

a Journey through the history of enameling





Tutankhamun's funeral mask. Pixabay.com

4000 BC

Cloisonné techniques, though not thought to be true enameling, were developed by the ancient Egyptians. Semiprecious stones were coldcemented into jewelry, as seen in Tutankhamun's golden mask.

5th Century BC

Enamel techniques spread to the Greeks and then on to the rest of Europe.

10th Century ·····

Cloisonné enameling peaks in Byzantine Constantinople. The Holy Crown of Hungary, with detailed enameled plaques of emperors, is believed to have been made in Constantinople in the 11th Century.

Cloisonné enamel techniques spread to Russia.



The Royal Crown of Hungary. Wikimedia Commons, Public Domain

14-15th Century ·····

Enamel techniques increase in complexity. The Mérode Cup, made in the 15th Century in France, showcases plique-à-jour methods in which transparent enamels fill window-like areas without a backing.

Cloisonné flourishes during China's Ming Dynasty.

In France's Limoges region, artisans develop the technique of painting enamel onto metal without the use of divisions or indentations.



The Mérode Cup. Wikimedia Commons, Author: VAwebteam at English Wikipedia

>>> 13th Century BC

The earliest known enameled objects are six gold rings found



in a Mycenaean tomb in Kouklia, Cyprus. These rings are chased gold with twisted square cloisonné wires inlaid with glass.

55 BC

The Celts were already using enamels when Caesar conquered Britain. Examples of their champlevé work survive on

swords, shields and brooches.

visith Century

Champlevé techniques flourish in Europe, in the Rhine, Meuse and Limoges areas.

13th Century

Basse-taille techniques, in which transparent enamels are applied over a low relief design, flourish in Italy and France.



13th Century champlevé eucharistic dove Wikimedia Commons, Public Domain

Enameling expands beyond the realm of



Advanced Metal Clay Series: Faux Cloisonné Enameled Jewelry Using Art Clay with Jackie Truty