



The History and Culture of

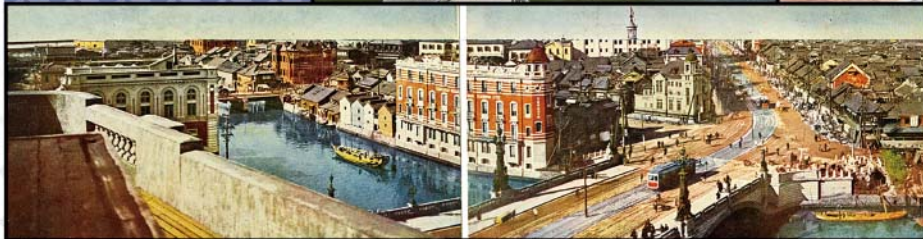
Chuo City



Let's discover the charm of Chuo City !

Guide Book

English



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“Rekishimonogatari”–Stories of History

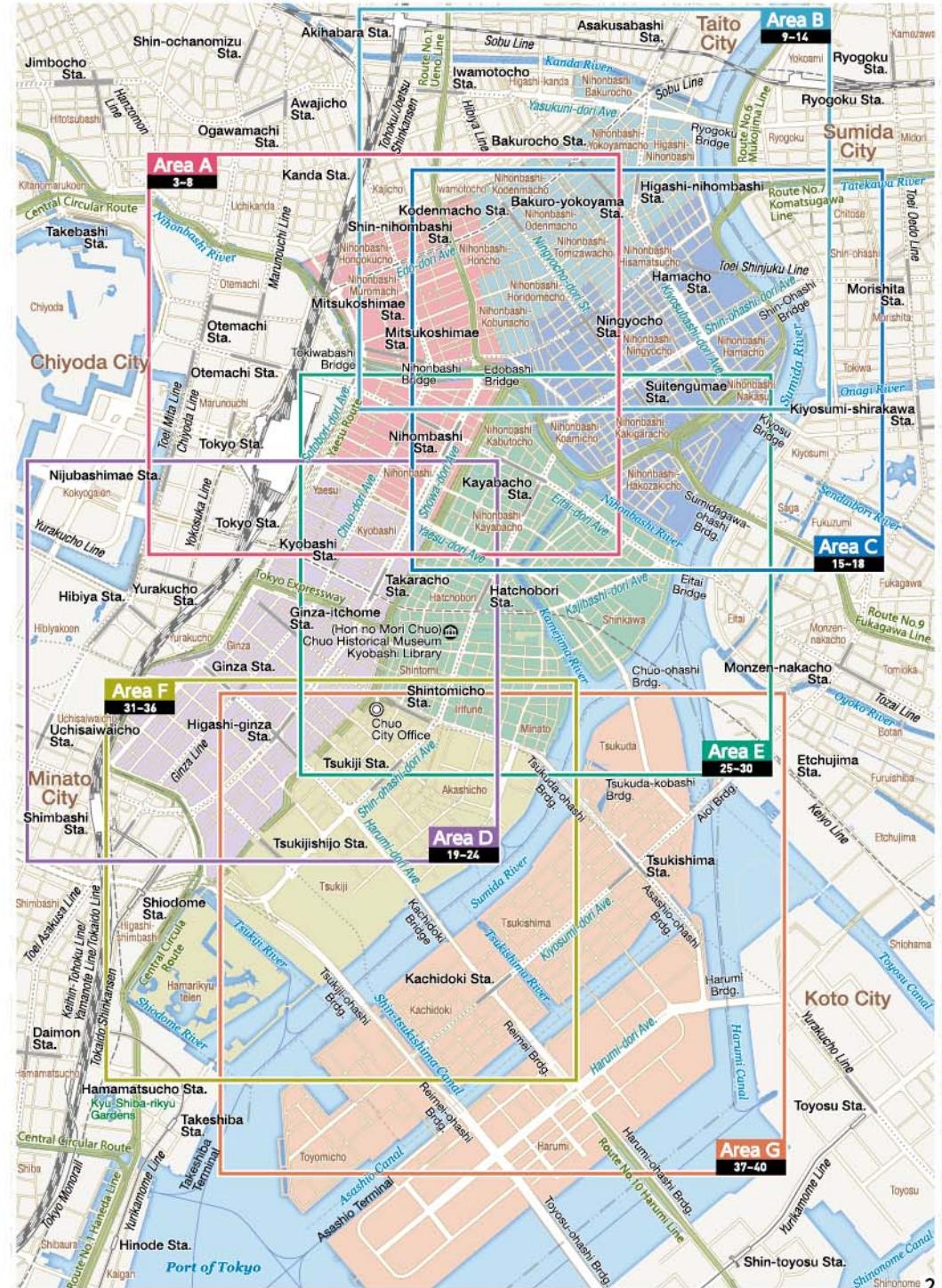
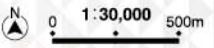
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See, Know, and Learn

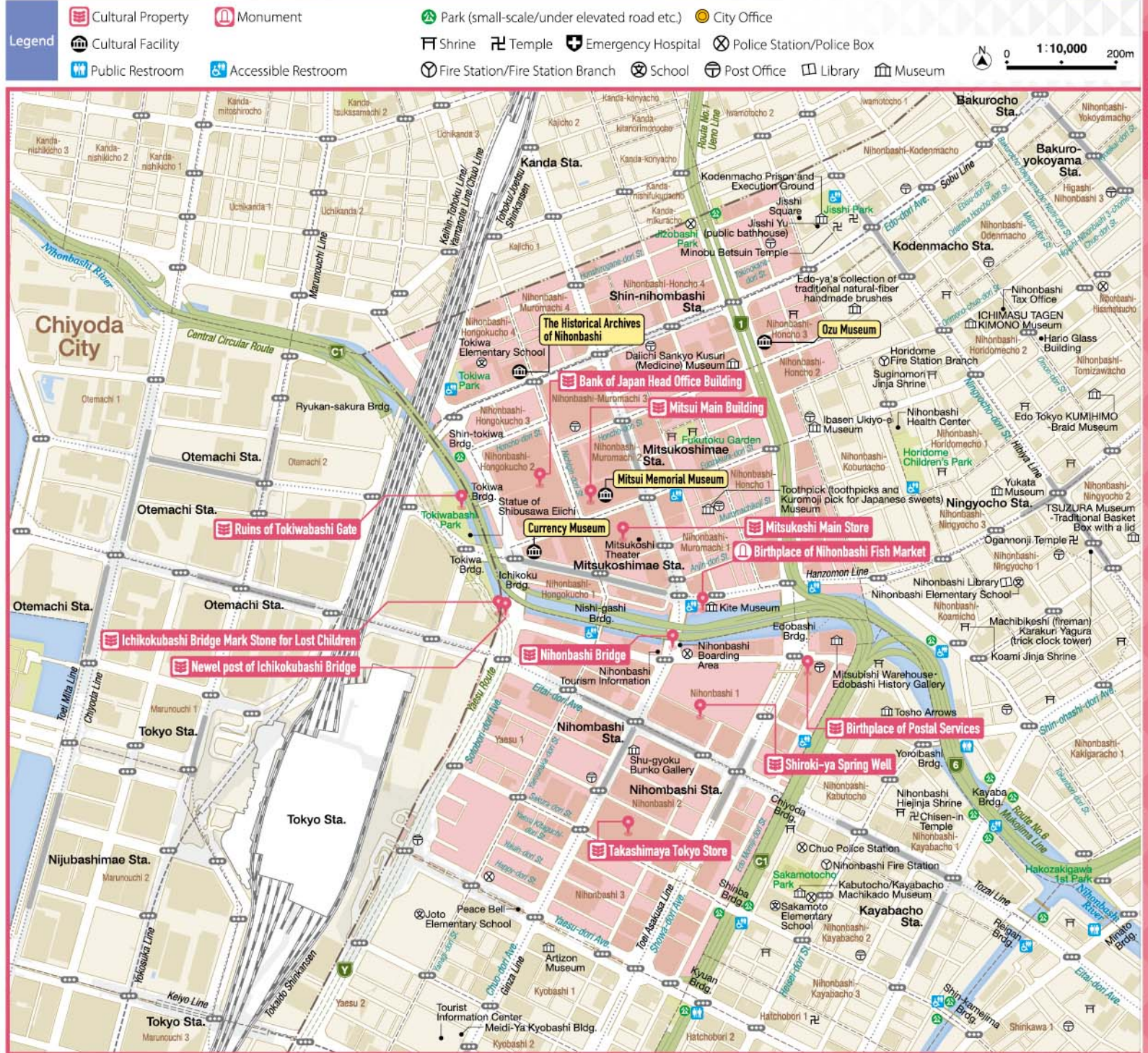
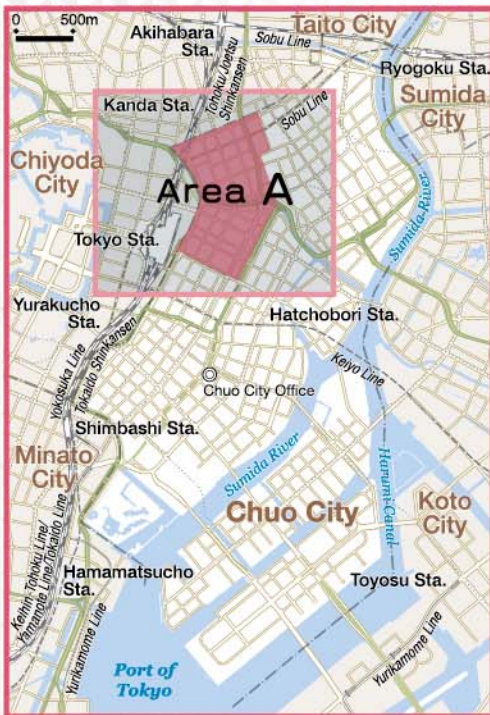
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Complete Map of Chuo City



