

HISTORIC HERITAGE VISITOR

GUIDE AND MAP



北海道大学
HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY



Please respect the environment and the property.

Dos & Don'ts

- Do:** Pack out your refuse.
Beware of falling trees and branches.
- Don't:** Drive into the campus.
Light a fire/bonfire, light off fireworks and cook over a fire.
Smoke.
Feed birds and animals.
Pick plants and flowers.

University is a place for education and research.
Keep your voice down. No partying or loud music.

HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY FRONTIER FOUNDATION

Thank you for your gift - Hokkaido University would not exist without the generosity of its benefactors. Your private gifts and endowments help the University provide top quality education and research, conserve our historic heritage on campus and optimize its use.

To make a donation online, scan the right QR Code with your mobile device to go to the credit card payment page.

Find out more about donating at Hokkaido University by visiting our web page.

<https://www.hokudai.ac.jp/fund/>



The photograph on the cover was taken in ⑨Ex-administrative office in the Botanik Garden(Not open to the public)

Historic Heritage Open to the Public *

[The following premises are open for visitors]

- ⑤ **Hokkaido University Museum**
Free admission
Closed on Mondays and Dec 28 - Jan 4
- **Botanic Garden**
- ⑧ **Main Museum**
- ⑪ **Miyabe Kingo Memorial Building**
Open only for summer season, admission fee required
- **The Second Farm**
- ⑳ **Model Dairy Barn**
- ㉒ **Corn Barn**
- ㉓ **Milking-Cow Barn**
Free admission. Closed for winter season, outside view only.
- **Archaeological Research Center**
Free admission. Closed weekends and public holidays

* For further details pick up a leaflet at one of the above visitor facilities or visit our website.

HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY Facilities Department
Kita 8 Nishi 5, Kita-ku, Sapporo 060-0808
Phone 011 716 2111 (Switchboard)
<http://www.facility.hokudai.ac.jp>

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NINE KEY ACTIONS

for conservation and effective use of the historic heritage of Hokkaido University

These nine key action terms have been developed with the feedback from the participants of "Hokkaido University Symposium on Conservation and Effective Use of Historic Heritage", June 13, 2015.



Learn:

Learning about historic architecture, trees, landscape and scientific specimen is the first step in conservation and effective use of historic heritage.

Develop history:

Historic heritage is a valuable asset for the University developed by many people over many years, and will be continually developed.

Open up a future:

Historic heritage can carve out a new future of Sapporo and Hokkaido, provided the University and the local community work together on heritage conservation and its effective use.

Conserve:

We should maintain University Farms which retain the heritage and landscape values of the city, and preserve architecture, buried cultural properties and museum collections.

Optimize:

Optimize creative use of historic heritage through learning the 150-year history of Hokkaido University's campus and visualizing a future image.

Upgrade:

We can add value to the historic heritage through effective use aiming contribution to the local community and our future.

Carry on the torch:

With conservation efforts we can keep using our historic heritage and pass it on in good condition to future generations.

Keep trying:

Continual trial and error performed on campus keep developing the historic heritage for Hokkaido University and its local community.

Go sustainable:

To achieve a sustainable campus, historic heritage together with architecture and landscapes should be accessible to the public to enhance culture and creativity.

HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY HISTORIC HERITAGE VISITOR GUIDE

National Important Cultural Properties

National Registered Tangible Cultural Properties (Structures)

Historic architecture on campus

① Furukawa Memorial Hall (Former Agricultural School Forestry Classroom) (built 1909, 2-story wooden building)



Built as a forestry lecture room, this western-style architecture employs an interior design patterned after the Chinese character of "forest". The donor recognition signage reads "Endowed by Furukawa Combine".

② School of Agriculture Main Building (built 1935, 5-story reinforced concrete building)



This is the second generation building with a clock tower. Original decor of the center wing of the building has been toned down to reflect changing times. Side wings were built after the WWII.

③ Former Library Reading Room (built 1902, 1-story wooden building)

This ex-Central Library used to hold entrance ceremonies. It was built with a tiled roof and the entrance hall was attached after the WWII. It has a brick stack room (1923).

④ Wine Education and Research Center (Former Entomology and Sericulture Hall) (built 1901, 1-story wooden building)

The oldest existing school building on campus today. It originally had a tiled roof. A stone-built specimen room (1927) stands behind it.

⑤ Hokkaido University Museum (Former School of Science Main Building) (built 1929, 3-story reinforced concrete building)

A rare large RC building of the time constructed for the School of Science features continuous arches, terracotta decors, scratch face bricks and "Einstein Dome" staircase.

