

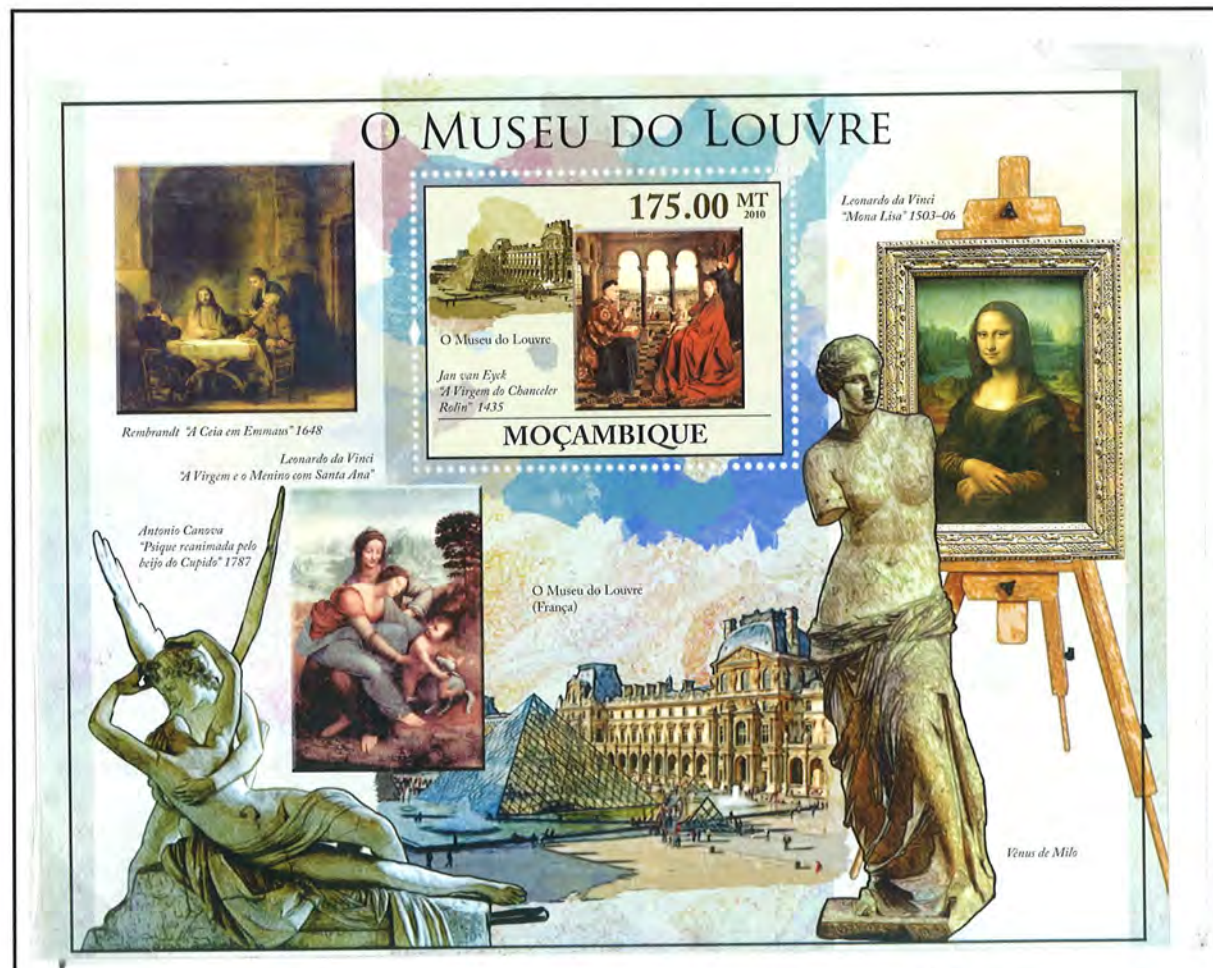
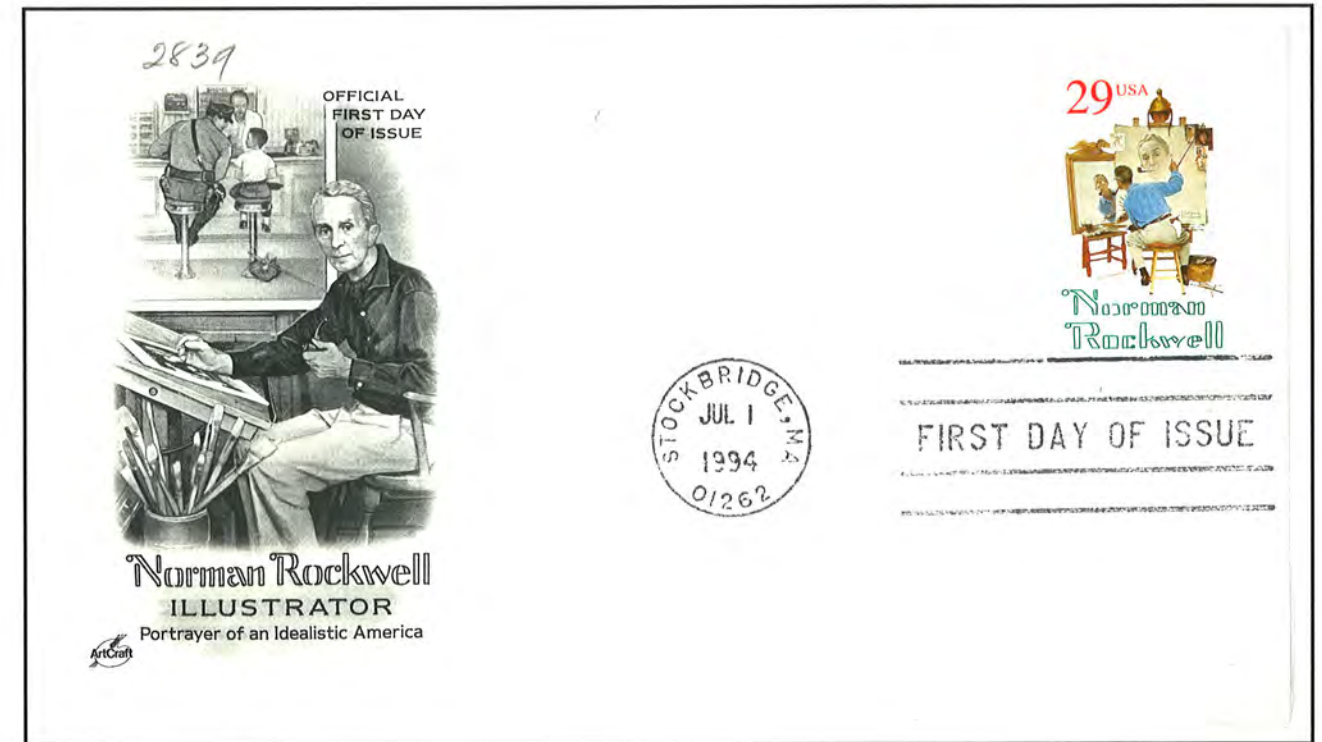
PAINTING & PAINTER'S - THE WORLD'S MASTERPIECES EXPLORED AND EXPLAINED



Great paintings come in many guises. The smallest could be held in one hand, while the largest extend magnificently across the vast ceilings of palaces and chapels. Paintings vary just as much in other respects too, ranging from microscopic depictions of the natural world to bold, swirling abstracts, and from beguiling, intimate portraits to interpretations of key moments in HISTORY, MYTH / LITERATURE. The paintings in this exhibit span many centuries and they represent a huge wealth of human experience. Some tell stories, some transport us to faraway places, and some celebrate beauty; others are scenes of almost unbearable horror. Each painting, however, is quite unique.

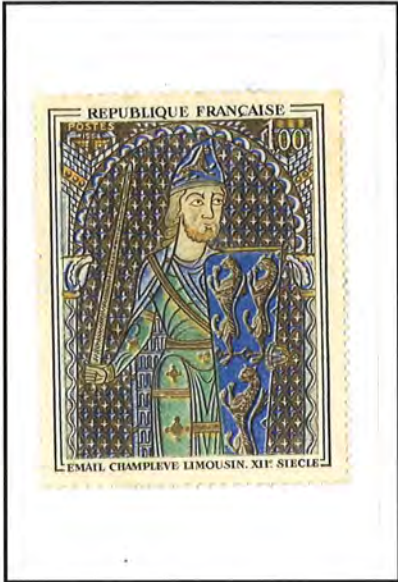
Looking at any painting is a personal experience, but one that benefits from broader knowledge - the more we know about works of art, the closer we look at them, and the more we see and enjoy. Like a helpful guide standing next to us in a gallery, museum, or church, this exhibit will help us to look at each painting with fresh eyes and expert knowledge you will find out about each painting's background, its historical context, and the artist who created it. We will also learn about the techniques of the world's greatest painters – how they have used colour, perspective, light, and shade to capture a likeness or a moment in time, and to convey the feelings that it inspired.

Great Painters make their Paintings often hidden levels of meaning, but once you start to unravel the clues, everything begins to make sense. Finding your way into a great painting is like setting off on a voyage of discovery - endlessly fascinating and deeply rewarding. By making a study of some of the stamps with paintings, it is possible to trace the history of the Art of Painting from pre-historic to modern times. In such a study, general history, also is revealed. It will unfold the development of painting, to perspective, of the various styles. The painters of the bygone ages, Like the Lonely, devoted painter in the stamp above, will live again to delight and enrich present and future generations.



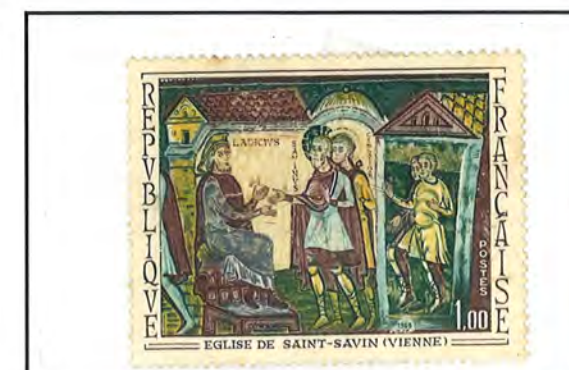
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Development of Perspective & Prehistoric Paintings



"Perspective" is the term used for the technique of delineating solid objects on a plane surface so as to create the same impression of the relative positions and magnitudes as the original objects do when viewed from a particular point. By skilful execution of this technique, an illusion of depth and of three dimensions is created in a picture drawn or painted on a surface that has only two dimensions (namely, length and breadth). Primitive painters and even painters up to 14th Century A.D. did not make use of the technique of perspective in their pictures.

In pre-Renaissance times, not only in Europe, but all over the world the painters showed the lack of the conception of perspective. The stamps below on this page show paintings from the West and the East. There is no employment of perspective in any of the paintings. Another common feature of the paintings of this period, in the East and in the West, is that most paintings are religious. That was a period when religion had great influence and hold on the people.

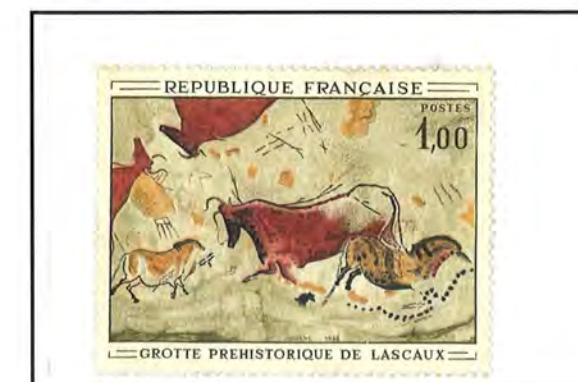
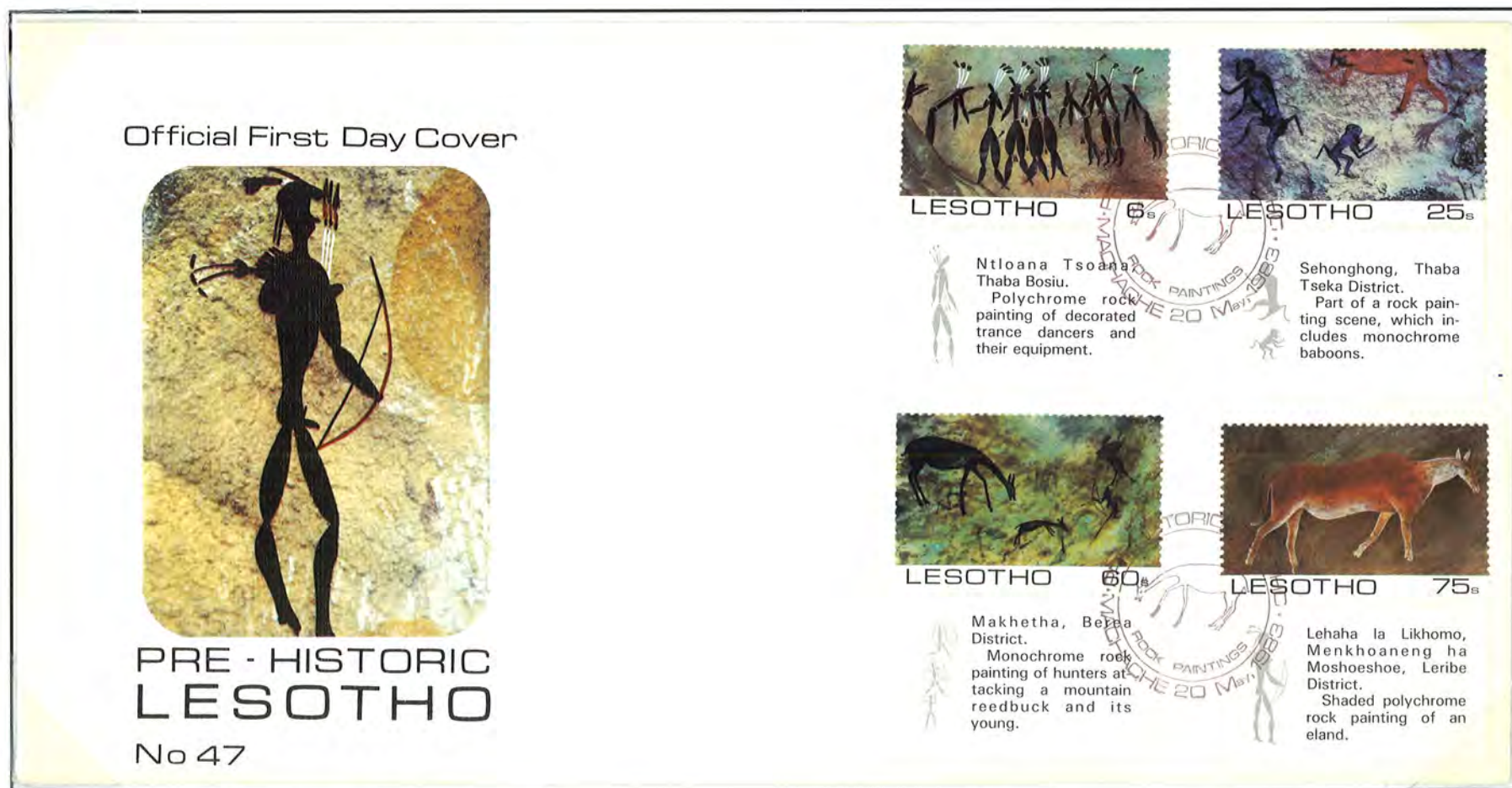
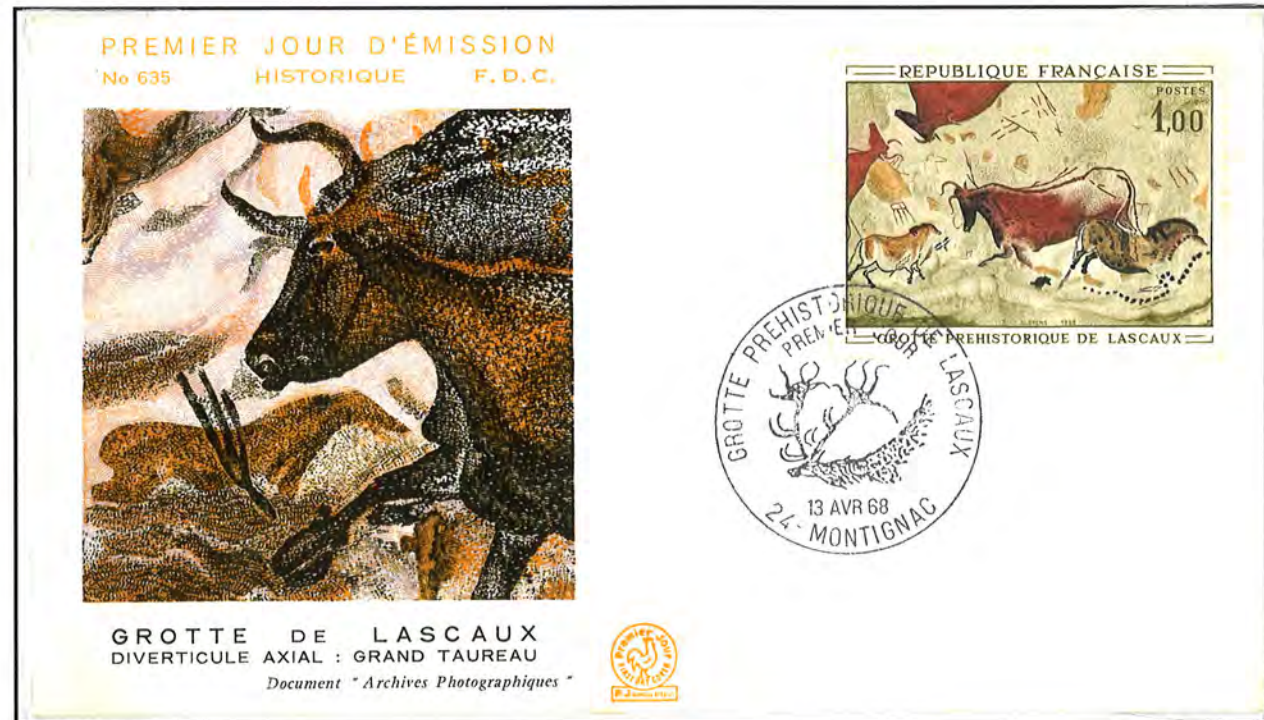


Development of Perspective & Prehistoric Paintings



Primitive races, in the early stages of the process of civilization attempted to draw and paint the objects around them, thousands of years ago. They used colour pigments available to them in nature and painted on the rock walls of the caves in which they lived. During excavation and explorations, many caves, where primitive people lived in the ages long past, have been discovered. In these caves drawings and paintings have frequently been found. Most favourite subject of the unknown painters appears to have been animals, which provided their main source of food.

