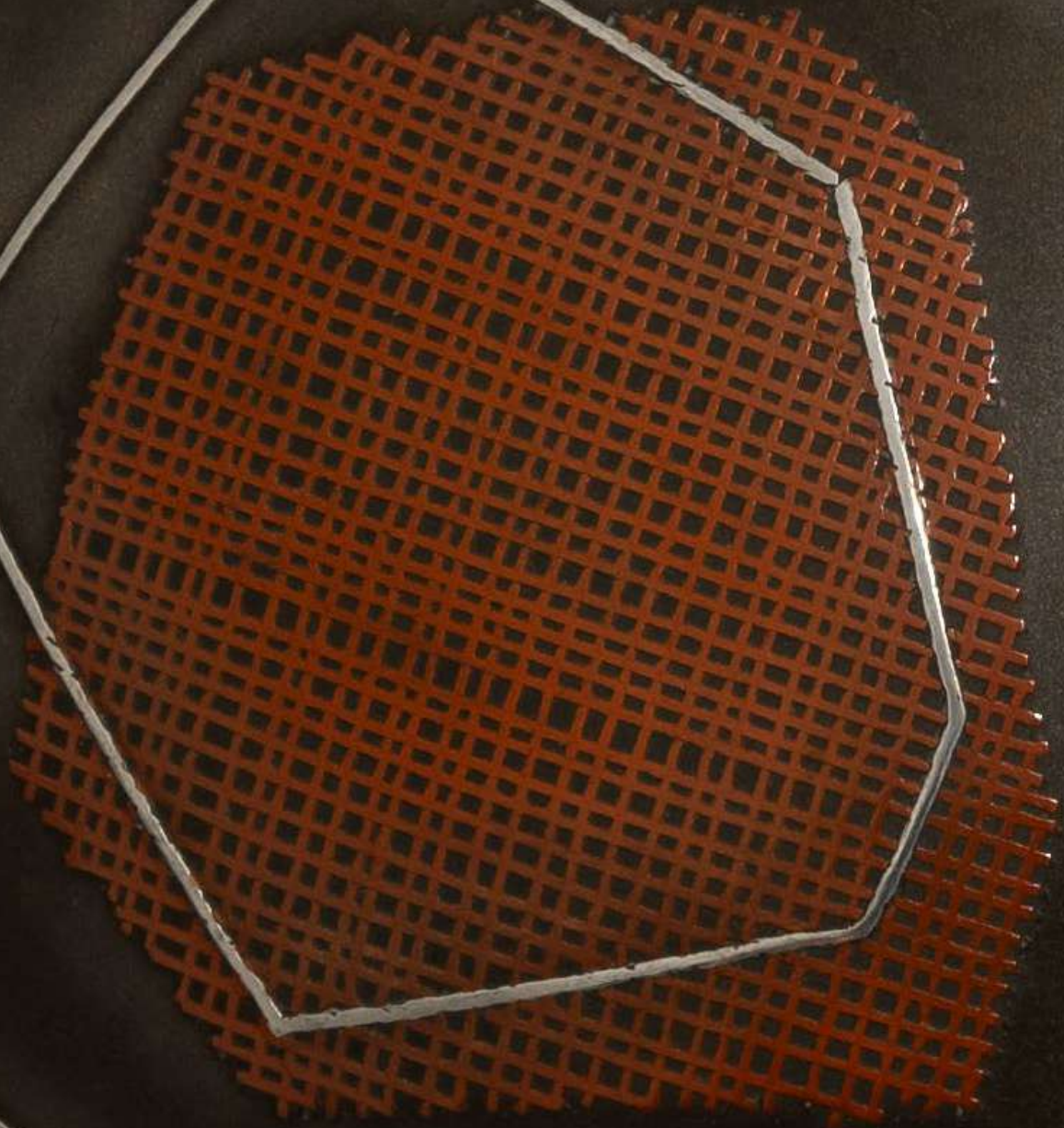




**Tsukimi Gallery**  
*Modern Japanese Art and Crafts*





# Tsukimi Gallery

## *Modern Japanese Art and Crafts*

Tsukimi Gallery  
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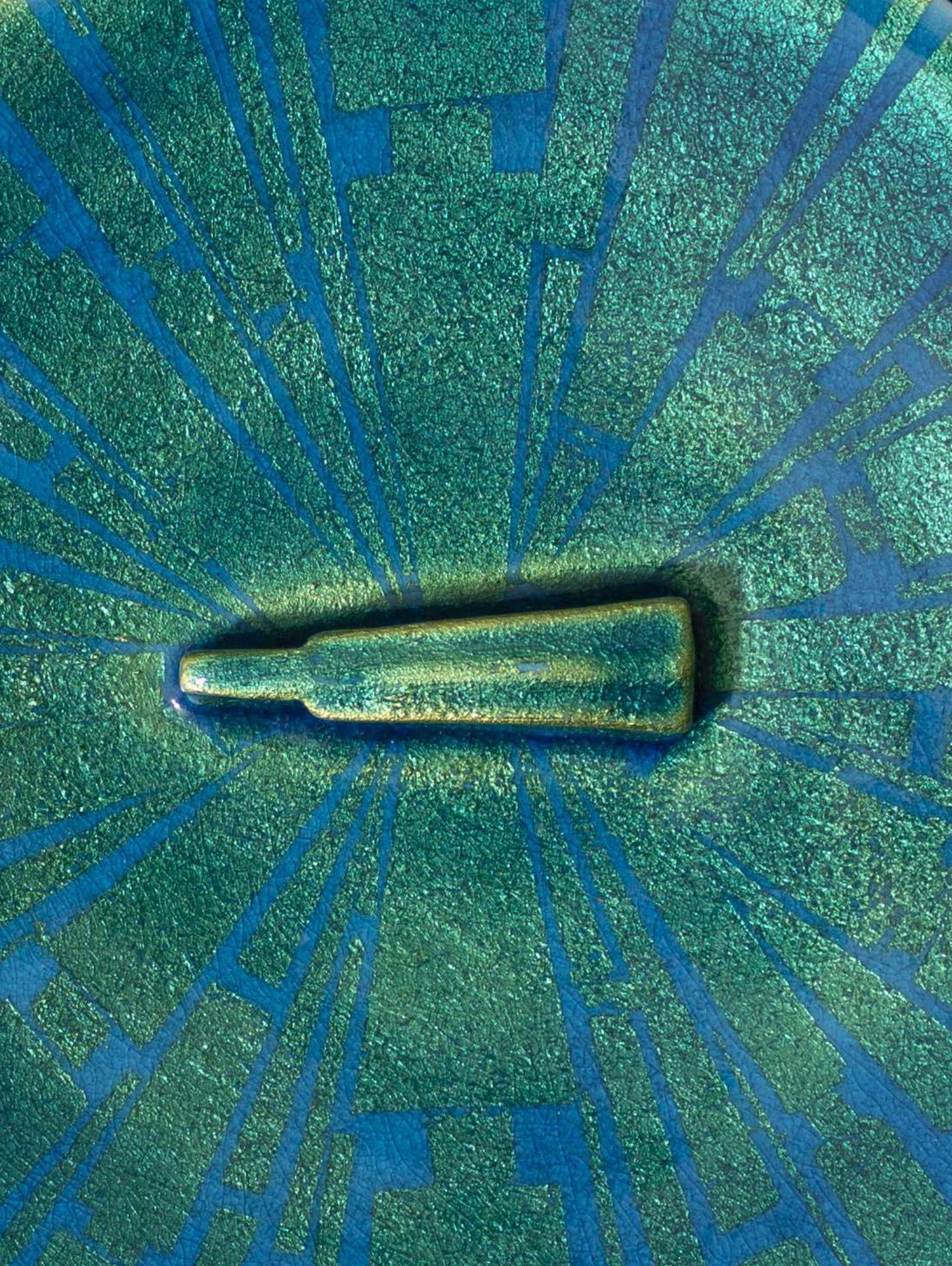
Email: [info@tsukimigallery.com](mailto:info@tsukimigallery.com)

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Photography : Adrien Largemain







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1.

**Kanamori Eiichi (1908-2001)**

Designated Living National Treasure in 1989

Patinated bronze vase in shiny and mat finish, inlaid with geometric motifs in silver and red bronze.

