

**Shiroki-ya Spring Well** (Tokyo Cultural Property)

1-6 Nihonbashi



This is the place where clear water, touted as “famous water of Shiroki”, gushed out in the Edo period. In 1711, Omura Hikotaro, the second-generation mercer of Shiroki-ya, put his own money into the digging of a well, and a high-quality water sprang out from there which he dedicated to the shogun family and the feudal lords. Today, there is a monument near the site of the spring.

**Cultural properties** **Monuments**

**Birthplace of Postal Services** (cultural property of Chuo City)

1-18-1 Nihonbashi



This is the place where the Eki Teishi, which controlled postal services, and the Yubin Yakusho, the institution for such services, were located in 1871, when the modern postal service system started in Japan. The new postal system (mailboxes, stamps, etc.) first offered services between Tokyo and Osaka. The location where Nihonbashi Post Office stands has a bust of Maejima Hisoka, the founder of the postal system.

**Takashimaya Tokyo Store** (national important cultural property)

2-4-1 Nihonbashi



Takashimaya Tokyo Store was built in 1933 for Takashimaya and Nippon Life Insurance's Tokyo Branch (Nippon Life moved out in 1963). Based on the design proposal of Takahashi Teitaro, who had been selected #1 at an architecture design competition, it was completed and opened as a steel-framed reinforced concrete (8-story, 2-basement) commercial store building, and after WWII, extended between 1951 and 1965 by Murano Togo. The architecture of the department store has a beautiful blend of designs of the original (by Takahashi) and extended (by Murano) parts.

**Ichikokubashi Bridge Mark Stone for Lost Children**  
(Tokyo Cultural Property)

Off 1-11 Yaesu



A stone monument erected in 1857 by the locals of Nishi-Gashicho (now Nihonbashi 1 and Yaesu 1) to provide information of the lost children. It says “Signpost for lost child” on the front, “To ask” on the left and “To let know” on the right. People posted notices that provided information of the missing children and adults on each side of the monument.

**Newel post of Ichikokubashi Bridge**  
(cultural property of Chuo City)

Off 1-11 Yaesu



The newel post of Ichikokubashi Bridge that marked the separation point of the Outer Moat and Nihonbashi River. It is the newel post from 1922 when the bridge was renovated to reinforced concrete arch bridge, part of which survived the Great Kanto Earthquake one year later. It conveys to this day the remnant of the robust old Ichikokubashi Bridge that used granite for the exterior walls.

**“Rekishimonogatari”**  
—STORIES OF HISTORY—

**A Spectacular View of Nihonbashi, Tokyo** (in Taisho Era)



**Episode 1**

A series of four postcards made from the panoramic photos of the Nihonbashi Area. The photos were taken from the rooftop of Murai Bank that used to stand at the foot of Nihonbashi Bridge back then and commanded a panoramic view of the Nihonbashi area before the Great Kanto Earthquake. The fish market of the north bank of Nihonbashi River that spans from Nihonbashi Bridge to the Edobashi Bridge area, the earthen-walled storehouse style buildings along the streets, the Bank of Japan Head Office Building, the red-brick Teikoku Seima Building that stood at the northwest foot of Nihonbashi Bridge, and the Renaissance-style Mitsukoshi Kimono Store that stood along the main street, are some of the strikingly eye-catching sites.

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