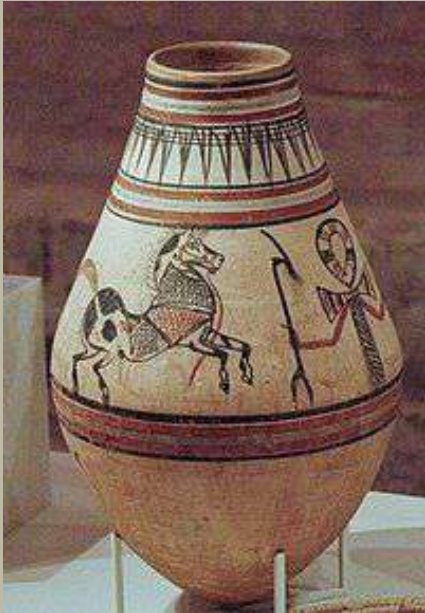


History of Pottery

Bowls, Vases, & Vessels



The word vase is derived from the Latin word 'vase' meaning vessel.

The history and origins of silver in the manufacture of vases is unclear.

However, the earliest anecdotal association is that ambassadors from Crete were believed to have brought gifts of silver vases to the pharaohs of Egypt in 3100 BC.

We will be focusing on the History of pottery as it relates to following 4 cultures and Women's Collective in Vietnam.

- 1. Chinese Pottery**
- 2. Egyptian Pottery**
- 3. Greek Pottery**
- 4. Japanese Pottery**
- 5. Women's collectives in Vietnam**
 - a. Ten Thousand Villages'**
 - b. Pottery in Vietnam**

Chinese Ceramics

Chinese ceramics is long and remarkable, and they are regarded as one of the most beautiful art forms in the world.

Increased trade of Chinese wares with European nations in the 16th century earned China a reputation for its fine sculptures and ceramics, and these items remain popular with western markets today.

The extent to which China is noted for its ceramics has even caused many English-speakers to refer to all porcelain as simply “fine china.”



The history of Chinese ceramics can be traced back to over ten thousand years ago.

During the Yangshao culture of the Neolithic age, earthenware with color decoration as well as red or white-bodied ware were made, and later in the Longshan culture, production of black ware flourished.

Famed for its delicacy and intricacy, the tradition of ceramic ware and porcelain has been ingrained in the development of Chinese culture.

Named after the city it was mainly sourced from, the Chinese art of making pottery ware has been very much envied and admired internationally since its discovery by the Western World.

Egyptian Pottery

The Egyptians were the first to employ the potter's wheel (hand turned) and some believe they were the first to implement glazing.

They are also credited with being the first to use crockery ware (1500 BC). Covering pottery with enamel was invented by the Egyptians at a very early date.

The ancient Egyptians were gifted artisans and pottery was an art where they excelled.

Egypt in the pre-dynastic period produced pottery of very high quality. Egypt made pottery before building the Pyramids.



Pictures of Egyptian pottery vessels and small pieces of pottery have been found in tombs of the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Dynasties, contemporary with and after the building of the Great Pyramid.

From 3000BC on their pottery was decorated with depictions of animals, humans, boats and various other patterns and symbols.

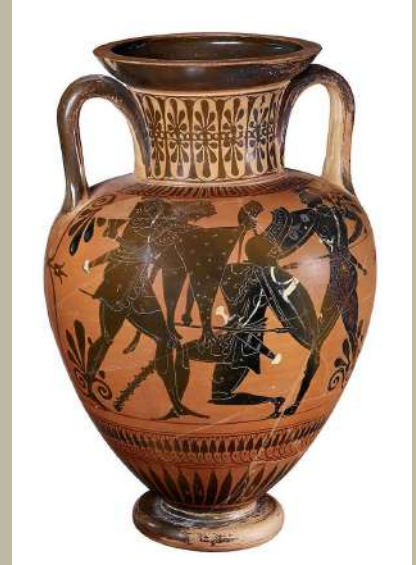
Two main veins of pottery existed during this period, pottery from Nile clay (red/brown after firing) and pottery from marl clay (usually polished to give a lustrous look).

Ancient Greek Pottery

Greek pottery is one of the greatest archaeological survivors that offers a fascinating insight into one of the earliest human civilizations.

From c. 1000 to c. 400 BCE, Greek artisans crafted clay vessels for everyday use—think vases, cups, and plates.

Many of these ceramics were decorated with narrative paintings that visualized stories of popular myths and early Mediterranean life.



Around 500 BC, Greek potters from Athens created first black-figure style, followed by red-figure technique of decorative pottery.

For the ancient Greeks, vases were mostly functional objects made to be used, not just admired.

