



**From Yokohama Station, Sakuragicho Station, Motomachi-Chukagai Station**

- Take city bus (No. 8 or 148) from the No. 2 bus stop of Yokohama Station East Exit (35-minute bus ride); a 5-minute walk from Sankeien-Iriguchi bus stop. Alternatively, take the Burari-Sankeien Bus (Saturday, Sunday, and holidays only) from the No.2 bus stop of Yokohama Station East Exit (45-minute bus ride); arrive at Sankeien Entrance.
- Take city bus (No. 8 or 148) from the No. 2 bus stop of Sakuragicho Station (25-minute bus ride); a 5-minute walk from Sankeien-Iriguchi bus stop. Alternatively, take the Burari-Sankeien Bus (Saturday, Sunday, and holidays only) from the No.2 bus stop of Sakuragicho Station (35-minute bus ride); arrive at Sankeien Entrance.
- Take city bus (No. 8 or 148) from Motomachi-Chukagai Station Exit 4 (Yamashita-cho) of the Minatomirai Line (15-minute bus ride); a 5-minute walk from Sankeien-Iriguchi bus stop.

**From Yokohama Bay Bridge**

Get off at Honmoku Futo Ramp and follow the road. Turn right at Honmoku Motomachi Iriguchi.

**From Ishikawacho Junction**

Get off at Shin-Yamashita Ramp and follow the road until you come to B Totei Entrance where you turn right. Turn left at the Kitagatacho Shobo Shutchojo-Mae, and turn right at the T-junction. Turn right again at Honmoku Motomachi Iriguchi.

**From Kamakura, Yokosuka**

Get off at Sankeien Ramp and follow the road until you arrive at Honmoku Motomachi Iriguchi where you turn left.

**Hours**  
9:00 AM to 5:00 PM (last entry at 4:30 PM)

**Admission**  
**700 yen** for adults (15 years old and above), **200 yen** for children (14 years old and under)  
Group discounts (10 or more people): 600 yen for adults 100 yen for children  
300 yen for students (high school students or above) \*If faculty member is present

- City residents 65 years old and above: 200 yen  
\*Please present your Hamatomo Card issued by Yokohama City.
- Persons with physical disabilities (regardless of residency): free (up to one caregiver also admitted for free)  
\*Please present your Physical Disability Passbook
- Book of 5 tickets: 3,000 yen for adults; 500 yen for children
- Annual pass: 2,500 yen for adults; 700 yen for children; 700 yen for city residents 65 years old and over  
\*Please present your Hamatomo Card issued by Yokohama City.

**Parking**  
Automobiles: 500 yen up to 2 hours;  
100 yen for every Additional 30 minutes; 1,000 yen maximum per day  
Buses: 1,000 yen per day

**Closed**  
December 29, 30, 31

\*Please make sure you have the right number when you call.



1868	Zenzaburo Hara (the first generation of the Hara family; Sankei's grandfather-in-law) purchases the entire piece of land that will later become Sankeien Garden.
Around 1887	Zenzaburo builds Shofukaku, a villa, on top of the hill.
Around 1902	Following the death of Zenzaburo (in 1889), Sankei starts the construction of Sankeien Garden. Kakushokaku is built as the family's residence and the family moves to the premises of Sankeien Garden.
1906	Sankeien Garden opens. The outer garden is opened to the public for free.
1914	Three-Story Pagoda of Former Tomoyoji Temple is moved to the garden. (outer garden completed)
1917	Rinshunkaku is moved to the garden.
1922	Choshukaku is moved to the garden. (inner garden completed)
1923	The Great Kanto Earthquake damages and destroys several buildings.
1939	Sankei passes away.
1945	Air raids during World War II cause severe damage to the property.
1953	Management changes from the Hara family to the Sankeien Hoshokai Foundation.
1958	Repair work of buildings and gardens damaged by the war is completed. Inner garden is opened to the public for the first time.
1960	Former Yanoharake Residence is moved to the garden.
1970	South Gate Entrance is built in accordance with the landfill of Honmoku Coast.
1987	Main Hall of Former Tomyoji Temple is moved to the garden.
1989	Sankei Memorial opens.
2000	Kakushokaku (former Hara family residence) goes under repair/maintenance work
2007	Japanese government designates Sankeien Garden as a "Place of Scenic Beauty."