Prehistoric rock paintings found in Kondoa, in Tanzania, Africa. Theme of the painting is a man trying to hunt an elephant with a spear. In a place named Lascaux in France, exists a prehistoric grotto. On the walls of this large cave, there are many paintings done by the artists of a race long extinct. As the cave was sealed by a landslide thousands of years ago, original colours of the paintings have preserved very well.



14th Century French School

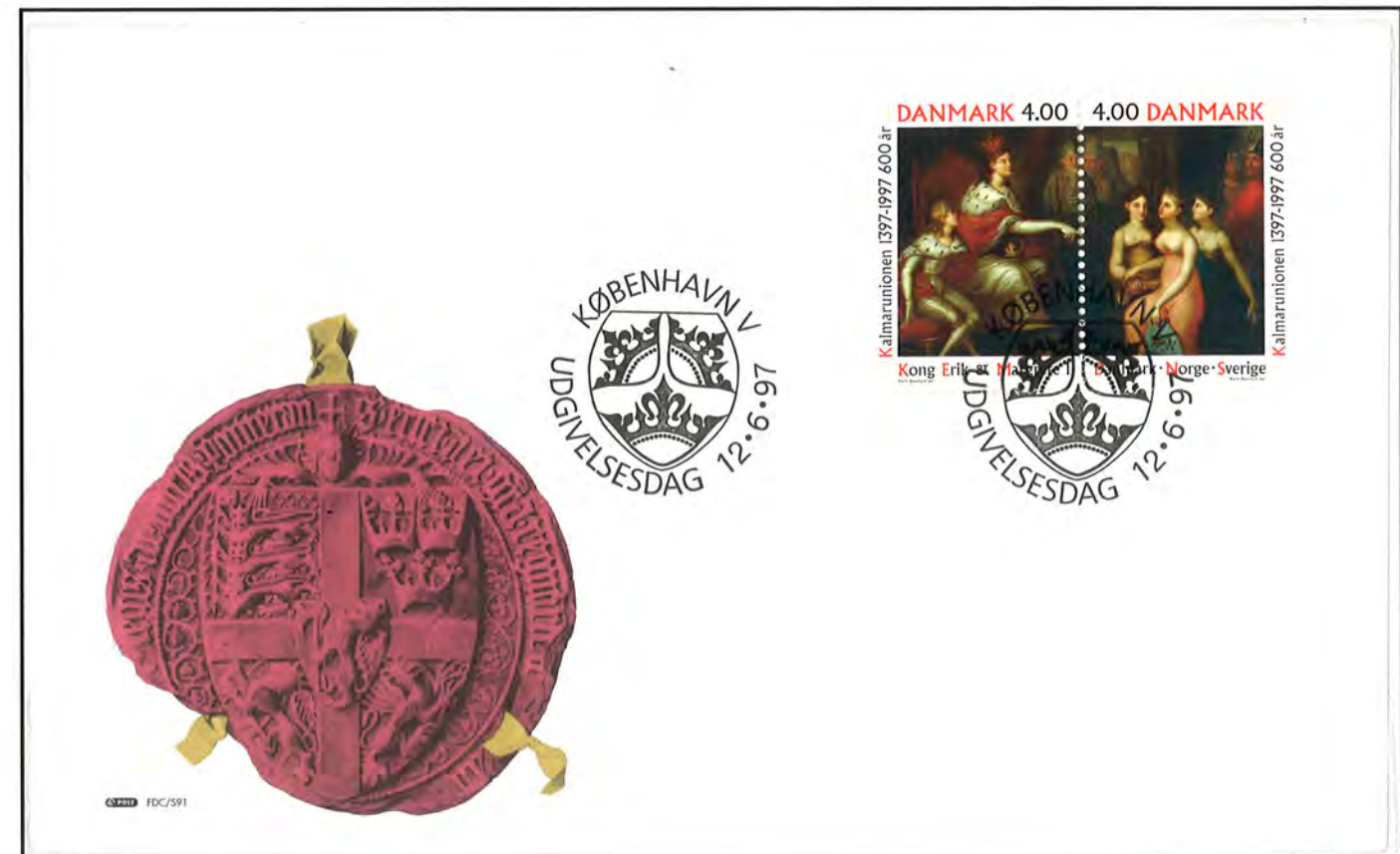


In the 12th Century A.D., France took the lead in European painting. Although Gothic Architecture in France gave precedence to stained glass painting, regular wall painting and frescoes were not neglected.

From the French school that had its beginnings in the 12th century, many remarkable paintings came out during the two following centuries, two of which are reproduced on the Christmas stamps of Turks and Caicos Islands.



In the two centuries before the Renaissance in Europe some European countries had occasional outbursts of revival in the Fine Arts. In the 12th Century, French painters took the lead and set an example to painters of other lands. In Paris, there flourished a school of miniaturists. These made paintings on leaves of parchments and almost rivalled the stained glass painting. They also exhibited a freedom and flexibility and a subtlety of expression much beyond the scope of stained glass.



19th Century Paintings; John Trumbull & John J Audubon



John Trumbull (1756-1843), an American artist and patriot recorded scenes of the American Revolution in his paintings. Trumbull, during his boyhood, lost sight in his left eye due to a severe injury with sight in only one eye, his paintings acquired a peculiar effect, with the result that his small-scale works have finer detail than the large ones. Trumbull's Declaration of INDEPENDENCE (1817), one of his 4 Paintings which hang in the United States Capitol Rotunda, was used on the reverse of the commemorative bicentennial 2 \$ bill.



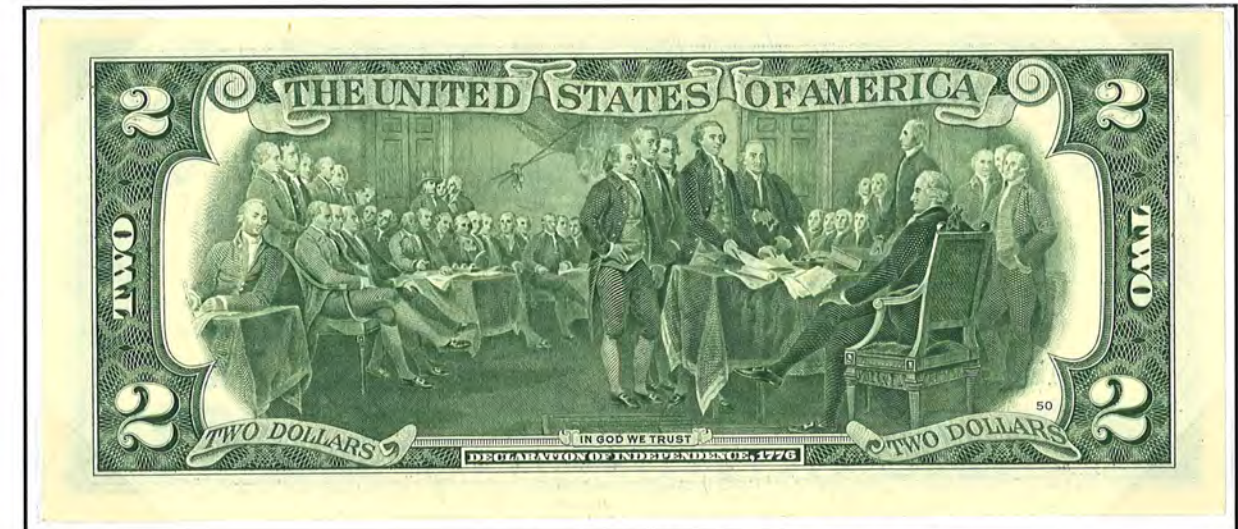
Degas - 'DANSEUSE SUR LA SCENE'



Seurat - 'The Circus'

French painter Degas (1834-1917) was found of impressionistic paintings and tried to bring out movement with minimum possible lines. He was influenced by the early photography of his days and also by the unusual perspective of Japanese paintings.

Georges Seurat (1851-91) was basically an impressionistic painter. However, the painting 'Le Cirque' or 'The Circus' reproduced on this French stamps is controversial and it is said that, as far as 'impressionism' is concerned, it is a failure.



United States of America 2 \$ Bill

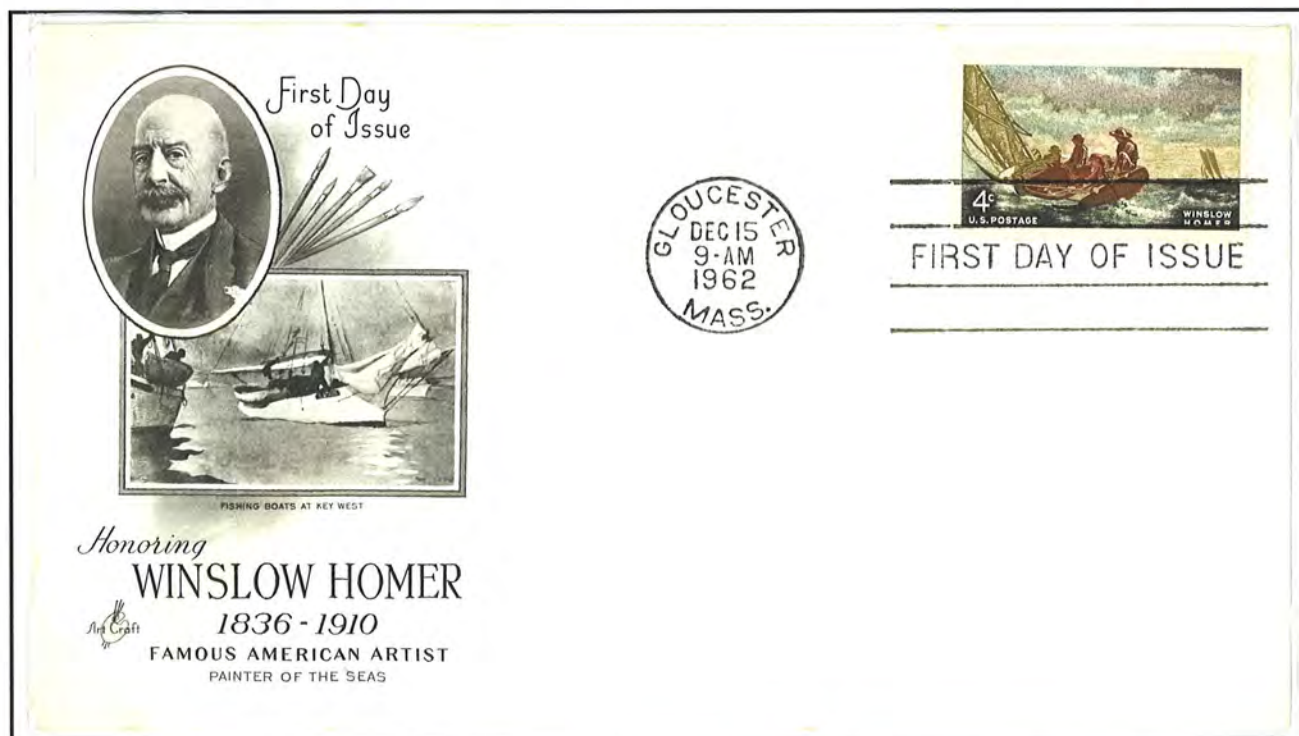


Battle of Bunkers Hill

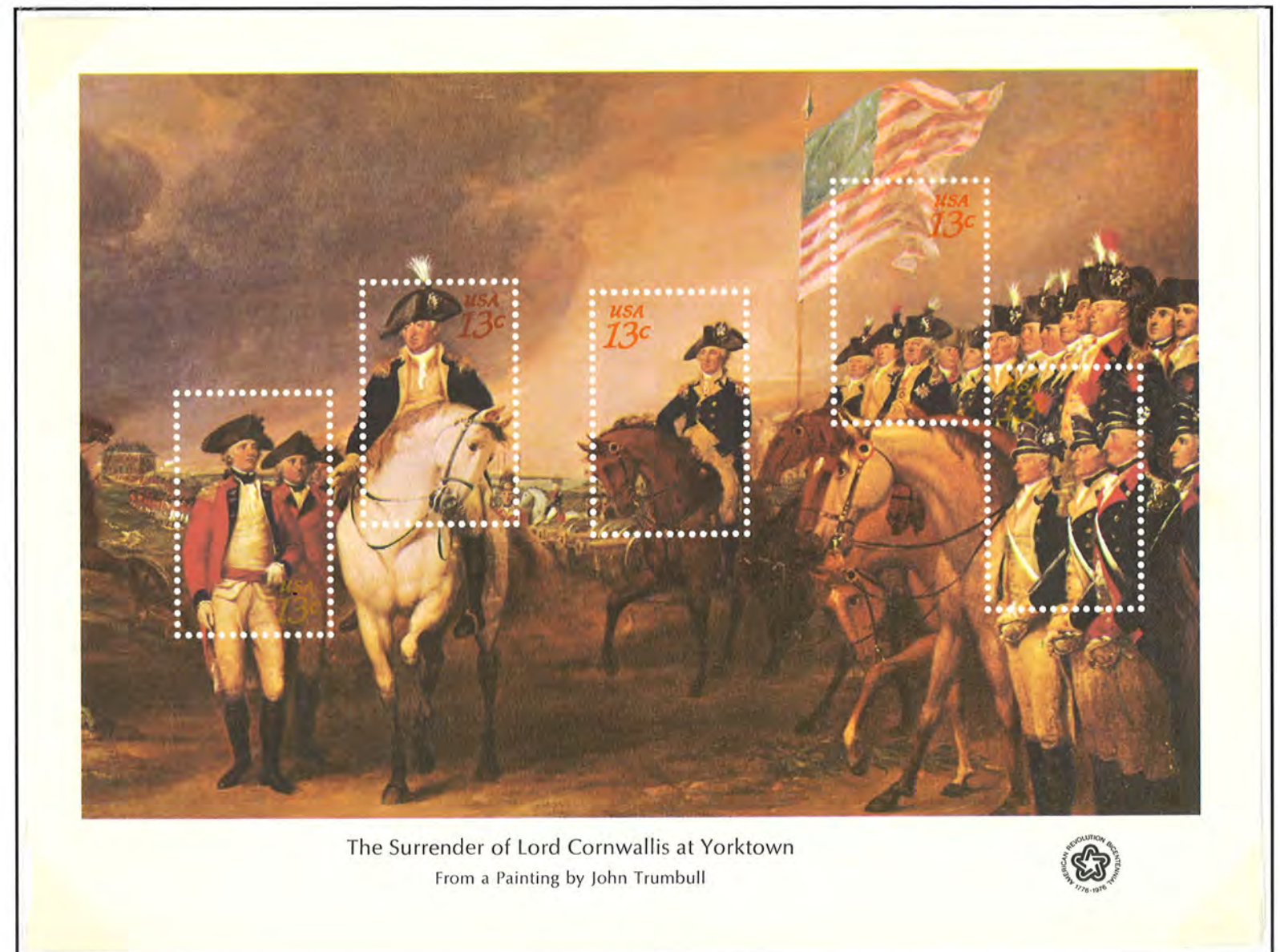
William M. Harnett (August 10, 1848 – October 29, 1892) painted in still-life. He started his career as a painter in the Dutch realist Trompe-l'oeil style and his realism can be seen even in his still-life studies. His later works are said to suggest surrealist and psychopathic tendencies.



William Harnett - The Old Violin



Winslow Homer (February 24, 1836 – September 29, 1910) is famous for naturalism in his paintings. He painted from nature and did not allow himself to be influenced by the cubist, fauvism and abstract trends. He painted with freshness and clarity of vision. His favourite themes were country life, both fashionable and rustic and sea-scenes.



The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown
From a Painting by John Trumbull

Souvenir Sheet

19th Century Paintings; John Trumbull & John J Audubon



John James Audubon (born Jean Rabin; April 26, 1785 – January 27, 1851) American artist and ornithologist, painted birds from all over America. He became popular through the dramatic beauty of his paintings accompanied by the vividness of this prose. He published his great work, 'The Birds of America', for which he prepared 435 paintings. One of Audubon's bird paintings is reproduced on the U.S. Commemorative stamp (below). The First Day Cover (below), besides the stamp has a picture of the artist himself.



COLOUR
TRAIL
PROOF



&
ORIGINAL
STAMP
IMPERF



The Colour Trial consists of following birds :-

1. **Blue grosbeak** = It is a medium-sized seed-eating bird in the same family as the northern cardinal, "tropical" or New World buntings, and "cardinal-grosbeaks" or New World grosbeaks. The male blue grosbeak is deep blue, with both black and brown on its wings. The female is mostly brown.
2. **American Goldfinch** = It is a small North American bird in the finch family. It is migratory, ranging from mid-Alberta to North Carolina during the breeding season, and from just south of the Canada–United States border to Mexico during the winter.



