



Visitor Information

- **Hours**
9:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m. (Last admission 4:30 p.m.)
- **Closed**
Mondays, year-end & New Year holidays, and between exhibitions. (If Monday is a holiday, the Museum will be open on that Monday and closed on the following weekday.) Subject to change.

- **Admission**
Adults: ¥1,000 University students: ¥500
- Tickets with catalogues, etc. are also available. For more information, please visit the Museum website.
- Free admission for visitors with disabilities and one caregiver. Please bring some form of disability ID with you.
- Free admission for high school students, visitors under 18 and over 70. Please show ID or other documentation.

Timed-Entry System [Online Reservation Required]

Please make a timed-entry reservation online prior to your visit. Visitors eligible for free admission must also make a reservation.

Please visit the Museum website for updates concerning entry procedures, opening hours, closures, and exhibitions.
<https://shozokan.nich.go.jp/>



1-8 Chiyoda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100-0001
(East Gardens of the Imperial Palace)
Tel: +81(0)50-5541-8600 (NTT Hello Dial Service)



- **Access by Public Transport**
- Ote-mon Gate** »»
Subway: 5-minute walk from Otemachi Station (Exit c13a)
JR Lines: 15-minute walk from Tokyo Station (Marunouchi North Exit)
- Hirakawa-mon Gate** »»
Tozai Line: 10-minute walk from Takebashi Station (Exit 1a)
- Kitahanebashi-mon Gate** »»
Tozai Line: 15-minute walk from Takebashi Station (Exit 1a)
- Hirakawa-mon Gate and Kitahanebashi-mon Gate are closed on Fridays and when the East Gardens of the Imperial Palace are closed.
- Bags are subject to a security screening. Please allow for extra time when planning your visit.

Front cover: *Poppies* (detail of left scroll). Tsuchida Bakusen. Showa era, 1929
2023. 10. ©The Museum of the Imperial Collections, Sannomaru Shozokan



The Museum of the Imperial Collections,
Sannomaru Shozokan

皇居三の丸尚蔵館

English



The Museum of the Imperial Collections, Sannomaru Shozokan

In 1989, His Majesty the Emperor Emeritus and His mother Empress Kojun gifted a substantial collection of art to the nation of Japan that had previously been passed down by the Imperial Family. In November 1993, the Museum of the Imperial Collections was established in the East Gardens of the Imperial Palace in order to conserve these works, discover more about them through research, and make them accessible to the public.

The word *shozokan* in the Museum's name alludes to a now-archaic term for imperial treasure houses. The word *san-no-maru* ("third enclosure") refers to a bailey between segments of the outer walls of former Edo Castle, which is where the Museum now stands.

The Museum's collection and research endeavors have been enriched over the years through additional gifts from members of the Imperial Family, including the former House of Chichibu in 1996, Empress Kojun in 2001, the former House of Takamatsu in 2005, and the House of Mikasa in 2014.

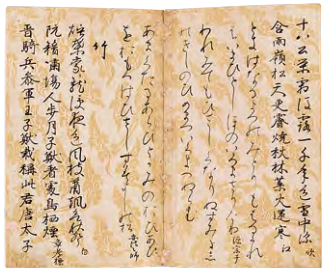
Since 2019, construction has been underway to expand the Museum's storage and exhibition spaces and allow it to pursue a broader range of initiatives. Also, the Museum's administration was transferred from the Imperial Household Agency to the National Institutes for Cultural Heritage in October 2023 to roughly coincide with the Museum's partial reopening on November 3. A full reopening is planned for 2026.

The Museum is committed to communicating the Imperial Household's cultural significance to people from all walks of life while also preserving its cultural masterpieces for future generations.

