

PREFACE

The illustrated encyclopaedia “Sculpture” (IES) is the result of a scientific collaboration between two representatives of leading Lviv art schools. The first volume of the dictionary (from A to Ayant) was compiled by Professor of the Department of Monumental and Decorative Sculpture of the Lviv National Academy of Arts V.D. Gogol and Professor of the Department of Architecture and Restoration of the Institute of Architecture and Design of Lviv Polytechnic National University, Yu. R. Dyba. The scientific patronage of this work was carried out by Professor B.S. Cherkes, Director of the Institute of Architecture and Design.

According to its typology IES belongs to specialized sectoral encyclopaedias. In the field of view of the compilers are a variety of issues related to the history of sculpture development, among others - the facts, concepts, phenomena, rules and works and personalities of individual sculptors. IES accumulates in texts and illustrations individual and collective experience and presents the most important, in the authors' opinion, information in the field of sculpture, and in some cases relevant knowledge from other fields of fine arts and architecture. Separate articles that diverge from direct research topics do not change the overall concept of IEC. Their appearance in the register is intended to outline the broader scope of the professional activity of the sculptor or to determine the parameters of cultural and educational socialization of a student studying sculpture.

Purpose of IES creation

IES is perhaps the first in the world to attempt a generalized and systematic presentation of knowledge about the art of sculpture. The main purpose of this edition is to show the reader the achievements of the human genius in the art of sculpture and to illuminate the general state and current level of social progress in this field.

The encyclopaedia is intended to give readers the necessary background material to help them understand many works of sculpture, get acquainted with concepts, images, plots, personalities, technologies and materials, and more broadly to satisfy a deep interest in the history of art.

Reading audience

Like most modern sectoral encyclopaedias, IES is primarily intended for the skilled reader. Its concentrated information can be used in the professional activity of sculptors and art critics, who will turn to the encyclopaedia for help needed in professional, scientific or practical activities.

The proposed edition can become an indispensable handbook for young people who only gain the expertise of a sculptor, art historian, art restorer or architect. At the same time, IES should also satisfy the requests of the mass reader interested in grasping the arts.

IEC structure

When drafting the encyclopaedia and preparing the encyclopaedic articles, the authors first of all used the established views, knowledge and facts recognized by science as necessary and suitable for general use. Adherence to this principle provides certain stability and normativity of knowledge and consolidates the achievements in theory and practice. However, some theoretical articles highlight problems that do not have established views in science, on which there are different points of view. In such cases, authors who are specialists in their fields take responsibility for the formulation and content of the articles that reflect their scientific vision and concepts. This approach is characteristic of copyrighted encyclopaedias to which the IES belongs.

IES registry passwords are in alphabetical order. For ease of use, encyclopaedic articles beginning with a specific letter are grouped into smaller blocks - Aa, Ab, Ac, etc.

The basis of the publication is formed by help articles that cover narrow, specific concepts. Historical excursions are primarily for review articles that reveal major issues

and trends specific to a topic. Such articles are usually somewhat larger in size and differ in their presentation. Biographical articles contain information about individuals (sculptors, historical and mythological characters, cultural figures, etc.) and include biographical information and actual achievements. Submitted articles are of an auxiliary, official nature and direct the reader to other articles.

To simplify the search for individual passwords in the IES, a heading pointer was created in alphabetical order. This index contains the page numbers on which the slogans are mentioned in the text of the encyclopaedia. Alphabetical pointer directs the reader to the English title match.

IES uses abbreviations for common words and phrases, the list of which is provided in the list of conditional abbreviations. This list contains abbreviations for language names, common and proper names, and bibliographic abbreviations. Abbreviations also apply to headings that are repeated in the content of articles that are indicated only by their initial letters.

The bibliographic reference book contains an organized and consolidated in two blocks list of references. Reference books are provided as a separate block, entitled "Encyclopaedias, dictionaries, and reference books". This bibliographic unit contains the following subdivisions: a) art, sculpture, design; b) personalia; c) architecture, urban planning, construction, structures; d) history, archaeology, religion, mythology, ethnography; e) semantics, semiotics; e) science, culture, aesthetics, philosophy, pedagogy; g) translation dictionaries.

