TOKYO

CHUO CITY

Tourism Guide Map

Nihonbashi
Ginza
Tsukiji
Ningyocho
Tsukuda
Tsukishima

Central Chuo City Tourist Information Center

**Address:**
2-2-1 Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo
(Located on 1BF and part of 1F in KYOBASHI EDOGRAND)

**Telephone:** 03-6262-6481

**Opening Hours:**
9 a.m. - 9 p.m.
365 days a year

**Website:**
https://centraltokyo-tourism.com

An information center that tells tourists from Japan and overseas about the attractions of Chuo City, Tokyo. Please feel free to drop in.

www.chuo-kanko.or.jp

Chuo City Tourism Association website

Issued in October 2019

Central Chuo City Tourist Information Center

3F Kyobashi Plaza, 1-25-3 Ginza, Chuo-ku, 104-0061

TEL 03-6228-7907

www.chuo-kanko.or.jp

Chuo City Tourism Association website

Issued in October 2019
Advice when travelling through Chuo City

As its name suggests, Chuo City is located near the center of the 23 special wards of Tokyo. It is a linear region that spreads along the right bank of Sumida River downstream from the Ryogokubashi Bridge. Most of its terrain has few differences in altitude as it was formed by landfill projects that have been going on since the Edo period.

In addition to the Yaesu Exit at JR Tokyo Station, which is the gateway to the land, Chuo City also has the Tokyo City Air Terminal in Hakozakicho, Nihonbashi, which is the gateway to the sky.

The subway is useful for those who want to see all of Chuo City. 9 train lines travel extensively throughout the city and stop at a total of 29 stations. There are also plenty of buses that you can take to various destinations.

However, it is highly recommend that you walk whenever possible and take your time enjoying all of the sights in Chuo City. This way, you can be sure to enjoy new surprises, pleasant discoveries, and delicious food.

Here, the 37 towns of this great city will be introduced in five divided areas.

Access (to major stations)

- **Train**
  - Shinjuku Sta.: About 13 min. on JR Chuo Rapid Line
  - Shinjuku Sta.: About 21 min. on Toei Oedo Line
  - Asakusa Sta.: About 13 min. on Tokyo Metro Ginza Line
  - Ikebukuro Sta.: About 21 min. on Tokyo Metro Yurakucho Line
  - Narita Airport: About 60 min. on JR Narita Express (N’EX)

- **Bus** (please note that there may be delays depending on traffic conditions.)
  - Narita Airport: About 80 min. by Limousine Bus
  - Haneda Airport: About 80 mins. by Limousine Bus, Keisei Bus

Please be sure to use this convenient form of transportation in Chuo City♪

Chuo City Community Bus “Edo”
Taking the Edo Bus is a convenient and affordable way of sightseeing in Chuo City at just ¥100 for adults and children (free for preschool-aged children). It departs every twenty minutes from the Chuo City Office and has both a south loop and north loop. Transit IC cards can also be used to get on board.

Contact: General Affairs Subsection, Environmental Policy Section, Environment, Construction and Public Works Department, Chuo City ☎ 03-3546-5413

Community Cycle
Community cycles have become even more convenient in the 23 wards of Tokyo as they can be currently be crossed over between the 10 wards of Chuo, Chiyoda, Minato, Koto, Shinjuku, Bunkyo, Shinagawa, Meguro, Ota, and Shibuya. Cycle ports can also be found in 690 locations (as of June 2019) and they are scheduled to continue increasing in number. Those who register can borrow community cycles at cycle ports and can return them at any cycle port in the 10 wards. Please direct your inquiries to the below for details on how to register, fees, etc.

Contact: ☎ 0120-116-819

Smoking in public (on the streets, at parks, etc.) and littering are prohibited in Chuo City!