⑥ South Gate Security Guard Office (Former Main Gate Guardhouse) (built 1924, 1-story wooden building)

The Guardhouse retains the taste of Sapporo Agricultural College era in its white walls and green roof. The South Gate used to be the Main Gate and its gateposts consist of layers of brick and hardstone

⑦ Administration Bureau Main Building (Former Preparatory Course Building) (built 1935, 3-story reinforced concrete building)

Built for University Preparatory Course (undergraduate prerequisite course), it was a large scale building structure of the time with minimal decor.

BOTANIC GARDEN

⑧ Main Museum (Former Sapporo Museum of the Hokkaido Development Commission) (built 1882, 2-story wooden building)



Originally built with a shingle roof, this is the oldest museum building in operation in Japan showing a symmetrical structure and meticulous design. The stars engraved on the walls are the symbol of Hokkaido Development Commissioner.

⑨ Museum Office (built 1901, 1-story wooden building)



The characteristics of this administration office are double glazed windows to cope with cold climates, a clay-tiled roof which is rarely seen in Hokkaido, a brick foundation and cast iron air vents.

⑩ Botanic Garden Gate House (built 1911, 1-story wooden building)



It was built to charge an admission fee, with imposing designs including glazed watch-house, vertical-panel dado, dado rails and mortar walls with cross rails under the eaves.

⑪ Miyabe Kingo Memorial Building (Former Agricultural School Botany and Animal Science Classroom) (built 1901, 2-story wooden building)



Originally built part of a lecture room, this building was relocated and used as the director's office. It now houses personal effects of Kingo Miyabe, an early graduate of the College and the first director of Botanic Gardens.

⑫ Former John Batchelor Residence (built 1898, 2-story wooden building)

John Batchelor, a priest of Church of England spent his life studying the Ainu, Hokkaido's indigenous people. His western-style house from Meiji era used to have two chimneys and roof crestsings.

⑬ Museum Storeroom (built 1885, 1-story wooden building)

After transported whole without dismantling, original gable roof with shingles was remodeled for attic extension. The floor is raised with a cut stone foundation.

⑭ Museum Restroom (Former Agricultural School Restroom) (built 1903, 1-story wooden building)

Originally built as one shared restroom (now separated for ladies and gents). Design in ventilation tower and diagonal lattice ceiling reflects functionality.

⑮ Museum Aviary (built 1924, 1-story wooden building)

Characterized with a saltbox roof and window frames in an eight point asterisk design. There used to be a caged exercise space for peacocks.

THE SECOND FARM

16 The Second Farm Farm Office (built 1876, 1-story wooden building)



Built with secondhand materials, it shows functional design in glass windows to monitor grazing cattle. This is the only painted building in the Second Farm and has an attic storage room.

17 The Second Farm Milk Processing Plant (built 1911, 1-story brick building)



The cheese/dairy production plant has dairy production rooms, an ice chamber and cold rooms. Ice was loaded through a metal door, and a ducted cooling mechanism distributed chilled air flow to the cold rooms.

18 The Second Farm Food Processing Plant (built 1910, 1-story stone building)



The plant has kitchen stoves for cauldrons to make livestock feed from potatoes. You can observe masonry work with local freestone and quality craftsmanship around windows.

19 The Second Farm Scaling Place (built 1910, 1-story wooden building)

Formerly adjacent to the barn ramp of Model Dairy Barn, this reconstructed facility was equipped to weigh a pile of hay on the cart using a US-made weighing installation.

20 The Second Farm Stable with Calving Pens, Cowpens and Horse Stalls (Model Dairy Barn) (built 1877, 2-story wooden building)



Based on the concept by William S. Clark, the first vice-principal, Model Dairy Barn was built employing balloon frame construction, then later relocated and renovated. Edwin Dun made an illustrative drawing of three model barns - the model architecture which defined the feeding system in Japanese dairy husbandry.

21 The Second Farm Threshing, Hulling and Cleaning Room · Engine Room (built 1911, 2-story wooden building)



An extension to Corn Barn for threshing and hulling grains. Harvest Gathering Room upstairs is linked with Corn Barn by a conveyor. There is an extended engine room.

BURIED CULTURAL PROPERTIES (Archaeological Sites)

22 The Second Farm Grain Storage Barn (Corn Barn) (built 1877, 2-story wooden building)



Corn Barn and Model Dairy Barn were built employing balloon frame construction, an uncomplicated framing system. While the high-floored structure reduces humidity, the façades-a-rattan exterior wall of the lower level enhances ventilation.

