

海外造園日誌 ワシントン大学内

昭和 34 年 5 月

飯田十基

Diary: Creating an Overseas Garden
In the University of Washington

May 1959 – October 1960, and July – August 1973

Jūki Iida

Shizue Prochaska, Translator

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[Note: We added information within brackets for clarity. Following Iida's usage in his text, surnames precede given names. Within brackets, given names precede surnames. For wider context, refer to Prochaska and Coryell, *Rock, Water Plant: Garden Masters' Record*, Japanese Writers on the Japanese Garden in Washington Park Arboretum, Seattle, 1959-2010, https://depts.washington.edu/hortlib/collections/RockWaterPlant_Prochaska_Coryell_2021.pdf.]

1959

5/17 Professor Inoshita came to see me recently about a Japanese garden of some 9,000 *tsubo*/0.25 acre or 0.10 hectare in size to be built in Seattle in the United States. Selection of who is going to build it is underway and he thought probably I would be asked. He inquired if I might be available. [Iida uses the honorific Inoshita *sensei*, professor in English, as he would be called in Seattle.]

5/28 I went to the Tokyo Metropolitan Parks Department Green Spaces Division to speak with Professor Inoshita and Department Director Moriwaki about various matters concerning the creation of a Japanese-style garden in Seattle. [Kiyoshi Inoshita, (1884-1973), served in Tokyo Parks from 1928-1946, retiring as director. From 1946 he served on the faculty and administration of Tokyo Agricultural University, *Nōdai*. Tatsuo Moriwaki succeeded him]. They told me that the Japanese Consul General in Seattle had received a request from the University of Washington to arrange for someone to plan and supervise the building of a Japanese garden. They sent the request to the Foreign Ministry in Tokyo. Members conferred with the Tokyo Metropolitan Governor, who inquired further with Inoshita and Moriwaki. They, in turn, informed me that after their careful selection process, I was their choice to be responsible for the details of planning the garden as well as overseeing its creation.

When I was asked to assist in this project, two points struck me. First, how could rocks, plants, and other materials for a large-scale Japanese garden be obtained outside of Japan? Second, how could using workers of European descent and second-generation gardeners of Japanese descent build such a garden? Never having experienced such a project and thinking it could be a great opportunity to learn, I decided to undertake the work.

6/1 I went to the Green Spaces Division [GSD] and informed Director Moriwaki of my acceptance. I borrowed the materials sent about the building site.

Immediately I had my office staff help me start planning. In about twenty days we completed a plan and a drawing.

7/24 As I had almost completed the plan, I invited Professor Inoshita, Mr. Kitamura, and Mr. Ishikawa to come to my house. They agreed to the plan for the most part but still needed greater detailing on the *omotemon*/front gate, *azumaya*/shelter, etcetera. I asked Mr. Ishikawa to come and help me.

[Nobumasa Kitamura, (1914-2010), graduated from the Agriculture Department of Tokyo University in 1938 and joined Tokyo Parks Department as landscape engineer. He served in the military, and from 1948 repatriation, again, worked in GSD. He accompanied Iida to Seattle, representing the Tokyo Metropolitan Government from March 7 to April 15, 1960. Iwao Ishikawa also worked on drawings and blueprints. Additional Parks personnel included Masatomo Ueno for civil engineering and Chikara Itō for structures, gate, *azumaya*, bridges, etcetera. — From Iida, *Niwa*, 2/1974, Kitamura, *Toshi Kōen*, 11/1960, and Suzuki, Makoto, *Zōen Gijutsu Hōkokusho*, No. 6, 2/28/2011, “The Japanese Garden of Seattle: Significant Features of the Plan and Design,” jglobal.jst.go.jp. Accessed December 8, 2019.]

7/28 Mr. Kitamura phoned me to say that Mr. Mihara Genji, the president of the Seattle *Nikkeijinkai*/Seattle Japanese Community Service Organization, is in town. I asked Mr. Mihara to help me while I was in Seattle. I was invited to Maekawa [restaurant] in Akasaka for a dinner party. Attendees included representatives from the Construction and Parks Departments of Tokyo Metropolitan Government, and Mr. Katō of Shimizu Group. Mr. Katō is the one who went to Seattle to construct the teahouse that was a gift from the Tokyo Metropolitan Government. [The *Nikkeijinkai* succeeded from 1947 the *Nihonjinkai*, founded in 1901, to work with the Japanese consulates as local intermediaries for services to Japanese immigrants. They exercised “registration” and mediated family relations between U.S. and Japan, founded language

schools and sponsored cultural festivals. The JCSO formed “for the welfare of, but not limited to, persons of Japanese Ancestry and exclusively for non-profit, charitable and educational purposes.

— <https://encyclopedia.densho.org/Japanese%20associations>, accessed 4/20/2021.]

I almost completed the plan from August to September in Karuizawa. [Mountain resort near volcanic Mt. Asama in Nagano Prefecture at elevation of 3,250 feet, popular from the Meiji era, particularly among Westerners. — <https://en.wikipedia.org>.]

9/30 I went to the GSD and conferred with Professor Inoshita, Director Moriwaki, Mr. Ueno, and Mr. Ishikawa. I asked Mr. Ueno to prepare the blueprints for the *tsukimidai*/moon-viewing platform, *azumaya*/shelter, *koshikake machiai*/waiting hut with bench outside the teahouse, and *yatsunashi*/eight-plank or zigzag bridge.

10/2 Professor Inoshita, and Messrs. Kitamura, Ueno, and Ishikawa visited me. We discussed the final version.

10/7 I asked Mr. Ishikawa to take the finished plan to the Tokyo Government.

10/9 Messrs. Kitamura, Ueno, and Ishikawa came to see me. We discussed some unclear points which I explained.

10/12 I went to the GSD to confer with Professor Inoshita and Director Moriwaki and other people. We concluded I should make a site visit to Seattle within the year. I asked Mr. Kitamura to prepare the formalities for my passage to the United States. I left my *hanko*/signature stamp with him.

10/19 I went to the GSD and arranged my visit to the US.

11/2 Mr. Takanashi of Noda [company] called to say that Mr. Yamaguchi of North Coast Trading Company of Seattle is in town and that he would like to introduce me to him. He invited me to have lunch together in the restaurant Ten Shizu in Yanagibashi. I inquired about the situation in Seattle and requested his help in Seattle.

11/13 Mr. Kitamura telephoned to tell me my passport is ready.

11/16 I went to the Public Relations Department and arranged my trip. I went to Matsumotorō Restaurant for my send-off party at 1:00 pm. Attendees included representatives from the Ministries of Construction and Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Katō of Shimizu Group, eighteen people in all. [Founded in 1903 within the first western-style park, Hibiya, in Chiyoda-ku, Matsumotorō features western cuisine in a woodland setting — matsumotoro.co.jp.]

11/21 Professor Inoshita, Director Moriwaki, Messrs. Kitamura, Ueno, and Ishikawa held my [second] send-off party for me at Matsumotorō Restaurant.

11/22 With Professor Inoshita I visited former Seattle Consul General Mr. Satō Yūki in his residence in Keidō. I asked him to introduce me to his acquaintances in Seattle. [His son, Atsuyuki Satō, was living in Seattle, and served as president of *Nikkeikai*/Japanese Community Service Organization.]

11/25 I went to the US Embassy with Mr. Kitamura to pick up a visa. I went around to the Ministry of Finance and Tokyo Metropolitan Government to thank them for their help in arranging my passage to the US. That night I invited Mr. Kitamura and Professor Inoshita to my home to have dinner together.

11/27 After a 45-minute delay, I departed Haneda Airport at 7 pm on Japan Air Lines, headed to the US. Many people came to see me off. It was noon when we arrived at Anchorage, Alaska. I deplaned during refueling. I showed my passport and quarantine paper at the gate. I was asked my destination, the purpose of my trip, and the duration of my stay. I ate dinner there. Except for the beef, everything was new to me to eat. It was not that tasty. After one hour we departed. At 6 pm US [Pacific] time on the 27th, I arrived in Seattle. It took about eighteen hours to get here. (There is about a five-hour time difference.) [Perhaps Iida meant flying time Anchorage to Seattle. The time difference between Tokyo and Seattle is minus 17 hours, same day, flying east to west.]

When we arrived at the airport, the stewardess made an announcement asking Mr. Jūki Iida to come to the front. I was made to stand at the top of the steps as a cameraman from a newspaper company took many pictures of me. I felt a bit embarrassed. People who came to see me included Mr. and Mrs. [Kenneth and Thyra] Sorrells, Mrs. Neil [Emily] Haig, Mr. William Yorozu, Mr. James Fukuda from the Japanese Consulate General, Mr. Satō Atsuyuki, the son of the former Consul General, and others. We took some pictures and had dinner together. Then Mr. Fukuda took me to my hotel (Boat). The Consul General has assigned Mr. James from the staff to assist me. [Mr. Fukuda worked as an American cultural liaison and translator for successive consul generals.]

11/28 After breakfast Mr. James came to pick me up and we went to the proposed site for the garden. It was quite a good site. I felt there was no need for any drastic change in the garden plan. The key changes needed would be the distance and height of the waterfall. However, one section of the proposed site looked like a jungle that I felt might be difficult to level. I learned that this site belongs to the University of Washington and it is part of the Arboretum.

In the afternoon I went to the Arboretum [Foundation] meeting. Those attending included Mr. [Prentice] Bloedel, who was the biggest supporter of this garden building plan, AF President Mr. Edward Dunn, Mrs. Neil Haig, planning

committee chief, [Special Projects Committee Chairperson], Mr. Kenneth Sorrells and other members. Also Mr. Brian Mulligan, Arboretum Director, and the City of Seattle Park Department Superintendent. Consul Chaki and James Fukuda represented the Japanese Consulate General.

[Innovative timber magnate, Prentice Bloedel (1900-1996) gave up teaching in 1929 to work in the family business based on Vancouver Island. Managing a new mill, he developed use of sawdust and waste, hog fuel, to generate power. In 1938-1945 he and his father formed Bloedel Timberlands Development, Inc., to purchase clear-cut abandoned land in Whatcom and Skagit Counties and in British Columbia for reforestation. In 1948 he marketed fuel briquettes as “Pres-to-Logs.” They merged with H.R. MacMillan Export Company as MacMillan Bloedel, from which he retired in 1972. As a major donor to the University of Washington (and to the Japanese Garden), Prentice and Virginia moved to Bainbridge Island in 1951 and created the Bloedel Reserve, which was and continues as a renowned garden and retreat for writers and artists. — HistoryLink.org, accessed 5/10/21.

Edward Bernard Dunn (1904-1991) grew up on his parents’ summer residence in North Seattle, where they invited the Olmsted brothers to design the natural wooded landscape. His father, Arthur Dunn, owned Pier 70 and the nearby cannery in Seattle for his salmon and timber shipping business. After service in the Navy, from 1947, Edward Dunn continued managing the business. In 1970, after major renovation, he converted the pier to retail business, contributing to revival of Seattle’s waterfront. From 1947, he cultivated Pacific Northwest native plants, served as president of the Arboretum Foundation 1957-1960, and president from 1965-69 of the American Rhododendron Society. Combining his and two of his three sibling’s residences, he founded on the family’s summer woodland 7.5-acre retreat, the still thriving Dunn Gardens in northwest Seattle. — <http://dunngardens.org/> and Edward B. Dunn, *1121 Union, One Family’s Story of Early Seattle’s First Hill*, Seattle: The E. B. Dunn Historic Garden Trust, 2004.

Kenneth Sorrells was an insurance businessman, founder of Seattle-Kobe Sister City Association from 1957, active volunteer and with Thyra, a founding couple in Arboretum Foundation Unit #86. Thyra was an original garden guide.

Brian O. Mulligan (1907-1996) was born in Marino, Northern Ireland, and trained in horticulture at the Royal Horticultural Society Wisley Garden from 1924, attaining his National Diploma in Horticulture in 1933. From 1930-34, he researched vegetable diseases at the University of Bristol. During World War II he joined the Air Ministry as one of seven horticultural advisors promoting vegetable growing throughout Britain. He moved to the UW Arboretum in 1946 and initiated many changes, rearranging plants and acquiring collections of *Sorbus*, *Magnolia*, and *Acer* trees, promoting research especially native species, cultivating new varieties, particularly rhododendrons, magnolias, roses, and collecting seeds. A prolific contributor to scientific journals, he also compiled the catalog, *Woody Plants in the University of Washington Arboretum* in 1977. Retirement in 1972 allowed him to increase his international activities serving as editor of the Arboretum Bulletin, and on the boards of the Royal Horticultural Society, the International Dendrology Society, the American Rock Garden Society, the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboreta. Renowned plantsman, he strengthened the UW Arboretum. Internationally recognized and honored, he and Margaret, also noted plants woman and naturalist, were beloved in the Seattle region. —Obituaries, *RHS News*, March 1996, *Douglasia*, Spring 1996, *AABGA Newsletter*, March 1996.

