

Hakone Ryokan Architecture

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Hakone Ryokan Architecture



箱根旅館建築

Introduction

Hakone is blessed with rich nature and hot-springs. The seven hot-spring spots called “Hakone Nanayu” were already bustling with visitors by the Edo period. In the Meiji period, hot-spring resorts apart from the seven areas were developed, and the transport network connecting these hot-spring sites were improved. Business competition resulted in an expansion of additional buildings at the ryokan and hotels. The owners of these inns added various unique features that would allow visitors to relax and enjoy their stay.

Many of the hotels and inns that were built at this time are still actively used. These long protected buildings will bring you a sense of how life would have been in the Meiji to early Showa period.

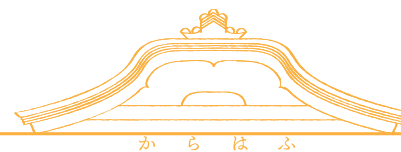
In this brochure, we introduce important cultural and listed heritage such as the ryokan inn architecture, hotels, villa buildings and others that were built during Hakone's modernization. Please enjoy visiting these sites, and we hope this brochure will provide a helpful guide.



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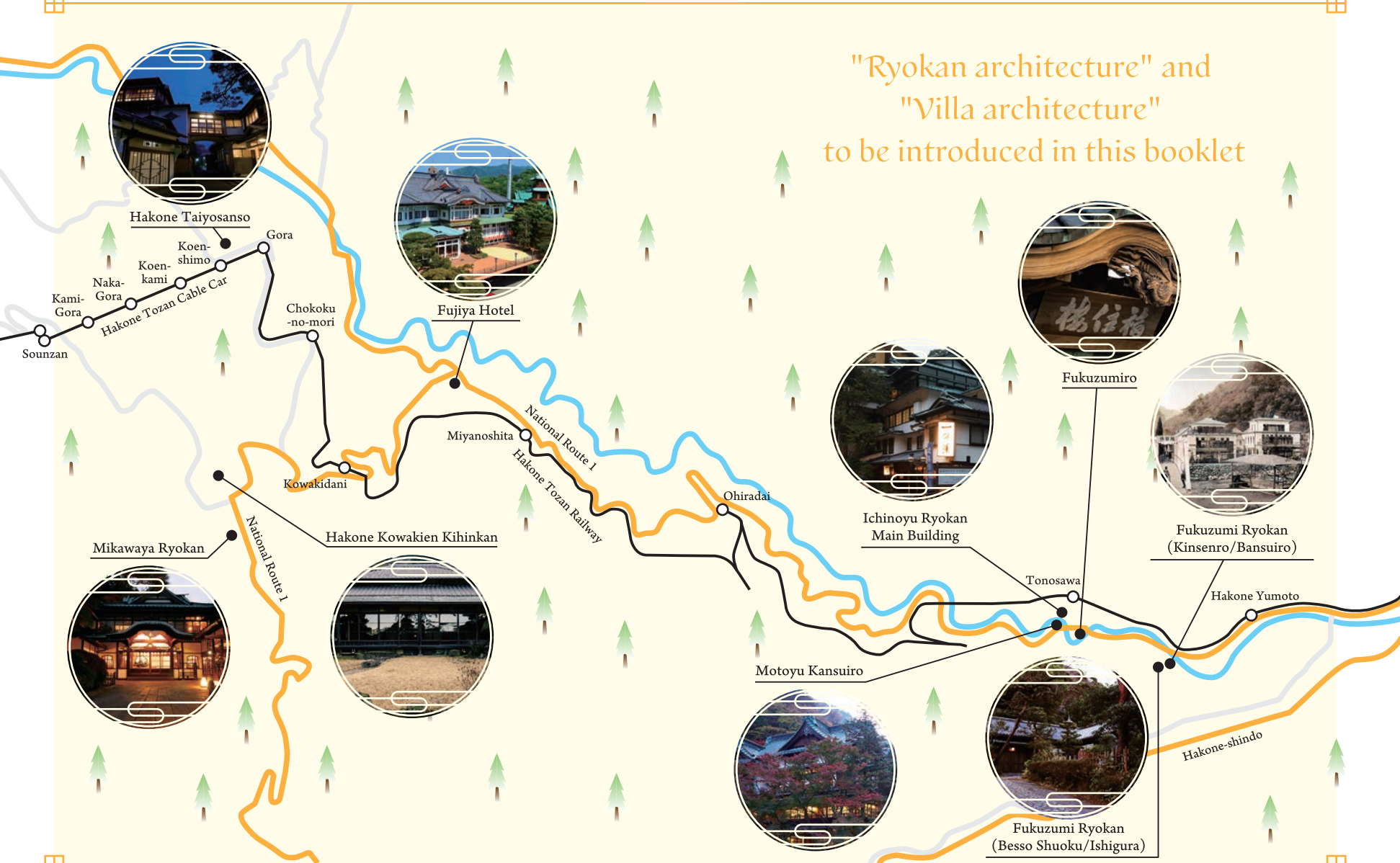
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"Ryokan architecture" and
"Villa architecture"
to be introduced in this booklet





福住旅館 金泉樓・萬翠樓

Fukuzumi Ryokan Kinsenro · Bansuiro

Fukuzumi Ryokan is a renowned inn which was founded in 1625, a period in which Edo's 3rd Shogun Tokugawa Iemitsu reigned. As a working inn, it is the first building to be designated as an important cultural property. The Fukuzumi family served as public figures for generations from the Edo period, and have since played an important role in developing Hakone Yumoto.

