

Place of Scenic Beauty designated by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government

Kiyosumi Gardens

Garden of exquisite stones created by 3 generations of the Iwasaki family



For Stamping

Place of Scenic Beauty
Designated by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government

Kiyosumi Gardens

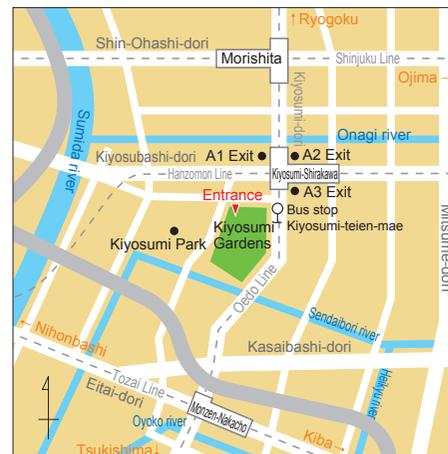
- Opened
July 24, 1932
- Area
81,091.27㎡
[Gardens: 37,434.32㎡
Open Park: 43,656.95㎡]
- Hours
Open from 9am to 5pm
(Entry closed at 4:30pm)
※ Closing hour may be extended during event period, etc.
- Closed
Year-end holidays (December 29 to January 1)
- Free admission days
Green Day (May 4)
Tokyo Citizen's Day (October 1)
- Guided tour (Free) Only Japanese
Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays
(Twice a day from 11am and 2pm)

[Contact]

Kiyosumi Garden Office
Tel: 03-3641-5892
3-3-9 Kiyosumi, Koto-ku, Tokyo
〒135-0024

	Individual	Group (20 or more)	Annual passport (Kiyosumi)	Annual passport (Common for 9 gardens)
Admission	General	¥150	¥600	¥4,000
	65 or over	¥70	¥280	¥2,000
	Admission free	Elementary school students or under, and junior high students residing or studying in Tokyo are admitted free. Holders of one of the following and their attendants are admitted free: identification booklet for the physically handicapped, Ai-no-tocho (for the mentally handicapped), mental disability certificate, or mental education and treatment certificate.		
Meeting rooms for rent		① Morning 9:00~12:30	② Afternoon 13:00~16:30	③ Night 17:00~20:30
	Ryotei (40)	¥5,500	¥5,500	¥5,500
	Taisho Kinenkan (150)	¥25,900	¥25,900	¥25,900

※Reservations are accepted from 10:00am of the day 6 months before.
※The rent does not include admission fee.

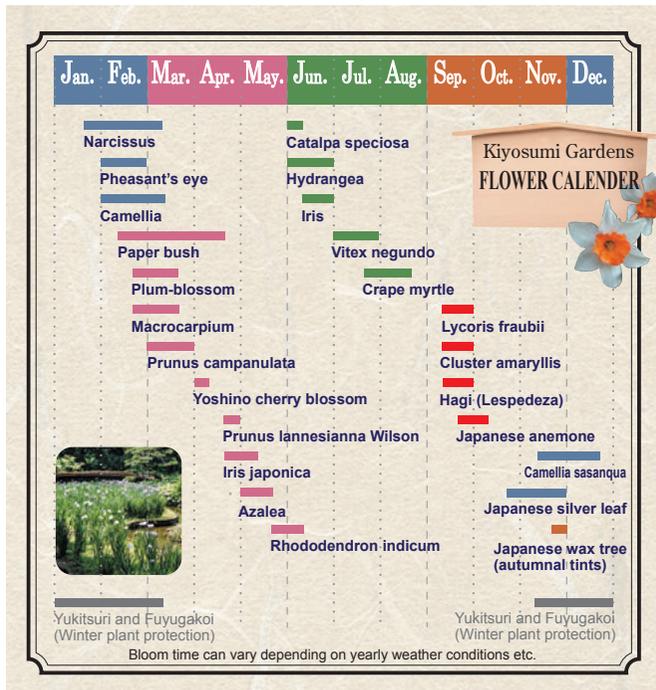


[Access]

《Train》
Toei Oedo Line and Tokyo Metro Hanzomon Line, Kiyosumi-shirakawa Sta. (3 minutes on foot)

《Toei Bus Line》
JR Kameido Sta., North Exit, Bus Stop (Line 33), Take the bus for Toyomi-suisan-futo to get off at "Kiyosumi-teien-mae" (3 minutes on foot)

※Parking is not available.



Welcome to Cultural Heritage Gardens

Every Tokyo Metropolitan garden is designated either as cultural heritage of the state or Tokyo, combining history/culture/nature that has continued on from the Edo, Meiji and Taisho eras.

They are valuable properties that have survived disasters including; the Great Kanto Earthquake, war damage, as well as progressing urbanization, and your kind understanding and cooperation is much appreciated in order to allow such important properties to be left to prosper in better conditions.

