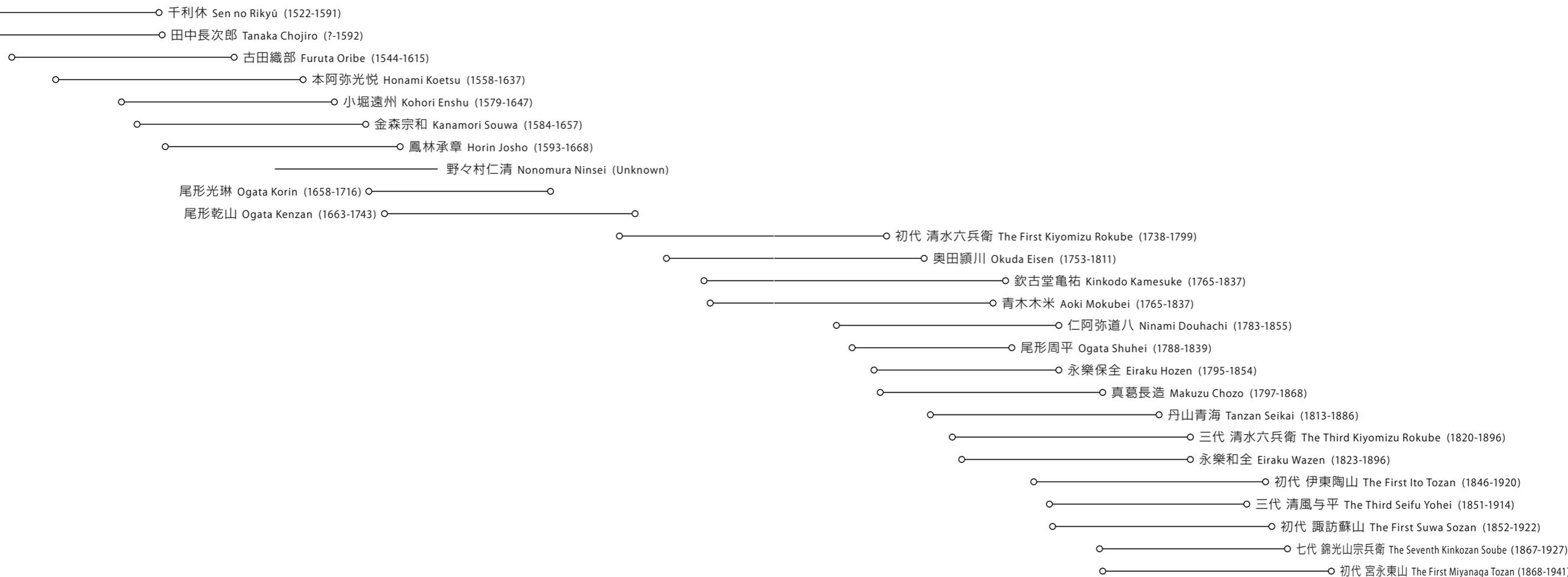


京焼・清水焼関連年表

Chronology of Kyoto Ware / Kiyomizu Ware*



1550 1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

1605 『宗湛日記』「肩衝京ヤキ」(京焼の最古の記録)
The oldest recorded use of the term "Kyoto ware."

1624 栗田口焼始まるとの伝
Awataguchi ware is said to have begun.

1699 乾山開窯
Kenzan begins his own kiln.

17世紀中頃に仁清、御室窯を開窯。
色絵上絵付の技術が確立。
In the mid-17th century, Ninsei opens the Omura kiln
and discovers the technique of Iroe overglaze painting.

1780s 颯川、京焼最初の磁器制作
Eisen makes the first Kyoto ware porcelain.

1868 明治維新
Meiji Restoration

1873 ウィーン万博出展、京焼の輸出増大
Kyoto ware is exhibited at the Vienna World Exposition,
leading to an increase in exports.

1945 第二次世界大戦終戦
End of World War II

1977 「京焼・清水焼」として国より伝統的工芸品指定を受ける。
Kyoto Ware / Kiyomizu Ware is designated as one of the traditional Japanese arts and crafts
by the Japanese government.

1993 「現代の京焼・清水焼 パリ展」開催
Exposition "Ceramique Contemporaine de Kyoto et de Kiyomizu" in Paris

*The names used in this graphic follow the Japanese convention, in which the family name precedes the given name.