

Russian Figural Character Pitchers



The American Toby Jug Museum

Russian

Figural Character Pitchers

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This e-book is a living document. It will be revised and re-issued periodically, incorporating updated information, adding new photos, and expanding the knowledge of Russian figural character pitchers through the generous contributions of the collecting community.

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Front Cover Photo Top row, from left to right: Francis Gardner Opivalo Toby jug, English Ordinary Toby jug, Kornilov Brothers Opivalo Toby jug
Middle row, from left to right: Poskochin Night Watchman Toby jug, Miklashevsky Opivalo Toby jug, English Night Watchman Toby jug
Bottom row, from left to right: Auerbach Hearty Good Fellow Toby jug, Francis Gardner Turk Toby jug, Auerbach Hearty Good Fellow Toby jug

Origin & Development of the Figural Character Pitcher

The figural character pitcher is descended from a long line of anthropomorphic vessels from ancient times. Long before recorded history, images of living things were being made from clay. Archeologists have found evidence of pottery figures dating back to the Stone Age, and some think such figures were being made even before utilitarian earthenware pots and pitchers.

Pottery figures over 6,000 years old have been found in Egypt and figural pitchers over 4,000 years old have been discovered in Crete, home of the Ancient Minoan civilization. Numerous examples of ancient jugs, cups, pots and other vessels made in the likeness



Examples of ancient bottles and pouring vessels circa 4000-2000 BC

of humans, animals and mythical beings have been unearthed in Greece, Italy, and throughout the Roman Empire, including Great Britain. Over the same period, ancient Peruvian and other South American civilizations produced a wide range of hand molded figural

jugs and vessels. In North America as well, many examples of jugs and bottles made in human likeness have been discovered. By the mid-1500s, small faïence pitchers in the form of a seated man or woman, called Jacquot and Jacqueline, became popular in France. These human shaped pitchers recall the romantic story of Jacqueline de Bavière, a courageous countess who escaped imprisonment by her cousin and arch rival to lead her troops and successfully preserve her heritable lands.



Jacquot and Jacqueline faïence pitchers

The next major development in figural pitchers was the first appearance of the ubiquitous 18th century English Toby jug. The first Toby creator is not conclusively known. Some date Toby's creation to around 1750, but most believe it to be slightly later, somewhere between 1760 and 1770. Various historians have bestowed the honor of being Toby's creator on one of several well known potters of the period, including John Astbury, Thomas Whieldon, Ralph and Aaron Wood, as well as John Voyez, an apprentice of both Josiah Wedgwood and Ralph Wood.



Virtually overnight the Toby Jug became a popular figure in homes and taverns throughout Staffordshire and all of England. With a tricorne hat that was perfect for pouring, the primary purpose of the Toby jug was as a beverage vessel, as was that of the Pots Jacqueline before him.

Whieldon Toby Jug circa 1765

Production of the figural Toby Jug grew through the late 18th and early 19th century with the creation of a wide variety of characters and derivative forms, including being produced in the beautiful Victorian majolica finish that swept the world after the 1851 Crystal Palace Great Exhibition in London.



Group of French and Belgian majolica figural pitchers

Although not strictly Toby or character jugs per the British vernacular, the production of figural character pitchers by German manufacturers, both prominent and lesser, in the early 20th century are a highly sought after collecting field in and of itself.

The production of Russian porcelain was established around the middle of the 18th century, although pottery had been made in the surrounding regions for hundreds of years. During Peter the Great's reign, a large volume of Delft and porcelain china was imported into Russia. Empress Elizabeth, Peter the Great's daughter, conceived of the idea of creating an Imperial state porcelain factory that would rival the production of Dresden and other top quality manufacturers.

Francis Gardner, born in England and a Staffordshire merchant, emigrated to Russia in the early 1800s, set up a factory near Moscow, and began producing traditional English designs in high quality porcelain for the Russian market. Gardner was a pioneer in Russian porcelain production and led the way in producing Toby jugs modeled after those produced in Staffordshire, as well as those of his own designs.

Toby jugs were brought back to Russia in the early 1800s by noble and rich Russians who travelled across Europe. As in England, they quickly became popular and Russian factories began copying English and continental Toby jug designs, as well as creating their own designs. Russian factories named the typical Ordinary Toby Opivalo, meaning heavy drinker, and redesigned the popular Martha Gunn Toby jug into Obyedalo, meaning heavy eater, thus depicting her eating a bowl of kasha, or porridge.

