



Event Calendar

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| and deposits of the second | Winter camellia | Kantsubaki | | 30 | Daffodil . | Suisen | ٠ | | 9 | | | | Jan. | · Control of the last of the l | Bonsai Exhibition | | | | | | |
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Access to Sankeien Garden

Take city bus (No. 8 or 148) from No. 2 bus stop of Yokohama

From Yokohama Station

Station East Exit (35-minute bus ride); a 3-minute walk from Honmoku Sankeien Mae bus stop Take city bus (No. 8 or 148) from No. 2 bus stop of Sakuragicho Get off at Honmoku uto Ramp and follow the road until you come to a T-junction, Station (25-minute bus ride); a 3-minute walk from Honmoku Sankeien Mae bus stop
Take city bus (No. 8 or 148) from Motomachi-Chukagai Station where you take a left. Turn right at Honmok Motomachi Iriguchi. Exit 4 (Yamashita-cho) of the Minatomirai Line (15-minute bus a 3-minute walk from Honmoku Sankeien Mae bus stop Shin-Yamashita Ramp Motomachi Ishikawacho Station Honmoku Futo Ramp Park From Ishikawacho Interchange of Daisan Keihin Road Get off at Shin-Yamashita Rami and follow the road until you come to B Tottei Entrance, where you turn right. Turn left at the T-junction and turn right at Honmoku Motomachi Iriguchi. legishi Shinrin Park Sankeien G Garden From Isogo From Negishi Station Get off at Sankeien Ramp and follow the road until Take city bus (No. 58, 99 or 101) from No. 1 bus stop of JR Negishi Station (10-minute bus ride); a 7-minute walk from Honmoku bus stop vou arrive at Honmoku Motomachi Iriguchi where

From Yokohama Bay Bridge

9:00 to 17:00 (Last entry at 4:30 PM) Admission 500 yen for adults (junior high school students and above); 200 yen for children (elementary school students) Group discounts (over 20 people): 20% off for general admission; 50% for students City residents over 65 years old: free Persons with physical disabilities ardless of residency): free (up to 1 caregiver also admitted free) ase present your Physical Disability Passbook. Book of 5 tickets: 2,000 yen for adults; 500 yen for children

500 yen up to 2 hours; 100 yen for every additional 30 minutes

with a Automobiles 1,000 yen maximum per day / Buses: 1,000 yen Closed on December 29, 30, 31

- Please note the following:

 We ask visitors to refrain from bringing their pets into the garden.

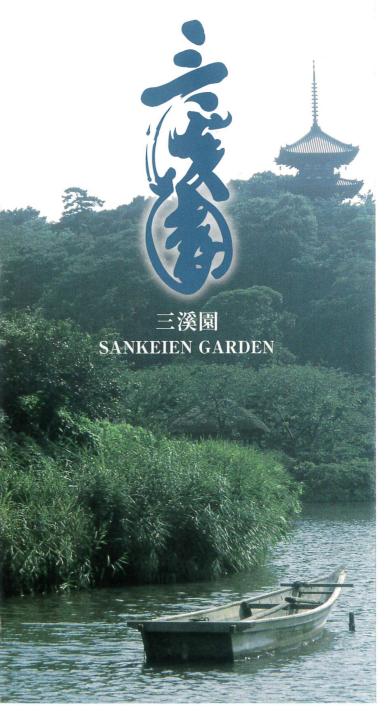
 Smoking is permitted only in designated areas.
- Please do not pick any plants or flowers or remove any wildlife.
- Picnicking at the inner garden is prohibited.
 Private use of the buildings and the gardens as well as photography for commercial purposes requires prior approval. Please contact the office in advance

Sankeien Hoshokai Foundation

58-1 Honmokusannotani, Naka-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken 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 had built a fortune through his silk business. The garden is approximately 175,000 m² in space and is located on land facing Tokyo Bay. The construction started in 1902 and took 20 years to complete. Sankeien is comprised of two gardens: the outer garden that became open to the public in 1906 and the inner garden that was for Sankei's private use. Being in perfect harmony with the 17 historic architectural properties (temples or buildings associated with historical figures, etc.) gathered from areas such as Kyoto and Kamakura, the garden provides delightful scenery that changes according to the season.

Sankei was also known for his contacts with artists and literary figures. Sankeien Garden served as a place to develop modern Japanese culture including art, literature and Chanoyu (or the tea ceremony ritual).

History of Sankeien Garden

| Around 1887 | Zenzaburo Hara (the first generation of the Hara family; Sankei's step grandfather) builds a villa Shofukaku on top of the hill. |
|----------------|--|
| Around | Following the death of Zenzaburo (in 1889), Sankei |

| Around | Following the death of Zenzaburo (in 1889), Sankei |
|--------|---|
| 1902 | starts the construction of the Sankeien Garden. |
| | Kakushokaku is built as the main house and the family |
| | moves to the premises of Sankeien Garden. |

- Sankeien Garden opens. The outer garden is open to the public for free.
- Three-Story Pagoda of Old Tomyoji is moved. (The outer garden is completed.)
- 1917 Rinshunkaku is moved.
 - Choshukaku is moved. (The inner garden is completed.)
- 1923 The Great Kanto Earthquake damages and destroys several buildings.
- 1939 Sankei passes away.
- The airborne attack during World War II causes severe damage to the property.
- Management changes from Hara family to Sankeien Hoshokai Foundation.
- The repair work of buildings and gardens damaged by the war is completed.
- Former Yanoharake House is moved. 1960
- 1970 The South Gate Entrance is built in accordance with the landfill of Honmoku Coast.
- 1987 The Main Hall of Old Tomyoji is moved.
- 1989 The Sankei Memorial opens.
 - Kakushokaku (former Hara family home) goes under repair/maintenance work.
 - The Japanese government recognizes Sankeien Garden as one of the "Places of Scenic Beauty."

