

Pursuing the Eye of Heaven:

Ceramics by HIDEAKI MIYAMURA by Andrew L. Maske

f you travel to Zhejiang province in eastern China, you will find a mountain that has indirectly influenced ceramic art around the world. It is called Tianmu-shan, "Mount Heaven-Eye." Legend has it that in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, Japanese in search of the keys to enlightenment made the long and treacherous journey to Mount Tianmu (or "Tenmoku," as they pronounced it) to learn the discipline of Chan (Zen) Buddhism. In monasteries there they were trained in the regular practice of deep meditation, intended to create a spiritual environment in which personal enlightenment could be achieved. The visiting Japanese were introduced by their masters to a thick liquid which was to be drunk, they were told, to prevent drowsiness during meditation. The drink was tea blanched, dried leaves ground into a powder and then infused with hot water.

The tea was served in bowls unlike any the Japanese had ever seen before, sturdy, dark stoneware covered with various types of fascinating iridescent glazes. The bowls were not made on Mount Tianmu, but were shipped from kilns many miles away; (1) nonetheless the visiting monks called them "Tenmoku bowls," and arranged for hundreds of them to be transported to Japan. In Japan, the bowls

became treasured heirlooms, and for centuries a tenmoku teabowl was essential for the serving of tea in the most formal manner. In time, Japanese potters discovered ways to create tenmoku teabowls in their own land, and eventually the brownish-black glaze found on the bowls became world-famous as the "tenmoku glaze."

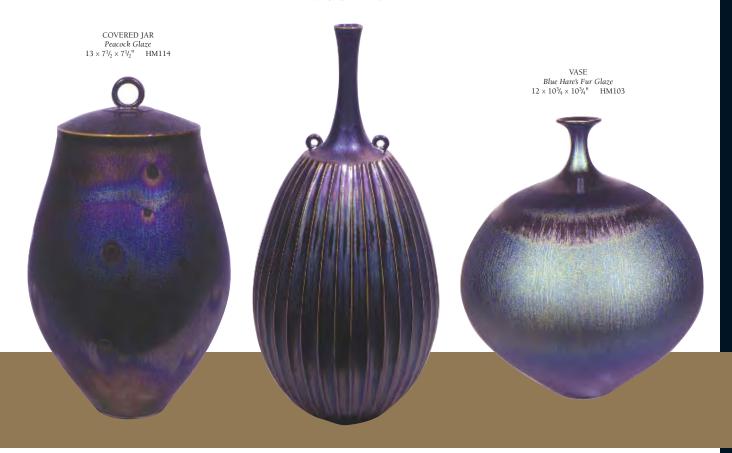
In China, times changed. With the beginning of the Ming dynasty in 1368, infused tea served in bowls lost favor and was replaced by steeped tea served in cups. The dark, brown-glazed bowls used on Mount Tianmu were discarded in favor of bright porcelain vessels decorated in blue and red underglaze. Restrictions on foreign trade were enacted, and the number of monks from Japan declined.

In Japan, however, the spirit of Mount Tianmu lived on. Zen Buddhism, powdered tea, and the tenmoku teabowls continued to flourish for the next eight hundred years. The tenmoku glaze came to be used by potters the world over, and most recently, electronic media such as the Internet have made it possible for millions to see masterpiece tenmoku bowls that were preserved for hundreds of years in the collections of Japanese tea masters.(2)

Meanwhile, exploration of the processes Chinese potters used in the Song dynasty still continues. Hideaki

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VASE Shinogite with Blue Hare's Fur Glaze 17 × 8 × 8" HM119



Miyamura spent five years making over ten thousand test pieces to discover the secrets of the tenmoku glaze, especially the elusive *yohen* ("radiant-change") tenmoku. More recently, he has conducted two thousand additional firing tests. He has studied countless variations of glaze composition and firing method, and has attained a thorough knowledge of the delicate balance needed to produce beautiful surfaces that embellish his sleek and elegant shapes. Even so, the volatility of the glazes he uses means he cannot control exactly how surface effects will manifest themselves in the kiln. As a result, he includes test pieces with every firing.