In general, Russian Toby jugs of the 19th century exhibit a high level of quality in production as well as detailed and beautiful decoration. This is likely due to the fact that most factories produced decorative ware only for wealthy consumers. Most Russians during this time period were very poor and could not afford such luxury items. Wealthy clients demanded the highest quality ware.

It is believed that relatively few 19th century Russian toby jugs have survived to this day, perhaps numbering only in the hundreds. Many of these jugs reside in museums where the history of Russian ceramics, porcelain and Toby jugs is preserved. Fortunate are the collectors who can proudly display one or more of these high quality pieces in their collection.

Auerbach Factory

Kousnetsovo, Russia

In 1817 Andrei J. Auerbach, formerly of Lithuania, purchased a ceramics factory that was established in 1809 in the Korchevsk district of the Tver province near Moscow. He soon moved production to the nearby village of Kousnetsovo, where the factory quickly grew becoming a leader in the production of faïence. Auerbach was the first to produce high quality faïence plates approaching the quality of ware produced in England and being sold at highly competitive prices. These plates served as a role model for other

Russian factories. Auerbach operated the factory until 1833 and then in 1870 it was taken over by Kuznetsov Factory, a part of the trend toward large modernized factories taking over smaller, less automated ones.

A common mark found on Auerbach porcelain is shown at the right.



Rare Hearty Good Fellow porcelain
Toby jug circa 1830

The writing on the small jug reads "Who will take from me is drunk and drunk" in Russian



Hearty Good Fellow
porcelain Toby jug

He is holding a pitcher with words in Russian that end with "Nunce".



Hearty Good Fellow porcelain Toby jug
circa 1850 - 1860

Close up of small jug at left



Photo courtesy Russian State Historical Museum in Moscow

Auerbach Factory Kousnetsovo, Russia



Rare Hearty Good Fellow porcelain Toby jug in unfinished white colorway, circa 1830 - 1840



Hearty Good Fellow porcelain Toby jug circa 1817 - 1833

Hearty Good Fellow porcelain Toby jug circa 1817 - 1833

The Russian inscription on the jug translates loosely as "Drink, but about how good you are at your job - always think."

The Russian inscription on his jug shown above translates as "If you drink to the bottom, then you will see no good things in your life."



Hearty Good Fellow porcelain Toby jug circa 1817 - 1833

Photo courtesy Russian State Historical Museum in Moscow



Hearty Good Fellow porcelain Toby jug circa 1850 - 1870



Hearty Good Fellow porcelain Toby jug circa 1850 - 1860

The small jug he is holding says "Bavarian Beer" in Russian.



Hearty Good Fellow porcelain Toby jug

He is holding a pitcher that says "March beer" in Russian. Called "Marzenbier" in German, it is a lager that originated in Bavaria and was traditionally served at Oktoberfest.

Photo courtesy Samara Museum of Arts

Batenin Factory St. Petersburg, Russia

The Batenin factory founded on the Viborg side of St. Petersburg after the War of 1812. The factory built a strong reputation on producing affordable products of average quality. It also produced among the most artistic and northernmost toby jugs known.

Batenin managed the factory until his death in 1835 when it came under the management of the Court of Wards. The factory burned down in 1838 and was never rebuilt.



Opivalo porcelain Toby jug circa 1813 - 1838, with his topper removed in photo at left

Note the slight scruff of a beard on this toper's face.



Opivalo's brilliant purple jacket above matches perfectly with Obyedalo's purple dress at the left. It is possible that these two were produced and sold as a pair, making a wonderful Mr. and Mrs. Toby Jug!

Obyedalo porcelain Toby jug circa 1813 - 1838 with topper removed in photo at left

Batenin Factory
St. Petersburg, Russia



Opivalo porcelain Toby jug circa 1830

Note the gold handle, chair back and highlights on Opivalo's hat as well as his scruffy face.

Photo courtesy Kevin Stafford



Opivalo porcelain Toby jug circa 1813 - 1838
note the gold highlights indicating high quality
and high price



Opivalo porcelain Toby jug circa 1830

Photo courtesy Arkhangelsk Museum



Russian catalogue page showing Batenin Obyedalo
and Opivalo Toby jugs circa 1830

Francis Gardner Factory

Verbilki, Russia

An English merchant, Francis Gardner moved to St. Petersburg in the 1740s with his father and cousins to trade timber. Gardner then relocated to Moscow in the 1750s to operate a financial firm in the city's German settlement on a street that is still called Gardner Alley (Gardnerovskiy Pereulok) near the Baumanskaya metro station.

