

Koishikawa Korakuen Gardens

Garden known for its associations with
legendary Tokugawa Mitsukuni



Special Historic Site and Special Place of Scenic Beauty

Koishikawa Korakuen Gardens

For Stamping

- Garden inauguration
April 3, 1938
- Area
70,847.17㎡
- Hours
Open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
(Entry closes at 4:30 p.m.)
※Opening hours may be extended during special events, etc.
- Closed
Year-end holidays (December 29 to January 1)
- Free admission days
Greenery Day (May 4)
Tokyo Citizen's Day (October 1)
- Guided tour (Free)
(Japanese)
Saturdays, Sundays, Mondays, and national holidays
11 a.m. and 2 p.m.
(English)
Saturdays 10:30 a.m.
※The tours may be canceled due to weather conditions, etc.

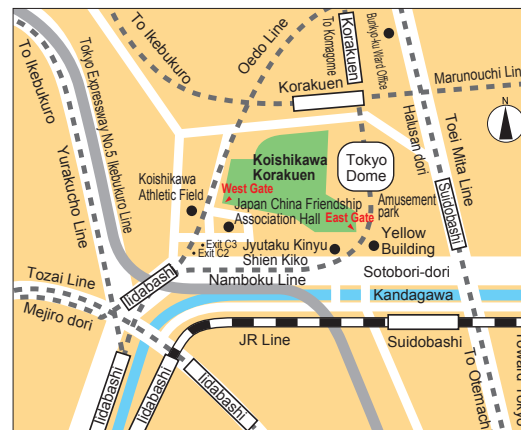
[Contact]

Koishikawa Korakuen Gardens Office
Tel: 03-3811-3015
1-6-6 Koraku, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo
〒112-0004

Admission	Individual		Group (20 or more)	Annual pass (Koishikawa Korakuen)	Annual pass (for the 9 Gardens)
	General	¥300	¥240	¥1,200	¥4,000
65 or over	¥150	¥120	¥600	¥2,000	
Admission free	Elementary school students or younger (guardian required) and middle school students (living or attending school in Tokyo Metropolis)				

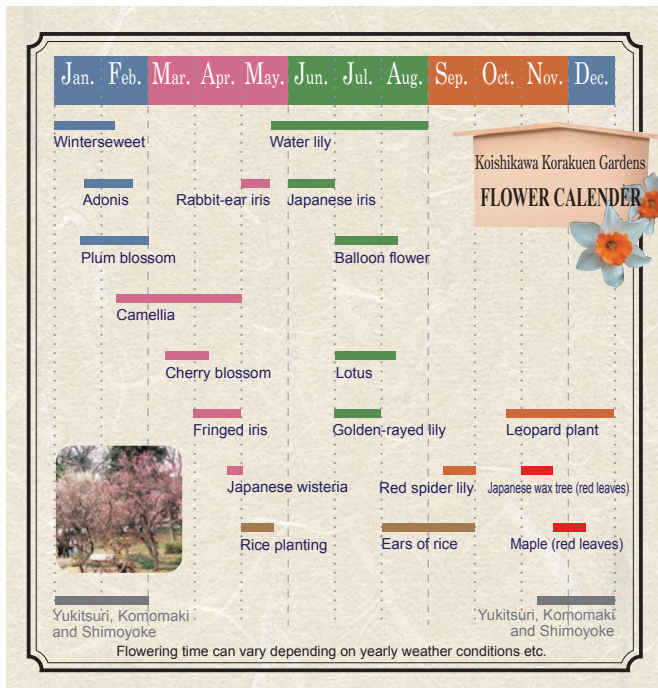
Meeting Facility	① Daytime 12:30~16:00	② Nighttime 17:00~20:30	③ Day and Night 12:30~20:30
	Hall (40)	¥5,800	¥5,800
Engetsu/Furo/Horai (each 15)	¥2,100	¥2,100	¥4,200
Annex room (20)	¥3,900	¥3,900	¥7,800
Japanese room (10)	¥2,100	¥2,100	¥4,200

※Reservations are accepted from 9 a.m. of the day 6 months before.
※The rent does not include admission fee.



[Access]

- East Gate
 - 5 minutes walk from "Suidobashi" (west exit) on the JR Sobu Line
 - 8 minutes walk from "Korakuen" (Exit 2) on the Tokyo Metro Marunouchi Line and Namboku Line
 - 8 minutes walk from "Suidobashi" (Exit A2) on the Toei Mita Line
 - West Gate
 - 3 minutes walk from "Iidabashi" (Exit C3) on the Toei Oedo Line
 - 8 minutes walk from "Iidabashi" (east exit) on the JR Sobu Line
 - 8 minutes walk from "Iidabashi" (Exit A1, A3) on the Tokyo Metro Tozai Line, Yurakucho Line, and Namboku Line
- ※Parking is not available.



