

A CHRONOLOGY OF RELEVANT EVENTS

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The history of Japan, and thus of Satsuma ceramics, is complex and includes many events. A chronology in which all these events are described in their order of occurrence over time is therefore useful.

From the Canadian collector mr. John Henley, specialized in Noritake and Nippon ware, we received permission to put such a chronology on our website.

We are pleased with his contribution, which, however extensive, can be seen as a starting document. After all, the history of Japan and Satsuma ceramics has many events worth mentioning. An update will therefore be made on a regular basis.

For more documents on Japanese ceramics: www.johnhenley.academia.edu



Japanese Year	Year	Significant Historical and Industry Events	Artists, kilns and companies	Technology and Design	Expositions and Fairs General Information
Keicho 3	1598	When Shiomi Hideyoshi ordered the end of hostilities in Korea, Shimazau Yoshiro, the daimyo of Satsuma, returned to Japan with 14-20 Korean potters.		Earliest Satsuma, based on Korean model, red or black clay covered with transparent glaze w/o decoration. (Kuro-Satsuma)	
Genwa 3	1617	In the early 1600's, Hirata Donin makes the first Japanese cloisonne.		Korean potters produce white earthenware. (Shiro-Satsuma)	
	Mid 17 th Century	Nonomura Ninsei (circa 1646-94) developed the technique of Nishikite decoration - polychrome overglaze and gold applied to light coloured clay covered with "crackles".			
Kampo 3	1743	Awataguchi, Kiyomizu and Otowa, with 16 climbing kilns were the kiln centres for Kyoto. Later named Gojozaka.	Ogata Kenzan (1663-1743) dies.	Kokiyomizu tri-coloured (blue, green, gold) decorative ware established. Produced by Kinkozan, Iwakura and Hozen for royalty.	Became known as Awata ware.
	Late 18 th Century	Okuda Eisen (1753-1811) produced porcelain for first time in Kyoto.		Process adopted by Gojozaka kilns.	
	Late 18 th Century	Kiyomizu Rokubei (1738-1799), Kinkodo Kamesuke (1765-1837), Aoki Mokubei (1767-1833), Nin'ami Dohachi (1783-1855), Eiraku Hozen (1795-1854) et al, turned to reviving traditional Chinese and Japanese wares by combining their own unique creativity.		Sharing of advanced techniques of Kyoto ware to various parts of Japan.	Produced tea wares (both maccha and sencha), food and other utensils.
Temmei 7	1787	Two Satsuma potters, Hoshiyama Chiubei and Kawa Yahoro, do study tour of to update skills to compete with multi-coloured Imari porcelain produced in Arita.		New designs, colours and techniques, highly detailed with full colour palette and thickly applied gold developed.	
Kyowa 1	1801			16 potters in Seto, including Kato Tozaemon, switch to making porcelain.	
Kyowa 3	1803	Kato Tozaemon is sponsored by Owari clan to construct a round kiln for firing blue underglaze porcelains (sometsuke).			

Bunka 4	1807				
Bunka 12	1814	Porcelain firing begins in Kameyama, Nagasaki around this time.			
Bunsei 2	1819		Shubei Kato I (1819/1900)		
Bunsei 6	1823		Kinkozan Sobei VI, born in Kyoto		
Bunsei 11	1828				Most of Uchiyama is destroyed in the Great Arita Fire.
Tempo 2	1831		Masuyoshi Kawamoto I (1831/1907)		
Tempo 4	1833		Yatsushiro Fukagawa Eizaemon (1833/1889)		
Tempo 6	1835	Miyamotoya Uemon resumes operating kilns of Kutani Yoshidaya.	Senjuka Born in 1835 (1835 ~ 2) in Satsuma Naeshiro River, Japan.		
Tempo 10	1839	Start of Early period of Japanese cloisonne when Kaji Tsunekichi reinvents the process.	Morimura Ichizaemon born in Kyobashi, Tokyo (Ichitaro)		
Tempo 12	1841	Kutani Shozo begins painting porcelain in Terai, Ishikawa Prefecture.			
Tempo 13	1842		Miyagawa Kozan I born (6 JAN) given name - Toranosuke		
Tempo 14	1843		Okura Magobei (03/08/1843) born		
Koka 1	1844		Kawahara Noritatsu, given name Tokudachi. (1844/1914)		
Kaei 1	1848		Shubei Kato II (1848/1903)		
Kaei 3	1850	Kozan studies painting with Nanga painter Chokian Giryō. Kaji Tsunekichi becomes first hired cloisonne artist of the daimyo of Owari.			
Kaei 4	1851	Makuzu Chozo (Kozan's father) establishes kiln, Makuzugahara (Kyoto).		Receives art names – Makuzu and Kozan.	London World's 1st international Expo (Crystal Palace)
Kaei 5	1852		Masataro Karata Taro born in Kagoshima. Masuyoshi Kawamoto II (1852/1918)		Birth of the architect Gaudí
Kaei 6	1853	Commodore Matthew Perry arrives in Japan. Kaji Tsunekichi takes on his first pupil, Yoshimura Taiji.	Takeura Miura I (1853/1915)	Great Industrial Exposition in Dublin – first time “any” presentation of Japanese	Outbreak of Crimean War (1853/1856). The New York World's Fair, (Japan does not

