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 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, taking of photos and sketches are not allowed. 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
Kiyosumi Gardens
Mukojima-Hyakkaen Gardens
Koishikawa Gardens
Tonogayato Gardens


For Stamping

Kyu-Shiba-rikyu Gardens

Place of Scenic Beauty

Taste of Edo and impressive view of rocks

Admission

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General</th>
<th>Group (20 or more)</th>
<th>Annual passport Kyu-Shiba-rikyu Garden</th>
<th>Annual passport (Common for 5 gardens)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>¥150</td>
<td>¥120</td>
<td>¥600</td>
<td>¥4,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>¥70</td>
<td>¥50</td>
<td>¥280</td>
<td>¥2,000</td>
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</tbody>
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Facilities

Japanese Archery Range
Open hours: 9:00~16:00
¥140/hour

Please bring your equipment. Instructor is not available.

Access

Train
JR Hamamatsu-cho Sta. (North Exit)
1 minute on foot
Toei Asakusa Line / Oedo Line, Daimon Sta (Exit 2)
3 minutes on foot
Parking is not available.

Designated Administrator Public Interest Incorporated Foundation
Tokyo Metropolitan Park Association

Rambling in Edo atmosphere

This garden is one of the oldest gardens of daimyo (feudal lords) that have survived to the present, along with Koishikawa Korakuen Gardens. It represents a typical example of “kaiyu-style (circuit style) pond-centered garden, featuring excellent rock and land formations. This site used to be under the shallows of Edo Bay, but the land was reclaimed from the sea from 1655 to 1668, and in 1678, it came to be used as the official Edo residence of Okubo Tadasumi, Roju 2nd rank of Tokugawa Shogunate. In building the residence, Tadasumi invited a garden architect from his clan, Odawara for garden making, and gave the name “Rakujyuen” to the garden.

After several ownership, the garden became Shin residence of Kishu-Tokugawa branch family in last days of the shogunate. In 1871, it became the residence of the Arisugawa-norimiya family, to be bought up by the Imperial Household Agency in 1875. The next year, it became Shin-rikyu (Shin Detached Palace). While virtually all the trees and buildings were lost by big fire that ensued the Great Kantō Earthquake in 1923, the garden was bestowed to the Tokyo City in 1924 in commemoration of the wedding of Emperor Shōwa in January of the following year, 1924. After restoration and upgrading work, it was opened to the public as “Kyu-Shiba-rikyu -Onshi-Gardens”. In June 1979, the garden was designated as the Place of Scenic Beauty of the country as Kyu-Shiba-rikyu Gardens (designated name as a cultural heritage).

Seiko-no-tsutsumi
This is a stone made embankment that was designed in reminiscence of the same in Seiko Lake in Hangzhou (Present province of Hangzhou). The stone formation of Nakajima survived from the days when the garden was called “Rakujyen”.

Nakajima
This islet in the center of the pond is a focal point of the garden view. Its stone formation followed after the image of Reizan in China, legendary mountain of eternal youth and immortality where hsien used to inhabit.

Karetaaki
“Waterless waterfall” that reminds viewers of a waterfall falling in the midst of deep mountain gorge. The supposed riverbed serves as a passage that gives pleasure of changing views around.

Oyama
The highest man-made hill in the garden which provides magnificent view of the garden. A contrast of 2 hills on its right and left, as well as variety of extending ridge lines seen from the other shore of the pond give profound and quiet tastes of viewing.

Dai-Sensui
This islet in the center of the pond is a focal point of the garden view. Its stone formation followed after the image of Reizan in China, legendary mountain of eternal youth and immortality where hsien used to inhabit.

Dai-Sensui
This pond is the central feature of the garden, with approximately 9,000 m² of extension. In former days, it was a shio-iri-no-ike (salt water pond) drawing in the seawater of Tokyo Bay, but it is now a freshwater pond. Two islets, Nakajima and Ukishima are arranged in the pond to create an image of sea and lake with a beach-like area (Sunahama) at a shore.

Wisteria Trellis
Near the entrance to the gardens, there is a large wisteria trellis. Around early May, large clusters of the lavender blossoms hang down, emanating aromatic odor.