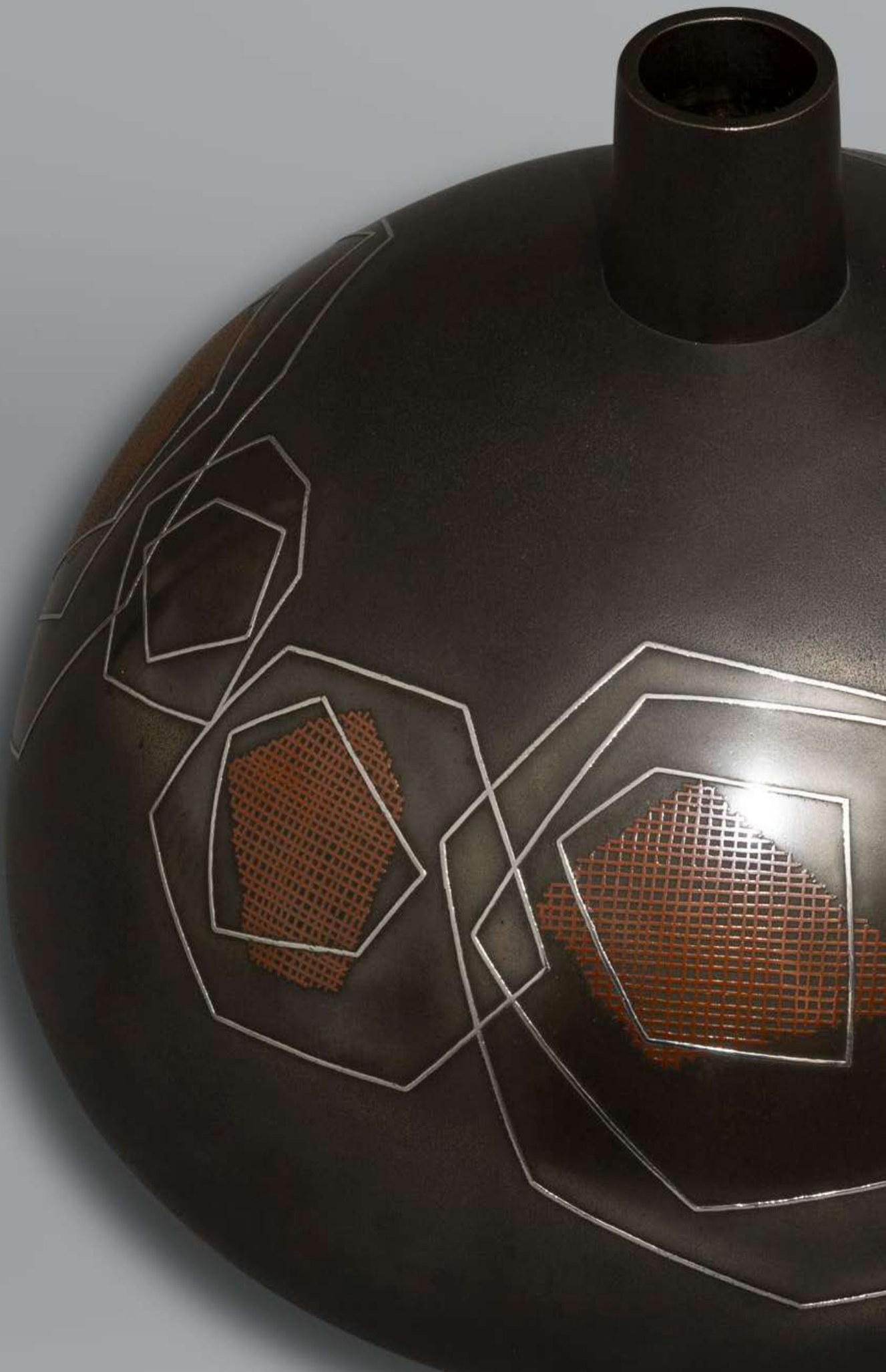
Vase en bronze patiné, surface matte et polie, incrusté de motifs géométriques en bronze rouge et en argent.

Showa era, circa 1960-1970

H. 22.5 cm, Diam. 27 cm



Artworks by the artist in public collections : National Crafts Museum of Kanazawa, Tokyo National Museum, Ishikawa Prefectural Museum of Art, Victoria and Albert Museum in London



2.

**Hannya Kankei (b. 1933 - )**

Patinated bronze bottle vase inlaid with silver and gold geometric patterns, the gold surface finely chiseled.

Vase en bronze patiné, incrusté d'un décor géométrique en argent et en or, les surfaces en or finement ciselées.

Signed Kankei in silver seal on the base

Showa era, circa 1985

H. 20.6 cm, Diam. 13.1 cm



Artworks by the artist in public collections : Takaoka Art Museum, Tokyo National Museum





3.

**Takahashi Kaishu, (1905-2004)**

Bronze incense burner inlaid in silver, decorated with intertwined circles, a stylized bird sitting on top of the pierced cover.

Brûle encens en bronze patiné, décoré de cercles entrelacés, le couvercle percé surmonté d'un oiseau stylisé.

Signed Shu on the base

Showa era, circa 1980

H. 15.5 cm, Diam. 11.2 cm





4.

**Takahashi Keiten (1920-2009)**

Designated Living National Treasure in 1996

Cast iron vase finely polished, covered with a rich mottled brown and dark pink patina.

Vase en fer, couvert d'une riche patine marbrée brune et rose foncé, surface polie.

Signed "Keiten" on the base

Heisei era, circa 2000

H. 19 cm, Diam. 21.5 cm



Artworks by the artist purchased by the Agency of Cultural Affairs, and two iron kettles respectively offered to the Emperor Showa and to the Crown Prince

5.

**Shobido Company**

Rare cast and patinated bronze vase depicting fishes. The design of this vase originally created by René Lalique in 1921 (Vase Poissons).

Rare vase en bronze représentant des poissons, reprenant la forme et les motifs du Vase Poissons originellement créé par René Lalique en 1921.

Sealed on the vase, with inscribed tomobako

Showa era, circa 1930-1940

H. 23.5 cm, Diam. 25 cm







6.

Carved and inlaid copper vase with dark brown patina and geometric motifs.

Vase en cuivre à patine brune, incrusté et incisé, portant un décor géométrique.

Made in Takaoka City

Late Showa or Heisei era, end of the 20th century

H. 24.5 cm, Diam. 10 cm

7.

Elegant cast copper vase with rusted green patina.

Vase en cuivre couvert d'une patine verte.

Made in Takaoka City

Showa era, second half of the 20th century

H. 30.7 cm, Diam. 13 cm





8.

Green and golden-black patinated copper vase, inlaid in silver.

Vase en cuivre à patine verte, noire et dorée incrusté en argent.

Made in Takaoka City

Heisei era (1989-2019)

Height 24 cm, Diameter 9.5cm



9.

A flared copper vase with red, textured patina, inlaid with silver and gilded copper geometrical motifs.

Vase en cuivre à patine rouge texturée, incrusté de motifs géométriques en argent et dorés.