Gardner submitted a petition to the Moscow Manufacturing College in 1765 asking permission to start a porcelain factory at his own cost "for the good of the Russian Empire." The authorities granted his petition, insisted the factory be built on a site far from Moscow in the village of Verbilki, deep in the forests north of Moscow. Construction of the factory moved swiftly and in 1770, the memoirist Andrei Bolotov noted that "the factory set up three years ago by the English merchant Gardner now has such repute that the articles made there are truly little inferior to the Saxon and are used all over Russia."

Orders from Empress Catherine the Great at the end of the 1770s set Gardner's factory as a leader in Russian porcelain production.

After Gardner's death in 1797, his children and grandchildren continued operating the family factory, maintaining its reputation for excellence. Combining quality with affordability, the factory was consistently successful through the mid-19th century. Ultimately, though, the Gardners lost their niche and sales dropped as mass production better served the demand. The Gardner family sold the factory to monopolist Matvei Kuznetsov in 1892.

Nationalized after 1917, the factory spent seventy years as the Dmitrov Porcelain Factory before reverting to its old name after the dissolution of the Soviet Union. It is now owned by 450 people who banded together to purchase it from the state in 1991. After supplying dinner services for the tables of Catherine the Great, making some of the best Russian ceramics of the 19th century, and supplying the Soviet mass market in the 20th century, the Gardner factory was still going strong in 2001 as Russia's second-largest producer of crockery, second only to the Imperial Porcelain Factory in St. Petersburg.



Hearty Good Fellow porcelain Toby jug circa early 1800s

He is holding a small jug that says "Success to our Wooden Walls."

Photo courtesy Russian Antique Salon

All three of these Hearty Good Fellow Toby jugs, and three Opivalo jugs on the next page, are holding an overflowing pitcher of ale with the words "Success to our Wooden Walls" in a shield on the front. This is an 18th and 19th century toast common among English Naval sailors wishing one another safe sailing on their dangerous missions where they are typically confined within their wooden walls, or ships, for months on end.



Hearty Good Fellow porcelain Toby jug circa early 1800s

He is holding a small jug that says "Success to our Wooden Walls."



Hearty Good Fellow porcelain Toby jug circa early 1800s, he is holding a small jug that says "Success to our Wooden Walls."

Photo courtesy Vadim Orlov Museum

Francis Gardner Factory Verbilki, Russia



Hearty Good Fellow porcelain Toby jug circa 1810, sadly his right hand is missing

Photo courtesy Russian State Historical Museum in Moscow



Huntsman porcelain Toby jug circa 1820 - 1830, a unique design by the Francis Gardner factory

He is holding a pheasant in his left hand and a knife is missing from his right hand. Perhaps he is preparing to field dress his prized catch of the day.



Opivalo porcelain Toby jug circa early 1800s, he is holding a small jug that says "Success to our Wooden Walls" in a shield



Opivalo porcelain Toby jug circa early 1800s, this design is highly similar to the Walton Ordinary Toby jug designs from Staffordshire, England

He is holding a small jug that says "Success to our Wooden Walls" in a shield, note the misspelling of the inscription on the jug



Opivalo porcelain Toby jug circa early 1800s, he is holding a small jug that says "Success to our Wooden Walls" in a shield, also misspelled

Photo courtesy Russian State Historical Museum in Moscow

Francis Gardner Factory

Verbilki, Russia



Opivalo porcelain Toby jug circa early 1800s standing 7" tall

This an original Gardner design depicting a dvorianin, or rich nobleman, in his home dress with a decorative cravat and unique hat.



Standing Maiden porcelain Toby jug with a basket balanced on her head circa late 1700s, note the insect crawling down the front of her dress



Turk porcelain Toby circa 1800 - 1810

Photo courtesy Russian State Historical Museum in Moscow



Turk porcelain Toby jug circa 1800 - 1850

Photo courtesy of Russian Porcelain Exhibit in Moscow



Group of Turk porcelain cups or character jugs circa 1770 - 1790

These Turk character jugs feature a functional handle and decorative lid, although the lids are often missing.

Gzhel Region Gzhel, Russia

About thirty villages located southeast of Moscow around the village of Gzhel produced pottery for distribution throughout Russia. The name Gzhel became associated with pottery from this region as early as the 14th century. Gzhel pottery was originally created by potters in their homes; however, soon these potters started to organize into workshops to increase production. The workshops eventually became a factory with pieces being formed in moulds and potters being responsible for separate pieces, a specific style, or decoration.