They used ceramic vessels in every aspect of their daily lives: for storage, carrying, mixing, serving, and drinking, and as cosmetic and perfume containers.

Elaborately formed and decorated, vases were considered worthy gifts for dedication to the gods.

Japanese Pottery

The earliest forms of ceramics in Japan were found about 10,000 years ago during the Jomon Period (13,000 BC to 300 BC) when most inhabitants were hunters and gatherers.

The era's name, Jomon, refers to the typical patterns seen on the contemporary pottery which was made unglazed and baked in large bonfires.

It was not until the Kofun Period (300 AD to 538 AD) that firing techniques were further developed and covered kilns were used.



Pottery is one of the most famous Japanese art forms.

Tourists can admire classic ceramic ware in museums, visit famous pottery towns, participate in pottery-related activities or enjoy tableware at restaurants.

Early Japanese ceramics were either stoneware or earthenware.

Earthenware was fired at lower temperatures but was typically porous if left unglazed, while stoneware was fired at higher temperatures and yielded vessels that were non-porous.

Women's collectives in Vietnam

Ten Thousand Villages' and Pottery in Vietnam

History: Open-fired ceramics have been produced in northern Vietnam for domestic use from as early as 10,000 – 5000 BC.

The earliest kiln-fired, glazed Vietnamese ceramics date from between 100 BC and 300 AD.

Kiln sites have been discovered in the area around the border between China and Vietnam, as well as further south.

Ten Thousand Villages'

75 years ago, Ten Thousand Villages founder Edna Ruth Byler introduced the idea now known as fair trade. At the time, she didn't realize that she would become the pioneer of a global movement for ethical sourcing and human rights. She simply saw a need and she acted.

At Ten Thousand Villages, we strive to put people and planet first in everything we do. We remember that every person has a unique story – talents and interests, dreams and hopes for their future and their family. Fair trade opens the door for livelihoods and opportunities to flourish.

The communities in Vietnam that have overcome, over decades, the devastating economic and emotional aftermath of war through job opportunities that use traditional skills, from sewing to ceramics.



Hand-painted by artisans in the traditional ceramic village of Bat Trang, Vietnam, a village just outside of Hanoi that is known for its traditional ceramics.

Vietnam's blue and white ceramics have been sought-after throughout the world since the 15th century. Today potters blend artistic skill with time-honored techniques in the famous pottery village of Bat Trang, just east of Hanoi, where ceramics skills are passed down through the generations.



Warm up on a rainy day with a warm cup of tea. This mug is created and hand-painted in the village of Bat Trang, Vietnam, long-renowned for its pottery traditions. Here fair trade partnerships ensure that women artisans earn sustainable incomes by practicing the art of their ancestors.

Pottery in Vietnam

Vietnamese ceramics refers to ceramic art and pottery as a form of Vietnamese art and industry.

Vietnamese pottery and ceramics has a long history spanning back to thousands of years ago, including long before Chinese domination, as archeological evidence supports.

Fast forward to the 12th century, more ceramics centers were founded, and makers' techniques kept on improving.

As a result, ceramics artists came up with more sophisticated finishing products, which later became iconic. For instance, celadon and brown enamel products from Thien Truong pottery (Nam Dinh).