For more biographical notes, Mrs. Neil (Emily) Haig, designers, contractors, cf., *Rock, Water, Plant: Garden Masters' Record*, 石, 水, 樹木: 庭師の記録, 2021--
https://depts.washington.edu/hortlib/collections/RockWaterPlant_Prochaska_Correll_2021.pdf.]

11/28 continued Mr. James translated the plan details made under Professor Inoshita's leadership based on the photos and drawings created both in Japan and Seattle and with reference to the teahouse. I explained the basic plan for

building the garden. The Board members seemed satisfied, saying they entrusted everything to me to create a Japanese garden for Seattle that would be unmatched for authenticity outside Japan. My feelings and response were that because I was specially selected by Tokyo Metropolitan Government to build such a large-scale garden, it would require a great cooperative effort from the Seattle side to accomplish our goal. “I hope you understand and agree with this point.”

I was also concerned about the builders, so I asked if the builders were to be selected through a bidding process or just appointed. The answer was “appointed, because the work needed to start quickly.” As the custom in Washington State is for the architect/supervisor to make recommendations, the Board expected me to recommend someone to do this. Not knowing any Seattle area builders, neither by reputation nor technical skills, I declined this request. As the Board continued to disagree, after consulting with them, I agreed to investigate gardens in and around the city, to visit the builders’ homes and to consider their credentials. That evening, together with Mr. Sorrells, James Fukuda, and Mr. Chaki, I visited three gardens. All three were no good. We had dinner together and I went back to my hotel at 10:00 pm.

11/29 Together with Mr. Jimmy I went to the house of Japanese garden builder William Yorozu. We discussed many things and then viewed two gardens built by him. One garden belonged to an American of Japanese descent, Mr. Egashira. It was designed by the former architect of the Imperial Household Agency, Mr. Sakurai, who lives in San Francisco. [Nagao Sakurai (1896-1973): “The first landscape architect to graduate from the Imperial University of Japan, Sakurai was Chief Gardener at the Imperial Palace in Tokyo for 20 years, and well-known in Japan. He was selected by the Japanese Government to design the Japanese Exhibit at the 1939 Golden Gate and New York International Expositions. After the expo he returned to Tokyo, but later immigrated to the U.S. in the 1950s. ...Sakurai became one of the leading post-war designers of Japanese gardens in

the country at a time when Japanese culture was just beginning to regain acceptance after World War II.” He designed the Zen Garden in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco and the Nishinomiya Japanese Garden, Manito Park, Spokane, Washington, among others. — From The Cultural Landscape Foundation, [http://tclf.org/.](http://tclf.org/)]

After leaving Mr. Yorozu, we drove to the front of Snoqualmie Falls. The Falls are said to be 120 meters high, but thick fog hid the middle section. Because several houses were close by, it lacked the feeling of being a great waterfall.

I went to the house of another Japanese garden builder, Mr. Kubota Fujitarō. He proudly showed us his garden [nursery] and in so doing showed the level of his skill. Like a proud *otengu*/long-nosed goblin, a boaster, he claimed that he was the only person who could build the Japanese garden at the University of Washington that I was going to supervise. I left there feeling overwhelmed. Then I looked at three private gardens and went back to the hotel.

11/30 In today’s newspaper there was an article about a plan for a Japanese garden to be built on the campus of the University of Washington to commemorate 100 years of the US-Japan Friendship [Harris]Treaty. Garden builder Mr. Iida has come to Seattle from Tokyo bringing over thirty pages of blueprints and explanations of what is to be built.

Mr. Jimmy came to see me and together we went to the Japanese Consulate General for my first visit there. I greeted Consul General Takeno Yoshiharu.

Prior to this, I asked *Hokubei Hōchi*/*North American Post* to check for gardens that used many rocks. [The *North American Post* published in Japanese 1902-1942, then 1946-1996, as *Hokubei Hōchi* when it merged with *Northwest Nikkei* as a dual language weekly paper titled *North American Post*.] When I went to see the gardens, I felt that somehow Japanese used rocks more skillfully than Americans.

In the evening, I dropped by Mr. Jimmy’s and discussed many things. I decided to call and ask the people I felt possible for the job ahead: William,

Ishimitsu “Kei,” and Dick. I talked to those four people. [W. Yorozu, Sadamu, “Sad” Ishimitsu, older brother to “K.” for Kazuo, which Iida romanized as Kei, and Richard “Dick” Yamasaki.]

12/1 I went to the City Hall with Mr. Jimmy, greeted the mayor and signed the guest book. Then we went around town looking at gardens. In the afternoon I attended the Arboretum Board meeting. Regarding the issue of builders, I recommended five people, two Americans and the Americans of Japanese descent.

Further, because the chairman and president were absent, when I inquired about the following matters I could not get definite answers.

- Do we build the club house planned on the north hill, or not? (unknown)
- To build the tea garden, the *koshikake machiai*/waiting hut with bench and *setchin*/toilet in the *roji*/tea garden need to be expedited. What shall we do? (We will build them. We would like you to design the toilet for women.)
- We are going to use many stone lanterns. If we get them from Japan we will have authentic ones. Or shall we get them from dealers here? (We think we will request them from Japan.)
- I want to complete building the garden in about three months starting the work in March next year. How about the budget? (The dates are ok. We will answer about the budget by the time you return to Japan.)
- Once the builders are decided, I will explain the work to be done by around March next year. During that time, who is going to oversee the workers? (Arboretum Director Mr. Mulligan will do it.)
- Who is going to be the maintenance manager after completion of the garden? I would like you to decide by the time I return next time. As you know, Japanese gardens are harder to maintain than to create. I’d like to make arrangements with him while building it. (Mulligan will do it, but we will decide the details by my return.)

- Next time, our stay in Seattle will be approximately 90 days for Iida, and 40 days for Kitamura. Is this estimate ok? Also, we will come at the end of February or early March. The letter of guarantee should be mailed to Tokyo to arrive by January 15. (Both agreed but as there are many things to confer with Iida, his stay might be prolonged.)

12/2 I went to the Consulate General to update Mr. Takeno on all the things that have happened thus far. I want to go to the Japanese Embassy in Washington DC, so I asked for his help with airplane tickets and other things.

I checked around the private gardens in and around the city. At all the houses where I asked, people willingly showed me their gardens, but I was troubled when they asked me to critique them.

12/3 I received a telephone call from the Arboretum asking me to come because they want to decide on the workers. So I went with Mr. Jimmy. After discussion, we decided to appoint Mr. William Yorozu as 名義人 *meiginin*/the person representing the group of workers and responsible for materials: Dick Yamasaki for rock work, Henry Yorozu for plants, and K. Ishimitsu [of Ishimitsu and Sons] for *omote mon*/front gate, *yatsushashi*, *azumaya*, and other structures [carpentry]. To employ these workers, I asked Mr. [W.] Yorozu to negotiate with them and I went to the Consulate General and waited for his answer. Around three o'clock William telephoned from the Arboretum to report that all accepted. [Each contractor employed a brother, William and Henry Yorozu, Dick and William, "Bill," Yamasaki, K. and Sad Ishimitsu.]

I called all the workers and asked them to come to the Consulate General to hear the explanation (of the work). Explanation at the site will be done tomorrow. (They asked me to make a speech Saturday at their gardeners' meeting).

12/4 In the morning I explained to everyone at the (garden) building site. In the afternoon I went to greet Mr. Satō, president of the Japanese Community Service

Organization and Mr. Yamaguchi, director of North Coast Trading Company. In the evening I was invited to a party at Mr. Johnson's place.

12/5 With Mr. Jimmy and Mr. Dick [Yamasaki] I went around town checking private gardens and public parks.

In the evening I went to the Gardeners' Association meeting where I had been asked to speak. I was surprised to see that the turnout was larger than expected. In today's newspaper there was an article about my speaking at the meeting, so not only the gardeners came, but many hobbyists, especially many ladies. I had anticipated nothing more than a round table discussion, but that would not do with such a crowd, so I decided to give a full lecture. I asked a *nisei* gardener, Mr. ホッス, to do me the favor of interpreting. [Iida identifies the person as able to translate, but the name is not Japanese, possibly Hoss or Voss. Iida adapted to using American first names, with Japanese *shi/mister*. Finding this name only in Iida's diary, translators use Mr. Hoss.]

- Gardening styles from Muromachi [1392-1573] to Momoyama [1573-1603] and Edo periods [1603-1868]
- Gardens with the feeling of *wabi/rustic* simplicity
- Forms of Japanese-style flower gardens
- Summary of fundamental concepts for Japanese garden building: mental attitude and construction methods, etcetera.

When the lecture was over, we held an informal discussion with about sixteen people. Two professors on gardening from the University of Washington [landscape architecture] joined us too. I talked about the garden to be built on the University campus. They asked me to do this kind of discussion often when I come to Seattle the next time. I gladly agreed.

The Seattle Gardeners' Association has about fifty-five Japanese [Americans of Japanese descent] and about three times that number of Americans. I was told that there are quite a few more who do not join the Association. Before the war, there were more Japanese members, but now the Americans outnumber them.

It was about 1:00 am [when I finished] so I stayed at Mr. Jimmy's. One gardener gave me his business card. When I showed it to Jimmy, he told me that it was very difficult to make a living in this country doing only gardening work.

12/6 As it was Sunday and raining, I went with Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Fukuda, and both William and Henry Yorozu to Vancouver, BC to see the [Nitobe Memorial] garden that Professor Mori [Kannosuke, from Chiba University, died 1960] was building for the University of British Columbia. There were some beautiful places on the way to Canada, but because of the rain, I could not take pictures. We went to the University and met with Professor Mori. The rock work at the waterfall and the pond were mostly done. They were currently working on the *dobashi* and would go on to construct the teahouse and tea garden. When I saw the condition of the gardeners, I felt a sense of the struggle facing Professor Mori.

12/7 Starting early this morning, I looked at mountains with William. We looked at four different mountains, but they were mountains of red rock instead of what I had hoped for, so we went home. In the evening I went to the work site to see the sorting and staking work being done. Then I went to Maneki Restaurant [founded in 1904, Seattle's oldest sushi bar and Japanese restaurant] at the invitation of [CG] Takeno. Three city council members from Kobe joined us. Kobe is a sister city of Japan [the first, from 1957].

12/8 Today we changed directions and traveled along the Yakima highway. [Interstate Highway 90 was in process of being built, around Snoqualmie Pass.] We could not find anything we were looking for, and in the evening, somewhat discouraged, we headed home along the Snoqualmie River. On our way, we saw a stone mountain capped with snow—and heard an explosion. When I asked what that was, I was told that workers were making gravel at a quarry. When we climbed around it, we found a mountain with superb stones. Called Bandera, it

was made of granite rocks similar to, and even superior to rocks from Tsukuba Mountain in the area of Ōshima in Japan. [Famous mountain with two peaks in Ibaraki Prefecture, non-volcanic in origin. The rocks are igneous crystalline granite and granular gabbro in composition.] As it was a virgin mountain from which no rocks had been cut for a garden, it was easy for me to find rocks that I liked. Although it was late in the evening, I marked as many rocks as I could. When I saw these rocks, I realized what a blessing this project was.

We stopped at Mr. Jimmy's on the way back, invited our gardeners to come, and told them about the rocks we had found. They said that Bandera was a privately owned mountain, so I asked them to get in touch with the owner of the quarry as soon as possible and to get him to agree to supply us with about 600 tons of rocks.

12/9 I went to the garden site. We began grading and soil preparation using both backhoe and bulldozer. I was surprised by how rapidly the jungle I thought would be so hard to tame had been cleared.

In the afternoon I visited nurseries in and around the city. There were no large broadleaf evergreens, but there were a fair number of different kinds of conifers. All they had at these nurseries were small trees, and not really much to look at. I thought it would take about ten years to get any of these to harmonize with our rocks.

Invited by the Seattle *Nikkeijinkai*/Japanese Community Service Organization, I went to Maneki Restaurant in the evening. [CG] Mr. Takeno introduced me to everyone. According to Mr. Satō, regarding the building of this garden, Japan has done so much that the members have not been asked to contribute. However, they want to and propose to donate two to three hundred cherry saplings.