Made in Takaoka City

Showa era, second half of the 20th century

H. 24.5 cm, Diam 10.2 cm



10.

Ogawa Eiho (1896 – 1990)

An inlaid and chiseled (*katagiri bori* technique) patinated copper panel decorated with Sakurajima radish on a silver background.

Panneau en cuivre patiné, ciselé (technique *katakiri bori*) et incrusté, représentant deux radis.

Signed Eiho with artist seal

Showa era, mid 20th century

Dimensions of the panel only 24 x 36 cm









11.







**Gonda Hirō**

Tall cloisonné enamel vase, beautifully decorated with abstract design in shades of blue and white enamel. The application of the colours and the silver wires creating a trompe l'oeil.

Grand vase en émail cloisonné portant un décor abstrait de vaguelettes bleu et blanc créant un effet de relief godronné en trompe l'oeil.

Signed on the base with Gonda mark in silver wire

Showa era, circa 1970-1990

Height 36.5 cm

12.

Ota Hiroaki (1913 - 1991)

A cloisonné enamel vase of pale blue ground decorated with bands of geometric patterns and stylized vegetal design in translucent golden brown and yellow enamel.

Vase en émail cloisonné à fond bleu clair, portant décor de frises géométriques et de motifs végétaux stylisés réalisés en émail jaune et brun doré translucide

Marked with artist seal

Showa era, mid 20th century

H. 18.3 cm, Diam. 17.3 cm





13.

Ovoid enamel vase worked in red and pale blue wireless enamel applied with silver mounts.  
Vase globulaire en émail musen (sans cloisons) de couleur rouge et bleu pâle. Montures en argent.

Unsigned, artist unknown

Showa era, 1978

Height 20.8 cm, Diameter 20.5 cm



14.

Andō Company

Cloisonné enamel vase decorated with stems of barley on red, beige and orange ground, with silver wires and mounts

Vase en émail cloisonné portant un décor de brin d'orge sur fond rouge, orange et crème, montures et cloisons en argent.

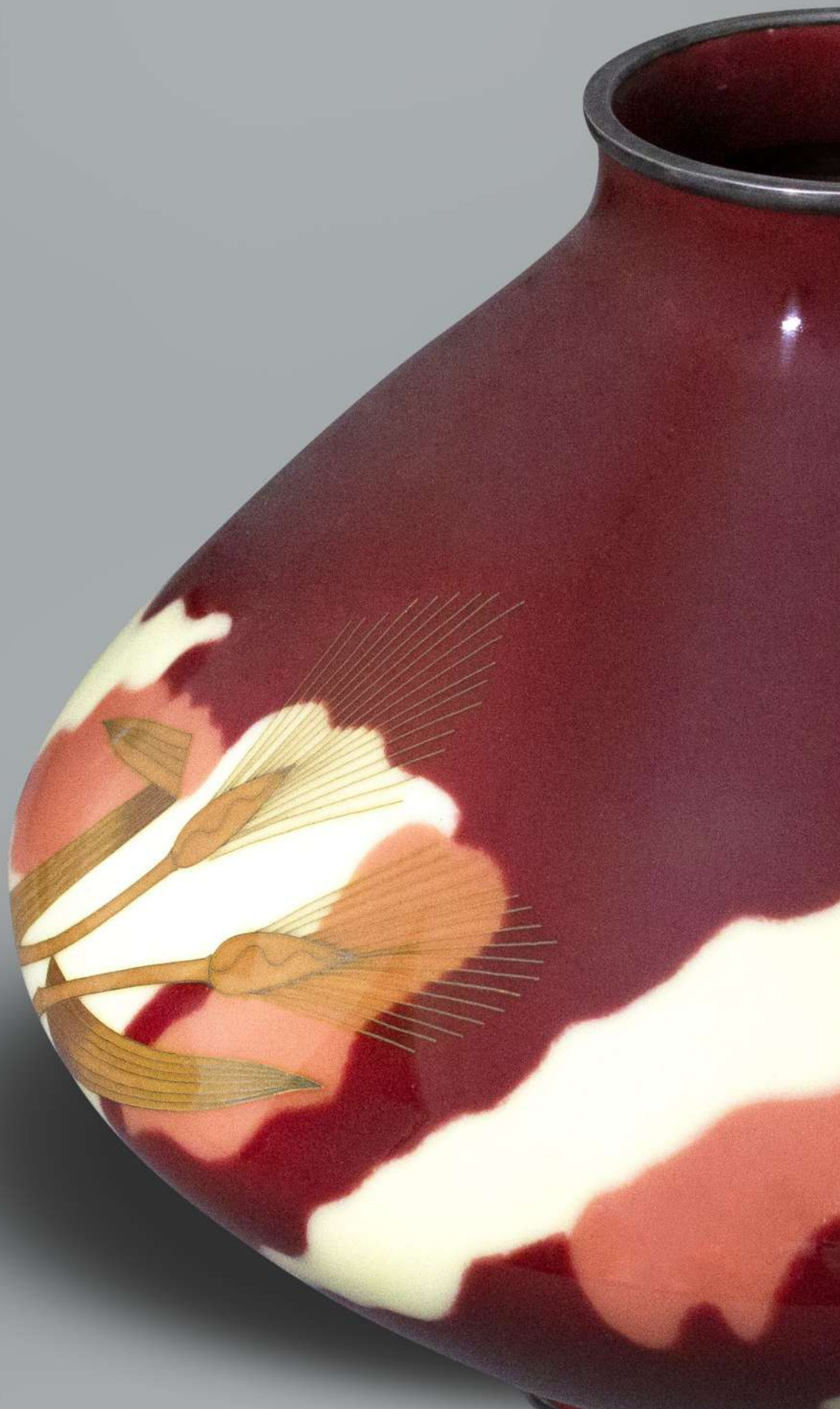
Signed with Andō mark on the base

Showa era, mid 20th century

H. 20.5 cm, Diam. 26.5cm







15.

