



Layout diagram of Kyu-Iwasaki-tei Gardens

The color portion of the layout is the current area comprising the gardens. The uncolored portion indicates the entire original grounds.

The grounds were originally the property of the Echigo Takada Clan and were the site of their Edo clan residence. The property later passed into the hands of the Maizuru Prefecture Governor, Makino Sukeshige, and finally became the official residence of the Iwasaki family. Over the years, there were more than 20 buildings on this 49,500m² property.

At the end of World War II, the Iwasaki home and grounds became the property of the Japanese government and were used for the Judicial Research and Training Institute of the Supreme Court. In 2001, the City of Tokyo took on the responsibility for the management of the grounds and buildings.

In 1961, the western-style residence and the billiards building were designated important cultural assets, and in 1994 management of the grounds was turned over to the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

The Great Hall of the Japanese-style building and the Japanese decorative screens in the East Wing of the western-style building were both designated important cultural assets in 1969. Later, in 1999, the land upon which the residence is located, and the surrounding tiled-walls were also designated important cultural assets.

The architect, Condor, studied Japanese painting under Kawanabe Kyosai and married a Japanese lady. He loved Japan until the day he died.

Josiah Condor

Josiah Condor was born in London in 1852. In 1877, he was invited to come to Japan by the Meiji government where he became the first professor of the Technical University residence architecture department (currently the Tokyo University Engineering School Architecture Department). He became Japan's first teacher of western-style architecture. Among his students were Tatsuno Kingo, who designed Tokyo Station, Katayama Toukuma, who designed the Akasaka Detached Palace, and other well-known Japanese architects. He designed the Rokumeikan, the Ueno Museum, the St. Nicolai Cathedral and many other famous western-style buildings and later established Japan's first western-style architectural office. He became a professor emeritus of Tokyo University and the honorary head of the Japan Society of Architecture. He passed away in Japan in 1920.

Date of inauguration as a park: October 1, 2001

Area: 16,912.88m²

Main plants: Cherry blossom (*Prunus*), ginkgo tree (*Ginkgo biloba*), Japanese maple (*Acer palmatum*), ternstroemia japonica (*Ternstroemia gymnanthera*), hemp palm (*Trachycarpus fortunei*), and himalayan cedar (*Cedrus deodara*)

Hours: Open from 9:00 to 17:00 (Entry until 16:30)

Closed: Year-end holidays (December 29 to January 1)

Entrance fee: ¥400 (Persons 65 and over: ¥200)

(No charge for primary school children or younger, and junior high school students living or attending school in Tokyo) *20% discount for groups of 20 persons or more

Related facilities: Western-style residence building, billiard facility, and Japanese-style residence building

Park location: 1-3-45 Ike-no-hata, Taito-ku, Tokyo 110-0008

Contact: Kyu-Iwasaki-tei Garden Office Tel: 03-3823-8340

Access: Tokyo Metro Chiyoda Line, Yushima Station, Exit #1 (3 minutes on foot)

Tokyo Metro Ginza Line, Ueno Hiro-koji Sta. (10 minutes on foot)

Toei O-Edo Line, Ueno Okachi-machi Sta. (10 minutes on foot)

JR Yamanote Line, Okachi-machi Sta. (15 minutes on foot)

*No parking available.



旧岩崎邸庭園

Kyu-Iwasaki-tei Gardens



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Important Cultural Asset

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Kyu-Iwasaki-tei Gardens