Cross Yumoto-bridge from National Highway No.1 and you will see two buildings standing side by side by the Hayakawa river bank. The two buildings are named "Kinsenro" and "Bansuiro". Bansuiro was named by Takuma Kido, who is one of the three most renowned Meiji Restoration figures. The building is made in the style of "Gi-Yofu architecture" which was often seen in the early Meiji period.

"Gi-Yofu architecture" is translated as Mimicked Western-style architecture. The buildings have a Western design, but use Japanese carpentry and traditional wooden building techniques to make the frames-structure.

Let us take a look at details of Fukuzumi Ryokan.

Western design. An Art Déco style design.

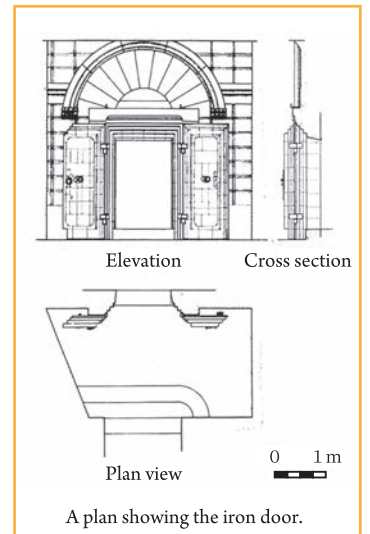


Heavy iron doors. They are as thick as fire doors.

Stone wall and Iron door

The external walls on the first and second floor of Fukuzumi Ryokan are made using local white stone, Shiraishi.

The inn had previously suffered from a fire in the Edo period. When rebuilding commenced in the Meiji period, it was built in a Western-style building with stone walls noted for their fireproof quality. As illustrated above, all the entrance doors were made of heavy iron doors for the same reason. Fukuzumi Ryokan has never suffered from fire or any natural disaster leaving its original figure.





Ceiling paintings with beautiful natural scenery and Mt.Fuji.



A coat hook made of antler.



A design using a natural hollow of a tree.

Design / Techniques

While the inside of the building is designed in a Japanese style, you can also see Western-style designs in places. i.e. the rooms, corridor, ceilings and stairs. Room 15 of Bansuiro exhibits spectacular ceiling paintings of plants, birds, and Mt. Fuji.

There are also features that show the creativity of the owners. For example, the antler coat-hooks or a Ranma (a wooden panel built to allow air to flow between rooms) which uses a natural hollow of the tree represents the natural quality of playfulness of Meiji culture and entertains guests to this very day.



Facade of the North-west side

0 5m

About the Building

Address : Hakone Yumoto 643
National Designated Important Cultural Properties (Buildings) / December 26th 2002

Kinsenro

Structure: A three-stories' high wooden building (base is built with stone),
Hip roofing, Sengawarabuki pantile roofing

Constructor: Miyake Yasushichi

Commencement of construction: 1876 Completion of construction: 1877

Bansuiro

Structure: A three-stories' high wooden building (base is built with stone),
Hip roofing, Sengawarabuki pantile roofing,

Constructor: Miyake Yasushichi

Commencement of construction: 1876 Completion of construction: 1878

Contact : Banusuiro Fukuzumi 0460(85)5531

URL <http://www.2923.co.jp>



福住旅館 別荘主屋・石蔵



Fukuzumi Ryokan “Besso Shuoku” and “Ishigura”

“Besso Shuoku” which is the villa’s main house, is placed behind Fukuzumi Ryokan and was intended as an accommodation for long-term guests. In contrast to “Kinsenro” and “Bansuiro,” it is built in a traditional Japanese Sukiya Zukuri style that offers a simplified design providing a calm and relaxing atmosphere. There is a stone warehouse, “Ishigura,” on the northern side of the main villa building.

The outer wall of the Ishigura is made with Shiraiishi (a local white stone) as is “Kinsenro” and “Bansuiro.” The painter Kei Hiraga rented this building in his later years, and worked until he died in 2000. The building was open to the public as Hiraga Kei Museum until 2018.