For Miyamura, the creation of ceramics is the outlet for his search for ideal beauty. This is true of his ceramic shapes as well as his glazes. As an apprentice in Japan, he was required to make rough, wide-bottomed table wares and sturdy vases of types favored by Japanese consumers. When he tried to incorporate vases with small bottoms and narrow mouths into the studio repertoire, his teacher became angry: "Those won't sell – they're not functional!" Later, as an independent artist who could create whatever he wanted, Miyamura chose porcelain as his medium and took inspiration from – of all things – the shapes of Italian

glasswork.

While all of his works can act as containers, Miyamura does not create them with the intention that they be used as such. Each example is complete as it stands; to add a flower would spoil the beauty of both ceramic and blossom. In this sense, Miyamura's pieces can be considered "sculptural vessels."

Throughout Miyamura's work is a palpable tension between his tightly-controlled, graceful forms and the capricious glaze effects caused by the fire. He uses the term Yohen to describe several glazes, the most striking of which is perhaps his Yohen Crystalline glaze – a deep black glaze that glows with the reflection of innumerable tiny crystals developed and distributed according to the kiln flame's caprice. *Tall Bottle* (HM151) is a fantastic example of this glaze, with thousands of crystals of exceptional clarity and brightness that cover the form's surface. A closely related glaze seems to be the "Starry Night" glaze, also black, in which crystals form in fewer numbers and appear like stars in the nighttime sky.

Among the tenmoku teabowls most highly prized by the Song dynasty emperor Huizong (1082-1135) were those that displayed a glaze described as "hare's fur." BOTTLE Yellow Crystalline Glaze $10 \times 10 \times 10^{\circ}$ HM169



Miyamura's Hare's Fur tenmoku glaze creates a fine, matte surface of vertical streaks (the "hare's fur") that varies infinitely from example to example. Sometimes uniform in color over a vase's entire exterior, the glaze can also create a rainbow of colors that descend the sides of a piece (HM103). The addition of Shinogite creates a smooth surface for the Hare's Fur effect (HM101, HM119), but also adds to the risk of misfiring. When the Hare's Fur glaze is designed with irregular spots that the streaks flow around, it is referred to as Peacock glaze (HM114), because of its similarity to the appearance of a peacock feather.

Metallic-effect glazes such as Gold and Silver add another dimension to Miyamura's repertoire. Like his other glazes, they vary markedly from piece to piece, sometimes shiny, sometimes matte, and sometimes, amazingly, with a matte effect on top and a shiny surface beneath. Miyamura is amused when people assume that one of his ceramic pieces is made of metal or glass, but he also is proud of the years of perseverance spent in acquiring the skills that make such a *trompe l'oeil* effect possible.

Less likely to be confused with metalwork, are the beautiful colored crystalline glazes in White, Blue, and Yellow varieties. These rich glazes grow crystals that resemble flowers, shells or even fireworks adorning the smooth and finely crafted shapes. The size and shape of the mysterious crystals are dependent entirely upon the interaction of the glaze components with the heating and cooling processes within the kiln. One especially striking and fascinating example (HM169) displays blue crystals on a yellow background (just how does *that* happen?). The crystals give a mesmerizing sense of three-dimensional depth, as if they were a part of a multi-hued geranium galaxy in a Japanese *anime* epic.

Of all his favorite glazes, Miyamura's most difficult to control is the one referred to simply as Black and Gold (HM167). As the name suggests, two radically contrasting colors are combined in a single piece, in a manner that is both elegant and dynamic. The volatility of the glaze means that there is an even higher chance of failure in firing, and thus those examples that emerge from the kiln with outstanding surface effects are all the more precious.

Over the course of his career, Miyamura has learned to overcome adversity. As a young man in Japan he prevailed against his father's strong wishes that he enter the family construction business. Instead he earned a degree at Western Michigan University and returned home to begin





VASE Sea Urchin with Gold Glaze 19 × 7½ × 7½" HM100

an apprenticeship with the potter Miura Shurei at age 26. It was during that time that he conducted the ten thousand glaze experiments upon which he was later to base his career.