Outer Garden

Refers to the area that became open to the public in 1906. The Three-Story

Pagoda, which was built about 550 years ago and moved from the Tomyoji of Kyoto, is centered as the landmark. Different flowers such as Japanese plum, cherry blossoms, iris and lotus bloom according to the season.

Architecture of the Outer Garden

Main Gate Posts

Built in 1906 during Meiji Era

When the garden first opened, anyone could enter freely as the gate did not have any doors.

■ Three-Story Pagoda of Old Tomyoji

Important Cultural Asset

Built in 1457 during Muromachi Period / Moved in 1914 during Taisho Era This pagoda used to be at Tomyoji, an abandoned temple in Kizugawa City of Kyoto Prefecture

This is currently the oldest wooden pagoda in the Kanto region.

E Rindoan

Built in 1970 during Showa Era

This tea room was donated by Rindo Group of Sohen-ryu, one of the schools of tea ceremony.

Yokobuean

Built in 1908 during Meiji Era

It is said that this country-style tea hut was moved from Hokkeji, a temple in Nara Prefecture, but many of the details are unknown.

Buddhist Sanctum of Old Tokeiji

Important Cultural Asset

Built in 1634 during Edo Period / Moved in 1907 during 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.

Main Hall of Old Tomyoji

Important Cultural Asset

Built in 1457 during Muromachi Period / Moved in 1987 during Showa Era As in the case of the Three-Story Pagoda, this building was relocated from Tomyoji of Kyoto Prefecture.

Former Yanohara Family House (gassho-style) Important Cultural Asset

Built during Edo Era / Moved in 1960 during Showa Era

This was originally built in Shirakawa-go, small traditional villages located in Gifu Prefecture now designated as one of UNESCO's world heritage sites. Among all the buildings in Sankeien Garden, it is the only one whose interior is open to the public at all times. Although it was designed for farmers, the building features high-class architectural elements, such as the spacious entrance hall for guests, tatami mats in the reception room and the windows with distinct designs often seen in Zen Buddhist temples. This is one of the largest gassho-style private houses that still exist in Japan.

Inside the house displays the farming tools used in the Hida region. There is irori (a fireplace in the middle of the living room floor), which is fed with logs everyday.

Kakushokaku

Tangible Cultural Property designated by Yokohama City

Built in 1902 during Meiji Era; Repaired in 2000 during Heisei Era

Boasting a total floor space of 950 m², this building was built by Sankei as his home. It is known that many cultural and political figures with whom Sankei was acquainted paid visits. The house went through remodeling during World War II and was recently restored to its original design. It is now available for public use for many different occasions.



Inner Garden This area was enjoyed by the Hara family as their

private space. In contrast to

the outer garden bursting with flowers, the inner garden is designed to enjoy the graceful view comprising of historic buildings. Among them, Rinshunkaku built about 350 years ago as a vacation home for the Kishu-Tokugawa clan is the central building that brightens up the whole inner garden.

Architecture of the Inner Garden

7 Gomon

Tangible Cultural Property designated by Yokohama City

Built around 1708 during Edo Period / Moved during Taisho Era This gate used to be located at Saihoji of Higashiyama in Kyoto.

8 Hakuuntei

Tangible Cultural Property designated by Yokohama City

Built in 1920 during Taisho Era; the storage building was built in 1921 Sankei spent time at this traditional house to retreat with his wife.

2 Rinshunkaku Important Cultural Asset

Built in 1649 during Edo Period / Moved in 1917 during 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 Edo Period, leyasu Tokugawa) in Wakayama Prefecture along Kinokawa River. The interior is decorated with much sophistication as seen in the ink painting done on the sliding doors and walls.

III Juto Oido of Old Tenzuiji

Important Cultural Asset

Built in 1591 during Momoyama Period / Moved in 1905 during Meiji Era This building was originally built on the premises of Daitokuji of Kyoto by Hideyoshi Toyotomi, who was one of the most famous shoguns in Japanese history, to contain a juto, a stone monument to wish for his mother's health and

III Gekkaden

Important Cultural Asset

Built in 1603 during Edo Period / Moved in 1918 during Taisho Era This building was originally built on the premises of Fushimijo Castle in Kyoto and was used as a waiting room for daimyo (leading figures of feudal clans).

E Kinmokutsu

Built in 1918 during Taisho Era

This small tea house with a space of around 5.8 m² (big enough to fit one and 3/4 tatami mats) was built based on the vision of Sankei.

Important Cultural Asset

Built in 1651 during Edo Period / Moved in 1916 during Taisho Era This hall of Zen Buddhism was founded on the premises of Shinpeiji, a temple near Kenchoji of Kamakura.

Choshukaku

Important Cultural Asset

Built in 1623 during Edo Period / Moved in 1922 during Taisho Era This is a building with a unique architectural design, unlike any other in Japan. It is believed that it used to be located on the premises of Nijojo Castle in Kyoto.

It is said that the small room, which is a tea room with a space of about 6.2 m² (big

Built during Edo Period (the small room) The big room was added later in 1922 during Taisho Era. / Moved in 1922 during Taisho Era

enough to spread three and 3/4 tatami mats), was built by Uraku Oda, a military commander also known for his deep interest in the tea ceremony tradition.

16 Rengein

Built in 1917 during Taisho Era

This tea room was designed based on Sankei's vision.

As in the case of Gomon, this gate was located at Saihoji in Kyoto.

W Kaiganmon

Built during Edo Era / Moved during Taisho Era