23 The Second Farm Milking Cow Barn · Root Vegetable Storage Room · Green Fodder Storage Room (built 1909, 1-story wooden building)



It was the hub of the Second Farm. Facility designs are different between the north and the south parts of the building. Annex silo and The Root Crop Storeroom signify the adoption of modern dairy technology.

24 The Second Farm Bull Barn (built 1879, 1-story wooden building)



Built as an extension of Model Dairy Barn (now detached), the lower level was designed and equipped to deal with savage bulls. It's the only Japanese style architecture among the remaining buildings in the Farm.

25 Archaeological sites and Archaeological Heritage Park



The campus is home to the archaeological sites of two subterranean worlds: the Satsumon culture (ca. 1000 years ago) and the Epi-Jomon culture (ca. 2000 years ago). Settlements of these periods developed around the Sakushukotoni River. Traces of pit dwellings from the Satsumon culture can be observed as depressions in the ground's surface at the Archaeological Heritage Park, located on the northern part of campus.



Trail Signs for Archaeological Sites

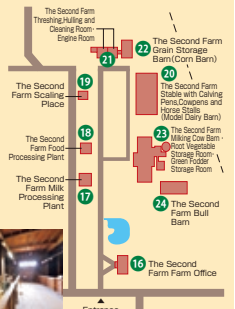
Find the information boards at 20 excavated archaeological sites on campus. Enjoy an orienteering-like stroll.

HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY HISTORIC HERITAGE Campus Map and Points of Interest



Antique farm equipment of the Second Farm

Farm equipment used since the foundation of Sapporo Agricultural College is on display including: Animal drawn equipment for crop and dairy farming from Meiji era; Early models of agricultural engines and tractors; and Manual agricultural tools. They are invaluable relics for studying the regional development process of Hokkaido.



Archaeological Research Center

The Center conducts archaeological research on campus and displays potsherds and stone tools in its exhibition room. We regularly hold public events including short lectures on excavation survey results and archaeological site tours on campus.

Permanent Exhibition

[Opening hours]
Weekdays: 9:00-16:30 (closed weekends, public holidays and New Year's holidays)
Archaeological Research Center, Hokkaido University
Kita 11 Nishi 7, Kita-ku, Sapporo
<http://maibun.facility.hokudai.ac.jp/>



Hokkaido University Museum

The University takes care of over 4,000,000 scientific materials including more than 10,000 invaluable type specimens. The Museum is not only aimed at exhibiting scientific specimens but also introducing the education activities and the leading-edge research projects of our university using research materials, photos and films. There is a museum shop and a cafe available for visitors.



Permanent Collection Exhibition

[Hours & Admission]
Tuesday - Sunday, 10:00-17:00
Closed on Mondays (except Public Holiday Mondays, in which case we will close on Tuesday), and December 28 to January 4
* Subject to temporary closure for University events.
Admission Free

Hokkaido University Museum
Kita 10 Nishi 8, Kita-ku, Sapporo
Phone 011 706 2658
Fax 011 706 4029
museum-jimu@museum.hokudai.ac.jp
<https://www.museum.hokudai.ac.jp/>

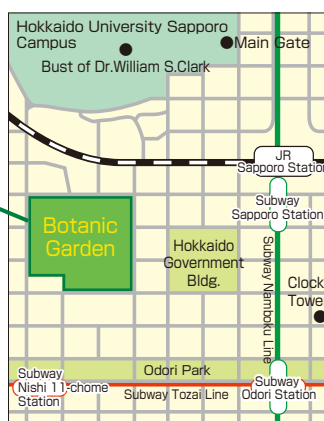
Trail Signs for Archaeological Sites

0 100 200 300 m



HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY BOTANIC GARDEN

Kita 3 Nishi 8, Chuo-ku, Sapporo



About the Botanic Garden

Established in 1886, the Botanic Garden and its museum are the oldest institute in Hokkaido. The museum and other affiliated buildings have been officially designated as the nation's cultural heritage for conservation. You can also observe the geological landscapes of Sapporo and the remains of pit dwellings preserved from prehistoric times.
<https://www.hokudai.ac.jp/fsc/dg/>



Hours & Admission

■ Summer Season: April 29 - November 3
[Opening Hours]
Last admission 30 minutes prior to closing
April 29 - September 30 9:00 - 16:30
October 1 - November 3 9:00 - 16:00
Closed on Mondays (except Public Holiday Mondays, in which case we will close on Tuesday)
[Admission Tickets]
Adults (high school students and older) ¥420 (Group Rate ¥350)
Elementary & junior high school students ¥300 (Group Rate ¥240)

