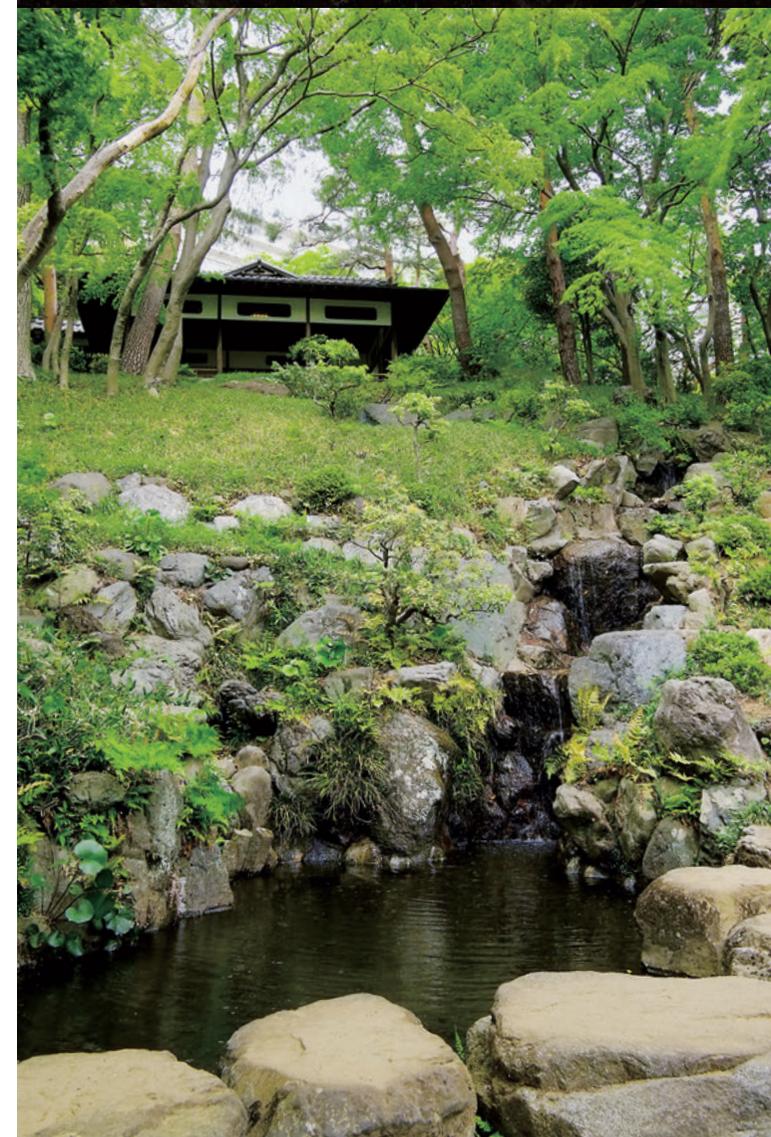


Tonogayato Gardens

Native grasses of Musashino and the garden of spring water



Place of Scenic Beauty

Tonogayato Gardens

For Stamping

- Garden inauguration
April 1, 1979
- Area
21,123.59㎡
Breakdown Pay Garden 17,694.12㎡
Children's playground 3,429.47㎡
- 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) (Japanese)
Sundays
(Twice a day from 11am and 2pm)

[Contact]

Tonogayato Garden Office
Tel: 042-324-7991
2-16, Minami-cho, Kokubunji-shi, Tokyo
〒185-0021

	Individual	Group (20 or more)	Annual passport (Tonogayato Gardens)	Annual passport (Common for 9 gardens)	
Admission	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 one of following and their attendants 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.				
Meeting room for rent		① Morning 9:00~12:30	② Afternoon 13:00~16:30	③ Whole day 9:00~16:30	
	Koyo-tei (30名)	¥4,000	¥4,000	¥8,000	

※ Reservations are accepted from 10am of the day 6 months before.

※ The rent does not include admission fee.



[Access]

《Train》
JR Chuo Line,
Seibu-Kokubunji Line,
Seibu Tama-ko Line
Kokubunji Sta.,
South Exit (2 minutes on foot)

※ Parking is not available.



