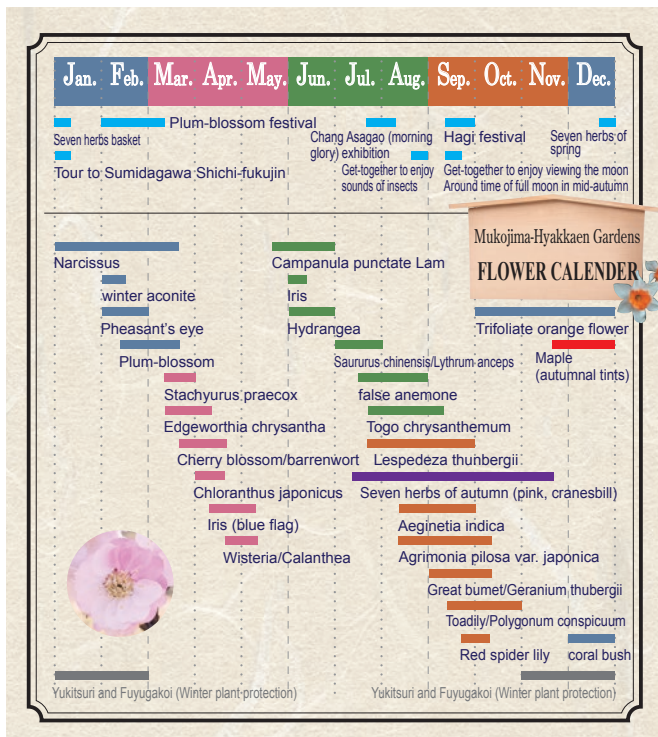




Bloom time can vary depending on yearly weather conditions etc.

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

Place of Scenic Beauty and Historic Site

Mukojima-Hyakkaen Gardens

■Garden inauguration

July 8, 1939

■Area

10,885.88㎡

■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 3)

■Free admission days

Greenery Day (May 4)

Tokyo Citizen's Day (October 1)

■Guided tour (Free)(Japanese)

Saturdays and Sundays

(Twice a day from 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.)

※The tours may be canceled due to weather conditions, etc.

【Contact】

Mukojima-Hyakkaen Gardens Office

Tel: 03-3611-8705

3-18-3 Higashi-Mukojima, Sumida-ku, Tokyo

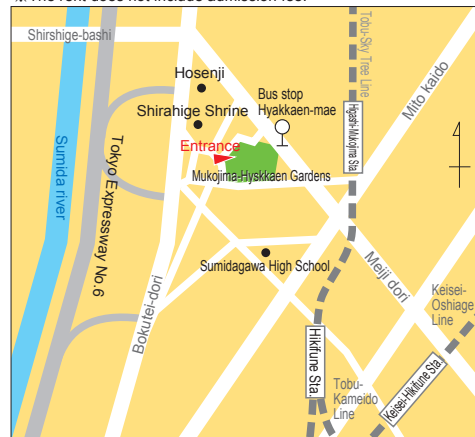
〒131-0032

For Stamping

	Individual	Group (20 or more)	Annual passport (Mukojima-Hyakkaen)	Annual passport (Common for 9 gardens)
Admission	General	¥150	¥120	¥600
	65 or over	¥70	¥50	¥280
	Admission free	Elementary school students or younger (guardian required) and middle school students (living or attending school in Tokyo Metropolis)		
Meeting Facility		①Morning 9:00~12:30	②Afternoon 13:00~16:30	③Night 17:00~20:30
	All rooms (35)	¥11,900	¥11,900	¥11,900
	Onari-no-ma (15)	¥4,500	¥4,500	¥4,500
	Naka-no-ma (10)	¥3,700	¥3,700	¥3,700
	Basho-an (10)	¥3,700	¥3,700	¥3,700

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

※The rent does not include admission fee.



【Access】

《Train》

Tobu-Sky Tree Line,

Higashi-Mukojima Sta.

(8 minutes on foot)

Keisei Oshiage Line,

Keisei-Hikifune Sta.

(13 minutes on foot)

《Toei Bus Line》

Take Kameido-Nippori Line

(Sato 22 stop),

To get off at "Hyakkaen-mae"

(2-3 minutes on foot)

※Parking is not available.

