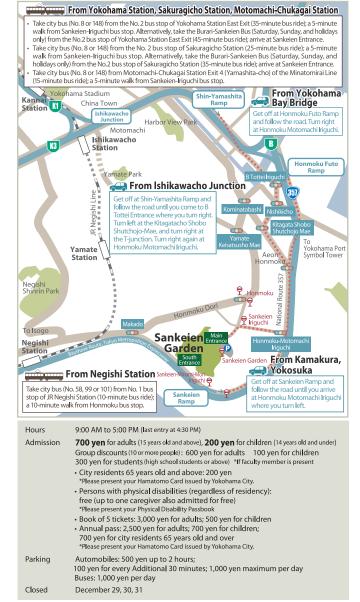


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## Access to Sankeien Garden



Please note the following:

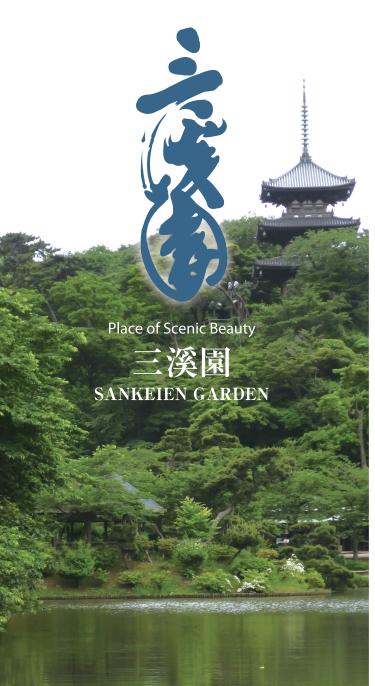
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- We ask visitors to refrain from bringing their pets into the garden.
- · Smoking is permitted only in designated areas.
- Please do not pick any plants or flowers or remove any wildlife from the garden.
- · No eating or drinking in the inner garden.
- Private use of the buildings and gardens, as well as photography for commercial purposes requires prior approval. Please contact the office in advance.

### **Sankeien Hoshokai Foundation**

58-1 Honmokusannotani, Naka-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa 231-0824 TEL: 045-621-0634(or 0635) / FAX: 045-621-6343 / http://www.sankeien.or.jp \*Please make sure you have the right number when you call.



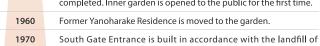


### **About Sankeien Garden**

Sankeien Garden is a spacious Japanese garden created by Sankei (born as Tomitaro) Hara, a successful Yokohama businessman who built a fortune through the trading of silk and raw silk from the end of the Meiji Era to the Taisho Era. The garden is approximately 175,000 m<sup>2</sup> in size and is located in a valley facing Tokyo Bay called Sannotani. Sankeien is comprised of two gardens: the outer garden that was opened to the public in 1906 and the inner garden that was used privately by Sankei. In perfect harmony with the 17 historic structures (temples and buildings associated with historical figures, etc.) gathered from places such as Kyoto and Kamakura, the garden provides delightful scenery that changes from season to season.

Sankei was known to interact with cultural leaders such as artists and literary figures at Sankeien, which served as a place where modern Japanese culture such as art, literature and *Chanoyu* (tea ceremony) was developed. Because Sankeien Garden is outstanding in the realms of academia and art, and on top of that, is aesthetically pleasing, it was designated a Place of Scenic Beauty by Japan in 2007, and the entire garden has been named a cultural asset.

1868	Zenzaburo Hara (the first generation of the Hara family; Sankei's grandfather-in-law) purchases the entire piece of land that wil 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 Sankeier Hoshokai Foundation.



Main Hall of Former Tomyoji Temple is moved to the garden.

Kakushokaku (former Hara family residence) goes under

repair/maintenance work

Scenic Beauty."



**ENGLISH** 

Repair work of buildings and gardens damaged by the war is

completed. Inner garden is opened to the public for the first time.

Honmoku Coast.

Sankei Memorial opens.

Japanese government designates Sankeien Garden as a "Place of

# Outer Garden This area was opened to the public in 1906 during

This area was opened to 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**

#### 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

Main Hall of Former Tomyoji Temple Important Cultural Property

famous for providing refuge to women seeking release from marriage.

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)

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.



## 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.

III 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, levasu 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.

**1E** 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

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 lemitsu 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