**Tokuda Yasokichi III (1933-2009)**

*Designated Living National Treasure in 1997*

Large vase Glazed porcelain bottle vase with blended aubergine, dark and light blue Kutani glazes.

Grand vase porcelaine de Kutani, à glaçures aubergine, bleu clair et foncé.


Signed on the base

Heisei era, circa 1990-200

H. 32.6 cm, Diam 18 cm







Artworks by the artist in public collections :  
Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York  
Smithsonian Institute in Washington D.C  
British Museum in London  
Victoria & Albert Museum in London

16.

**Tokuda Yasokichi III (1933-2009)**

Designated Living National Treasure in 1997

Glazed porcelain bottle vase with blended aubergine, dark and light blue Kutani glazes.

Vase en porcelaine de Kutani, à glaçures aubergine, bleu clair et foncé.

Signed on the base

Heisei era, circa 1990-200

H. 24,7 cm, Diam. 11 cm





17.

**Hakuko Ono (1915-1996)**

Porcelain Mizusachi (cold water pot), decorated in yūri-kinzan technique, gold foil under a blue glaze.

Mizusachi (récipient à eau froide) en porcelaine, décoré de feuilles d'or sous glaçure selon la technique yūrin kinzan.

Marked on the base

Showa era, circa 1985

H. 15 cm, Diam. 15.7 cm



Artworks by the artist in public collections : Minneapolis Institute of Art, Musée National des Arts Asiatiques in Paris, National Museum of Modern Art in Tokyo

18.

**Ban Kajitani (b. 1941 )**

Ceramic vase titled Black Sand Dune, made with the Renjo technique, consisting in assembling together clays of different colours.

Vase en céramique intitulé Dune noire, réalisé selon la technique Renjo consistant à assembler plusieurs argiles de différentes couleurs.

Signed «Ban Kajitani», with artist seal

Showa era, dated 1981

H. 27.5 x W. 21 x D. 17.5 cm



Artworks by the artist in public collections : Canton Museum of Art (Ohio), Institute of Art of Mineapolis, American Museum of Ceramic Arts in Pomona (California)



19.

Satō Kan (b. 1947)

Poetry of Lines / Poésie des Lignes

A large rounded unglazed earthenware vase of cracked surface with white slip on a dark grey clay.

Important vase en grès, la surface craquelée portant un décor de larges bandes blanches en barbotine.

Showa era, circa 1980-1985

H. 24.5 cm, Diam. 30 cm



20.

**Yasuhara Kimei (1906-1980)**

Large stoneware vase with black mate glaze and four curved handles, decorated with incised geometric patterns and building motives.

Grand vase en céramique noire mate, portant quatre anses serpentines, couvert d'un décor gravé représentant des bâtiments et des motifs géométriques.

Showa era, circa 1960

H. 27.5 cm, W. 22.6 cm



Artworks by the artist in public collections : Tokyo National Museum of Art, the Sogetsu Museum of Art, the Princeton Museum of Art, the Art Gallery of New South Wales.







21.

**Shōji Ishihara (b. 1943)**

A tall square ceramic vase of cream colour with the base, the lip and the geometric, curved design painted in overglazed enamel.

Grand vase en céramique à fond crème, portant un décor de motifs géométriques peints en émail brun sur glaçure.

Heisei era (1989-2019)

H. 48 x W. 17.5 cm



Artworks by the artist in the collection of the Nogata Tanio Art Museum



22.

**Teruko Ide (b. 1947)**

Tall ceramic vase of uneven shape, with a dark brown, textured surface and painted strips of brown and yellow clays.

Grand vase en céramique, couvert en partie basse d'une glaçure texturée marron foncé et peint en partie haute d'engobes ocres et jaunes.

Heisei era, circa 1990-2000

H. 52.8 x W. 14.7 cm



Artworks by this artist in public collections : Kyoto University collection, Ibaragi city museum, Saint Louis Museum (US), City Museum of Noumea

23.





**Akitoshi Ito (b. 1951)**

“Autumn Evening”

A rare large sculptural earthenware vase of semicircle shape covered with very fine shades of blue and gray glaze, the bottom part with subtle warm pink glaze.

Très grand vase en grès en forme de demi-lune, émaillé sous glaçuré, présentant de subtiles nuances de gris, de bleu et de rose orangé en partie inférieure.