# Outer Garden

This area was opened to the public in 1906 during the Meiji period. The landmark of the garden is the Three-Story Pagoda which was built about 550 years ago during the Muromachi period and moved from the Tomyoji Temple of Kyoto. Different flowers such as Japanese plum, cherry blossoms, iris and lotus bloom according to the season.

## Outer Garden Structures

### 1 Main Gate Posts

Built in 1906 during the Meiji Era  
When the garden first opened, there was a sign that indicated anyone could enter freely, written by Sankei himself.

### 2 Three-Story Pagoda of Former Tomyoji Temple

Important Cultural Property

Built in 1457 during the Muromachi period / Moved to the garden in 1914 in the Taisho Era  
This pagoda used to be at Tomyoji Temple, an abandoned temple in Kizugawa City in Kyoto Prefecture. This is currently the oldest wooden pagoda in the Kanto region.

### 3 Rindoan

Built in 1970 during the Showa Era  
This tea room was donated by Rindo Group of the Sohen school, one of the schools of tea ceremony.

### 4 Yokobuean

Built in 1908 during the Meiji Era  
It is said that this countryside-style tea hut was moved to the garden from Hokkeji Temple in Nara Prefecture, but many details are unknown.

### 5 Buddhist Sanctum of Former Tokeiji Temple

Important Cultural Property

Built in 1634 during the Edo Period / Moved to the garden in 1907 during the Meiji Era  
This Zen Buddhist sanctum used to be located at Tokeiji, a temple in Kamakura famous for providing refuge to women seeking release from marriage.

### 6 Main Hall of Former Tomyoji Temple

Important Cultural Property

Built in 1457 during the Muromachi Period / Moved to the garden in 1987 during the Showa Era  
Just as the Three-Story Pagoda, this building was relocated from Tomyoji Temple in Kyoto Prefecture.

### 7 Former Yanohara Family Residence (gassho-style)

Important Cultural Property

Built during the Edo Period / Moved to the garden in 1960 during the Showa Era  
This was originally located in Shirakawa-go, Hida. It is the only historical structure within the Sankeien Garden whose interior is open to the public throughout the year. Although it was designed for farmers, the building features high-class architectural elements, such as an entrance way that is lower than the main floor, a traditional reception room complete with tatami mats, a spacious entrance hall for guests, and windows with distinct designs often seen in Zen Buddhist temples. This exemplifies the affluence of the Yanohara family, which was said to be one of the three central families in Hida, despite being farmers. Of the gassho-style houses that still exist today, this is one of the largest. Farming tools used in the Hida region are on display inside the house, and the irori (fireplace in the middle of the living room floor) is fed with logs every day. The black pillars and smoky smell may remind you of the olden days.



## 20 Sankei Memorial

**8 Kakushokaku** Tangible Cultural Property designated by Yokohama City  
Built in 1902 during the Meiji Era; repaired in 2000 during the Heisei Era  
Boasting a total floor space of 950 m<sup>2</sup>, this building was built by Sankei as his residence. It is also known as a place where many cultural and political figures whom Sankei interacted with paid visits. Although the house was remodeled during World War II, it was recently restored to its original design. It is now available for public use for various uses on different occasions.

# Inner Garden

This space was enjoyed by the Hara family for their own private use. The inner garden is designed to enjoy the graceful view of historic buildings, with Rinshunkaku, comprised of three buildings built in the beginning of the Edo period (early 1600s), as the central complex.

