

## 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

### Place of Scenic Beauty

## Kyu-Furukawa Gardens

- Garden inauguration  
April 30, 1956
- Area  
30,780.86㎡
- 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)  
※For maintenance, closed for 3 days or so in Dec.-Feb. every year only in the afternoon.
- Free admission days  
Green Day (May 4)  
Tokyo Citizen's Day (October 1)
- Guided tour (Free) (Japanese)  
Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays  
(Twice a day from 11am and 2pm)

### [Contact]

Kyu-Furukawa Garden Office  
 Tel: 03-3910-0394  
 1-27-39 Nishigahara, Kita-ku, Tokyo  
 〒114-0024

## For Stamping

Admission		Individual	Group (20 or more)	Annual passport (Kyu-Furukawa Gardens)	Annual passport (Common for 9 gardens)
	General	¥150	¥120	¥600	¥4,000
	65 or over	¥70	¥50	¥280	¥2,000
Admission free	Elementary school students or under, and junior high students residing or studying in Tokyo are admitted free. Holders of the one of the following and their attendant are admitted free: identification booklet for the physically handicapped, Ai-no-techo (for the mentally handicapped), mental disability certificate, or mental education and treatment certificate.				

Rikugien/Kyu-Furukawa Gardens combination ticket: ¥400

Western-style residence tour	Western-style residence tour fee	¥800
	Western-style Residence・Teahouse/ Administration: Otani Art Museum	Tel: 03-3910-8440
	※As a rule, tour to inside of the western require prior application by a return post card. ※In addition, an admission fee is required. ※For details, please contact.	



### [Access]

《Train》  
 Keihin-Tohoku Line,  
 Kami-Nakazato Sta.  
 7 minutes on foot

Subway Namboku Line,  
 Nishigahara Sta.  
 7 minutes on foot

JR Yamanote Line,  
 Komagome Sta. (North Exit)  
 12 minutes on foot

※Parking is not available.

18 minutes on foot to Front Gate of Rikugien Gardens.  
 13 minutes on foot to Somei Gate of Kyu-Furukawa Gardens.

# Kyu-Furukawa Gardens

Unique garden of the Taisho-period with a harmonized mixture of Japanese and western tastes





The magnificent and refined building coupled with a rare combination of the western and Japanese style gardens that provide a pleasing space, bring you in touch with the spirit and tastes of the by-gone Taisho period.

This place is featured by its arrangement to have built a western-style residence on the slightly elevated land, a western-style garden on the slope and a Japanese garden on its lower location, fully taking advantage of the topographic condition with ingenuity. Originally, the land belonged to Mutsu Munemitsu, a genkun (elder statesmen who did great contribution in the Meiji restoration) of the Meiji period as his residence. When his second son was adopted into the family of the Furukawa zaibatsu (financial combine), it passed into possession of the family. (The original building of those days is no more in existence.)

The designer of the present western building and western garden was a British architect, Josiah Condor (1852-1920) who was responsible for designing of the Rokumei-kan, the Nicolai Cathedral and the western-style residence in the Kyu-Iwasaki-tei Gardens and others, thus having made very visible contributions to development of the world of architecture in Japan. The garden architect of the Japanese garden was Ogawa Jihei, alias Niwashi-Jihei (1860-1933) from Kyoto, who completed an attractive and superb garden which rivaled or surpassed its western-style counterpart. Kyu-Furukawa Gardens is a valuable presence that preserves original style of gardens in early stage of Taisho, and it was designated as the Place of Scenic Beauty of the nation on January 26, 2006 as the "Kyu-Furukawa Gardens (designated name as a cultural property).

## Stone made western-style residence (Otani Art Museum)

This classic style building followed a residence style of British aristocracy, and it is natural slate roofing and brick-built. Outer walls of the building are covered with reddish Shin-Komatsu-ishi (andesite) produced in Manazuru area of Izu. When the walls are wet by rain, they show a quiet color tone.



## Western-style garden

Roses planted in the terrace-style garden bear magnificent large flowers in spring and autumn. Coupled with atmosphere of the western-style building, it satisfies your exoticism. The stone walls are densely covered with banksia rose which is the symbol plant for Princess Mako, the elder daughter of Prince Akishi-no-miya (the younger brother of the Crown Prince, Hiro-no-miya).



## Japanese garden

The focal point in the Japanese garden is Shinji-ike (pond), whose gracefully curved form comforts your mind. The large Yukimi-toro (lantern) makes a fine contrast to the surrounding greens, giving deeper atmosphere to the garden.

## Karetaki

One of the resources of "Kare-sansui (dry garden style)" to express natural landscape without using water is karetaki (dry waterfall). As the assumptive source of water for the gorge in the back of the shore of Shinji-ike (pond), there is the stone formation of Karetaki.

## Shinji-ike (pond)


A pond built with stones like Kurama-hiraishi and Iyo-aoishi, taking the shape of a Chinese character "心 (mind)" in its cursive script. There is the "Funatsuki-ishi" as the central element to appreciate the pond, and "Araiso (rocky beach)", Yukimi-toro, Karetaki, Stone formation to the front, and a manmade hill in the back.


## Otaki (waterfall)

This is a waterfall falling from a point of more than 10m high. A location of the sharpest inclination in the garden was cut further to form a cliff, having covered with dense trees that gives an impression of a deep mountain and dark valley. It is an elaborated landscape-making starting from several steps of small waterfalls that finally fall into a deep waterfall basin.



Otaki which still uses well water as the source.

 Rout for wheel chairs

 Passable route for wheel chairs (helper required)