Asia



Degaldoruwa Paintings

The Degaldoruwa Raja Maha Viharaya is situated in a village called Amunugama close to the city of Kandy. It is famous for the magnificent paintings that adorn its walls and one can be forgiven for losing track of time amidst these colourful examples of ancient Kandyan art. The details pertaining to the construction of this Temple are found on the Degaldoruwa Tambasannasa (Copper Plate). The initial steps for the construction of this temple were taken by King Kirithi Sri Rajasinghe. (1747 - 1780).

The Degaldoruwa paintings are renowned for their beauty and are also indicative of the customs and social conditions that prevailed during that era.



Even the clothes worn by the people of that time and the homes they lived in are vividly portrayed in fact the paintings show a very distinctive difference between the garments worn by those in low - country and up-country regions. These works of art were created by a team of 'Sittara' painters headed by Devendra Mulachari. Hiriyale Naide and Nilagama Patabendi are other two painters. The 'Budu-ge' tells a complete tale – actually four Jataka stories.

The images of each story form a continuous pattern along the walls. The four stories depicted are the famous Vessantara Jataka, Sattubhatta Jataka, Sutasoma Jataka and the Mahaseelava Jataka which all portray stories of the Bodhisattva. The 'Mara Yudde' (the Buddha's battle with Mara) also occupies a prominent place amongst all the paintings in the Degaldoruwa Viharaya.

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



Rembrandt

Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn was a Dutch draughtsman, painter and printmaker. An innovative and prolific master in three media. He's generally considered to be one of the greatest visual artists in the history of art and the most important in Dutch art history.

The Night Watch

It was painted in 1642 and is currently on display at the Rijksmuseum, Netherlands. It is said that it is worth at least \$500 million today.

The Storm on the Sea of Galilee

The Storm on the Sea of Galilee is a 1633 oil on canvas painting. It was previously in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum in Boston, but it was stolen in 1990 and to this day, it still remains missing



Homer

Homer Dictating his Verses is a 1663 oil on canvas painting by Rembrandt, signed and dated by the artist. It is now in the Mauritshuis, to which it was bequeathed in 1946 by Abraham Bredius, who had loaned it to the museum since 1894, when he first bought it in London.

Philosopher in Meditation

Philosopher in Meditation is the traditional title of an oil painting in the Musée du Louvre (Louvre Museum), Paris. It is signed "RHL-van Rijn" and dated 1632, at the time of Rembrandt's move from Leiden to Amsterdam

The Raising of Lazarus

The Raising of Lazarus is an oil-on-panel painting by the Dutch artist Rembrandt from early in his career; it was probably painted between 1630 and 1632. The work depicts the Raising of Lazarus

as told in the Gospel of John, Chapter 11. It is in the collection of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art.

KESHAVA MADANAYAKA (5-B)

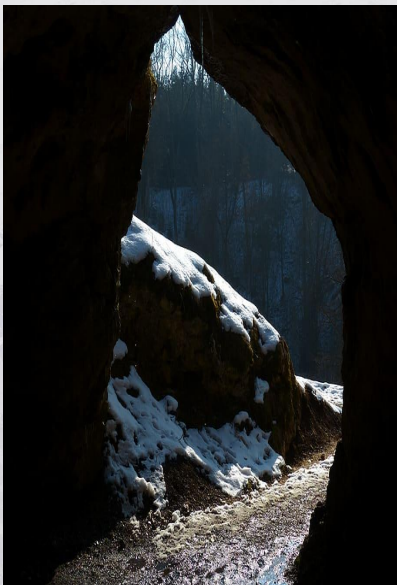




Due to this heritage importance, the site of Lascaux cave was added to the UNESCO world Heritage sites in 1979 under the name of Vézère Valley . We can visit this cave virtually now through a website www.archeology.culture.fr.

Highlights of the tour show the first paintings you see when you enter the cave is the 'Unicorn wall'. There are many paintings of horses galloping drawn on these walls. There are black and red horses. Look closely and one can see horns drawn on some of these horses depicting similar to unicorns. (see [picture below](#)) Other significant paintings in the cave are the bulls drawn in different size

In some places the cave painter has used the natural shape of the cave as a canvas to the painting. The picture below is one like that where a herd of deers is crossing a river as shown below



Lascaux Caves

Lascaux cave is known for its cave art work which is believed to be more than 19,000 years old. Lascaux is a group of connected caves located in the Vézère Valley ,France. The caves were discovered in the early 1940s'. Unlike any other cave paintings found in the world, this cave contains more than 2000 cave paintings, carvings of animals and humans.

