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The diversity of art glass produced by Russian factories in the 19th century

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Abstract

The article deals with the variety of art glass products made by Russian factories in the 19th century. The author of the article considers mainly products made by the small private glass factory of N.B. Yusupov on his Arkhangelskoye estate near Moscow, reconstructing its history from archival materials. The assortment of the factory expanded from year to year and was replenished with new products. Jam bowls, a pineapple cup, mugs with lids, rummers, goblets, vodka decanters, glasses and wine glasses of various shapes, stoppers, various jars and bottles were made in 1814. Salt cellars, rinsing bowls, eggs, cups, and inkwells were produced in 1815. In 1816, the factory manufactured glassware not only for the buffet, but also for other needs of the estate: glasses and jars for the garden, mortars and pestles for the healer, jars and flat bowls for the pastry chef, cups and pestles (an artist's tool for grinding pigments) for painters, lamps and icon lamps for the house. The items already produced were divided into groups according to their purpose: vodka, drinking, and champagne glasses; rum flasks; wine, vodka, and water decanters. Thus, private crystal factories in Russia had great potential and manufactured a large number of different products in the 19th century.

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Keywords

Glass factories, history of glass production, Russian crystal of the 19th century, glass factory on the Arkhangelskoye estate, N.B. Yusupov.

Introduction

The "golden age" of Russian artistic glassmaking fell on the 18th and 19th centuries. The industry was formed during this period: the technologies of manufacturing and decorating glass products were developed with due regard to the experience of European countries. Many factories and plants making glass products appeared in Russia, but only some of them became known worldwide.

The largest glass factories of the 19th century included the Imperial Glass Factory in Saint Petersburg [Katalog..., 1900; Malinina, 2004], the Gus and Dyatkovo Factories of the Maltsov family [Chumakova, 2011; Preiskurant Gusevskoi khrustal'noi fabriki..., 1898; Prokof'ev, 1970; Rachuk, 1980], M.F. Orlov's factory in the Kaluga province and the Nikolskaya Pestrovka Factory in the Penza province. These giant factories created both exclusive luxury goods and mass-produced tableware, characterized by technological and uncomplicated functional forms. Along with the oldest high-capacity enterprises that organized the mass production of household utensils for the widest range of consumers, there were small private factories. For example, the Maltsovs founded the Dyatkovo, Chernyatino, Zneber, Shumovskaya, Ivotok and Klenskaya Glass Factories only in the Bryansk district of the Orel province from 1790 to 1839. There were about 80 glass factories in Russia at the end of the 18th century [Chukanova, 2015, 3]. The Vladimir, Petersburg, Kaluga, Orel, Smolensk and Penza provinces were the main areas of glassmaking from the 18th to 20th centuries [Asharina, 1986, 14].

Though N.B. Yusupov's crystal factory on the Arkhangelskoye estate was a purely private initiative, it was in no way inferior to these large factories in terms of product quality [Bezsonov, 2001; Kiryushina, 2009; Sivkov, 1929]. The production volume of this only glass factory in Russia was small, but the masters created unique small-scale products. The factory became a kind of laboratory that implemented the creative ideas of its owner.

Research results

The history of N.B. Yusupov's factory can be divided into two main stages. The first stage lasted from 1811 to 1820, when this enterprise operated as full-fledged production, in which the process of making crystalware or glassware went through all stages—from making charge material and melting "crystal matter" to decorating finished objects. Such a cycle was fully observed only three times, in 1814-1816, but this institution was thought of as a factory from 1811 to 1820, and only after the fire the idea of reviving production was finally rejected. The second stage lasted from 1820 to the beginning of 1827, when the factory was turned into a lapidary workshop, where the craftsmen were engaged in decorating the purchased things.