Anticipating that the U.S. offered the best environment for him to make the types of pieces he yearned to create, Miyamura came to Massachusetts, only to find that he lacked a thorough understanding of the market for fine ceramics. As a result, he ended up spending five years making standard tablewares that were little different from the production pieces he made as an apprentice in Japan. To get by financially, he had to work double shifts in a nursing home on weekends, which allowed him to make his ceramics during the rest of the week. If that weren't enough, he had trouble maintaining a lease on affordable workspace, and the sale of studio buildings and other problems forced him to move six times. Nevertheless, he was not to be dissuaded from pursuing his chosen profession and the desire to bring his ideal ceramics to life.

As an apprentice, Miyamura began performing meditation as a way to focus his mind for making pottery. By doing so, he was, perhaps unwittingly, following in the footsteps of the Japanese Zen monks who journeyed to

Mount Tienmu in China eight hundred years ago. It seems ironic that the tenmoku teabowls and the tea they contained assisted those early Zen monks in their quest for effective meditation, while for Hideaki Miyamura it was meditation that has assisted him in his pursuit of the secret of the tenmoku teabowls. Although the ultimate purpose of meditation is to attain self enlightenment, the act of creating art spreads enlightenment to others. Ceramics lovers can be grateful that as a result of his vision and perseverance, Hideaki Miyamura is able to share a measure of his enlightenment with them.

- 1. Many tenmoku teabowls were made at the Jian kilns in neighboring Fujian province. For a thorough study of Jian ware and other dark-glazed Chinese ceramics, see Robert Mowry, Hare's Fur, Tortoiseshell, and Partridge Feathers: Chinese Brown- and Black-Glazed Ceramics, 400–1400 (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Art Museums, 1996).
- 2. See an image of one of the three surviving Chinese yōhen tenmoku bowls at: http://global.mitsubishielectric.com/tasteofjapan/imprints/tresures/chadogu/index03_b.html.

COVERED JAR Starry Night Glaze 13 × 9½ × 9½ HM208







VASE Black and Gold Glaze 18 × 7 × 7" HM168



VASE Black and Gold Glaze 15½ × 5½ × 5½ HM199



TEARDROP VASE Starry Night Glaze 20½ × 6¾ × 6¾ HM206







VASE WITH TWO RINGS Blue Hare's Fur Glaze 20 × 8½, × 8½, HM142



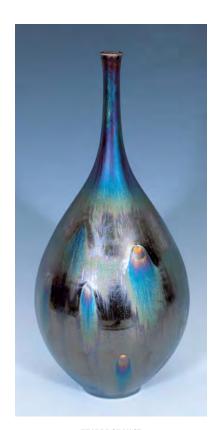
TEARDROP VASE Crystalline Glaze $19\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ HM130



TEARDROP VASE Yellow Crystalline Glaze 19³/₄ × 8 × 8" HM217



TEARDROP VASE Yohen Crystalline Glaze $12 \times 5^{1}/_{2} \times 5^{1}/_{2}$ " HM152



TEARDROP VASE Peacock Glaze $12^{1}/_{2} \times 5^{1}/_{2} \times 5^{1}/_{2}$ HM158



TEARDROP VASE Black and Gold Glaze $13 \times 5^{1}/_{2} \times 5^{1}/_{2}$ " HM200



TEARDROP VASE White Crystalline Glaze $12^{1}/_{2} \times 6 \times 6$ " HM171



TEARDROP VASE Yohen Crystalline Glaze 14 × 5³/₄ × 5³/₄" HM113



TEARDROP VASE Gold Glaze $12\times4^{1}\!/_{2}\times4^{1}\!/_{2}"\quad HM186$



TEARDROP VASE Black and Gold Glaze 7½ × 6¾ × 6¾," HM132



 $\begin{array}{ccc} TEARDROP \ VASE \\ Blue \ and \ Green \ Crystalline \ Glaze \\ 12 \times 5 \times 5" & HM223 \end{array}$



SMALL TEARDROP VASE Blue Hare's Fur Glaze 8 × 3 × 3" HM145



TEARDROP VASE Black and Gold Glaze 7½ × 6¾ × 6¾ HM214



TEARDROP VASE Starry Night Glaze $11^{1}/_{2} \times 4^{1}/_{2} \times 4^{1}/_{2}$ " HM211



SMALL TEARDROP BOTTLE Black and Gold Glaze 8 × 3½ × 3½" HM197



TEARDROP VASE Yellow Crystalline Glaze $14\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ " HM218