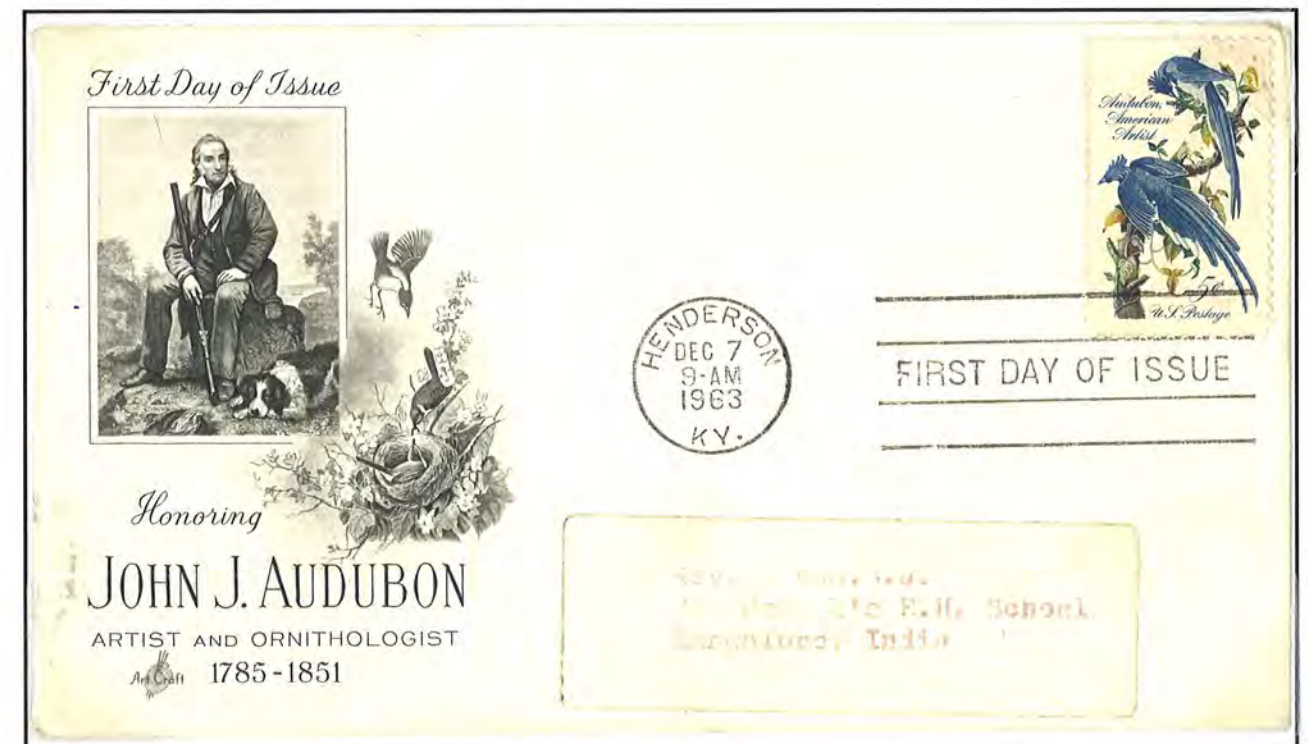
The bird on the FDC is "White-throated magpie-jay".

The white-throated magpie-jay (*Calocitta formosa*), also known erroneously as the Pocono swallow, is a large Central American species of magpie-jay. It ranges in Pacific-slope thorn forest from Jalisco, Mexico to Guanacaste, Costa Rica. Magpie-jays are noisy, gregarious birds, often traveling in easy-to-find flocks, mobbing their observers.

The name Pocono swallow originates from the television show *It's Always Sunny in Philadelphia*, where an individual of this species portrayed a fictional swallow in the season 11 episode "McPoyle vs. Ponderosa: The Trial of the Century". However, swallows are in the family Hirundinidae and magpie-jays are not found in the Pocono Mountains.

White-throated magpie-jays are omnivorous, consuming a wide range of animal and plant matter. Items included in the diet include invertebrates such as insects and caterpillars, frogs, lizards, eggs and nestlings of other birds, seeds, fruits, grain, and nectar from Balsa blossoms.

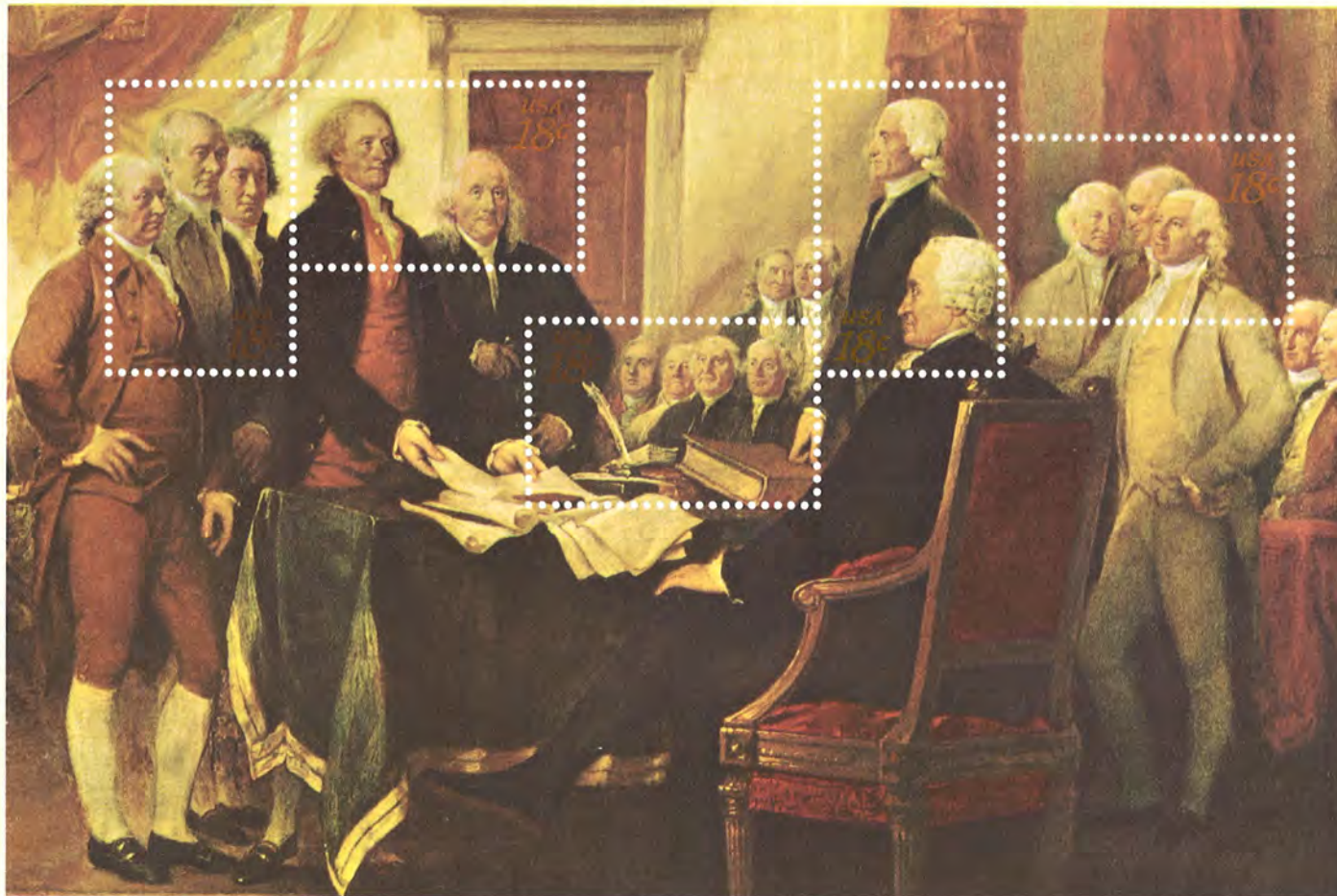
Younger birds take several years to acquire the full range of foraging skills of their parents.



American Paintings



During the American Revolution, patriotic spirit in America was at its highest. During that time, many patriotic paintings were created. These paintings, more than being more pictures, are an historical record of the events that took place, the wars fought and the treaties made. The United States of America celebrated the 200th year of their attaining Independence in 1976. Countries all over the world issued commemorative stamps to honour U.S.A. In most stamps, paintings of the American Revolution were reproduced.



The Declaration of Independence, 4 July 1776 at Philadelphia
From a Painting by John Trumbull



Souvenir Sheet - Important level in creation of the America



Benjamin West,
self-portrait



The Toilet - by Mary
Cassatt



Walt Disney. Portrait
by P.E. Wenzel



Resurrection by Benjamin West
(Barbados issues, with colour-code on the margins)



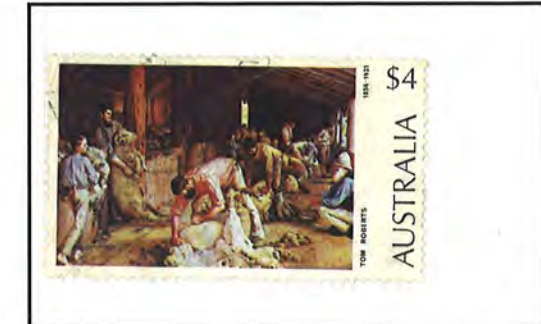
Portrait of Chief Joseph

Australian Paintings



In Australia, settlements were made only in recent times compared to Europe. For a long time, people of Australia had to conquer the tough terrain of the Continent, so Fine Arts as such did not develop much. In the 20th Century, arts in Australia has received due encouragement. Australian paintings are this essentially modern.

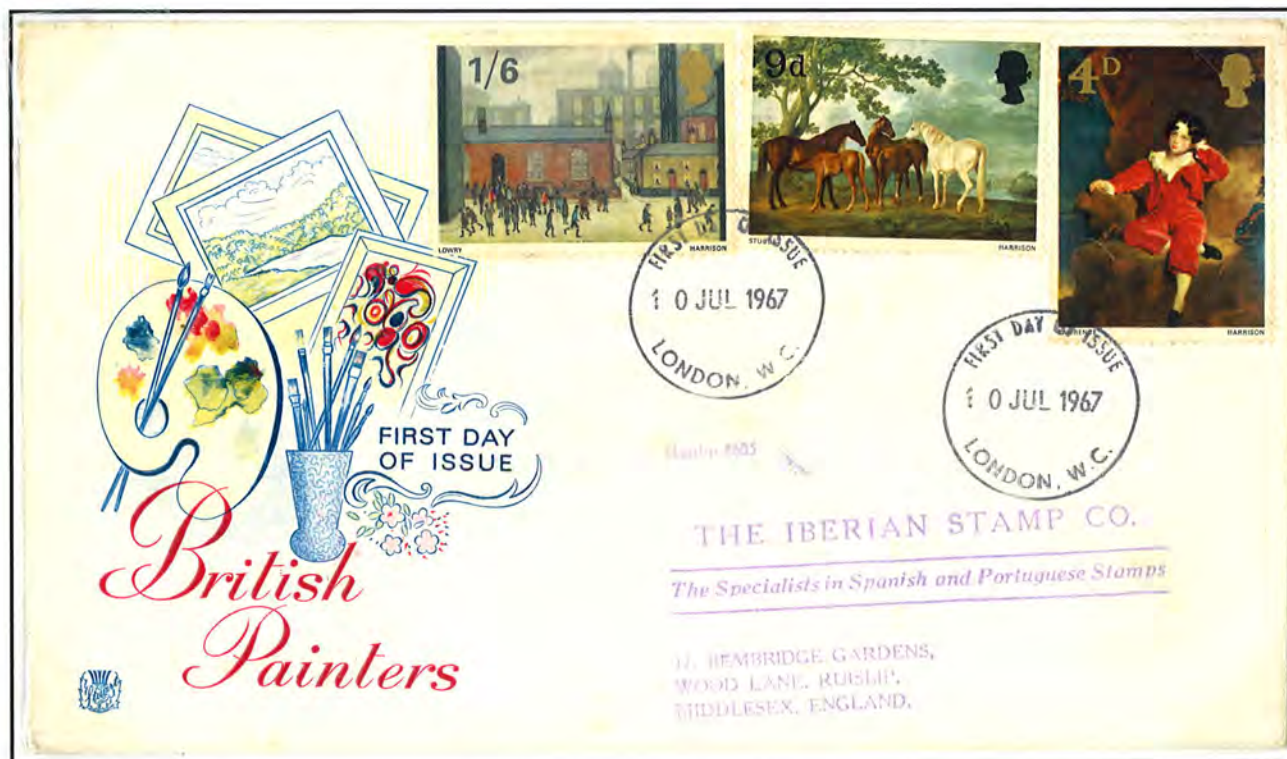
. The paintings are :- \$1-“Sergeant of Light Horse” by G. Lambert. \$2-“Red Gums of the Far North” by H.Heysen. \$4-“Shearing the Rams” by Tom Roberts.



British Paintings



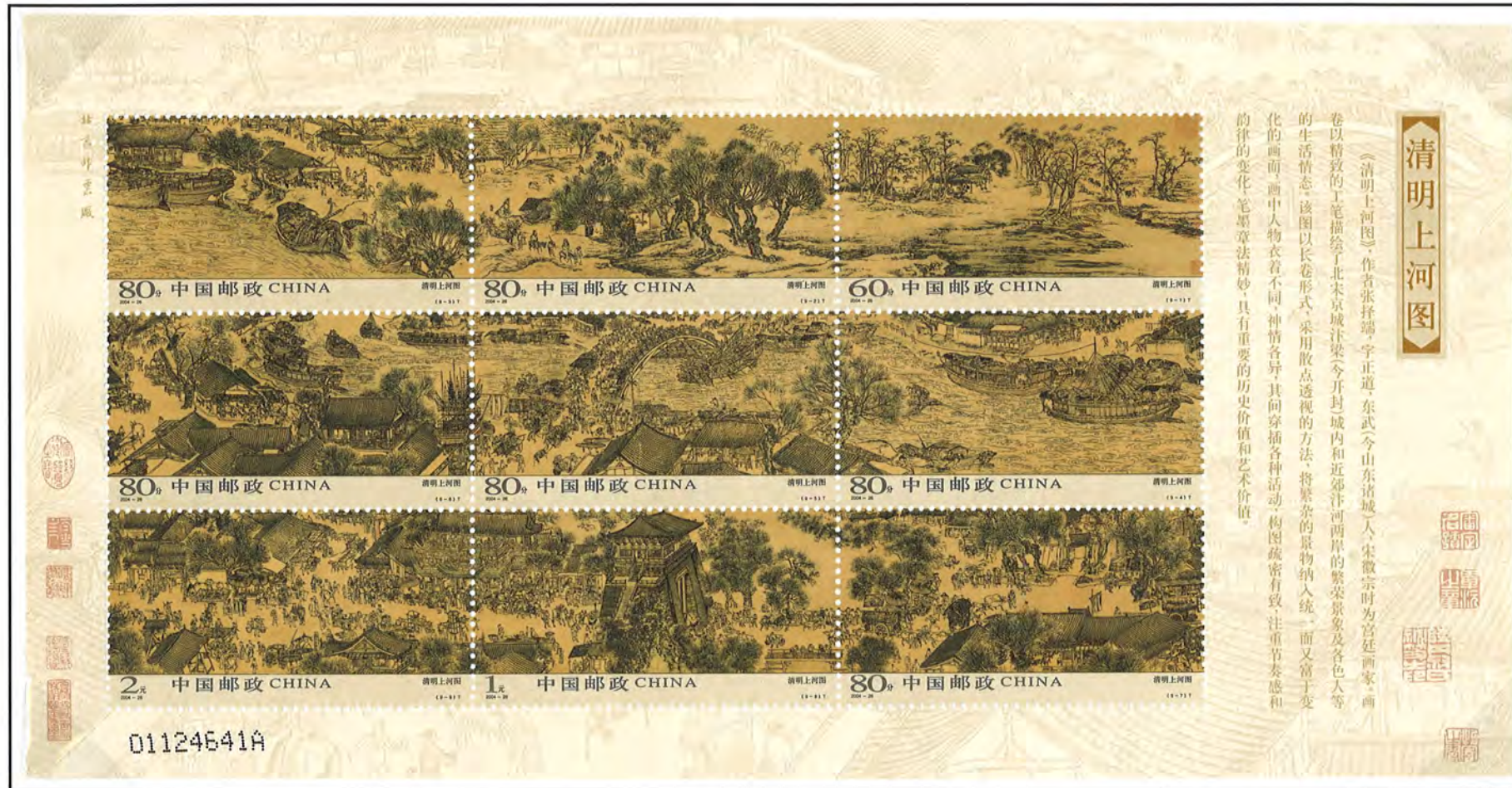
On these Stamps Britain has honoured British Painters. On the stamps at the below, is a reproduction of Sir John Reynolds 'Self Portrait' and 'Nelly O'Brien', a portrait by the same painter. On the first day cover of 1967, are :- 'Children Coming Out of School' by L.S.Lowry; 'Mares and Foals in a Landscape' by George Stubbs; 'Master Lambton' by Sir Thomas Lawrence.



Chinese Paintings



Chinese painting is one of the oldest continuous artistic traditions in the world. Painting in the traditional style is known today in Chinese as "GUOHUA", meaning "national" or "native painting", as opposed to Western styles of art which became popular in China in the 20th century. Traditional painting involves essentially the same techniques as calligraphy and is done with a brush dipped in black ink or coloured pigments; oils are not used. As with calligraphy, the most popular materials on which paintings are made are paper and silk. The finished work can be mounted on scrolls, such as hangings or handscrolls. Traditional painting can also be done on album sheets, walls, lacquerware, folding screens, and other media.



Along the River During the Qingming Festival, also known by its Chinese name as the Qingming Shanghe Tu - The theme is often said to celebrate the festive spirit and worldly commotion at the Qingming Festival, rather than the holiday's ceremonial aspects, such as tomb sweeping and prayers. Successive scenes reveal the lifestyle of all levels of the society from rich to poor as well as different economic activities in rural areas and the city, and offer glimpses of period clothing and architecture. The painting is considered to be the most renowned work among all Chinese paintings, and it has been called "China's Mona Lisa".



The set consists of three stamps, entitled respectively as "Celestial Sphere", "Human Society" and "Underworld". These are three parts of the silk painting unearthed from the Han Tomb.

1. "Celestial Sphere" depicts a scene of the heaven where souls of the dead wish to stay.

2. "Human Society" portrays prominently an old woman walking slowly with a stick followed by three maids.

3. "Underworld" portrays two crossing big fish or Kun (roc), an enormous legendary fish which could change into a roc.

It is a miniature sheet showing the whole silk painting in the

The Qingming Scroll is the only surviving documented work of Zhang Zeduan, but this alone establishes him as one of the great painters of the Northern Song period (960-1126). The original painting is actually INK & COLOUR on SILK, which is about 25.50 cm * 5.25 m (10 in * 17 ft 3 in). Presently this is in Palace Museum, Beijing, CHINA. The above scroll painting depicts scene of everyday which includes more than 4,000 human figures of every profession and attire, animals, birds, trees, flowers, vessels, boats, buildings, stores, houses of entertainment, streets, lanes, bridges, city walls, city gates and many other city life in 12th century, CHINA. Below stamps were issued by Yemen Arab Republic and Chinese paintings of 13th, 14th and 17th centuries are reproduced on them.