12/10 I oversaw site preparation in the morning. In the afternoon I attended a Board meeting of the Arboretum Foundation with Mr. Jimmy. I reported the following:

- The overall survey has been completed for now.
- The staking/piling of the pond pattern and the waterfall mountain were completed.
- I discovered wonderful rocks for the garden on Bandera Mountain. I do not see them used much around here, but they are granite rocks that we use a lot in Japan. I marked most of the big ones. I plan to mark the rest after I return from Washington, DC.
- I have learned that some 300 *tsubo* (0.25 acre or 0.10 hectare) of private land were included in the plan. I will change the design in Japan before I return next time. (We will reply to this by the time you return from Washington, DC. If possible, we want to buy the land rather than change the plan.)

At night I held a meeting at Mr. Jimmy's with the workers. I will be back from Washington DC, on the 17th or 18th. At that time, I want to mark the rest of the rocks from Bandera Mountain, so please get ready for that. I'll call you and let you know the details. Before snow falls, carry out as many rocks as possible so there is no delay for the work next spring. Mr. William [Yorozu] needs to report the work progress twice a month to the Consulate General. I will ask the CG to report to me then.

12/11 I left Seattle at 9:00 am for Washington, DC, to do the preliminary work for the planned construction of the teahouse and tea garden inside the Japanese Embassy. Mr. Ogata Kenzō is going to supervise the work. In about five days the survey of the site, stones, and purchasing of trees were done. I did some sightseeing and returned to Seattle on the 17th. [Kenzō Ogata (1912-1988), graduated from Chiba University (Iida's home prefecture), desired to work with Inoshita, who introduced him to Iida. He joined Iida's office but left in 1935 to join the Tokyo Park Department, preferring the world of public parks to designing private gardens for the wealthy. Postwar he returned to the Park Department and later established his own company, Tokyo Garden Company, using the theme,

iwa, mizu, jyumoku 岩水樹木/rocks, water, trees and shrubs. He became friends with Kitamura. He practiced *shizen shakkei-shiki*/natural garden-style designs. He sent over time five people to work in the Portland Japanese Garden in Oregon. His second daughter, Yumiko, carried on her father's company and work which continues. [Emails to SP from Kitamura's son, Keiichi, May 2021.]

12/18 I reported to the Consulate General, then with Jimmy, William, and others went to Bandera Mountain to mark the rest of the rocks. I left samples for small ones and stepping-stones.

I went to the site to discuss the work. Then I went to the Arboretum. I marked the trees that can be used. All were very small. I went to the Arboretum office where I learned that an agreement had been made to purchase the privately owned portion of land included in the plan.

I attended a party held in my honor at the Consul General's official residence. The attendees included both Americans and Japanese, altogether about sixty people. [AF President] Edward Dunn addressed the party, saying that there were some inconveniences this time, but they were all waiting for my return early next spring and the building of a wonderful Japanese garden for them. At around 10:00 am, a large number of people saw me off for the noon JAL flight on my way back home to Japan.

12/20 I arrived at Haneda Airport at 1:50 pm Japan time. A number of people met me including Professor Inoshita and others from organizations like the Park Division, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and *Keidanren*/Japanese Business Federation.

12/23 I went to the Park Division to report, and then with Mr. Kitamura to both the Metropolitan Government and Ministry of Foreign Affairs offices to tell them of my return.

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1/12 Professor Inoshita, Messrs. Kitamura, Ueno, and Ishikawa came to see me. I explained to them the changes made in the plan in Seattle. I reported all the things that took place in Seattle and asked Mr. Ishikawa to manage the revisions to the garden plan, and particularly to look into the *koshikake machiai*, *azumaya*, and other structures.

2/10 Mr. Ueno came to discuss the main gate for the Seattle Japanese Garden.

2/24 I went to the Park Division. Then together with Mr. Kitamura and a representative from *Nittsū* [*Nihon Tsūun* 日本通運, Transportation company], I went to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to complete the paperwork for my trip to Seattle on a JAL flight at 8 pm on the fourth of March. Because of other obligations Mr. Kitamura scheduled to depart for the US on the seventh of March.

2/26 Mr. Kitamura phoned me to say there was a farewell party for both of us at Matsumotorō Restaurant, so I went there. Eighteen people attended including Professor Inoshita, Mr. Moriwaki, and some from the Construction Department.

2/27 Professor Inoshita visited me to advise me on various matters, as my stay in the US would be longer this time.

3/4 I went to Haneda Airport to catch the JAL flight departing for the US at 8 pm. But suddenly I experienced an attack of anemia. A doctor gave me a shot but I was so dizzy there was nothing to help me. I asked Mr. Kitamura to telephone Seattle to report what happened to me, and to notify the people who came to see me off at Haneda Airport. Feeling very sorry, I went home around midnight. It was a terrible thing to do to all those who came to see me off at the

airport. I had Dr. Kumikai come and check on me, but I felt nauseous and lethargic throughout my whole body and helpless as the days passed.

3/7 This is the day that Mr. Kitamura leaves for the US. Since the fourth, I have not been feeling well, but considering everything, it will not do, not to go. I asked Dr. Kumikai to give me a shot and to accompany me to the airport. I left for the US with many people seeing me off.

Leaving Tokyo at 8:00 pm via Anchorage, we arrived in Seattle at 7:30 pm. Mr. and Mrs. [Kenneth and Thyra] Sorrells, Mr. and Mrs. Dick [and Fumiko, “Fumi” Yamasaki], Mr. and Mrs. William Yorozu, Mrs. James Fukuda, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Yorozu, and K. Ishimitsu met us at the airport. According to Mr. Sorrells, they were all very worried as an article appeared in a newspaper announcing that I had fallen ill at the airport. Mr. Sorrells said that when he talked to me on the phone and I said I was arriving in Seattle today, he would not be sure until he actually saw me. After a light meal at the airport, we went to the Holland Hotel. [Built in 1912 on the NE corner of Fourth Avenue at Jefferson Street. — Wikipedia.org.]

3/8 Mr. Jimmy came to see us. I went to the Japanese Consulate General with Mr. Kitamura. I asked Mr. Jimmy to take the things which Mrs. Kitajima asked me to give to Mr. Hoss. While having lunch at Maneki Restaurant with Consul Chaki and Secretary Takushoku we discussed many things and made some arrangements.

I went to the garden site with Mr. Kitamura and Mr. Jimmy. The pond was about 70% dug and the *tsukiyama*/artificial hill, halfway piled up with soil. About two hundred tons of garden rocks have been brought in, too.

3/9 Until we pile the soil higher on the *tsukiyama*, we cannot start the rock work. I asked the workers to hurry on this task.

With William I toured the garden belonging to Mr. Sheldon Hansen at Sheridan Beach. They used lake [Washington] water in the garden. Although there were many garden rocks, I felt their placement unsettling. (My opinion is from a Japanese perspective.)

3/10 Mr. Kitamura left the hotel saying he was walking to the garden site. I stopped by the Bush Garden Restaurant and dropped off the present from Hatsuhana, then went to the garden. The workers were piling up the soil on the *tsukiyama*, packing it in using the bulldozer. This way I believe the wall will not collapse when we build the rock wall there.

I attended the Arboretum Board meeting that started at 4:00 pm. I asked Mr. Jimmy to introduce Mr. Kitamura. I turned in the blueprints with some revisions for the gate, *machiai*, *azumaya*, etcetera. Everyone inquired about my health. I asked Mr. Mulligan to let us use some more trees from the Arboretum.

3/11 All day I supervised the leveling of the ground at the pond edge and the piling of dirt at the waterfall. In the evening, Mr. [Masagorō] Yamasaki, Dick's father, invited us to dinner at Maneki Restaurant with Mr. and Mrs. Dick and Fumi[ko], and Dick's brother "Bill" [William].

3/12 Saturday, there was no work today. I thought that as we start placing rocks in full scale, except for Sundays, we need to work Saturdays, too.

Mr. Kitamura left the hotel intending to look around parks. As it was rare good weather, I went to the Garden site and took some pictures. I returned around 3:00 pm and went to bed.

3/13 With Mr. Kitamura I climbed to the top of Smith Tower [1914, first skyscraper built west of the Mississippi River]. The Tower has 42 stories overlooking the city and environs. Mr. Kitamura went sightseeing in the city. I returned to the hotel and went to bed.

3/14 I supervised the rock work around the pond. Today we used two backhoes. Tomorrow, the crane will arrive.

Since coming to the U.S., I have been unwell. Consequently, I have not corresponded much with the people in Japan. This was impolite, so I decided to write to Professor Inoshita, Mr. Moriwaki, Nagai Heizaburō, Kobayashi Chōjirō, [Restaurant] Hatsuhana, my office and home, etcetera.

3/15-17 I divided the work so Mr. Kitamura would see to the pond and *misaki/cape* area and I would supervise the rock work from around the waterfall to the stream. Same, next two days.

3/18 Same. Something is wrong with me; I did not feel well. Henry [Yorozu] took me to see a Doctor Takahashi who thought there is nothing wrong, “perhaps you are fatigued.” My blood pressure was 145/75. [Previously Iida stated he experienced anemia.] He gave me a shot and monitored my heart by making an electrocardiogram. I fell asleep right there. When I awoke, I thanked him. He said I had slept for about two hours. He gave me a prescription which I filled at a pharmacy and then I returned to my hotel.

3/19 I stayed in bed all day today [Saturday]. Mr. Kitamura brought meals to me. In the evening I heard that Professor Mori visited the garden site bringing seven gardeners from Vancouver, BC.

3/20 In the morning Professor Mori visited me at my hotel. We took pictures in the park in front of the hotel. I asked Mr. Kitamura to show him around the garden site. James, Dick, K., and others came to inquire after my health.

3/21-23 I oversaw rock work and piling at the waterfall, the stream, and on the cape. Each day we arranged garden rocks and masonry.

In the evening of 3/23, I went to a restaurant by invitation of Mr. Hoss. Mr. and Mrs. James Fukuda, Mr. Kitamura, and an American woman joined us. I felt sorry that I did not have much appetite to enjoy a special feast. Mr. Hoss is a friend of Mr. Kitajima, President of Japan Printing Company. Mrs. Kitajima sent him a message that I was staying in Seattle. [Only for Mrs. Kitajima, Iida used the formal *Okugata*/Edo-era form of address.]

3/24 As of today, we finished placing the big rocks around the waterfall, stream, and *yodomi*/pool of water.

3/25 We started to assemble the support rocks at and around the waterfall. We also began to build up earth at top of the waterfall. Mr. Kitamura made progress placing rocks around the pond. Dick's group started the rock work in front of the tea house.

3/26 Early in the morning Mr. Kitamura left with William Yorozu by car for San Francisco toward Los Angeles. [The weekend trip was to San Francisco.] I went around north Seattle with Dick Yamasaki to look at a garden. Mr. Yoshitake who owns a nursery said that there were fir trees for sale, so we went to see them. I decided to use about 20 of them, which were about 3-5 meters tall. I had dinner at Dick's with his parents. [The fathers of the three contractors, Yorozu, Yamasaki, and Ishimitsu, founded the respective businesses.]

3/27 With Mr. Henry [Yorozu] I visited the residence of a professor of horticulture at UW. There were many unique plants, especially from high altitudes. I took pictures and listened to him talk about the plants. He said he would take me to Mt. Rainier. I had dinner in Chinatown [the International District in Seattle] with Henry's family. [Most likely Iida visited Professor Arthur Rice Kruckeberg, 1920-2016. Born and educated in Los Angeles, Occidental College, and Stanford, World War II interrupted his graduate studies. He trained in

Japanese and served 1942-46 in naval intelligence. He returned to complete his Ph.D. in botany at the University of California Berkeley in 1950 and from there began his career at UW, specializing in regional floras and vegetation growing on unusual soils. Henry Yoroze knew him and placed large stones in his home and garden. His wife Mareen developed a native plant nursery in the 1970s. Their garden is now the public Kruckeberg Garden in Shoreline, north of Seattle. — <https://www.historylink.org/File/11178>, accessed 31 March 2021. Also kruckeberg.org.]

3/28 We finished setting the small rocks around the waterfall and stream, and the stone steps to the *tsukiyama*. We started to enlarge the pond using the crane, etcetera. Mr. Kitamura returned from Los Angeles [sic, San Francisco].

Letters sent: Watanabe Yasukichi, Inuma Tokutarō, Saigō Tetsuo, Mrs. Kitajima, home, my office. Received: from Mr. Ogata Kenzō in Washington DC.