To conclude, it is amazing that artists in the cave man era used natural colours for their art work to show their daily routine as well as dangers they face during hunting. Lascaux cave is a must see for all art enthusiasts to view this stone age art gallery and appreciate it.

M. SENUKA K FERNANDO (8-L)



Walimuni Solias Mendis was a renowned Sri Lankan artist primarily known for his Buddhist temple paintings. Accomplished in neo classical style. A native of Mahawewa, Madampe in Sri Lanka. Mendis was introduced by his parents to become an Ayurvedic Physician. But he was drawn to art.

In his early years he trained alongside his uncle Memonis Silva himself a master painter. Once accomplished himself he began painting murals in Buddhist temples. Later such as Rannasgalla vihara and Maddepola vihara.

The Buddhist monks who saw magnificent style decided to call him to paint in Kelaniya vihara. He visited India to examine the works of Ajanta caves, Ellora caves, Saranath caves to increase his skills.

At around the age of 30 he undertook a twenty year project to complete the Kelaniya vihara murals. His style of unique from graceful brush strokes to perspective.

**K.M. SANUJA VIDATH
BANDARA (GRADE 6-M)**



Solias Mendis



The Starry Night

Vincent Van Gough painted his famous “Starry Night” in 1889, a year before his death. This is one of the great arts done in the history of the western painting.

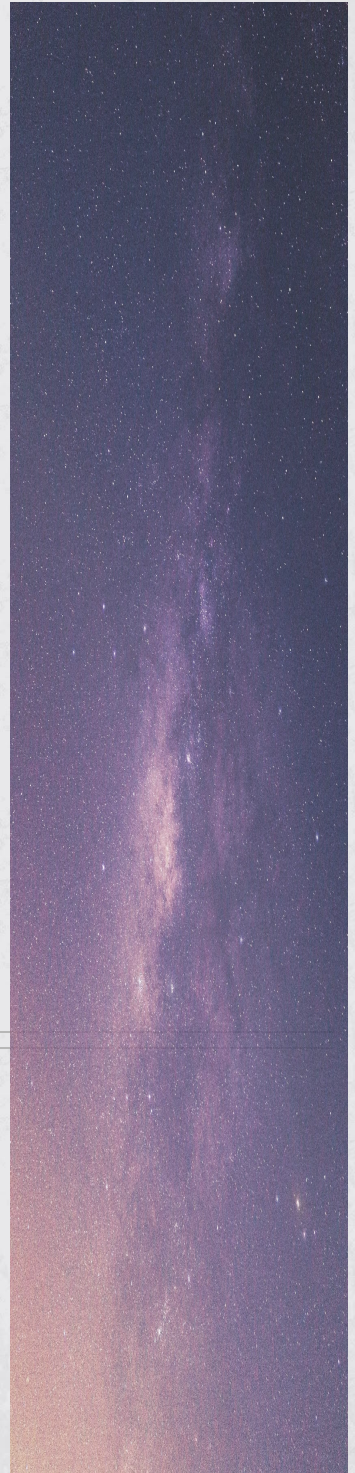
The Starry Night is an oil paint done on a canvas. It was said that the actual texture of the painting was rough to give a live effect to the swirling lines. The shades of yellow, green and blue are used. In the picture, the sky consists of the bright orange and yellow moon surrounded by bright eleven white and yellow stars.

On the left side of the painting, the large figure which appears to be a big tree painted in black and it looks like flames in some parts of the tree. To the right side of the painting there is a small village with houses and hills.

It was said that he saw this beautiful scenery from the window of his room when checked himself in to an asylum a year before his death. He has written about this to his brother, Theo.

This beautiful piece of drawing can be seen at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. Even though I have visited this place when I was just three years old, I didn't know what it was until I read about this world famous artist when I was six. I painted this beautiful art in 2018, as a tribute to Vincent Van Gough.

