

Program of Events
Grand Opening of the Japanese
Garden in Jackson Park

Sunday, June 21, 1981

- 8:00 Bird Watching Walks by Douglas Anderson (meet at the Darrow Bridge)
- 12:00 Nature Walk by Douglas Anderson (meet outside the Japanese Garden)
- Modern Jazz by the South Shore Community Orchestra
- 1:00 Taiko—Japanese drums by Roxane Tono and associates
- 1:15 Sambaso—classical dancing by Fujima Shunojo
- 1:30 Dedication Ceremony by Mayor Jane Byrne, Edmund L. Kelly, Dr. Hannah Gray, Miyo Hayashi and Toshiro Ogushi, Deputy Consul General of Japan
- 2:30 Japanese Garden open for public tours given by students of Hyde Park Career Academy and Murray Language Academy
- 2:30 Folk Play, the Tongue-Cut Sparrow, by students from the Murray Language Academy
- 3:00 Taiko—Japanese drums by Roxane Tono and associates
- 3:30 Folk Dancing—Taiko to accompany

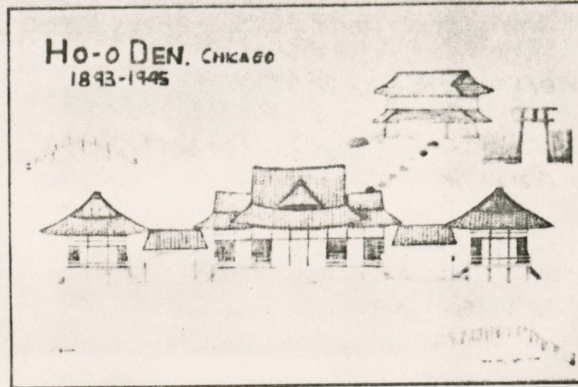
Continuous events between noon and 4:00

Origami booth by the South Shore Commission assisted by the Japanese Community

Bonsai display by Triton College Bonsai Club

Baseball game, potato sack race and Be-A-Father's Day Picnic by The Woodlawn Organization

Lawn Bowling League Games



Drawing by Marie Leahy

Co-sponsored by the South Shore Commission
The Woodlawn Organization
The Hyde Park-Kenwood Community Conference
City of Chicago
Chicago Park District

Assisted by the Japanese-American community,
the Japanese-American Council of Chicago and
Kaneji Domoto, Consultant



City of Chicago
Jane M. Byrne, Mayor
Chicago Park District

日本の庭園

JAPANESE

GARDEN

Grand Opening in Jackson Park

JAPANESE GARDEN in Jackson Park

A Japanese Garden is a symbolic representation of natural scenery at small scale. The garden is intended to provide tranquility for meditation. Mountains, lakes, and islands are all represented in this Japanese Garden. The major elements in the garden (in order of importance) are rocks, water, hills, plant materials, and man made objects such as cut stone lanterns and basins, bridges and shelters. These elements are asymmetrically composed and balanced to achieve harmony. In this finished hill style stroll garden the meandering path guides the viewer to main vistas at changes in the paths, direction, and at fixed viewing stones. The garden is intended for contemplation of these elements. Main vistas occur at changes in path direction and at fixed viewing stones.

These styles of traditional granite lanterns were imported and are displayed: Kasuga (upright), Rankei (overhanging), and Yukimi (four legged snow lantern). In addition, a water basin in the form of an opening flower is provided near the pavilion. The large Kasuga lantern near the entrance is from the original garden at this site.

The moon bridge is a traditional design and is best viewed when reflected upon itself in the water.

The garden pavilion with an Irimoya style roof and raised platform will be used for demonstration of Japanese culture and martial arts.

The first Japanese Garden and Ho-o Den Palace were built on this site for the World Columbian Exposition in 1893. In the 1930's the Palace was rehabilitated, the garden expanded, and the tea house from the Century of Progress Exposition placed where the new pavilion now stands.

Today's reconstructed garden was made possible through the cooperation of the Chicago Park District, the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the City of Chicago.

Mr. Kaneji Domoto of New Rochelle, New York acted as consultant for this project, that was designed by Robert Megquier of the Chicago Park District Design Division.

GUIDED TOUR

Before we enter the garden gate we pass the tall Kasuga style lantern, the only remaining element of the 1893 Fair. Its new terminal cap dramatizes the age of this feature lantern. As we pass the gate, we pause to choose which direction we want to travel (left through the garden or right to the pavilion). In the background we hear the waterfall cascading, and we see the valley lantern framed by the low plant material. We will proceed left through the garden.

As we walk down the slight incline to the pond level we can hear the waterfall in the background and occasionally catch a glimpse of it through the plantings. Other elements of the garden begin to become visible, including the masking pine, the arch moon bridge and the small turtle island. There are several stepping stones at this point which allow us to go down to the water edge for the first time and to view back at the waterfall.

Continuing along the path we turn and are confronted with the masking pine. Behind it is the main island and the arch bridge. From here we again change direction and begin our stroll through the woods. The water is a receding element now and the waterfall is in the distant

background. We pass an old pine on the left outside the garden limits which recalls the masking pine and establishes the importance of plant materials in the garden.

As we make several turns in our woodland walk we are again back at the water's edge and are confronted with one of the most interesting views in the garden. To our left is an old willow with branches gracefully arching out over the water. In front of us is the first bridge consisting of simple circular concrete steps spanning a narrow inlet. As we view the garden before crossing the bridge to the main island, we see one of the significant effects of the "masking pine." Partially concealed through the branches of this pine is the waterfall cascading on the background. This relationship between the viewer, the pine and the waterfall beckons us to the main island.

Now on the island we move to the boat landing. There is a small stepping stone path to take us to the cut stone boat landing at the water's edge. On our right is a Yukimi or snow scene lantern (so named because a delicate cover of snow can be held on its broad top piece creating a beautiful winter image). From this vantage point on the boat landing, the waterfall is in a closer setting. It is in full view framed by the masking pine in the right foreground and the small island in the left foreground. Behind the small island is a small beach area finished with blue water washed rocks. This is, indeed, one of the most dramatic points in the garden.

We leave the main island via a traditional arch bridge. Pausing at the top offers a splendid view of our surroundings.