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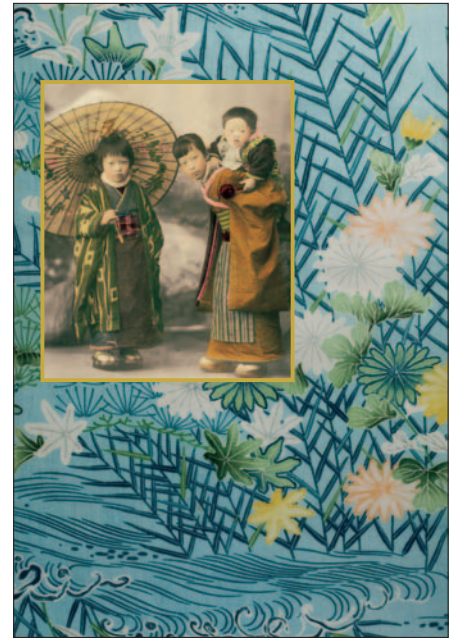
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VINTAGE JAPANESE PHOTOGRAPHY

In the late 1800's the closed society of Japan was opened up to the west. Photographers took the opportunity to capture the beautiful, private world of the Japanese. Their photographs were naturally taken in black and white but the hand tinting was done afterwards by Japanese craftsmen who had previously specialized in colouring the famous wood block prints.



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VINTAGE JAPANESE PHOTOGRAPHY



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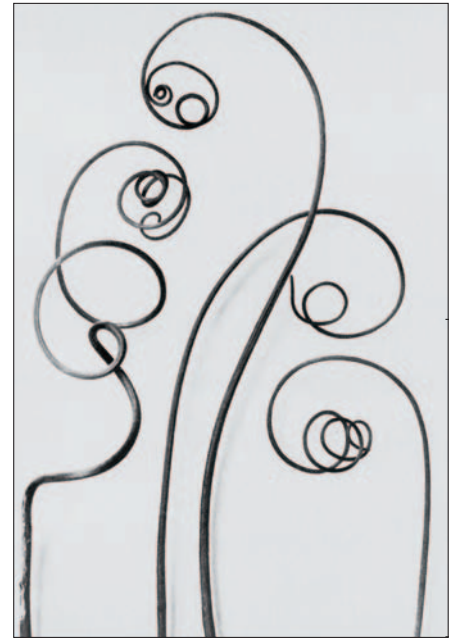
KARL BLOSSFELDT

Karl Blossfeldt (1865-1932)

The internationally acclaimed photographer, worked as an apprentice in an artistic form of iron casting at a iron foundry between 1881 - 1883; and studied art at the Institute of Royal Arts and Museum in Berlin between 1884 - 1890. He published his work in the book 'Art Forms in Nature' in 1928. He was inspired by the hidden graphic details, the symmetry, the geometrical forms and structures of plants.



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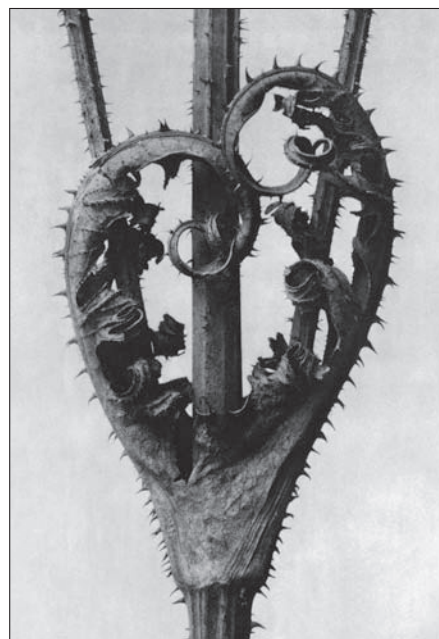
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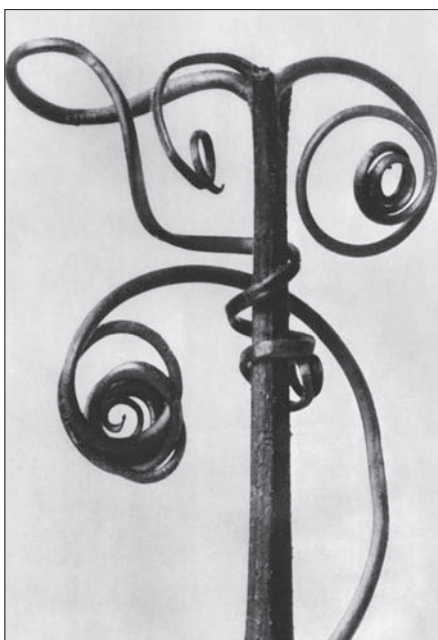
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OGAWA KASUMASA

Ogawa Kazumasa (1860 - 1929)

Started studying English and photography at the age of 15. In 1880 he moved to Tokyo and was hired as an interpreter in the Yokohama Police Department, while learning photography. In 1882, he moved to Boston where he took courses in portrait photography. Upon his return to Japan in 1884, Ogawa opened the first photographic studio in Tokyo and was a founding member of the Japan Photographic Society.



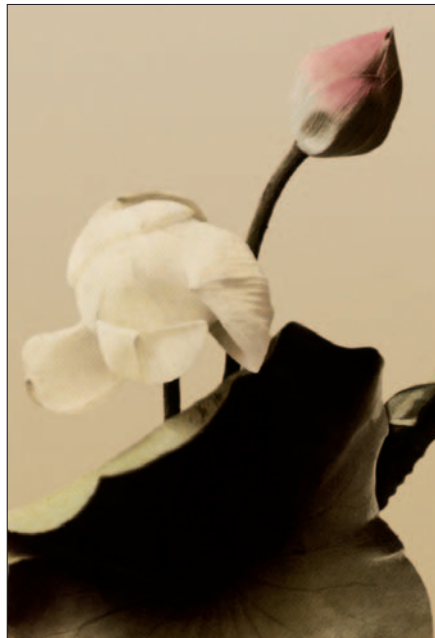
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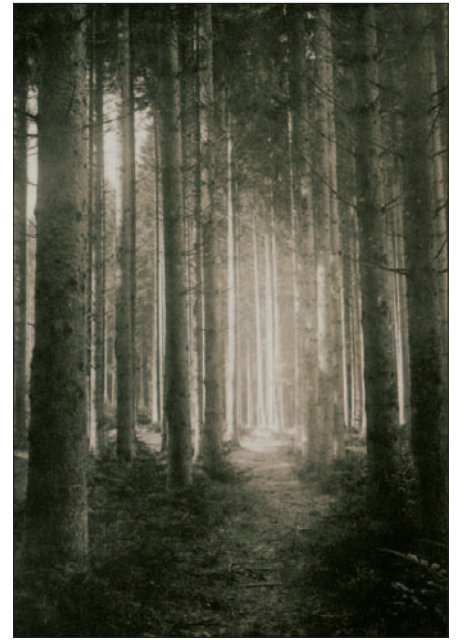
PICTORIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Pictorialism is the name given to a photographic movement in vogue from around 1885 –1914. The belief was that photography needed to emulate the painting and etching of the time. Most of these pictures were black & white or sepia-toned. Among the methods used were soft focus, special filters and lens coatings, heavy manipulation in the darkroom, and exotic printing processes..

The aim of such techniques was to achieve the currently successful impressionist style in photography.



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PICTORIAL PHOTOGRAPHY



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