Area A


- Bank of Japan Head Office Building
- Ruins of Tokiwabashi Gate
- Mitsukoshi Main Store
- Mitsui Main Building
- Birthplace of Nihonbashi Fish Market
- Nihonbashi Bridge
- Shiroki-ya Spring Well
- Birthplace of Postal Services
- Takashimaya Tokyo Store
- Ichikokubashi Bridge Mark Stone for Lost Children
- Newel post of Ichikokubashi Bridge



History and Culture

 Cultural properties  Monuments

Bank of Japan Head Office Building (national important cultural property)

 2-1-1 Nihonbashi-Hongokuchō




 The Bank of Japan Head Office Building was built in 1896 as the new facility for the central bank operations. Designed by Tatsuno Kingo who studied under Josiah Conder, it is a three-story, one-basement stone-and-brick (with exterior stones stacked on interior bricks) building. It is said that the design was inspired by the National Bank of Belgium, and is characterized by the massive stones covering the entire building and the robust structure surrounded by other buildings. Although its style of the architecture is mainly Neo-Baroque, the walls also adds the Renaissance-style design.

Ruins of Tokiwabashi Gate (national historic site)

 2/3 Nihonbashi-Hongokuchō~2 Otemachi, Chiyoda City




 The Tokiwabashi Gate, the main point of entry of the outer wall of Edo Castle, existed from the Edo period until 1873. It was taken away after the Meiji Restoration but the ruins of the Gate still features the bushel-shaped stone walls built in 1629 as well as the stone walls along the moat. The stone-made double-arch bridge (Tokiwa Bridge), reconstructed in 1877, also has a distinctive design.

Mitsukoshi Main Store (national important cultural property)

 1-4-1 Nihonbashi-Muromachi



 Mitsukoshi Main Store has been extended repeatedly around WWII, based on the original steel-framed reinforced concrete building (7-story, one-basement) completed in 1927. The high-quality design features the exterior that takes the classical Western style, and the interior such as the richly-colored Mitsukoshi Hall and the Art-Deco style hall.


Mitsui Main Building (national important cultural property)

 2-1-1 Nihonbashi-Muromachi




 Completed in 1929, Mitsui Main Building opened as the headquarter office building of Mitsui Gomei Kaisha, Mitsui Bank, Mitsui Trust, and Mitsui Mining to name a few. The steel-framed reinforced concrete building (7-story, 2-basement) features the Corinthian order and the Doric order pillars lining up at the soaring interior lobby.

Birthplace of Nihonbashi Fish Market

 Off 1-8 Nihonbashi-Muromachi




 The north bank from Nihonbashi to Edobashi bridges (so-called Uogashi) used to hold fish markets from the Edo period until 1923, where fishery products and dried-salted fish from nearby waters were unloaded and sold. The Nihonbashi Fish Market originates back to the early Edo period when fishermen from Tsukuda Island sold the remainders of the fish dedicated to the shogun and feudal lords.

Nihonbashi Bridge (national important cultural property)

 Nihonbashi 1~Nihonbashi-Muromachi 1



 Nihonbashi Bridge was first built in 1603 and has been rebuilt almost 20 times between the Edo period and the late Meiji era. The present one is a stone double-arch bridge completed in 1911; it is one of the few stone bridges in Tokyo representing the Meiji era. The bridge pillar and the four corners of the bridge feature bronze statues of qilin that symbolize the prosperity of the Tokyo City, and guardian lions. The exquisite ornaments that blend Japanese, Chinese and Western styles also brilliantly harmonize with the bridge. This bridge is the framework of the historical aspects of Nihonbashi district.

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.

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.

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.

“Rekishi monogatari”
—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.

収蔵品アーカイブズ

<http://www.chuo-museum.jp>

Area B

- Edo Store and Residence
- Remains of the Tenmachi Prison
- Wooden Seated Sculpture of Nichiren
- Bronze Bell of Time Signal in Kokucho
- Deathplace of Shoin Yoshida
- Suginomori Jinja Shrine
- Hario Glass Building
- Ryogoku Hirokoji Monument
- Yanagibashi Bridge
- Monument of the Birthplace of Kodan
- Birthplace of Juntendo




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.