3/29 It was raining so I went to the Consulate General to report our progress to Mr. Takeno. Had lunch with Mr. Fukuda and Mr. Kitamura, then went to the garden site. Then the three of us attended a meeting at the Arboretum at 5:30 pm. I reported on the progress and saw the site where the Arboretum was digging [up some trees].

In the last two to three days, my physical condition has improved. I am relieved to feel much better. I have bothered Mr. Kitamura enough with my illness.

3/30 It rained so hard that I was told there was no work today. Mr. Kitamura, Mr. William [Yoroze], and I went around a nursery and marked the plants we could use. Letters received: Home, Mr. Ogata from Washington, DC.

3/31 It rained again, so I went with Mr. William to Monroe to visit a nursery. I received an announcement from the Arboretum management about the Cherry

Blossom Festival. Letters sent: Nakajima Toshio, Shibata Gennosuke, Shimizu Fukutarō, Kobayashi Chōjirō, Ogata Kenzō.

4/1 K. Ishimitsu started to build the *yatsunashi* [sic, he meant *dobashi*] as the preparation of the materials was completed. We arranged rocks in various places in the pond.

4/2 Although it was Saturday, I asked the workers to come to work. We started to cement [the contours of] the waterfall course and stream, and to pile earth on the east side of the pond.

4/3 I went to see the Cherry Blossom Festival at the Arboretum. It was quite lively as children of both American and Japanese descent dressed in kimono and danced to music. There were several leaders, and about one hundred people formed a circle and danced following the leaders. I heard that all the dancers needed to wear Japanese kimono. There were many spectators and the several thousand-*tsubo*-size parking lot could not accommodate all the cars. The roads overflowed with cars, too. [CG] Takeno invited me for dinner at Maneki Restaurant with Mrs. Takeno, Mr. Chaki, Secretary Ōba, and Mr. Kitamura, six of us altogether. Letters sent: Kawaguchi Matsutarō, [renowned author and scriptwriter who translated to modern Japanese the *Tale of Genji*, and *Aizen Katsura*, a melodramatic, prize-winning novel], and Nakamura Mitsuru.

4/4 K. Ishimitsu finished the *dobashi* and from today began working on the *yatsunashi*. We did rockwork behind the teahouse and around the pond. A cameraman from *The Seattle Times* took pictures all day long. [Joseph Scaylea published photographs.]

4/5 I checked on the piling of soil on *sakurayama*/cherry hill or orchard and on the stacking of rocks around the pond.

4/6 We worked on setting rocks in and around the pond. And we created the stream pattern.

4/7 We worked on rocks around the *nakajima*, inserting rocks at the bridge. And we piled earth around the port area at the north end.

4/8 Using a pump we tested the water falling from the waterfall. I checked on the rocks which we piled up at the port at the north end. In the evening I went to check on a tree at William's [home] and made some notes. I had dinner there with Mr. Kitamura, etcetera. William's mama was very happy to find me feeling well again. Letters sent: Suzuki Hide, Nishizawa Seiichirō, Tatsui Matsunosuke, [father of Tatsui Takenosuke, Garden Society President, 2004], Uehara Keiji, Suzuki Shigekazu, Nomura Jingorō, Takamura Kōhei. Letter received: home.

4/9 I checked on the buildup of the layers on the north hill and cherry hill. In the afternoon I went to see the University of Washington professor I met the other day with Henry. [Cf. 3/27.] He showed us his collection of rare specimens.

4/10 I walked around with Henry and checked on the fir trees that I wanted to plant on the hill above the waterfall. I had dinner with his family again in Chinatown.

4/11 Dick Yamasaki's team began building the rock wall at the port area. We began planting trees from today. The President of the University [Charles Edwin Odegaard, 1958-1973] wanted to see me, so I went with Mr. Jimmy and Mr. Kitamura. He was surprised to see my sun-tanned face. We discussed the construction and work situation with him. We discussed future plans and took pictures together outside. Letters received: Nakamura Mitsuru, Kobayashi Chōjirō, Doi Shūmaru.

4/12 I checked on the planting of firs and other trees on the waterfall hill. Dick's team worked on piling rocks on the north hill [*karaishizumi* here]. Mr. Ueda, president of the Seattle Gardeners Society, invited me and Mr. Kitamura to have lunch at the Bush Garden Restaurant. He asked me to show him the place where we are going to plant the 200 cherry trees that the Japanese Community Service Organization is presenting to us.

4/13 We worked mainly on planting trees at the waterfall hill, and piling rocks around the pond edge, using both *ishizumi* and *karaishizumi*/with mortar and without mortar construction techniques.

Mr. Sorrells invited me together with Mr. Kitamura and Mr. Jimmy for lunch at a men's restaurant at a department store. This restaurant was different in that women cannot enter, only men can dine there. During the meal, female models showed up one after another, displaying women's clothing and accessories. To purchase something, we would tell the waiter the number hanging from the neck of the model. The item was then prepared and sent to the reception desk where we paid for it on leaving. A bit different marketing method! Letter received from [daughter] Naoi.

4/14 In the morning I checked around the various work areas. In the afternoon I went to see several nurseries with Mr. William [Yorozu]. In the evening I went to see an exhibition by the Northwestern Chapter of the North American Rock Garden Society at the Arboretum. Many plants from all over the world were displayed in pots and wooden boxes. Many plants came from Japan, too. These came mostly from Mr. George Shenk. I thought that I would like to visit his home sometime. Letter sent: Kobayashi Chōjirō. Asked him to send the stone lanterns.

[Born in 1929 in Bothell, WA, George Walden Shenk lived in Kirkland and operated a nursery called The Wild Garden. He wrote seven books on shade gardening, rock gardening, mosses, including lichens, liverworts, and other miniatures, gardening on hard surfaces and an introduction to a work on ferns,

between 1963 and 2007. — <https://hortlib.kohacatalog.com/cgi-bin/koha/opac-search.pl?idx=&q=schenk>, accessed 12 May 2021].

4/15 Today is the day when Mr. Kitamura returned to Japan. It was drizzling, but we went around to several nurseries. At night we had dinner together at William [Yorozu]'s, then sent him off at the airport for his 10:30 pm departure. Mr. and Mrs. Yamasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Fukuda, Mr. and Mrs. William Yorozu, K. Ishimitsu, Henry [Yorozu], and Mr. and Mrs. Chaki came to see him off.

I felt lonely as Mr. Kitamura left, but I was happy that my physical condition was as good as before. He not only did his work, he also took care of me when I was sick. I am very thankful for that. Letters received: Mrs. Kitajima and Kurō Kaneko. Letters sent: Doi and home.

4/16 (Saturday) There is no work today so I decided to take an overnight trip to Moses Lake area with Mr. and Mrs. Dick Yamasaki as guides. I was told that Moses Lake is Mrs. [Fumiko Hayashi] Yamasaki's hometown. We went to the Washelli Cemetery gravesites of Japanese people in North Seattle. We went to a Plant Fair in Monroe. Then we drove toward eastern Washington. About five miles from North Bend, there is a beautiful area with natural waterfalls. I took pictures. After we saw the waterfalls, we went some distance along the south side of Snoqualmie River, along the mountains [Cascade Range]. This river runs into the Columbia River which flows between Washington and Oregon states. The river is wide and the sky and the river mingle together. I was told that it is forbidden to catch a fish smaller than a meter long. That shows how wide the river is. The southern peak in the Snoqualmie region is said to be over 3,200 meters high. We arrived in Ellensburg (120 miles from Seattle) at 6:00 pm. We had dinner there, then reached Moses Lake at 8:00 pm. We rested a little at the home of Fumi's sister, and then went to the home of her mother. When we arrived, to my surprise, her mama served *yōkan*/sweets and started to make *matcha*/green tea. After I took a bath, we ate dinner. During dinner I listened to

all sorts of small talk. They said that the Japanese get along with the *hakujin*/people of European descent and do not intend to return to Japan permanently. Since coming to the U.S., they [Fumi's parents] have visited Japan four times. [Mama] plans to visit again next year. Her husband died three years ago.

4/17 (Sunday) After breakfast, we looked at the farmland. I was surprised by its vastness. Even using agricultural machinery, they can only till the land four times a day. Around the machines, I saw flocks of white birds the size of pigeons. When I inquired about them, I was told the birds eat worms exposed when the soil is turned over. We saw Mr. Yoshino's nursery. It was so large! I asked him how many people work there. He said three: himself and his two sons. He showed me the machinery used to till, remove weeds, and kill the worms.

I visited a cemetery for people of Japanese descent, then had lunch at Fumiko's sister's house and departed for home. But we returned by a different route.

From Moses Lake about 60 miles we came to Wenatchee, famous for its apples. We drove along the Rock Island River, so called for the strange rocks in the middle. We passed two small towns, then came to the Ohme Gardens. The place has about 5000 kinds of plants, many of which the owner grew from seeds. It took him 32 years to get to this point. The entrance fee is fifteen cents. Many people visit the garden, but I thought that just selling post cards would not make ends meet. I stayed there about one hour and would like to come back one more time. [Herman, then with spouse Ruth Ohme bought land from 1929 in Wenatchee for an orchard with a bluff overlooking the river and Cascade mountains. They brought rocks from the Columbia River, and trees from the nearby Cascade Mountains, developing a family retreat on the bluff that they decided to open to the public. Herman died in 1971 and son Gordon managed the Gardens until selling to Washington State Parks in 1991. Currently Chelan County maintains the park. — Ohmegardens.org, accessed 5/4/2021.]

When we came to [the divided road] at Stevens Pass, 4,060 feet above sea level, it started to snow. Dick was worried about the conditions, and I was relieved when we found the top was not too bad. There were several big and small waterfalls about four miles away from the top. Unfortunately, in the mountains it was too dark for me to take pictures.

Among the big waterfalls, Sunset and Arubensis Falls were good. Among the rivers, the Skykomish and the Tye Rivers were good. There were many nice falls among many smaller and no-name falls. This area, too, I would like to see again, especially in good bright sunshine. I was told that hereabouts it rains a lot and I was glad it did not rain today. We arrived in Seattle about 10 pm, had dinner at Maneki Restaurant, and parted.

4/18 As there were about fifteen volunteers from the Gardeners' Association, I asked them to transplant trees from the Arboretum. We all worked planting. Letters sent: Yamamoto [Shinobu?], Iida Tatsugorō, his father, [X?]. Letters received: Doi, Kobayashi.

4/19 It was drizzling but we planted undergrowth. The road was bad, so we spread sawdust on the garden paths. Arboretum Foundation President Mr. [Edward] Dunn came. He said that on Thursday, April 14th, he airmailed the payment and invoice for the stone lanterns to Kobayashi [*Sekizaiten*] Stone Supply Shop in Tokyo. In the evening, the copy of the invoice sent to Mr. Kobayashi arrived from the University.

4/20 It was drizzling again today, but we planted trees in several areas and worked on drainage for the cherry hill [orchard].

4/21 We tested the waterfall by running the water full force. It was so-so. It was designed to let the water flow using a two-inch diameter pipe. The workers happily clapped their hands. The City of Seattle supplies the water for free.

We planted undergrowth in several areas. Letters sent: Doi, Seto, [X?], Kawamatsu, Ueno, home. Letter received: Kawamatsu.

4/22 We placed the foundation stones for the *yatsunashi*/zigzag bridge pillars. Planted undergrowth in several places. William's mother asked me to come for dinner.

4/23 We placed the foundation stones for the moon-viewing platform. We placed the *keiseki*/decoration stone in the pond [Could be interpreted as Shumisen or Sumeru stone south of the dobashi. Cf. Schaarschmidt-Richter and Mori, *Japanese Gardens*, 1979.] Planted more ground cover in several places. Because there was an article in yesterday's [Friday] newspaper, about the cascade at the waterfall, suddenly the numbers of spectators have increased. I was at my wit's end to see so many people come to shake my hand, saying, "splendid." [Iida spelled it in *katakana*, then added *subarashii!* *Rippa na* was another favorite superlative he used in the *Diary*.]

Mr. Fukuda brought by [introduced] Mr. Fujisaki, a gardener from Portland. I listened to him talk about gardening work in Portland. He said he would guide me around Portland.

That evening I was invited to a party held by Mr. Fukuda's brother (a doctor). There were many *nisei* Americans of Japanese descent. They asked me about many things happening in Japan.