<https://www.tokyo-park.or.jp/teien/en/>

23.10

English / 英語

Place of Scenic Beauty and Historic Site

Mukojima-Hyakkaen Gardens

Time honored Edo flower garden of 200 years history



Designated Administrator Public Interest Incorporated Foundation
 Tokyo Metropolitan Park Association



Time honored garden filled with abundant flowers, a reminder of flourishing cultural exchanges in the Edo period

During the eras of Bunka and Bunsei (1804-1830) when cultural life flourished among common town people in Edo (present Tokyo), a wealthy antique dealer named Sahara Kikuu took an initiative to open a flower garden for viewing pleasure of flower-bearing vegetation in particular, assisted by his friends with literary and artistic tastes and talents. One theory has it that the name "Hyakkaen" was derived from the meaning "Garden where a hundred of flowers bloom four seasons of the year". At the inception of the garden, it was mostly 360 plum trees, but to follow, well known plants quoted in Chinese and Japanese classics like "Shikyo" (the China's oldest collection of poems) and "Manyo-shu" (the existing oldest collection of Waka poems in Japan) were collected until the garden provided flowers throughout the seasons. This is the only surviving flower garden of the Edo period to date.

In 1938, the garden was donated to the City of Tokyo by the owner for permanent preservation, and the city started a limited public opening with charge in the following year, 1939. In 1978, the garden was designated as the Place of Scenic Beauty and Historic Site of the nation under the Cultural Assets Preservation Law.

Trellises covered with full blooms

Around early May, flower clusters of wisteria hang all over the trellises at their peak. You will also notice trellises of akebia and devil's tongue which are rarely seen in other places. Akebia bears dark purple color flower in early April or so, which also provides added delight to see its fruits of light red color around early October. Devil's tongue starts to come into flower of purplish red color in August, and at its peak in late month, it emanates peculiar aromatic odor in the atmosphere.



Trellises of vine plants

And gourd, sponge gourd and snake gourd are annul vines cultivated using trellises, which bloom around July and start to hang between August and September bearing fruits.



Flowers in and around the pond

All around the pond that is full of natural swampy places, iris and other plants bear flowers of a variety of colors. In summer time, you can enjoy the view of flowers like saururus chinensis.

Wild birds and insects

Since vegetation are planted in almost natural form, the garden attracts wild birds like bush warbler, Japanese great tit and white-eye. You can also enjoy timbre played by cricket and pine cricket rarely seen in urban areas.

Hagi (Lespedeza) tunnel

This hagi tunnel is elaborated by having hagi cling to bamboo poles which are shaped like a tunnel, which is now the most popular feature in the garden. In late September, it forms a flower tunnel of as long as 30 meters.



The seven spring herbs and baskets of seven herbs for the royal family

The seven spring herbs have been taken from ancient times as vegetables to fend off misfortune and ensure longevity. In Hyakkaen, we not only exhibit planted seven herbs on the soil, but also we have continued to make herbs planted in baskets, some of which have been offered to the Imperial Household.

The number ① to ③④ in the map indicates are number, and the flowers in bloom now are introduced by the information board inside the garden.



Footsteps of past literary men

On the garden gate near the entrance, a framed calligraphy by Shokusanjin is hang, and on its both side, you find inscribed wooden plates of calligraphy of poems by the poet Okubo Shibutsu which say "Flowers do not cease all year round, spring, summer, autumn and winter" and "Visitors race from all directions, east, west, south and north". Further, there are 29 monuments and stone pillars including Haiku monument of Matsuo Basho that allow visitors to follow footsteps of those men of letters who contributed to the garden making.

Locations of monuments

- い Tokyo-shi-hi
- ろ Fukuokukju-son-no-hi
- は Basho's "Haru-no-yaya....." no hi
- に Senjyuan Ekiga-no-kuhi
- ほ Kameda Bosai Sumidabaisoki-no-hi
- へ Unzan Sensei Knbai-no-kuhi
- と Chasen zuka and Tsugemoku-ou-no-kuhi
- ち Basho's Haiku "Koaiysku....." no-hi
- り Yamanoue no okura kahi
- ぬ Okubo Shibutsu gachi-no-hi
- る Kinreisha Michihiko-no-kuhi
- を Kikakudo Eiki-no-kuhi
- わ Kawatake Shinshichi (the first) Tsuizen shinobuzuka-no-hi
- か Kawatake Shinshichi (the second) Tsuizen yogenzuka-no-hi
- よ Iijima Koga-ou-no-himeie
- た Inoue Washi-no-kuhi
- れ Shiba Kingensho-no-hi
- そ TuruHisako-no-kahi
- つ Futakami-no-sekihi
- ね Monakado Shuji-no-kuhi
- なら Yadas Keisai-ou-no-kuhi
- ら Nihon bashi skichu
- む Tsukioka Yoshitoshi-ou-no-hi
- う Rasha Shumin-no-kuhi
- ひ Sugitani CSetususho Rogan-no-gahi
- の Nanaju-ni-hoan Jukko-no-kuhi
- お Secchuan Bainen-no-kuhi
- く Hokugen Koji-no-kuhi
- や Takaraya Tsukihiko-no-kuhi