



Suisen
Difficoll
Kantsubaki
Winter camellia
Tsubaki
Camellia

Yukiyana
Thunberg's
meadowswet
Deutzia
Sakura
Cherry blossoms
Tatsujii
Azalea
Kobushi
Kobushi
maquolia
Shaga
Japanese
wisteria
Suren
Japanese
yellow rose
Yamabuki
Japanese
yellow rose
Afsai
Hydrangea

Hanashobu
Rose of Sharon
Mukuge
Higanbana
Red spider lily
Fuyou
Rose mallow
Hagi
Japanese bush clover
Momiji
Fall foliage
Sazanaka
Camellia sasanqua

Suisen
Difficoll
Kantsubaki
Winter camellia



Kakushokaku open to public
(New Year)
Plum blossom
viewing
Bonsai Exhibition
Photo Contest Winners Gallery

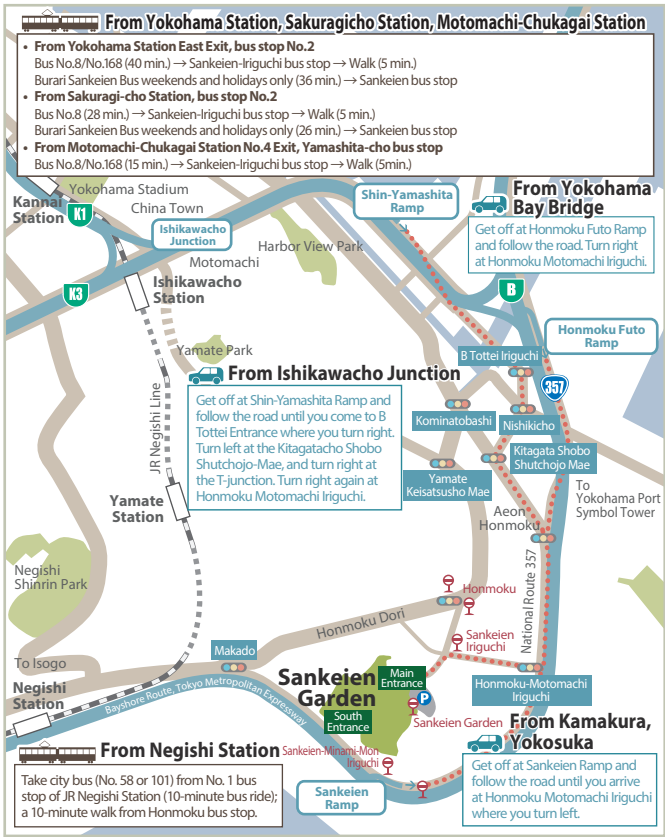
New green leaves promenade
open to the public
Cherry blossom
night viewing
Japanese
primrose
Exhibition
Satsuki Azalea
Bonsai Exhibition
Haiku Exhibition

Early morning
lotus viewing
Morning Glory Exhibition
Harvest Moon Night viewing
(Sdays including the full moon)Chrysanthemum Exhibition

Autumn foliage
promenade open to
the public
Fuyou
Rose mallow
Hagi
Japanese bush clover
Momiji
Fall foliage
Sazanaka
Camellia sasanqua



Access to Sankeien Garden



Opening hours 9:00 to 17:00 (Last entry at 16:30)

Admission fees		Adults (15 years old and above)	Children (6-14 years old)	Yokohama city residents 65 years old and above(*1)
	Individual	900 JPY	200 JPY	700 JPY
	Group (10 or more people)	800 JPY 400 JPY (*2)	100 JPY	600 JPY
	Annual passport	2,500 JPY	700 JPY	2,000 JPY
	Persons with disabilities	Free admission for anyone who presents a disability certificate regardless of residency and one attendant.		

(*1) Official identification card (e. g. driver's license, insurance card.) that shows your address and date of birth is required.

(*2) Only student groups of high school age and above led by faculty staff.

Parking fees Automobile 1,000 JPY for up to 2 hours, 200 JPY every 30 minutes thereafter
Bus 1,000 JPY

Closed days December 26 to 31

Please note the following:
• Refrain from bringing their pets into the garden. (Assistance dogs for physical disabilities are allowed.)
• Smoking is prohibited in the Sankeien Garden.
• No eating or drinking in the Inner Garden and the Former Yanohara Family Residence.
• Private use of the buildings and gardens, as well as photography for commercial purposes require prior approval. Please contact the office in advance.

Sankeien Hoshokai Foundation

58-1, Honmoku-sannotani, Naka-ku, Yokohama City, Japan
TEL: 045-621-0634(or 0635) / FAX: 045-621-6343 / <https://www.sankeien.or.jp>

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



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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 m² 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.

History of Sankeien Garden

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 1899), 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 Tomyoji Temple is moved to the garden. (outer garden completed)
1917	Rinshunkaku is moved to the garden.
1922	Choshokaku 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 Yanohara Family 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.
- 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 m², 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 Gekkadon** 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 m² (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 leimitsu 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 m² (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.