TEARDROP VASE Blue Crystalline Glaze 12 × 5 × 5" HM216



TEARDROP VASE Black and Gold Glaze 17 × 6 × 6" HM204



TEARDROP VASE Cobalt Blue Crystalline Glaze 15 × 6 × 6" HM160



TEARDROP VASE Blue Hare's Fur Glaze 16 × 6 × 6" HM143



TEARDROP VASE Blue Crystalline Glaze $13 \times 5^{1}/_{4} \times 5^{1}/_{4}$ " HM221



CARVED VASE Gold Glaze 15½ × 4 × 4" HM187



COVERED JAR Blue Cloud with Blue Hare's Fur Glaze $17 \times 9 \times 9$ " HM120



INDENTED VASE Gold Glaze $15\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ HM149



VASE Shinogite with Blue Hare's Fur Glaze $16^3 /_4 \times 8^3 /_4 \times 8^3 /_4$ " HM101



VASE White Crystalline Glaze 11 × 7¹/₂ × 7¹/₂" HM213



VASE Yohen Crystalline Glaze 14 × 8 × 8" HM155



VASE Blue Hare's Fur Glaze 11½ × 8 × 8" HM192



VASE Starry Night Glaze $11^{1}/_{2} \times 7^{1}/_{2} \times 7^{1}/_{2}$ " HM210



VASE Black and Gold Glaze 10½ × 7½ × 7½ " HM201



VASE Green Crystalline Glaze 10 × 8 × 8" HM209



VASE Blue Hare's Fur Glaze 12 × 7¹/₂ × 7¹/₂" HM144



INDENTED VASE Gold Glaze $10^{1}/_{2} \times 7^{1}/_{2} \times 7^{1}/_{2} \text{ HM}148$



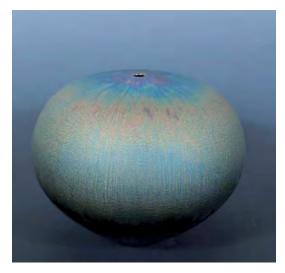
 $\begin{array}{ccc} \text{INDENTED VASE} \\ \textit{Blue Hare's Fur Glaze} \\ 8^{1}\!\!/_{\!\!2} \times 6 \times 6^{\text{"}} & \text{HM193} \end{array}$



SMALL VASE Blue Hare's Fur Glaze $6^{3}/_{4} \times 4^{1}/_{2} \times 4^{1}/_{2}$ " HM147



VASE Blue Hare's Fur Glaze 7½ × 7½ × 7½" HM134



VASE Blue Hare's Fur Glaze 5½ × 6¾ × 6¾," HM189



VASE Peacock Glaze 7 × 7 × 7" HM156



VASE Blue Hare's Fur Glaze $8^3/_4 \times 7^1/_2 \times 7^1/_2$ " HM188



VASE
Blue Hare's Fur Glaze $7\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 6$ " HM194



SMALL VASE Blue Hare's Fur Glaze $3^3/_4 \times 4^1/_2 \times 4^1/_2$ " HM196



SMALL VASE Blue Hare's Fur Glaze 4³/₄ × 5¹/₄ × 5¹/₄" HM195



VASE Blue Hare's Fur Glaze 5½ × 6½ × 6½ " HM191



VASE Blue Hare's Fur Glaze 7½ × 6½ × 6½ " HM190



VASE Yellow Crystalline Glaze 7 × 6 × 6" HM170



VASE Yellow Crystalline Glaze 6 × 5¾ × 5¾," HM219



 $\begin{array}{c} VASE \\ Cobalt \ Blue \ Crystalline \ Glaze \\ 7^1\!I_2 \times 7 \times 7^{"} \quad HM159 \end{array}$



SMALL VASE Cobalt Blue Crystalline Glaze $6\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ " HM215



VASE Blue Hare's Fur Glaze 7 × 6¹/₄ × 6¹/₄" HM98



VASE Blue Hare's Fur Glaze 7 × 6 × 6" HM97



VASE White Crystalline Glaze 9½×8½×8½" HM131



 $\begin{array}{c} \text{VASE} \\ \text{White Crystalline Glaze} \\ 11^{1}\!\!/_{\!2} \times 10 \times 10^{\circ} & \text{HM133} \end{array}$



