



History and Culture

 Cultural properties  Monuments

Cast iron head of Boddhisattva (Tokyo Cultural Property)

 1-18-9 Nihonbashi-Ningyocho, Ogannonji Temple




 The head of Boddhisattva, the principal image of Ogannonji Temple, is a head made of cast iron (height 170cm [5'7"] and width 54cm [1'9"]) made in the Kamakura period. It is said that the Boddhisattva sculpture was affected by a disaster when it was located in Shin-Seisui-ji Temple in Kamakura during that time. Unearthed later, the head has been enshrined here since 1876. The principal image is disclosed to public every 11th and 17th of the month.


Main Bldg. and Kagura (music-and-dance) Hall of Koami Jinja Shrine (cultural property of Chuo City)

 16-23 Nihonbashi-Koamicho




 The main building and the kagura hall of Koami Jinja Shrine are wooden shrine architectures reconstructed in 1929 after the Great Kanto Earthquake. The main building inherits the traditional design and feature exquisite carvings of dragons, lions, tapirs, Chinese phoenixes, and waves on the pent roof part. The pentagon-shaped structure of kagura hall, tailored to the plot of the premises, is also a rare sight.

Birthplace of the Bank of Japan

 Off 19 Nihonbashi-Hakozakicho




 This is the place where Bank of Japan launched its business in October 1882, under the Bank of Japan Act that had been enacted the same year. The two-story brick building at the foot of the former Eitai Bridge used to be the produce exchange of Colonization Board of Hokkaido (designed by Josiah Conder); the bank operation took place until 1896 when the office moved to the present location.


Earthquake Disaster Evacuation Memorial Monument

 Off 2-57 Nihonbashi-Hamacho




 The stone monument was erected in 1933 to commemorate the many lives saved by evacuating to Shin-Ohashi Bridge at the outbreak of the Great Kanto Earthquake. While many bridges were affected by the earthquake disaster, Shin-Ohashi Bridge, a steel truss bridge completed in 1912 (and reconstructed in the Showa era) saved people from bridges falling down and fire outbreaks, earning the reputation of "life-saving bridge".

Kiyosu Bridge (national important cultural property)

 Nihonbashi-Nakasu-1 Kiyosumi, Koto City

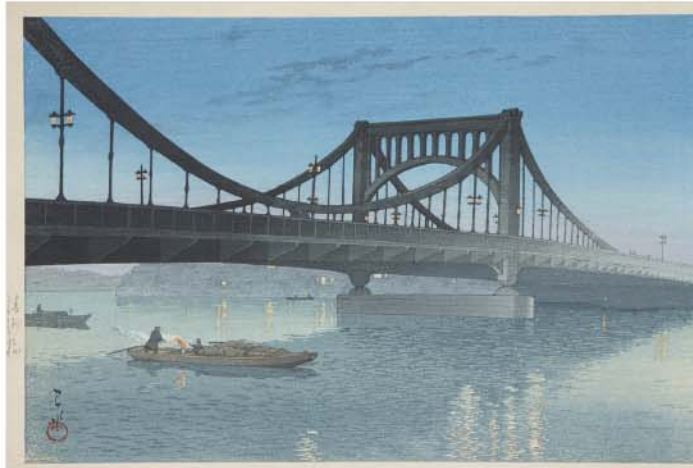


 Constructed in 1928, Kiyosu Bridge is one of the bridges that represents the reconstruction in the wake of the Great Kanto Earthquake. The name "Kiyosubashi" was taken after Kiyosumicho, Fukagawa Ward, which was located on the east bank of Sumida River, and Nakasucho, Nihonbashi Ward, on the west bank. It is said that the bridge was designed with reference to a suspension bridge over the Rhine in Germany (destroyed by ravages of war); the curvaceous and elegant look is described "a feminine bridge".

"Rekishimonogatari"

—STORIES OF HISTORY—

Kiyosu Bridge Kawase Hasui, 1931



Episode 3

A block print that depicts the beautiful Kiyosu Bridge, the hallmark of modern bridges, elegantly blending into the scenery of Sumida River at sunset. Artist Kawase Hasui accentuates the characteristic three-span suspension bridge with sophisticated, flowing-shaped curves, brilliantly depicting the beauty of the structure, framework, and the decoration of the bridge. It is a richly emotional work of art that pictures the area at dusk wrapped in silence when the sun sets, the light wavering on the river surface ripples, and you can almost hear the sound of the oar leisurely rowing the boat.

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