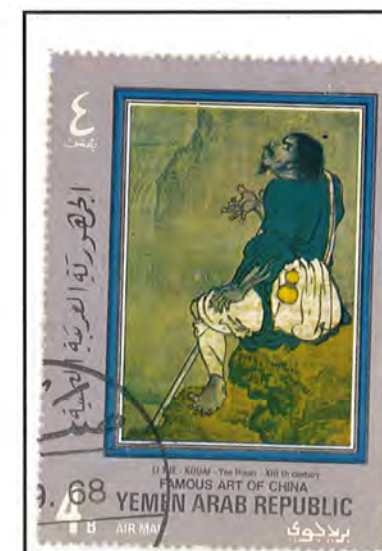
GATHERER OF SIMPLES AT TCHEN - WEI WOU LI - XVII TH CENTURY



THE BODDHISATTVA WEN TCHOU - UNKNOWN - XIV TH CENTURY



THE HALL OF GREEN COUNTRY - YUAN KIANG - XVIII TH CENTURY



LI T IE - KOUAI - YEN HOU EI - XIII TH CENTURY

French Paintings



In the 12th century France is in the forefront of the intellectual and artistic life of Europe. In the visual arts this is most evident in sculpture. The century spans the transition from Romanesque to Gothic, and the surviving French examples are the finest in each style. The vigorously dramatic carved scenes decorating churches such as Moissac and Conques date from the early years of the 12th century. They are the climax of the Romanesque in sculpture. Just a few years later, in mid-century, Chartres provides the earliest surviving examples of the very different Gothic style.



'Rogier Van der Weyden' by
Philippe le Bon



'Girl with a Lute' by
Watteau



'Officer of the Imperial
Horse Guards' by Gericault



'Diana's Return From the Hunt' by
F. Boucher



'Bonjour Monieur Corbet' by
Gustave Courbet



'Cardinal de Richelieu' by
Philippe de Champaigne



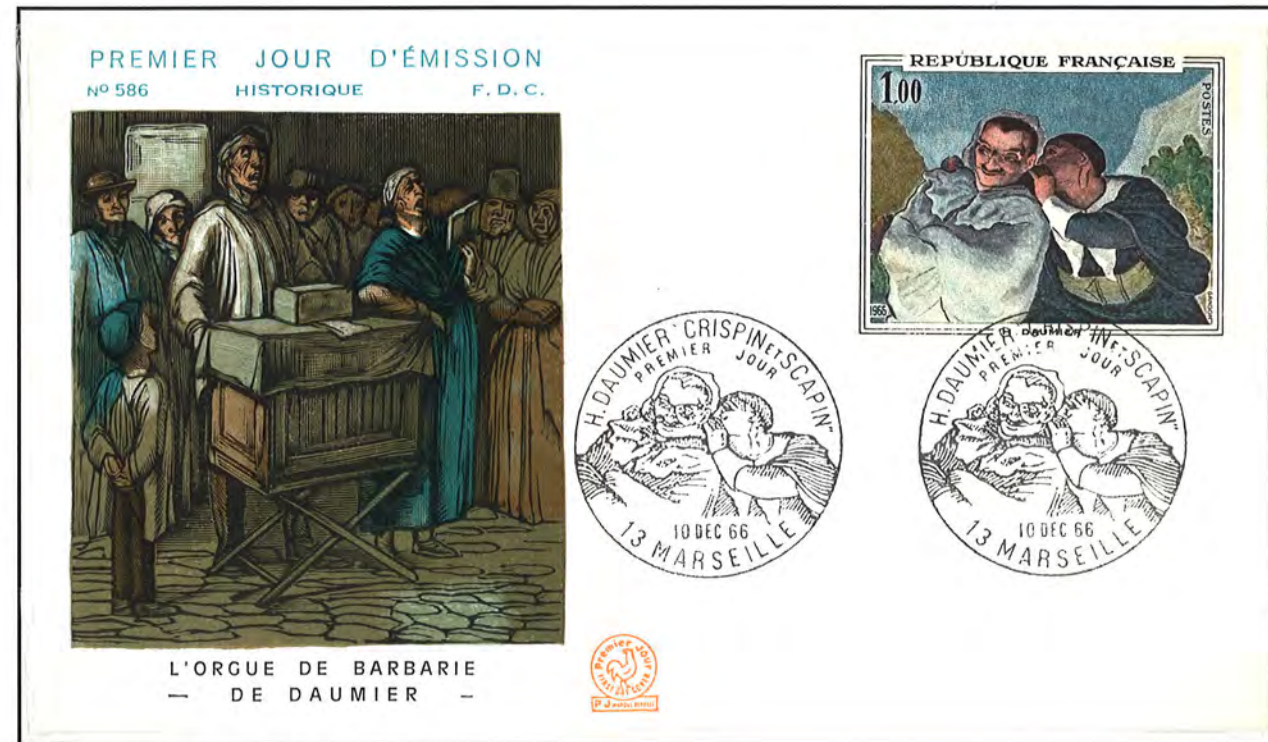
The Bather' by
Ingres



Biblical theme by
Delacroix



'The Winnowing'
By F. Millet



FDC with Pictorial Cancellation -
'Crispin and Scapin' by



Stamp - 'Crispin and Scapin'
by H. Daumier

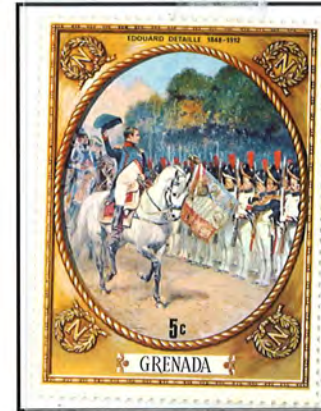
Maxim Card - 'Crispin and
Scapin' by H. Daumier



French Paintings



Napoleon Bonaparte was one of the most important figures in French history. French painters have painted many pictures of him and his wars. These paintings are a historical pictorial record. On the four stamps of Grenada, paintings of Napoleon by Jacques L. David, Edouard Detaille and Carle Vernet are reproduced. Grenada issued the stamps to commemorate the 150th death anniversary of Napoleon Bonaparte.



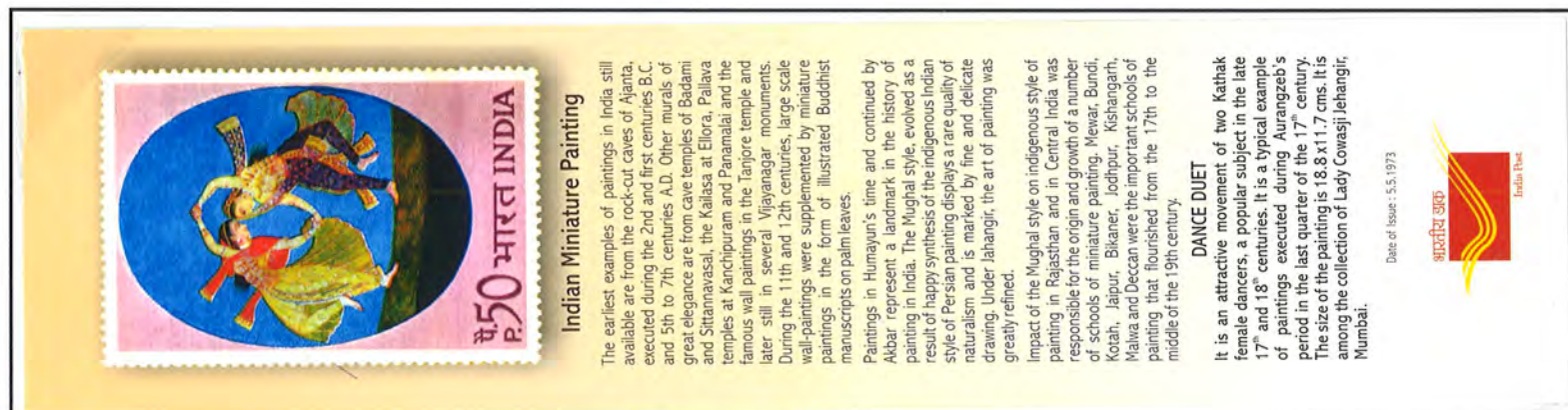
Indian Painting



In the World of Painting, Indian Miniature paintings are a very unique feature and form a class of their own. Miniature paintings in India developed under the Moghals. It became the best and most widespread form of art. In many cases the miniature paintings are products of teamwork, employing different artists for different portions of the paintings. It was also during this period, the artists were encouraged to assert their individuality and personality, in India. Although the miniature paintings show Persian and Turkish influence, the style is considered to be essentially a facet of independent Indian Painting. There were a number of schools-Mughal, Mewar, Bundi, kangra, Jaipur, Deccan, Kotah and Kishangarh.



The above FIRST DAY COVER was released on 05.05.1973. The cancellation is made at BOMBAY GPO (Now know as MUMBAI GPO).

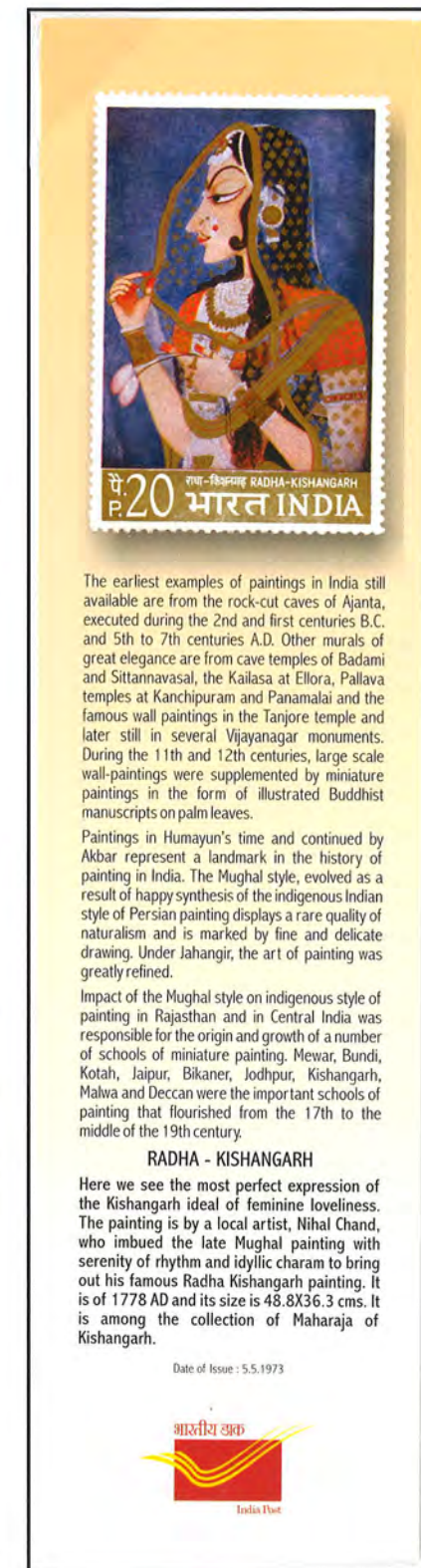


1. Dance Duet

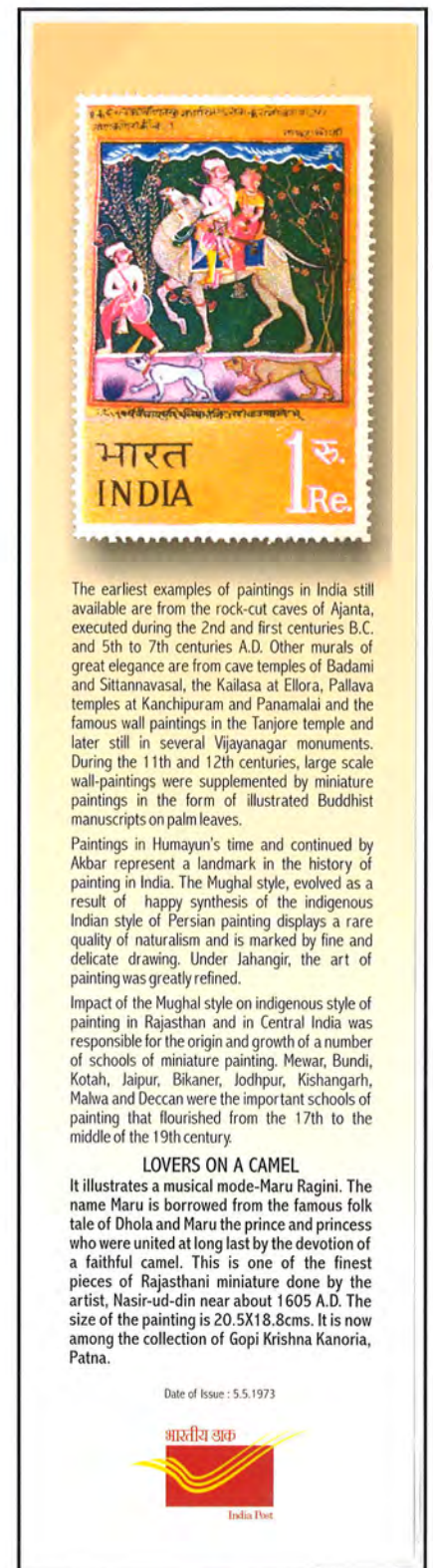
These are the books marks designed and produced by Department of Post, INDIA.



2. Chained Elephant



3. Radha - Kishangarh



4. Lovers on a Camel

Japanese Painting



Japanese painting is one of the oldest and most highly refined of the Japanese visual arts, encompassing a wide variety of genres and styles. As with the history of Japanese arts in general, the long history of Japanese painting exhibits synthesis and competition between native Japanese aesthetics and the adaptation of imported ideas, mainly from Chinese paintings, which was especially influential at a number of points; significant Western influence only comes from the later 16th century onwards, beginning at the same time as Japanese art was influencing that of the West.



This SOUVENIR SHEET was released in OKINAWA EXPO - 1975 on 19th July, 1975 at Bingata, Japan.

1. 20 YEN - FOLK DANCE OF OKINAWA
2. 50 YEN - AQUAPOLIS - Floating city EXPO - 75, overprinted with an outline of the globe.
3. 30 YEN - BINGATA - Okinawan fabrics dyed with paste-resist technique



The above painting is made by "Takeji Fujishima". Butterfly is an oil painting which was created in 1904.



The above painting is made by "Shinsui Ito". Yubi, ("Finger") was the subject of the 1974 Philatelic Week commemorative postage stamp.



Appreciation of exquisite stamps ; Mei Lanfang's stage art the goddess scattered flowers.

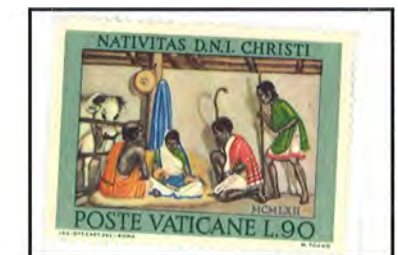
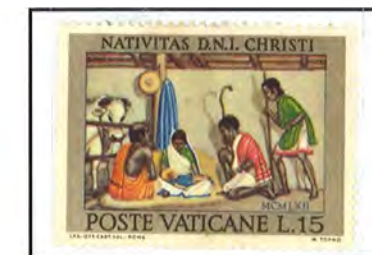
Modern Painting



Modern painting includes artistic work produced during the period extending roughly from the 1860s to the 1970s, and denotes the styles and philosophies of the art produced during that era. The term is usually associated with art in which the traditions of the past have been thrown aside in a spirit of experimentation. Modern artists experimented with new ways of seeing and with fresh ideas about the nature of materials and functions of art. More recent artistic production is often called contemporary art or postmodern art.



Virgin Mary and infant Jesus are depicted in an African setting.



In the 2 Vatican stamps, the Birth of Christ is painted in a typical oriental setting, with Mary and Joseph dressed in Indian dresses.

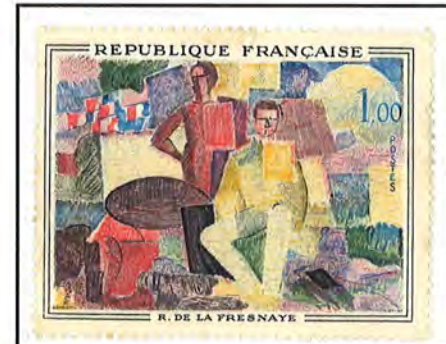


Modern Painting



Henri Emile Benoit Matisse (1869-1954) is considered to be one of the most important 20th century French painters. He painted in the "Fauve" style and he also painted still-life studies. The Blue Nudes is one of his best-known works.

R. de la Fresnaye (1885-1925) painted in the "Cubist" style. He differed from others cubist painters like Pablo Picasso and Braque in that his paintings are more pleasingly colourful and appealing in compositional relationship. He also attempted to convey romantic feelings in his paintings.



Following the 'Fauvism' and 'Cubism' of the Late 19th and early 20th centuries, Abstract Art emerged in many short lived forms. Most of the products of Abstract paintings are a muddle of distorted shapes and blotches of colours, that would make the Old Masters roll in their graves. Without conveying any meaning to the onlookers, in most cases it is not possible, not even to guess, what the artist might have intended to express.



Paul Cezanne (1839-1906) was one of the greatest of 19th century French painters. His main characteristic is the presentation of his subjects in extreme simplicity of approach and in "full frontal aspect", as seen in "The Cardplayers".

Georges Braque (1882-1963) is famous as a painter in the "Cubism" style and for his still-life paintings. His early productions were in the "Fauve" style. Under the influence of Picasso and Cezanne, the great painter took to Cubism. After 1940, his paintings became more cheerful and impressionistic. The Messenger was painted after 1950, when he frequently worked with the theme 'birds in flight'.

Children's Painting



From today's Children, may emerge tomorrow's great master painters. All over the world, Countries are encouraging children to draw and paint. Even as a hobby, painting will cultivate good taste and reep vies away. Many countries have issued stamps with reproduction of Children's paintings, with a motive to encourage children to paint.



In India, during the times after Independence, the Government and people have been encouraging children to draw and to paint. For Children's Day, 14th November every year, a special stamp is issued. Formerly, some patriotic designs were selected for these stamps, which might have been meaningless to children. In recent years, children's paintings are selected, and the stamps become intimate.



When we examine children's paintings, we find a striking resemblance to the works of grown up painters of ages long past. There is no perspective; everything is flat and no effect of relative distances and sizes, in the paintings of the children of the age groups of 5 to 12 years. Older children slowly learn to bring out perspective and relative sizes and distances.



