

Crafted from old techniques, Suzu ware has a beautiful gray-black color. This unique pottery form dates from the 12th century.

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From the latter half of the 12th century to the end of the 15th century, Suzu pottery was produced in Suzu County, at the tip of the Noto Peninsula (the area around present-day Suzu City) and is representative of medieval pottery. Since that time, it has been called "phantom ancient pottery." As its appearance became better known from the few remaining fragments, the simple yet powerful beauty of the pottery attracted people's attention. After disappearing for 400 years, the art has been revived at its place of origin. With its deep black shine and mysterious origins, Suzu ware captured people's interest since its revival.

It is said that Suzu pottery is derived from Sue ware, which was introduced from the continent during the mid-Kofun period. Suzu clay, which contains a high concentration of iron, is used to make many of the large pieces.



They are shaped by piling up the clay and then beating them together to increase the strength of the base. The clay is fired at high temperatures above 1200°C, and in the second half of the firing unique method called "kusube-yaki" (smoking firing) using an acid-free flame is used. Instead of using glaze, the ashes from the wood melt at high temperatures to form a natural glaze. Firing over the course of a few days tightens the clay and prevents water leakage.

The smouldering firing (carbonization firing) technique produces a blackish-gray glaze.

Experience program

You can make cups, bowls, and other small utensils using the Suzu clay. The maximum number of participants is 4. Shipping costs are not included. Overseas delivery is not available.

Fee: 3,500 yen using 1kg clay