The region is most famous for its Delft style blue and white pottery

which was painted solid white with distinctive blue designs. Majolica pottery was also produced using a tin-based white glaze with colored glaze designs in blue, green, yellow, and brown. In the 1830s, Gzhel potters developed a faïence of a quality that rivaled the creamware being produced in England. They followed the production of faïence with the development of porcelain. Although there have been several periods of disruption in pottery production in Gzhel, pottery is once again being produced in both the recognizable blue on white design as well as the more colorful majolica ware. Gzhel pottery tended to be of a lesser quality than other more well known factories as ware from this region was produced for the common people.



Kneeling Military Man porcelain Toby jug circa 1830 - 1850
marked with a hand painted 32 in red as shown at left



Obyedalo earthenware Toby jug
circa mid 1800s



Obyedalo earthenware Toby
jug produced in Gzhel region
in the village of Yegorievsk
circa 1830 - 1855

Note there are six fingers on
her right hand and instead
of eating a bowl of kasha,
or porridge, this Obyedalo
appears to be playing a gusli,
a multi-stringed plucked
instrument related to the
zither.

Obyedalo
earthenware Toby jug
circa mid 1800s



Imperial Porcelain Manufactory

St. Petersburg, Russia

Based on ceramic resource research conducted by an expert German potter hired by the Empress of Russia, the Imperial Porcelain Factory was founded in 1744 by the Empress of Russia, Elizabeth. Construction of the factory was completed in 1745 and the first products were available in 1746. It was the first porcelain company in Russia and the third in all of Europe.

The factory was the Russian Tsar's personal factory and made the highest quality products. It was at the Imperial Factory where the talented Russian scientist Dmitry Vinogradov discovered the secret of making porcelain, or "white gold." He was the first in the history of ceramics to record a scientific description of porcelain production.

Exclusive to the Chinese for thousands of years, the art of porcelain production was not mastered in Europe until the early 18th century, in the town of Meissen in Saxony. Subsequently, many European countries raced to learn the secrets of porcelain-making. By the 1740s, Russian Tsarina Yelizaveta Petrovna was desperate for the technology. Spies were dispatched to Meissen and efforts were made to obtain the secret from China, but it was Russian chemist Dmitry Vinogradov who finally developed a porcelain recipe and launched production at the Imperial Factory around 1750.

The Imperial Porcelain Manufactory continued to operate until 1917 when, with the abolition of the Russian monarchy, it was nationalized and renamed the State Porcelain Factory by the Bolshevik regime.



Empress porcelain Toby jug circa mid 1800s, note the cute lap dog nestled comfortably in her lap

Photo courtesy of the Fabergé Museum in St. Petersburg



Lady in Waiting porcelain Toby jug circa 1800 - 1850, with hat

Photo courtesy of the Fabergé Museum in St. Petersburg



Lady in Waiting porcelain Toby jug circa 1800 - 1850

Lady in Waiting porcelain Toby jug circa 1830 - 1840

Photo courtesy of the Hermitage Museum



Imperial Porcelain Manufactory St. Petersburg, Russia



Lady in Waiting porcelain Toby jug

Photo courtesy of Hermitage-Vyborg Museum



Lady in Waiting porcelain
Toby jug unmarked, but likely
produced by Imperial Porcelain
Factory circa mid 1800s



Snufftaker porcelain Toby jug circa 1830 - 1840
standing 9" tall, note all of the hand painted details,
the gilded hat, and other gilding

Photo courtesy of the Hermitage Museum

Khrapunova Novago Factory

Moscow, Russia

Founded by Nikita Hrapunov in 1830, the Khrapunova Novago factory was a successful family factory for several generations.

Nikita's grandson, Yakov Hrapunov-Novago, assumed management of the factory in the second half of the 19th century.



Cockatoo earthenware Toby jug circa 1900 standing 12" tall to top of the cover

The impressed mark on the bottom of the jug is shown above right.



