


History and Culture

 Cultural properties  Monuments



Edoya Store and Residence (national tangible cultural property)


 2-16 Nihonbashi-Odenmachi

 Odenma Honcho-dori St. (nickname), also known as the former Oshu and Nikko Kaido Avenue, is featured in *nishiki-e* (woodblock print) works from the Edo Period as the commercial district with arrays of shops on the main street. Edoya, the long-established Edo brush store, has stood on this main street since its foundation in 1718. The present building, a wooden two-story store and residence, was completed in 1924. The building is made of artificial stone of exposed-aggregate finish by washing, and the unique storefront features a design that depicts a brush.

Wooden Seated Sculpture of Nichiren (Tokyo Cultural Property)

 3-2 Nihonbashi-Kodenmachi (Minobu Betsuin Temple)




 A wooden sculpture of yosegi-zukuri style (with crystal eyes) created by Buddhist sculptor Joren in 1497, the late Muromachi period. The sculpture, 70cm (27.5 inches) tall, was brought from the treasure house of Minobu-san Kuon-ji Temple, the head temple of the Nichiren sect, to the Daikyojin (great teaching institute) of the sect in Nihon-Enoki in Shiba. When Minobu Betsuin Temple was founded in 1883, it was enshrined in its Soshi-do Hall.

Remains of the Tenmachi Prison (Tokyo Cultural Property)

 3/4/5 Nihonbashi-Kodenmachi




 The site of a criminal hall that used to exist from the Keicho era (1596–1615) to 1875. It was a vast area of over 8,595 sq. m. (92,516 sq. ft.) that includes the present Jisshi Park, Jisshi Square, Dai-Anraku-ji Temple, and Minobu Betsuin Temple. The robust criminal hall was surrounded by a trench, a mound, and high earthen walls, and had prisons segregated by class and gender.

Bronze Bell of Time Signal in Kokucho (Tokyo Cultural Property)

 5-2 Nihonbashi-Kodenmachi, Jisshi Park




 The "Toki-no-Kane" (Bell of Time Signal) had been used from the Edo period to the early Meiji era to tell time to people. The "Toki-no-Kane" of Kokucho (Hongokuchō) originates in 1626 when a bell tower was built in Hongokuchō 3 (the present Nihonbashi-Muromachi 4 area) to toll the bell. The present bell is engraved with the cast (recast) year of 1711. The bell, tolled to signal the time until the early Meiji era, was transferred to the reinforced concrete bell tower (located in the premises of Jisshi Park) after the Great Kanto Earthquake and has been preserved since.


Deathplace of Shoin Yoshida

 5-2 Nihonbashi-Kodenmachi, Jisshi Park




 Yoshida Shoin, philosopher of the last days of the Tokugawa Shogunate, was sent to the Tenmachi Prison due to guilt-by-association at the Ansei Purge and was executed in 1859. The site where the prison used to stand features stone monuments that honor his memory (the death-place monument erected by volunteers of his hometown Hagi, and the monument of his dying words).

Suginomori Jinja Shrine (cultural property of Chuo City)

 1-10-2 Nihonbashi-Horidomecho



 The buildings in the premises of Suginomori Jinja Shrine (main building, shrine office, music and dance hall, water ablution pavilion, shrine gate, etc.) are made of reinforced concrete and was rebuilt in 1931 after the Great Kanto Earthquake. The premises consists of a white-painted shrine architecture style with a traditional design, whereas the shrine office that stands on the east side of the main building has a distinctive exterior of Western architecture.