Japanese cloisonné enamels

Main source for the works
http://www.360doc.com/content/15/0324/09/3972368_457586733.shtml
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http://www.vam.ac.uk/content/articles/j/japanese-cloisonne-an-introduction

The Japanese characters used for the word shippō (enamel) literally mean “seven treasures” and refer to the seven gems that decorate Buddha’s throne. Even if these treasures vary in the different lists, the most commonly accepted lists gold, silver, emerald, coral, agate, lapis lazuli, shell, glass and pearl. The Japanese applied this expression to the rich colours that they could see on the Chinese enamelware and those that they later created themselves.

Enamelling arrived for the first time in Japan from China, where it came even before the 14th century from the Islamic countries, maybe Iran and Pakistan, as witnessed in the book Ge Gu Yao Lun. After an earlier introduction between the 7th and 9th centuries after which enamelling disappeared from the knowledge of the Rising Sun, enamel returned to Japan in 1620, when the Hirata School, famous for the production of katana hilts, began a production of cloisonné-enamel hilts.

Initially restricted to little areas of the objects and to imitations of Chinese works, the technique was limited to a few producers. It was only in 1833 that former samurai Kaji Tsukinichi, from the city of Nagoya, was forced to invent a new job to supplement his meagre official income, and began to study a piece of Chinese enamework and reproduce the technique, opening the first large enamel workshop in Japan and making of Nagoya the first capital of this decorative technology. Kyoto and Tokyo followed very soon and became important enamelling centres.

Since c. 1850, thanks to the strong Western interest towards the Eastern products, the enamel art became an important production, especially of tableware.

The peak of enamelware quality was during the Meiji era (1868-1912) and maintained high levels in the Taishō era (1912-1926) and at the beginning of the Shōwa era (until c. 1950). This might be called the “golden era” of Japanese enamel.

Vases with roosters
Cloisonné technique
Namikawa Sōsuke
End of the 19th century
Writing box
Cloisonné technique
Hayashi Tanigoro
Nagoya, end of the 19th century

Japanese vases
Cloisonné technique
Height 27 cm

Japanese vase
Cloisonné technique
Atelier Andô
Nagoya, 1930
**Dragon vase and can**

Cloisonné technique  
End of the 19th or early 20th century  
Height of the vase: 25.4 cm

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**Dish with birds and flowers**

Cloisonné technique  
Beginning of the 20th century  
Height: 28.6 cm  
Style of the Shibayama family

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**Vase with birds and flowers**

Cloisonné technique  
1860-1880  
Height: 38 cm  
Diameter at the neck: 12 cm
**Dish with hawk**
Cloisonné technique
Meiji era (1868-1912)

**Yellow can with flowers**
Cloisonné technique
Meiji era (1868-1912)
Atelier Sakura

**Vase with koi carp**
Cloisonné technique
Period Shōwa (1940-1950)
Height: 21 cm
Four bronze dishes
Cloisonné technique
Diameter: 30 cm

Vase with cover
Cloisonné technique
Dated 12 October 1913
Kyoto, Atelier of Namikawa Yasuyuki
Height: 16.5 cm

NOTES
It carries the inscription: “Conferred to the Queen Mother to Her Majesty the Prince Tsuneyoshi”
Vases with iris
Cloisonné technique
Early 20th century

Bronze urns
Cloisonné technique
Attributed to the artist
Namikawa Sōsuke (1847-1910)

Notes
The vases reproduced the scene of a hunt on Mount Fuji by the first shogun of Japan, Minamoto no Yoritomo, in 1193.

Enamelled vase
Cloisonné technique
Signed by Yukio Tamura
Vase with flower motifs
Cloisonné technique
c. 1900

Dish with cranes, butterflies and lotuses
Cloisonné technique
c. 1900
Diameter: 46 cm

Vase with birds
Cloisonné technique
Atelier Andō
Nagoya, 1912-1926
Victoria & Albert Museum
Phoenix vases
Cloisonné technique
c. 1950
Height: 21 cm

Pair of vases
Cloisonné technique
c. 1950
Height: 18.5 cm

Decorated dish
Cloisonné enamel
C. 1950
Vases with ducks in the snow
Cloisonné technique
c. 1900
Namikawa Sōsuke
Height: 52 cm