About the Building

Address : Hakone Yumoto 613
National Registered Tangible
Cultural Properties (Buildings)
/ 8th April 2003

Besso Shuoku

Structure:
A one-story high wooden building,
Hip roofing,
Sengawarabuki pantile roofing
Date: Built about Meiji 30, 1897

Ishigura

Structure:
A two-stories' high wooden &
stone building, Kirizuma gabled roofing,
Sengawarabuki pantile roofing



福住楼 主屋



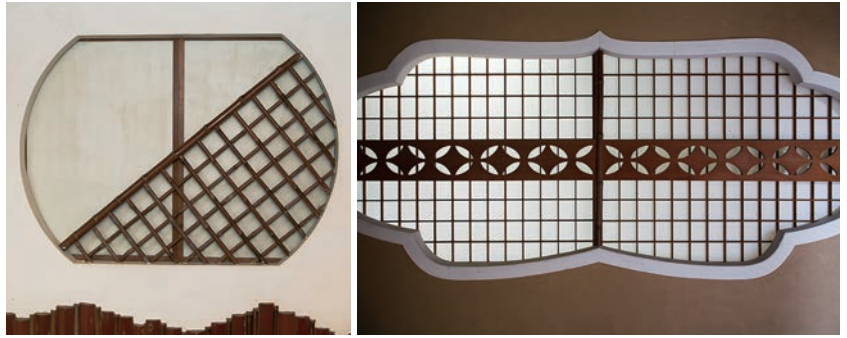
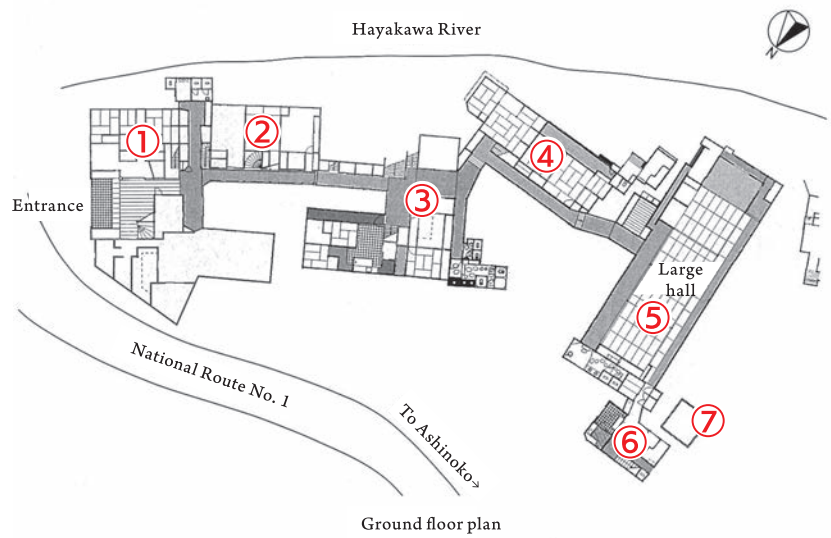
Fukuzumiro Shuoku (Main building)

“Fukuzumiro” is a well-established ryokan from the Edo period. It was around 1910 that it was relocated to its present position, alongside National Highway No.1.

This building originates from an inn called “Tamanoyu” which was first founded in 1874 by Hori Sadakura, a senior figure of Tounosawa village. In 1886, Tamanoyu was bought by the founding president of the current Yomiuri Newspaper, and reopened in 1887 after refurbishing. The existing front porch presents its original form from this renewal. Later, Tamanoyu changed hands and Takatoshi Sawamura who was a Samurai from the Kumamoto domain, and who had managed another inn named “Fukuzumiro” became the joint owner. When the original Fukuzumiro was lost in a flood, Sawamura renamed Tamanoyu as Fukuzumiro.

The architecture of Fukuzumiro is built with bamboo in Kyoto’s tea-ceremony room style, and offers a splendid experience to the onlooker. It has been loved by the great artists and writers of Japan, including Natsume Soseki, Shimazaki Toson, Osaragi Jiro, Yoshikawa Eiji and Kabuki actor Tsumasaburo Bando.





The Seven buildings

Fukuzumiro's entrance is by the National Highway No.1. It may look like a small building from the entrance, but once you step inside it will be found to be surprisingly large and spacious. The buildings are four stories high from basement to the third floor. Each building is situated at an angle to surround the garden. For this, each and every guest room and bathhouse is able to enjoy beautiful seasonal landscapes.



The large circular bath placed in the underground floor. The outdoor scenery is exceptional.

Design / Techniques

Intricate bamboo work is positioned in guest rooms and corridors. In addition, the Ranma (a wooden panel built to allow air to flow between rooms) are designed differently for each room, and offers a new experience on each visit.

