**Outer Garden**

**References** to the area that became open to the public in 1996. The Three-Story Pagoda, which was built about 550 years ago and moved from the Toomyoji of Kyoto, is centered as the landmark. Different flowers such as Japanese plum, cherry blossoms, irises, and lotus bloom according to the season.

**Architecture of the Outer Garden**

- **Main Gate Posts**
  - Built in 1996 during Meiji Era
  - When the gate 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 Kazusa-ku, Chiba City of Chiba Prefecture.
  - This is currently the oldest wooden pagoda in the Kanto region.

- **Rindō**
  - Built in 1908 during Meiji Era
  - This tea room was used by the tea company Breda.

- **Yokohama**
  - It is said that this country-style tea hut was moved from Hōkan-ji, a temple in Hara Prefecture, but many of the details are unknown.

- **Buddhist Sanctum of Old Tokuji**
  - Important Cultural Asset
  - Built in 1564 during Edo Period / Moved in 1907 during Meiji Era
  - This temple was moved to Tokuji in Kusama fame for providing refuge to women seeking release from montagie.

- **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 (garden-style)**

- Built during Edo Era / Moved in 1960 during Showa Era
- This was originally built on Shinkawa-ku, a small traditional village in Chiba Prefecture.
- Among the buildings in Sankōlin Garden, this 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, the private rooms, and the windows with distinct designs often seen in Zen Buddhist temples. This is one of the largest residences that continue to exist in Japan.

**The Sankei Memorial**

- Built in 1985
- This exhibition hall was designed by an architect, Hiroshi Oue (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.

**Kakushokaku**

- Built in 1903 during Meiji Era / Reopened in 2000 during Heisei Era
- 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 space of the historic buildings. Among them, Rinkumokukan 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**

- **Gomon**
  - Tōkyō Cultural Property designated by Yokohama City
  - Built around 1388 during the Gojō Shōgun Period / Moved during the Edo Era
  - This gate used to be located at Saitō in Isahaya Prefecture.

- **Rinkumokukan**
  - Tōkyō Cultural Property designated by Yokohama City
  - Built in 1909 during Taisho Era / Moved in 1945 during the Shōwa Era
  - This building was originally built as a residence for Tōko-Bunnyūshin, who was also a famous chef in Japanese history.

- **Joto Oido of Old Tenjūji**
  - Important Cultural Asset
  - Built in 1591 during Munamoto Period / Moved in 1945 during the Shōwa Era
  - This building was originally built on the premises of Tenjūji in Kyoto by Hideyoshi Toyotomi, one of the most famous samurais in Japanese history.

- **Geikaden**
  - Important Cultural Asset
  - Built in 1903 during the Edo Era / Moved in 1918 during Taisho Era
  - This building was originally built as a residence for Toyokuni, who was also a famous chef in Japanese history.

- **Kimokutokuy**
  - Built in 1919 during Taisho Era
  - This small tea house has a space of about 5.8 m² (big enough to fit one and a half tatami mats) and was built based on the vision of Sankei.

- **Teppōan**
  - Built in 1901 during Edo Era / Moved in 1916 during Taisho Era
  - This hall of Ten Jū-Bunshin is located on the premises of Shōrenji, a temple near the tea garden.

- **Chōshikukur**
  - Important Cultural Asset
  - Built in 1913 during the Edo Era / Moved in 1922 during Taisho Era
  - This building was originally built on the premises of Hiyoshi Castle in Kyoto, but it was destroyed by fire in 1922. It was then reconstructed on the premises of Tenjūji in 1922.

- **Bengen**
  - Built in 1937 during Taisho Era
  - This tea room was designed based on Sankei’s vision.

- **Kaligan**
  - Built during Edo Era / Moved during Taisho Era
  - As is the case of Gomon, this gate was located at Saitō in Isahaya Prefecture.