Tonogayato Gardens

FLOWER CALENDER

Yukitsuri and Fuyugakoi
(Winter plant protection).

Bloom time can vary depending on yearly weather conditions etc.

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-Hyakkkaen Gardens
Kiyosumi Gardens
Kyu-Furukawa Gardens
Tonogayato Gardens

Wild grasses and spring water

This is a modern villa garden that was built taking advantage of the terrace cliff on the southern edge of the Musashino plateau, as well as spring water coming out from the gravel bed near its lower edge as well as the scenic beauty of the growth of miscellaneous trees.

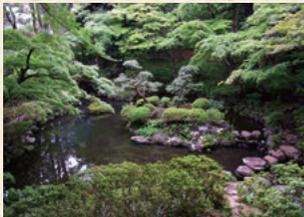
Eguchi Teiji, former employee of the Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha who ascended later as vice president of the Southern Manchuria Railway and a member of the House of Peers established a villa between 1913 and 1915, naming it as "Zuigien". In 1929, Iwasaki Hikoyata, president of Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha purchased this villa from the Eguchi family and favored this place calling "Kokubunji-no-ie" (residence in Kokubunji). Hikoyata completed the villa as a kaiyu-style (circuit-style) garden in 1934, having reconstructed the building as a wooden main house of a mixed Japanese-western style, adding newly built garden architecture as Koyo-tei, and connecting the lawn space in front of the main house with the spring water underneath the cliff line and garden space.

On the terrace in the garden, you find a western-style garden with a spacious lawn garden, and the slope in the cliff line is covered with plants like Japanese red pine, maple, bamboo grove and low bamboo. Underneath the cliff line, there is a Japanese garden centering on Jirobenten-ike of spring water.

As a result of the neighborhood protest movement to protect this garden against the development plan of the surrounding areas in the 1965s, this place was purchased by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government in 1974, and after upgrading and preparing works, it was opened as a Place of Scenic Beauty of the country as Tonogayato Gardens.

Jirobenten-ike

Musashino plateau has two river terraces (fluvial terraces), namely Musashino terrace and Tachikawa terrace. River terraces refer to terrace-like landforms that developed along the flow paths of midstream and downstream of rivers. Such terraces tend to have shallow underground water level and spring water often gushes out underneath the terrace cliffs. In this garden, there is also a cliff edge where underground water gushes out, and the pond which was made taking advantage of such spring water is "Jirobenten-ike". Around the pond, you will find densely planted trees like maple.



Koyo-tei

A building built in the typical style of a tea-ceremony house. As the name suggests, you can look down splendidly tinted Japanese maple. It is available for tea ceremonies as well as haiku gatherings.

Shishi-odoshi (Deer threat)

On the immediate side of Koyo-tei, there is shishi-odoshi that takes advantage of the well water, whose resonant sound in the garden adds taste to the atmosphere. This tool was originally made to fend off animals like wild pigs and deer.



Calanthe discolor Gold-banded lily Bellflower Dogtooth violet



Origin of the name "Tonogayato"

Name of the garden is derived from the ancient name of this place as "Kokubunji-mura (village), Tonogayato".

Bato-kannon

Bato refers to horsehead. This is one of the 11 survived statues of Bato-kannon in Kokubunji City. Before, horses used to be taken care of well as an indispensable animal in daily life. Bato-kannon were dedicated for repose of dead horses.



Take-no-komichi (Trail of bamboos)

A trail that passes through bamboo grove that leads to Jirobenten-ike. There is a bamboo grove of moso bamboo which is rare in existing Japanese gardens in Tokyo.

Kaboku-en



Wisteria trellis

Best season to appreciate wisteria is around the golden holidays in May. The old wisteria tree that has survived from the days of the Iwasaki family is splendid.



Hagi tunnel

Hagi bears small purple colored flower that animates the autumn atmosphere. The best season to appreciate the flower is around mid-September when the tunnel fully covered with Hagi emerges.

Main residence

This is a western-style residence which was built as a detached residence of Iwasaki Hikoyata. The interior of the building adopted a harmonized Japanese/western mixed style of Japanese rooms and western rooms.