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

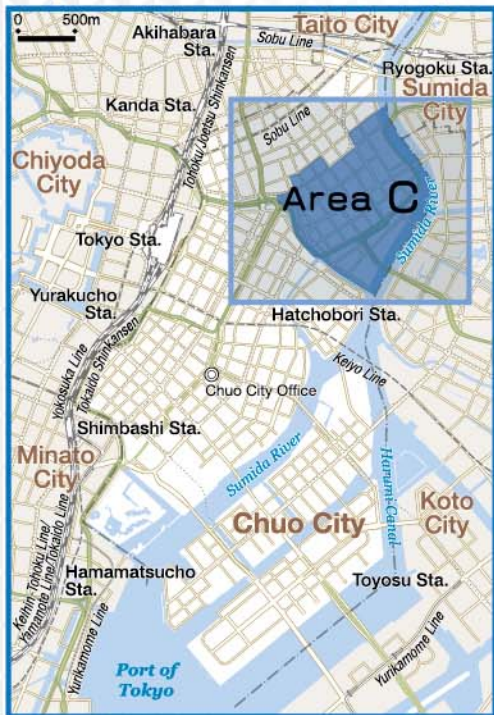


A *nishiki-e* (woodblock print) that depicts the spectating of the fireworks at the "Ryogoku no Kawabiraki" (river-opening festival), a summer tradition of Edo. Ryogoku Bridge, depicted at the center of the picture, is filled with crowds trying to watch the fireworks from up close. Kagiya's fireworks 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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Area C

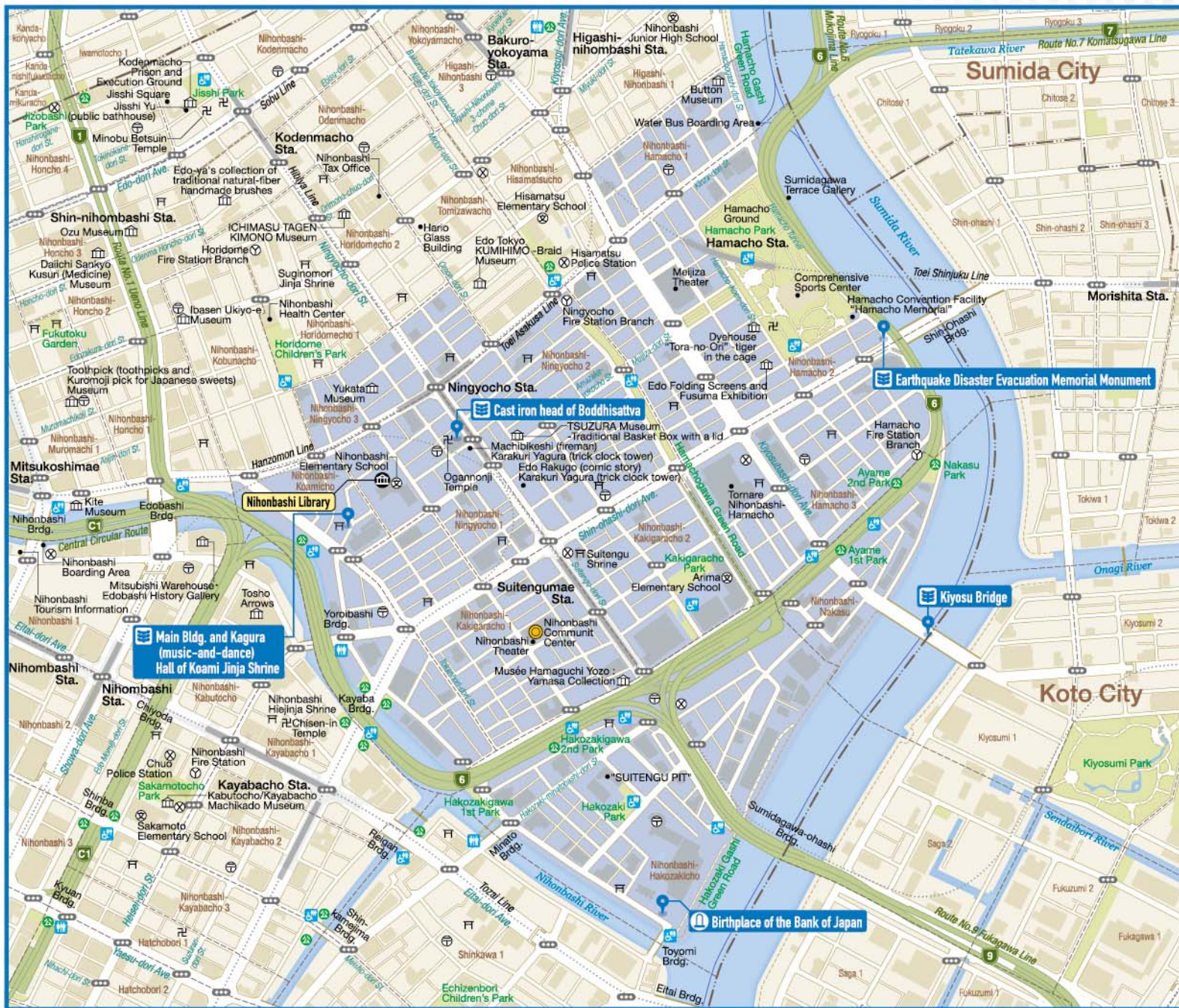
- Cast iron head of Boddhisattva
- Main Bldg. and Kagura (music-and-dance) Hall of Koami Jinja Shrine
- Birthplace of the Bank of Japan
- Earthquake Disaster Evacuation Memorial Monument
- Kiyosu Bridge



Legend

Cultural Property	Monument	Park (small-scale/under elevated road etc.)	City Office
Cultural Facility	Shrine	Temple	Emergency Hospital
Public Restroom	Accessible Restroom	Police Station/Police Box	Fire Station/Fire Station Branch
		School	Post Office
		Library	Museum

Scale: 1:10,000 (0 to 200m)




C Ningocho-Hamacho-Nakasu


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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Area D

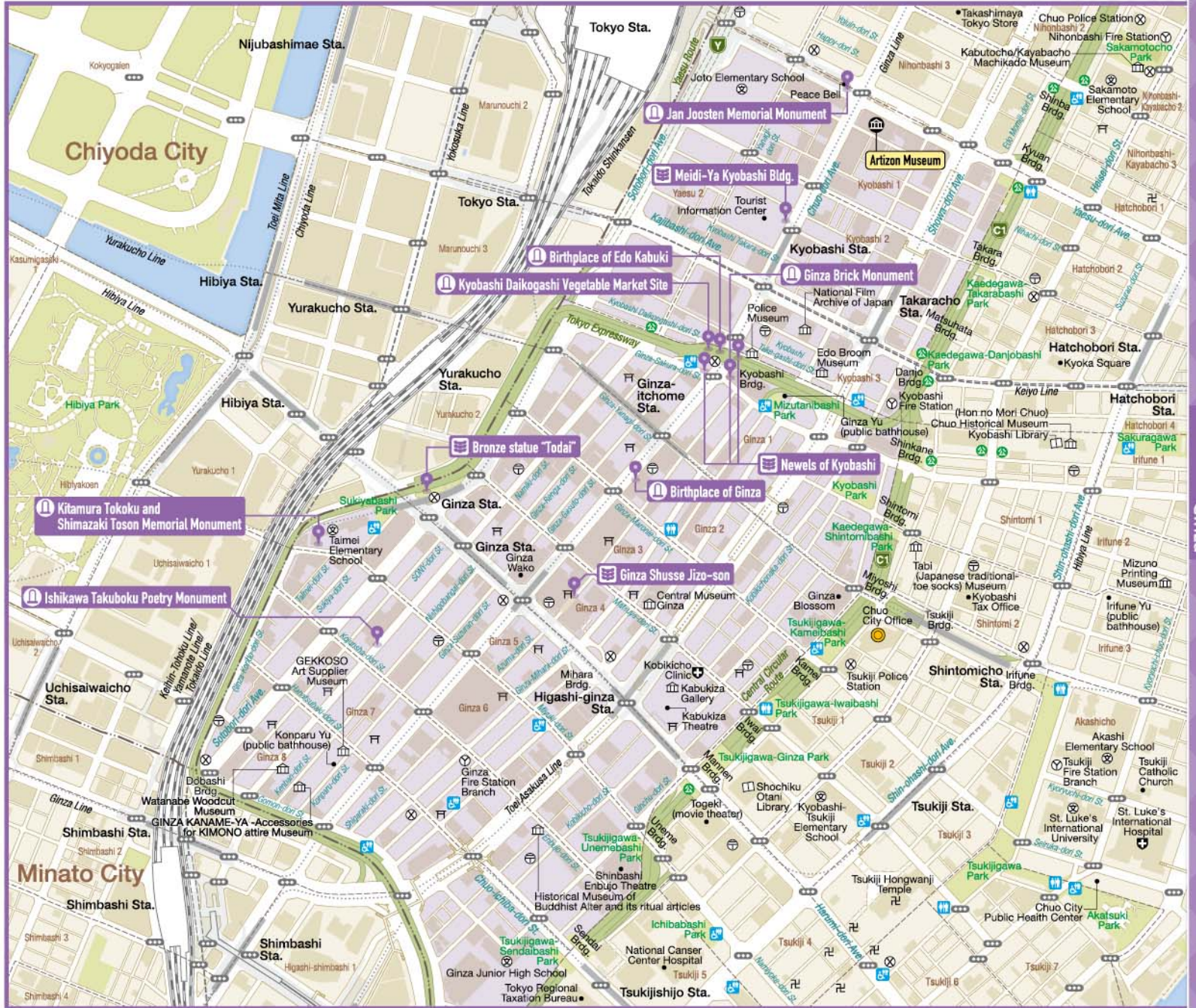
- Meidi-Ya Kyobashi Bldg.
- Kyobashi Daikogashi Vegetable Market Site
- Birthplace of Edo Kabuki
- Jan Joosten Memorial Monument
- Ginza Brick Monument
- Newels of Kyobashi
- Birthplace of Ginza
- Ginza Shusse Jizo-son
- Bronze statue "Todai"
- Kitamura Tokoku and Shimazaki Toson Memorial Monument
- Ishikawa Takuboku Poetry Monument