Signed Akitoshi on the base

Heisei era, 1999

H. 37 x W. 63 x W. 17 cm

This piece was exhibited by the artist during the 31st Nitten exhibition in Japan in 1999

Artworks by the artist in the collection of the Chino art Museum



24.

**Fujii Shumei (1936-2017)**

Porcelain vase decorated under the glaze in low relief with cobalt blue maple leaves.

Vase en porcelaine décoré de motif de feuilles d'érable bleu cobalt.

Signed on the base

Heisei era, circa 1990-2000

H. 23 cm, Diam. 25 cm



Artworks by the artist in the collection of the British London Museum in London.



25.

**Kameda Shigeki (b.1951)**

Large globular vase with a light celadon glaze over an elegant moulded geometric design.

Grand vase globulaire en porcelaine, couvert d'une très délicate glaçure céladon et moulé sur l'épaule de motifs géométriques.

Signed on the base with the mark Ryūkō for Kameda Shigeki

Late Showa - early Heisei period, circa 1990

H. 29 cm, Diam. 34 cm



26.

Kato Takehiro (b. 1968)

A round-shape ceramic incense burner and cover, resting on three small feet, decorated with blended yellow, green and navy blue glazes, depicting a landscape scene with a character crossing a bridge.

Brûle-encens ovoïde en céramique reposant sur trois pieds, décoré d'une scène de paysage sur un fond dégradé jaune, vert et bleu.

Mark of the artist impressed to the base

Contemporary work, Kyoto

H. 12 cm, Diam. 11.9 cm





27.

**Yoshihide Dobuchi (date unknown)**

A large ceramic box decorated with maples leaves on a black ground, realised with the Konoha Tenmoku technique (firing actual leaves on the glaze to recreated their shapes in the glaze).

Boîte en céramique à décor de feuilles d'érable sur fond noir, réalisé selon la technique Konoha Tenmoku (consistant à passer en cuisson de véritables feuilles pour imprimer leur formes dans la glaçure).

Sealed on the base

Kyoto, Showa era, circa 1985-1990

H. 11 cm, Diam. 22cm









Sakura - Cherry tree - Cerisier  
H. 26.2 x W. 20 cm

Previous page  
Kiku - Chrysanthemum - Chrysanthème  
H. 27,8 x W. 21,5 cm

Following pages :  
Asagao - Morning Glory - Ipomée:  
H. 23 x W. 28 cm

Asagao - Morning Glory - Ipomée:  
H. 20 x W. 27.2 cm

Momo - Prunus - Prunus  
H. 26.2 x W. 20 cm

Other photographs available :  
Chrysanthemums (composition), Japanese  
Crabapple, Peony

28.  
Ogawa Kasumasa (1860-1929)

Collotypes with lithographic over-  
printing in colour from the serie  
*Some Japanese Flowers*

Epreuves de collotype colorées  
issue de la série *Fleurs Japonaises*

Circa 1896-1900











### 1. Kanamori Eiichi (1908-2001)

Born in Takaoka in 1908, Kanamori Eiichi graduated from the Toyoma Arts School in metalworking in 1928 and became an independent artist 3 years later after his training. In 1933, he exhibited his work for the first time in the 14<sup>th</sup> Teiten and then, from 1946, took part several times to the Nitten. He was a teacher at the Takaoka Industrial Art School between 1941 and 1966. He received several official achievement awards, particularly the Order of the Sacred Treasure (4<sup>th</sup> class) from the Emperor. In 1989, he was designated Living National Treasure (Holder of Important Intangible Cultural Property), especially for his impressive metal inlay techniques. A special exhibition was held in Takaoka Art Museum in 2003 to pay tribute to his eminent career.

### 2. Hannya Kankei (b. 1933-)

Hannya Kankei is a regular member of the Japan Kogei Association. Born in Takaoka, he is the fourth generation of Hannya family foundry, manufacturing high-quality copperware since 1870. After he joined the family workshop in 1950, he started to exhibit his work from 1969 at the Japan Traditional Crafts exhibition where we won the first prize in 1973 and was afterwards awarded multiple times. In 2001 and 2005, at the request of the Imperial Household Agency, he made replicas of some ancient metalworks from the Shosoin, the treasure house of the Todai-ji Temple in Nara.

### 3. Takahashi Kaishu, (1905-2004)

Born in Kanasawa, Ishikawa prefecture, Takashi Kaishu graduated from Tokyo Art School of Fine Art and trained under the Living National Treasure Unno Kiyoshi. After his first participation to the Teiten, he was awarded at the Belgium World Exhibition (1930) and at the Chicago International Exposition (1933). After the War, he exhibited multiples times at the Nitten where he became later a council member and then an advisor. He served as the director of Ishikawa Prefectural Museum of Art and founded in 1976 the Kaga Metalworkers Association. Among his students, he took as an apprentice Nagawa Mamoru who later became Living National Treasure. In 1982, he was designated Important Intangible Cultural Asset of Ishikawa Prefecture for his Kaga Zogan (metal inlay) technique.