VASE
Pearl Crystalline Glaze $6 \times 7^{1}/_{2} \times 7^{1}/_{2}$ " HM164



VASE White Crystalline Glaze 7½ × 6½ × 6½" HM161



VASE Pearl Crystalline Glaze 7½ × 7½ × 7½ HM165



 $\begin{array}{c} VASE \\ Sky \ Blue \ Crystalline \ Glaze \\ 6\times 6\times 6^{ \circ } \quad HM172 \end{array}$



 $\begin{array}{c} \text{VASE} \\ \text{Starry Night Glaze} \\ 10^{1}\!\!/_{\!2} \times 8 \times 8^{\text{\tiny{\parallel}}} & \text{HM176} \end{array}$





VASE Starry Night Glaze 10 × 7¹/₂ × 7¹/₂" HM177



VASE
Starry Night Glaze $7^{1}/_{2} \times 7 \times 7^{"}$ HM175



VASE Starry Night Glaze 7½ × 7 × 7" HM174



VASE Yohen Crystalline Glaze 6³/₄ × 7 × 7" HM153



 $\begin{array}{c} VASE \\ Yohen \ Crystalline \ Glaze \\ 5^3 \!/_{\!\! 4} \times 6 \times 6^{\parallel} \quad HM126 \end{array}$



 $\begin{array}{c} VASE \\ Yohen \ Crystalline \ Glaze \\ 7\times6^{1}\!\!/_{\!4}\times6^{1}\!\!/_{\!4}" \quad HM125 \end{array}$



 $\begin{array}{c} VASE \\ Yohen \ Crystalline \ Glaze \\ 7^1 \!\!/_4 \times 6 \times 6^{\parallel} \quad HM124 \end{array}$



VASE Yohen Crystalline Glaze 7 × 5¾ × 5¾," HM123



 $\begin{array}{c} VASE \\ Yohen \ Crystalline \ Glaze \\ 6^3 \!/\!_4 \times 6 \times 6^{\parallel} \quad HM128 \end{array}$



 $\begin{array}{c} VASE \\ Yohen \ Crystalline \ Glaze \\ 5^1 \!\!/_2 \times 6 \times 6^{ \circ } \quad HM127 \end{array}$



VASE Yohen Crystalline Glaze 11½ × 9 × 9" HM104



COVERED JAR White Crystalline Glaze 11^{7} /8 × 10 × 10" HM81



VASE Black and Gold Glaze 8³/₄ × 7 × 7" HM203





VASE Gold Glaze 6¾ × 6¼ × 6¼ " HM184



VASE Blue Hare's Fur Glaze 8 × 7 × 6³¼" HM109



 $\begin{array}{c} \text{VASE} \\ \text{Gold Glaze} \\ 12^1 /_2 \times 9^1 /_4 \times 9^1 /_4 \text{"} & \text{HM179} \end{array}$



VASE Gold Glaze 9×6^3 /4 $\times 6^3$ /4" HM182



 $\begin{array}{c} VASE \\ \textit{Gold Glaze} \\ 8^{1}\!/_{\!\!4} \times 7 \times 7^{\parallel} \quad HM183 \end{array}$



VASE *Gold Glaze* 9 × 6³/₄ × 6³/₄" HM181





SMALL VASE Gold Glaze $6^{1}/_{4} \times 5 \times 5^{"}$ HM185



VASE
Blue Crystalline Glaze
12½ × 6½ × 6½ HM173



VASE Black and Gold Glaze 16 × 9 × 9" HM198

HIDEAKI MIYAMURA Biography

Personal

- Born on December 15, 1955
- Completed apprenticeship with Shurei Miura, Master Potter, Yamanashi, Japan, 1987
- Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI, 1981

Permanent Collections

- Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, Washington, DC
- Art Institute of Chicago, Chicago, IL
- · Auckland Institute and Museum, New Zealand
- · Danforth Museum of Art, Framingham, MA
- Harrison Museum of Art, Utah State University, Logan, UT
- Minneapolis Institute of Arts, Minneapolis, MN
- · Newark Museum of Art, Newark, NJ
- · Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, MA
- Renwick Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC
- Sackler Museum at Harvard University, Cambridge, MA
- Springfield, Museum of Fine Arts, Springfield, MA
- Tikotin Museum, Haifa, Israel