Legend

Cultural Property	Monument	Park (small-scale/under elevated road etc.)	City Office
Cultural Facility	Shrine	Temple	Emergency Hospital
Public Restroom	Accessible Restroom	Police Station/Police Box	Fire Station/Fire Station Branch
		School	Post Office
		Library	Museum

Scale: 1:10,000 (0 to 200m)




History and Culture

 Cultural properties  Monuments


Meidi-Ya Kyobashi Bldg. (cultural property of Chuo City)


 2-2-8 Kyobashi

 Meidi-Ya Kyobashi Bldg. was constructed in March 1933 as the headquarters building that housed the office and store of Meidi-Ya Co., Ltd. The steel-framed reinforced concrete building (8-story, 2-basement), with the Italian Renaissance-style exterior, was designed by Sone Chujo Architect Studio. A precious modern architecture that reflects the highly advanced architectural technology in the early Showa era, and also the oldest existing building that integrates a subway station, it is highly valuable both historically and culturally.





Kyobashi Daikogashi Vegetable Market Site

 Off 3-4 Kyobashi

 On the north bank of Kyobashi River, there used to be a riverfront called Daikogashi on the northwestern side of Kyobashi. Since the Edo period, there used to be vegetable markets for stand-up vendors of suburban vegetables at the riverfront, where numbers of unloaded daikon (Japanese white radishes) were piled up. After the Great Kanto Earthquake, the vegetable market in Kyobashi relocated within Tsukiji Market.


Birthplace of Edo Kabuki

 Off 3-4 Kyobashi


 In 1624, Saruwaka-za (the latter-day Nakamura-za) performed the first Kabuki stage. (The theatre relocated to another place in 1632). The kabuki in Edo is said to originate from the play by Nakamura Kanzaburo I of Saruwaka-za. The commemorative monument stands near the site, at the foot of Kyobashi Bridge.




Jan Joosten Memorial Monument

 Yaesu-dori Ave.




 Jan Joosten was a navigator of a Dutch ship that arrived in Bungo (present day Oita Pref.) in 1600. Later he won the confidence of Tokugawa Ieyasu and took charge of foreign affairs, interpretation, and trades, and was granted a house outside Wada-Kuramon Gate. The stone monument commemorates the Japan-Dutch amity since the establishment of the Hirado Dutch Trading Post in 1609.

Ginza Brick Monument


 Off 1-11 Ginza



 A monument that commemorates the history of the brick streets of Ginza, the symbol of civilization and enlightenment. In the early Meiji era in the wake of the great fire in 1872, fireproof brick buildings (of Western-style, two-story brick architecture) were constructed. The bricks tiled at the foot of the stone monument (unearthed bricks from the Meiji era) are recreated in French style brick-laying.

Newels of Kyobashi (cultural property of Chuo City)

 Off 1-2 Ginza / Off 1-11 Ginza / Off 3-5 Kyobashi

 The newels that used to be at both ends of the parapets of Kyobashi Bridge Across Kyobashi River. Three stone newels remain on the sidewalks along Chuo-dori Ave. Among them, the two pillars with giboshi (bridge ornaments) that resemble to those of wooden bridges (engraved with the word "Kyobashi") were from 1875 when the bridge was built as a stone arch bridge. Also, one modern-looking newel equipped with a lighting system is from 1922 when the bridge was rebuilt as the Art-Deco, Western style bridge.



Birthplace of Ginza

Off 2-7 Ginza



A stone monument that commemorates the history of "Ginza", the silver coin mint established there by the Edo Shogunate. The silver coin mint in Sunpu (the present Ryogaecho, Aoi-ku, Shizuoka City) was closed in 1612 and relocated to Shin-Ryogaecho 2 (the present Ginza 2) in Edo. It is the place where the first minting and inspection of the silver coin currency was done in Edo.



Bronze statue "Todaï" (cultural property of Chuo City)

4-1 Ginza, Sukiyabashi Park

This monument was erected in September 1, 1933, to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Great Kanto Earthquake. At the stone-made base, there is a plaque saying "Continued preparation for the unexpected earthquake" and conveys the history and lessons of the earthquake disaster. The bronze statue on top of the base was created by Kitamura Seibo, who is also known as the creator of the Nagasaki Peace Statue. Kitamura sent this muscular and powerfully-built statue to an art exhibition in 1931 and then placed it on the base upon the erection of the memorial monument.

Cultural properties **Monuments**

Ginza Shusse Jizo-son (cultural property of Chuo City)

4-6-16 Ginza, 9th floor Terrace, Ginza Mitsukoshi



A stone-made deity statue that has been enshrined in Ginza ever since the start of the Meiji era. There are various theories as to the origin of "shusse jizo" (stone deity of career advancement), but it is said that it derives from the fact that it was "unearthed to the world" from the underground near Sanjikkabori. The deity statue, enshrined in Rokkakudo, enjoys earnest worships from people who hope for world peace and career advancement.

Kitamura Tokoku and Shimazaki Toson Memorial Monument

5-1-13 Ginza, Taimei Elementary School



Taimei Elementary School, founded in 1878, is the alma mater of modern-time literary legend Kitamura Tokoku (poet/critic) and Shimazaki Toson (poet/novelist). Both Kitamura (graduated 1882) and Shimazaki (graduated 1884) used to go to school from the present Ginza 4. The premises of this elementary school houses a monument that commemorates the great literary legend alumni.