4/24 I walked around in and about of the City of Seattle looking at parks and front yards of individual houses. In Seward Park there is a stone lantern about nine feet high, a memorial gift sent to Seattle from the City of Yokohama in thanks for supplies sent after the Kantō earthquake of 1923. I watched a tea ceremony and flower arranging presented by *Denkyōkai*/Buddhist group and talked about both as asked. I had dinner at Dick's with many people.

4/25 We started planting in many areas but there were so many spectators we could not work. Instead, we levelled the ground.

I went to the Arboretum to inquire what we could do about the spectators. Ever since we began running water over the waterfall, more people have donated money. If they come to see, we cannot treat them badly. So, I asked to see if we could hurry putting up the outer fence which the City plans to donate.

4/26 We did rock work around the iris bed and at the north hill.
Letter received: Mr. Kitamura in Los Angeles.

4/27 I checked on the rockwork by Dick's team. Others piled up dirt and leveled the ground at the north hill. In the evening I went to Nikko Restaurant. An association of Americans of Japanese descent sponsored the meeting to support handicapped children by giving them presents. This event is quite popular and they do it twice a year.

4/28 K. Ishimitsu's team started building the moon-viewing platform. Dick's team worked on rocks and William's team took the day off. Mr. Sorrells and Mr. James invited me to attend the garden tour arranged by the Seattle Garden Club. We visited about twelve houses. Two were gorgeous. Most of the others had western-style ponds and flower beds. One had a semi-Japanese-style garden but it was only a small section. Mostly ivy and *Gaultheria shallon* covered the ground so it cannot be seen. I was interested to learn that when someone built a new home or garden, they would admit viewers and charge an entrance fee. [This is a custom of a garden club or neighborhood association to raise money as a benefit.]

That night I was invited to the Olympic Hotel to celebrate the opening of a trade fair. It was a big gathering with representatives from all over the world. As the Japanese exhibit received the most awards, they played the Japanese national anthem, "Kimigayo."

4/29 Dick's team worked setting rocks by the port area. K. Ishimitsu worked on the moon-viewing platform. William's team did not work again, so they received a warning from the Arboretum.

I went to the Hotel Benjamin Franklin to celebrate "*Tenchō Setsu*/Emperor's Birthday," organized by [of Commerce]. The organizer made a speech celebrating Japan. Consul General Takeno made a speech thanking the US. They played the Japanese national anthem "Kimigayo," all shouted "banzai," and then the dinner party began.

4/30 We planted small pine trees and undergrowth on the *nakajima*/middle island and *funatsukiba*/boat landing. Yesterday Mr. Ishikawa of Green Spaces Division sent the plan for the front gate. I showed it to K. Ishimitsu. I went with William to George Shenk's place to see his alpine plants. I took some pictures. I went to a nearby nursery. Then I went to a party at Arboretum Director Brian Mulligan's home. Mr. and Mrs. Sorrells, Mr. and Mrs. James Fukuda, a total of seventeen people attended.

5/1 Sunday. Day off. Mr. Ishihara and Mr. Tamura visited me from Los Angeles with letters of introduction from Mr. Kurō Kaneko of Tokyo. They asked me if they could help for free to study for about one week. I telephoned William and decided to let them help.

5/2 During the day I checked on the planting around the pond and the rockwork on the lower section of the north hill. I went with Mr. Jimmy to see a trade fair. The Japanese teahouse and cameras seemed to be popular. The blueprint of the garden under construction at the University was displayed. A man from Izumo, Japan, was demonstrating how to make a stone lantern. Had dinner at Jimmy's. I received a notice from Mr. Kobayashi that he sent the stone lanterns.

5/3 I arranged the *tsukubai*/crouching water basin, stone lanterns, and stepping-stones in the tea garden. I checked the *tatami ishi*/flat rock at the kitchen entrance. In the evening, Dick asked me to check on the job site he was going to do after he finishes the work here. I met the owner “Jack” [undecipherable katakana]. As he wants to build a *karesansui*/dry garden and waterfall, etcetera, we discussed a lot. Letter received: Naoi.

5/4 We worked on the plants, the *sodegaki*/sleeve fence on either side of a gate, and rockwork in the tea garden, and plants on the north hill. About 10:00 pm, Mr. Fukuda called and asked me to come as he had something to discuss with me. William had received a call from the University to stop work for lack of funds. After talking the matter over, we decided it was a mistake on the part of the University to call William to tell him such a matter. We have not heard from the Arboretum nor the Consul General, so, we decided to go to work as usual the next day. I returned to my hotel around 2:00 am. Letters sent: Naoi, [X?], Nemoto, Takahashi, and Kobayashi.

5/5 We planted in various areas, worked on placing rocks at the lower section of the pond, and on levelling the ground at the north hill. Regarding the message from the University yesterday, we did not hear anything at all today. I went to the Consul General to discuss this matter. I asked to have a request made in Consul General Takeno’s name for a meeting with the Arboretum tomorrow.

5/6 We tamped the soil in the tea garden, laid stones along the edge of the port, and levelled the ground at the back of the teahouse.

At 4:00 pm in the afternoon, I attended the meeting. All the members of the Arboretum [and Foundation] attended today. From our side, representing Mr. Takeno and Consul Chaki, Mr. Fukuda spoke about the notice from the University which William had received the day before. To this [AF President] Mr.

Dunn expressed regret for making us worry for lack of communication with the University. He said that from now on the Arboretum is going to pay all the costs, so please proceed with the work as before. Consul Chaki replied that after Mr. Dunn's explanation we understand what happened. Lack of money is one thing, but to say to stop the work is irresponsible. At such a time, I hope you talk to the Consul General first. Mr. Sorrells said he was very sorry that Mr. Iida heard about the financial problems. I was asked to please forget about the incident and continue my work as if nothing had happened.

As my stay in Seattle ends before the opening of the garden, I was asked to stay two weeks longer. (I agreed.) I said that the work is 80% done. If the weather is good, we can finish by the end of the month. Letters sent: Moriwaki, Kitamura, Ishikawa; Letters received: a greeting card from *Jyōtōkai* [with multiple signatures], and Naoi.

5/7 We planted ground cover at the upper port area, in the tea garden, and around the pond. This is the last day for Messrs. Ishihara and Tamura, who came from Los Angeles with letter of introduction from Mr. Kurō Kaneko. They plan to go home after two or three days of sightseeing. With William and the two of them, I went to see the Rhododendron Society exhibit. As this flower is the Washington State flower, there were many really wonderful ones and quite a lot of new varieties. With the two of them I had dinner at William's. They gave me a tie as a present. [Both Mulligan and Dunn were long-time members of the Rhododendron Society and active in developing hybrids].

5/8 I was invited to a party at the home of Mrs. ... [he could not remember her name] whom I met at Mr. Mulligan's party. [Likely she was Mrs. Neil (Emily) Haig, the AF Special Projects Committee Chairperson charged with building the garden.] According to her, those who cannot speak Japanese were not invited. There were many garden builders and botany teachers from the University of Washington and Seattle University. Some had come frequently to view the

garden building at the site. Among them was one who had gone to Japan to study gardens six times, but this was the first opportunity to observe actual building, so the person came every day. In the evening, as they were leaving, Messrs. Ishihara and Tamura came to say goodbye.

5/9 We worked on rock building at the waterfall, making a pathway on cherry hill, and planting on the north hill. I stumbled on a rock and peeled away the nail of my left big toe. Went to see a doctor and returned to the hotel. Letters sent: Moriwaki, Kushimoto, Naoi, and home. Letter received: Hoshi.

5/10 Worked on placing stepping-stones in the tea garden, rock work at the port, and planting ground cover on the waterfall hill. As they finished the tea garden at the Embassy in Washington, DC, Messrs. Matsumoto and Suzuki came. They are staying at the Holland Hotel.

5/11 We worked on planting in the tea garden, ground cover at the waterfall hill, and undergrowth around the pond. Matsumoto and Suzuki helped.

5/12 Continued planting on the top of the north hill and on the back side of the waterfall hill. Had Mr. Matsumoto work on setting the *tatami ishi*/flat rocks in the tea garden.

5/13 We planted the iris bed and worked on ground cover around the pond. We levelled the ground at the cherry hill. I had Mr. Matsumoto work around the *tsukubai* in the tea garden. I went to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with Mr. James to apply for an extension of my stay. I let Mr. Suzuki return to Japan, but I asked Mr. Matsumoto to stay until the garden was finished. Mr. Ogata stopped on his way back from Washington, DC. In the evening, we had dinner at William's, then accompanied Mr. Suzuki to the airport for send-off. Letters received: Nakamura Mitsuru, and home.

5/14 With William, Dick, Ogata and Matsumoto, I visited Professor Mori, who was building a garden in the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, Canada. They have made progress since I saw it last year. Only work on the tea garden remains. The garden commemorates the late [author, educator and diplomat] Dr. Inazō Nitobe. It has a twelve-foot high Kasuga-style stone lantern. Professor Mori plans to leave Vancouver around June 15, for Europe and then return to Japan. We had lunch together then departed.

We went to see Jasper National Park, facing Lake Beauvert. At 4,200 square miles, it is the largest national park in North America [Sic. Founded in 1914, it is the largest park in the Canadian Rockies and in 1984 became a UNESCO World Heritage site.] We drove around by car for an hour but could not see all of it.

5/15 In the afternoon, Dick took me, Messrs. Ogata and Matsumoto around the city to look at parks and front yards of private residences.

5/16 We spread soil in the tea garden, planted on the north hill above the port, and built paths on the cherry hill.

I asked Mr. William to take Mr. Ogata around the city. At night I was invited with Mr. James and Mr. Matsumoto to Mr. Dick's home for dinner.

5/17 We set pavers at the port, by lining up the *tatami ishi*/flat stones which measure 16-feet long and 2-feet wide. Graded the foot paths. Made steps on the hill and steps at the pond.

In the evening, Consul General and Mrs. Takeno invited me to Maneki Restaurant, including Mr. and Mrs. Chaki, Mr. and Mrs. Fukuda, Mr. Ogata, and Mr. Matsumoto, altogether nine of us. I reported to Mr. Takeno on the progress of the construction. As Mr. Ogata's plane left for Japan at 10:30, we drove him to the airport. Letter received: Professor Inoshita.

5/18 Set the *tatami ishi* behind the teahouse. Set rocks at the port. Planted undergrowth here and there.

In the afternoon, AF President Mr. Dunn and Mr. James came to see me. Together we visited Mr. Prentice Bloedel's estate on Bainbridge Island.

It is not a place one can see easily. The building and the garden were gorgeous. The lot size is about 60,000 *tsubo*/49 acres or 19.8 hectares. [Iida estimated the Seattle Japanese Garden to be about 6,000 *tsubo*, *Niwa*, February, 1974, or about 3.5 acres.] It has a waterfall, a stream, and a pond. [Parts of the grounds overlook Puget Sound to the east]. Around here, if you just step outside, there are such wonderful waterfalls and streams. I wonder why people do not imitate such feelings [in their gardens]. The local gardener Kubota [Fujitarō] built this garden. Two gardeners, three sweepers, and two greenhouse attendants work fulltime.

The reason I was called is that Mr. Bloedel wants to remake this Japanese garden like the University garden. So, when I finish the work at the University garden, would I take a look at this garden? He proposed to take care of the formalities for my staying in the US., and to pay me good money. I replied that this time the Tokyo Metropolitan Government sent me, so I had better return to Japan. I asked him please to make this offer some other time.

In the evening the Branch Manager of National Bank [of Commerce] invited me to dinner at Nikko Restaurant. Mr. Satō Atsuyuki interpreted. He wanted to discuss making a donation to the University [for the garden]. I told him about the seven stone lanterns [including tower] that were purchased in Japan. He said he would proceed to make the arrangement for this gift tomorrow. At the restaurant, by chance, I met a son of the Bonsai House, *Kōfuen*. He said that he came here to lecture about bonsai. Letters received: Moriwaki, Kushimoto, and Naoi.

5/19 The workers smoothed the ground on the slope of waterfall hill. I watched them. The coastal pines arrived. I planted them around the boat landing.

I was invited to the International Ikebana exhibition. Roughly 160 arrangements were displayed. The event was lively and successful. The Japanese-style arrangements represented such schools as Koryū, Enshū, Aoyama, Ikenobō, Sōgetsu, etcetera. About sixty members participated, among them five or six Americans of Japanese descent.

I talked on the history of Japanese flower arrangement and Mrs. James Fukuda translated. [She was a founder of the Seattle chapter of Ikebana International formed in the spring of 1960. According to the patriarchal style of the time, she is identified only by her husband's first name.] I used cut flowers that I found there and demonstrated two flower arrangements for the tea room [*chabana*]. One of the members said that she was supposed to arrange *chabana* in the tea room for the Japanese Garden Opening Ceremony, so she wanted to learn about it. (I agreed to help.)

