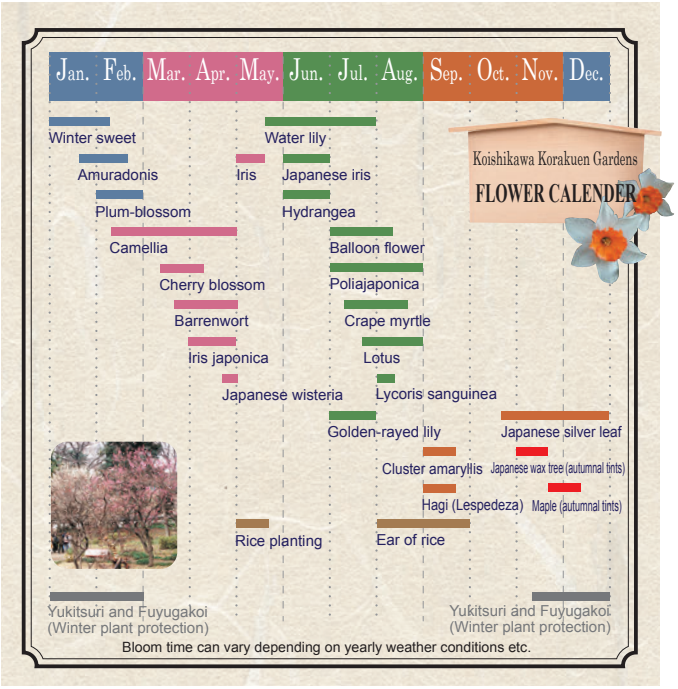


Welcome to Cultural Heritage Gardens

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

Special Place of Scenic Beauty and Special Historic Site

Koishikawa Korakuen Gardens

For Stamping

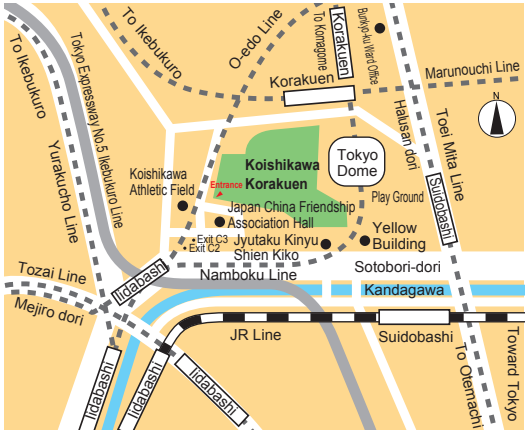
■Garden inauguration
April 3, 1938
■Area
70,847.17㎡
■Hours
Open from 9am to 5pm
(Entry closed at 4:30pm)
※Closing hour may be extended during event period, etc.
■Closed
Year-end holidays (December 29 to January 1)
■Free admission days
Green Day (May 4)
Tokyo Citizen's Day (October 1)
■Guided tour (Free)
(Japanese)
Saturdays, Sundays, Mondays and public holidays
(Twice a day from 11am and 2pm)
(English)
Saturdays 10am and 1pm

【Contact】
Koishikawa Korakuen Garden Office
Tel: 03-3811-3015
1-6-6 Koraku, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo
〒112-0004

		Individual	Group (20 or more)	Annual passport (Koishikawa Korakuen)	Annual passport (Common for 9 gardens)
Admission	General	¥300	¥240	¥1,200	¥4,000
	65 or over	¥150	¥120	¥600	¥2,000
	Admission free	Elementary school students or under, and junior high students residing 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.			

		①Daytime 12:30~16:00	②Nighttime 17:00~20:30	③Day and Night 12:30~20:30
Meeting rooms for rent Kantokutei	Hall(40)	¥5,800	¥5,800	¥11,600
	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 9:00am of the day 6 months before.
※The rent does not include admission fee.



【Access】
《Train》
Toei O-edo Line, Iidabashi Sta. Exit C3 (3 minutes on foot)
JR Line, Suidobashi, West Exit, Iidabashi, East Exit (8 minutes on foot)
Tokyo Metro Tozai Line/ Yurakucho Line/ Namboku Line, Iidabashi Sta, Exit A1 (8 minutes on foot)
Tokyo Metro Marunouchi Line/ Namboku Line, Korakuen Sta. Exit 1 (8 minutes on foot)
※Parking is not available.

http://teien.tokyo-park.or.jp/en/index.html

15.10

English ／英語

Special Historic Site and Special Place of Scenic Beauty

Koishikawa Korakuen Gardens

Great garden associated with legendary Mito Komon

Designated Administrator Public Interest Incorporated Foundation
Tokyo Metropolitan Park Association

Retained ravine and valleys in O-edo (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 load, Mitsukuni. Its style is kaiyu-style (circuit style) with ponds and manmade hills centering on the pond. In developing the garden, Mitsukuni invited advises from Zhu Zhiyu, serving retainer of the Min dynasty. Typical sights in China were reflected as seen by Engetsu-kyo and Seiko-no-tsutsumi, and even the garden name was given by Zhu Zhiyu, resulting in a garden full of Chinese tastes and flavor.

The name "Korakuen" was derived from a Chinese text "Gakuyo-ki" 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 the Special Place of Scenic Beauty and Special Historic Site 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, Kinkakuji Temple and a few others.

Engetsu-kyo (Full Moon Bridge)

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

Ume Grove

Mitsukuni loved plum-blossom so much to the extent he used his symbol name as "bairi" (village of plum). In early February, 30 different types of plum blossoms like red and white ones bloom.

Irises

More or less 600 stocks of Japanese irises fully bloom and extend all around, distinguishing the field view.

Inada (Paddy field)

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

Tokujin-do

When Mitsukuni was 18 years old, he was deeply moved by reading Shiki (Record of Great Historians) "Biographies of Boyi and Shuqi". Wooden figures of Boyi and Shuqi are used to be enshrined in this small temple.

Tsuten-kyo

The autumnal tints in mid-November distinguish this vermilion-colored bridge.

Seiko-no-tsutsumi

This bank was made in resemblance to the bank of Lake Seiko (Xi Hu) in Hangzhou (present Zhejiang province), China. It is believed to have left significant influences to daimyo gardens throughout the country that followed.

Uchi-niwa

This is a site where a shoin-style guest house of Mito Domain was located. Those days, it was separated by a Chinese gate from Koen (behind garden) on the side of Dai-Sensui

Nobedan

Chinese style unassuming stone path of ingenious combination of natural stones and cut stones of different sizes.

Shidare-zakura (Weeping cherry)

This weeping cherry tree of approximately 60 years old produces gorgeous flowers toward the end of March.

Dai-Sensui

This is the centric view in the garden with arranged Horai-jima and Chikubu-jima in an attempt to remind Biwa Lake. Those days, boating was enjoyed in the pond.