Ishikawa Takuboku Poetry Monument

Off 6-6-7 Ginza



Poet Ishikawa Takuboku continued creating poems while working as a proofreader at the Asahi Shimbun office, located in Takiyamacho of Kyobashi Ward (the present Ginza 6) and where he joined in 1909. The bronze monument which stands at the site of the newspaper company features his poem about the newspaper office in Kyobashi and a woodpecker (*kitsutsuki* in Japanese, meaning "takuboku bird").

"Rekishimono gatarì"
—STORIES OF HISTORY—

Brick Kyobashi Railway Coach Station and Takegashi Utagawa Hiroshige III, 1882

Episode 4



A *nishiki-e* (woodblock print) that depicts the streets of Ginza 1 and the coming and going railway coaches in the Meiji era under civilization and enlightenment. The left side of the picture, which represents the north bank of Kyobashi River, shows the *takegashi* (bamboo merchant area) where bamboos are collected from the suburbs, which conveys the atmosphere since the Edo period. The array of Western-style brick buildings of Ginza 1 is home to a variety of shops that sell sugar, sushi, and beef *kappo* cuisine. The seemingly-enjoying look of the people also showcases the image of the bustling areas, the icon of Meiji-era Tokyo.

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Area E

- Water Bowls and the Standing Figure of Ksitigarbha, Chisen-in Temple
- Dwelling Site of Kikaku
- Newel Posts of Kaiunbashi Bridge
- Birthplace of Bank
- Birthplace of Shoemaking Industry
- Teppozu Inari Jinja Shrine
- Minami-Takabashi Bridge
- Toyomi Bridge
- Eitai Bridge
- Site of Reiganjima Tide Station/Water Level Marker
- Gate and Hyakudoishi Stone at Oiwa Inari Tamiya Jinja Shrine



Legend

Cultural Property	Monument	Park (small-scale/under elevated road etc.)	City Office
Cultural Facility	Accessible Restroom	Shrine	Temple
Public Restroom	Emergency Hospital	Police Station/Police Box	Post Office
	Fire Station/Fire Station Branch	School	Library
		Museum	



E Kabutocho-Hatchobori-Shinkawa

History and Culture

Water Bowls and the Standing Figure of Ksitigarbha, Chisen-in Temple (cultural property of Chuo City)

1-5-13 Nihonbashi-Kayabacho



Chisen-in Temple enshrines Bhaiṣajyaguru as principal image and has gathered earnest faith from the people of Edo as the *yakushi* (healing Buddha) of Kayabacho. The pair of water bowls were made by Edo caster Kamaya Shichiemon and were dedicated to the temple from Sakamotocho (the present Nihonbashi-Kayabacho). Also the bronze standing figure of Ksitigarbha, erected in 1927, was casted for the souls of the fish market people who had fallen victim of the Great Kanto Earthquake. Sculptor Tobarī Kogan was involved in the creation of this modern-looking Buddhist statue.

Dwelling Site of Kikaku (Tokyo Cultural Property)

1-6-10 Nihonbashi-Kayabacho



Enomoto (later Takarai) Kikaku was a haiku poet of the Edo period. He became the disciple of Matsuo Basho at a young age and made a number of scintillating great haiku. As a master of everyday life, he resided near Yakushido Temple in Minami-Kayabacho and garnered many disciples.

Cultural properties Monuments

Newel Posts of Kaiunbashi Bridge (cultural property of Chuo City)

Off 3 Nihonbashi-Kabutocho /
Off 1-20 Nihonbashi



The newel posts of Kaiunbashi Bridge, a Western style stone-arch bridge rebuilt in 1875. The bridge used to span the former canal that used to exist under the present Shuto Expressway Inner Circular Route, and was one of the scenic spots along with the quasi-Western style architecture of First National Bank that stood at the foot of the bridge. The newels commemorate and represent Tokyo in the Meiji era at times of civilization and enlightenment.

Birthplace of Bank

4-3 Nihonbashi-Kabutocho



Under the National Bank Act of 1872, many national banks (public sector banks in accordance with the Act) were established in the Meiji era. Here used to stand "First National Bank", Japan's first modern bank founded by the joint investment by Mitsui-gumi and Ono-gumi. The four-story, quasi-Western style architecture (which combined Japanese and Western styles) of the First National Bank building was designed and constructed by Shimizu Kisuke II and became the new scenic spot of Tokyo in the Meiji era. The changes that the bank building went through is introduced on the wall of Kabutocho Branch, Mizuho Bank.

Birthplace of Shoemaking Industry

3-2-10 Irifune



Former Sakura clansman Nishimura Katsuro opened Japan's first Western-style shoemaking factory "Isekatsu Zokajo" (the predecessor of the present Regal Corporation) at Irifunecho 5 (now Irifune 3) in 1870. The factory manufactured military shoes as well as catered to the needs of leather shoes at the foreign settlement in Tsukiji; this is the point of origin of Japan's shoemaking industry.

Teppozu Inari Jinja Shrine (cultural property of Chuo City)

1-6-7 Minato



Teppozu Inari Jinja Shrine houses many shrine architecture that were rebuilt after the Great Kanto Earthquake. The main building was constructed in *Gongen-zukuri* style (a style that holds multiple worship halls) in 1935; the *kagura-den* (music and dance hall), built in 1937, as well as the *sessha* (smaller shrine) and *chozuya* (hand-purifying fountain) which have gable roofs, lend a feeling to the view of the site.