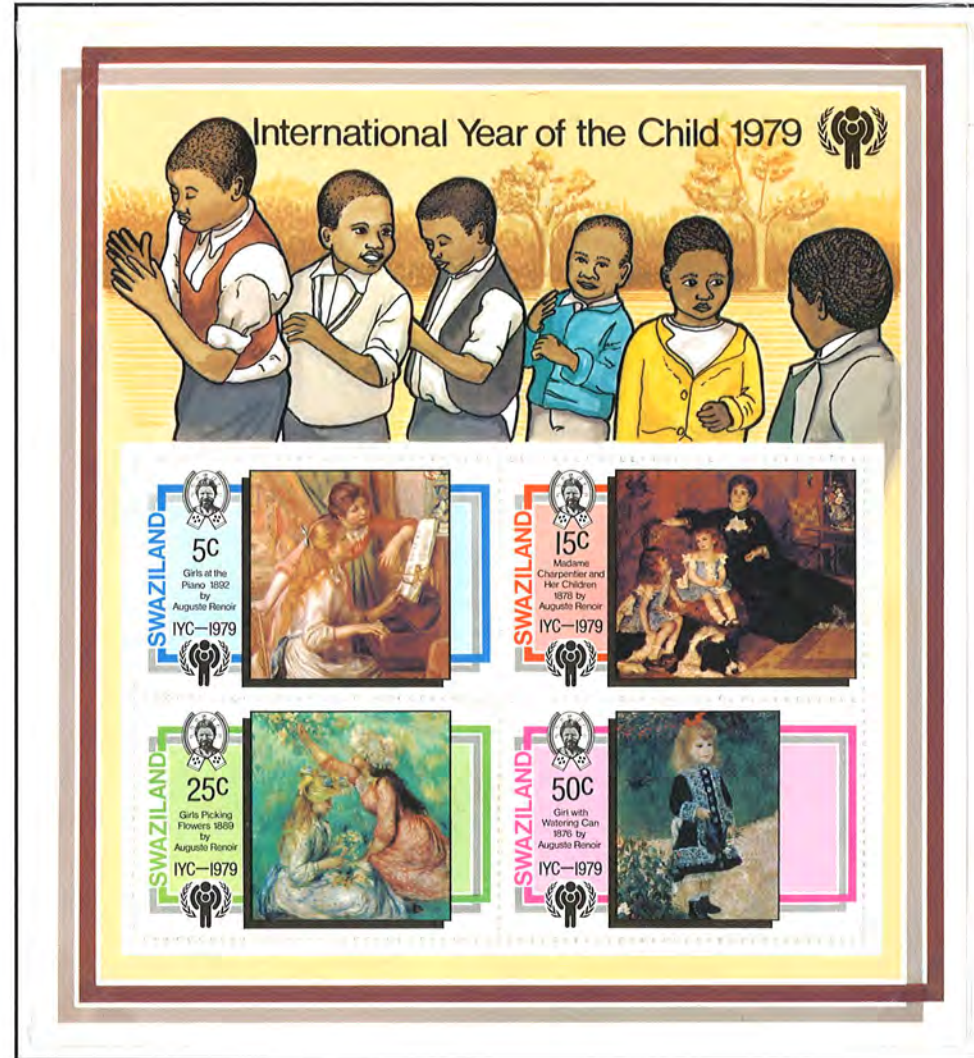
PERFORATION SHIFT TO RIGHT (ERROR)



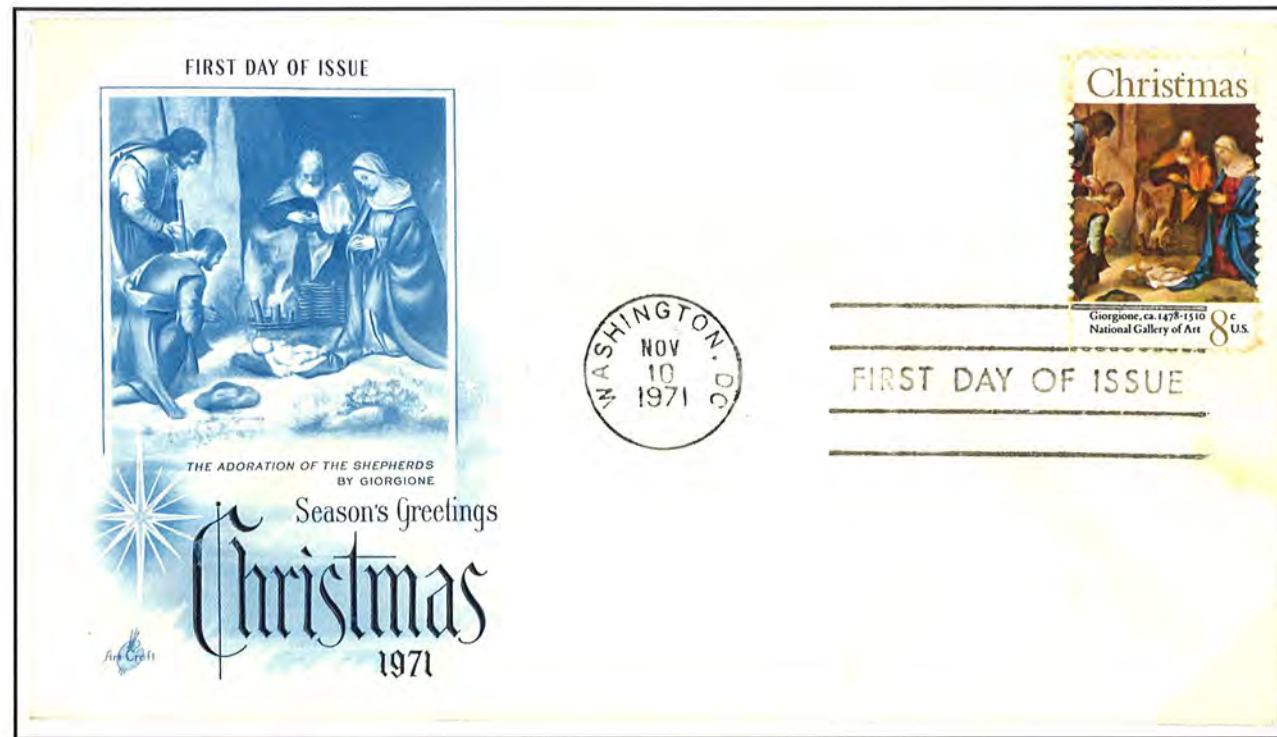
DRY PRINT BLACK MARKED (ERROR)



Children's Painting

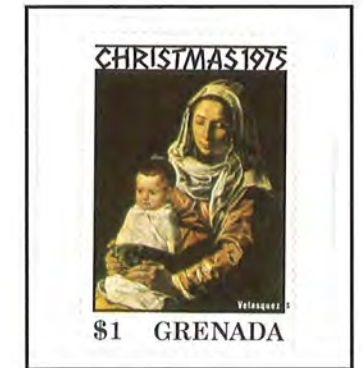
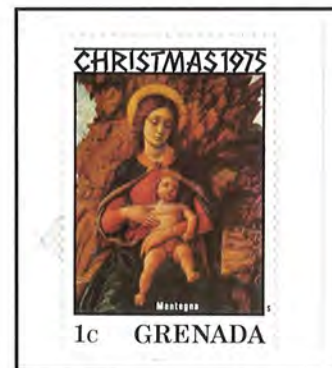


Christmas Painting



One of the most important holidays in Christianity is depicted in an array of Christmas paintings made by famous artists dating from the origin of the religion till today. The development of Christmas paintings particularly flourished in the Renaissance when the church hired an array of exceptional artists like Leonardo, Raphael or Botticelli to portray the most relevant scenes from the Bible. The images were meant to serve as teaching tools for the mostly illiterate population of the time.

Below : The painting named "The Adoration of the Shepherds", attributed to Gerorgione, is reproduced on the US Christmas stamp and the First Day Cover.



Paintings in Stained Glass



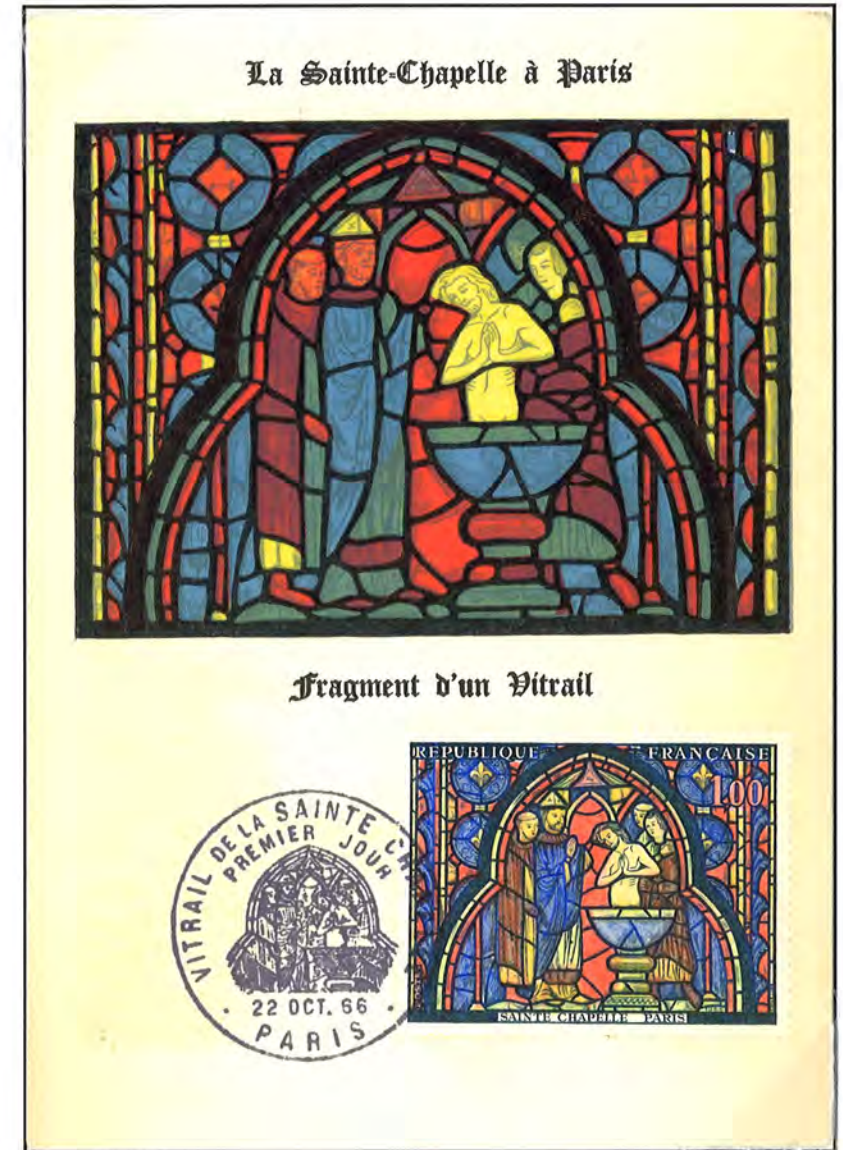
"The Last Supper"

The art of producing paintings in stained glass in French invention and is major and unique contribution to the world of Art. Gothic Architecture originated in France in the 12th century A.D. As the Gothic cathedrals and churches had tall, wide windows all over the structure, they could not accommodate the usual decorations of wall-paintings and frescoes. So stained glass was developed in France and, with the spread of Gothic architecture, became popular all over Europe and the rest of the world.

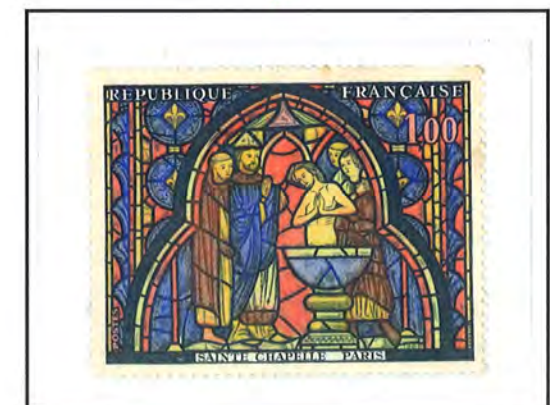
Pictures in stained glass are typically paintings, as the dyes and pigments are painted on to the surface of the glass. The dyes used for making stained glass are of a very superior quality. In the churches and cathedrals, the stained glass windows admit bright sunlight through them and yet the colours do not show signs of fading, even over hundreds of years.



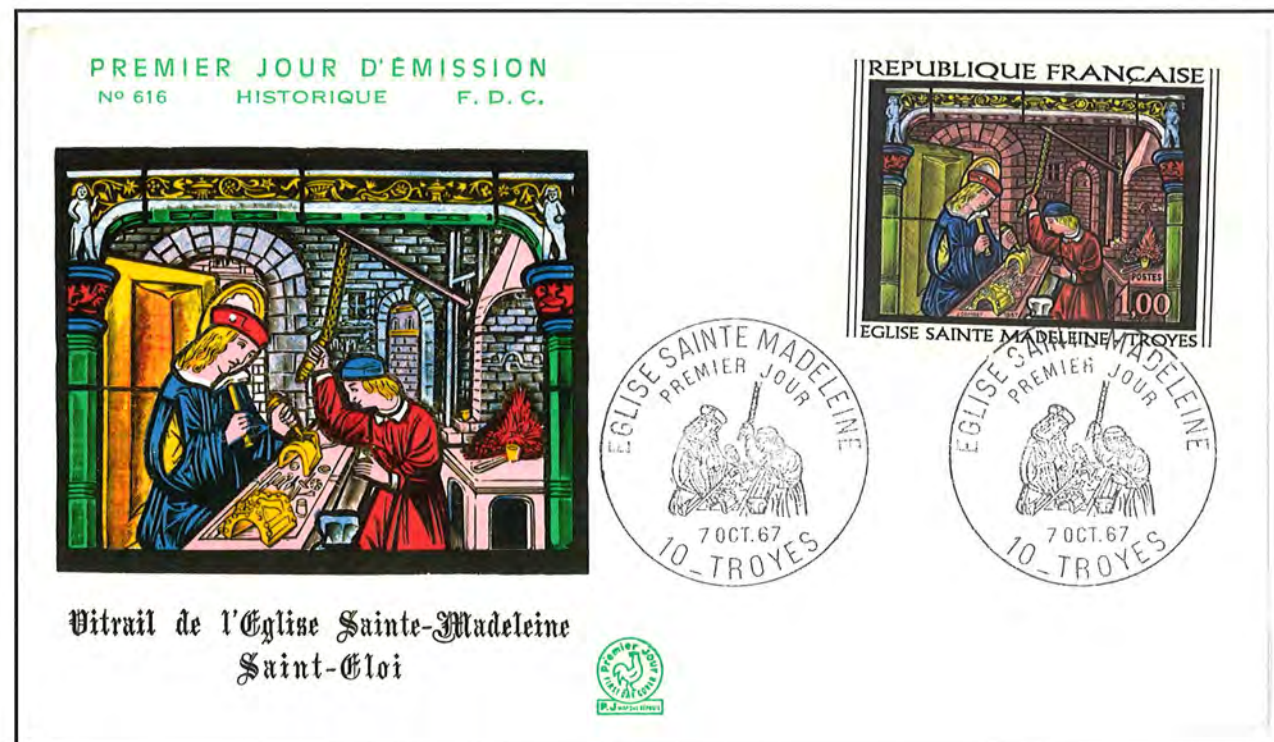
Maxim Card & Cancellation - Romanesque stained glass window in the cathedral of Le - Mans - The legend of Saint - Etienne (12th Century).
&
Rose Window of the Cathedral Notre-Dame Paris 'Madonna and Child'



Maxim Card & Cancellation - Glass Painting of Sainte-Chapelle, Paris 'The Baptism of Judas'
&
Stamp - Glass Painting of Sainte-Chapelle, Paris 'The Baptism of Judas'

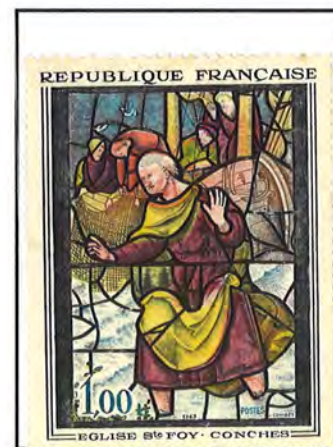


Paintings in Stained Glass

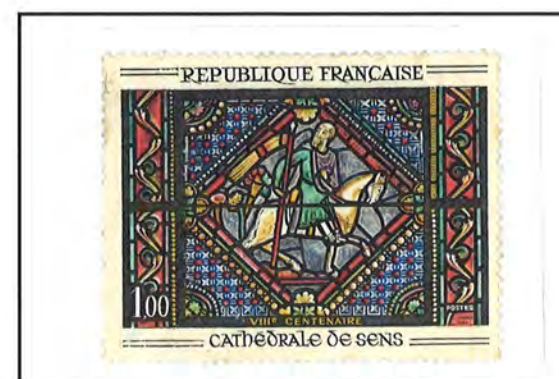


FDC & Cancellation issued on 07.10.1967 Glass Painting in the church of St. Madeleine de Troyes (Aube)