Main forms of transportation from major cities

- **Shanghai**
  - About 13 min. on JR Chuo Rapid Line

- **Osaka**
  - About 21 min. on Toei Oedo Line
  - About 13 min. on JR Yamanote Line

- **Kobe**
  - About 21 min. on Keikyu Line
  - About 3 min. by Keisei Access Express

- **Fukuoka**
  - About 21 min. on Toei Oedo Line
  - About 4 min. by Keisei Access Express

- **Narita**
  - About 60 min. on JR Narita Express (N’EX)

- **Haneda**
  - About 30 min. by Limousine Bus
Chuo City event guide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Event Name</th>
<th>Event and locations</th>
<th>Host</th>
<th>Contact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hakone Ekiden long-distance relay race</td>
<td>See the goal approaching as you cross Nihonbashi Bridge!</td>
<td>Kanto Athletic Union</td>
<td>03 (5411) 1488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hatsu Suteigotsuba festival of the year at Sutengu Shrine</td>
<td>The 5th of every month is a special day that is related to a deity. This day was particularly lively.</td>
<td>Sutengu Shrine</td>
<td>03 (3666) 7195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1–7</td>
<td>Tour of the Seven Gods of Luck in Nihonbashi</td>
<td>Visiting Sutengu Shrine, Chonoki-jinja Shrine, Koami-jinja Shrine, Sugimori-jinja Shrine, Takezakadai-jinja Shrine, Kasama Inari-jinja Shrine, Suehiro-jinja Shrine, and Matsushima-jinja Shrine.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi Shichifukujin, General Affairs (Koami-jinja Shrine)</td>
<td>03 (3668) 1080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2nd Sunday</td>
<td>The purification of the body and soul by entering a tank of ice water.</td>
<td>Tepppouzu Inaji-jinja Shrine</td>
<td>03 (3551) 2647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>End of Winter Festival</td>
<td>This is a ritual for warding off evil spirits that has been held since ancient times. An annual event where men and women whose Chinese zodiac sign matches the one from the current year perform a traditional bean-scattering rite.</td>
<td>Tepppouzu Inaji-jinja Shrine</td>
<td>03 (3551) 2647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Middle of the month (every other year)</td>
<td>Chuo City event guide</td>
<td>Chuo City event guide</td>
<td>03 (3546) 5338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>1st Sunday of the month</td>
<td>Tokyo Marathon</td>
<td>The first one was held in 2007. Nowadays, it is one of the most important events in the world.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi-Meiyoukai</td>
<td>03 (3546) 5328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>Early Sunday of the month</td>
<td>Famous Bridge of Spring, Nihonbashi Festival Flower Festival</td>
<td>Various events at the end of the bridge. A celebration in tribute to the birthday of Gautama Buddha on April 8.</td>
<td>Tsukiji-hongwanji Temple</td>
<td>03 (3541) 1113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Early time of the month</td>
<td>Grand Teppouzu shinjou Shrine festival held once every three years</td>
<td>The fuga dancing and parade of imperial carriages are must-see attractions.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi-Meiyoukai</td>
<td>03 (3546) 5328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>Middle of the month</td>
<td>Kanda Festival (the grand festival is held every other year)</td>
<td>One of the three big Edo festivals in Chuo City, the procession goes across Nihonbashi, Suginomori-jinja Shrine (held once every three years)</td>
<td>Suginomori-jinja Shrine</td>
<td>03 (3661) 5462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Middle of the month</td>
<td>Sutengu Shrine Festival</td>
<td>The ritual begins at 11 a.m. in prayer for good harvests.</td>
<td>Sutengu Shrine</td>
<td>03 (3666) 7195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ginza Willow Festival/Golden Parade</td>
<td>A grand parade and a wide variety of events.</td>
<td>Ginza Willow Festival Executive Committee</td>
<td>03 (3652) 0838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cogon grass ring passage</td>
<td>An ancient ritual where participants purify themselves by passing through large rings made of materials such as Japanese bloodgrass.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi-Meiyoukai</td>
<td>03 (3546) 5328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>Early time of the month</td>
<td>Sannoo Festival (the grand festival is held every other year)</td>
<td>Imperial carriages with golden Chinese phoebes are being carried and progressing through the streets of Nihonbashi, Kyobashi, and Ginza.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi-Meiyoukai</td>
<td>03 (3581) 2471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Middle of the month until end of the month</td>
<td>Cogon grass ring passage</td>
<td>Lion masks are carried through the streets of Tsukiji like portable shrines.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi-Meiyoukai</td>
<td>03 (3546) 5328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2nd Saturday and Sunday of the month</td>
<td>Tsukishima Kusaichi Market</td>
<td>A market of Bon items filled with the downtown Shitamachi atmosphere.</td>
<td>Tsukishima Nihonbashi-koeki</td>
<td>03 (3531) 0076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>1st Monday to Wednesday of the month</td>
<td>Ceramic Market</td>
<td>The ceramics market, which is a traditional downtown area summer event.</td>
<td>Setomono Market Executive Committee</td>
<td>03 (3666) 5666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Early time of the month</td>
<td>Holiday Promenade ‘the Yukata de Gin-bra’</td>
<td>An event to enjoy cool summer in Ginza. An event to enjoy cool summer in Ginza.</td>
<td>Committee of Events Held Throughout Ginza</td>
<td>03 (3666) 5666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tsukiji Hongwanji Temple Evening Bon Dance</td>
