

INTRODUCTION

The present publication is the second volume of the *Dictionary of Lithuanian Artists* that introduces the biographies of artists who worked or were born in Lithuanian lands in the 19th century. Detailed studies of Lithuania's 19th-century art have been quite sporadic. Among the authors who have studied the art of the second half of the 19th century and produced monographs and articles on this topic are Paulius Galaunė, Vladas Drėma, Tadas Adomonis, Vladas Gasiūnas and Rūta Janonienė. The early 20th-century Vilnius art has been explored more extensively, while the art of the second half of the 19th century has received less attention. The prehistory of the dictionary and the need for such a publication are discussed in detail in the introduction to the first volume (*The Dictionary of Lithuanian Artists*. Vol. 1: 16th-18th centuries, A. Paliušytė, editor and author of the introduction, Vilnius, 2005). The introduction also presents extensive historiography in Lithuanian related to the themes of the dictionary.

The preparation of the second volume and the index of names were based on data collected by previous scholars: the handwritten card index of artists compiled by the painter Alfred Römer (1832–1897), the lists of Lithuanian painters, graphic artists and sculptors prepared by the cultural historian Michał Brensztejn (1874–1961), the handwritten heritage of Vladas Drėma (1910–1995) (lists of artists and archival references), 19th-century Lithuanian, Polish and Russian periodicals and the scarce old and present-day literature devoted to 19th-century art. Particularly extensive use was made of the multi-volume dictionary of Polish artists (*Słownik artystów polskich i obcych w Polsce działających (zmarłych przed 1966 r.). Malarze, rzeźbiarze, graficy*, pod red. J. Maurin-Białostockiej i in., t. 1–8, Wrocław, Warszawa, 1971–2009) and of the dictionaries of painters and engravers by Edward Rastawiecki (E. Rastawiecki, *Słownik malarzów polskich tudzież obcych w Polsce osiadłych lub czasowo w niej przebywających*, t. 1–3, Warszawa, 1850–1857; E. Rastawiecki, *Słownik rytowników polskich tudzież obcych w Polsce osiadłych lub czasowo w niej przebywających*, Poznań, 1886). An important source for the biographies of the artists who had studied in St. Petersburg were the directories of students of the St. Petersburg Academy of Arts compiled by Sergey Kondakov and Fyodor Bulgakov (Ф. И. Булгаков,

Наши художники (живописцы, скульпторы, мозаичисты, граверы и медальеры) на академических выставках последнего 25-летия, т. 1–2, С.-Петербург, 1890; С. Кондаков, *Список русских художников к юбилейному справочнику Императорской Академии Художеств*, ч. 2, С.-Петербург, 1914) and further encyclopaedic material. Late 19th-century and early 20th-century catalogues of art exhibitions and museum collections, presentations of exhibitions, reviews and newspaper advertisements were a fairly helpful source of information about the artists' works and exhibitions.

The dictionary abounds in new material not yet published before. This includes names of artists and facts of their lives and creative work unknown to date that were discovered while studying documents of Vilnius University, the Vilnius Drawing School and art societies as well as lists of students and learners and inventories and lists of museum and other art collections. Data found in the Lithuanian, Polish and Belarusian national archives and manuscript departments of museums and libraries were also used in preparing the dictionary. The material discovered at the holdings of the St. Petersburg Academy of Art of the Russian National Historical Archive and in the archive of the National Tretyakov Gallery has been helpful in revealing the biographies of less known artists and supplementing the life stories of the prominent personalities. Data on artists who had participated in the 1831 uprising and emigrated to France were discovered in the archive and in the Art Department of the Polish Library in Paris. Studies of sources explored inadequately to date, in particular of 19th-century and early 20th-century memoirs stored in archives and manuscript departments of libraries, and of correspondence and epistolary heritage of artists and other cultural actors, have allowed supplementing the data contained in the dictionary.

The work on the dictionary has also made use of art collections from the Lithuanian Art Museum, the National Museum of Lithuania, the Mikalojus Konstantinas Čiurlionis National Art Museum, the Šiauliai Aušros Museum, the Samogitian Museum Alka and the Rokiškis Area Museum, and of foreign art collections (the list of the institutions is provided at the end of the dictionary in the section *Abbreviations of Institutions*). Some of the facts of the artists' creative output were revealed on acquaintance with artworks present at churches in Lithuania and the neighbouring countries and with information discovered during visits to the artists' memorial places and burial sites. Material currently or previously available from private persons, among them the artists' descendants and collectors, has also been used.