The assortment of the factory expanded from year to year and was replenished with new products. In 1814, it produced jam bowls, a pineapple cup, mugs with lids, rummers, goblets, vodka decanters, glasses and wine glasses of various shapes, stoppers, various jars and bottles. Salt cellars, rinsing bowls, eggs, cups, and inkwells were mentioned in the report in 1815. In 1816, the factory produced glassware not only for the buffet, but also for other needs of the estate: glasses and jars for the garden, mortars and pestles for the healer, jars and flat bowls for the pastry chef, cups and pestles (an artist's tool for grinding pigments) for painters, lamps and icon lamps for the house¹. The items already produced were

¹ The Russian State Archive of Ancient Acts. Collection 1290. Inventory 3. Folder 2253. Sheets 34-34rev.; Folder 2268. Sheets 4rev.-6; Folder 2285. Sheets 26-26rev.

divided into groups according to their purpose: vodka, drinking, and champagne glasses; rum flasks; wine, vodka, and water decanters. The new items included milk jugs, sugar bowls, and urylniks—washbasins in the form of pots with two spouts and two ears for hanging [Baiburin, Reshetnikov, 2004, 541].

The products made by the Arkhangelskoye factory can be divided into two groups: (i) items that have passed the entire production cycle—from making charge material to decoration; (ii) glassware purchased for faceting in the workshop.

The masters were sent a glass and a recipe "for Caesar crystal" with the order "to do the same"² from Petersburg in September 1814. "Caesar matter" is colorless glass [Asharina, 1998, 32]; therefore, red lead oxide was not included in charge material that year, which consisted of the following: "sand—24 poods, saltpeter—30 pounds, potash—10 poods, arsenic—15 pounds, magnesium—20 pounds"³. The list of manufactured products looks very impressive (Table 1).

Table 1 - The list of products made at the Arkhangelskoye factory in 1814

Glassware	Quantity
Water decanters with stoppers	40
Drinking glasses	140
Chetverik glasses	15
Thick glasses for polishing	42
Small drinking glasses	80
Thick goblets for polishing	12
Small rummers	16
Large rummers	17
Large thick glasses for polishing	6
Thick mugs with lids for polishing	10
Thick vodka decanters with stoppers for polishing	3
Vodka decanters with stoppers	8
Jars	9
Salt cellars	8
Rinsing bowls	3
Eggs	6
Wine glasses	12
Thick glasses for polishing	3
Cups with lids	5
Silver-mounted cups	2
Inkwells	6
<i>Total:</i>	443
Breakage	-

The masters returned to melting crystal the following year; they managed to make colorless glass—"white" (i. e. colorless) glasses, decanters, stoppers, jars for the pastry chef are highlighted in the report⁴.

The best samples of glassware were probably sent to the prince's buffet, and the others remained on the Arkhangelskoye estate. Some products bought from other factories were left without decoration;

² Ibidem. Folder 2300. Sheets 13-13rev.; Folder 2253. Sheet 90.

³ Ibidem. Folder 2268. Sheet 6.

⁴ Ibidem. Folder 2285. Sheets 26-26rev.

the others were faceted and probably engraved.

The crystal products of the Arkhangelskoye factory kept in the museum's funds are green. They can be divided into three groups, differing in the tint of the main color and the quality of glass matter.

The first group consists of objects having a cold greenish-bluish tint (a variant of the "sea wave" color); the quality of matter is low: one can see striae, numerous bubbles, and inclusions, around which in some cases there are numerous cracks "breaking through" glass. This group includes two mugs (Inv. Nos. P-1384, P-1385), two tetrahedral (P-1480, 1482) and five octahedral decanters (P-1465, P-1466, P-1481, P-1483, P-1508), an oval vase (Inv. No. P-1417) and two egg-shaped decanters (P-1467, P-1468).

The mugs attract attention because they were made only at the factory and were not purchased in glassware shops. The defining feature of decanters often mentioned in the registers of 1814-1816 and the inventories of different years was their purpose (wine, vodka, water); the form was almost never specified. Only the rum flasks made in the summer of 1816 stand apart. They are highlighted in a special way in the register—both by the unusual name "flasks" and by the specified shape of the body ("quadrilateral, octagonal, round")⁵. The tetrahedral and octahedral decanters belong to the first two types.

The vase is obviously one of 12 sugar bowls with oval lids that were made at the factory in 1816. In later inventories, e. g., in 1819, they were called butter dishes⁶—this name was finally assigned to them. Butter dishes with lids were mentioned among the products made by the Arkhangelskoye factory "for use", i. e., in the prince's buffet, in the lists of 1827-1837. In the lists of 1827-1837, Maslenitsa with lids are mentioned among the products of the Arkhangelsk factory "designated for use", i.e. in the prince's buffet.

