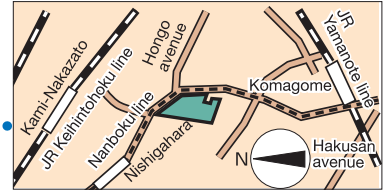


Harmonious balance between western and Japanese gardens

Kyu Furukawa Gardens



Location ●	Nishigahara 1-chome, Kita Ward	
Contact Information ●	Kyu-Furukawa Gardens Administration Office tel: 03-3910-0394 (1-27-39 Nishigahara, Kita-ku 114-0024)	
Transport ●	7-minute walk from Kami-Nakazato (JR Keihin-tohoku line). 7-minute walk from Nishigahara (Nanboku line). 12-minute walk from Komagome (JR Yamanote line).	
Closed ●	December 29 to January 1	
Open ●	9 am to 4:30 pm (gates close at 5 pm)	
Admission ●	General: 150 yen, Seniors 65 and older: 70 yen (Primary school and younger children / Jr. high school students living or studying in Tokyo: Free)	
Free days ●	Greenery Day (May 4), Tokyo Citizens Day (October 1)	

A western style mansion has been constructed on a hill at the north side of the gardens, taking advantage of the south slope of the Musashino terrace. Along with that, a bright western garden is situated on the slope, and a traditional Japanese style garden centering on a pond sits on the lowlands.

These gardens were originally the home of Meiji era statesman Munemitsu Mutsu. His second son was adopted by the Furukawa family that ran the Furukawa *zaibatsu* industrial group, and the gardens became Furukawa property. The third Furukawa president, Toranosuke, had the current building constructed. After World War II, the property became state owned. Eventually, the wishes of local residents were heeded, and the property was leased free of charge by Tokyo and opened to the public.

The western-style house and garden were designed by British architect Josiah Conder (1852~1920) who lived in the Japan in the Meiji in Taisho eras. Conder paid major contributions to the development of architecture in Japan, working on projects such as the mansion of Hisaya Iwasaki (Kyu Iwasaki-tei Gardens, P. 117), the Rokumeikan, and Nikolai Cathedral.

The Japanese garden was developed by famous Kyoto gardener Jihei Ogawa who went by name Ueji the year after the house was completed. His garden was a masterpiece work, not outdone by the western garden.

This is one of the few gardens that maintain their original early Taisho forms. In recognition of that, they were designated a cultural asset by Tokyo on August 4, 1982. And they became a nationally designated scenic spot in January 2006.

Opened	April 30, 1956
Area	30,780.86 m ² (state-owned property provided under gratuitous loan)
Trees	Tall trees: 2,200, Shrubs: 7,500 m ² Grass: 1,500 m ²
Main plants	Flacourtiaceae, ficus erecta, nettle tree, cherry, castanopsis, Japanese wax tree, eurya japonica, Himalayan cedar, pine, bird-lime holly, Japanese camellia, bottlebrush, azalea, rose, maple, Japanese iris
Facilities	Western house, tea house (administered by Otani Museum tel: 03-3910-8440)

Stone western-style house (Otani Museum) ● Built in the tradition of English nobility, this mansion is built in brick with a natural slate roof. The outer walls are of shin-komatsu stone (andesite), a reddish stone from the Manazuru area. They produce delicate hues when wet from rain. Application for tours/inquiries
Otani Museum: tel: 03-3910-8440

* Advance reservation by return postcard required



Lit-up western house

Terraced garden ● This gently stepped garden is made of three terraces taken up mainly by flowerbeds. The top terrace is rose, Adam's needle, and palm flowerbeds, with azaleas planted on the slopes. Going down the stones steps leads to the middle terrace. The symmetrical, geometrically patterned flowerbeds there feature roses, white perulatus, Chinese junipers, sawara cypresses, snowroses, and low-trimmed boxwoods. The bottom terrace is full of azaleas.

The rose garden is particularly well known. Its 180 bushes of 90 rose varieties that bloom across the four seasons match the western style building well. Those roses can be enjoyed twice a year, from mid May through late June and early October through late November.





Shinji Pond on a warm autumn day

Deep mountain region ● Dense plantings of mainly chinquapins at the entrance to the Japanese garden present an atmosphere different from that of the bright western garden. Further in are plantings that are the thickest in the garden, made up of chinquapins, bird-lime holly, oriental elm, maples, and others. The surrounding landscape forms a gorge, giving the feel of being deep in the mountains.

Shinji Pond ● This pond built to form the Japanese character for kokoro (heart) is located at the center of the Japanese garden. It was made of kurama flat stone and iyo bluestone, with funatsuki stone also used. At the point for viewing the pond, there is a rugged shoreline, snow-view lantern, dry waterfall, and stonework in the foreground. An artificial hill can be seen in the background.

Dry waterfall ● Dry waterfalls are a method of expressing a scene of mountains without water. The gorge behind the pond's rocky shore is made of granite, bluestone, round stones, and others.

View platform ● The platform is located on top of the artificial hill behind the dry waterfall.

Large waterfall ● Water drops here from a height of more than ten meters. In constructing the waterfall, the steepest area in the garden was carved to form a cliff. Surrounded by dense tree cover, the waterfall creates a feeling of being deep in the mountains.

The waterfall starts as a curved stream, becoming a stepped series of small waterfalls, and finally dropping sharply. Water was originally supplied by a well, but today that is supplemented by circulating pond water.

Lookout ● Located next to the lawn in the western garden, this platform extending over the slope has a rest area. Unusual trees such as longleaf pine and pitch pine have been planted here.

Gardens guide

Volunteers will guide you on the history and highlights of the gardens. Tours are held at 11 am and 2 pm Saturdays and Sundays. (No charge)



● Restroom ★ Restroom with wheelchair access