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



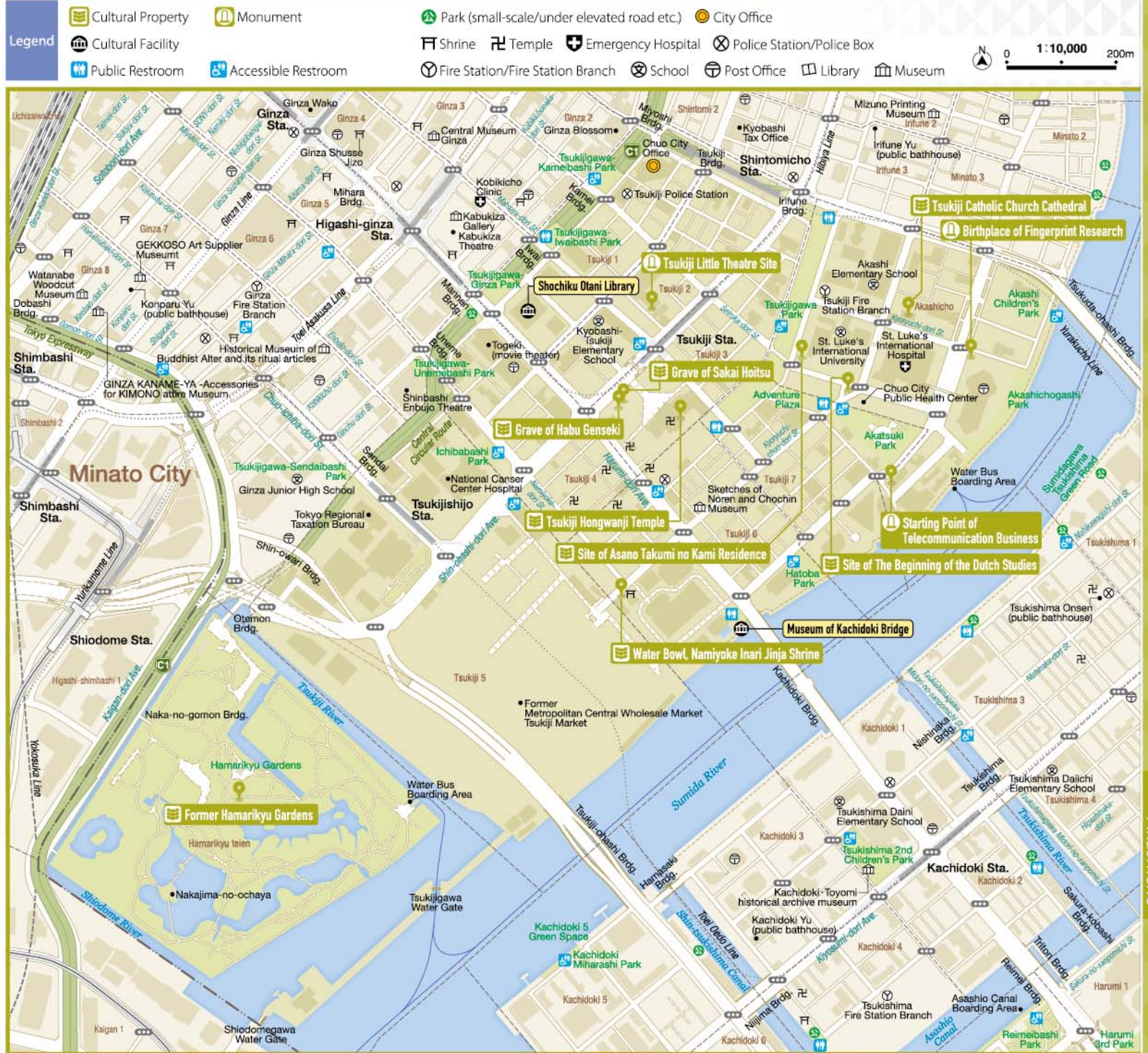
A *nishiki-e* (woodblock print) that depicts the water transportation in Nihonbashi River and the neighborhood around Kabutocho. The left side of the picture shows the fish market of Koamicho with a row of earthen storehouses and the gathering small cargo ships. On the other hand, the center part shows 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.

収蔵品アーカイブズ

<http://www.chuo-museum.jp>

Area F


- Tsukiji Catholic Church Cathedral
- Birthplace of Fingerprint Research
- Site of Asano Takumi no Kami Residence
- Site of The Beginning of the Dutch Studies
- Starting Point of Telecommunication Business
- Tsukiji Little Theatre Site
- Tsukiji Hongwanji Temple
- Grave of Sakai Hoitsu
- Grave of Habu Genseki
- Water Bowl, Namiyoke Inari Jinja Shrine
- Former Hamarikyu Gardens



History and Culture

 Cultural properties  Monuments

Tsukiji Catholic Church Cathedral (cultural property of Chuo City)

 5-26 Akashicho




 Tsukiji Catholic Church (St. Joseph's Church) was founded in the early Meiji era within Tsukiji Foreign Settlement. The old cathedral was destroyed by fire in the wake of the Great Kanto Earthquake, thus the present one was rebuilt in 1927. The cathedral, which reminds you of the Greek temple, is a wooden architecture with mortar finish on the walls. The front side shows a row of six massive Doric order pillars, and the walls of the gables feature reliefs of roses and lilies. It is a historical building that conveys the remnant of the Foreign Settlement to this day.

Birthplace of Fingerprint Research

 Off 8-1 Akashicho




 There used to be a foreign settlement in the present Akashicho area during the first 32 years of the Meiji era, up to 1899. Henry Faulds, a British doctor/missionary who lived at #18 of the Settlement, conducted the first scientific fingerprint research with clues drawn from the fingerprints of ancient people left on the pottery unearthed at the Omori Shell Mound, as well as the Japanese custom to use indexes.


Site of Asano Takumi no Kami Residence (Tokyo Cultural Property)

 10/11 Akashicho




 The location where the main mansion of the Asano clan of the Aki domain of Harima Province (present day Hyogo Pref.) used to stand during the Edo period. In 1701, Asano Takumi no Kami Naganori, the third feudal lord, made an attempt to assassinate Kira Kozuke no suke at the Edo Castle, and was sentenced to commit *seppuku* (ritual suicide by disembowelment). The following December, 47 samurais of Asano clan attacked Kira's mansion in Honjo to avenge his master, which has become legendary famous.

Site of The Beginning of the Dutch Studies (Tokyo Cultural Property)

 Off 11 Akashicho




 The location where the sub-residence of the Okudaira clan of Nakatsu domain of Buzen Province (present day Oita Pref.) used to stand during the Edo period. Nakatsu domain doctor Maeno Ryotaku, Obama domain doctor Sugita Genpaku from Wakasa Province (present day Fukui Pref.), and Western medicine doctors Nakagawa Jun-an and Katsuragawa Hoshu gathered here to interpret *Tafel Anatomie*, a dutch book on anatomy. After a painstaking process, they completed the translation entitled *Kaitai Shinsho* in 1774. This place was the starting point of Dutch studies and modern Japanese medicine.

Starting Point of Telecommunication Business

 Off 13-10 Akashicho




 A monument that commemorates the launch of the first public telecommunications (handling of telegraphs) in Japan in 1869. At the time of launch, approximately 32km (about 20 miles) of telegraph wire was installed between Tokyo Customs Office (office for signal transmission machines) and the Court of Yokohama to send and receive telegraphs. The site of the Customs Office is approximately 40m (about 43.7 yards) south-southeast of the monument.

Tsukiji Little Theatre Site

 2-11-7 Tsukiji



 Tsukiji Little Theatre opened in 1924 as the Japan's first theatre dedicated to *shingeki* (new drama) and had an eponymous theatre group. Founded by stage director Hijikata Yoshi and stage director/playwright Osanai Kaoru among others, the *shingeki* home ground had a high ceiling, a dome-shaped curved wall (Kuppelhorizont), a movable stage and an excellent lighting system.

Tsukiji Hongwanji Temple (national important cultural property)

3-15-1 Tsukiji




 Tsukiji Hongwanji Temple is a steel-framed reinforced concrete building (2-story, one-basement) designed by architect Ito Chuta in 1934. The exterior adopts the architectural style of ancient India, whereas the interior takes the traditional style of Jodo Shinshu temples. The main hall made of granite creates a harmonious appearance with exquisite designs of each part (the bargeboard at the main entrance, the decoration of the capitals, the round roof made of copper, the pagoda-style towers on both wings, etc.).

Grave of Sakai Hoitsu (Tokyo Cultural Property)

3-15-1 Tsukiji, Tsukiji Hongwanji Temple




 Sakai Hoitsu, painter/*haiku* poet of the late Edo period, hailed from the Sakai clan of Himeji Domain, Harima Province (present day Hyogo Pref.). In 1797, he entered the Buddhist priesthood under Monryo, the 18th head priest of Nishi-Hongwanji Temple, and shaved his head to retire, after which he went to literary life in full scale. He studied the works of Ogata Korin and established his own artistry (Edo Rinpa school) characterized by sophistication and being refreshingly unstrained.

Grave of Habu Genseki (Tokyo Cultural Property)

3-15-1 Tsukiji, Tsukiji Hongwanji Temple



 Habu Genseki, ophthalmologist of the late Edo Period, cured the *shogun*'s eye diseases as court physician. He learned from Philipp Franz von Siebold how to make mydriatic agent (a drug that dilates the pupil), and presented him with a clothing that bore the *shogun*'s emblem as a reward, which ended up in punishment. He studied Western medicine based on evidence and conducted eye surgeries (cataracts).