Decanters with egg-shaped bodies may belong to the products made in 1816—"round rum flasks"⁷ were mentioned in the lists. The color shade of different objects was gradually getting lighter—from the darkest one of the mugs and the sugar bowl to the lightest one of octahedral decanters (Nos. P-1465, P-1466, P-1481, P-1508). The color seemed to "boil out": the matter melted in the pot for a month; as it decreased, new portions of the charge were poured into it, which resulted in inevitable fluctuations in the intensity of the same color.

The second group includes products made of yellowish-green crystal glass. The quality of matter is somewhat better: there are absolutely no inclusions, but there are still striae and many small bubbles. This group includes five items: a champagne glass (P-1398), three goblets (P-1352, P-1393, P-1399), a glass (P-1387), and a vase with a lid (P-1447). The item P-1398 was obviously a champagne glass because it has a characteristic cone-shaped body ("flute"). Wine glasses were produced during 1814-1816; either their shape (goblets, cups) or their purpose (drinking, vodka, and champagne glasses) was mentioned in the registers. Checking the registers, one can assume that this one was among 26 "champagne glasses with round bases" made in 1816.

Goblets are rarely mentioned in numerous inventories: they were made in small quantities. Two varieties can be found in the registers—goblets (1814) and thin goblets with quadrangular bases (1816). Such items are mostly called either large goblets or rummers. Even in the price list of a large factory at the end of the 19th century, large goblets on a low faceted stem, with a semi-egg-shaped body were

⁵ Ibidem. Folder 2285. Sheets 26-26rev.

⁶ Ibidem. Folder 2285. Sheets 26-26rev.; Folder 2354. Sheets 6-8rev.

⁷ Ibidem. Folder 2285. Sheets 26-26rev.

called glasses for Rhenish wine, i. e., rummers [Preiskurant Dyat'kovskoi khrustal'noi fabriki..., 1902, 90]. The three goblets are most likely to be rummers. There were numerous and diverse types of rummers in the registers of the Arkhangelskoye factory: small rummers, large rummers with square bases, large rummers with round bases, large thick rummers with round bases. The latter probably include the item P-1393—a thick-walled goblet with a massive round base. The glasses P-1352 and P-1399 obviously belong to large rummers with round bases.

The item P-1447 (a vase with a lid) belongs to the same group of products. The term "vase" requires clarification. Vases in the inventories are large fruit ones. All other vase-shaped products have special names (some of them cannot be accurately deciphered because the shape of the vessel is not specified): a pineapple cup, gravy boats, flat bowls for the pastry chef, rinsing bowls, and numerous bowls (for milk, butter, jam, etc.). The item P-1447 (a vase with a lid) most likely refers to bowls. Lids, legs, or both of them were indicated in the registers as distinctive features of such items. There are "bowls with doskattses"—probably with small trays or plates; "bowls and their legs"—a very common design, which was most often used for large vases. There are also bowls "with trays and lids"; since they stand apart, the "tray" was obviously understood as a leg in our modern perception—a part of the vessel located under the bowl. This conclusion is supported by the fact that the term "leg" in this sense is not used at all: "trays" were mentioned in the inventories as part of vessels, and "legs" were the lower part of a composite vase.

Bowls were made during all three years of the factory's operation. In 1814, the factory manufactured four "bowls with doskattses" for jam. In 1815, it made five "cups with lids" and two "silver-mounted cups". In 1816, the factory produced nine cups for milk and two "legs for them", twelve cups for painters and one "cup with a lid and a tray". The object under study, judging by the lists given, could be made only in 1816: bowls with legs and lids were mentioned only in the last report. The monthly reports on the dishes of 1816 indicated that all nine milk bowls were polished from July 1817 to May 1818⁸, cups for painters—in March and April 1818⁹, and one butter dish—in February 1818¹⁰. The total number of manufactured and polished bowls is the same, but there is no butter dish in the register of 1816, but there is one "bowl with a lid and a tray". The assumption about the purchase of such an item for its subsequent faceting is not relevant: the first purchases were made only in April 1818¹¹, and even then only glasses and wine glasses were bought. There is only one conclusion to be drawn: "one bowl with a lid and a tray" from the annual report is "one butter dish" from the February report on the work performed by the crystal makers. The shape of the object is a "bowl", and the presence of a tray makes it possible to identify it with the item P-1447 (a bowl with a lid).