				objects of art by European collectors.	participate)
Kaei 7	1854			Treaty of Kanagawa with USA and UK & others shortly after. Ends 215 years of isolation.	Tokai and Nankai earthquakes.
Ansei 2	1855				Paris World Expo
Ansei 3	1856	Okura Magobei goes to Udagawa-cho, Shiba, Tokyo to study under Uchinoya Yaheiji (spends 7 years). Kaji Tsunekichi takes on his second pupil, Hayashi Shogoro.	Enji Nishiura V (1856/1914)		Townsend Harris first US Consul General.
Ansei 4	1857	The Shimazu clan was instrumental in the development of inexpensive Western paints around this time, and there are testimonies to the success of the industrial museum in London and the four-year period of the Emigration Administration.			South Kensington Museum founded.
Ansei 5	1858	Mitsui-gumi commissioned Kato Kanesuke of Seto to make porcelain for export – provides imported porcelain samples. (80 pieces of Western porcelain as models for Japanese export ceramics)		German Doctor Siebold visited Japan.	U.S.-Japan amity, trade treaty Five Nations Treaty of 1859- UK, USA, France, Russia & Netherlands follow.
Ansei 6	1859		Miyagawa Hanzan born. Given name – Hannosuke or Hanzan	Sir Rutherford Alcock 1 st UK ambassador. Morimura and Okura Magobei meet in Yokohama.	Yokohama, Hakodate and Nagasaki open their ports
Manen	1860	Kozan takes over family business (age 18), shortly after death of Chozo and his elder brother Chohei. In 1860/61, Tsukamoto Kaisu studies cloisonne making under Hayashi Shogoro.	Yoshiji Watano (1860/1934)	Mino potter Nishiura Enji III begins to supply export porcelains to shops in Yokohama. Tashiro Monzaemon secures rights to export pottery from Arita.	The Civil War in the United States began in 1861. (continues until 1865)
Bunroku 1	1861	Nagoya's Kadokichi places an order for export coffee cups with a representative of Seto ware potters. Hayashi Kodenji I opens a cloisonne factory.			
Bunroku 2	1862	Shimazu family exhibit Satsuma wares for first time in the West at London International		Nishiki Kwangshan, Rokuyaki, Tanari, Kaizan are	A Satsuma samurai kills and injures 4 British citizens.

		<p>Exposition. (Followed by equally successful exhibitions in Paris (1867), Vienna (1873) and Philadelphia Centennial (1876).</p> <p>Second International Exhibition (South Kensington) includes items from Sir Rutherford Alcock's collection of Japanese arts and crafts.</p> <p>Mitsui-gumi team transferred to Kato Kensuke of Seto to manufacture porcelain.</p>		<p>overseas at the London World's Fair.</p> <p>Mr. and Mrs. Dussault, who will be exhibiting about 614 works of porcelain, and have a store that specializes in Japanese antiques in Paris, as well as in China.</p>	<p>Victor Hugo publishes "Les Misérables".</p> <p>A.L. Liberty opens Japanese warehouse at Farmers & Rogers, London</p>
Bunkyo 3	1863	Hayashi Kodenji I sells cloisonne to Europeans.		Morimura-gumi once again requests porcelain samples from Seto potters.	Lincoln's Gettysburg Address (Emancipation Proclamation) The Satsuma-England War results in the burning of the former clan's general meeting house and the destruction of the building.
Gengi 1	1864				
Keio 1	1865	Around this time (1861/70), Tsukamoto Ksisuke makes first painting-style cloisonne plate (plate with design of Nagoya Castle).			Permanent display of Japanese crafts at South Kensington Museum.
Keio 2	1866			Shogunate orders sencha tea set for emperor from Kozan	
Keio 3	1867	<p>Paris Exposition Universelle exhibits Japanese artifacts. Delegation sent by Bakufu, Satsuma and Saga.</p> <p>Japanese cloisonne shown for first time at a Worlds Fair.</p> <p>Exhibited Satsuma ware was sold at the South Kensington Museum (now known as the Victoria and Albert Museum).</p> <p>The Omiya Incident was purchased by the Victoria and Albert Museum.</p>		German scientist Gottfried Wagener invited to visit Japan.	The last shogun, Tokugawa Yoshinobu returns power to emperor Mutsuhito (19 Nov), who adopts reign name "Meiji" (enlightened rule). Tokugawa Shogunate also known as Edo Bakufu.
Meiji 1	1868	<p>Paris Exposition Universelle. The success of Boku Seikan's Satsuma ware marks the beginning of the Satsuma boom.</p> <p>Around this time,</p>	Daisetsu Mitsuyama Sohei, Kyoto is born in '07.	<p>Gottfried Wagener arrives in Japan.</p> <p>Hattori Anga succeeds in painting with Western pigments.</p>	<p>Restoration of imperial rule (3 Jan.) Edo renamed Tyoko.</p> <p>Ports of Hyogo and Osaka opened.</p> <p>Oath of Five Articles</p>

		<p>Kinkozan Sobei VI has a Western visitor in Japan for foreign trade. Export tools, flowers, incense burners, etc.</p> <p>Edo merchant Shimizu Mizuhoya Usaburo, returns from Paris Expo, bringing plaster of Paris slip-casting technique, cobalt oxide and other Western glaze materials.</p>			Shinbutsu Separation Ordinance (Abandoned Buddha)
Meiji 2	1869	<p>Mizuhoya Usaburo and Hattori Kyoho are professors of Western-style painting in Arita. Aiming to recover from the disaster.</p> <p>Kutani ware painting factory established by Abe Bikai. Kinkozan Sobei VI begins to produce porcelains for export market.</p>		Takahashi Dohachi III (Kyoto) teaches Kyo yaki overglaze painting at the Momobei workshop.	<p>First Kyoto Exhibition with help of Wagener and Leon Dury.</p> <p>Imperial capital moved from Kyoto to Tokyo (Edo).</p>
Meiji 3	1870	<p>Kinkozan Sobei VI invents the so-called Kyo-tei color painting method, which is one of the most important steps to Modernize.</p> <p>Mikiyama Denchi, succeeded in the first trial of Western summation and pigment in Kyo yaki.</p> <p>Kozan moves from Kyoto to Ota, Yokohama – with wife, Hanzan and 4 apprentices.</p> <p>First kilns built in Kayama, Miyagawa and Yokohama. Kawade Shibataro opens his cloisonne factory in Nagoya.</p>		<p>Wagener introduces a new thinner for chemically produced cobalt oxide, for use in underglaze painting. Wagener builds Western-style kiln at Arita. German trading house H. Ahrens establishes Ahrens Shokai in Tsukiji, Tokyo.</p>	<p>Seimikyoku Research Center established by Kyoto govn. To encourage education and promote industry.</p> <p>Western drawing techniques introduced in art schools.</p> <p>Cobalt monoxide a French war product will be imported.</p>
Meiji 4	1871	<p>Kinkozan Sobei VI, Awarded copper tile at the 1st Kyoto Expo.</p> <p>Kozan, Yokohama-based manufacturer – Makuzu Kiln – produces Satsuma Style porcelains for export. Trains local people to become pottery painters.</p> <p>Namikawa Yasuyuki starts to make cloisonne in Kyoto. A cloisonne company is</p>	Tadaharu Fukagawa (1871/1934)	A confluence office will be set up in Kyoto, where physics and chemistry will be taught; various technologies will be applied to the manufacture of porcelain	<p>Abolition of han feudal domains; the country divided into prefectures.</p> <p>Engineering Dormitory is established.</p>