 Cultural properties


 Monuments

Water Bowl, Namiyoke Inari Jinja Shrine

(cultural property of Chuo City)

6-20-37 Tsukiji




 During the Edo period, there used to be a treasury store house of owned by the Owari domain at the south of Namiyoke Inari Jinja Shrine (the southern half of the former Tsukiji Fish Market). The *tensuibachi* (water bowl) in front of the main hall (casted by Kamaya Rokuemon) was dedicated to the shrine in 1838 by the *koage* (laborers who unloaded packages from the ships sent from Owari) who worked at the treasury store house owned by the Owari-Tokugawa clan, to make a wish for the safety of navigation.

Former Hamarikyū Gardens

(nationally designated Special Place of Scenic Beauty/Special Historic Sites)

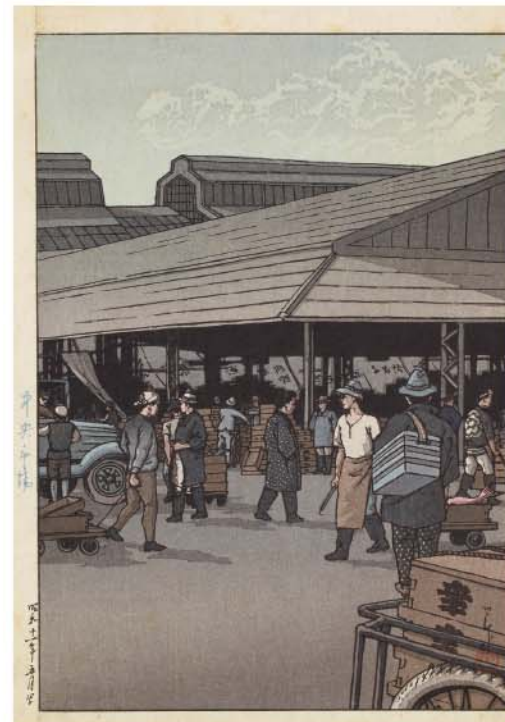
1-1 Hamarikyū teien



 This Garden used to be the falconry for the Tokugawa Shogunate, then the villa for Kofu domain head Matsu-daira Tsunashige, and after a major renovation under the 6th *shogun* Tokugawa Ienobu, it became his secondary residence named "Hama Goten". Landscaping and other maintenance continued thereafter and a beautiful garden with a *shioiri-no-ike* (the pond with incoming tides) was completed. After the Meiji Restoration it changed its name to Hamarikyū and was owned by the Ministry of the Imperial Household, and after WWII an *onshi* park (formally imperial garden) owned by the Metropolitan government.

"Rekishimonogatari"

—STORIES OF HISTORY—



Episode 6

The 100 New Landscapes of Tokyo: Central Wholesale Market

Kawase Hasui, 1936

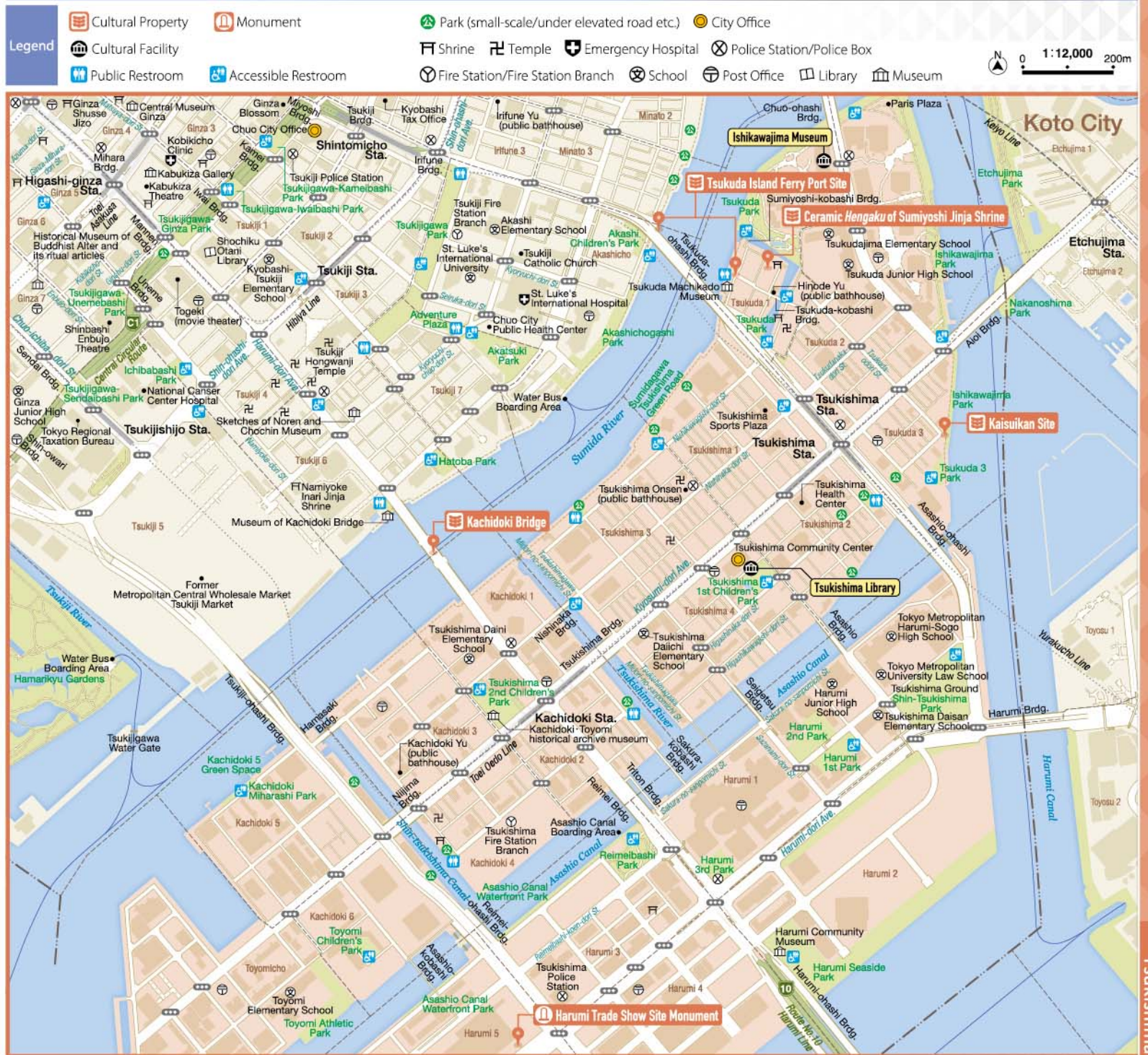
In 1935, the "Central Wholesale Market" that combined the functions of Nihonbashi Fish and Kyobashi Vegetable markets was newly built and opened in Tsukiji. This woodblock print shows the ordinary scene of the brand-new Tsukiji Marketplace and people (wholesalers/brokers/retailers) working and passing by one another. Thanks to artist Kawase Hasui's eagle eye and extraordinary sense of depiction, this work conveys the atmosphere of the market and even the surrounding sounds and noises.