Turkish Girl porcelain character jug circa 1850 - 1890 standing 4 1/2" tall

Turkish Girl character jug with lid



The mark on the bottom of the jug is shown at left

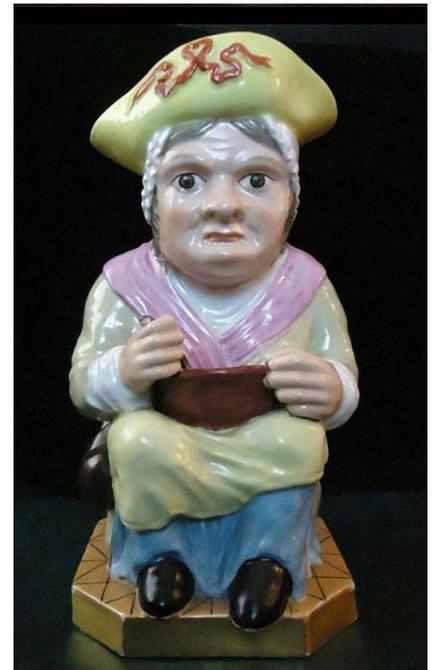
Kornilov Brothers Factory St. Petersburg, Russia

Kornilov Brothers porcelain factory began operations in September of 1836. By 1841, five Kornilov brothers were actively working at the factory and the firm was awarded gold medals at the 1841 Manufactory Exhibition in Warsaw. At the 1842 Exhibition of Russian Manufactured Products in Moscow, the company was awarded the honorary title Supplier of the Imperial Court and the right to depict the national Coat of Arms on its factory mark as

shown at right. The company experienced much success up to the rise of the Soviet Union and nationalization of the factory in 1917, when its production was redirected to utilitarian ceramic products for the electrical industry.



Obyedalo porcelain Toby jug circa mid 1800s



Obyedalo porcelain Toby jug
circa 1800 - 1850



Obyedalo porcelain Toby jug circa 1840s

Note the crown on her hat, which is rare to find.



Obyedalo porcelain Toby jug
circa 1850 - 1900

Photo courtesy Kaluga
Museum of Arts



Opivalo porcelain Toby jug
circa 1840 - 1860
The small jug says "Vivat", common on
Kornilov Toby jugs.

**Kornilov Brothers Factory
St. Petersburg, Russia**



Opivalo porcelain Toby jug circa 1850

This example is wearing the crown of his hat. The small jug says "Vivat", which is common on Kornilov Toby jugs. Note the gilding on the base, buttons and handle



Opivalo porcelain Toby jug circa 1843-1861

Photo from 45th annual Russian Antique Salon at Moscow's Gostiny Dvor exhibition hall



Opivalo porcelain Toby jug circa 1850 - 1900, rare to find an unfinished and unmarked Russian jug

Photo courtesy Sergey Uruev



Opivalo porcelain Toby jug circa 1843-1861



Opivalo porcelain Toby jug in red jacket circa 1850

Note the gilding on the base and handle

**Kornilov Brothers Factory
St. Petersburg, Russia**



Snufftaker porcelain Toby jug

A unique Russian design element, note how the handle splits and ends in each of his jacket pockets

Snufftaker porcelain Toby jug circa mid 1800s



Snufftaker porcelain Toby jug
circa mid 1800s

Photo courtesy Radischev Museum in
Saratov



Obyedalo and Snufftaker
porcelain Toby jugs
circa 1800 - 1850

Obyedalo stands 9" tall
and the Snufftaker stands
9 1/2" tall



Double faced porcelain tobacco jar circa
1840-1850, with a man on one side and
woman on the other, similar in style to a
figural character pitcher

Kuznetsov Factory

Dulyovo, Russia

The Kuznetsov Factory was founded in the Vladimir Governorate village of Dulyovo in 1832 by merchant Terenty Kuznetsov. The first six kilns were built near Moscow in Dulevo. In 1843, Sidor Kuznetsov founded a factory in Riga for the production of faience crockery, and in 1851 the Kuznetsov Factories began to produce porcelain.

The Kuznetsov company took over the Gardner Verbilki factory in 1891 and in 1889 the company was renamed - M.S. Kuznetsov Company for the Manufacture of Porcelain and Pottery Goods. The scope of the company's products was enormous. Kuznetsov factories produced some 150 different dinner, tea and coffee sets. The factories operated until they were nationalized by the government in 1917.



Bridegroom porcelain character jug

This is taken from an original design created by the French factory Sarreguemines.



Toothache porcelain character jug

This is taken from an original design created by the French factory Sarreguemines.

These two character jugs were part of a series of three character jugs made in two sizes by the factory, presumably the third is also Sarreguemines design.



