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attributed to Kanō Naonobu (1607–1650)

born Kyoto, Japan; died Edo (present-day Tokyo), Japan

Landscape with Temple, mid 1700s

ink, paper

Gift of Curtis Besinger, 1991.0066

The Kanō school epitomizes the power of the ruling Tokugawa government in Japan. Kanō painters received official patronage from *shoguns* (military rulers) and commissions from Buddhist monks and wealthy merchants to produce paintings. Architectural spaces including castles, grand audience halls, and Zen Buddhist temples were places to display screens like this one. Folding screens also functioned as decorative spatial barriers. On the right panel of this painting, a temple emerges from the quiet landscape painted with varying thickness of ink.

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sea chest with key, 1850s

Japan, Edo period (1600–1868)

Keyaki wood, iron, lacquer

Gift of Sam and Connie Perkins Collection, 2021.0277.a–h

Decorated with lacquer and iron handles, mobile sea chests like this one were used for storage aboard Japanese trading ships. As shipping business became more lucrative during the 18th century, sea chests were lavishly adorned. This is a *chōbadansu* (ledger or account box) type chest, which holds various drawers and even secret compartments for important documents. Other examples of sea chests contain mazes of false doors to prevent theft.

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