<td>A bon dance festival at Tsukiji Hongwanji Temple for cooling off.</td>
<td>Tsukiji-hongwanji Temple</td>
<td>03 (3541) 1131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tsukada Festival / Sansuiyama Festival Festival held once every three years</td>
<td>A festival of creative arts is held on the stage of Tsukada-kai.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi-Meiyoukai</td>
<td>03 (3546) 5328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Noh Play Konparu Festival</td>
<td>Noh theater is performed on the street on the 7th.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi-Meiyoukai</td>
<td>03 (3546) 5328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Summer Festival</td>
<td>Rows of summer stalls are set up at a set of war festival.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi-Meiyoukai</td>
<td>03 (3546) 5328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fukagawa Hachiman Festival (held once every three years)</td>
<td>Portable shrines cross Kiyosu Bridge and head off to Hakozaki and Shinkawa.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi-Meiyoukai</td>
<td>03 (3546) 5328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Friday/Saturday in late August</td>
<td>An event for beautifying Nihonbashi Bridge.</td>
<td>Chuo City Industrial Culture Exhibition</td>
<td>03 (3546) 5328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>1–November</td>
<td>Chuo City Tourism and Market Fair</td>
<td>A festival where events are held at various locations in Chuo Ward, showing the appeal of autumn in the ward.</td>
<td>Chuo City Tourism Organization Committee</td>
<td>03 (3666) 5328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Early time of the month</td>
<td>Tenten Festival</td>
<td>A traditional event of Nogouchi when half of Nogouchi-koen Avenue is closed to automobile traffic.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi Ebisuko Bettara Fair</td>
<td>03 (3666) 9064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19–20</td>
<td>Yoridori-midori greenery market</td>
<td>Events such as plant fairs are held on a special day that is related to a deity at the Tsukishima Nihonbashi Shopping Street.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi Nihonbashi-koeki</td>
<td>03 (3531) 0076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nihonbashi Ebisuko Bettara Fair</td>
<td>An autumn tradition where Bettarazukie picks are sold.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi Nihonbashi-koeki</td>
<td>03 (3666) 9064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tsukiji Children’s Festival</td>
<td>A day of fun and play for children.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi Nihonbashi-koeki</td>
<td>03 (3666) 9064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Puppet Market</td>
<td>A market after Nogouchi with various doll exhibitions, shows and more.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi Nihonbashi-koeki</td>
<td>03 (3666) 9064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tsukiji Autumn Festival</td>
<td>Enjoy the flavors of Tsukiji at the Tsukiji Outer Market.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi Nihonbashi-koeki</td>
<td>03 (3666) 9064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st November</td>
<td>Teppouzu Kyobashi Festival “Oedo Kakki Parade”</td>
<td>A grand parade held on Chuo-dori Avenue.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi / Kyobashi Festival Executive Committee</td>
<td>03 (3651) 7348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Market of products from around the world</td>
<td>A produce market held with famous products from across the country.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi / Kyobashi Festival Executive Committee</td>
<td>03 (3651) 7348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st November</td>
<td>Chuo City Industrial Culture Exhibition Autumn GINZA</td>
<td>A major event held in Ginza.</td>
<td>Committee of Events Held throughout Ginza</td>
<td>03 (3651) 7348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>2nd November</td>
<td>Chuo City “Marugoto” Museum</td>
<td>All of Chuo Ward becomes a museum. Events are held in each area.</td>
<td>Committee of Events Held Throughout Ginza</td>
<td>03 (3651) 7348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Flower Carpet Harumi</td>
<td>A flower art performance with drawings made of flower petals.</td>
<td>Committee of Events Held Throughout Ginza</td>
<td>03 (3651) 7348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Grand Chuo Ward exhibition of flowers and skills in the heart of Tokyo</td>
<td>An event for contributing to the promotion and development of industry in the ward as well as education for young people.</td>
<td>Committee of Events Held Throughout Ginza</td>
<td>03 (3651) 7348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Year-end fair at Sutengu Shrine</td>
<td>Returning old talismans in thanks for a safe year.</td>
<td>Sutengu Shrine</td>
<td>03 (3666) 7195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>27–29</td>
<td>Yagenbori New Year’s Offering Market / Grand Year-end Unloading Market</td>
<td>Products such as clothes and sundries are sold at bargain prices.</td>
<td>Yagenbori Fudoin Temple</td>
<td>03 (3686) 6220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Middle of the month–January 10</td>
<td>An ancient ritual with participants purify themselves by passing through large rings made of materials such as Japanese bloodgrass.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi-Meiyoukai</td>
<td>03 (3541) 8451</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information, visit the official Chuo City website or contact the relevant sections of the city administration.
The birthplace of the Nihonbashi Fish Market C-3