		<p>established by Okaya Sosuke and others in Nagoya. (Nagoya Cloisonne Company/Nagoya Shippo Kaisha)</p> <p>A Setomono trading company established in Seto.</p>			
Meiji 5	1872	<p>Kinkozan Sobei VI praised for production and export of satsuma style pottery for foreign countries. It was commended by Kyoto Prefecture as "Japanese ceramics, lacquer ware, metalwork, and solar calendar adopters of 2 operations".</p> <p>At the 2nd Kyoto Expo, the first museum in Kyoto was opened by the American Torremhoe in the Yushima Basilica.</p> <p>Kozan expands Makuzu workshop - hires several dozen additional apprentices.</p>	Itaya Namiyama (1872/1963)	<p>Fukuzawa Yukichi "Recommendations for learning" for young people in full-scale export. 1872/73, London "Modern" Intl. Exposition. Japanese cloisonne exhibited.</p> <p>Seifu Yohei III (1872/1880) used art name Shinkai Seizan on Chinese celadon and blue-and-white porcelains.</p>	<p>Tyoko National Museum begins operation.</p> <p>Tokyo Kingama (Tokyo Muffle Kiln Company, a porcelain factory affiliated with the secretariat of the Vienna International exposition is established by the group headed by Hattori Kyoho.</p>
Meiji 6	1873	<p>Vienna World Fair. 1873/74 (Vienna Weltausstellung) Official delegation lead by Sano Tsunetami, Wagener, Kawahara Noritatsu, Notomi Kaijiro and Tanzan Rokuro sent to Vienna and other European centers to study Western production techniques. Kozan wins gold medal.</p> <p>Sobei VI succeeded in the development of Nobukaba, which was the clan kiln of Shimadzu Clan Tanoura Minami. The theory "Minami" that has been described in detail regarding the production of pottery in Kyoto.</p> <p>Potters Notomi Kaijiro, Kawahara Chujiro, and Tanzan Rokuro travel to Vienna, as part of delegation, to bring back information about plaster of Paris moulds, western glaze pigments and kiln technology.</p>		<p>From around this time, in accordance with the success of exports, Shimizu Gojozaka becomes the first government official to participate in the project. (Sano Jomin)</p> <p>The base of Shimono-ta-yaki begins to be baked.</p> <p>Around this time, a British ceramics manufacturer, Royal Worcester, produced a piece that had been confirmed to have been fired.</p>	<p>Christopher Dresser founds Londos & Co. for importing Japanese art.</p> <p>The 3rd Kyoto Expo Meiji 6 (1873). Kiryu Commerce and Industry Company begins operation.</p> <p>Copper body vase by Nagoya Cloisonne Co. wins a prize.</p>

		Hyochien ceramic decoration workshop founded in Fukagawa, Tokyo by Kawahara Noritatsu .			
Meiji 7	1874	Kiritsu Kosho Kaisha manufacturing(cloisonne) and trading company established in Tokyo. A start-up company was established by Kosuke Matsuo and others for the purpose of exporting crafts. Takito Manjiro establishes an porcelain painting and trading company in Seto.		Kaisha establishes a store party, Patriotic Public Party, in the foreign product hall. Kato Tomotaro and Kawamoto Tomitaro teach techniques for making plaster molds to Potters including Kato Gosuke and Karamoto Masukichi.	The First Impressionist Exhibition is held. 4 th . Kyoto Exhibition is organized with a Western-style jury system London – Special Loan Exhibition of Enamels on Metal, South Kensington. (James L. Bowes Collection)
Meiji 8	1875	Koransha porcelain export company established by EizaemonFukagawa and others in Arita. Around this time, Imura Hikojiro establishes a porcelain shop in Yokohama. Nagoya Cloisonne Co. gathers cloisonne from artists in Nagoya and Toshima monthly to sell in either Kobe or Yokohama. Kyoto Industrial Fair, Namikawa Yasuyuki wins his first award, a medal of merit for a vase.	Kazuchika Okura is born (12/11/1875) Died 1955. Shimizu Rokubei V (1875/1959)	Tanzan Rikuro introduces plaster moulds and painting with suikin(liquid gold mixture), having secured the mixture overseas. Use of moulds widely adopted.	Paris: Samuel Bing opens a gallery for the sale of Japanese art. Founding of Ahrens Co. in Tokyo. Victorian Intercolonial Exhibition Melbourne, exhibits by Kiritsu Kosho Company and Cloisonne Company.
Meiji 9	1876	Philadephia – American Centennial Exhibition, at which porcelain with cloisonne enamel decoration (tojitai shippo) is exhibited for the first time. Kozan wins Bronze metal. Kozan begins experimenting with Cloisonne wares. March, IchizasmonMorimura and his younger brother Yutaka (more commonly called Toyo) founded Morimura- gumi in Morimura Clothes Sewing Shop in Ginza, Tokyo. In September, Magobei Okura, brother-in-law of Morimura, who owned picture/paper shop in	Sugiura Non-water (1876/1965)	Kobu Bijutsu Gakko (Technical Art School) founded in Tokyo with Italian instructors for painting and sculpture. Around this time the Onchi Pictorial Record (Catalogue) is compiled by the Philadelphia International Exposition office showing craft designs for the exposition and export.	Dresser visits Japan and donates items of English porcelain to the museum in Tyoko. Ueno Park, Tokyo opens. Bell invents the telephone. The Japanese Finance Ministry's Commerce Department establishes an office of product designs and drawings. Cloisonne exhibited, Namikawa Yasuyuki won a medal.

