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三溪園
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 1902	Following the death of Zenzaburo (in 1889), Sankei starts the construction of the Sankeien Garden. Kakushokaku is built as the main house and the family moves to the premises of Sankeien Garden.
1906	Sankeien Garden opens. The outer garden is open to the public for free.
1914	Three-Story Pagoda of Old Tomyoji is moved. (The outer garden is completed.)
1917	Rinshunkaku is moved.
1922	Choshukaku is moved. (The inner garden is completed.)
1923	The Great Kanto Earthquake damages and destroys several buildings.
1939	Sankei passes away.
1945	The airborne attack during World War II causes severe damage to the property.
1953	Management changes from Hara family to Sankeien Hoshokai Foundation.
1958	The repair work of buildings and gardens damaged by the war is completed.
1960	Former Yanoharake House is moved.
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.
2000	Kakushokaku (former Hara family home) goes under repair/maintenance work.
2007	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

1 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.

2 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.

3 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.

4 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.

5 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.

6 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.



The Sankei Memorial

Built in 1989
This exhibition hall was designed by an architect Hiroshi Ohe (1913-1989). In addition to introducing Sankei's accomplishments in supporting young artists and his contribution to Yokohama's recovery efforts following the Great Kanto Earthquake, documents and artwork associated with Sankei are displayed. There is also a tea room and a gift shop.

Bototei

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. (Open from 10:00 to 16:00)

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.

9 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, Ieyasu 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.

10 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 long life.

11 Gekkaden

 Important Cultural Asset

Built in 1649 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).

12 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.

13 Tenjuin

 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 Shinpeiiji, a temple near Kenchoji of Kamakura.

14 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.

15 Shunsoro

 Important Cultural Asset

Built during Edo Period (the small room) The big room was added later in 1922 during Taisho Era. / Moved in 1922 during Taisho Era
It is said that the small room, which is a tea room with a space of about 6.2 m² (big 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.

17 Kaiganmon

Built during Edo Era / Moved during Taisho Era
As in the case of Gomon, this gate was located at Saihoji in Kyoto.