The Nihonbashi Uogashi is said to have started when seafood products were lined up on itabune boards to be sold. There is a monument reminding us that there was an Uogashi in Nihonbashi before it was burned down during the Great Kanto Earthquake and relocated to Tsukiji. Next to the monument is a statue designed after Princess Otohime, signifying all of the fish in the sea that are residents of Ryugu Castle gathering at Nihonbashi.

The Main Building of the Head Office of the Bank of Japan C-2

The Main Building of the Head Office of the Bank of Japan is a stone structure of Neo-Baroque architecture, built in 1896. It is said to have been designed after the National Bank of Belgium by architect Kingo Tatsuno after having inspected the architecture of various banks in the West. It is made of masonry bricks three floors above ground and one floor below ground, and is characterized by its solid design surrounded by other structures. The Main Building of the Head Office of the Bank of Japan was built where the gold guild was located in the Edo period.

Ozu Washi Museum C-2

On display here are materials such as valuable antique writings that have been gathered ever since the separation from Matsuzaka in the Ise province and starting of the paper wholesaling business in Edo.

Nihonbashi Mitsukoshi Main Store / Mitsukoshi Theater C-3

It began when the Echigoya drapery opened in Nihonbashi during the Edo period. It then declared itself a department store in 1904 and became the first department store in Japan known as the Mitsukoshi Gofuku Store. The world's first theater in a department store then opened in 1927 under the name "Mitsukoshi Hall".

Nihonbashi Takashimaya C-3

(important national cultural asset)

It became the first department store to be designated as an Important National Cultural Asset in 2009. Designed by Teitaro Takahashi in 1933, it was newly built to include cooling and heating throughout the building. It underwent extension work by Dogo Murano after the war and is evaluated as an architectural structure that is an inseparable entirety.

Currency Museum C-3

A museum that lets you study all about money with displays covering everything from ancient Japanese money to the birth of the current yen, as well as currency and rare moneys of the world.