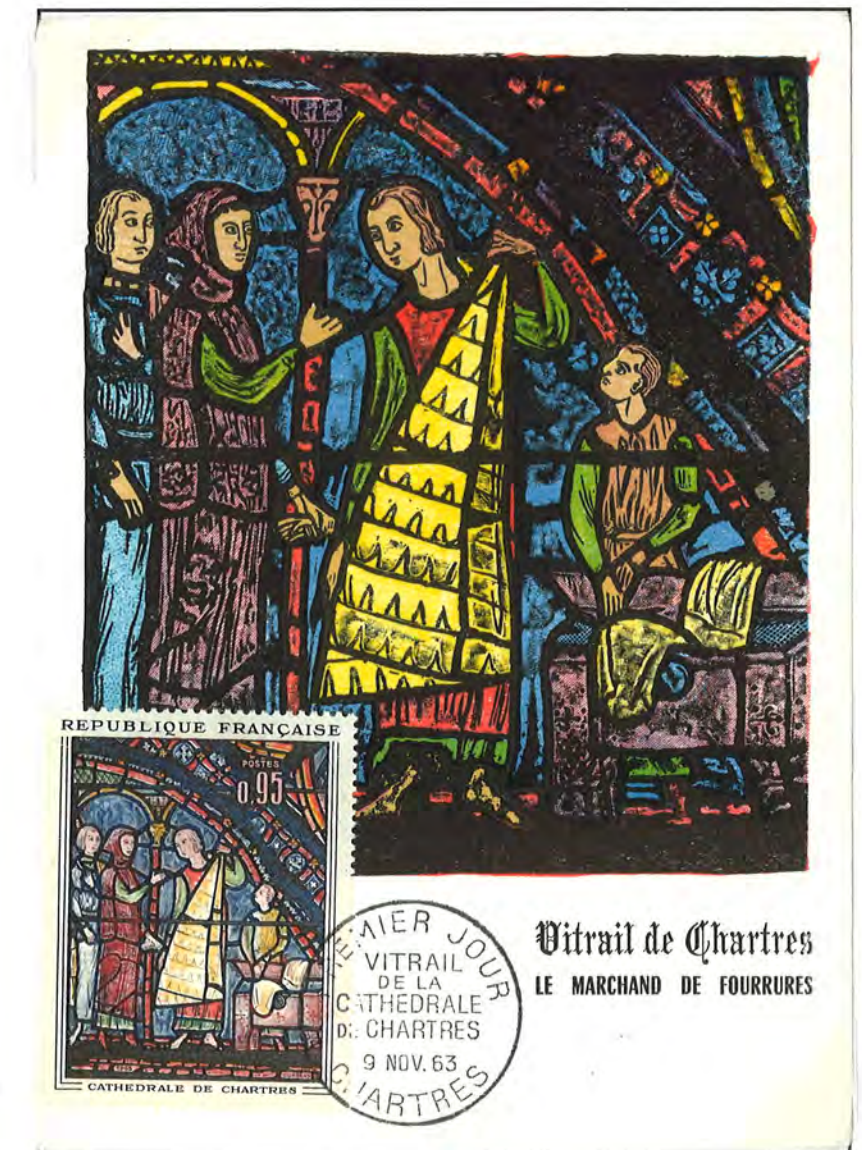
Stamps of - Glass Painting in the church of St. Madeleine de Troyes (Aube)



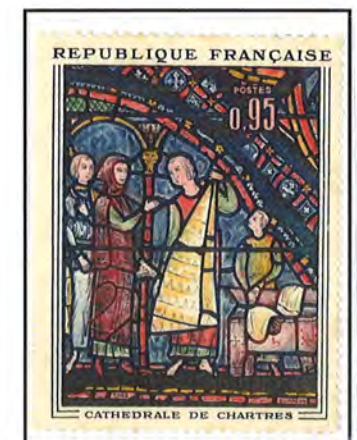
Window at Saint-Foy de Conches



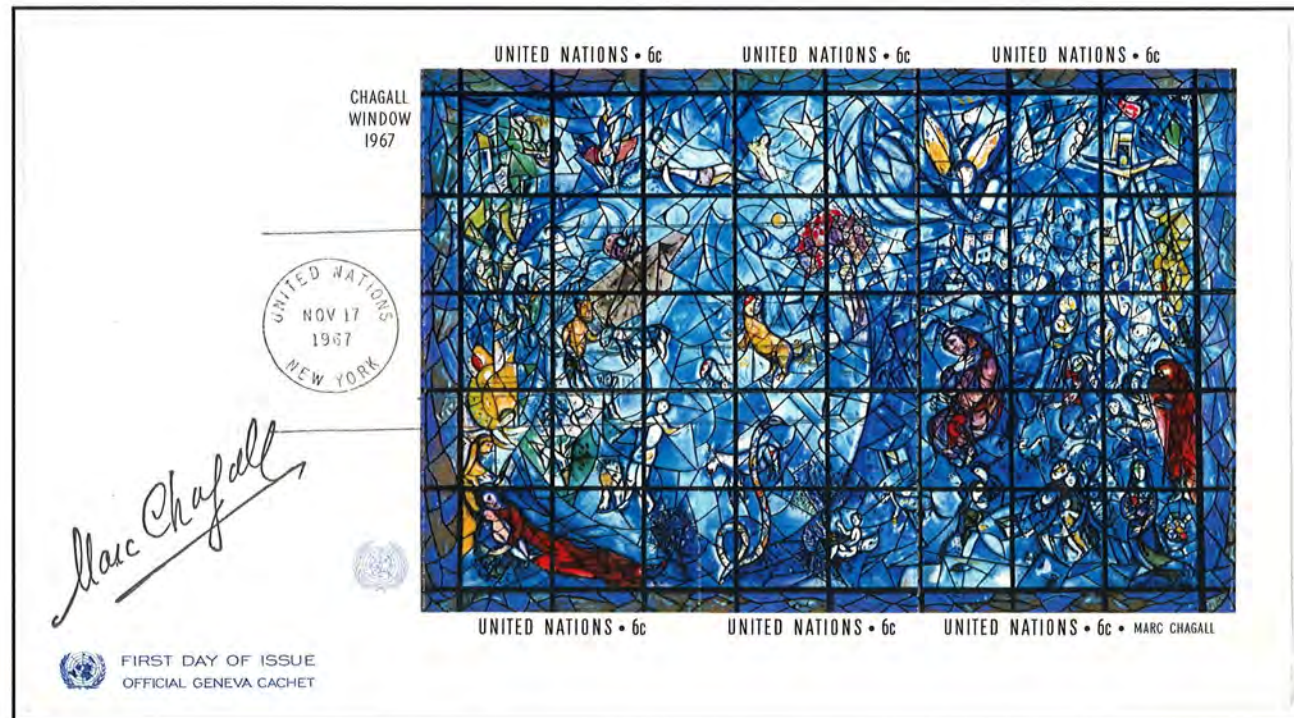
Window at Saint-Foy de Conches
'St. Peter'



Maxim Card & Cancellation - Window of the
cathedral of Chartres 'The Fur Merchants'
&
Stamp - Window of the cathedral of Chartres
'The Fur Merchants'



Paintings in Stained Glass



The breadth and detail of the window is staggering, comprised of free-floating figures and faith-based symbols throughout, co-existing blissfully in a heaven-meets-earth setting. Chagall considered this window, today referred to as the "Chagall Window," not just a memorial to one man, but a thank-you card of sorts to the country that granted him asylum during his time of need in World War II.



This painting on Stamp on the FDC is in Hadassah Hospital Synagogue Glass Windows, Israel and it issued honoring the Centenary of Marc Chagall birth and printed from original by kind permission of the Philatelic Services. Twelve stained-glass windows are part of Hadassah Hospital Ein Kerem in Jerusalem, Israel. Each frame depicts a different tribe.

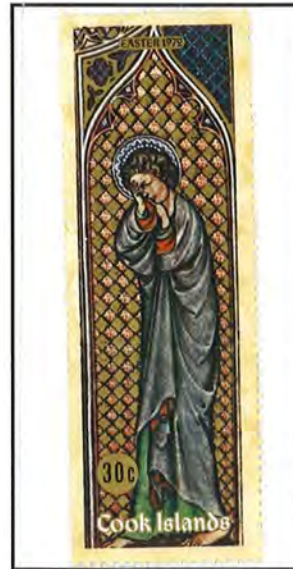


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Paintings in Stained Glass ; Warli & Shekhawati Paintings



In recent times, many countries have issued stamps, specially during the time of Christmas and Easter, showing stained glass paintings.

Using modern sophisticated photographic and printing techniques, it has been possible to bring out the delicate beauty of stained glass within the confines of a postage stamp.

Shekhawati describes a district, or nizamat, of the pre-Independence kingdom of Dhundar or Jaipur. This region was ruled by descendants of the 15th century Rajput baron, Rao Shekha, who were known as Shekhawats. It is covered by the two modern districts of Jhunjhunu and Sikar. Churu district lay in the neighbouring kingdom of Bikaner, but its nearest towns to the north and west, although never part of Shekhawati, contain similar painted buildings.



VERTICAL PERFORATION SHIFT TO RIGHT

(SE - TENANT ERROR)

Warli painting is a style of tribal art mostly created by the tribal people from the North Sahyadri Range in India. This range encompasses cities such as Dahanu, Talasari, Jawhar, Palghar, Mokhada, and Vikramgad of Palghar district. This tribal art was originated in Maharashtra, where it is still practiced today.

The Shekhawati paintings originate from region of Rajasthan(INDIA). The palaces, forts, and many residential buildings of the region are adorned with these frescoes dating before to the 18th & 19th century. The Shekhawati painting frescoes were influenced by the Persian Jaipur and the Mughal schools of painting and are remarkable in their perfection. The painting mostly used colours made from natural available ingredients.

Painting by unknown artist



In 1952, India issued a set of six stamps depicting Indian saints and poets. For the five stamps displayed here, the portraits of the saints and the poets were taken from paintings made by unknown Indian painters. The originals of these portraits are in various Indian museums.



Adalbert Pilch ; Annibale Carracci & Anthony van Dyck



Adalbert Pilch (16 February 1917 in Vienna, Austria – 10 December 2004 in Tulln) was an Austrian painter and graphic artist. The works of Adalbert Pilch include paintings, drawings and illustrations. He became well known for designing postage stamps.



Stamp of the Principality of Liechtenstein; 1982; commemorative stamp of the issue "EUROPA (C.E.P.T.), 1982 - Historical events", stamp motive with a drawing showing two peasant warriors with their leader Jörg Pargant, a respected citizen of Balzers (Liechtenstein), during the unsuccessful peasant's war of 1525 against the reign of the Lords of Sulz after these had prevented the spread of the Reformation from the area of Grisons ("Graubünden" in Switzerland) to Liechtenstein territory.



Stamp of the Principality of Liechtenstein; 1982; commemorative stamp of the issue "EUROPA (C.E.P.T.), 1982 - Historical events", stamp motive with a drawing showing the Counts Hartmann and Heinrich before the King Wenzel (Wenzeslaus of Luxembourg (1361-1419)) in 1396 at the attainment of the Imperial immediacy (German: "Reichsunmittelbarkeit") for the 1342 created Countship of Vaduz



Annibale Carracci (1560-1609) of Bologna, Italy painted in the true style of the Renaissance represented by the more famous Master like Raphael and Correggio. Carrocci's painting reproduced on the stamp of Anguilla is 'Quo Vadis, Domine' The original is in the national Gallery, London. On the two stamps of St.Lucia, issued for Easter, '72, is a reproduction of the painting, 'The Dead Christ Mourned'.

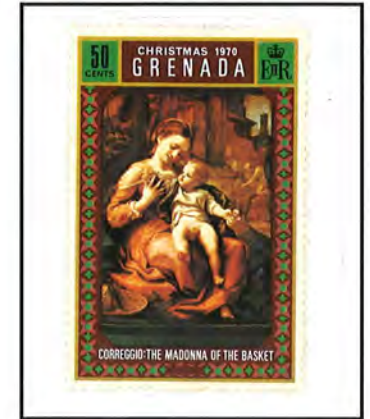
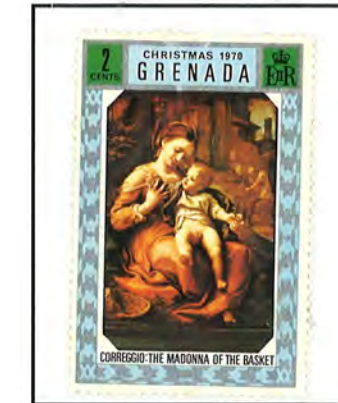
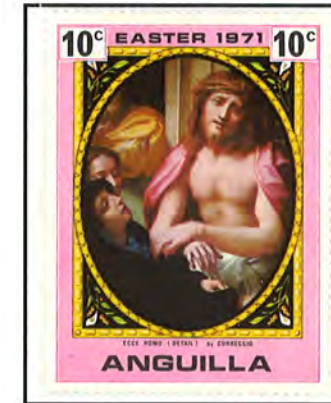


Anthony Van Dyck (1599-1641) was a pupil of Rubens. He later settled in England and painted portraits and religious pictures. He was suffering from nervous disorders and his mental condition is reflected in many of his paintings. A Self Portrait by Van Dyck is reproduced on the large pictorial stamps of Yemen. On the 1970 Christmas stamps of St.Christopher Nevis Anguilla islands, Van Dyck's 'Holy family' is reproduced.

Antonio da Correggio & August Renoir

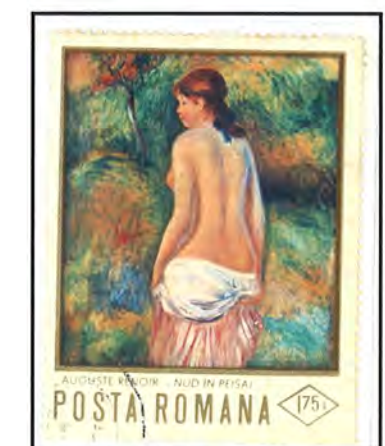


Antonio Allegri Correggio (1489-1534) is famous for the technique which brings out a porcelain-like effect in his paintings. His pictures are said to display "translucent, warm effects and palpitating texture" and that "the paints appear almost known on to the surface of his canvas". The painting reproduced on the stamp of New Zealand is titled, 'Adoration of the Child'. The theme is quite unusual-the Infant Jesus is painted on ground and Mary is pictured as though she is worshipping Him. In the stamp of Antigua, the Madonna and the child are in the more common presentation.



August Renoir (184-1919) was a French painter who excelled in impressionism. His paintings are said to have his typical feathery touch and ravishing appearance. Renoir is noted to have expressed that he tried to 'attain the simplicity and grandeur of the Old Masters'.

Renoir's later works show less of his feathery touch and are more firmly modelled. Thus the great painter succeeded in uniting his typical, individual style with the style of the Old Masters of the Renaissance period.



Bartolome Esteban Murillo



Bartolome esteban Murilo (1617-1682) was born in Seville, Spain. He studied painting under masters like Juande aastillo and was influenced by the works of Rubens, Titian, Van dyck and Velazquez-Murillo is famous for his religious paintings. Most of his works are not signed and only some of his official commissions are documented. Although greatly influenced by the Roman Baroque style, Murillo excluded from his works the more exaggerated elements of this style – crowded space, violent movements and exited gesture. He enjoyed enormous success during his lifetime.

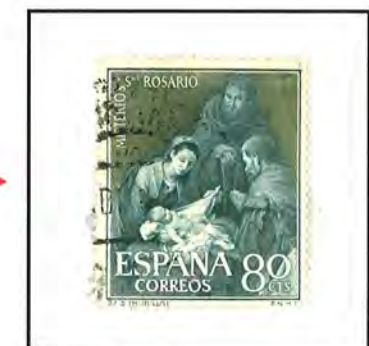


'Mother and Child' themes, as in modern times, were also the favourites of painters of the past. Murillo, being a religious painter, painted the Madonna (Marry) and Child Jesus in many of his paintings. Some of the Christmas stamps issued by New Zealand, Britain, Grenada and Anguilla have reproductions of Murillo's paintings based on this theme.



The painting reproduced on the 1965 Christmas stamps issued by New Zealand is 'the Tow Trinities' by Murillo. It is also known as 'The Heavenly and Earthly Trinities', and is in the National Gallery in London.

The painting is an example of Murillo's late style and it was probably painted for a private patron, in Cadiz. In the painting, the mystical symbolical significance of the subject is emphasised by the characteristic vaporous glow, which radiates from the Holy Ghost, illuminating the figures of the Earthly Trinity below. But the figures, based on familiar human arch types, with natural gestures and tender and devout expressions, create an effect of intimate rather than exalted religious sentiment, which has led to the picture being generally known as s 'Holy Family'.



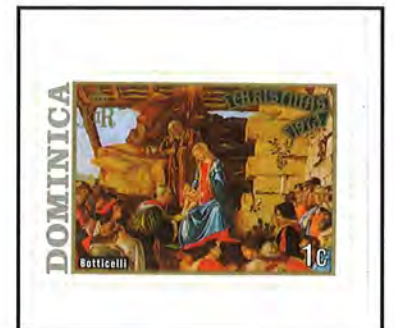
THE TWO TRINITIES

Botticelli



Botticelli is one of the most famous names among Italian Renaissance painters. The great painter was born in 1445 and died in 1510. His original name was "Alessandro di Mariano Filippi". The name Botticello or Botticelli, meaning 'Little barrel' appears to have been a nick name. The painting on the stamp is named, 'Raphael Accompanying Tobias'. The stamp was issued by Vatican.

Like most painters of his time, Botticelli, produced many paintings with the theme of the birth of Jesus Christ. Four such paintings have been reproduced on the Christmas stamps of Barbuda, Anguilla, Grenada and Dominica.



"SPRING"

The figure 'Spring' is a part of Botticelli's painting titled 'Primavera'. Spring, with a garland of leaves and flowers, appears scattering pink and white roses, with green trees in the background, showing a prosperous season.



"ADORATION OF THE KINGS"

This painting by Botticelli was made for the princely Medici family. Among the spectators in the picture, Botticelli included faces from three generations of the Medici.

"MANGER SCENE"

The Manger Scene by Botticelli is on the theme of the Birth of Christ, a theme favourite of painters of all ages since the event. In this painting, Botticelli has painted a trio of angels on the roof of the stable where Christmas born.



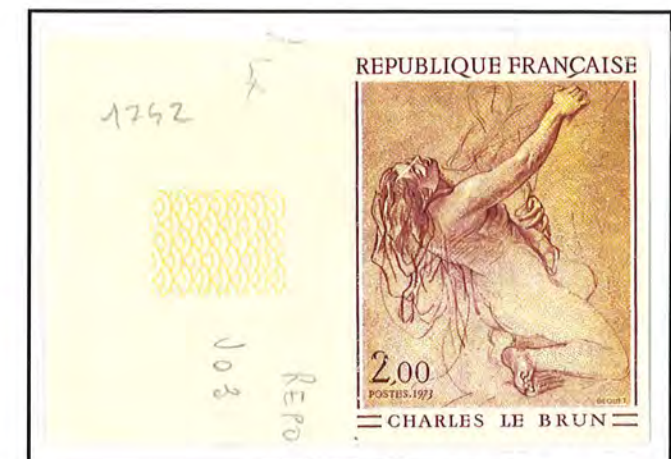


Charles Le Brun (baptised 24 February 1619 – 12 February 1690) was a French painter, physiognomist, art theorist, and a director of several art schools of his time. As court painter to LOUIS XIV, who declared him "the greatest French artist of all time", he was a dominant figure in 17th-century French art and much influenced by "Nicolas Poussin".

