

Minami-Takabashi Bridge (cultural property of Chuo City)

1 Minato~2 Shinkawa



Minami-Takabashi Bridge, a steel truss bridge over Kamejima River, is one of the bridges that were built in 1932 as part of the recovery project of the Great Kanto Earthquake. When the triple-truss Ryogoku Bridge, completed in 1904 was reconstructed, the center span part were relocated and reinforced to create Minami-Takabashi Bridge. It is a valuable bridge diverted from the former Ryogoku Bridge of the Meiji era and still being used to this day.

Eitai Bridge (national important cultural property)

1 Shinkawa~Saga, Koto City / 1 Eitai



Eitai Bridge, rebuilt as part of the capital's recovery project from the Great Kanto Earthquake, was completed in 1926. At time of construction, it was a steel truss bridge that achieved a high level of technical perfection that achieved the longest span in Japan. The solid rib-arch bridge, characterized by its massive architecture, spans over Sumida River and has a design contrasting Kiyosu Bridge.

Cultural properties

Monuments

Toyomi Bridge (cultural property of Chuo City)

1 Shinkawa~Nihonbashi-Hakozakicho



Toyomi Bridge, a bridge built as part of the recovery project from the Great Kanto Earthquake that spans over the mouth of Nihonbashi River, is a through-truss steel Viereendeel bridge built in 1927. Its appearance, which looks like muscular components arranged in a grid-like formation, was designed to balance with the neighboring, massive-looking arch bridge, namely Eitai Bridge. This type of bridge is rare and very few in Japan.

**Site of Reiganjima Tide Station/
Water Level Marker** (cultural property of Chuo City)

Off 2-32-1 Shinkawa



Reiganjima Tide Station opened at the mouth of Sumida River in 1873. It was a water level observatory to designate the altitude standard. The average water level measured with the water level marker of this tide station was set as standard (altitude 0 meter) and was used to designate the altitude of the Japanese datum of leveling (Nagatacho, Chiyoda City). A symbolic observation pillar stands at the site of the former tide station.

Gate and Hyakudoishi Stone at Oiwa Inari Tamiya Jinja Shrine (cultural property of Chuo City)

2-25-11 Shinkawa

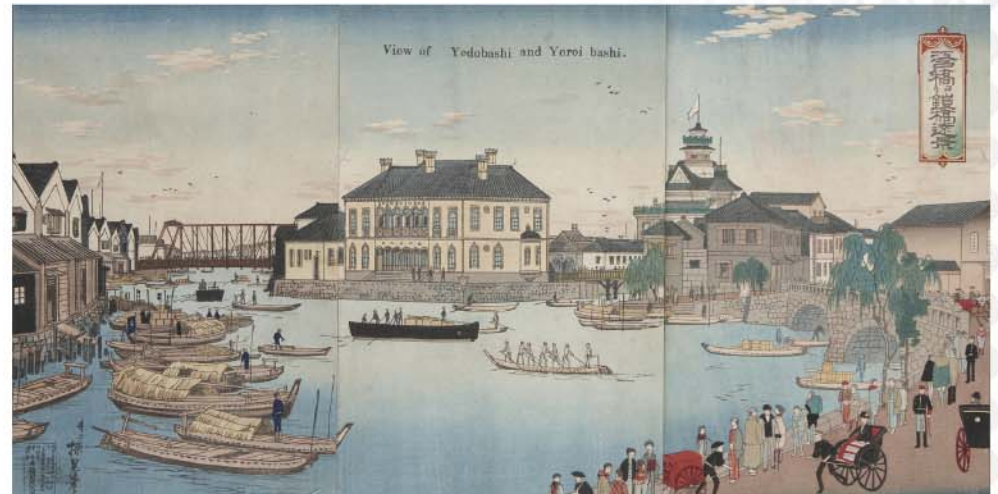


This shrine carries the myth of Oiwa, the well-known heroine from Tsuruya Nanboku IV's *Tokaido Yotsuya Kaidan* (Ghost Story of Yotsuya in Tokaido). The small stone-built torii gate that stands next to the main hall was erected in 1897. The lower part of this linear, *Shinmei* style gate consists of the stone-made *nemaki* that surround the roots, and the square base stones. Also, the *hyakudoishi* (a stone pillar to count 100 times of pilgrimage) was donated from Ichikawa Udanji in 1914 to commemorate his performance of *Yotsuya Kaidan* at Naniwa-za, Osaka. It is the oldest *hyakudoishi* in Chuo City.

"Rekishimonogatari"
—STORIES OF HISTORY—

A Distant View of Yoroibashi Bridge Seen from Edobashi Bridge Inoue Tankei, 1888

Episode 5



A *nishiki-e* (woodblock print) that depicts the water transportation in Nihonbashi River and the neighborhood around Kabutocho. The left side of the picture shows the fish market of Koamicho with a row of earthen storehouses and the gathering small cargo ships. On the other hand, the center part shows the gorgeous Vienna-Gothic style residence of Shibusawa Eiichi at the front of Nihonbashi River, as well as the quasi-Western architecture of the First National Bank at the back of the right side. The picture captures the characteristics of the time when the flavor of the Edo period and the new landmarks of the Meiji-era Tokyo coexisted.

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