National Film Archive of Japan C-4

Film used in Japanese and foreign movies and other movie-related items are on display, included in projects, and screened.
Shinbashi Enbujo Theatre B-6
Based on the songs, dances, and dance theaters of Kyoto and Osaka, it was opened in 1925 to improve and present the skills of Shinbashi's geishas. In addition to Azuma Dance performances given by Shinbashi's geishas in early summer every year, this theater holds a wide variety of performances such as Kabuki and new school theater.

Gas Lamps of Ginza B-5
Four restored gas lamps are lit at the Gas Lamp Street in Ginza Sanchome. They commemorate the eighty-five gas lamps that lit the streets of Ginza during the Meiji period. Ginza was a pioneering town in the age of cultural enlightenment, but the shift from paper lanterns to gas lamps must have come as a surprise to many people back then.

Kabukiza Theatre B-5
Here, Kabuki plays are presented all throughout the year and, as its name suggests, is the main theater for Kabuki. The original theater first opened in 1889. It was a plush Western-style wooden structure that was at the forefront of its time. It was then destroyed during the war and rebuilt in 1951. The 5th Kabukiza, which opened in April 2013, carried on the exterior and interior of the much-loved 4th Kabukiza as it became the face of the GINZA KABUKIZA complex facility, which is equipped with state-of-the-art facilities, a theater house, and the Kabukiza Tower, which is an office tower. On the fifth floor of the tower is the "Kabukiza Gallery", which is a cultural facility themed on Kabuki, and the rooftop garden above the theater house.

Newel post of Kyobashi Bridge B-4
It is said that the Kyobashi and Nihonbashiri bridges were both built in the same year (1603). They were made of wood during the Edo period but became stone arch bridges in 1875 and then iron bridges in 1901. They were dismantled during the landfill projects at Kyobashi River, which took place over the course of forty years from 1963. There are three stone newel posts that still remain today on the walkway of Chuo-dori Street. The two with the Giboshi ornaments were made in 1875.

Monument of Ginza's Yanagi B-5
When Ginza Brick Street was completed, it was lined with planted trees such as pine trees, maple trees, and cherry trees. However, all but the willows died. Since then, willows have disappeared from Ginza several times due to road-widening projects and fires, but have returned to cover the streets with green once again thanks to the effort of the local residents.

1 Ginza Yonchome Intersection B-5
The intersection of Yonchome, which is the symbol of Ginza. The Wako Clock Tower is known as the landmark of Ginza.

2 Kabukiza Theatre B-5

3 Shinbashi Enbujo Theatre B-6

4 Newel post of Kyobashi Bridge B-4

5 Monument of Ginza's Yanagi B-5

6 Gas Lamps of Ginza B-5

Ginza Haccho-jinja Shrine tour

a Saiwai Inari-jinja Shrine B-4 ----- Ginza-itchome (Namiki-dori St.)

b Ginza Inari-jinja Shrine B-5 ----- *Normally closed to the public.

c Ryuko Fudoson-jinja Shrine B-5 ----- On the roof of MATSUYA GINZA

d Asahi Inari-jinja Shrine B-5 ----- Daiko Asahi Bldg.

e Ginza Shusse Jizoson (cultural asset of the city) B-5 ----- Ginza Mitsukoshi 9F

f Hodo Inari-jinja Shrine B-5 ----- Enter an alley from Ginza Renga-dori St.

g Azuma Inari-jinja Shrine B-5 ----- Azuma-dori Ave. / Miharakoji

h Kakugo Inari-jinja Shrine B-5 ----- Ginza Six Rooftop

i Seiko Inari-jinja Shrine A-5 ----- *Normally closed to the public.

j Toyoiwa Inari-jinja Shrine A-5 ----- Enter an alley from Ginza Suzuran-dori St.

k Kabuki Inari Daimyojin Shrine B-5 ----- Right side of the entrance to the Kabukiza Theatre

Ryuko Fudoson-jinja Shrine
Kakugo Inari-jinja Shrine
Ginza Shusse Jizoson
Kabuki Inari Daimyojin Shrine
The Chuo Historical Museum / Planetarium

The mansion of the Okudaira Family of the Nakatsu Domain in Buzen Province (today’s Oita Prefecture) was once located here, where the domain physician and Dutch scholar Ryotaku Maeno translated the Dutch medical book “Anatomische Tabellen” and published “The New Book of Anatomy”. The great deal of effort that went into this is described in “Beginning of Dutch Studies” by Genpaku Sugita.