For a single painting, the Master made numerous preparatory drawings and sketches, studying various postures paying due attention to the anatomy of the human body in addition to bringing out facial expressions. Even for a fully clothed subject, the painters made detailed studies of the unclothed figure studied how the muscles tensed or relaxed and then only draped clothes over such drawings. Sketch by the French artist Charles le Brun is one such examples.



Normal Stamp



Imper Stamp with wide margin



Michelangelo Merisi (Michele Angelo Merigi or Amerighi) da Caravaggio (29 September 1571 – 18 July 1610) was an Italian painter active in Rome, Naples, Malta, and Sicily from the early 1590s to 1610. His paintings combine a realistic observation of the human state, both physical and emotional, with a dramatic use of lighting, which had a formative influence on Baroque Painting.

Correggio's painting, 'The Rest in Egypt' is reproduced on the 1972 Christmas stamp of Cook Islands. In the painting, Caravaggio approaches the 'Madonna and Child' theme in an unusual way – Mary and Child Jesus are shown resting after the long 'Flight Into Egypt'.

On the souvenir sheet, nine copies of the stamps are given.

Della Robbia ; Diego Velazquez ; Durer & Edouart Manet



Della Robbia (1399/1400–1482) was an Italian sculptor from Florence. Della Robbia is noted for his colorful, tin-glazed terracotta statuary, a technique which he invented and passed on to his nephew Andrea della Robbia and great-nephews Giovanni della Robbia and Girolamo della Robbia. Though a leading sculptor in stone, he worked primarily in terracotta after developing his technique in the early 1440s. His large workshop produced both cheaper works cast from molds in multiple versions, and more expensive one-off individually modeled pieces. 'Corporal Works of Mercy', paintings of Della Robbia, have been reproduced on the Vatican Stamps issued in 1960.

Diego Velasquez (1599-1660) was the first great painter from Spain. In the beginning of his Career, his paintings were realistic and had the influence of Caravaggio. Later on, his works took on an impressionistic effect.

Painting of Velasquez reproduced on the stamps above are :- Left - 'The Infanta Margarita'. Right - 'Prince Balthasar Carlos'. Centre - 'Las Nilanderas' and 'Las Borrachos'.



5 Lire
(Feeding the Hungry)



10 Lire
(Giving Drinks to the Thirsty)



15 Lire
(Clothing the Naked)



20 Lire
(Sheltering the Homeless)



30 Lire
(Visiting the Sick)



40 Lire
(Burying the Dead)

(Note: Lire is the Italian currency used between 1861 to 2002 and of the Albanian kingdom between 1941 to 1943. From 01st January 1999 the Italian currency shifted to EURO)



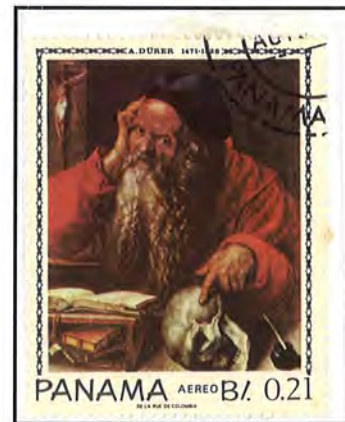
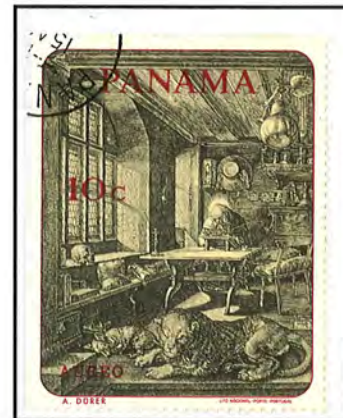
German Painter Al Brecht Durer (1471-1528) was the most important Renaissance painter of that country. Through a German, Durer was more influenced by the Italian style of painting than by the German School. During his life, he visited Italy twice and he was a personal friend of Bellini. Reproduced on the stamps of Antigua and Australia are some of Durer's works.



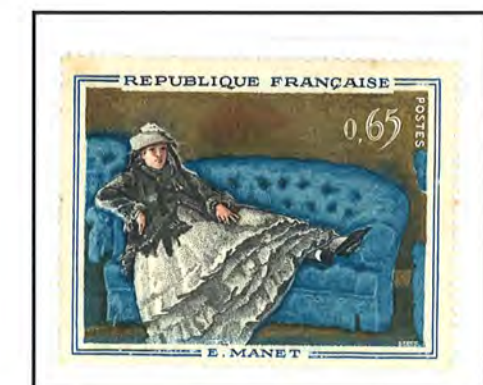
Della Robbia ; Diego Velazquez ; Durer & Edouart Manet



Durer's Paintings have been reproduced on the stamps of many countries. On the Christmas stamps of New Zealand (1961) and Dominica (1973). Durer's paintings, 'Adoration of the Magi' is reproduced. On the stamp of Grenada, 'Madonna and the Child'. The Madonna of the Iris' appears on the Christmas stamp of Anguilla. On the stamp of Eeuador, a portrait by Durer is reproduced.



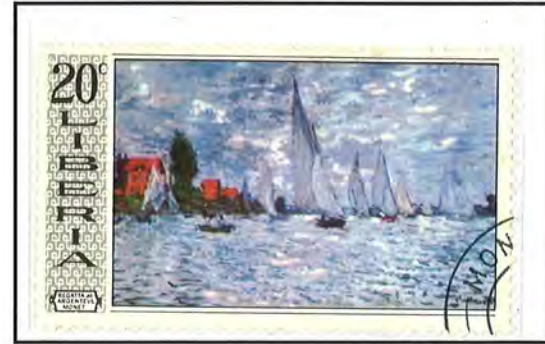
Edouard Manet (1823-83) was a revolutionary French painter. His painting 'Dejeuner sur l'herbe' created a scandal and was rejected, even in France. Later, Manet assimilated the failures and created more sober paintings. One of Manet's portraits is reproduced on the Ecuadorian stamp. On the French stamp, is a reproduction of Manet's painting, 'Madame Manet on a Blue Sofa'.



Claude Manet ; Francisco Goya & Giovanmi Bellini

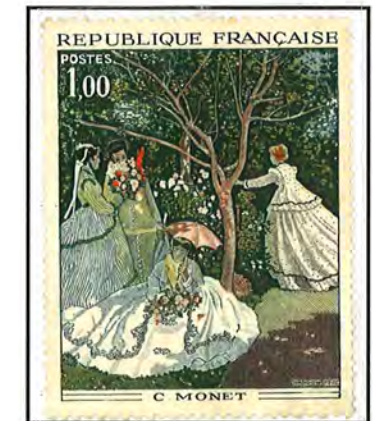


Claude Monet (1840-1926), a French painter, belonged to the early French Impressionistic School. 'Women in a Garden' was painted in 1866 and is reproduced on the French stamps. On the stamp of Liberia, 'Regatta at Argenteuil' is depicted. Both the paintings are example of Manets early style of 'bright, kaleidoscopic' paintings.



Francisco de Paula Jose Goya was born on 30th March, 1746, in Spain and is considered to be one of the greatest Spanish painters. He tried to have reality in the paintings and commented savagely, satirically, spectrally in his paintings where he tried to bring out the savagery and stupidity of war.

The painting on the Upper Yafa stamps is Dona Isabel by Goya. It is in the National Gallery, London and is 32 1/2 * 21 1/2 inches in size. (Oil on canvas).



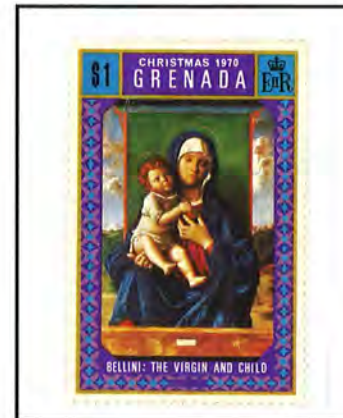
Giovanni Bellini (1430-1516) was a Venetian painter of the early Renaissance period. His paintings are all handled with tender care and are made very natural. The subjects of his paintings do not just stare out of the picture; but appear in deep meditation, prayer or thinking. This is a very remarkable achievement and contribution of Bellini.

The Virgin Mary and Child Jesus is a frequently used theme and Bellini has done justice to it more than once. Three of his paintings on this theme have been reproduced in the Christmas stamps of Barbuda, Grenada and New Hebrides. Painting the Madonna and the Child was a favourite of Bellini. He has painted the subject several times and in different postures. In all these, Bellini's touch can be seen. For the Christmas of 1971, Cook Islands issued this set of five stamps with Bellini's Madonnas.

Giovanmi Bellini ; Giovanni Domenico Tiepolo & Hans Memling



On the Christmas stamps of Grenada and the large pictorial of Mongolia, Bellini's paintings have been reproduced. In the Grenada stamps, Bellini's paintings have his characteristic background with detailed rendering of scenic countrysides. The Transfiguration, on the Mongolian stamps, however, has a different treatment. Here, on account of the elevated figures, of Jesus Chris and the two prophets, a Scenic background would have made them appear too low. So, Bellini has skilfully selected a plain sky as the background.



During the time of Bellini, the Venetian School of painting gained prominence and supremacy over the Florentine School which was one of the leading in Renaissance Italy.

Bellini was the leader of the Venetian School. The characteristic and main contribution made by Bellini to painting in general and to Venetian School in particular is the style in which the background is handled. In the two paintings 'Madonna of the Meadows' and 'Blessed Virgin with the Child, St. Battista and a Holy Women', the backgrounds are painted in great details and form an important part of the painting, showing the life of those days, forming a visual record.

Domenico Tiepolo (1727-1804) has painted satirical pictures as well as religious.

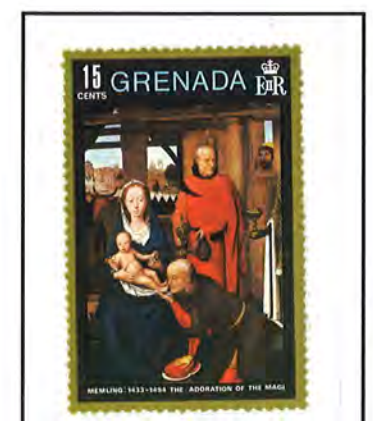
Tiepolo's Madonna of the Gold finch is one of the most famous Madonnas. This painting is reproduced on the 1970 Christmas stamps of Grenada. The same Christmas, Anguilla is sued a stamp with his 'Adoration of the Magi'.



A variation of the Madonna theme is Tiepolo's painting titled, 'The Madonna Appearing to St. Anthony'. This is depicted on the two Christmas stamps issued by St. Vincent in 1971.



"THE VENETIAN SCHOOL OF PAINTING"



Hans Memling (1433-1494) was a Flemish painter of the early Renaissance period. Memling mostly painted religious pictures and his paintings are said to suffer from insipidity.

The two stamps of Grenada show 'Virgin Mary with the Apple' and 'The Adoration of the Magi' by Memling. The U.S. Christmas issue depicts 'The Madonna'.

Jean Clouet ; John Sloan ; Leonardo Da Vinci & Michelangelo



Flemish painter Jean Clouet (1509-1540) was Court Painter to Francois I, King of France. The portrait of Francois I is painted by Clouet with great mastery of technique much ahead of his age. The painting is in the Loure museum in Paris, France.



Leonardo di ser Piero da Vinci (14/15 April 1452 - 2 May 1519), known as Leonardo da Vinci. He was an Italian polymath of the Renaissance whose areas of interest included invention, drawing, painting, sculpture, architecture, science, music, mathematics, engineering, literature, anatomy, geology, astronomy, botany, paleontology, and cartography. He has been variously called the father of palaeontology, ichnology, and architecture, and is widely considered one of the greatest painters of all time (despite perhaps only 15 of his paintings is survived).



LADY WITH A WEASEL

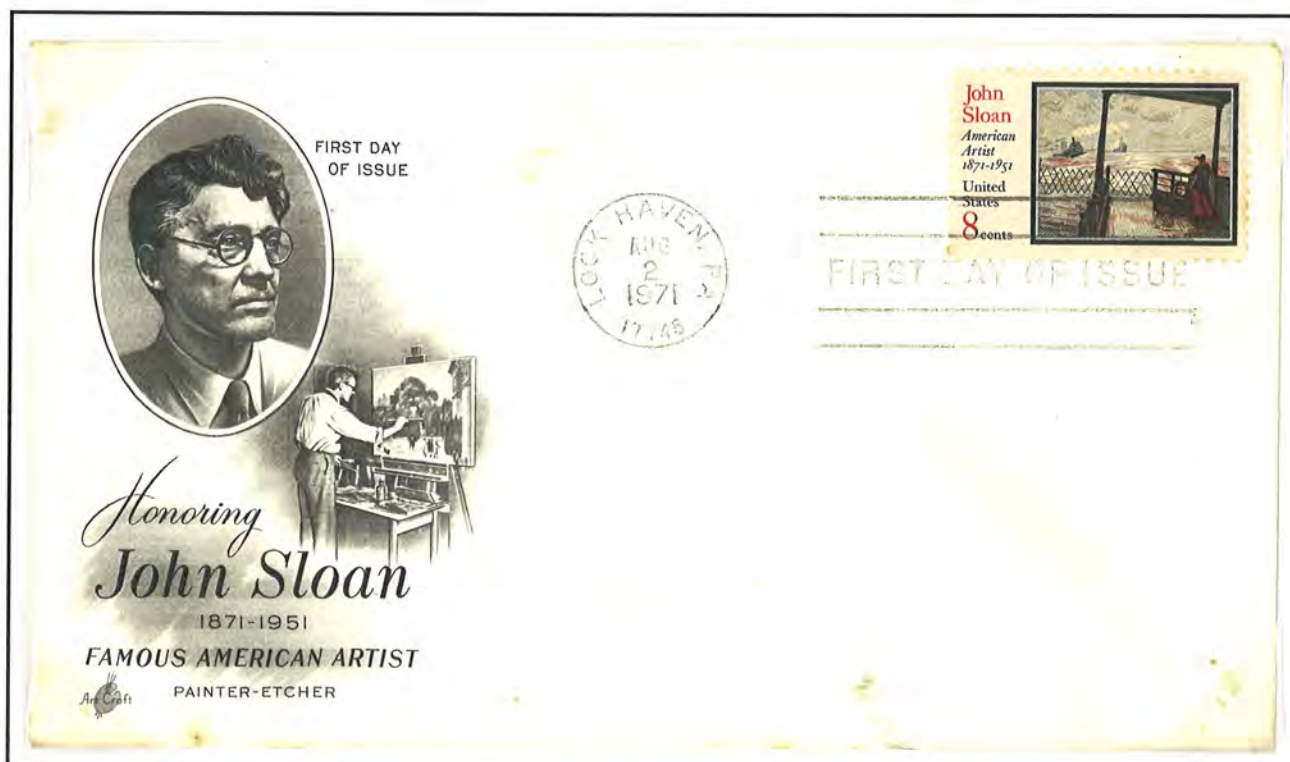
Another famous portrait by Leonardo da Vinci is the painting titled Lady With A Weasel. Unlike Mona Lisa, this portrait has a plain, dark background.



THE LAST SUPPER

Leonardo da Vinci painted the Large picture titled 'The Last Supper', with Jesus Christ and His Twelve Disciples, on one of the walls of a cathedral in Milano, Italy.

John Sloan (1871-1951) was one of Americas modern painters. The Wake of the Ferry' is reproduced on the U.S. stamps, issued in 1971, to commemorate him. In this, the rear structure of a ferry-boat forms a frame to the picture. A lonely lady Watches the wake the boat has caused while cutting through the waten. On the First Day Cover, is a portrait of Sloan. In the picture below, Sloan is see at work in his Studio.



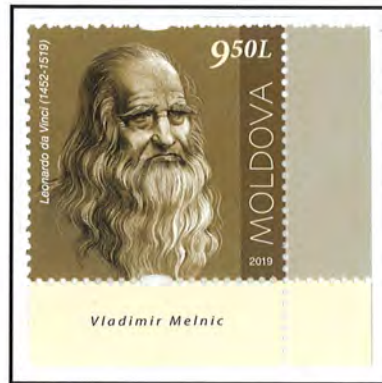
Jean Clouet ; John Sloan ; Leonardo Da Vinci & Michelangelo



One of the most famous objects of Art, the painting 'Mona Lisa', also known as 'La Gioconda', is in the Louvre Museum in Paris, France. Leonardo da Vinci worked on Mona Lisa for about four years. Subject of the painting was a Florentine Lady by the name of Gioconda. The painting, started around the year 1500, is considered as a landmark in portrait painting, particularly in respect of the smile, the ease, elegance and relaxed pose and the suitable background the Old Master so skilfully handled.



MONALISA



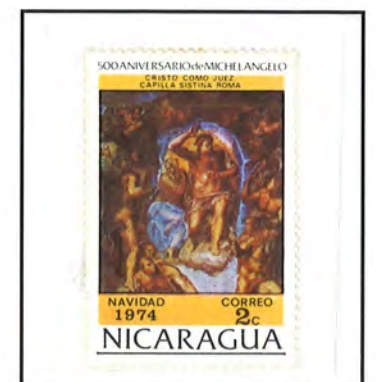
LEONARDO DA VINCI



Michelangelo, the great Italian painter, sculptor and architect, was born in Florence on 6 March, 1475. Among his various immortal works are, The pietas, David, St. Peter, Moses, St. Peter's Basilica and paintings in the Sistine Chapel in Vatican. 'The Creation' is part of the multitude of paintings made by Michelangelo to decorate the Sistine Chapel. These Four stamps, issued by Indian in 197, show details of the great painting. The upper two stamps show 'Creation of the Sun, Moon and Plants' and the lower two stamps depict 'Creation of Adam'.

Michelangelo's painting 'The Last Judgement', in the Sistine Chapel, Rome. Jesus Christ is shown passing a judgement of condemning the wicked to Hell. The muscles of Christ's body are shown with precision and are in perfect harmony with the gestures and actions.

For the 500th anniversary of Michelangelo, many countries issued stamps showing his paintings.