About the Building

Address : Hakonemachi Tonosawa 74
National Registered Tangible Cultural Properties (Buildings)
/ 8th April 2003

Structure:
A three-stories' high wooden building, Hip roofing, Iron shingles
Constructor: Suzuki Katsukura & Terunosuke
Date: Built around Meiji 20 (around 1887)
through the early Showa period

Contact : Fukuzumiro 0460(85)5301
URL <http://www.fukuzumi-ro.com>



一の湯旅館 本館

Ichinoyu Ryokan Main Building



"Ichinoyu" is a well-established ryokan founded in 1630, the time of the third Shogun Tokugawa Iemitsu in the early Edo period. It is uncommon to find an inn that has been handed down in the same family for fifteen generations. Legend says that Ogawa Tomoyori, a former follower of the Hojo family lived in Hakoneyumoto after the fall of the Hojo family, was the person who dug up a hot-spring which marked the start of Tonosawa hot-springs. The hot water runs directly from a hot-spring source. Together with the scenery of Hayakawa valley, Ichinoyu is a ryokan inn that offers the genuine experience of an Edo period onsen.

About the Building

Address : Hakonemachi Tonosawa 90-1, 89-1
National Registered Tangible Cultural Properties
(Buildings) / 7th August 2009

Structure:

Wooden building (partially concrete block and stone)
Underground floor and four-story building, Hip roofing
The fourth floor has Irimoya style
hip-and-gable copper roofing
The third floor has hip roofing
and partially flat roof of galvanized copper roofing

Constructor: Tsuyama Construction
Date: Around 1907, Meiji 40

Contact : Tonosawa Ichinoyu Honkan 0460(85)5334
URL: <http://www.ichinoyu.co.jp/honkan/>



Dining room "Kamiyama"

The foundation of the inn building was first built around 1907, Meiji 40. Since then, a number of renovations have created rooms that each reflect the style in demand at the time. The dining room "Kamiyama" on the top floor of Ichinoyu Main Building is worth a look. This 160 ㎡ room with a stage was created in 1922, Taisho 11, and is reputed as the largest hall in Hakone. It is not only spacious but beautifully decorated in the lavish Japanese and Western style. In addition the coffered ceiling and the Ranma exhibited in traditional Japanese design, you will also see Western ceiling decorations and chandeliers. Although formerly a tatami mat flooring at the time of completion, it is now a boarded floor and serves as the dining restaurant.

The guest rooms were renovated by architect Yoshida Isoya. Yoshida was an architect renowned for combining traditional Japanese Sukiya style with modernist architecture. His work includes the Former residence of Yoshida Shigeru in Oiso, and the previous renovation of the Kabuki theatre in Ginza. Ichinoyu is a ryokan inn that offers an enjoyable experience of architecture from the three Meiji, Taisho and Showa periods.



元湯 環翠楼

Motoyu Kansuiro

Kansuiro stands by National Highway No.1 and is built to offer the view of Hayakawa river. Also known by the name “Motoyu,” Kansuiro together with Ichinoyu is one of the oldest hot-spring ryokans in Tonosawa. The ryokan was named after three Kanji syllables found in Ito Hirobumi’s Chinese poem. It is said that Ito who visited the ryokan in 1890 presented the Chinese poem which he had written to the owner of Kansuiro, which at the time was still called Suzukiro.

About the Building

Address : Hakonemachi Tonosawa 88
 National Registered Tangible Cultural Properties
 (Buildings) / 28th August 2013

North building

Structure :
 A four-stories’ high wooden building (partially concrete block used)
 Irimoya style hip-and-gable roofing and corrugated iron panel roofing
 Builder : Inoue Yonekichi
 Date : Built 1919, Renovated 1924

Annex

Structure : A three-stories’ high wooden building
 Irimoya style hip-and-gable roofing and corrugated iron panel roofing
 Date : Meiji era

Contact : Motoyu Kansuiro 0460(85)5511
 URL : <http://www.kansuiro.co.jp/>



Four-story wooden Building - the Northern and Southern Buildings

The current northern building underwent a significant revamp in 1919. However the original southern building was damaged during the Great Kanto earthquake of 1923. Therefore a completely new structure was built using the original building material.

Both the northern and southern buildings are wooden buildings, four-story in height which in contemporary times are rare. This exhibits a high level of architectural technique.

The northern and southern buildings are linked by connecting corridors. The first floor of the northern building is connected to the second floor of the southern building, and the second floor of the northern building in turn is connected to the third floor of the southern building, and the first floor of the annex! The buildings are connected as if they were part of a maze.

The Large Hall

Kansuiro has three large halls. Each hall has a different structure and ceiling design. Hosen Kaku in the northern building has an area of 72 tatami-mat and a folded coffered ceiling, into which the central area is folded up.

The southern building has two large halls: Bansho Kaku and Jindai Kaku. Bansho Kaku has a folded coffered ceiling, similar to that of Hosen Kaku. It has an area of 60 tatami-mat with a performance stage by its side. Jindai Kaku has an area of over a hundred tatami-mat, including the adjacent room. This hall has a double folded coffered ceiling, which is more formal.

Coffered ceiling

A coffered ceiling is a method of embellishing a ceiling so that the beams and girders are concealed. This is a method that was used in the construction of reception rooms in the Heian period. The low ceiling creates a calm atmosphere which is distinctive of Japanese architecture. Several different ceiling structures are to be found with the double-folded coffered ceiling being the most formal. For example, the audience room in Nijo Castle in Kyoto has a double-folded coffered ceiling above where the shogun sat, then a folded coffered ceiling for those below, and in turn a coffered ceiling still further below.