Teusler Memorial House

Teusler Memorial House was built in 1879 as a home for missionaries of Saint Luke's International Hospital. The two-storey structure is made of reinforced concrete characterized by its pillars and beams on the outside and stately wooden interior and stairway. It was relocated and restored in 1998, but still shows what it was like when it was originally built.

Chuo Historical Museum / Planetarium

Includes a regular exhibition room for regional materials, a planetarium, and city resident gallery. It is a facility for those interested in interacting with subjects such as history, art, and astronomy.

Teusler Memorial House

Teusler Memorial House was built in 1879 and is registered as Tangible Assets of Folk Culture (port) where foreign cargo vessels were anchored along with a portable shrine.

Oiwa Inari Shrine

A shrine that was built in 1879, which carries on the tradition of Oiwa, who is the main character in the play "Tokaido Yotsuya Kaidan". The stone gate next to the main hall remains the same as it was when it was built in 1897. The hundred times marker stone on the ground, which was dedicated by the 4th Udaiji Ichikawa, who played Oiwa at the Naniwa-za in Osaka, is the oldest hundred times marker stone in the ward, and is registered as Tangible Assets of Folk Culture in the ward along with the stone gate.

Water gauge at Reiganjima Tide Station

The mean sea level of Tokyo Bay observed at the water gauge at Reiganjima Tide Station, which was installed at the mouth of Sumida River in 1873, was the standard when determining altitudes in the Tokyo area. The current Reiganjima Gauging Station was relocated roughly thirty-six meters downstream in 1994, with its symbolic column placed at the old site.

Tsukiji Catholic Church

Established at the foreign settlement in Tsukiji in 1874 following the churches in Nagasaki and Yokohama. The original structure was built in 1878, but rebuilt in 1927 in the style of the Greek Parthenon with inspiration from La Madeleine in Paris, as it was burned down in the Great Kanto Earthquake.

Hama-rikyu Gardens

A garden that was a Shogun family villa and still retains some remnants of the Daimyo garden, with a seawater pond and duck hunting site. It was a falconry spot of the Shogun family in the early Edo period, and was called Kofu Hama-yashiki when Lord Tsunashighe of the Kofu domain received it as a residence from the fourth Shogun, Ietsuna. It later became a Shogun family villa named Hama-goten when Ietsuna became the sixth Shogun. In 1870, it was then placed under control of the Imperial Household Ministry and served as a garden for the Imperial Household under the name Hama-rikyu. Finally, it became open to the public after the war, and designated as National Special Place of Scenic Beauty and Special Historic Spot in 1952.

Tsukiji Outer Market

Thrive as the wholesale town of Tsukiji, is lined with about 400 shops that offer not only fresh seafood products, but other products related to eating and drinking as well.

Teppozu Inari-jinja Shrine

It was called “Minato Inari” during the Edo period as it was located in front of the river near Inari Bridge at a “minato (port)” where foreign cargo vessels passed, but was later relocated to its current spot when the foreign settlement in Tsukiji was established. The ‘cold water bathing ritual’, which worshippers participate in for purification and good health, is held every January. The Grand Festival is also held in May.

Namiyoke-jinja Shrine

Built as a guardian shrine for the completion of the landfill project of Tsukiji from 1658 to 1661, which was difficult due to ocean waves. The rainwater bowl and male/female lion heads at Namiyoke-jinja Shrine are registered as Tangible Assets of Folk Culture in the ward. The lion festivals of this shrine have been famous since the Edo period, and during the main Tsukiji Lion Festival, which is held every three years, one of the two grand lions are carried through the Tsukiji area along with a portable shrine.