		Nihonbashi, Tokyo joins Morimura group.			
Early Meiji era		Tanzan Seikai (1813-1836), Hozan Bunzo X (1820-1889), Kinkozan Sobei VI (1824-1884), Taizan Yohei (?-1878), Taizan Yohei IX (1856-1922) turn to foreign markets. Kumeno opens his cloisonne factory in Nagoya.		Kiyomizu kilns unify with Gojozaki kilns. Staple of Kiyomizu ware – sencha tea ware.	Temples and shrines fall into decline.
Meiji 10	1877	First National Industrial Exhibition held at Ueno, Tokyo. Kozan receives Ryumon Imperial Award for his exhibits. Receives order from Kiritsu Kosho Kaisha. Notomi Kaijiro, Shiota Makato, Yutaro Kato and others establish Edogawa Ceramics Factory and begin producing export porcelains. In Kagoshima, the government will establish the Tamakoyama Factory. Chinjukan XII establishes the Gyokukozan Factory and begins producing exoort Satsuma ware.		In August, the First Domestic Exposition will be held (followed by Fairs 1877, 1881, 1890 and 1895) Okura Magobei publishes Drawings and Pictures of Japanese Products to coincide with Japan's first national industrial exhibition (illustrated by Hiroshigell).	Satsuma Rebellion marks end of samurai class. Edward S. Morse visits Japan. (returns in 1878 and 1882-3). The University of Tokyo is established
Meiji 11	1878	Paris Exposition Universelle starts in May. Kozan receives gold medal. Samuel Bing opens his first shop for Japanese art. Morimura Pottery Painting Factory established four plants in Yokohama (a large-scale factory with more than 200 artists). Toyo Morimura establishes Hinode Shokai Morimura Brothers at 238 6th Ave. New York as retail business. Marunaka Magobei establishes Marunaka Shokai. Namikawa Sosuke succeeds in producing wired cloisonne. Takeuchi Chubei invents cloisonne on glass.		Gottfried Wagener invited to the Office of Notification in Kyoto. Wagener reforms dyeing and weaving techniques; maintains close contact with potters. A branch office was established in Paris, a standing trading company. Norida lost the Faculty of Literature to The University of Tokyo. Onchizuroku 3rd edition published. (Onchi Catalogue)	Sevres Pottery Museum, kings of the Kingdom of God. Ernest Fenollosa arrives in Tokyo to teach philosophy at Imperial University. Cloisonne - One case of early and middle period wears, many modern on porcelain only with backgrounds of bright turquoise or other colour instead of the green seen on earlier wears. Namikawa Yasuyuki exhibited his work and won a medal.
Meiji 12	1879	Kinkozan Sobei VI exhibited at the Sydney International Exposition, won the bronze medal. Kozan wins silver medal. Senju (2nd generation,		Around this time, the second generation of Sheju Jukan's technique of delicate red shadows in	Gimme Art Museum started. Hayashi Tadamaso goes to Paris.

		<p>Shunju's younger brother) opens the Tokyo branch of Shenju Kiln.</p> <p>Porcelain companies Seiji Kaisha (Tezuka Kamenosuke, Tsuji Katsuzo, Fukaumi Suminosuke from Koransha et al) and Kutani Toji Kaisha (Asukai Kiyoshi et al) founded in Arita and Kutani.</p> <p>Fukagawa Eizaemon establishes Koran Gomei Gaisha.</p> <p>"Transparent" black enamel invented by Namikawa Yasuyuki.</p>		<p>calcination.</p> <p>Sano Jomin, Shioda Makoto, et al, establish Ryuchikai Art Society (Dragon's Pond Association). Will become Japan Art Society in 1887.</p>	<p>March, the Tatsuike Society is established.</p> <p>Around this time, Ahrens Company closes.</p>
Meiji 13	1880	<p>Melbourne Intl. Exposition; Kozan wins First Prize.</p> <p>Osaka. Yabu Meizan opens his workshop.</p> <p>Around this time, Dono's producer of Satsuma ware, Shigehira Mada, was sold by Mr. Shiju, Shirojutsu, to "Shiratsusa.</p> <p>Matsumure Kyusuke establishes a painting factory in Nagoya.</p> <p>Around this time, Ando Company founded in Nagoya. Erased cloisonne (shosen-jippo) invented by Namikawa Sosuki, Transparents carlet enamel (akasuke) invented by OtaJinnoel. Tea-Goldstone (chakin-seki) invented by Honda Yosaburo.</p>		<p>Kyoto. Awata ware extremely successful export. A member of Crockery and Glass Journal, an American tea business magazine, In the article about the Imperial Household Agency, the painting of ware is being done in recent years at Kojijima, Osaka, Tokyo.</p> <p>In July, Kyoto Prefectural School of Painting will open.</p>	<p>Bing visits Japan, opens two more shops in Paris on his return.</p> <p>April, the 1st Antiquities and Art Society will be held under the auspices of the Museum Bureau of the Ministry of Interior. From the second time on, it will be sponsored by Ryuikekai.</p> <p>Rockwood Kiln established in USA.</p>
Meiji 14	1881	<p>Second National Industrial Exposition, Ueno, Tokyo. Kozan receives bronze medal. Exhibits ceramics with cloisonne enamels. Kawamoto Hideo and Kawamoto Masukichi establish the Jikosha company in Tokyo, later an affiliate "Seto Jikosha" in Seto.</p> <p>Kato Tomotaro establishes Yogykuen in Shin'ogawa, Tokyo.</p>	<p>Sawada Sozan, given name Seiichuro (1881/1962)</p>	<p>Okura Magobei publishes the 3-volume One Hundred Bird Paintings by Bairei.</p>	<p>Tokyo Vocational School established. SetoKosha as well.</p>
Meiji 15	1882	<p>Kyoto: Kiyomizu Rokubei III dies. Kitaoji Rosanjin born.</p> <p>Toyo requested Morimura-gumi to</p>		<p>Tyoko. Wagener constructs a Western-style kiln at Geological Research Institute.</p>	<p>World Trade Slump - Japanese ceramics industry faces problems.</p>