三河屋旅館

Mikawayaya Ryokan

Mikawayaya Ryokan is a traditional and a classic inn, founded around 1883. The founders Enomoto Inozaburo and Kyozo were a father and son who were also one of the leading figures in developing Kowakudani as a hot-spring spa area. Kowakudani at that time was merely a sulfur mine named "little-hell" where guests from Miyanoshta, Ashinoyu or those of other hot-spring spas would visit. The hot-spring was too hot for bathing, but clean river water was drawn and mixed with the hot water, which then led to the development of the existing Kowakudani hot-spring area.

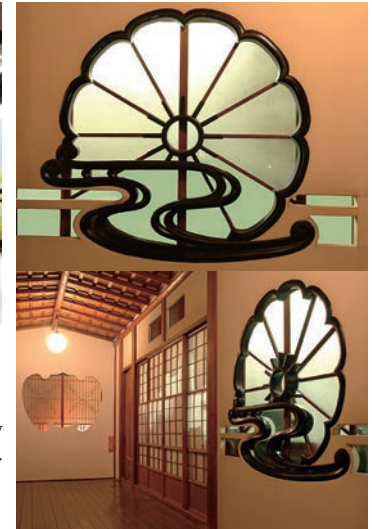
Kyozo continued to contribute to the local area by planting cherry blossoms to improve scenic beauty beside many other things. He later became the vice chairman of Kanagawa Prefecture Assembly.

Head toward Ashinoko lake on National Highway No.1, enter the driveway next to Okada Museum of Art and you will find Mikawayaya Ryokan. The characteristic of the exterior is Kara Hafu, cusped gable and eaves. Kara Hafu is a style to be seen at the Kabuki theatre in Tokyo or at Dogo Onsen in Matsuyama. It is of distinctive Japanese design which would offer overseas visitors an opportunity to enjoy traditional Japanese atmosphere.



The ceiling of the lounge "Asama" decorated with traditional plaster

Sukiya style decorative window of which the beauty is heightened in the evenings.



Sukiya style decoration and Western style design

A decorative window made in the Sukiya style, a Japanese tea ceremony room style, is found along the corridor near the entrance. There are several places in the building which are made with Sukiya style, and this presents the beauty of Japanese ornamental culture.

One will also find the influence of Western design in various places. These are the remnants of the ryokan being run as a hotel for foreigners in the Meiji and Taisho periods. For example, the lounge room beside the front entrance has a ceiling in a Western-style design. There are glass blocks fitted on the ceiling of the counter for the purpose of lighting. Mikawayaya Ryokan offers a traditional Japanese beauty together with a design regarded as advanced at the time.

About the Building

Address : Hakonemachi Kowakudani 503-1
National Registered Tangible Cultural Properties (Buildings) / 7th August 2009

Structure:

A two-stories' high wooden building and a partially one-story building, Irimoya style hip-and-gable roofing, Kirizuma gable roofing, Batten seam steel plate roofing, Slate roofing

Date: Built around 1917,
Extended and renovated 1924

Contact : Mikawayaya Ryokan 0460(82)2231
URL <http://www.hakone-mikawayaya.com/>





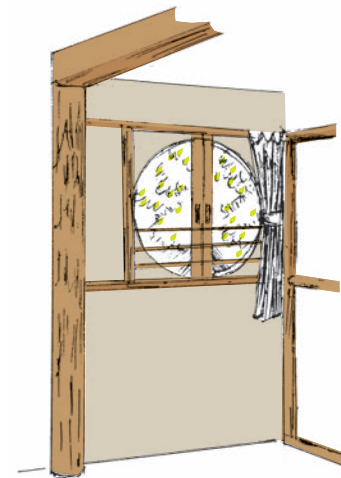
箱根太陽山荘 本館・別館

Hakone Taiyo Sanso Main Building · Anne

Hakone Taiyo Sanso's Main Building was built as a recreational facility of the Metropolitan Police Department in 1940. The German consulate's office was placed here during the second World War to evacuate from air raids. After the war, Taiyo Sanso started its business as "Wakoso Taiyo Ryokan" in 1947, and in the following year, the neighbouring villa which was in Taisho period style was bought up to be added as an annexe. The Annex was renovated in 1953, and stands as seen at present. In 1968 it became a Kokuminshukusha, a privately run ryokan, which is recognised by the local government.

The Main Building and Annex stand across from each other with a connecting corridor. The third floor of the Main Building, and the second floor of the Annex are connected by passageway.

The Main Building is characterized by its vermilion-red railings and railing post-knobs. This traditional Japanese ryokan architecture offers a distinct feeling of a classical spa. The Annex, on the other hand, has Irimoya roofing, a traditional Japanese hip-and-gable roofing, on its centre southside. This lends a certain beauty and elegance to its atmosphere.