KEVAN PERERA(5-B)



Lionel George Henricus Wendt



Lionel George Henricus Wendt known as Lional Wendt born on 3 December 1900 in Sri Lanka. He is a pianist, photographer and filmmaker. His father is Henry Lorenz Wendt and mother is Amelia de Saram. He studied at St. Thomas College, Mount Lavinia. Later read law at the Inner Temple in England. During his highest studies in Law, He had an opportunity to pursue advanced training as a pianist at the Royal Academy of Music.

In 1924 he returned to Sri Lanka. Although he was registered as a lawyer at the Supreme Court of Ceylon. He soon gave public piano recitals, both as a soloist and as an accompanist. He gave

up the law for music in 1928 and developed an interest in avant-garde music.

His was asked to assist Basil Wright to make the famous film, "Song of Ceylon". The film received the 1st prize at the Brussels International Film Festival, 1935, and Basil Wright readily admits that the film's great success was largely due to Lional Wendt, who also did the narration for the film. His reputation was such. He was to the arts of the world, his photographs are masterpieces of his eye and his experimental skills in the darkroom, were far ahead of his time. He encouraged and supported the arts and artists. He was involved in setting up a school of Kandyan Dance and the '43

Group, a group of artists whose paintings were modern, contemporary and Sri Lankan in their outlook and who painted according to their inner vision. He passionately supported art that was true to one's inner self. His pioneering photo imagery inspired a countless number of people over the years and his influence can be seen in the work of artists.

The home he built for himself on Guildford Crescent, Colombo 07, today have turn into LIONAL WENDT CENTER FOR ART.

**PRASATH ANISH
(6-D)**



The Night Watch

The most famous painting in Netherland

Introduction

"The Night Watch" is a world-famous piece of art painted by Rembrandt Harmenszoon Van Rijn, a Dutch painter. He started painting The Night Watch on the year 1639 and completed in 1642.

The Night Watch was first hung at the Groote Zaal (Great Hall) and later moved to the Amsterdam Townhall. Because The Night Watch is too big for the Townhall's main gallery, it was trimmed on all four sides to make it fitted in the main gallery. Finally, it was moved to the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam where the four missing pieces were replicated.

Story behind The Night Watch

As a per the request made by the mayor and the civic guard leader of Amsterdam, to create a group portrait of his shooting company, Rembrandt painted this extraordinary world-famous masterpiece.

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Why is this painting called the Night Watch?

By the late 18th century, the painting became darker due to the accumulation of layers of dirt over the varnish layer of the painting. Therefore, people thought the canvas depicted a night scene, hence its nickname: The Night Watch

What is the significance of The Night Watch?

The Night Watch is a masterpiece done by the famous Dutch painter Rembrandt.

The Night Watch He used many special painting skills such as atmospheric handling of light, and mastery of chiaroscuro, which makes him one of the best artists of all time.

What is my experience of The Night Watch?

I was lucky to see this amazing world heritage when I visited Amsterdam last year. I am very much grateful to the unknown university student who gave me a wonderful account of this great painting, The Night Watch





In the late 1870 s a large number of villagers in Sri Lanka were suffering from "parangi", which led to Dr William Kynsey, the Chief Medical Officer in Ceylon, embarking on a programme of research into the disease. The resultant report, Report on The 'Parangi Disease of Ceylon', in 1881, included a number of full-sized water coloured pictures of the different forms of the disease by Van Dort and was presented to the local and international medical community. An extensive collection of his work is kept in the National Museum Of Colombo.

SHAMMEL PERERA

J.L.K.van dort

John Leonard Kalenberg [J.L.K.] van dort was a 19th century Ceylonese artist of Dutch Burger descent. He went to St. Paul's Parochial School Pettah & went to Colombo academy also known as [Royal College]. His wife was Cornelia Henrietta nee Spittel. Grace. He had 3 kids. He was Crucially an illustrator thinking in terms of black and white. He used pen and pencil to draw sketches. He rarely used oil & water colours. In 1951 Hilda Obeyesekere - Pieris published a collection . 2 of his original lithographs are contained with the Royal Collection . [the art collection of the Royal British Royal Family]

