**Kyu Iwasaki-tei Gardens**

**Important Cultural Property**

- Garden inauguration: October 1, 2001
- Area: 18,235.47㎡
- Hours: Open from 9am to 5pm (Entry closed at 4:30pm)
- 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) Every day (Twice a day from 11am and 2pm)
- Contact: Kyu Iwasaki-tei Garden Office
  Tel: 03-3823-8340
  1-3-45 Ikenohata, Taito-ku, Tokyo
  〒110-0008

**Admission**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Individual</th>
<th>Group (20 or more)</th>
<th>Annual passport (Kyu-Iwasaki-tei Gardens)</th>
<th>Annual passport (Common for 9 gardens)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>¥400</td>
<td>¥200</td>
<td>¥1,600</td>
<td>¥4,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>65 or over</td>
<td>¥200</td>
<td>¥100</td>
<td>¥800</td>
<td>¥2,000</td>
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**For Stamping**

- **General**
  - 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-techo (for the mentally handicapped), mental disability certificate, or mental education and treatment certificate.

**Contact**

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**Train**

- Tokyo Metro Chiyoda Line Yushima Sta. Exit No.1 (3 minutes on foot)
- Tokyo Metro Ginza Line Ueno-Otsuka Sta. (10 minutes on foot)
- Toei O-edo Line Ueno-okachimachi Sta. (15 minutes on foot)
- JR Yamanote Line, Keihin-Tohoku Line Okachimachi Sta. (35 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, bringing of alcohol, beverages and eating and drinking inside the buildings.
- Please refrain from touching furniture, wall papers, etc.
- Please refrain from smoking inside the gardens.
- 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**
- **Makujyu-Fuyuken Gardens**
- **Kiyosumi Gardens**
- **Kyu Furukawa Gardens**
- **Tonogayato Gardens**

Japan’s new architectural culture emerged in the 29th year of Meiji (1896)

Kyu Iwasaki-Tei Gardens was built in 1896 as the main residence of Iwasaki Hisaya, the 3rd president of Mitsubishi and the eldest son of Iwasaki Yataro, the founder of the group. In those days, as many as 20 buildings were arranged in the premises of 15,000 tsubo. At present, the site has been reduced to 1/3 of its original size, with only 3 buildings, namely the western-style residence, billiard room and Japanese residence have survived to date.

After the war, this place was requisitioned by the GHQ and subsequent to its return, it became a national property to be used as the Legal Training and Research Institute of the Supreme Court, etc. In 1961, the western residence and the billiard room were designated as nationally important cultural property. Further, in 1969, the hall of the Japanese residence and the side wall (sohe-bei) to the east side of the western residence were designated additionally, followed by the premises as a whole including the brick wall as well as the measured drawing in 1999.

Western residence

This building was completed in 1896 by the design of Josiah Condor. Magnificent decorations of the 17th century Jacobean style are seen everywhere, along with the British Renaissance style and Islamic motifs. The south side of the building is a columned veranda (following the colonial style developed in colonies in Southeast Asia), and columns in the 1st floor and 2nd floor have features of Tuscan and Ionian styles respectively. The 1st floor veranda is covered fully with British Minton made tiles, and there are also guest rooms papiered with valuable restored Japanese leather paper (kin-kara-kawashi). The image of country houses in Pennsylvania, U.S., Iwasaki Hisaya’s destination of study abroad was also reflected. This is regarded as a rare architecture in the world history of residences with its ingenious balance with the annexed Japanese building. Those days, this place was used as a private guest house for the once-a-year gathering of the whole Iwasaki family as well as for parties inviting foreign and distinguished guests.

Billiard Room

This billiard room designed by Joliah Condor is built in some distance from the western-style building as a detached house. Unlike the Jacobean-style western building, it is built like mountain lodges in Switzerland, which was very rare in Japan those days. It is a wooden building in its entirety, following the trend of the American gothics with its log-house like walls (aze-kura-style), notched pillars and large roof extending eaves deeply. This building is inter-connected with the western residence by an underground passage, and inside of the building, you will see walls papiered with valuable restored Japanese leather paper.

Josiah Condor

Josiah Condor was born in London in 1852. In 1877, he came to Japan by the invitation from the Japanese government. He was appointed as the first professor of architecture at the Imperial College of Engineering (present Architecture Department, Faculty of Engineering of Tokyo University), and he gave genuine and full-fledged education of western-style architecture. Among his students, we find most representative architect of modern Japan like Tatsuno Kingo, known for the designing of the Tokyo Station, and Katayama Tokuma who designed the Akasaka Detached Palace. He designed many western-style buildings such as Rokumeikan, Venice Museum and Nicolai Cathedral, and later opened the first architectural design office. He was also a professor emeritus of the Tokyo Imperial University and honorary chairman and member of the Japan Society of Agriculture. He passed away in Japan in 1920. Josiah Condor loved Japan throughout his life, and he learned Japanese painting from Kawanabe Kyosai and he was married to a Japanese woman.