In the evening I went to see the bonsai exhibit at the Art Museum [Seattle Art Museum in Volunteer Park, Capitol Hill, now the Seattle Asian Art Museum]. It was quite well attended and *sakanna*lively. [The gentleman from bonsai school] Kōfuen lectured. I was happy to learn that both Flower Arrangement and Bonsai have been introduced overseas. Letter received: Ōwada.

5/20 We worked on the waterfall, on setting pavers at the boat landing, on planting undergrowth, and on leveling the ground.

The Police contacted [us in the garden] asking somehow to hide the garden from the front road [Lake Washington Boulevard]. There are increased car accidents, because the drivers try to see inside the garden as they pass by on the road. I contacted the City to ask that they install the fence as soon as possible. The outer fence was supposed to be a donation from the City.

5/21 The Japanese Community Service Organization donated two hundred cherry saplings. Mr. Ueda from the organization came and planted them. We worked on smoothing the soil in many places and seeded the lawn.

5/22 Today I went with Matsumoto to Portland with Mr. and Mrs. Dick [sic, Fumiko] and K. Ishimitsu as guides. [Iida refers to Matsumoto and K. as younger men, *kun*, not *shi*, mister]. Waterfalls around Portland are famous in the world. I wanted to see them once.

We drove through Tacoma, looking at distant Rocky Mountains [sic, Olympic Mountains to the west] and closer Cascade Mountains [to the east] from the car. After a while we came to the former governors' residence and I took pictures.

We crossed the Columbia River which runs between Washington and Oregon states. We continued looking at scenery and arrived in Portland at noon. It took about five hours. The gardener Mr. Fujisaki came to see us and took us to see the waterfalls. We saw over ten waterfalls, among them, five impressive ones, especially Multnomah Falls. It fell in two stages, upper and lower, together 850-feet high [620-feet high]. There were many small waterfalls, too. But as we were walking and viewing waterfalls, it began to rain so we decided to go back. Had dinner and returned to the hotel [in Seattle] around 10 pm.

Mr. James called me to say that the wife of Mr. Hara of Mainichi Newspaper Company in Tokyo was in town accompanying a tea ceremony teacher and a son of Kōfuen [bonsai school]. Because they return to Japan tomorrow, they would like to see me tonight. I went to meet and talk with them. They brought me back to the hotel about one o'clock in the morning.

5/23 Some stone lanterns arrived, so we started to set them. We worked on the paving stones at the port, too. Letters sent: Ogata, Ueno, [undecipherable name], Seto, Doi, Kawamatsu, home, and Naoi. Letter received: Kobayashi.

5/24 We set up stone lanterns, placed pavers at the port area, and planted ground cover in the tea garden.

I went to K. Ishimitsu's to look over an allotment of lumber for the front gate and made some adjustments. It looks like it will be finished in time.

5/25 Today we smoothed the ground all over. I received a report from the Arboretum saying they want to hold the Opening Ceremony on June 5 or 12. I consulted with the workers. I thought we could meet the 5th of June date and be likely to finish all the work by the 3rd. Everyone agreed so I replied accordingly to the Arboretum. I had dinner at William's with Mr. and Mrs. James Fukuda and Mr. Matsumoto.

5/26 We set up the five-story stone tower [sic] on the waterfall hill, the *maruashimoto* lantern at the side of the stream, and the *yukimi* lantern at the upper stream. We smoothed the ground. [Iida refers in his diary to both five- and seven-tiers of the stone tower. In print, Iida in 1974 and Kitamura in 11/1960 refer to a thirteen-tier stone tower. The existing tower has eleven graduated "rooflets" plus pedestal base with cube showing *bonji*/sacred Sanskrit characters for the four directions, and the finial. The differences in description by odd-numbered tiers through order, shipping, and installation remain a puzzle.]

Mr. Satō Atsuyuki came to pick me up. I went with him and Mr. Matsumoto to have dinner.

5/27 Washed the dirt floor at the teahouse. I had Mr. Matsumoto set the lanterns, the *tachi yukimi* in the pond, and *omokage* at the port. All the workers were amazed at his speed.

5/28 Filled in dirt in the tea garden, middle island, and waterfall hill. Smoothed the ground at cherry hill. In the evening I had dinner in Chinatown [Seattle International District] with Henry's family and Mr. Matsumoto.

5/29 I went to the Olympic National Park with Henry's family and Matsumoto. These mountains are in the range of 4,500 feet in elevation. Changes in scenery are very quick. There are waterfalls and streams everywhere. I thought it would

be a good place to research mountain plants. It is forbidden both to pick or step on alpine plants. The mountain peak had deep snow. The mountains all around were snow-covered. It looked just like Alaska did from the airplane. Deer and other animals were roaming alongside the roads. Cars are forbidden to travel faster than 15 km per hour. If you kill an animal, the punishment is severe. There are hot springs, too.

5/30 The front gate is finished. I admired how K. Ishimitsu made such a thing as the gate with a big saw and chisel. The *kawara*/roof tile was also made of wood and painted. It is hard to tell when seen from the ground. We washed inside and outside the gate, smoothed the ground in many places all around, placed pebbles on the paths. We planted *sashina* [sic], *Gaultheria shallon*, and thyme ground cover. We spread sawdust on the back path.

5/31 We smoothed the ground at several places and planted lawn grass.

6/1-3 Leveled and smoothed the ground. Planted lawn grass.

6/4 Although we did not finish planting all the undergrowth, I was relieved that we prepared in time for the Garden Opening tomorrow. That night, the workers who were involved building the garden organized a party for me at Maneki Restaurant. Mr. and Mrs. Sorrells, James and Mrs. Fukuda, Dick and Mrs. [Fumiko] Yamasaki, William and Mrs. Yorozu, Henry and Mrs. Yorozu [Senior] joined us, fifty-six people in all. We discussed all sorts of things which had happened. It was very *nigiyaka*/lively! One American worker mentioned that to the end I called him by his wife's name, Joline. It was interesting to hear my tourist blunders.

Lastly, I called each of them by name and thanked them for their help. They applauded when I called their names one by one. (I made a mistake with two of the wives' names.) After breakup, I asked James, William, and Mr. Sorrells to

remain. I spoke with them that I am staying in Seattle until the 10th. By then I would like to finish planting the trees behind the waterfall and low trees on the bank of the north hill.

Letters sent: Inoshita, Moriwaki, Kitamura, Ogata, Kushimoto, Suzuki [Shū or Hide?], Doi, Seto, Kawamatsu, Nishizawa, Uehara, Fujimoto, Kuniyasu, Inuma, Kumikai, Watanabe, Araki, Yamamoto Shinobu, Hayashi, Hoshi, Tagai, Iida Tatsu [his father], Nakamura Mitsuru, Tatsui, Kawaguchi, Sekiya, Saigō, Nomura, Nomura Jin [gorō?], Murakoshi, Oko [?], Tamura, Naoi, and home, announcing my return (about 30!). Letter received: Naoi.

6/5 The Day of the Opening Celebration. Fine weather. Early this morning the wooden plaque inscribed *Wa Kei*/Harmony and Respect by Tokyo Metropolitan Governor Azuma Ryūtarō, arrived by air. It was fortunate that we could put it up on the teahouse wall in time. The ceremony started at 11:00 am. I was told that 2500 guests were invited. But all the morning newspapers had an article saying that those who wore Japanese kimono could enter the garden without invitation. So, we had a big crowd.

It started with Arboretum Foundation President Dunn's speech, followed by University of Washington President Odegaard, Consul General Takeno, Seattle Mayor [Clinton], and Japanese Community Service Association President Mihara. All made congratulatory remarks. I spoke, too, with Mr. James as my interpreter, and said that with the cooperation of members of the Arboretum and others, we built an excellent Japanese garden. For me, sent from Japan, I feel profound gratitude. And when I return to Japan, that I can report proudly to the Foreign Ministry, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, and others, is because of your cooperation. I deeply appreciate it. Thank you ever so much.

I have said repeatedly and use this opportunity to say once more: A Japanese Garden is said to become good or bad depending on the care taken after completion. Those who manage the garden workers, be sure to consult with

[Arboretum Director] Mr. Mulligan. I have handed him a schedule for annual care, a plan. Please take good care of the garden. [The list apparently was lost.]

After closing, the Arboretum threw a public party for me with about 100 people. At the party, there was a commencement ceremony where I was given a letter of appreciation. Arboretum Foundation President Dunn said how much we appreciate your coming from Japan to commemorate the Japan-America Friendship Treaty and creating a Japanese garden that is going to be an attraction for Seattle. "I pray you stay well and visit Seattle again." All this Mr. Jimmy explained to me.

I also thanked Mr. James for interpreting.

Consul General Takeno greeted all by saying your request through the Japanese Foreign Ministry resulted in garden designer Iida's coming and building the 立派な *rippa na/elegant*, praiseworthy Japanese garden you desired. This makes me so happy. At the meeting Mr. Sorrells said that the reason for the extension of Mr. Iida's departure to the tenth is because we would like to have him attend the Japan-America Friendship Treaty Centennial celebration which takes place on the eighth.

6/6 We took a day off today. Mr. James, Mr. William, and Mr. Dick came to the hotel. Today we did not talk about the work, but many other things. I painted ink *sumi e*/pictures on a *shikishi*/square of fancy paper on a board as a souvenir to give to everyone.

6/7 I checked the planting on the north slope.

Someone from the Arboretum said that they have Japanese maples for which they do not know the names, would I come and take a look? They came to pick me up. I marked six of them: *minekaede/Acer tschonoskii*, *asanoha kaede/Acer argutum*, *etayamomiji* [sic], *itayamomiji/Acer japonicum*, *nomura/Acer palmatum* "Nomura," *beni shidare/Acer palmatum*, and *megusurinoki/Acer nikoense*.

6/8 Mr. Henry [Yorozu] said there is a mountain with a lot of thyme. We brought some and planted it in the *roji*/tea garden and on the *nakajima*/middle island.

At night I went to the Olympic Hotel for the Japan-America Friendship Centennial celebration. At the reception desk, a big chrysanthemum ribbon was placed on my chest. I was led to the upper seating area [dais] with other dignitaries. When I looked down on about 2,000 attendees, I felt tickled. The sponsor from Olympic Bank introduced everyone at the table for distinguished guests. The Navy Band played both Japanese and American national anthems. We shouted "Banzai" for the Emperor of Japan. Consul General Takeno gave a speech. Then we raised three "Hurrahs" for General [President] Eisenhower.

After closing, I went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Yamaguchi of North Coast [Trading Company]. I stayed up late talking with them. Letters sent: Inoshita, Moriwaki, Kobayashi, home.

6/9 We planted some short trees on the east side of the waterfall hill, and also on the banks of the north side. We sowed lawn seed on the cherry hill. I had dinner at Dick's [Yamasaki] with Mr. and Mrs. James and Mr. Matsumoto.

6/10 Finally on my day of return, we staked the area for the future *koshikake machiai* and *azumaya*. I made arrangements with Henry and William [Yorozu] for future work:

- Plant ten cherry trees on the east side of the waterfall hill.
- Above the boat landing, plant about 100 rhododendrons.
- The lawn grass should be Bent or Kentucky Blue varieties.
- On the middle island where the bridges join, plant an area about two *tsubo*/70 square feet with *Gaultheria shallon*.
- Mr. K. Ishimitsu has the order form for the *azumaya*.

The above items I planned to finish while I was in Seattle, but after the opening day, for lack of workers, I could not. Please do finish.

On the upper part of the north hill, where the clubhouse was planned, the Arboretum plans to buy more land, but for now the outcome is uncertain.

In the evening I went to dinner at Maneki Restaurant with Mr. and Mrs. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. James, Mr. and Mrs. William, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, and [Dick's brother] Bill.

Mr. Sorrells phoned to tell me that over a hundred people would see me off, so come to the airport a bit early. He reserved a waiting room there.

I had people to help me with my luggage. I went to the airport at 10:30 pm. Because the waiting room was reserved, it was easy to greet people. Members of the Arboretum, professors from the University of Washington, families of the workers, members of the Gardeners' Association and Japanese Association sent me off. Consul General Takeno said even when a minister leaves for overseas, not so many people come to say goodbye. The JAL flight taking me home departed at 11:58. I thought many things on the airplane. How will the garden fare after three years, ten years, a hundred years? Pondering this and that, I never felt so happy that I became a garden builder, due to the many teachers who guided me.

