



## Hamarikyū-Teien

### 浜離宮恩賜庭園

Matsudaira Tsunashige, who was the younger brother of the fourth shogun Tokugawa Ietsuna, began to build a garden near the Tokyo Bay in 1654. He filled up the shallows, then built his residence and garden on top. The name he chose was Kofu Hama-yashiki, which literally means Kofu beach pavilion.

Matsudaira Tsunashige was the Daimyo of Kofu, a province in today's Yamanashi prefecture. His son Tsunatoyo, who later became the sixth shogun called Ienobu, used his father's residence as a detached palace and it was renamed Hama-goten — Beach palace.

Most of the subsequent shoguns used Hama-goten with its hunting grounds; they continued to extend and remodel the estate until it reached its peak under the oversight of the 11th shogun, Ienari, and could be called completed.

When Commodore Perry arrived in Japan in 1853, during the time of the 13th shogun Iesuda, Hama-goten was given to the Japanese navy. They used the garden for training and experiments in modern technology.

After the Meiji Restoration, Hama-goten became a palace of the Imperial Family — separate from the Imperial Palace. The Emperor used it to accommodate and welcome guests from foreign countries, and the name was changed to Hamarikyū. Rikyū means imperial villa.

The park has almost maintained its original appearance. Although during World War II large portions of the Hamarikyū grounds and buildings were destroyed, it was given as a present to the city of Tokyo in 1945; the damage was repaired and in 1946 the city opened it to the public. Onshi, part of the Japanese version of Hamarikyū's name, simply means imperial present.

#### Edo Period

江戸時代  
1603 to 1868

#### Meiji Restoration

明治維新  
Meiji Ishin

#### Meiji Period

明治時代  
1868 to 1912