		<p>manufacture coffee bowl which is expected to be a great demand in USA. It will be completed in 1883 by Kiyoshi Kamamoto, a potter in Seto, with assistance of Magobei Okura.</p> <p>Morimura-gumi begins wholesale distribution operations and begin doing business directly with kilns in Seto (December).</p>			<p>In October, the First Japan Painting Festival will be held by the Ministry of Agriculture.</p>
Meiji 16	1883	<p>Amsterdam Intl. Exposition – Kozan receives silver medal. Kaji family won a medal for cloisonne. Kato Tomotaro opens Yagyokuen Kiln and builds Western-style kiln, in Ushigome with Wagener's guidance. Takito Manjiro establishes an overglazing factory in Nagoya.</p>	Kaji Tsunekichi dies.	Wagener begins developing Azumi ware (becomes Asahi ware in 1889).	<p>Tokoname Art Research Center founded. Nagoya Porcelain Painters Union is formed.</p>
Meiji 17	1884	<p>Kyoto: Kinkozan Sobei VII takes over leadership of firm.</p> <p>Morimura Brothers, which had converted its business into a wholesale business the previous year started accepting orders for imports. Edogawa Ceramics Factory closes. Takashima Hokkai travels to Europe, meets Art Nouveau mover and glass artist Emile Galle in Nancy.</p>	Kinkozan Sobei VI dies. (1824-1884).	<p>Cincinnati. Rockwood Pottery develops sprayed slip technique (refined barbotine).</p> <p>Wagner begins production of Azuma-yaki, later named Asahi-yaki. Okura Magobei publishes the 3-volume One Hundred Bird Paintings by Bairei, Continuation.</p>	<p>Tokyo Vocational and Technical School establishes Ceramic Rusting Technology. New Orleans World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition (1884/85). London Sanitary Exposition. St. Petersburg Horticultural Expo. Edinburgh Silver Expo.</p>
Meiji 18	1885	<p>Competitive Exhibition of Silk Textiles, Ceramics and Lacquer, Tokyo. Kozan wins silver medal.</p> <p>Nuremberg Intl. Exhibition of Works in Precious Metals and Alloys – Cloisonne -medal won by the Kaji family, Namikawa Yasuyuki and Hayashi Kodenji, for his card tray.</p>			<p>December. A drawing interrogation process will be set up in the Ministry of Education. Other fairs: London Intl. Exposition of Inventions, Barcelona World's Fair.</p>
Meiji 19	1886	<p>Marunaka Shokai file for bankruptcy. H.A. Seger invents the "Seger cone."</p>	Atsushi Hino (1886/1947)	Fenolosa and Tenshin Okakura visits Europe and America as art intermediary committee members.	Yokohama Porcelain Traders Union Formed.

Meiji 20	1887	<p>Around this time Kyoto Porcelain Company formed.</p> <p>Inaba ompany founded in Kyoto.</p> <p>Nagoya Cloisonne Company ceases production.</p>		<p>Kanazawa Porcelain Institute founded.</p> <p>March Tokyo Prefectural Crafts Promotion Meeting held.</p>	<p>Kanazawa Ward Technical School established in July.</p> <p>In October, name of drawing survey changed to Tokyo School of Art.</p>
Meiji 21	1888	<p>Barcelona Intl. Exhibition – Kozan receives silver medal.</p> <p>Hanzan takes over running of Makuzu workshop. Kozan begins to exhibit annually in Nihon Bijutsu Kyokai exhibitions.</p> <p>First Arts and Crafts Exhibition held in London</p>		<p>Seto. Copper stencil technique revived.</p> <p>Tashiro Shotan advances into Nagoya.</p>	<p>Samuel Bing publishes "Le Japon Artistique". (Art of Japan) in French, German and English (ran until 1891). He also holds sales exhibitions in New York, setting 1334 pieces of Japanese art.</p>
Meiji 22	1889	<p>Paris Exposition Universelle features Rockwood Pottery's wares with coloured sprayed slip decoration and Royal Copenhagen's items with coloured underglaze designs.</p> <p>Miyagawa Kozan's transmutational grazes all well received.</p> <p>Kozan receives gold medal.</p> <p>Morimura Ichizaemon and Toyo visit Expo then go to observe Boulanger Porcelain Factory.</p> <p>Arita Seiji Kaisha ceases activity.</p> <p>First wireless cloisonne (museu-jippo) made by Namikawa Sosuke.</p>		<p>Opening of Tokyo Bijutsu Gakko (Tokyo School of Fine Arts).</p> <p>February, Design Department set up at Tokyo Academy of Fine Arts 4 (metal and lacquerware)</p>	<p>In Koyoto, Society for Ceramics Appreciation founded by Rokubei IV, Seifu Yohei III and others.</p>
Meiji 23	1890	<p>Third National Industrial Exhibition held in Tyoko.</p> <p>Kozan awarded second prize for technical excellence for transmutation glaze wares.</p> <p>The Shippo Co. dissolves.</p>	<p>Kanzan Denshichi dies.</p>	<p>Kyoto Bijutsu Kyokai (Kyoto Art Assoc.) founded.</p> <p>Harisu Rika Gakko (Harris Science School) established at Doshisha University, Kyoto.</p>	<p>Beginning of a decrease in production of porcelain with cloisonne enamel decoration.</p> <p>October Japan Lacquer Industry Association established.</p>
Meiji 24	1891	<p>Kiryu Commerce & Industry Co. dissolves, around this time as does Kutani Porcelain Company.</p>	<p>Keiji Ichinoki (1891/1969)</p>	<p>Ito Tozan contracts a new type of kiln for overglaze firing.</p> <p>Dai Nihon Yogyo Kyokai (Assoc. of the Japan Ceramic Industry) founded.</p>	<p>Kyoto Fine Arts School opens.</p> <p>Okura Magobei publishes the 3-volumn 100 Chrysanthemems by Bairsei.</p>
Meiji 25	1892	<p>Morimura-gumi opened store in Tonjiya-cho, Nagoya City due to increased transactions with Morimoto in Seto.</p>	<p>Wagener dies.</p>	<p>Gottfried Wagener introduces seger cones to Japan.</p>	<p>The Boston Museum of Art purchase is about 5000 pieces of Japanese</p>