Kuznetsov mark found on the Toothache character jug



Cockatoo porcelain Toby jug circa 1900 standing 10 1/4" tall

Two Dutch Girl with flowers Toby jugs circa 1900 - 1920, standing 9" tall and modeled after Goebel's Dutch Girl Toby jug, produced in the Riga factory, Latvia, Russian Empire





Hearty Good Fellow Toby jug
circa late 1800s

Photo courtesy the 45th
annual Russian Antique Salon
at Moscow's Gostiny Dvor
exhibition hall



Hearty Good Fellow Toby jug circa second half of 1800s,
unfortunately his handle has broken off



Hearty Good Fellow Toby jug
circa late 1800s

Losmonov Factory St. Petersburg, Russia

With the abolition of the Russian monarchy in 1917, the Imperial Porcelain Factory was renamed the State Porcelain Factory by the Bolshevik regime. During the early years of the Soviet Union, the factory produced propaganda wares, ranging from plates to figurines of the Soviet elite.

In 1925, on the occasion of the 200th jubilee of the Russian Academy of Science, it was renamed after the academy's founder, Mikhail Lomonosov, as the Leningrad Lomonosov Porcelain Factory. The newly christened Lomonosov factory produced a wide range of wares, including collectible animal figurines and dinner sets.



Moloko, or Milk, character jug, standing 5 1/2" tall

Produced in 1958, Moloko was designed by famed Russian Sculptor Natalia Danko in 1919 and hand painted by artist A.Vorobievskiy.

Miklashevsky Porcelain Factory

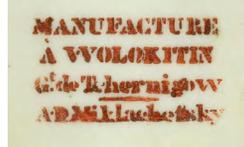
Volokitino, Russia

The Miklashevsky factory was founded in 1839 by a wealthy military Cossack in the small village of Volokitino, near Chernigov, in the Russian Empire, which is now a part of the Ukraine.

The factory was well known for its exceptional quality of porcelain ware. Unfortunately, the factory, which used primarily serfs for

its workforce, closed in the early 1861 soon after the Emancipation Reform of 1861 was issued which abolished serfdom throughout the Russian Empire.

The factory's common backstamp is shown at the right.



Hearty Good Fellow porcelain Toby jug circa 1839 - 1850, note the decoration on his hat



Hearty Good Fellow porcelain Toby jug circa 1840s



Opivalo porcelain Toby jug circa mid 1800s



Opivalo Toby porcelain Toby jug circa 1825 - 1850

Photo courtesy Russian State Historical Museum in Moscow

Photo courtesy Samara Museum of Arts



Opivalo Toby jug circa 1840 - 1850

Photo courtesy Russian State Historical Museum in Moscow



Lady humidor circa 1840 - 1860



Minsk Porcelain and Faience Pottery Belarus, USSR



The Minsk factory history started in 1883 at a small pottery near an earthenware deposit founded by an entrepreneur named Polyak. The company began making common ware with ceramic tile production beginning in 1886.

Around 1920 the city authorities took over management of the factory. Then, on March 15, 1951, the factory was reorganized and changed its name to Porcelain and Faience Factory, producing a wide assortment of porcelain decorative ware. In 2009 the factory was closed for good.

The factory's common backstamp is shown at right.



Rooster earthenware Toby jug
circa 1952 - 1957

Popov Factory Gorbunovo, Russia

In 1811 A. G. Popov purchased a porcelain factory in the village of Gorbunovo from K. Milli, a former Francis Gardner employee who had attempted to start his own factory and failed. Popov turned the factory around, making it very profitable and well known with a large range of high quality porcelain ware.

The company is best known for its dinner service sets and figurines. In 1850, A. G. Popov passed away and the factory was inherited by his children, Dimitry and Tatiana, who subsequently passed the

factory along to Dimitry's sons Vasily, Ivan and Aleksey.

In the late 1860s the factory was leased to Zhukovl. In 1872 it was sold to R. Schreder, then to Khalatov, and finally to Fomichev. The factory closed in 1875.

The early factory marks were monograms of the Latin letters "AP." Ware was also stamped "AI" underglaze or impressed.



Gentleman Monkey porcelain Toby
jug circa 1830 - 1840



Lady Monkey porcelain Toby jugs circa 1830 - 1840

Photo at right courtesy Tula Art Museum

Poskochin Factory

Morye, Russia

The private factory of Sergei Poskochin began production in 1829 in the village of Morye near St. Petersburg. Production grew so quickly that the factory became able to compete with many Russian and Western rivals in both quality and range. The Poskochin factory was

known for its colored faïence imitating Jasperware and stoneware, its creamware, lustreware and excellently modelled pitchers, including toby jugs. Ware can be found with an "S. Poskochin" impressed mark.