Characteristic window design in a guest room



Corridor in Japanese tea-garden style

Traditional designs to be found in the corridor and guest rooms that resemble a tea-garden

The passageway of the Main Building on the third floor is finished in black cobblestone and by placing Japanese Cypress planks on its surface. This gives a sense of being in a Japanese tea-garden. The railings and pillars of the stairs are made from old small cargo boats. These combinations can be seen as representing the playful nature of Japanese design.

There is a sense of uniqueness in each room affected by its individually decorated features: Tokonoma (alcove in the room) and different external view.

About the Building

Address : Hakonemachi Gora 1320-375
National Registered Tangible Cultural Properties (Buildings)
/ 19th December 2006

Main Building

Structure:

A three-stories' high wooden building, Hip roofing,
Sengawarabuki pantile roofing, partially of iron shingles

Constructor : Daiei Komuten

Date: Built in 1940, Showa 15, renovated in 1951

Annex

Structure : A three-stories' high wooden building,
Hip-and-gable roofing, Hip roofing, Sengawarabuki pantile
roofing, partially iron shingles with batten seam roofing

Constructor : Unknown (renovation by Futaba Komuten)

Date : Built around the end of Taisho period, Renovated in 1953

Contact : Hakone Taiyo Sanso 0460(82)3388

URL <http://www.taiyosanso.com/>



富士屋ホテル

Fujiya Hotel

Fujiya Hotel is the first resort hotel to open in Japan in 1878. The founder Yamaguchi Sennosuke acquired an old ryokan established in the Edo period. This ryokan which was called Fujiya (藤屋) but spelt with a different Kanji syllable, was renamed as Fujiya (富士屋) Ryokan, using a different letter taken after Mt.Fuji. Fujiya was opened mindful of attracting foreign visitors. However, the neighbouring Naraya ryokan was also aiming at bringing in foreign guests leading to keen competition between the two. In 1893, Fujiya and Naraya came to an agreement that Naraya would be for domestic guests, and Fujiya would be for overseas guests. Buildings were gradually added and expanded until 1936, when it looked much the same as what we see today. In 1945, the hotel was taken over by the resident forces, and public guests were prohibited. It was a recreational facility for the US military senior officers until it was reopened to the public in 1954.

With an increase in foreign guests, the hotel developed its business in the 30s. In 1966 the existing hotel management changed hands from the founding Yamaguchi family to Kokusai Kogyo Co.,Ltd. who operate the current Fujiya Hotel.

FUJIYA HOTEL



Many Tangible Cultural Assets

Fujiya Hotel's building has six registered tangible cultural properties.

1. Aerie	Built 1884
2. Main Building	Built 1891
3. Kikkaso	Built 1895
4. Buildings 1 & 2	Built 1906
5. Dining	Built 1930
6. Hana-Goten	Built 1936

There are several buildings of historic value apart from these.

About the Building

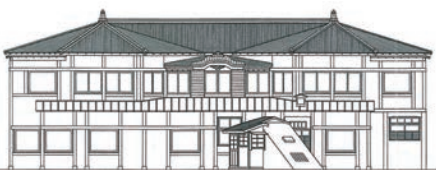
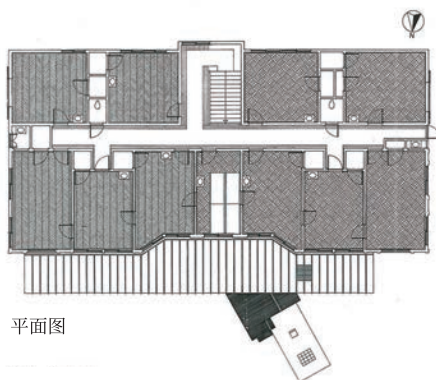
Address : Hakonemachi
Miyanoshita 359

National Registered Tangible
Cultural Properties (Buildings)
/ 12th December 1997

Contact : Fujiya Hotel
0460(82)2211
URL <https://www.fujiyahotel.jp/>

Aerie

It is the oldest among the existing buildings, and was initially built after all existing buildings were lost during the Great Fire of Miyanoshita in 1883. The name Aerie means “the nest of a hawk,” and is a reminder of when Fujiya was once a hotel, especially run for foreigners. The original building was one-story in height and stood where the current Main Building is. With the completion of the Main Building, Aerie was transferred in 1935 to where the existing Hana-Goten stands. It was renovated as a two-story building with a new first floor, and the original Aerie placed on top as a second floor.

