

Japanese cloisonné enamels

Main source for the works

http://www.360doc.com/content/15/0324/09/3972368_457586733.shtml

Info freely taken from:

<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 Tsukenichi**, 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 enamelwork 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 Andō
Nagoya, 1930





Dragon vase and can

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

Dish with birds and flowers

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



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



c.



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





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.



Vase with goldfish

Japanese basse-taille technique
Early 20th century



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

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.