Vase with white iris and violets
Cloisonné techniques
c. 1900
Diameter: 30 cm

Bronze dish with peonies, chrysanthemums, irises and birds
Cloisonné technique
c. 1900
Diameter: 60 cm
Aquamarine vase
Cloisonné technique
c. 1930
Atelier Andō

Polychrome dishes with crane and hawk
Cloisonné technique
c. 1900
Diameter: 30 cm

Vase with birds and flowers
Japanese plique-à-jour technique
Signed by Kumeno Teitaro (1865-1939)
Nagoya, c. 1900.
Height: 18.5 cm
Our articles

**Bowl with cover**
Cloisonné technique
Attributed to Shobido
C. 1900

**Blue vases with flower motifs**
Cloisonné technique
Attributed to Hayashi Kodenji
C. 1900

**Vase with white flowers**
Cloisonné technique
C. 1960
Height: 22 cm
Diameter: 26 cm.
**Vase with koi carps**

Cloisonné technique  
Marked as pure silver (JUNGIN)  
Early 20th century  
Atelier Andō  
Height: 24.5 cm  
Diameter: 16.5 cm.

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**Vase with goldfish**

Japanese basse-taille technique  
Early 20th century

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**Dishes with ducks, chrysanthemums and peonies (left) and with crane, chrysanthemums and bamboo (right)**

Cloisonné technique  
c. 1900  
Diameter: 44 e 45 cm
Vase with flower decorations

Cloisonné technique

c. 1900
Height: 18.5 cm
Diameter: 9 cm

Dish with fish, shellfish and daikon radishes.

Cloisonné technique

c. 1900
Diameter: 46 cm

Green vase with flowers

Cloisonné technique

c. 1960
Attributed to Inarba
Plate with cranes, peacocks and bamboo
Cloisonné technique
c. 1890
Diameter: 60 cm

Plate with flying cranes, chrysanthemums and peonies.
Cloisonné technique
c. 1900
Diameter: 60.5 cm

Plate decorated with birds, butterflies and flowers.
Cloisonné technique
c. 1900
Diameter: 30.5 cm
**Flower vase**
Cloisonné technique
Atelier Andō
Nagoya, early 20th century

**Vase with flowers and birds**
Cloisonné technique
Meiji era
End of the 20th century
Vases with sparrows and wisteria
Cloisonné technique
Meiji era
Goto Seizaburō

Vase with lotus flowers
Cloisonné technique
Taishō era
Height: 25.5 cm
Diameter: 12.5 cm

Vase with chrysanthemums and daisies
Cloisonné technique
Early Shōwa era
Attributed to Inarba
Height: 27 cm
Diameter: 16 cm
Vase with phoenixes
Cloisonné technique
Meiji or Taishō era

Pair of dishes with hawk and crane
Cloisonné technique
c. 1900
Diameter: 30.5 cm.

Dish with phoenix
Cloisonné technique
c. 1930
Diameter: 18 cm
**Vase with flowers**
Cloisonné technique  
c. 1930  
Height: 18 cm  
Diameter: 13 cm

**Large plate with flowers**
Cloisonné technique  
Meiji era  
Diameter: 92 cm

**Vase with birds and bamboos**
Cloisonné technique  
Early XX century  
Namikawa Yasuyuki
Autumn and spring vases
Cloisonné technique
Early 20th century
Height: 91.5 cm

Vase with birds and flower
Cloisonné technique
Early 20th century
Height: 15 cm

Vase with bird and flowers
Cloisonné technique
c. 1900
Kyoto, Namikawa Yasuyuki
Height: 8.8 cm
Two little vases with phoenixes

Cloisonné technique

C. 1900

Kyoto, Namikawa Yasuyuki

Height: 8.5 cm

Vase with cranes

Cloisonné technique

C. 1900

Vase with butterflies

Cloisonné technique

Late 19th century

Aichi Hayashi

Height: 24.8 cm
Vase with butterflies and flowers
Cloisonné technique
Meiji era.
Height: 24.8 cm
Diameter: 9.5 cm

Ovoid vases with cranes
Cloisonné technique
Meiji era.