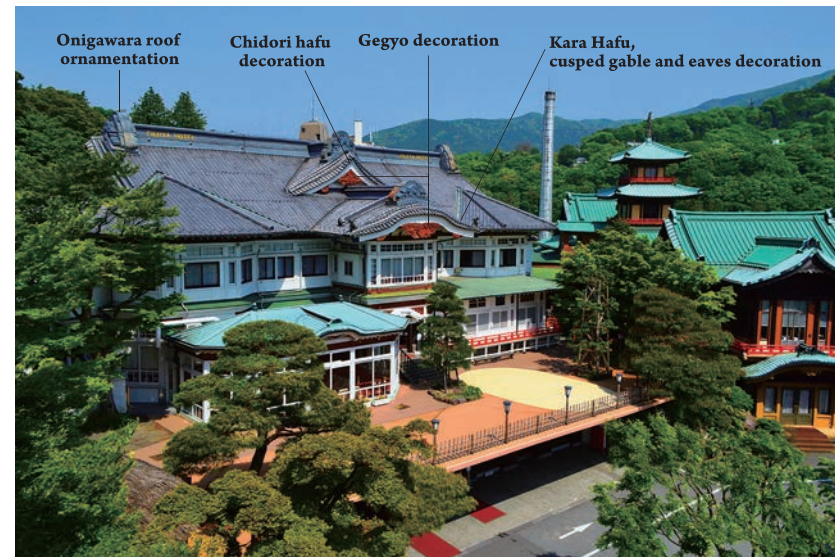


立面图

About the Building

Structure:
A two-stories' high wooden building, the first-floor retaining wall made of reinforced concrete

Date : Built 1884



Main Building

The Main Building of Fujiya Hotel, with the reception, lounge and other facilities, was completed in 1891. It is designed primarily in a Western style, with white siding on the outer wall, and sash windows with slatted shutters. In an unusual manner the roofs are all in a Japanese style. For example, the hip-and-gable roof of the main entranceway is topped by an ornamental chidori hafu gable, thereby creating the appearance of a castle tower. A touch of Japanese design can also be seen in the decorative tiles adorning the roofs, and the gegyo boards covering the ends of beams, engraved with peacocks and phoenixes. The interior, too, was initially designed in a Western style. Later, however, Japanese-style sculptures were added; for example, long-tailed chickens and plum blossoms can be seen, and handrails are embellished with dragons. Consequently, this building externally and inwardly represents a distinctive blend of Japanese and Western style.

About the Building

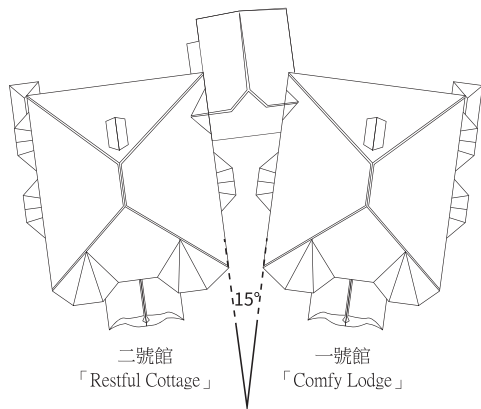
Structure: A two-stories' high wooden building, Irimoya style hip-and-gable roofing, Sengawarabuki pantile roofing
Date : Built 1891

Western-style Buildings (Buildings 1 and 2)

The guestrooms known as “the Western-style buildings” are symmetrical and face each other at a slight angle of roughly 15 degrees. Building 1, known as the Comfy Lodge, is to the right, and building 2, known as the Restful Cottage, is placed to the left.

In like manner, in the case of the Aerie and the Main Building, one observes a design based on Western taste such as the exterior which skillfully incorporates an octagonal shape or the vertical sliding windows with Venetian shutters. The porch by the entrance has Kara Hafu gable eaves, and the entrance doors have Katomado windows (Genji windows) which are of traditional Japanese design. This contrast between Japanese and Western elements make these buildings distinctive. The outer walls are currently lined with zinc coated steel plates, but it used to create a completely different impression with plastered walls.

Inside, the floor is parquet, the walls are plastered, and the ceiling has a Western design overall, but there are also Japanese’ design elements to be found in all corners, which must have pleased overseas’ guests. Construction of the building began in 1905 at the end of the Russo-Japanese War. The growing economy after the war resulted in a growing number of guests.



About the Building

Structure:
A two-stories' high wooden building,
Hip roofing, Sengawarabuki pantile roofing

Date : Built 1906

About the Building

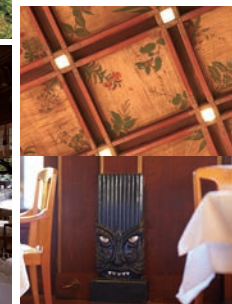
Structure:
A two-stories' high building.
First floor of reinforced concrete, the second floor is a wooden building, Irimoya style hip-and-gable roofing, corrugated zinc coated iron panel roofing, Copper panel roofing

Constructor:
Kawahara Tokujiro

Date : Built 1930



Exterior of the Dining building	Botanical painting on the ceiling
The dining room	Sculpture at the base of the pillar



Dining room building

The dining room building was completed in 1930. It is a two-story building, with the first floor being made of reinforced concrete and the second floor of wood. At the centre of the rooftop is a two-story pagoda named “Shoutenkaku.” The lightning rod on the tip of this pagoda is covered with dragon sculpture, adding dignity to the building.