					porcelain collected in Japan by Edward Morse. The Kiln Association is reorganized as the Greater Japan Kiln Industries Association.
Meiji 26	1893	<p>Seifu Yohei III (1851-1914) becomes first assigned Imperial Household Artist as a potter. Followed by: Ito Tozan (1846-1920), Suwa Sozan I (1852-1922). Miyagawa Kozan I (1842-1916). Around this time, polychrome fukie (spray) painting is used in producing Mino Nishiura wares.</p> <p>World's Columbian Exposition (Chicago). Japanese painting, sculpture, decorative art displayed as Fine Arts. Kozan receives gold medal. Fukagawa Tadashi establishes Fukagawa Magnetism (Porcelain Company) in Arita City.</p>		<p>Nagoya and Seto. Morimura-gumi takes over several workshops. Morimura, who visited Expo, impressed by colours and look of European ceramics. Later changed focus to western style.</p>	<p>Kyoto recognized as center of Japanese ceramic art.</p> <p>Hanzan attends exhibition as representative of Kanagawa prefecture. Denmark exhibits Copenhagen imitations of Makuzu wares.</p>
Meiji 27	1894	<p>San Francisco Intl. Exposition. Kozan receives gold medal. Magobei Okura's eldest son Kazuchika joins Morimura group. Suzuki-Honda cloisonne factory opens in Nagoya.</p>	Kawamoto Tei (1894/1975)	<p>Morimura-gumi relocated store to Nagoya City Goncho as the company gradually becomes based in Nagoya.</p>	<p>Outbreak of Sino-Japanese War. Higgins and Seiter advised Morimura Brothers to focus on tableware sales.</p>
Meiji 28	1895	<p>Fourth National Industrial Exhibition – Kyoto. Kozan awarded first merit prize and second prize for technical excellence. Nishiura Enji V establishes Tajimi Trading Ltd. Basse-taille first made in Japan.</p>		<p>Seto Ceramic School and Arita Apprentice School established.</p> <p>Kono Bairei dies.</p>	<p>Japan wins Sino-Japanese War</p> <p>First Venice Biennale held.</p>
Meiji 29	1896	<p>Kyoto City Ceramic Research Center established by Shofu Kajo (1870-1928) and Kinkozan Sobei VII (1868-1927) to increase competitive edge of Kyoto ware. Paris. Samuel Bing opens the Galerie de l'Art Nouveau on Provence Street. Ina Hatsunojo et al found Tokoname Trading Company.</p>	Kato Shigeju II dies.	<p>Elite ceramic engineers, such as Kawai Kanjiro (1890-1966) researched raw materials, glazes, high-pressure insulators and dental porcelains.</p>	<p>Programs to nurture potters continue. Kozan is designated Imperial Household artist.</p>
Meiji 30	1897	Hayashi named	Takahashi Dohachi	Askukai Kotaro	Elizabeth Scidmore

		<p>commissioner for the 1900 Exposition du Siecle in Paris.</p> <p>Venice Intl. Exhibition – Makuzu wares exhibited by Kozan and Matsuo Gisuke.</p> <p>Kawasaki Cloisonne Company founded in Kobe.</p>	IV dies.	<p>develops yellow glaze at Seto Toki Gakko.</p> <p>L'Art Nouveau - La Maison being hosts an exhibition of woodblock prints by Hokusai.</p> <p>Moramuri-gumi dispatches Asukai Kotaro to Europe to study ways to make pure white porcelain in February.</p>	<p>visits Makuzu kiln.</p> <p>Kozan et al found Yokohama Tog Kyokai (Yokohama Ceramic Painting Assoc.) – aim to improve form and decorative designs of ceramics. Gifu Prefecture Porcelain Study Centre established.</p>
Meiji 31	1898	Morimura-gumi completes its consolidation of painting factories in Nagoya.			Okakura Tenshin established Japan Art Academy, Kozan a member.
Meiji 32	1899	1899 Morimura-gumi completes a coal burning kiln in Nagoya. Morimura-gumi hires American Charles Kaiser as a salesman who will become important person in charge of planning and commercializing Noritake art deco products.	In July, Toyo Morimura dies.(07/30/1899) Inoue Ryosai I dies.	<p>Morimura amalgamates his etsuke workshops in Tyoko, Kyoto and Nagoya.</p> <p>Engineering Design Department set up by Tokyo Institute of Technology. National Design and Crafts Expo in Kyoto.</p>	<p>South Kensington Museum renamed Victoria and Albert Museum.</p> <p>Revision of “unequal treaties” leads to abolition of extraterritoriality clause.</p>
Meiji 33	1900	<p>Paris: Exposition du Siecle. Japanese art exhibits poorly received, but Kozan receives grand prize.</p> <p>Hanzan attends as representative of Kanagawa prefecture, also visits Sevres, Trent, UK and Rookwood, USA.</p>	Kajime Kato Moe (1900/1963)	Suwa Sozan moves from Kanazawa to the Kinkozan workshop.	In September, industrial testing of Agriculture and Commerce in Tokyo.
Meiji 34	1901	Morimura-gumi experiments with coal-fuelled kilns for overglaze decorations at its Nagoya branch.		<p>Tokyo Toga Kykai (Tokyo Ceramic Painting Assoc.) founded. Okura Magobei, representing Moramuri-gumi, becomes a silent partner in establishing the SetoClay Materials Storage Facility to promote improvements and distribution of porcelain clays.</p>	Dai Nihon Zuan Kyokai (Japan Design-Pattern Assoc.) and Nihon Zuankai (Japan Design-Pattern Society) founded.
Meiji 35	1902	<p>Matsumura Hachijiro perfects hard-paste porcelain and a coal fired kiln.</p> <p>About this time, first tsuiki-jippo made by Ando</p>		Kyoto Koto Kogyo Gakko (Kyoto High School for the Industrial Arts) founded by Nakazawa Iwata,	Anglo-Japanese Alliance