### 4. Takahashi Keiten (1920-2009)

Born in Yamagata city, Keiten took over his family metal casting workshop in 1938, specialized in the production of tea kettles, Councilor of the Japan Crafts Association, he took part various time from the 1950's to the Nitten and to the Japan Traditional Crafts exhibition, where he received many awards. In 1992, he received the Order of the Sacred Treasure (4<sup>th</sup> class) and in 1996, he was designated Holder of Important Intangible Cultural Property (Living National Treasure) for his iron tea kettles.

### 5. The Shobido Company

The Shobido Jewelry Co. was founded in 1900 in the Yodoyabashi district of Osaka by Eikichiro Eto. This important luxury store was selling clocks and watches as well as jewelry, art and crafts, silverware and precious metals. The company is known as retailer for high-end giftware including cloisonné enamel pieces and metalworks.

### 6. 7. 8. 9. Takaoka City

The history of metal craftsmanship in Takaoka started in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century when the governor Toshinaga Maeda built the Takaoka castle. Takaoka Doki then opened a foundry in Kanaya-cho, Takaoka City which provided at this time simple copper alloy ware and agricultural tools. From the middle of the Edo period, the foundries started to provide the Buddhist shrines with devotional objects. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, during the late Meiji and Taisho eras, the production diversified and, thanks to skillful craftsmen, the artistic value of Takaoka metal-ware became highly recognized.

### 10. Ogawa Eiho (1896 - 1990)

Born in Niigata Prefecture, Ogawa Eiho is particularly appreciated for his hammering and metal carving. Ogawa Eiho studied under Ito Katsuhide, a famous metalworker who took part in the 1900 Paris International Exposition and the 1910 Japan-British Exhibition held in London. Selected ten times for the Bunten Exhibition, Ogawa Eiho was a regular exhibitor at the Nitten after 1951. He served as the president of the Nihon Chokin Kai (Japan Carving Society) and was awarded on several occasions by the Ministry of Education and the ministry of Industry.



#### 11. Gonda Hirō

Founded during the Meiji period, the workshop of the Gonda family was one of the most important cloisonné enamel makers based in Nagoya city. Gonda Hirosuke (1865-1937) took part in the major international exhibitions of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Gonda Hirō, descendant of this prestigious family, kept the enamel tradition well alive, adapting the design to the modern eye. Member of the Kogei Association, he won the Japan Kogei Association Award in 1971.

#### 12. Ota Hiroaki (1913-1991)

Born in Nagoya City, Aichi prefecture. He is considered as one of the leading cloisonné artists of the Showa era and participated frequently in the Nitten exhibition. Ota Hiroaki is the third generation of enamellers in his family. His father, Ota Yoshisaburo, active during the Meiji period, won an award for his work exhibited at the 1889 Paris Exposition Universelle.

#### 13. Andō Company

Founded originally by Andō Jubei around 1880 in the city of Nagoya, the Andō Company was one of the foremost cloisonné enamel makers during the Meiji period (1868-1912). Perfecting various enameling techniques, the Company won many prizes, starting with the medal received during the World's Columbian Exhibition of Chicago in 1893. Around 1900, year of the Exposition Universelle in Paris, Andō Company was appointed supplier of the imperial household, providing enamel pieces for imperial gifts. Reinventing its design, decor and techniques for almost 150 years, the company is the only enamel maker founded in the 19<sup>th</sup> century that is still producing today high quality enamel works.

#### 15.16. Tokuda Yasokichi III (1933-2009)

One of the world's famous Kutani ceramicist, Tokuda Yasokichi III was born in Kaga city, Ishikawa Prefecture, in a family of Kutani potters. After training with both his grand-father and father. In the early 1970's, he developed a more personal style and a way to blend the Kutani traditional color glazes in a way that was never seen before, allowing him to create fine shades and vivid contrasts, in a technique called Saiyu. He received multiple prizes along his career, including the Grand Prize of the International Pottery and porcelain Exhibition in 1990. In 1997, he was designated as Living National Treasure (holder of Intangible Cultural Property) for porcelain with colored glazes.

#### 17. Hakuko Ono (1915-1996)

Born in Saga Prefecture, Hakuko Ono received her training from her father Kozan Ono, and then became in charge of design and painting in the family workshop. Fascinated by the very Japanese technique of underglaze gold leaf called yūri-kinzan, she developed and perfected this very delicate process, associating it with abstract and geometric designs. Frequently exhibiting her pieces in Japan and abroad, she became a full member of the Japanese Crafts Association (Kogei) in 1973 and was the second woman to win the Japan Ceramic Society award in 1981. In 1992, she was designated Important Intangible Cultural Asset of Saga Prefecture for her yūri-kinzan technique.

#### 18. Ban Kajitani (b. 1941)

After graduating from Tokyo Fine Art School and training in ceramic, Ban Kajitani moved to US where he earned a Master degree in pottery from Utah State University in 1976. After his graduation, he obtained a ceramic professor position at Columbus College of Art, Ohio. In 1991, he returned to Japan in Ishioka City where he kept on making artworks. He is particularly known for his impressive noriage (marbled ceramic) technique, layering clay of different colours to create beautiful patterns resembling geological strata and other natural textures on paper-thin vessels.

#### 19. Satō Kan (b. 1947)

Born in 1947, Satō Kan is a member of the Aizu Art Association and the Fukushima Prefectural Artists Association. He exhibited multiple times in the Nitten, the Japan Traditional Crafts Exhibition and the International Ceramic Art Exhibition where he won a gold medal.