収蔵品アーカイブズ

<http://www.chuo-museum.jp>

Area G

- Ceramic Hengaku of Sumiyoshi Jinja Shrine
- Tsukuda Island Ferry Port Site
- Kaisuikan Site
- Harumi Trade Show Site Monument
- Kachidoki Bridge



History and Culture

Cultural properties Monuments

Ceramic Hengaku of Sumiyoshi Jinja Shrine

(cultural property of Chuo City)

1-1-14 Tsukuda



A ceramic *hengaku* (temple's name tablet) displayed on the stone torii gate of Sumiyoshi Shrine. 109cm (about 3.5 ft.) in height and 97cm (about 3.3 ft.) in width, the tablet features a writing by Prince Anisugawa Takahito, with framing cloud patterns and herons. It is a rare tablet donated from a ceramic wholesaler.

Tsukuda Island Ferry Port Site

(cultural property of Chuo City)

1-11-4 Tsukuda / 3-18 Minato



From the Edo period up to 1964, there used to be a ferry that connected both sides of Sumida River. The stone monument stands at the site where the port of the ferries that used to connect the former Tsukuda Island and Funamatsucho on the opposite side of the river used to exist. The monument was erected to commemorate the completion of the port facility and the launch of the free-of-charge tugboat services began in 1927.

Kaisuikan Site

(cultural property of Chuo City)

Off 3-11-19 Tsukuda



The site of Kaisuikan, a lodge/*kappo-ryokan* (Japanese style restaurant and hotel) that opened in 1905. Located in a scenic place overlooking Tokyo Bay, it was used by many novelists between the late Meiji and the Taisho eras. Shimazaki Toson and Osanai Kaoru are among the people who resided there to write their works. A monument now stands at its site.

Harumi Trade Show Site Monument

5-2-3 Harumi



The location where massive events such as international trade shows took place between 1959 and 1996. Rows of permanent exhibition facilities stood in Harumi and enjoyed the bustle of people as Japan's hallmark convention center complex. In its prime time, the complex used to have over 6 million visitors.

Kachidoki Bridge

(national important cultural property)

1 Kachidoki~6 Tsukiji



Japan's first double-leaf bascule bridge over Sumida River. When it was completed in 1940, it was the biggest movable bridge in Asia and was operated to open five times a day. Because there were dockyards and large warehouses upstream of Sumida River, the bridge was built movable so that the center part opened to allow big ships to pass. Due to the decrease of the passage of big ships and the increase of road traffic, the operation of the bridge was terminated with the test operation in 1970.

Episode 7

"Rekishimonogatari"

—STORIES OF HISTORY—

Multiple-Entry Tickets to Japan International Exposition, with Sweepstakes

1938



This is an advance ticket (with sweepstakes) to Japan International Exposition that was supposed to take place in March 1940. The Exposition was planned before WWII and was undergoing preparations as a massive project mainly located in the landfill of Tsukishima, Tokyo (present day Harumi district). However, it was postponed due to the expansion of the war. Taking such circumstances into consideration, the unused tickets to this exhibition were made valid as admission tickets at Japan World Exposition Osaka 1970 and The 2005 World Exposition, Aichi, Japan.

収蔵品アーカイブズ <http://www.chuo-museum.jp>



Area	Name	Address/Contact	Opening Hours	Closing Days	Admission Fee
D	Artizon Museum	1-7-2 Kyobashi Phone: 03-5777-8600	10am	Mon.	Pay
G	Ishikawajima Museum	1st floor, Pier West Square 1-11-8 Tsukuda Phone: 03-5548-2571	10am	Wed./Sat.	Free
A	Ozu Museum (traditional Japanese paper)	3rd floor, Ozu Honkan Bldg. 3-6-2 Nihonbashi-Honcho Phone: 03-3662-1184	10am	Sun.	Free
A	Currency Museum	1-3-1 Nihonbashi-Hongokucho Phone: 03-3277-3037	9:30am	Mon.	Free
F	Museum of Kachidoki Bridge	6-20-11 Tsukiji Phone: 03-3543-5672	9:30am	Sun./Mon./Wed.	Free
B	Kodenmachi Prison and Execution Ground	Jisshi Square Annex 5-19 Nihonbashi-Kodenmachi	9am	Year-end/ New Year	Free
F	Shochiku Otani Library	3rd floor, Ginza Shochiku Square 1-13-1 Tsukiji Phone: 03-5550-1694	10am	Sat./Sun./Hol./ Last Thu. of the month	Free
E	Tosho Arrows	Tokyo Stock Exchange 2-1 Nihonbashi-Kabutocho Phone: 03-3666-0141	9am	Sat./Sun./Hol.	Free
E	Chuo Historical Museum	1st/2nd floor, Hon no Mori Chuo 1-13-14 Shintomi Phone: 03-3551-2167	9am	3rd Thu. of the month	Free
E	Kyobashi Library	2nd to 5th floor, Hon no Mori Chuo 1-13-14 Shintomi Phone: 03-3551-2151	9am	3rd Thu. of the month	Free
G	Tsukishima Library	3rd floor, Tsukishima Community Center 4-1-1 Tsukishima Phone: 03-353-4391	9am	4th Thu. of the month	Free
C	Nihonbashi Library	6th/7th floor, Nihonbashi Elem. Sch. Complex Facility 1-1-17 Nihonbashi-Ningyocho Phone: 03-3669-6207	9am	4th Thu. of the month	Free
A	The Historical Archives of Nihonbashi	1st floor Gallery, Tokiwa Elem. Sch. Annex Green Terrace Tokiwa 4-4-18 Nihonbashi-Hongokucho Phone: 03-3277-3037	10am	Open only on Sat./Sun./Hol.	Free
A	Mitsui Memorial Museum	7th floor, Mitsui Main Bldg. 2-1-1 Nihonbashi-Muromachi Phone: 050-5541-8600	10am	Mon.	Pay

B	
• Bank of Japan Head Office Building	5 A
• Birthplace of Bank	28 E
• Birthplace of Edo Kabuki	21 D
• Birthplace of Fingerprint Research	33 F
• Birthplace of Ginza	23 D
• Birthplace of Juntendo	14 B
• Birthplace of Nihonbashi Fish Market	6 A
• Birthplace of Postal Services	7 A
• Birthplace of Shoemaking Industry	28 E
• Birthplace of the Bank of Japan	17 C
• Bronze Bell of Time Signal in Kokucho	12 B
• Bronze statue "Toda"	23 D
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• Cast iron head of Boddhisattva	17 C
• Ceramic Hengoku of Sumiyoshi Jinja Shrine	39 G
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• Deathplace of Shoin Yoshida	12 B
• Dwelling Site of Kikaku	27 E
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• Earthquake Disaster Evacuation Memorial Monument	17 C
• Edoya Store and Residence	11 B
• Eitai Bridge	29 E
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• Former Hamarikyū Gardens	36 F
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• Gate and Hyakudoishi Stone at Oiwa Inari Tamiya Jinja Shrine	30 E
• Ginza Brick Monument	22 D
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• Kiyosu Bridge	18 C
• Kyobashi Daikogashi Vegetable Market Site	21 D
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• Newel Posts of Kaiunbashi Bridge	27 E
• Newels of Kyobashi	22 D
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• Ryogoku Hirokoji Monument	13 B
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• Site of Reiganjima Tide Station/Water Level Marker	29 E
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• Tsukiji Hongwanji Temple	35 F
• Tsukiji Little Theatre Site	34 F
• Tsukuda Island Ferry Port Site	39 G
W	
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Y	
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