The exterior is similar to the Hana-Goten with its blue-green roof, ochre-colored wall and red railings. This design reflects the strong aesthetics of the third president of Fujiya Hotel, Yamaguchi Shozo. Until then the hotel was designed in a Western style accentuated by Japanese design. This was the idea of its founder Yamaguchi Senosuke. Shozo’s concept was to introduce classical and traditional Japanese design that would be highly received by foreigners.

When entering the Dining building there are three facilities - the main dining, bar and the grill. The ceiling of the main dining room is decorated with paintings of 636 Alpine plants. In addition, there can be found sculptures of a face at the base of the pillar. Actually, it looks similar to wooden carvings to be found in Southeast Asia. It is said that the faces were modelled from Shozo, and to convey the words “work hard, as I will be always on the watch.”

Hana-Goten

This five-story building that looks down on National Highway No.1 is a true symbol of Fujiya Hotel. Outside Japan, Hana-Goten is also known as the Flower Palace. It has a reinforced concrete structure, but the outer walls of the first floor are made of ochre-colored plaster and have a design that is similar to the square log style of Shosoin in Nara. Hand-rails painted vermilion go around the second and third floors, similarly to the Dining building.

In addition to the patinated copper panel roof similar to those found on temples and shrines, the Chidori gables and the Irimoya hip-and-gable roof are important points for the purely Japanese design.

Each of the 43 guestrooms is named after flowers. In addition, each of the rooms has flower decorations and arrangements. This is why it is known as the "Flower Palace."

The old key-rings which were previously used with their individual flower drawings are still on display.

About the Building

Structure:
Reinforced concrete,
One underground floor
and a building of
five-stories' high
building, Irimoya style
hip-and-gable roofing
ornamented with
Chidori hafu gable,
Batten seam
copper roofing

Constructor:
Kawahara Tokujiro

Date : Built 1936



Interior of a guest room



The key-rings which were originally used



It is said to be the first indoor swimming pool in a Japanese hotel.



About the Building

Structure:
A one-story high
wooden building,
Irimoya hip-and-gable
roofing,
Sengawarabuki pantile
roofing

**Design and
Construction:**
Imperial
Household Agency

Date : Built 1895

Kikkaso

Kikkaso was built in 1895 as the Imperial Summer Villa in Miyanoshita for Princess Nobuko Fuminomiya. Fujiya Hotel is of distinctive design that blends Western and Japanese style elements. However, Kikkaso is built in a strictly traditional Japanese manner. The land on which the Imperial building once stood was mostly owned by Yamaguchi Sennosuke.

During the Taisho period, His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince Hirohito (and eventual Emperor Showa) visited the villa during the Summers. In 1946, the Summer Villa was sold to Fujiya Hotel and was renamed as Kikkaso.

Kikkaso does not retain its original features after undergoing several renovations and experiencing damage as a result of the Great Kanto earthquake. However, the Imperial chamber maintains its authentic atmosphere to the present day.

The interior of the building is designed without excessive decoration. This presents a calm atmosphere, and visitors are able to marvel at the high level of craftsmanship of the days in which it was built, and appreciate the luxurious materials used.

The Mukuri roof which is raised in the center delivers a gentle impression. Just one step into Kikkaso, and you will experience the tranquil, relaxing space that an Imperial building would offer.



箱根小涌園 貴賓館

Hakone Kowakien Kihinkan

There are two traditional Japanese buildings situated behind Yunessun, the hot-spring resort. Kihinkan is a one-story high building with a spacious garden, whilst Geihinkan is a building with a particularly large roof that catches the eye.

Kihinkan was built between the end of the Meiji period and the start of the Showa period as a vacation home for Baron Fujita Heitaro, who founded the Fujita Group (Fujita Conglomerate.) This building was turned into a ryokan inn in 1948, being the origin of the current Hakone Kowakien.

The framework was completed in 1918, but it is said that Heitaro presided over every detail of the building. In consequence it took three years to complete.

Kihinkan · The two courtyards

The Kihinkan has two courtyards, and a long corridor connecting each room. It is planned in such a way that allows for all rooms to have a good view of the spacious Japanese garden. A gardner from Kyoto was appointed to create this garden. There are several measures taken to prevent humidity, one being a thick 30 cm layer of solid ink that was placed under the floorboards.



About the Building

Address : Hakonemachi Ninotaira 1297
National Registered Tangible
Cultural Properties(Buildings)
/20th November 2001

Structure:

A one-story high wooden building,
Irimoya hip-and-gable roofing, Hip roofing,
Sengawarabuki pantile roofing,
partially zinc coated iron panel roofing and
copper straight line roofing

Design and Construction: Imai Heishichi

Date: Built 1918

Contact : Hakone Kowakien 0460(82)4111
URL <https://www.ten-yu.com/kihinkan.html>