COIL POTTERY

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SPIRAL POTTERY



BEAD POTTERY



Magazine Vases, Bowl, and Baskets

Recycled Magazine Art



3 Types of Magazine Vessel

Coil

Spiral

Bead



Coil Magazine

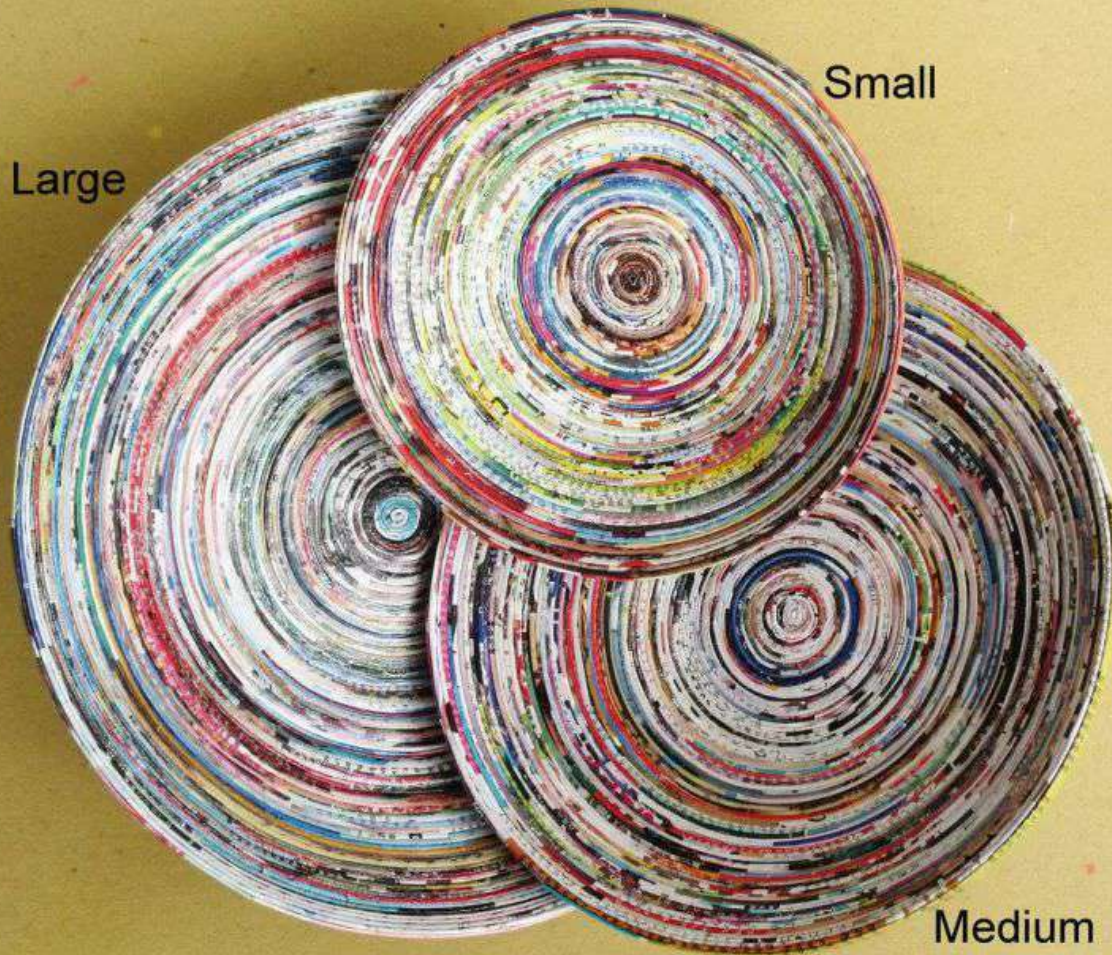




Large

Small

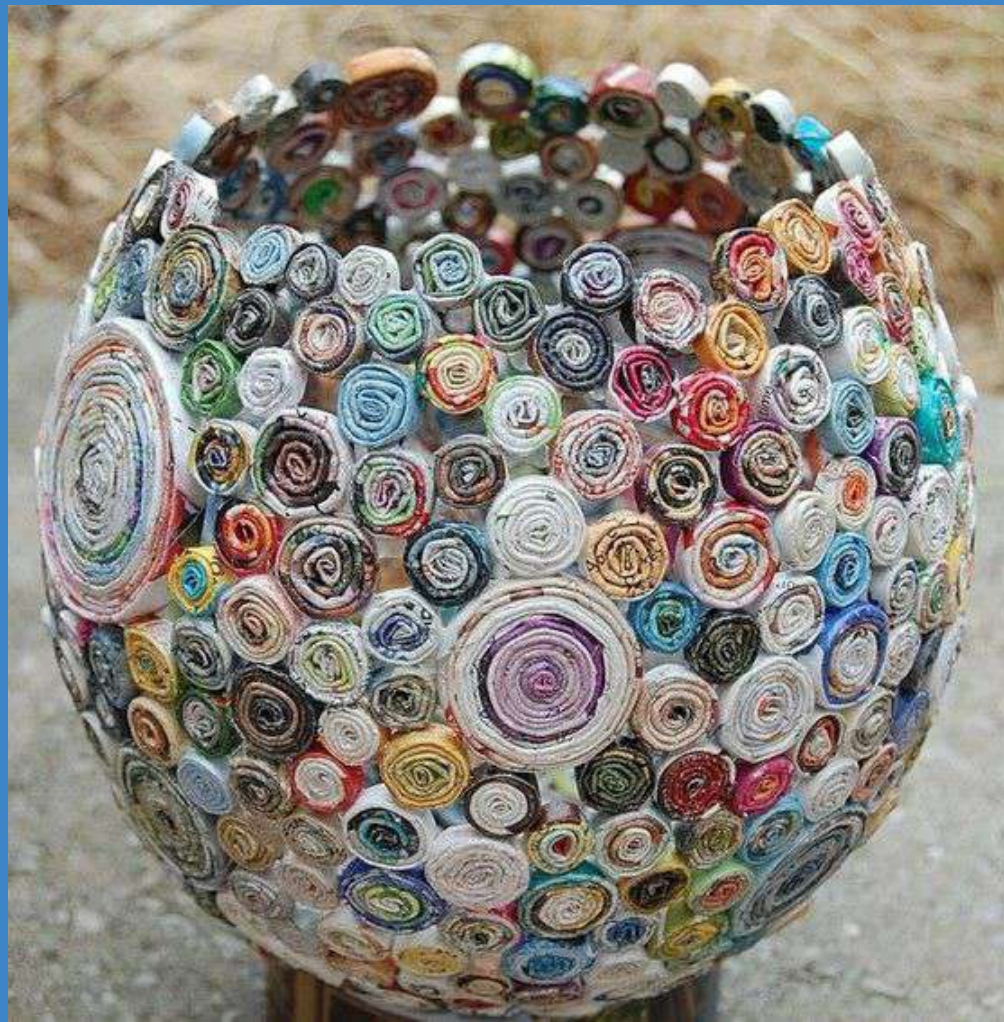
Medium





Spiral Magazine





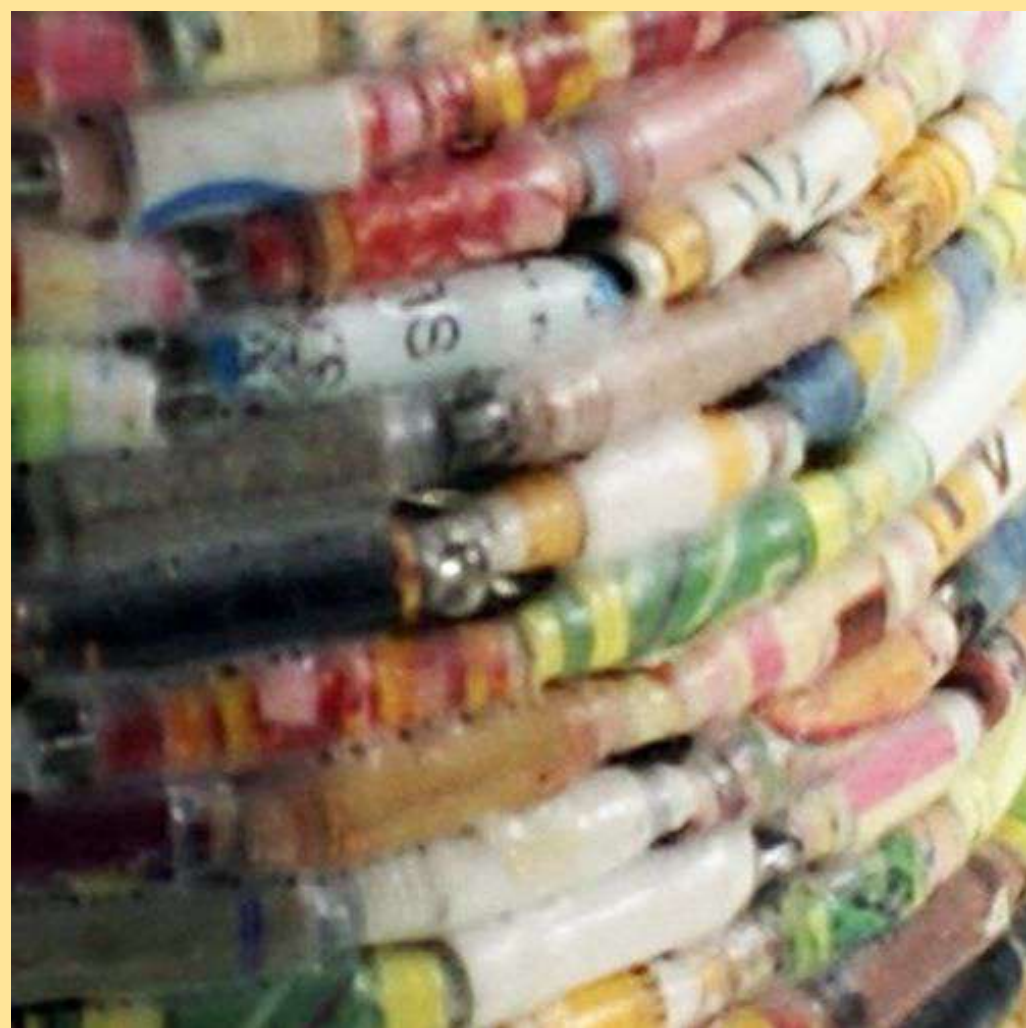






Bead Magazine









Bowl made
with paper
beads