## Inner Garden Structures

**9 Gomon** Tangible Cultural Property designated by Yokohama City  
Built around 1708 during Edo Period / Moved to the garden during the Taisho Era  
This gate used to be located at Saihoji Temple of Higashiyama, Kyoto.

**10 Hakuuntei** Tangible Cultural Property designated by Yokohama City  
Built in 1920 during the Taisho Era; the storage building was built in 1921  
Sankei would spend time at this traditional house in retreat with his wife. The storage building was the first reinforced concrete structure.

**11 Rinshunkaku** Important Cultural Property  
Built in 1649 during the Edo Period / Moved to the garden in 1917 during the Taisho Era  
This villa was built by Yorinobu, the first feudal lord of the Kishu Tokugawa clan (also known as the son of the first shogunate of the Edo period, Ieyasu Tokugawa) in Wakayama Prefecture along the Kinokawa River. The interior is decorated with sophistication as seen in the ink paintings done by Kano school painters on the sliding doors and walls (the originals are stored and displayed at the Sankei Memorial).

**12 Juto Oido of Former Tenzuiji Temple** Important Cultural Property  
Built in 1591 during the Momoyama Period / Move to the garden in 1905 during the Meiji Era  
Originally built on the premises of Daitokuji Temple of Kyoto by Hideyoshi Toyotomi (one of the most famous military commanders in Japanese history who succeeded in unifying Japan) to contain a juto, a stone monument to wish for his mother's health and long life.

**13 Gekkaden** Important Cultural Property  
Built in 1603 during the Edo Period / Moved to the garden in 1918 during the Taisho Era  
Originally built on the premises of Fushimijo Castle in Kyoto and used as a waiting room for daimyo (leading figures of feudal clans).

**14 Kinmokutsu**  
Built in 1918 during the Taisho Era  
The idea to build this small tea house with a space of around 3 m<sup>2</sup> (a little more than one and three-quarter tatami mats) was conceived by Sankei.

**15 Tenjuin** Important Cultural Property  
Built in 1651 during the Edo Period / Moved to the garden in 1916 during the Taisho Era  
This hall of Zen Buddhism was founded on the premises of former Shinpeiji Temple, near Kenchoji Temple in Kamakura.

**16 Choshukaku** Important Cultural Property  
Built in 1623 during the Edo Period / Moved to the garden in 1922 during the Taisho Era  
Believed to have been located on the premises of Nijojo Castle in Kyoto, this building has a unique architectural design unlike any other in Japan and is connected to Iemitsu Tokugawa (the third shogunate of the Edo period) and Kasuga no Tsubone (his wet nurse).

**17 Shunsoro** Important Cultural Property  
Built during the Edo Period (small room); the large room was added after the building was moved to the garden in 1922 during the Taisho Era  
It is said that the small room, which is a tea room with a space of about 6.2 m<sup>2</sup> (enough to spread three and three-quarter tatami mats), was built by Uraku Oda, the younger brother of Nobunaga Oda (one of the most famous military leaders in Japanese history who unified most of the main island).

**18 Rengein**  
Built in 1917 during the Taisho Era  
The idea to build this tea room was conceived by Sankei himself.

**19 Kaiganmon**  
Built during the Edo Period/ Moved to the garden during the Taisho Era  
Just as Gomon, this gate was located at Saihoji in Kyoto.

# Sankei Memorial

Built in 1989 during the Heisei Era  
This exhibition hall was designed by architect Hiroshi Ohe (1913-1989). In addition to introducing Sankei's accomplishments in supporting young artists and his contributions to Yokohama's recovery efforts following the Great Kanto Earthquake, documents and artwork associated with Sankei are also displayed. A tea room and gift shop can be found nearby.



## Tea ceremony room Bototei

Hours 10:00AM-4:00PM

Fee ¥500

This tea room is located at the lobby of the Sankei Memorial. Visitors can casually enjoy a genuine tea ceremony while sitting on chairs at a table

## Gift shop

Hours 9:30AM-4:15PM