6/12 I arrived at Haneda Airport at 11:00 am, Japan time. Professor Inoshita, Director Moriwaki, and people from the Construction Department and the Foreign Ministry, the Kitamura family, Mr. and Mrs. Nishizawa, Mr. Nakamura Reihō, Mr. and Mrs. Kan, Kobayashi, Takemasa, Sawara Tokiko and Fumiko, Suzuki Shigekazu [?], Negishi Yoshio, Ogata family, Hoshi Susumu, Shibata Gennosuke, Matsumoto Tōkichi, Machida [?], Nomura Jingorō, Iida Tatsugorō [his father], Kuniyasu family, Takamura Kōhei, Negishi Chokudō, Seto Shōtarō, Kawamatsu Keiko, Kuniyasu Shōjirō, Doi Shūmaru, Kuwabara Haruo, Tagai family, Nomura Itsuzō, Ishikawa Takako, Asakawa Seikō, Kuwabara Senkichi, all came to see me. I stayed in the US altogether 119 days.

6/17 I visited the Tokyo Metropolitan Park Department Green Spaces Division and greeted the Director, Section Chief, and others.

6/19 As the photo album of Seattle was finally completed, I went to the Green Spaces Division and handed it to Professor Inoshita, Director Moriwaki, and Mr. Kitamura. Then with Mr. Kitamura I went to the Tokyo Metropolitan Governor's office, the Foreign Ministry, where Consul General Mr. Takeno was visiting, and gave them copies of the photo album, too.

7/23 I reported my return to Japan at Hatsuhana Restaurant. I explained (the construction of the Seattle Japanese Garden) using color pictures. Professor Inoshita, Director Moriwaki, Consul General Takeno, Mr. Saitō of Foreign Ministry, Mr. Shinjyō of the Public Relations Department of Tokyo Metropolitan Government, Mr. Satō, Park Department, Director Katō of Shimizu Group, Mr. Kitamura, Mr. Ishikawa, Mr. Ueno, Mr. Itō, and Mr. Ogata, altogether sixteen people attended.

7/25 I had a second briefing session at Hatsuhana. Attendees included Mr. and Mrs. Mentsurā [Iida's katakana for name] of the German Embassy, Mr. Amijima, Mr. Matsuda, head of the Matsuda Office, Mr. Saigō, Mr. Tachibana, Mr. Fujimoto, Mr. Hosotani, and Mr. Doi, altogether ten people.

8/9 I attended the welcoming reception organized by the Park Department and Gardeners' Association at the Planning Department at the Ministry of Construction.

10/21 The *Toratsuekai/Toratsue* organization informed me they were holding a reception for me. I went to Tomomatsu Restaurant. Eighteen people attended: Messrs. Saitō Yoshio, Kobayashi Takemasa, Shibata Gennosuke, Shimizu Fukutarō, Takamura Kōhei, Nomura Jingorō, Suzuki Shigekazu, Nagai

Heizaburō, Issoda Junichirō, Okamura Itsuzō, Nakase Misao, Morita Kenjurō,
Machida [?], Negishi Yoshio, Nakazawa Azō, Yamamoto [Shinobu?], Ogata
Kenzō, Seto Shōtarō. [End of dated entries for 1960.]

INTRODUCTION

From Shōwa Year 12, [1937], the association of volunteers called the Arboretum Foundation projected to construct a Japanese garden within Washington Park Arboretum [of the University of Washington in Seattle]. The Japanese consul general at the time promised to assist them [and visited Foster Island as a prospective site.] Although world affairs intervened, after the war, the dream revived. From around 1956, Arboretum members started saving funds from garden tours and other donations. This year, though a little late, it was realized with the centennial celebration of the Japan-America Treaty.

The Arboretum Foundation, which sponsored this project in Seattle, also includes members of garden clubs, which are said to exist in many cities in the United States. About 2,400 plant-loving volunteers enthusiastically promote the Arboretum through donations of funds and labor.

THE SITE

The University of Washington Arboretum where this Japanese garden has been built is located within Washington Park, near Union Bay of Lake Washington. The Arboretum, organized in 1935, comprises 250 acres of City park land (306,000-*tsubo*) [25.26 hectares] and remains open to the public for free. The Arboretum is a huge site loosely divided into various gardens featuring azaleas, abelias [sic], cherries, [camellias], rhododendrons, pine and oak groves, and more, uniting the whole area as a park in the general style of an English garden. Other than the paved Lake Washington Boulevard running north to south and one main road through the park parallel to the Boulevard, *shibafu*/lawn covers the whole Arboretum. With 500 species of trees and 1,650 kinds of shrubs, all are beautifully maintained year-round.

The Japanese Garden site within the Arboretum is located from the City business center east via Madison Street [about 4 km], to the intersection of Lake

Washington Boulevard. Then turning west it is about 500 meters on the west side. It used to be an elongated swamp with surrounding hills covered with natural forest of native conifers and maple trees, totaling about 7,000 *tsubo* [actually less, about 3.5 acres]. On its designated hillside place, the teahouse gift from Tokyo stood alone.

THE DESIGN

Other than requesting “an authentic Japanese garden,” the Arboretum members made no further specification of the garden design; they left everything up to us. From the materials sent to us from the U.S. and Mr. Moriwaki’s photos and notes from his visit in 1958, under Professor Inoshita’s leadership, together Mr. Nobumasa Kitamura, Mr. Iwao Ishikawa, Mr. Masatomo Ueno, Mr. Chikara Itō [all from Tokyo Metropolitan Park Department Green Spaces Division] and I examined the design from all angles. We prepared a plan with 26 pages of blueprints, as well as explanations, earth-mass calculations, and how-to pages. We did make some adjustments to the design at the site, but for the most part the plan was executed as originally designed.

The basic explanation follows: On the hill on the south side, design a natural looking waterfall, which joins several streams from the back mountain, and flows past the mountain hut (teahouse) into the pond. In the pond, build two different kinds of bridges, create a *nakajima*/middle island, and arrange a *tsukimidai*/moon-viewing platform. At the bottom end [north] of the pond, place *tatami ishi*/pavers, indicating a *funatuskiba*/boat landing, and a *minato machi*/port town. The open space at the north end, higher up, allows the view of the entire garden. A *sakurayama*/cherry hill [orchard] as well as some other features are planned.

THE CONSTRUCTION WORK

The reason the construction went so quickly was that Mr. Kitamura and I divided the work, but the use of heavy machinery was also important. The crane, a 35-ton model with an arm capable of reaching 60 *shaku*/~feet [18.3 m], allowed us to make stone arrangements from afar, toward the top of the waterfall, for example. We were able to place stones between five and seven tons in no time at all. For the large area around the pond, by changing the position of the crane only twice, we were able to complete placement of the stones around the edges of the pond and on the *nakajima* in just a few days. It was also convenient that we had a truck, a backhoe, and other equipment always ready for our use. Also, smaller and larger machines to tamp the rocks speeded our work.

And the workers, regardless of European or Japanese descent, all worked very hard. For one reason, as Japanese garden-making was getting quite popular, the gardeners wanted to learn, and asked many questions. Only the difference in lifestyle made it difficult for them to squat, so planting undergrowth or moss was troublesome.

GARDEN MATERIALS

I used about 800 tons of garden rocks quarried from Bandera Mountain, which I found last year when I came for the site investigation.

About the plants: I found almost no evergreen broadleaf trees, but there were quite a few varieties of coniferous trees. I used conifers and deciduous trees around the waterfall to express feelings of being in a deep mountain forest. In any case, none were bigger than six or seven *sun* [1 *sun* = 3.03 cm or 6-8 inches diameter] in the nurseries. If necessary, [I observed,] we need to arrange for *nemawashi* [the digging out around the root, to preserve a root ball with soil for transplanting]. Gardeners here do not know this procedure.

We planted rhododendrons as undergrowth. For the ground covers, we had plenty of varieties of them, such as *Pachysandra terminalis*, *Gaultheria*, and many kinds of mosses. In any case, the harmony between the garden rocks and the trees was not good and the waterfall hill was worse. I do not think that the plants will really reach a good level of harmony with the stones until about ten years at the earliest.

The Japanese Association donated 200 cherry trees. Called “Akebono,” they are an American [California] hybrid of the Japanese *Somei yoshino*.

MAIN FEATURES

We raised the hill to the south by mounding up soil to be about 70 meters higher than the surface of the pond. Four meters down from the top of that raised area, we placed a *kagami ishi*/mirror stone at the waterfall and set the water tank to the rear of it. The water runs from there, so when it is viewed from the teahouse as a *yokomi no taki*/waterfall viewed from the side, it looks natural. Behind that we assembled the five-story stone tower [sic, eleven-tier]. The rocks placed from the waterfall to the stream are heavier, “built strong,” and below the stream, “softer” [smaller, more rounded] approaching the pool.

The pond covers about 800 *tsubo* in the 廻遊式 *kaiyūshiki*/stroll garden style, using garden-making methods somewhat reminiscent of the *Momoyama*/Peach Mountain era [named for last residence of Hideyoshi Toyotomi, 1536-1598]. The pond features a *suhama*/cobble beach, *nakajima* [middle island], *hanarejima*/detached island], and *tsukimidai*/moon-viewing platform. The middle island features a *dobashi*/earthen bridge and *yatsubashi*/eight-plank or zigzag bridge.

Besides the *nakajima*, we did not use as many rocks as possible along the edge of the pond. We simply planted grass down to the water. In the pond we created an iris bed, and also planted waterlilies and reeds. Near the detached island in the water we placed the *tachi yukimi* stone lantern. To protect the

shoreline at the boat landing and harbor, we sank natural stone below the water level to make it waterproof and to prevent seeping. At the tip of the shore we place the *omokage-gata* lantern as a lighthouse.

On top of the bank we laid *tatami ishi*/cut-sandstone pavers to look human-made on a large scale and to suggest a fishing village. In the open space above [the crowning viewpoint], there is a plaza with the *Eitokuji*/Eitoku Temple lantern, gift of the Seattle's first Sister City, Kobe. [The Eitokuji lantern was and is located in the tea garden. Iida does not mention the *oku no in*/inner court [Kasuga-style] lantern, gift of Kobe, placed on the north hill above the plaza in this text, but both are listed accurately in his inventory].

The tea room is six-tatami mats in size, arranged in *hongatte*-seating [host to guest arrangement]. The next room has a *mizuya*/kitchen attached. Outside there is a large reception area about nine *tsubo*, the *ryūreiseki*. In the *roji* close by are the natural stone *mizubachi* and Oribe lantern, both gifts of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government sent with the teahouse. On the wall of the teahouse hangs the plaque brushed by Tokyo Metropolitan Governor Azuma Ryūtarō, also a present, with the words *Wa Kei*/Harmony and Respect.

STONE LANTERNS

ITEM	HEIGHT	LOCATION	NOTE
seven-tier tower [sic]	10 feet	on waterfall hill	Tokyo purchase
maruashimoto dōrō	4 feet	water fall stream	Tokyo purchase, moved to <i>roji</i>
Oribe dōrō	4 feet	<i>roji</i> , tea garden	Tokyo gift, replaced after 1971 theft
Eitokuji dōrō	4 feet	<i>roji</i> , by entrance	Kobe gift
oku no in dōrō	9 feet	north hill	Kobe gift
yukimi dōrō	5 feet	pond, south side	Tokyo purchase
misaki-gata dōrō	3 feet	tip, <i>suhama</i> , beach	Tokyo purchase
tachi yukimi dōrō	7 feet	in pond, north side	Tokyo purchase
omokage gata dōrō	4 feet	edge of harbor	Tokyo purchase
kakuashimoto dōrō	5 feet	inner path by original gate	Tokyo purchase, moved to stream on waterfall hill

INVENTORY OF PLANTS AND TREES

Trees and Shrubs, 633; Other plants, 4500

[Thanks to Kathy Lantz for Identifications]

Scientific Name	Common Name
Coniferous Trees	
<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>	Japanese Black Pine
<i>Pinus densiflora</i>	Japanese Red Pine
<i>Pinus contorta</i>	Coast Pine [Shore pine]
<i>Pinus mugo</i>	Mountain Pine
<i>Abies amabilis</i>	Pacific Silver Fir
<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>	Subalpine Fir (Rocky Mountains)
<i>Abies nobilis</i>	Noble Fir
<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	Sitka Spruce
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce
<i>Picea engelmannii glauca</i>	Englemann Spruce
<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western Hemlock
<i>Cedrus deodora</i>	Deodora Cedar
<i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i>	Japanese Umbrella Pine
<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i>	Chinese Fir
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese Cedar or Sugi
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japanese Yew
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	English Yew
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western Red Cedar
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern Arborvitae
<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Port Orford Cedar
<i>Chamaecyparis squarosa</i>	Sawara Cypress
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera "Filifera"</i>	Thread-leaf Sawara Cypress
<i>Juniperus occidentalis</i>	Western Juniper
<i>Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia</i>	Tamarix Juniper

Juniperus pfitzeriana

Chinese Juniper var. Pfitzeriana

Juniperus virginiana

Eastern Red Cedar

Thujaopsis dolobrata

False Hiba

Deciduous Trees

Acer rufinerve

Redvein or Snakebark Maple

Acer palmatum

Japanese Maple

Acer circinatum

Vine Maple

Acer ginnella

Amur Maple

Acer plantanoides

Norway Maple

Acer mucronatum

Mexican Cypress Maple

Acer buergerianum

Trident or Three-leaf Maple

Acer cissifolium

Ivy- or Ash-leaved Maple

Cornus nuttallii

Pacific Dogwood

Cornus stolonifera

Red Osier Dogwood

Cornus kousa

Kousa Dogwood

Salix babylonica

Weeping Willow

Styrax obassia

Fragrant Snowbell

Quercus palustris

Pin Oak or Spanish Swamp Oak

Castanea dentata

American Chestnut

Crataegus oxyacantha

Hawthorn

Betula alba

Birch

Carpinus

Hornbeam

Rhus cotinus [sic] *Cotinus coggyria*

Smoke Tree or Sumac?