		<i>Company.</i>		<i>Asai Chu, et al.</i>	
Meiji 36	1903	<p>Kyoto: Asai Chu, Fujie Eiko, Kiyomizu Rokubei IV, Ito Tozan, et al, found the Yutoen Assoc.(Circle of Playing Ceramics) as a means of controlling the quality of ceramic design and painting. Nakazawa Iwata as president. Fifth National Industrial Exposition, Osaka – Kinkozan Sobei VII exhibits Art Nouveau-style works. Morimura-gumi achieves perfectly white porcelain (as Nippon Toki). Kinei-kumi is established as Morimura-gumi's proprietary painting factory. Moriage invented by Hattori and/or Kawade Shibataro and Ando Jubei.</p>	Kato Shubei II dies.	<p>Idaka Kizan I starts working for Kozan.</p> <p>Itaya Hazan then opens a pottery studio in Tabata, Tokyo.</p>	<p>Okura Magobei and Okura Kazuchika and others travel to Europe and visit to Victoria Porcelain Factory.</p>
Meiji 37	1904	<p>Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis – Kozan receives honorary grand prize. Japanese cloisonne exhibited. Morimura-gumi opened a factory with exclusive paintings on the site of Japanese Pottery Company (Nippon Toki Kaisha). With Kazuchika Okura as representative officer, Nippon Ceramics Co. Ltd. established in village of Takaba, Aichi-gun, Aichi Prefecture. Later establishes Nishikigama Gallery through Shintogama. Red monochrome enamel improved by Ota Jinnoel of Nagoya.</p>		<p>Morimura-gumi renamed Noritake Company Ltd. Did not replace (Nippon Toki Gomei Kaisha)- Japan Ceramics Partnership Company. (See note 1908.) Peak employment at Shippo-mura for manufacture of cheap cloisonne.</p>	Russo-Japanese War begins.
Meiji 38	1905	<p>Liege Exposition Internationale et Universelle – Kozan exhibits ceramics, wooden screens, bronze work, lacquerware and ivory. Japanese cloisonne exhibited.</p> <p>Kozan establishes branch kiln, Mikasagama – Itaka Kizan runs. Japan Pottery begins full-scale coal firing of porcelain base.</p>	<p>Inoue Ryosai II and Kato Gosuke IV die.</p> <p>Kawamoto Hansuke VI dies.</p>		<p>Japanese victory in Russo-Japanese War.</p> <p>Frank Lloyd Wright arrives in Japan.</p> <p>Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, Portland, Oregon.</p> <p>Japanese cloisonne exhibited.</p>
Meiji 39	1906	In January Kyoto Ceramics Gourd Pond	Chinjukan XII dies.		

		Garden established by Kawahara Noritatsu. (Kyoto Hyochien) Around this time (1904/10), Plique-a-jour copied by Kawade Shibataro and Ando Jubei.			
Meiji 40	1907	Manufacturing of grinding wheels for bottoming ceramics begins to support Noritake's main product lines.	Kawamoto Masukichi I dies.	In October, the First Ministry of Education Art Exhibition held.	
Meiji 41	1908	Division of responsibilities established at Nippon Pottery and Morimura-gumi. Morimura-gumi will be responsible for manufacturing base materials. Export of the Japanese ceramics will be handled by Japan Pottery. Japan Hard Paste Porcelain Company established.			
Meiji 42	1909	Alaska-Yukon Exposition, Seattle, WA Japanese cloisonne exhibited. Coal kilns built in Set under direction of Kitamura Yaichiro. Morimura-gumi establishes Nishikigama-gumi as a painting factory. Hyochien (Gourd Pond Garden) is integrated into Japan Ceramics Partnership Company. (Morimura-gumi).		Nagoya Porcelain Traders Commerce and Industry Assoc. formed.	Bernard Leach visits Japan.
Meiji 43	1910	Japan-British Exhibition, Shepherd's Bush, London. Hanzan attends as rep of Kanagawa Prefecture; visits potteries at Worcester, Doulton, Limoges, Sevres, Dresden, Meissen, St. Carolus (Austria), Liege and Turin. Japanese cloisonne exhibited. Morimura Gumi will exhibit vase and tea utensils at the Japan-British Exposition and receive the honorary grand prize.	Namikawa Sosuke dies.	This year, Kotaro Hitorii, who has been instrumental in the research and development of white ceramics since 1896, leaves the company. Morimura Gumi entrusts this research and development to Magoemon Ezoe.	Brussels Exposition Internationale Held.
Meiji 44	1911	Nishiura Enji closes his	Matsumura	Nippon Toki	Braue Reiter (Writer)