Eitai Bridge

Said to have been built in commemoration of the fiftieth birthday of the fifth Shogun Tsunenobu Tokugawa, it used to be located 150 meters upstream from where it stands now. The bridge that stands today is an arch bridge that was built in 1926. When it is lit up, it is magnificent, with blue lights as the sun sets.
Tour of the Seven Gods of Luck in Nihonbashi

1. **Koami-jinja Shrine D-3**  
   - Fukurokuju and Benzaiten (gods of fisheries and prosperity)

2. **Chanoki-jinja Shrine E-3**  
   - Hoteison (god of wealth and happiness)

3. **Suitengu Shrine E-3**  
   - Benzaiten (god of learning and art)

4. **Matsushima-jinja Shrine E-3**  
   - Daikokushin (god of prosperity in business)

5. **Suehiro-jinja Shrine E-2**  
   - Bishamonten (god of wealth and good luck)

6. **Kasama Inari-jinja Shrine E-2**  
   - Jurojin (god of longevity)

7. **Suginomori-jinja Shrine D-2**  
   - Ebisu-jin (god of prosperity in business)

8. **Takarada-Ebisu-jinja Shrine D-2**  
   - Ebisu-jin (god of prosperity in business)

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### 1. **Suitengu Shrine E-3**  
A shrine that is a branch of the main shrine of the same name in Kurume City, Fukuoka Prefecture for the safe delivery of children, avoidance of floods, and business activities related to water. The Suitengu Shrine of Nihombashi was established when Lord Yorinari Arima of the Kurume Domain requested the division of the deity of the shrine with his residence in Mita (today's Minato Ward) in Edo.

### 2. **Meijiza Theater E-2**  
It first opened as the Kishoza Theater in 1873. It has since changed its name to Hisamatsuza, Chitoza, and finally to Meijiza in 1893.

### 3. **Trick Clock Towers D-3・E-3**  
Trick clock towers on Nihonbashi Street, designed after fire watch towers. There is also a trick clock tower designed after the comical storytelling performances of Edo.

### 4. **Amazake-yokocho St. E-2**  
Amazake-yokocho St. is a small street that stretches 250 meters from east to west and is lined with famous and long-established shops that offer products such as tsuzura baskets. Amazake-yokocho St. is named so for the Amazake shop named Owariya, which was located at the entrance of the street in the early Meiji period.

### 5. **Yokoyamacho / Bakurocho / Horidomecho Wholesale District E-1**  
A famous wholesale district for fabric, clothes, and daily houseware. Knickknack shops were opened here during the Edo period for travelers registered at accommodations in Bakurocho and for people who went to Edo for trials of lawsuits. There are many establishments that do not serve non-professionals, but there are some where anyone can shop.

### 6. **Kiyosu Bridge F-3**  
A bridge that was planned as part of a recovery project after the Great Kanto Earthquake, and built in 1928. Its design is modeled after a suspension bridge at the Rhine in Cologne, Germany.

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### 7. **Jisshi Park D-2**  
A park built at the ruins of the Denmacho Jailhouse. Within the park are many historic landmarks such as the copper kokudo kokuryo kai no kane. The kokudo kokuryo kai no kane bell was removed from the ruins. It was removed from Kamakura, but there was a fire disaster in the Kamakura period and only the head could be dug out from the ruins. It was removed from Kamakura following the ordinance to separate Shintoism and Buddhism, and finally enshrined at its current location in 1876.

### 8. **Ogannonji Temple / Cast-iron bodhisattva head D-2・E-3**  
The cast-iron bodhisattva head at Ogannonji Temple is believed to have been made during the Kamakura period. It is fifty four centimeters in facial width and a designated cultural asset of the city. It was originally at Shin-Kiyomizu-dera Temple in Kamakura, but there was a fire disaster in the Kamakura period and only the head could be dug out from the ruins. It was removed from Kamakura following the ordinance to separate Shintoism and Buddhism, and finally enshrined at its current location in 1876.