Nightwatchman Toby jug circa early 1800s



Nightwatchman Toby jug circa 1830 - 1850

Modeled after George Whitfield, and English evangelist and one of the founders of Methodism.

Photo courtesy Museum of Vadim Orlov in Yaroslavl



Nightwatchman Toby jug
circa early 1800s

Terekhovs & Kiselev Factory

Rechitsa, Russia

The Terekhovs & Kiselev factory was founded in 1821 in the village of Rechitsa, Moscow Province, Gzhel region, by two peasants, Ivan and Fedor Terekhovs, who were renown clay workers in the region. Afanasy Kiselyov joined the factory in 1822 as the primary

designer, making many improvements to the faïence and decorating techniques. The factory quickly built a reputation for producing high quality ware. Kiselev married owner Fedor Terekhov's daughter in 1832 and the factory was renamed Terekhovs & Kiselev.



Hearty Good Fellow porcelain Toby jug circa 1830 - 1850, note that instead of holding a jug in his right hand he is holding a small bag, perhaps containing tobacco or money



Obyedalo porcelain Toby jug circa 1830 - 1850



Obyedalo porcelain Toby jug circa 1830 - 1840



Obyedalo porcelain Toby jug circa early 1800s

Photo courtesy Samara Museum of Arts



Opivalo porcelain Toby jug circa 1830 - 1850, note the flower decorating the small jug he is holding

Photo courtesy Nizhny Novgorod Kremlin Museum



Opivalo porcelain Toby jug circa 1830 - 1850, note the flower decorating the small jug he is holding

Some Terekhovs & Kiselev Opivalo tobies have KVASS written on their pitchers. Kvass is a popular non-alcoholic drink made from rye bread.

Unknown Manufacturers

The following Russian jugs were produced by unknown factories. Although similar in style to other identified jugs, these are clearly of

Russian manufacture, but cannot be attributed to a specific factory with certainty.



Hussar character jug circa 1910 credited to Plant D. Pump. Russia, very rare



Turk character jug
circa 1800 - 1835
with lid



Turk Woman character jug
circa 1800 - 1835 missing lid

The Turk and Turk Woman may have been made as a pair.



Gentleman porcelain
Toby jug sitting on a chest,
similar in style to the
Staffordshire Sailor toby
jug, but appearing more
civilian

This example is of a lesser
quality than many Russian
jugs.



Lion earthenware Toby jug
standing 6 1/4" tall

Unknown Manufacturers



Obyedalo porcelain Toby jug

Photo courtesy Vadim Orlov Museum in Yaroslavl



Obyedalo porcelain Toby jug
circa 1830 - 1840

Photo courtesy of the Hermitage State Museum



Moore's



Bob Moore's

Opivalo porcelain Toby jug,
possibly Russian

Photos courtesy Bob Moore's of Nestegg Antiques



Opivalo porcelain Toby jug
note the gold small jug

Photo courtesy Russian State Historical Museum in Moscow



Snufftaker porcelain Toby jug
circa 1800 - 1850, note his paisley waistcoat

Photo courtesy Vadim Orlov Museum in Yaroslavl



Snufftaker porcelain Toby jug, note the beautiful boutonniere he is wearing and the ornate gilding around his jacket

Photo courtesy Vadim Orlov Museum in Yaroslavl

Unknown Manufacturers



Snufftaker porcelain Toby jug standing 3 1/2" tall, circa mid 1800s



Standing Lady porcelain Toby jug standing 4" tall, circa mid 1800s

Photo courtesy of the State Hermitage Museum



Russian Orthodox Monk teapot

Photo courtesy Russian State Historical Museum in Moscow



Double faced porcelain tobacco jar circa 1840-1850, unmarked, missing its lid, similar to one produced by Kornilov Brothers

Photos courtesy of Kevin Stafford



Russian Orthodox Monk teapots - the monk is reading a well known prayer from a book written in Russian, maker(s) unknown circa second half of the 1800s

Photos courtesy Russian State Historical Museum in Moscow



Contributors

The American Toby Jug Museum would like to thank the following contributors to this e-book: Bob Moores of Nestegg Antiques, Eugene @tobyjug.ru, Beth Mullins-Scales, Kevin Stafford, Olga @olgushka777, and Sergey Uruev

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About the Author

David Fastenau is a graduate Engineer from Iowa State University and Santa Clara University Leavey School of Business, and is currently semi-retired on Kauai with his wife, Michelle. David's collecting passion for figural pitchers and Toby jugs was spurred when he inherited a small collection of Royal Doulton Character and Toby jugs from his grandmother. His collection continues to grow and now numbers over 800 full bodied figural pitchers and Toby jugs. Together, he and his wife have raised five children and were recently blessed with their second grandchild.