[Request from the garden]

- Please refrain from entering with pets, collecting plants and animals from the garden, use of mats and bringing of alcoholic beverages.
- Smoking is allowed only in designated places.
- There are certain places where the taking of photos and sketches are not allowed. This is for the protection of the buildings and the landscapes, and your cooperation is greatly appreciated.
- You may not appreciate some places as cultural heritages may require regular repair works for preservation.

9 Metropolitan Cultural Heritage Gardens

- Hama-rikyu Gardens
- Kyu-Shiba-rikyu Gardens
- Koishikawa Korakuen Gardens
- Rikugien Gardens
- Kyu-Iwasaki-tei Gardens
- Mukojima-Hyakkaen Gardens
- Kiyosumi Gardens
- Kyu-Furukawa Gardens
- Tonogayato Gardens

Representative kaiyu-style trees-and-pond garden of Meiji-period featuring rare stones of the nation arranged around the pond. Leafy shaded pond bring you back to the bygone days with added viewing pleasure of four seasons.

According to an estimate, this place is regarded as the former site of a mansion of the legendary wealthy merchant, Kinokuniya Bunzaemon in Edo-period. During 1716 and 1735, it became the secondary residence of the domain lord of Seki-yado in Shimousa-no-kuni (largely present Chiba Prefecture), Kuze Yamatonokami.

In the 11th year of Meiji-period (1878), the surrounding area of approximately 30 thousand tsubo including this site was acquired by Iwasaki Yataro, the founder of Mitsubishi. It was projected to create a garden to serve as a place for recreation of the employees as well as for reception of distinguished guests. While it was opened as "Fukagawa Shinbokuen" in 1880, the garden construction went on until it was completed as the most representative "kaiyu-style (circuit style) garden" in Meiji-period, that include a large pond drawing water from Sumida river and manmade hills in particular valuable stones collected from all over the country.

After the Great Kanto Earthquake, relatively less damaged eastern half was donated by the Iwasaki family to the City of Tokyo, and after restoration works as "Kiyosumi Gardens", it was opened as a park of the city in 1932. The site with a pond annexed to the west side of the garden was additionally opened an open park in 1977, and "Kiyosumi Gardens" was designated as the Place of Scenic Beauty by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government on March 31, 1979.

* On the occasions of the Great Kanto Earthquake in September, 1923 and the bombing of Tokyo in March, 1945, this garden saved many lives as an area for refuge.

Dai-sensui This large pond plays the central scenic role in the garden with an arrangement of 3 islets inside, reflecting shadowed shapes of birds, tea-ceremony house style architecture as well as trees around. It used to take advantage of drawn water from Sumida river which created a subtle effect to the pond view with the ebb and flow. Now, the pond depends on rain water.



Karetaki (Stone formation)

Meiseki

Among the garden stones arranged in the garden, most noteworthy are "Izu-iso-ishi", "Iyo-ao-ishi", "Kishu-ao-ishi", "Ikoma-ishi", "Izu-Shikinejima-ishi", "Sado-akadama-ishi", "Bitchu-Mikage-ishi", "Sanuki-Mikage-ishi", "Nebukawa-ishi", etc. Beside these stones, innumerable stones are placed in the garden that are used as paving stones, bridges, stepping stones over the pond, stones for a

dried waterfall and many others, creating a "Stone Garden" like environment. The stones were collected from stone producing areas nationwide by the Iwasaki family taking advantage of steamships that belonged to their own company.



Fuji-san

The largest and tallest manmade hill in the garden. Before the great earthquake, trees were not planted near the summit, instead, shrubs like azalea were arranged in several rows around, with an intended scenic effect in resemblance of flying clouds beneath the peak.

Wild birds seen all year round:

Dabchick, Turtledove, Bulbul, Azure-winged magpie, Starling, Japanese great tit, Gray heron, Night heron, Japanese cormorant, Black-head gull, etc.

Summer birds:

Little tern, Swallow, etc.

Winter birds:

Aythya fulgula, Pochard, Northern Pintail, Eurasian wiageon, etc.



Stone monument of Basho's Haiku

A stone monument on which the most well known Haiku of Matsuo Basho, "The sound of a frog, jumping into an old pond" is inscribed and dedicated in the garden.



Ryotei

An architecture built in the style of tea-ceremony house that sticks out into the pond, providing the garden with a rich Japanese flavor and delicacy. Ryotei was originally built by the Iwasaki family in 1909 in order to entertain Marshal Lord Kichener of Britain who visited Japan as a national guest. While it has escaped both the great earthquake and the war damage, a comprehensive repair work was applied in 1985. Ryotei is available for assembly purpose. It was designated as a "Selected Historical Buildings of Tokyo Metropolitan Government" in 2005.

Iso-watari

Stepping stones arranged intermittently near the pond edge to allow passage to visitors, providing a joy of panoramic view of the pond as well as carefully elaborated changing views as they continue steps.



Taisho Kinenkan

This is a relocated building which was originally used as the funeral hall for the funeral service of the Emperor Taisho. Since the original building was lost by fire during the war, it was rebuilt making use of used materials of the funeral hall for the Empress Teimei. Overall reconstruction was introduced in 1989, and it is available as an assembly hall.