		factory. Teikoku (Imperial) Ceramics Factory established by Asukai, which will become the Nagoya Ceramics Factory.	Kyusuke dies.	(Japanese ceramic) products will be adopted by Imperial Household Agency DaizenDormitory.	formed in Munich.
Meiji 45/Taisho 1	1912	Japanese Ceramics factory set up Sanitary Ware Manufacturing Ceramics Research Centre. Kazuchika Okura and Somemon Ezo (who moved to Europe) received the guidance of Dr. Kramer at the Research Institute for Clay Engineering in Berlin.		Kozan retires – business handed over to Hanzan.	Death of Emperor Mutsuhito. Coronation of Emperor Taisho.
Taisho 2	1913	Prototype of hard paste white porcelain dinner plates developed.	Haruna Shigeharu dies.		
Taisho 3	1914	Nippon Toki (Japan Ceramics) completed 1st dinnerware set “Sedan” in Japan. An order for “Azalea” received from Larkin Corporation in the USA. (1914/15) Itaya Hazan perfects techniques for mate glazed porcelain.	Seifu Yohei III and Nishiura Danji V die.	Seto Design Study Assoc. founded by Hino Atsushi, Kato Hajme, and others.	Outbreak of WWI – Japan declares war on Germany.
Taisho 4	1915	Panama-Pacific Intl. Exposition, San Francisco – Kozan exhibits. Japanese cloisonne exhibited. Shimizu Rokubei V develops technique for taireiji porcelains.	Takahashi Dohachi V and Kato Gosuke die. Takeshi Inoue born.		
Taisho 5	1916	Tanaka Transfer Painting Company established in Nagoya.	Miyagawa Kozan I dies at Dangozake, Tokyo (aged 74). Kato Tomotaro dies.	Hanzan becomes Kozan II next year.	
Taisho 6	1917	In May, Nippon Toki separates the sanitary ware division of the Kitakyushu Ogura Factory and establishes Toyo Toki Co., Ltd., which will later become Toto Co., Ltd. In July of the same year, a Japanese pottery company with Kazuchika Okura as the first director was established in the form of absorbing the Japan Pottery General Partnership Company.(Nippon Toki Co.Ltd.)		Suwa Sozan I and Ito Tozan I named Imperial House Artists.	
Taisho 7	1918	A transfer printing factory	Notomi Kajiro,		Seto Design Books

		<p>will be set up to domestically produced transfer paper (had been dependent upon imports).</p> <p>Toyo Toki begins producing porcelain tableware.</p>	<p>Tomoda Yasukiyo, Kato Zenji III, and Kawamoto Masukichi II die.</p>		<p>published by Seto Design Study Assoc.</p> <p>Walter Gropius founds the German Bauhaus, aiming to bring together form and function in design which will eventually lead to the beginning of the Art Deco movement.</p>
Taisho 8	1919	<p>May 15, Magobei Okura and Kazuchika establish Okura Toen.</p> <p>In September British designer, Cyril W. Leigh joined Morimura Brothers to design art deco products.</p> <p>Nippon Toki succeeds in producing liquid gold.</p>	<p>Morimura Ichizemon dies. (09/17/1919)</p>	<p>The Nagoya Potters and Painters Association is established.</p>	<p>The Kyoto Ceramic Test Institute operations are nationalized and recognized as the Imperial Ceramic Experimental Institute.</p>
Taisho 9	1920	<p>Art Deco products designed by Cyril Leigh launched.</p> <p>The first Dressler type continuous kiln is built.</p>	<p>Ito Tozan I and Shimizu Rokubei IV die.</p>	<p>Exhibition of Makuzu wares at Osaka Mitsukoshi dept. store.</p>	<p>The Constructive General Exhibition held in Moscow.</p>
Taisho 10	1921	<p>OchiaiChemical Company (now Nippon Kineki Co.Ltd.) begins producing and marketing liquid gold.</p> <p>Toyo Toki begins producing and marketing hard paste porcelain tableware.</p>	<p>December 17th. MagobeiOkura dies.</p>	<p>Tokyo Fine Arts School established.</p>	<p>Country of origin changed from Nippon to Japan.</p>
Taisho 11	1922	<p>Kato Shubei closes his factory.</p> <p>Okura Toen makes a white porcelain thin ground Phoenix engraved cake bowl in its first operating kiln.</p>		<p>The impact of this discovery on the world of art and design was colossal, and Egyptainesque themes became one of the major motifs of the Art Deco period.</p>	<p>Great Kanto Daishinsai Earthquake in 1923. In the Valley of Kings, Luxor, Egypt Howard Carter Discovers the tomb Of Pharoah Tutankh-Amen.</p>
Taisho 14	1925	<p>April. Paris Universal Decorative Arts and Crafts held (Art Deco Expo)</p>		<p>JapanCeramics Co. Ltd. installs first IBM computers in Japan</p>	<p>In October, Ministry of Agriculture Commerce and Industry Exhibition held.</p> <p>In May, Tokyo Prefectoral Measures of Art Operations.</p>
Taisho 15	1926	<p>Toyo Pottery and Porcelain start production of Japanese style tablewares.</p>			<p>The SetoCeramic Industrial Association is established.</p> <p>The Tokoname</p>

					Ceramic Industrial Association is established.
Showa 2	1927	Naniwa Kin-Eki begins producing liquid gold.	Kinkozan Sobei VII dies. (1868/1927)		
Showa 3	1928	Teiokou Imperial Seito is recognized as Nagoya Seito. Okura Toen succeeds in perfecting rose patterns on twice-fired glost-fired sometsuke blue-white porcelain.			
Showa 5	1930	Japan Ceramics, which has changed its sales strategy from fancy wear to dinnerware, will also discontinue ArtDeco products. Okura Toen succeeds in perfecting coloured ground and blue glaze.			June. Magazine "Crafts News" developed by the Crafts Training Centre, begins publication.
Showa 7	1932	March Japanese Ceramics first firm in Japan to manufacture bone china. Sango Toki Co. Ltd. Is established.			Bauhaus closed.
Showa 9	1934	Nippon Toki becomes operating its first continuous bisque kiln.	Yabu Meizanand Watano Kichiji die.	Itaya Hazan becomes an Imperial house artist.	
Showa 10	1935	Kinkozan Sobei Shotan closes.			
Showa 12	1937	April. Japan Ceramics set up Japan Ceramics Museum at the Pan Pacific Peace Expo in Nagoya.			in June, the Imperial Academy of Art was established.
Showa 13	1938	Nagoya Seito builds its Narumi factory and begins production.			
Showa 16	1940	Hanzan' son, Kuzunosuke, takes over family headship and becomes Kozan III.	Hanzan dies (aged 81);		
Showa 17	1941	Morimura Bros. closes down.			Outbreak of WWII – War in the Pacific.
Showa 19	1943	Nippon Toki discontinues production of porcelain (August). Nippon Toki designated as a company to preserve bone china technologies and continues with the production of bone china. (December).			
Showa 20	1945	Makuzu kiln and showroom destroyed in bombing raid on Yokohame; Kuzunosuke, aged 64, killed along with family and employees.			