In the second block of the bibliography, entitled "Researches," the literature is grouped into the following subdivisions: a) history of the development of art and architecture; b) personalia; c) history of development, varieties and genres of sculpture; d) theory, anatomy, technique of execution, technologies and materials of sculpture.

The bibliographic guide is not linked to the call system with a presentation of the registry articles, since, in the opinion of the authors, this would significantly complicate work with IES. Its list is advisory in nature, and its primary purpose is to assist readers in education and self-education and to promote knowledge of the arts. The bibliographical reference book of the first volume is therefore incomplete, as it is planned to be supplemented with each subsequent volume, focusing on an already defined structure. Only those publications that the authors have read in paper or electronic form and have been able to verify the bibliographic descriptions, data of which are taken directly from the publication, are submitted to the register. The description consists of the required elements - main title, authors, year of publication, volume and more.

IES is illustrated. The vast majority of articles are accompanied by an image of a particular work of sculpture that is directly related to the event, fact, phenomenon, object or person described in a particular article.

Volume and structure of encyclopaedic articles

An independent unit of this publication is an encyclopaedic article - a concise and maximally saturated with information mini-text, using standard tools, adhering to the principles of economy, simplicity, completeness and effectiveness of describing the content of the concept. The structure of the article includes the title word, its explanation and the accompanying illustration (in the vast majority of cases).

Article headings are typed in bold. Headlines dedicated to personalia generally consist of a surname and a first name, however, the use of a patronymic for persons of Eastern European origin is practiced. Variants of names, known variant readings, or aliases are submitted in articles that link to the main article. The Ukrainian slogan is duplicated in parentheses by its Russian and English counterparts.

The volume of articles is normalized by the completeness of their content and is minimally limited to the information available to authors. The integrity of the content and form of the IES is achieved by the same structure of articles, built on a specific

pattern, common to each group of articles. The presentation of the content of articles is fundamentally different only in terms of subject matter, but not in style or structure. The authors tried to structure the articles of the same subject in the sequence of presentation of the material.

Help articles consist of a title-word, an etymological reference (in brackets), and a definition (explaining the origin of a foreign word). In the presence of several meanings of a term, their definitions, as well as the definitions of homonym words, are presented in one article. Each of these explanations is preceded by a figure with a dot. Similarly, articles-reviews are structured, where the structural parts of a description of a particular phenomenon or event may appear under the numbers.

Biographical articles have a more complex structure. The title in boldface indicates the surname, first name and patronymic of the person (Russian counterpart and in Latin, usually in a native form). The number, month, year of birth and death of the person are then given in parentheses.

The main body (article text) is usually opened by birth information. Information about family relationships (parents, siblings, spouses) is recorded if the family has known artists, scholars, or prominent public or political figures. The following is education information that mentions the institution and years of study. The biographical certificate identifies academic degrees, titles, honorary titles (year of receipt) and important awards and prizes (year of receipt and name of the awarding institution). Information about places of work is important. It contains the names of institutions, divisions (years of work) and positions (year of receipt). It also describes the activity of professional, public, political and its evaluation of major achievements, including participation in exhibitions and competitions. The main works (works) and the places of their installation or storage are indicated.

Biographical articles are mostly illustrated by copyrighted works. Illustrations are signed. In addition to the title, the captions to the sculptural works include the author's details, location or storage, and date of creation. The signatures to the objects include only their name. Only some factual articles are not illustrated.

General remarks

Formally, IES, like any other encyclopaedic publication, is a compilation that concentrates on the experience of Ukrainian and foreign science. However, the proposed texts are not simply borrowing and copying ideas. The compilers offer their own vision of its plan and ideology. IES authors and editors are also aware of the scope of the concept and feel the weight of responsibility for preparing future volumes. It is only natural that future work on IES is a long-standing endeavour that will be picked up, if necessary, by the younger generation of scholars at the institutions where the authors work.

Obviously, there will be omissions and errors in the IES text. The authors will correct them in each subsequent volume and are grateful to receive readers' comments and suggestions for improving the quality of this publication.

We hope that the potential reader and user of IES will appreciate the great and responsible work done. We also express our sincere gratitude to all those who, by word or deed, joined the cause and contributed to the release of the first volume.

*Vasyl HOHOL
Yurii DYBA*