Celtis occidentalis

Hackberry

Ulmus americana

American Elm

Clethra

Summersweet

Diospyros kaki

Japanese Persimmon

Ginkgo biloba

Ginkgo or Maidenhair Tree

Prunus serrulata, 'Akebono'

Japanese Flowering Cherry, var.

Akebono

Broadleaf Evergreen Trees or Shrubs

<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Japanese Andromeda
<i>Leucothoe</i>	Coastal Doghobble, <i>Ericaceae</i>
<i>Vaccinium ovalifolium</i>	Alaska or Oval-leaf Blueberry
<i>Ternstroemia japonica</i>	Japanese Cleyera, <i>Sakaki</i>
<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Japanese Camellia
<i>Eurya japonica</i>	Japanese Eurya
<i>Osmanthus ilicifolius</i> , or <i>heterophyllus</i>	Holly Osmanthus
<i>Ligustrum</i>	Privet
<i>Phillyrea [augustifolia]</i>	Mock Privet
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Japanese or Box-leaved Holly
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Mountain Laurel
<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Japanese Boxwood [hedge plant]
<i>Daphne odora</i>	Fragrant Daphne
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Japanese Laurel

Deciduous Shrubs

<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Rock or Rockspray Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster salicifolia</i> 'Henryi'	<i>Rosaceae</i> , Willow-leaf Cotoneaster
<i>Spiraea</i>	Meadowsweets or Steeplebushes
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	Morrow's Honeysuckle
<i>Viburnum tomentosum</i>	Doublefile Viburnum
<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>	Winter Jasmine
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Burning Bush
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Buttonbush

Flowering Trees or Shrubs

<i>Rhododendron</i>	<i>Kurume</i> , Azalea
“	<i>kaempferi</i> , Azalea
“	'Arnoldianum Lavender,' Azalea
“	<i>daviesii</i> , Azalea

<i>Rhododendron luteum</i>	<i>Pontica-luteum</i> [sic] <i>Azalea pontica</i> , also known as <i>R. luteum</i>
<i>Rhododendron mollis</i>	Azalea
<i>Rhododendron indicum</i> ‘ <i>Macrantha</i> ’	Azalea
<i>Rhododendron</i> “ <i>Altaclerensis</i> ,”	Azalea
<i>Rhododendron schlippenbachii</i>	Royal Azalea
<i>Rhododendron fortunei</i>	
<i>Rhododendron</i> ‘ <i>Bow Bells</i> ’	
<i>Rhododendron thompsonii</i>	
<i>Rhododendron loderii</i>	‘ <i>loderii</i> ‘King George’
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Common Rhododendron
<i>Magnolia soulangeana</i>	Chinese or Saucer Magnolia
<i>Magnolia</i> ‘ <i>Lombardi rose</i> ’	
<i>Magnolia</i> ‘ <i>Brozzonii</i> ’	white/pink-tinged old cultivar

Ground Cover

<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	Salal
<i>Gaultheria</i> ‘ <i>miqueliana</i> ’ <i>procumbens</i>	Miquel’s spicy wintergreen
<i>Gaultheria ovatifolium</i>	Western teaberry, Oregon wintergreen
<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	Japanese spurge
<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>	Breckland, creeping thyme
<i>Saxifraga</i>	Saxifrage, rockfoil
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Bearberry, kinninick
<i>Ajuga</i>	Carpet bugle, bugleweed
<i>Plagiogyria</i>	Ferns [of 12-15 species only 3 from Japan: <i>P. japonica</i> , <i>euphlebia</i> , and <i>adnata</i> —British Pteridological Society mountain moss
<i>Yama koke</i>	

I GO AGAIN TO SEATTLE

JULY 1973

7/27 This time I traveled with Sawai [Mrs. Iida], the two of us. We departed Haneda Airport at 2:40 p.m. Those who came to see us off included: Mr. Saigō and family, Mr. Sakai and family, Mr. Ogata and family, Tomoko, Endō, Yoshio, Miyahara, Nagatani, Enatsu, Hirose, Nomura, Fukuzumi, and Amamiya.

We arrived at Seattle at 12:00 (8 hours, 50 minutes). The time difference is about eight hours. Those who came to see us included: Mr. and Mrs. Sakai, Mr. and Mrs. [Kenneth and Thyra] Sorrells, Mr. and Mrs. Dick [and Fumi Yamasaki], Mr. and Mrs. William [Yorozu], and Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy [Fukuda]. We stayed at the Sakai's that night. [Daughter Naoi and her spouse.]

7/28 I went to the Japanese Garden with Sakai. In the evening we had a garden party at the Sakai home. Three Yamasaki family members came, Mr. and Mrs. Zen, and Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Fukuda. We discussed my schedule while I am in Seattle. We went to Setsuya Yorozu's [likely William and Henry's mother] and came back around 11 o'clock.

7/29 I went to the home of Mr. Prentice Bloedel's parents [1137 Harvard Ave, Capitol Hill, parents deceased] for a planned reception for me. I heard that the mayor of Seattle and other prominent people attended, about sixty-seven people. At the party, there was a ceremony where I received a letter of acknowledgement and gift of a totem pole by a famous carver. I was deeply touched. I gave a speech with Mr. Jimmy translating.

Sawai and Mr. and Mrs. Sakai also attended. We left in the evening.

7/30 I went to the Japanese Garden with Mr. Sorrells, Mr. Jimmy, Mr. William, and Mr. Dick. We discussed all sorts of things. At night, at Mr. Sorrells' invitation, we had dinner at the Bush Garden Restaurant with Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy, Sawai, Naoi, seven people in all.

7/31 I went to the garden with Dick. We talked about many things. I asked if it were possible to get some workers while I am in Seattle. He said that it will take about six months for the workers just to apply for the job.

8/1 At the invitation of the Seattle Gardeners' Association, together with my children, I went to the Bush Garden. Forty-eight people attended. Dick asked the Association president about the possibility of engaging volunteer workers as we discussed yesterday.

8/2 I went to the Japanese Garden with Dick and his brother [Bill], William, and Ishimitsu. I talked about how to prune the trees. In the afternoon, I visited sites where William and Dick were working. Then I visited the Seko house. In the evening, the Yamasakis invited all of my family to their home.

8/3 Went with whole family to Mount Rainier. In 1960, I went there in March. This time we traveled by way of Tacoma, approaching from the south. Only the top was snow-covered. We had lunch on the mountain.

At 4,394 meters, Mount Rainier is a bit higher than Mount Fuji at 3,770 meters. Our group included Mr. and Mrs. Dick and Fumi and her mother, Mr. and Mrs. Yorozu and mother, Sawai, Naoi, and her children. We went in three cars.

8/4-5 I took these two days off and wrote about the Japanese Garden.

8/6 We and the children were invited to the Seko's house for dinner.

8/7 From today we will have volunteers from the Gardeners' Association as we had discussed. So, I went to the Japanese Garden and showed them what was needed to do. Director Mulligan looked very satisfied. [Mulligan had retired in 1972]. Twenty-seven people volunteered today. They plan to continue volunteering every day. Also today people from the newspaper and television station came. The owner of the company in Tokyo where I am working on their garden sent a manager to see me, asking after my health. I felt grateful for his kindness. And I asked, "where are you going from here?" He replied, "I am returning to Tokyo today."

8/8 I checked on the volunteers today. In the afternoon Mr. William invited me to a party. My whole family went.

8/9 Again, I checked on the Japanese Garden volunteers. In the evening, they invited me to the Space Needle where we had dinner.

8/10 In the morning, Dick took my luggage to the airport for me. After everybody saw me off, I left Seattle for Japan at 1:40 p.m.

I handed to Mr. Jimmy the note I wrote while I was in Seattle about maintenance and management of the garden and asked him to take it to the Arboretum. I also explained these points to Dick and William.

[For lack of central oversight, these notes were lost and now are made available.]

IIDA'S NOTES ABOUT GARDEN MAINTENANCE

AUGUST 1973

1. Foremost, around the waterfall, cut off the lower branches of the two conifer trees in front of the *kagami ishi*/mirror stone. In the future, be able to see the waterfall through the branches. Doing this creates the feeling or taste of *shizenmi*/naturalness.

Shrubs and bushes growing on the mountain hill around the five-story [sic] stone tower above the waterfall, obscure the sight of it. Prune the undergrowth so that the stone tower can be seen from the teahouse *ryūreiseki*/seating area.

2. There used to be three maple trees planted along the mountain stream on the left side of the steps that go up to the waterfall hill. They are no longer there. They must have died. In the future, arrange the trees from the bottom of the hill to see the mountain streams and the waterfall through tree trunks to create a feeling of profound depth.
3. The hedge around the teahouse has grown too tall. The lower branches will die. So, cut them very low, varying the height in a way that looks natural.
4. On the middle island the Japanese white pine planted to replace one that died has grown too tall. Balance is *warui*/bad. Change it for a lower and wider tree. The small pine on the detached island is also dead. Replace it with a small one. The waterlilies in the pond have grown too much which makes the pond look smaller. Remove most, keeping the ones growing around the edges.

5. Only from the high plateau at the north end can you see all the garden at one glance. Looking out from the bench there, the azaleas above the rockeries are too tall. Prune them spreading-style (lower and wider).
6. In this garden since opening, western undergrowth has been planted in several places. This *zehi/must* be removed.
7. Looking at trees in the garden, I notice insect damage on some. Spray insecticide two or three times a year. [By policy in the Arboretum and City Parks, natural integrated pesticide management is practiced.]
8. One thing I would especially like you to do is to prune the new growth from all the pine trees [candling, now adopted] from the island in the pond to the boat landing. It does not appear to have been done yet. I wish that you do it in early spring.

As I have often said, the Japanese garden will be good or bad according to how it is maintained after it is built. Please take good care of it.

飯田十基
Jūki Iida

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank Professor Naokata Okajima at Minami Kyūshū University, for sending us a copy of Jūki Iida's Diary. When he was completing his doctorate at Chiba University, in March of 1997, he spoke to the Japanese Garden Society in Seattle, particularly about Jūki Iida's love of woodlands. On sending us the handwritten Diary, Professor Okajima invited us to use his book on *zōki* better to understand Iida's history, theory, and method of garden-building: 岡島直方, *雑木林が創り出した景色: 文学、絵画、庭園からその魅力を探る*, 東京: 郁朋社, 2005. (*Woodlands: Exploring Their Charm in Literature, Painting, and Gardens*, Tokyo: Ikuhōsha, 2005.)

We thank Iida's grandson, Takahisa Sakai, for confirming Iida's permission to print his writings. We thank Nobumasa Kitamura's son, Keiichi, for clarifying the meaning of some terms. We note that despite Iida's beautiful even handwriting, some older or abbreviated *kanji* and some names we marked indecipherable. We thank Kathy Lantz for identifying the plants Iida recorded. Lastly, we thank our spouses, Wayne Prochaska and Seelye Martin, for their steadfast support for so long.

Shizue Prochaska and Julie E. Coryell

December 2021