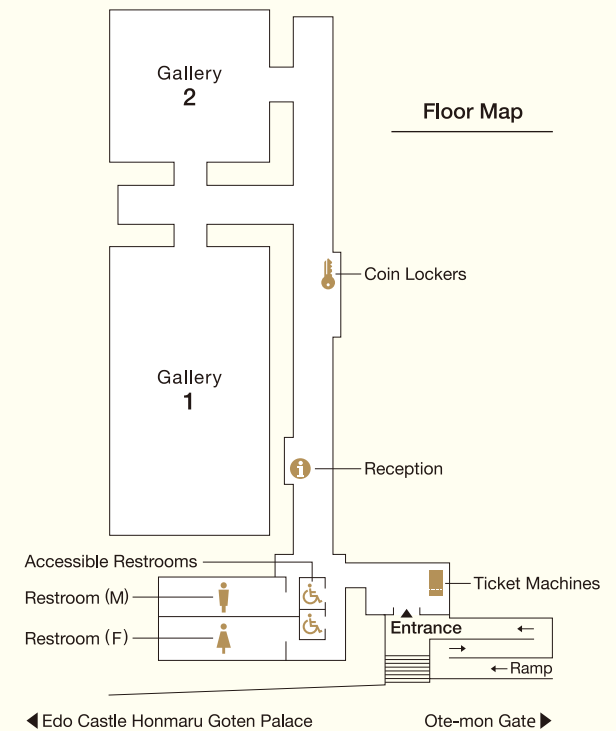


The Museum to fully reopen in 2026 (image)

Right: ● "Golden Pheasants in the Snow" from *Colorful Realm of Living Beings*.
Ito Jakuchu. Edo period, 18th century



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Our Collection

The Museum's collection spans diverse genres, including calligraphy, painting, and decorative arts. Visitors can view many iconic, celebrated works from each period of Japan's history—from its distant past to today. The provenances of works from the Early Modern period (1573–1868) and before can be traced to the Kyoto Imperial Palace, and those from later periods were acquired by the Imperial Household through a variety of channels, including commissions, purchases, gifts, and through the Imperial Family's exchanges with the international community.



The Museum houses many cultural masterpieces of immense significance in the fields of history and art history. Highlights include poetry anthologies from the Heian period (794–1185), like the *Collection of Japanese and Chinese Poems to Sing (Detcho Version)* and the *Collection of Myriad Leaves (Kanazawa Version)*; famed illustrated handscrolls from the Kamakura period (1185–1333), such as the *Miracles of the Kasuga Deity* and the *Mongol Invasions of Japan*; renowned paintings from the Early Modern period, including those from the historic Kano school of painting, like the folding screens *Chinese Lions* by Kano Eitoku (1543–90) and *Scenes from the Tale of Genji* by Kano Tan'yu (1602–74), as well as *Colorful Realm of Living Beings* by the independent visionary Ito Jakuchu (1716–1800). The Museum also has famous works by modern artists, including the painters Yokoyama Taikan (1868–1958) and Takeuchi Seiho (1864–1942), the cloisonné artist Namikawa Yasuyuki (1845–1927), the metalwork artist Unno Shomin (1844–1915), and the sculptor Takamura Koun (1852–1934).



- 1 *Illustrated Tale of Priest Saigyō* (detail). Ogata Korin. Edo period, 18th century
 - 2 *Collection of Japanese and Chinese Poems to Sing (Detcho Version)* (detail). Attributed to Fujiwara no Yukinari. Heian period, 11th century
 - 3 *Monkey*. Takamura Koun. Taishō era, 1923
 - 4 ● *Illustrated Miracles of the Kasuga Deity* (detail). Takashina Takakane. Kamakura period, c. 1309
 - 5 ● *Chinese Lions* (right screen). Kano Eitoku. Momoyama period, 16th century
 - 6 *Writing Box and Desk with Narrow Ivy Road Design*. Momoyama period, 16th century
 - 7 © *Bugaku Dancer, Ranryō-o*. Unno Shomin. Meiji era, 1890
 - 8 *Pines on the Shore*. Kaiho Yusho. Momoyama period, 1605
- indicates a National Treasure, © an Important Cultural Property.

- Visitor Guidelines**
- Please do not touch the exhibits or display cases.
 - Please refrain from talking on the phone inside the galleries.
 - Smoking is prohibited on the Imperial Palace grounds.
 - Please do not use writing utensils other than pencils inside the Museum.
 - Re-entry is not permitted after exiting.
 - Please do not eat or drink inside the galleries.