Awards

- Individual Artist Fellowship, State of New Hampshire, 2001
- American Craft Council Show, Honorable Mention, Baltimore, MD, 2000
- Washington Craft Show, First Prize, juried by Kenneth Trapp, Curator of the Renwick Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, 2000
- 67th League of New Hampshire Craftsman Show, Best in Show, Sunapee, NH, 2001
- Danforth Museum Craft Show, Best in Show, Framingham, MA, 1997 and 1999
- Westchester Craft Show, Collector's Choice Award, Westchester, NY, 1998
- 63rd League of New Hampshire Craftsmen Show, Sunapee, NH, Best in Show, 1997
- "Feats of Clay", juried by Daniel Rhodes, Lincoln, CA, 1989
- Fletcher Challenge Ceramic Award, Auckland, New Zealand, 1989



BOWL Black Crystalline Glaze 3½ × 12½ × 12½" HM212



BOWL Blue Hare's Fur Glaze 2³/₄ × 11 × 11" HM141

HIDEAKI MIYAMURA Artist Statement

Exhibitions

- "Pursuing the Eye of Heaven", Pucker Gallery, Boston, MA, 2006
- "Risk and Discovery", Pucker Gallery, Boston, MA, 2004
- Smithsonian Craft Show, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, DC, 2002
- River Gallery, Ipswich, MA, 2000
- Washington Craft Show, Washington, DC, 1996-2000
- Ayumi Gallery, Tokyo, Japan, 1998-99
- League of New Hampshire Craftsmen, solo traveling exhibition, 1997
- West End Gallery, Gloucester, MA, 1996-98
- Smithsonian Craft Show, Washington, DC, 1995
- "A Touch of Orient Gallery", Yorklyn, DE, 1994-96
- Kunst Gallerie, Vienna, Austria, 1993
- Ten Arrow Gallery, Cambridge, MA, 1992-93
- "The Bay State Clay", Fitchburg Museum of Art, Fitchburg, MA, 1993
- American Craft Council, since 1991

eeing Tenmoku glazes that were developed in China during the Sung Dynasty so inspired me that I knew I wanted to become a potter. I chose as my teacher a master potter specializing in Tenmoku. During my five year apprenticeship in Japan I developed new iridescent Yohen Tenmoku glazes. Yohen literally means "stars glistening in a night sky" and Tenmoku, known widely here as a type of high fire black glaze, also signifies a certain shape of ceremonial tea bowls. These glazes have a deep and mysterious history in both the art and philosophy of Japan and China. During my apprenticeship, I developed over 10,000 test pieces. The fifth year, I discovered the iridescent glaze on a black background. Since coming to the States, I have developed over 2,000 additional test pieces exploring Yohen Tenmoku glaze in harmony with new clay bodies to further develop its unique potential as a form of cultural and spiritual communication.

CREDITS:

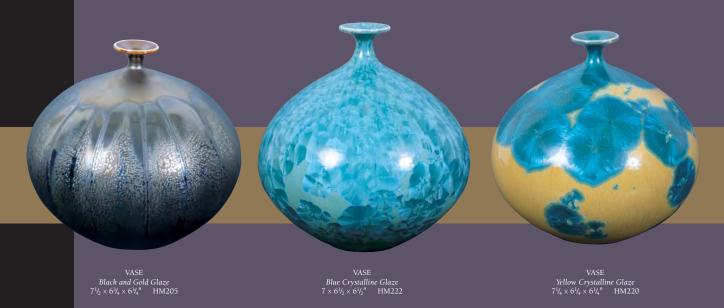
Design: Leslie Anne Feagley Editor: Destiny McDonald Barletta

Photography: Leslie Anne Feagley and Max Coniglio

Pursuing the Eye of Heaven:

Ceramics by HIDEAKI MIYAMURA

DATES: 11 February 2006 to 12 March 2006
OPENING RECEPTION: 11 February 2006, 3:00 to 6:00 pm
The artist will be present.
The public is invited to attend.



PUCKER GALLERY

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