The photos on this page were taken in various Russian Museums and show the range of high quality porcelain ware produced by a variety of Russian factories.

World War II Allied Leaders Toby Jug Collection

Released in 2017, the new Wilkinson World War II Allied Leaders Collection has been inspired by the original World War I Allied Commanders Toby Jug set designed by F. Carruthers Gould and produced by A. J. Wilkinson, Ltd. between 1915 and 1919. This iconic set of eleven jugs featured famous World War I statesmen and military leaders. Today, the pieces in this original series have become some of the most sought after toby jugs ever produced. The Wilkinson company's plans for a similar WWII collection was cancelled due to the demands of the war effort in Britain and the series was never created.

The American Toby Jug Museum in Evanston, Illinois, has brought this idea to fruition with a special commission of Toby jugs based on the greatest World War II military and political leaders. This collection was modeled by Ray Noble, one of England's most gifted and renowned modelers. Following the Wilkinson style, each new Toby is eleven inches tall and holds a symbolic artifact. Further iconic details and quotes are incorporated in the handle and base designs. The collection was produced in Staffordshire England by Bairstow Manor Pottery and each Toby jug is handcrafted and hand painted by master craftsmen.

Own a piece of history and add this historic series to your collection! Call 877-TOBYMUSEum to reserve your set or purchase individual jugs.



World War II Allied Leaders Collection

Top row from left to right: General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Field Marshall Bernard Montgomery, Admiral Louis Mountbatten, General George S. Patton, General Douglas MacArthur, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz

Bottom row from left to right: Prime Minister Winston Churchill, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, King George VI, Premier Joseph Stalin, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, General Charles De Gaulle



The American Toby Jug Museum

Showcasing the largest collection of toby and character jugs in the world. On display are over 8,300 pieces illustrating the evolution of the Toby jug form from its inception around 1765 to the present day.

The centerpiece of the Museum includes more than 1,500 Royal Doulton Character Jugs, Toby Jugs, Derivatives and Colorways thereof. The highlight of the collection encompasses 150 plus rare and unique Doulton prototype jugs, never before brought together in one location.



The next time you are in the Chicago area, plan on spending a day with us at The American Toby Jug Museum. The museum is located in Evanston, Illinois, just a short drive or train ride north of Chicago.

Individual and group tours are welcome and are available by appointment only. Admission is always free! We hope to see you soon at:

The American Toby Jug Museum
910 Chicago Avenue
Evanston, Illinois
60202 USA

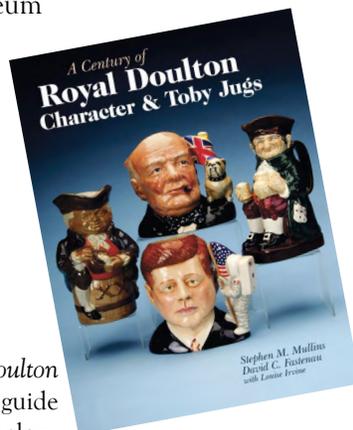
Visit The American Toby Jug Museum on-line at:

www.tobyjugmuseum.com

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*A Century of Royal Doulton
Character & Toby Jugs*
with Companion Price Guide

by Stephen M. Mullins
David C. Fastenau



Autographed copies of *A Century of Royal Doulton Character & Toby Jugs* and the companion price guide may be obtained directly from the address below. Mention you purchased this Supplement and receive an additional \$10 discount on the purchase of the book.

The American Toby Jug Museum
910 Chicago Avenue
Evanston, Illinois
60202 USA
877-TOBYMUSEum

Please call to check our opening hours
or to make an appointment:
877-TOBYMUSEum

A Century of Royal Doulton Character & Toby Jugs is a unique reference book in the collectives field. The most comprehensive book ever published on this 20th Century collecting phenomenon, it provides the most extensive information ever gathered together in a single volume. With an informative profile of every character, the text is lavishly illustrated with over 2,000 large color photographs of more than 1,300 separate jugs and derivatives, most of which never before have been compiled together in colored print.

Photographs of every Royal Doulton production jug and derivative of the past century produced to the date of publication are included, plus those of more than 100 prototype jugs, many of which will be new to the collector's eye.

The scope, details and pictorial abundance set this book apart from any other reference book on the subject.