

Hario Glass Building (national tangible cultural property)

9-3 Nihonbashi-Tomizawacho



Completed in 1932, Hario Glass Building is a reinforced concrete building that used to be a bank branch office (Kawasaki Savings Bank and Jojo Bank). The exterior design takes the classical Western style, surrounded by fluted Corinthian orders, and the splayed northwestern corner features both Ionian and Doric styles.

Cultural properties
Monuments
Ryogoku Hirokoji Monument

Off 2-26-1 Higashi-Nihonbashi



Ryogoku Bridge, joining the former Musashi and Shimosa Provinces, was built after the Great Fire of Meireki in order to facilitate disaster prevention and evacuation. At the foot of Ryogoku Bridge, a fire-prevention area (Hirokoji) was made to prevent the spread of fire. Ryogoku Hirokoji developed into the largest amusement quarter of Edo, with makeshift shops and performing arts.

Monument of the Birthplace of Kodan

2-6-8 Higashi-Nihonbashi, Yagenbori Fudoin Temple



Kodan (Japanese storytelling), which originates from the dramatic readings of *Taiheiki*, is a performing art form based on *rosho* (oral reading) that developed in the Edo Period. Notable *koshakushi* (performers) include Akamatsu Seizae-mon who told stories at the side of Asakusa-Mitsuke (the present foot of Asakusabashi Bridge) in 1692. The stone monument stands in the premises of the Fudoin close to the storytelling place of Akasaka Mitsuke.

Birthplace of Juntendo

2-6-8 Higashi-Nihonbashi, Yagenbori Fudoin Temple



Western medicine doctor Sato Taizen founded "Wada Juku", a Western style medical school in Yagenbori (now Higashi-Nihonbashi 2). Later, invited by the feudal lord of Sakura of Shimosa Province, he opened another Western medical school "Juntendo". The monument that commemorates the foundation of Wada Juku, the origin of Juntendo University, is located in the premises of the Fudoin.

Yanagibashi Bridge (cultural property of Chuo City)

2 Higashi-Nihonbashi-1 Yanagibashi, Taito City



Built in 1929, Yanagibashi Bridge is a steel bridge rebuilt in the course of the post-Great Kanto Earthquake restoration project. Located at the mouth of Kanda River, it was designed in the way the boatmen who cruise Sumida River could easily check where they were. Also, as the design was inspired by Eitai Bridge of Sumida River, it has a simple yet massive appearance. Yanagibashi Bridge, with its earthquake-resistant structure and planned with passing boats in consideration, conveys to today the bridge technology of the early Showa era and its distinctive design.

"Rekishimonogatari"
 -STORIES OF HISTORY-
Ryogoku Bridge in the Eastern Capital in Summer by Utagawa Sadahide, 1859**Episode 2**

A *nishiki-e* (woodblock print) that depicts the spectating of the fireworks at the "Ryogoku no Kawabiraki" (river-opening festival), a summer tradition of Edo. Ryogoku Bridge, depicted at the center of the picture, is filled with crowds trying to watch the fireworks from up close. Kagiya's fireworks are shot from the downstream of Sumida River to showcase the summer night sky; spectators also gather on the boat and make the river busy. It is a highly dynamic work of art that shows a hemispherical image of Sumida River as if seen through a fisheye lens, creating realistic sensations as if you were there.

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