20. Yasuhara Kimei (1906-1980)

Born in Tokyo, Yasuhara Kimei (1906-1980) studied pottery under two important artists, Miyagawa Kozan II, successor of the artist of the Imperial household Miyagawa (Makuzu) Kozan, and Itaya Hazan, considered as one of the pioneers of modern Japanese ceramics. Mastering several ceramic techniques, he is particularly known for his abstract and geometric designs. After the World War II, he became one of the most avant-garde ceramic artists and was a regular exhibitor in the Nitten.

21. Shōji Ishihara (b. 1943 - )

Born in Nogata City in Fukuoka Prefecture, he graduated in sculpture at Kanasawa College of Art. After establishing his kiln in Nogata city, he became a full member of the Japan Kogei Association in 1984. He took part in multiple exhibitions dedicated to contemporary ceramics and won several awards, particularly during the West Japan Art and Crafts exhibition and the Western Japan Ceramic exhibition.

22. Teruko Ide (b. 1947)

Member of the Kyoto Arts and Crafts Artists Association and the Sokokai, she graduated in 1970 from the ceramic department of the Kyoto University of Art and became a professor at the Mara Institute of technology (Malaysia) between 1972 and 1974. She started to exhibit her works at the Nitten in 1990 and at the Nikko-kai Exhibition in 1991. She won many prizes in Japan (especially the prestigious Grand Prix of the Nokko-kai in 2014) and took part in several Japanese craft exhibitions - Osaka, Kyoto and Tokyo - and abroad as the Williamsburg Bridge exhibition in New York (2010) and "Kyoto Zen" in Noumea (2014).

23. Akitoshi Ito (b. 1951 - )

Based in Chino City in Nagano Prefecture. As a long-time member of several art organizations such as the Nitten (Japan Fine Arts Exhibition), the Association of Japan Contemporary Art and Craft or the Association of Contemporary Art of Nagano, he has been regularly presenting his work for years in national and international exhibitions. His large, dramatic pieces combine sculptural shape, mastery of coloured glazes and a poetic approach to ceramic craft, sometimes inspired, by natural phenomena. An exhibition dedicated to his work was held at the Chino City Museum of Art in 2013.

24. Fujii Shumei (1936-2017)

Born in Arita, he started to work as an apprentice in a pottery studio at the age of 15. In 1964, he exhibited his work for the first time at the Nitten, where he won his first prize a year later. After one decade, in 1977, he opened his own kiln in Arita. He became a very successful artist who won many awards at the Japan Ceramic Art Exhibition, the Kyushu Yamaguchi Ceramic Exhibition, and received the Minister of Education Award. He is particularly well known for his original technique which consists in creating the decoration on his pieces by applying dyed leaves on the surface of the porcelain.

25. Kameda Shigeki (b. 1951)

Kameda Shigeki started his career in 1974 at the Ryūkō workshop in Tobe. Since 1987, he has been a regular member of the Japan Traditional Crafts Association (Kogei Association) and was selected to show his work in numerous national exhibitions. In 1997, he was appointed holder of traditional cultural asset (in moulding section) of the Ehime Prefecture and has now become one of the leading ceramic artists in Ehime Province.

26. Kato Takehiro (b. 1968)

Born in Kyoto, Kato Takehiro is a regular exhibitor at the Nitten, member of the Kyoto Association of Craft Artists and member of Soko-Kai. Since his first selection at the Nitten Exhibition in 2004, he has received a multiple awards, including Award of the Director-General of the Kansai Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry at the Kyoto Ware and Shimizu Ware Exhibition (2004), the Association Award at the Kyoto Association of Craft Artist Exhibition (2008) and the Soko-Kai Arts and Crafts Award (2015). Celebrated for his exceptional glaze effects, his works was often displayed abroad in Paris, Cologne, Shanghai and Hanoi.



27. Yoshihide Dobuchi (date unknown)

Born in Kyoto, Yoshihide Dobuchi is the third generation of a family of potters. He studied pottery with his father and grand-father, and sculpture at Munich University. One of his great accomplishments is the rediscovery and mastery of the very complex technique of *konoha tenmoku*, originally invented during the Song Dynasty in China. As the technique was partly forgotten or unachievable, he conducted intense research on glaze and its chemical components to capture the texture and color of leaves applied on the surface of the piece during the firing.

28. Ogawa Kasumasa (1860-1929)

Born in Saitama prefecture, Ogawa Kasumasa apprenticed with the photographer Yoshiwara Hideo and opened his own portrait studio at the age of 17. In 1882, after two years spent in Tokyo, he embarked for the United States, living in Boston and Philadelphia. There, he acquired photography techniques including carbon printing and collotype. In 1884, he came back to Tokyo and opened a photographic studio and became soon the foremost photographic publisher in Japan. He revived in 1889 the first photography magazine *Sashin Shimpō*, and played a central part in the creation of the Japan Photographic Society. It is between 1894 and 1896 that Ogawa Kasumasa produced a series of hand painted collotypes featuring Japanese native flowers.



# PRICE LIST

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