The third group in terms of the shade and quality of glass matter consists of products made of yellowish crystal glass with a lot of bubbles and striae. They include a mug (No. P-1402) and a barrel-shaped glass (No. P-1403). The mug is decorated with arc-shaped faceted stripes—a kind of garlands. Two "garland faceted" mugs were mentioned in the register of glassware "made and polished at the Arkhangelskoye factory"¹². These data, along with the fact that the mugs were never purchased in

⁸ Ibidem. Folder 2301. Sheets 1-2; Folder 2324. Sheet 7.

⁹ Ibidem. Folder 2323. Sheet 13; Folder 2324. Sheet 52 (they are called "cups for butter" for some reason instead of "cups for painters"; the renaming takes place here, as in the case of oval sugar bowls (P-1417) that were later called butter dishes).

¹⁰ Ibidem. Folder 2322. Sheet 4.

¹¹ Ibidem. Folder 2323. Sheet 18.

¹² Ibidem. Folder 2354. Sheets 6-8rev.

glassware shops, only confirm that this item belongs to the products manufactured at the factory on the Arkhangelskoye estate.

Two items—the glass P-1354 and the vase P-1420—stand somewhat apart. The glass is made of light yellowish crystal, matching the color and quality of the matter which was used for the objects included in the third group. It differs only in the extraordinary thinness of the walls, so that at first glance it seems to be made of colorless glass, and only its thick bottom and its stem with a base help to determine the grade of glass and its quality. The vase on a faceted stem with a high hollow base is made of grayish crystal. Its shape is so unusual that there is some doubt about the possibility of the independent existence of such a product—it seems to be only a "stem", part of some composite vessel. The quality of crystal matter is not high: striae are visible, but there are significantly fewer bubbles than in other products, and there are no inclusions at all. The color, however, does not resemble any of the groups of products, but the shape and nature of decoration (the "screw" facet) are identical to local products. It can be assumed that the goblet and the vase were also made at the Arkhangelskoye factory.

All the items, produced by the Arkhangelskoye factory and divided into groups by the shade of the main color and the quality of crystal matter, are united by the similarity in the faceting method and the decorative solution. The design of the parts of the products was quite traditional for that time.

A.I. Muratov bought a large batch of glassware from the Gus Crystal Factory owned by S.A. Maltsov in 1823. The list of 691 items included decanters, barrels, goblets, wine glasses, glasses, mugs, bowls, teapots, tea caddies, sugar bowls, milk jugs, plates, saucers, a tray, vases, washbasins, mustard pots, and eggs¹³. The items were divided by the quality of matter into the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grades and were made of both crystal and colorless glass. There are items on the list that have not been previously found in the Arkhangelskoye inventories: "Four-chamber decanters with stoppers for faceting—2, two-chamber decanters—2; osmukha barrels for faceting, half-osmukha barrels for faceting—3; teapots with lids—13; mugs with balls for faceting—5".

Two- or four-chamber decanters are vessels divided inside by partitions into several parts. They were intended for serving several alcoholic drinks at once (vodka, Madeira, herb-flavored brandy, etc.), the number of partitions could reach six pieces [Asharina, 1998, 85, 212]. Similar items are found in the collections of other museums: the State Historical Museum, the State Museum of Ceramics, and the Kuskovo Estate of the 18th century [Asharina, 1998, 85, 244; Dolgikh, 1985, 244]; as a rule, they were produced by the Imperial Glass Factory.

Barrels are vessels used for storing and serving drinks at the table. The invoice of the Gus Crystal Factory indicated two types of barrels, differing in volume—"osmukha barrels" (1.55 liters) and "half-osmukha barrels".