Welcome to Cultural Heritage Gardens

Every Tokyo Metropolitan Garden is designated as a cultural heritage of either the State or of Tokyo, combining history, culture, and nature since the Edo, Meiji and Taisho eras.

They are valuable properties that have survived disasters including the Great Kanto Earthquake and the War, as well as progressing urbanization. Your understanding and cooperation are greatly 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, or bringing in alcoholic beverages.
- Taking photos and making sketches in certain areas are also prohibited in order to preserve the buildings and landscape.
- Part of the cultural assets might not be available for viewing due to the need for regular conservation and repair work.
- Smoking is forbidden on the premises. No smoking sections are available.

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

Deep Mountains and Dark Valleys Survived in Oedo (Tokyo)

This garden was originally built by the founder of the Mito branch of Tokugawa clan, Yorifusa as his secondary residence (later upgraded as the main residence) in early stage of the Edo period, in 1629. It was completed as a garden during the reign of the second domain lord, Mitsukuni. Its style is kaiyu-style (circuit style) with ponds and manmade hills centering on the pond. In developing the garden, Mitsukuni invited advisers from Zhu Shunshui, the retainer of the Ming dynasty. Typical sights in China were reflected in Engetsu-kyo and Seiko-no-tsutsumi, and even the garden name was given by Zhu Shunshui, resulting in a garden full of Chinese tastes and flavor.

The name "Korakuen" was derived from a Chinese text "Memorial to Yueyang Tower" by Fan Zhongyan, meaning "Worry before all worries in the world, and enjoy after all enjoyments in the world".

Koishikawa Korakuen Gardens is designated as "Special Historic Site and Special Place of Scenic Beauty" of the country by the Cultural Assets Preservation Act. This double designation is quite rare in the country, limited to Koishikawa Korakuen Gardens, Hama-rikyu Gardens, Kinkaku-ji Temple Garden and a few others.

Tokujin-do

When Mitsukuni was 18 years old, he was deeply moved by "Shiji" (Records of the Grand Historian) 'Biographies of Boyi'. Wooden figures of Boyi and Shuqi used to be enshrined in this small temple.



Tsuten-kyo

This was modeled after Tsuten-kyo Bridge at Tofuku-ji Temple in Kyoto.



Seiko-no-tsutsumi

This bank was made in resemblance to the bank of Lake Xi Hu (West Lake) in Hangzhou (present Zhejiang Province), China. It is believed to have left significant influences to daimyo's gardens throughout the country.



Engetsu-kyo (Full Moon Bridge)

The name was given as the reflected shape of the bridge on the surface of the water appeared like a full moon. The design is attributed to Chinese Confucian Zhu Shunshui, and it is a valuable structure that preserves the condition of those days along with Tokujin-do.



Ume Grove

Mitsukuni loved plum-blossom so much to the extent he adopted an elegant pseudonym "Bairi" (village of plum). In early February, 30 species of red and white plum blossoms come into bloom.



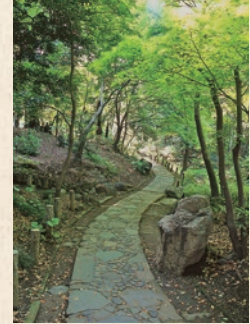
Inada (Paddy Field)

The rice field made by Mitsukuni with a motive for teaching hardship to the wife of his heir, Tsunaeda. At present, elementary school children in the local Bunkyo City participate in rice planting in May and harvesting in autumn, trying to preserve and succeed the traditional events.



Uchiniwa

There used to be a Mito Domain Shoin here. This was partitioned by Karamon, and was separated from the "back garden" on the Dai-sensui side.



Nobedan

Rustic Chinese-style stone path of the ingenious combination of natural stones and cut stones of different sizes.



Karamon (Chinese-style Gate)

This gate was once the official entrance to the garden. It was burnt down in the war, but was restored in 2020.



Dai-sensui

This pond is the central landscape of the garden with Horai-jima and Chikubu-jima, created to look like Lake Biwa. Boating was enjoyed in the pond in the old days.



Suidobashi Sta. →
Ticket Office
Entrance
East Gate

Meeting Place for Volunteer-Guided Tours

Passable routes for wheelchairs

0m 50m

Entrance
West Gate
Iidabashi Sta. →