Pablo Picasso & Paul Gauguin



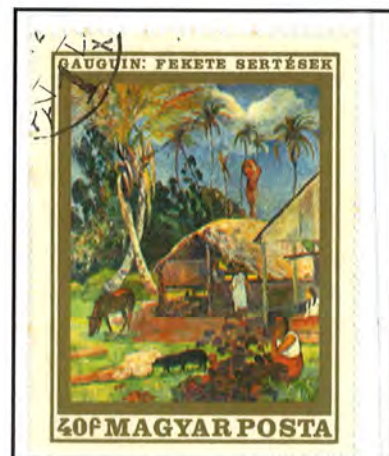
Pablo Picasso, born in 1881 in Spain, is considered one of the most prolific and versatile artists of all times. Picasso has expressed himself in painting, drawing, sculpture, architecture and ceramics. In painting alone, he has painted in several styles.

Picasso is the originator of "Cubism". Cubism is, reducing material forms to more or less geometric shapes and patterns. The word 'Cubism' was coined by the French artist Matisse, in a moment of division of Picasso's works. His cubist works are mostly that flat and lack perspective. However, Picasso has produced many great works as in the two stamps displayed here.

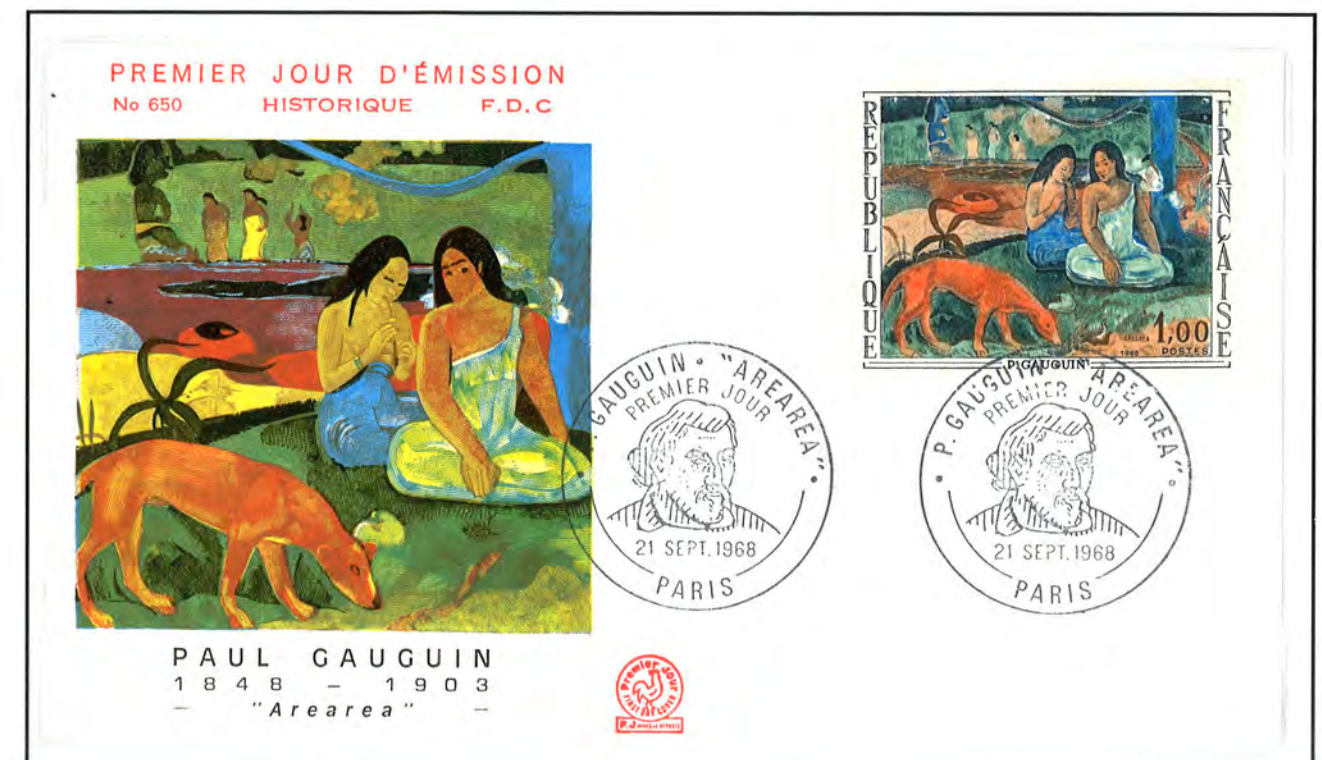


An important part of Picasso's career as a great painter is termed as 'The Blue Period'. In most of his paintings of this period, his pictures show excessive use of blue colour.

The two stamps on this page depict paintings typical of the Blue Period. The first is, 'Harlequin and Friend'. The second is, 'Maternity'. The stamps are issues of the Republic of Maldives.



Paul Eugene Henri Gauguin (1848-1903), is considered one of the leading French painters of the Postimpressionist Period. The paintings are :- Top row – 1. "La Orna Maria", 2. 'Riders on the Beach', 3. 'Still Life With Flowers'. Bottom row: - 1. 'Whispered Words, 2. 'Maternity', 3. 'Why Are You Angry?'.



Raphael ; Ravi Varma ; Rubens ; Rembrandt ; Titian & Vincent Van Gogh

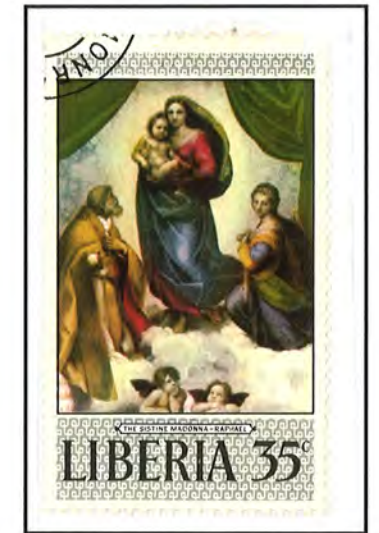
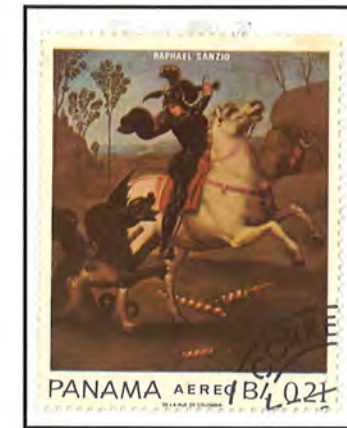
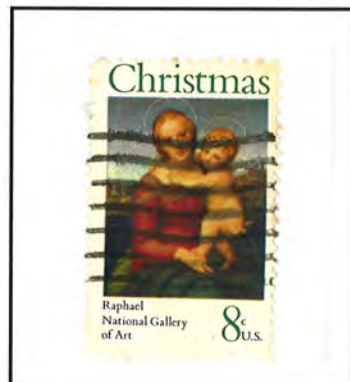


Raphael (1483-1520) was a product of Renaissance Italy. He was a contemporary of Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci and was greatly influenced by their work. He spent the early years of his career in the studio of Pietro Perugino whom he later surpassed.

The painting reproduced on the stamps of Barbuda is 'The Crucifixion by Raphael. On the border (margin) of the stamps is the colour-code used for the printing.



THE "MOND" CRUCIFIXION



On the Christmas stamps of Anguilla and Barbuda, two of Raphael's Madonna's – 'The Ansidei Madonna' and 'The Granduca Madonna' – are reproduced. Like Raphael's other works, these two paintings are in diffused light and in peaceful tranquil atmosphere. The faces of the Madonna and the Child Jesus have been affectionately and lovingly portrayed. Three more paintings by Raphael. In the Christmas issues of New Zealand and of U.S.A., the paintings are of the Madonna and the Child. The painting reproduced on the U.S. stamp is in the National Gallery of Art in that country. On the issue of Ecuador, is a portrait by Raphael.

Raphael ; Ravi Varma ; Rubens ; Rembrandt ; Titian & Vincent Van Gogh

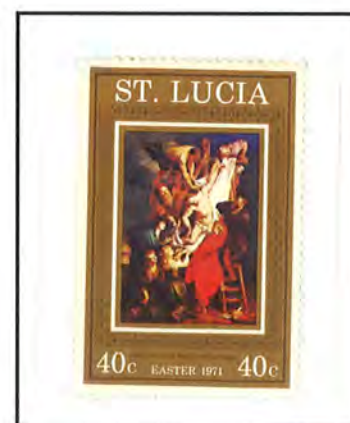
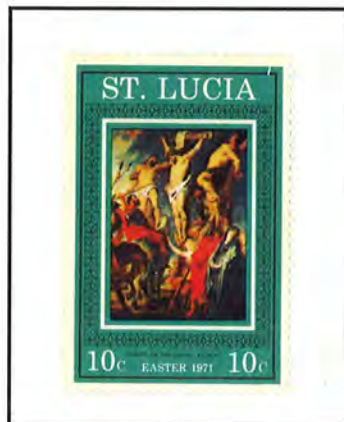


Most of the Raphael's paintings are in softly diffused light and in peaceful, tranquil atmosphere displaying poetic piety. The painting in the Liberia issue is the Sistine Madonna. The one in the Vatican stamp is titled, 'Charity'. The painting in the stamp of Yemen is, 'Portrait of A Young Man'. The characteristic 'Raphael Touch' is common to all the three paintings.

Raja Ravi Verma (1848-1906) is the most famous Indian painter. 'Damayanthi and the Swan' is a well-known work by the great artist. On this Indian stamp, issued on 29th April, 1971 to commemorate his 65th Death Anniversary, Ravi Varma is shown along with his painting.



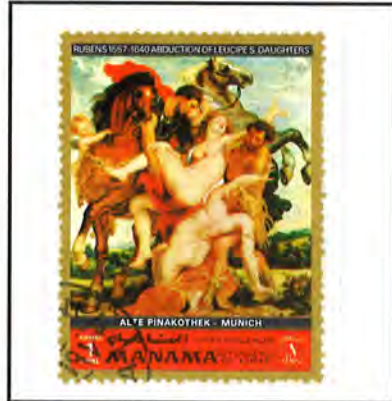
Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640) was a Belgian Painter. During his time, The Renaissance was spreading from Italy to all the rest of Europe and Rubens spent a great part of his early career in Italy. The paintings by Rubens on three stamps above were painted in the earlier part of his life when his works were of a sedate and peaceful mood. The Crucifixion of Jesus Christ has been often painted by the Old Masters. Rubens also made his contribution based on this theme. For the Easter of 1971, St. Lucia issued four stamps, two showing 'Christ on the Cross' and the other two showing 'Descent From the Cross'.



Raphael ; Ravi Varma ; Rubens ; Rembrandt ; Titian & Vincent Van Gogh



Paintings by Rubens during the later part of his life were more vigorous than those he produced earlier, sometimes even violent. The two painting, 'Silence Inebriated' and 'Abduction of Leucipes' Daughters' indicate brisk and vigorous moods. In 'Battle of the 'Amazon', the mood is very rident, bringing out the brutalities of a battle. These stamps were issued by Manama.



Tiziano Vecello Titian (1490-1576) is sometimes referred to as Tiziano and sometimes as Titian. One of the greatest painters of the Renaissance Italy, Titian is the best product of the Venetian School.

As Titian was very long lived, his paintings cover a wide range from the absorbing of previous styles during his years of apprenticeship, through developing of his own, individual style, to the calming down of his later years. In many of his paintings, he included in the backgrounds review of Alps where he was born. Titian also completed some of Georgione's works, after the latter's death.



Rembrandt, one of the greatest of all painters, was born in Holland in the year 1606. During his life of 63 years, he never left his native country. Many of his masterpieces won acclaim during his lifetime. Rembrandts painting, 'Nativity' is reproduced on the 1960 Christmas stamp of New Zealand.

Vincent Willem van Gogh (30 March 1853 – 29 July 1890) was a Dutch post-impressionist painter who is among the most famous and influential figures in the history of Western art. In just over a decade, he created about 2,100 artworks, including around 860 oil paintings, most of which date from the last two years of his life.

They include landscapes, still lifes, portraits and self-portraits, and are characterised by bold colours and dramatic, impulsive and expressive brushwork that contributed to the foundations of modern art. He was not commercially successful, and his suicide at 37 came after years of mental illness and poverty.

Van Gogh drew, and painted with watercolours while at school, but only a few examples survive and the authorship of some has been challenged.

The Van Gogh Museum is a Dutch art museum dedicated to the works of Vincent van Gogh and his contemporaries in Amsterdam; it is located at the Museum Square in the borough Amsterdam South, close to the Stedelijk Museum, the Rijksmuseum, and the Concertgebouw. The museum opened on 2 June 1973, and its buildings were designed by Gerrit Rietveld and Kisho Kurokawa.



VASE WITH RED POPPIES
VINCENT VAN GOGH 1853-1890
BHUTAN འཕྲུག 30 NU

VASE WITH RED POPPIES

LE MOULIN DE LA GALETTE



LE MOULIN DE LA GALETTE
VINCENT VAN GOGH 1853-1890
BHUTAN འཕྲུག 30 NU

LE MOULIN DE LA GALETTE

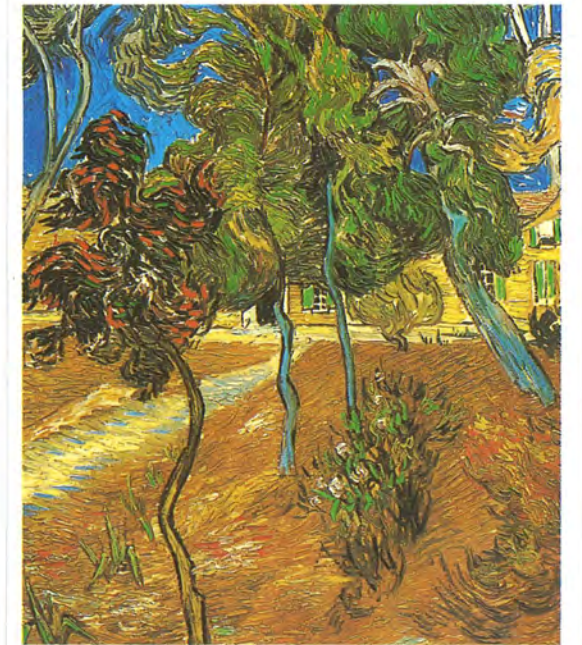
LE MOULIN DE BLUTE FIN



POPPIES AND BUTTERFLIES
VINCENT VAN GOGH 1853-1890
BHUTAN འཕྲུག 30 NU

POPPIES AND BUTTERFLIES

VASE WITH ZINNIAS



TREES IN THE GARDEN OF SAINT-PAUL HOSPITAL
VINCENT VAN GOGH 1853-1890
BHUTAN འཕྲུག 30 NU

TREES IN GARDEN OF SAINT -

PAUL HOSPITAL

VASE WITH PEONIES



LE MOULIN DE LA GALETTE
VINCENT VAN GOGH 1853-1890
BHUTAN འཕྲུག 30 NU

LE MOULIN DE LA GALETTE



LE MOULIN DE BLUTE-FIN
VINCENT VAN GOGH 1853-1890
BHUTAN འཕྲུག 30 NU

LE MOULIN DE BLUTE-FIN



VASE WITH ZINNIAS
VINCENT VAN GOGH 1853-1890
BHUTAN འཕྲུག 30 NU

VASE WITH ZINNIAS



VASE WITH PEONIES
VINCENT VAN GOGH 1853-1890
BHUTAN འཕྲུག 30 NU

VASE WITH PEONIES

Vincent Van Gogh ; William Hogarth & Conclusion



BOWL WITH SUNFLOWERS, ROSES AND OTHER FLOWERS
VINCENT VAN GOGH 1853-1890
BHUTAN འབྲུག 30 NU

BOWL WITH SUNFLOWERS,
ROSES & OTHER FLOWERS

VILLAGE STREET IN AUVERS



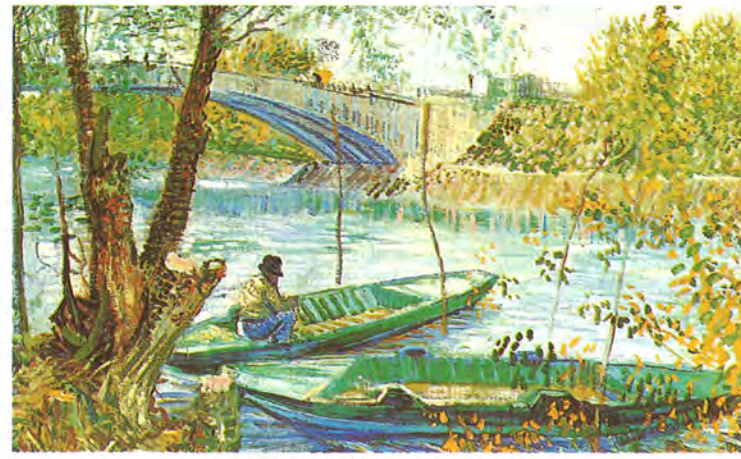
VILLAGE STREET IN AUVERS
VINCENT VAN GOGH 1853-1890
BHUTAN འབྲུག 30 NU



VASE WITH ZINNIAS AND OTHER FLOWERS
VINCENT VAN GOGH 1853-1890
BHUTAN འབྲུག 30 NU

VASE WITH ZINNIAS & OTHER
FLOWERS

FISHING IN THE SPRING, PONT
DE CLICHY



FISHING IN THE SPRING, PONT DE CLICHY
VINCENT VAN GOGH 1853-1890
BHUTAN འབྲུག 30 NU



William Hogarth (1697-1764) an English painter made paintings which showed a strong French influence. In his pictures other than religious ones, he aimed at bringing out wit and satire.

For Easter, 1970, St. Lucia issued a reproduction of 'Hogarth's Triptych' on three stamps. On the 25c. value, is the painting 'The Sealing of the Tomb'. On the 35c. stamps, is 'The Three Marys at the Tomb'. In the centre, is 'The Ascension'. The 'Hogarth Triptych' is in the Bristol Art Gallery, England.

Conclusion

I hereby Conclude my exhibit of "PAINTING & PAINTER'S - THE WORLD'S MASTERPIECES EXPLORED AND EXPLAINED".

The same can be extended up to more than 10 frame, and as the exhibition was restricted to 05 frames to my entry category. we extended up to more than 10 frame, and as the exhibition was restricted to 05 frames to my entry category.

I have attempted to the best of my knowledge and prepared this exhibit.