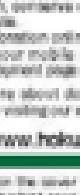


HISTORIC HERITAGE VISITOR GUIDE AND MAP



北海道大学
HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY

Please respect the environment and the property.

Do's & 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 for 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 the administrative offices in the former (now closed) open-to-the-public office.



Historic Heritage Open to the Public *

(The following premises are open for visitors)

- ① **Hokkaido University Museum**
Free admission
Closed on Mondays and Dec 26 – Jan 4
- **Botanic Garden**
- ② **Main Museum**
- ③ **Miyabe Kingo Memorial Building**
Open only for summer season, admission fee required
- **The Second Farm**
- ④ **Model Dairy Barn**
- ⑤ **Corn Barn**
- ⑥ **Milk-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 011-718-2111 (Switchboard)

<http://www.hicity.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 convey 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 registered Cultural Properties

National Registered Tangible Cultural Properties (Movable Assets)

National Architecture in Japan

○ Furukawa Memorial Hall (Former Agricultural School Forestry Classroom), built 1903, 2-story wooden building

Built as a forestry lecture room, this western-style architecture employs an interior design patterned after the Chinese character of "Yuan". The donor recognition inscription reads "Presented to Furukawa Company".

○ School of Agriculture Main Building, built 1903, 2-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 what changing times. Side wings were built after the war.

○ Museum Office, built 1901, 2-story wooden building

The characteristics of this administration office are double gabled roof to cope with cold climate, a stepped roof which is rarely seen in Hokkaido, a thick foundation and cast iron air vents.

○ 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 doors, glass pane and mortise door with cross bars under the eaves.

○ The Second Farm Grain Storage Barn (Corn Barn), built 1903, 2-story wooden building

Grain Barn and Model Dairy Barn were built employing timber frame construction, an complicated heating system. While the high-torched structure reduces humidity, the recessed-radiant ceiling wall of the lower level enhances ventilation.

○ The Second Farm Milk Processing Plant, built 1902, 1-story wooden building

The plant has kitchen areas for cows to make butter, feed from pasture. You can observe milking work with local farmers and quality craftsmanship around windows.

○ The Second Farm Food Processing Plant, built 1902, 1-story wooden building

The plant has kitchen areas for cows to make butter, feed from pasture. You can observe milking work with local farmers and quality craftsmanship around windows.

○ The Second Farm Bull Barn, built 1903, 2-story wooden building

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

BOTANIC GARDEN

○ Main Museum (Former Sapporo Museum of the Hokkaido Development Commission), built 1902, 2-story wooden building

Originally built with a simple roof, this is the oldest museum building in operation in Japan showing a symmetrical structure and meticulous design. The main entrance is the original one of the College of Hokkaido Development Commission.

○ 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 expanded 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 Garden.

○ Former John Batchelor Residence, built 1901, 2-story wooden building

John Batchelor, a priest of Church of England spent his life studying the Aborigines of Hokkaido. His western-style house from 1901 still has his chimney and hot tubs.

○ Museum Storeroom, built 1901, 1-story wooden building

After renovated whole without dismantling, original gable roof with shingles was remodeled for winter extremes. The floor is made with a cut stone foundation.

○ Museum Kitchen (Former Agricultural School Kitchen), built 1901, 1-story wooden building

Originally built as one shared kitchen area, separated for faculty and students. Design is utilitarian and designed for cooking efficiency.

○ Museum Aviary, built 1904, 1-story wooden building

Characterized with a saddle roof and window frames in an eight-point star shape. There used to be a cage exercise space for peacocks.

THE SECOND FARM

○ 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 self-made weighing machine.

○ The Second Farm Stable with Calving Parcels, Cows pens and Horse Stalls (Model Dairy Barn), built 1907, 2-story wooden building

Based on the concept by William S. Glavin, the first vice-principal, Model Dairy Barn was built employing balloon frame construction, then later relocated and converted. Cows can make an illustration drawing of these model barns - the model architecture which defined the feeding system of Japanese dairy herds.

○ The Second Farm Threshing Hulking and Cleaning Room-Engine Room, built 1911, 2-story wooden building

An extension to Corn Barn for threshing and hulking grain. Hulking is to remove chaff from grain. Corn Barn is filled with Corn by a conveyor. There is an extended engine room.

○ Archaeological sites and Archaeological Heritage Park

The campus is home to the archaeological sites of two settlements: the Satsuma culture (ca. 1000 years ago) and the Ogasawara culture (ca. 2000 years ago). Settlements of these series developed around the Ogasawara River. Trace of pit dwellings from the Ogasawara culture can be observed in depressions in the ground's surface of the Archaeological Heritage Park, located on the northern part of campus.

Trail Signs for Archaeological Sites

Find the information on boards at 20 excavated archaeological sites on campus. Enjoy an archaeological site tour!

○ Administration Bureau Main Building (Former Preparatory Course Building), built 1903, 2-story reinforced concrete building

Built for University Preparation Course undergraduate preceptor courses. From a large-scale building structure of the time with arched door.

○ The Second Farm Grain Storage Barn (Corn Barn), built 1903, 2-story wooden building

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○ The Second Farm Farm Office, built 1903, 1-story wooden building

Built with second-hand materials, it shows functional design in glass windows to monitor grazing cattle. This is the only pointed building in the Second Farm and has an arched storage room.

○ The Second Farm Mill Processing Plant, built 1902, 1-story wooden building

The plant has kitchen areas for cows to make butter, feed from pasture. You can observe milking work with local farmers and quality craftsmanship around windows.

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