### 9. **Bettara Market D-2**  
A stylish autumn tradition that has been passed down since the Keicho period. It is a lively event that is held every year on October 19 and 20 where the area between Takarada-Ebisu-jinja Shrine and Suginomori-jinja Shrine is lined with stalls that sell Bettarazuke pickles.
Tsukudajima - home of tsukudani D-6

Tsukudani got its start in the Edo period when fishermen who came over from Tsukuda Village in the Settsu Province (today’s Osaka) began to eat it as a form of preserved food. Today, there are three tsukudani shops that have been carrying on this tradition since the Edo period.

Harumi Wharf C-9

A gateway of the sea through which many ships of the world pass, serving as a port for international trade. There is an observation deck at Harumi Passenger Boat Terminal, which overlooks the Tokyo Bay Area, where the Tokyo Port Festival is held every May. (scheduled to be closed in July 2020)

Nishi Naka-dori Street D-6

Nishi Naka-dori Street is a shopping street with the arcades on both sides lined with old-fashioned shops. It is often referred to as “Monja Street”, as there are many Monjayaki restaurants here. The Tsukishima Kusaichi Market is held in July with many outdoor stalls on festive days.

Grave of Ikku Jippensha C-7

(cultural asset of the city)

The grave of Jippensha Ikku(1765-1831), who wrote Tokaido Hizakurige, is located at Toyoin Temple on Mount Shinen. Ikku, who was born in Sunpuu, was an author of puppet theater under the pen name Chikamatsu Yoshichi and wrote plays when he came to Edo in 1794. Engraved on the left side of the tombstone is the famous death poem, “I’m leaving the world with the ashes of incense. Good-bye”.

Flower Carpet Harumi D-7

An event that is held at Harumi Island Triton Square from late October to early November every year. It is the flower festival in Italy’s Genzano City that is held Harumi-style, presenting flower art with carpets of flower petals.

The strength stones of Tsukuda Namiyoke Inari Daimyojin Shrine D-6

(cultural asset of the city)

It is said that fishermen in the Tsukuda district competed with each other in strength by lifting stones until around the time of the Great Kanto Earthquake. There are currently three of these strength stones lined up next to the gate at Tsukuda Namiyoke Inari Daimyojin Shrine.

Paris Square E-5

The Paris Square and its monument are at the hydrophilic Ishikawajima Park, which uses the upper part of the super levee of Sumida River. It was founded in return for the Tokyo Square that was created in Paris.

Chuo-ohashi Bridge

Enshrining a guardian deity that oversees the Tsukudajima-Tsukishima area, and shared with Sumiyoshi-jinja Shrine in Osaka. The water ablution pavilion and ceramic sign on the grounds are cultural assets of the ward. In addition to the annual celebrations, this festival, which is held every three years, is where objects such as a lion head (cultural asset of the ward) and an octagon shaped portable shrine (cultural asset of the ward) are carried out of the shrine and transported on a boat.

Kachidoki Bridge

(important national cultural asset)

A double-leaf bascule bridge that was built in 1940 and labeled the most prominent movable bridge of the East at the time, but was closed down at the end of 1970.

Tsukuda-ohashi Bridge

It was built in 1964 to replace 'Bridge of Tsukuda', which had been a landmark for over three hundred years since the Edo period. This led to the landfill of Tsukuda River, which flowed between Tsukudajima and Tsukishima, making the two islands contiguous.

Chuo-ohashi Bridge

Constructed in 1994 with the redevelopment of the Tsukuda district. At the footing center of the bridge upstream is "The Messenger" by Ossip Zadkine, which was sent from Paris in commemoration of the friendship between Sumida River (Tokyo) and the Seine (Paris).
An information center that tells tourists from Japan and overseas about the attractions of Chuo City, Tokyo. Please feel free to drop in.

■ Address: 2-2-1 Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo (Located on 1BF and part of 1F in KYOBASHI EDOGRAND)
■ TEL: 03-6262-6481
■ Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 9 p.m.
■ Open: 365 days a year
■ HP https://centraltokyo-tourism.com