The description of mugs with balls is somewhat unclear. They were called "trick" mugs with balls and lids in subsequent inventories. It would be impossible to identify these items with specific things if there was no information in the museum inventory of 1924¹⁴. "Mugs with fixed lids and holes in the bottom covered with movable balls" were recorded there under No. 1841, and the note "the balls are lost" was made in the description of the state of preservation. Two mugs of this type are indeed kept in the museum's collection. They are cylindrical vessels on hemispherical bases, with curved handles and faceted lids. The bottom of the vessel at the junction with the base has a through hole. The "trick", obviously, was that any attempt to remove the lid set the ball in motion, and the liquid was spilled from

¹³ Ibidem. Folder 2421. Sheets 9-10.

¹⁴ The inventory of exhibits by halls. 1924 (the archive of the Arkhangelskoye Estate Museum, Inv. No. 61-fa).

a completely unexpected side of the mug.

All the listed items—two-chamber decanters, barrels, teapots, and mugs with balls—were not mentioned in the inventories of the Arkhangelskoye factory until 1823, then they appeared in the inventories of the collection of decorative and applied art.

1823:

- "two-chamber decanters for faceting—2";
- "osmukha barrels for faceting—2";
- "teapots with lids—13";
- "mugs with balls for faceting—5"¹⁵.

1827-1837:

- "two-chamber decanter—1";
- "large barrels—2";
- "teapots with lids—4";
- "trick" mugs with balls—4"¹⁶.

1854:

- "two-chamber decanter—1";
- "large barrels—2";
- "teapots with lids—4";
- "trick" mugs with balls and lids—4"¹⁷.

These products are still kept in the collection of the Arkhangelskoye Estate Museum: a two-chamber decanter (No. P-1459), a 1.5-liter barrel (No. P-1448), three teapots with spherical bodies (Nos. P-1414, P-1415, P-1416), and two "trick" mugs (Nos. P-1427, P-1428).

Conclusion

The factory, which was closed due to objective circumstances, had a potential that was not fully realized. The craftsmen solved an almost impossible task over the past three years of the factory's existence—they found their niche in the presence of numerous large and small industries and their own style, creating a characteristic decorative method of treating products. The crystal makers of the Arkhangelskoye factory achieved a high level of skill in the decoration of products. Having been trained at the Tasa Crystal Factory and the Imperial Glass Factory, they applied all the acquired skills in the production process. The masters not only completely solved the tasks set by them in the art of faceting, but also managed to find their own style, expressing it through the bamboo leaf facet specially developed, which became some kind of "speciality" of the factory.

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¹⁵ The Russian State Archive of Ancient Acts. Collection 1290. Inventory 3. Folder 2421. Sheets 9-10.

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Жанровое разнообразие художественного стекла производства русских заводов XIX века

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Аннотация

Статья посвящена многообразию жанров изделий из художественного стекла в русских заводах XIX в. Автор рассматривает в основном изделия небольшого частного стекольного завода князя Н.Б. Юсупова в его подмосковном имении в Архангельском, восстанавливая его историю по архивным материалам. Ассортимент завода из года в год расширялся и пополнялся новыми изделиями. В 1814 г. были выполнены чаши под варенье, ананасник, кружки с крышками, ремры, бокалы, водочные графины, различной формы стаканы и рюмки, пробки, разные банки и бутылки. В 1815 г. также были изготовлены солонки, полоскательницы, яйца, чашки и чернильницы. В 1816 г. была произведена посуда не только

для буфета, но и для других нужд имения: стаканы и баночки для сада, ступки с пестиками для подлекаря, баночки и плошки для кондитера, для живописцев чашки и куранты (инструмент художника для растирания красок), лампы и лампы для дома. Среди уже производившихся предметов появилось разделение на группы по назначению: рюмки водочные, столовые и шампанские, склянки для рома, графины винные, водочные и водяные. Таким образом, частные хрустальные заводы в России XIX в. обладали большим потенциалом и производили большое количество различных жанров.

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Ключевые слова

Стекланные заводы, история стекольного производства, русский хрусталь XIX века, стекольный завод в Архангельском, Н.Б. Юсупов.

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