Advice when travelling through Chuo City

As its name suggests, Chuo City is located near the center of the twenty-three 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, which is the gateway to the sky. You also mustn’t miss Harumi Wharf in Tokyo Bay, which is the gateway to the sea. Various passenger ships bring over many tourists from the other side of the ocean.

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

However, we 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 experience new surprises, pleasant discoveries, and delicious food.

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

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.

Community Cycle

Of the 23 wards of Tokyo, six wards, Chuo, Chiyoda, Minato, Koto, Shinjuku, and Bunkyo, have come together to allow community cycles to be picked up and dropped off throughout the area they cover, making this bike-share service even more convenient. Cycle ports have already been established in a total of 249 locations (as of March 1, 2017), and this number is set to increase further in the future. Once you register, you can borrow a bicycle from any of the cycle ports in the six wards, and also return it at any one of them. See below for details of where to make inquiries about details such as the registration method and charges.

Main forms of transportation from major cities

Access (to major stations)

### Train
- Shinjuku Sta.: About 13 min. on JR Chuo Rapid Line
- Asakusa Sta.: About 13 min. on Tokyo Metro Ginza Line
- Ikebukuro Sta.: About 21 min. on Tokyo Metro Yurakucho Line
- Higashi-ginza Sta.: About 3 min. on Tokyo Metro Ginza Line
- Shinjuku Sta.: About 21 min. on Toei Oedo Line
- Tokyo City Air Terminal (T-CAT):
  - Haneda Airport: About 20 min. by Limousine Bus
  - Narita Airport: About 60 min. by Limousine Bus

### Bus (please note that there may be delays depending on traffic conditions.)
- Haneda Airport: About 20 min. by Limousine Bus
- Narita Airport: About 60 min. by Limousine Bus
- Tokyo City Air Terminal (T-CAT):
  - Haneda Airport: About 20 min. by Limousine Bus
  - Narita Airport: About 60 min. by Limousine Bus

Issued by: Chuo City Tourism Association  
Kyobashi Plaza 3F,1-25-3, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo  
TEL 03(6228)7907  
Issued in March 2017
<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>Nakone Eiden long-distance relay race</td>
<td>See the goal approaching as you cross Nihonbashi Bridge!</td>
<td>Nihonbashi-Meiyou</td>
<td>03 (3546) 5328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tsukiji Market opening day</td>
<td>Lavishly presenting the first products of the year.</td>
<td>Tsukiji Market</td>
<td>03 (3542) 1111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nisut Suitengu (first fair of the year at Suitengu Shrine)</td>
<td>The fifth of every year is a festive day and particularly lively.</td>
<td>Suitengu Shrine</td>
<td>03 (3666) 7195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cold-water bathing festival</td>
<td>Entering a tub of water with ice to strengthen both the body and soul.</td>
<td>Teppouzu Inari-jinja Shrine</td>
<td>03 (3551) 2647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tour of the Seven Gods of Luck in Nihonbashi</td>
<td>Visiting Suitengu Shrine, Chonoki-jinja Shrine, Koami-jinja Shrine, Sugonomori-jinja Shrine, Takaradai-ba Shrine, Kaisama Inari-jinja Shrine, Suetei-jinja Shrine, and Matsushita-jinja Shrine.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi-Shitchifukukan, General Affairs (Koami-jinja Shrine)</td>
<td>03 (3668) 1080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>End of Winter Festival</td>
<td>A big bean scattering event by men and women whose zodiac signs are of this year.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi-Meiyou</td>
<td>03 (3546) 5328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Middle of the month (every other year)</td>
<td>Chuo City Snow Festival</td>
<td>Chuo City Tourism Association</td>
<td>03 (6228) 7907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>April Early Sunday of the month</td>
<td>Nihonbashi Bridge Spring Festival</td>
<td>Nihonbashi-Meiyou</td>
<td>03 (3546) 5328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Early time of the month</td>
<td>Flower Festival</td>
<td>Nihonbashi-Meiyou</td>
<td>03 (3541) 1131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Early to mid-May</td>
<td>Teppouzu Inari-jinja Shrine Festival</td>
<td>Teppouzu Inari-jinja Shrine</td>
<td>03 (3551) 2647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>May 5</td>
<td>Kanda Festival</td>
<td>One of the three big Edo festivals in Chuo City, the procession goes across Nihonbashi.</td>
<td>Tsukiji-hongwanji Temple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Washi festival</td>
<td>Washi is passed out in thanks for a good harvest.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi-Meiyou</td>
<td>03 (3541) 1131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Middle of the month</td>
<td>Suginomori-jinja Shrine Festival</td>
<td>Suginomori-jinja Shrine</td>
<td>03 (3661) 5462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>End of the month</td>
<td>Tokyo Port Festival</td>
<td>Tokyo Minato Festival Committee</td>
<td>03 (5500) 2585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Koami-jinja Shrine Grand Festival</td>
<td>There is also a Thanksgiving for beer.</td>
<td>Koami-jinja Shrine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>End of the month</td>
<td>Azuma Dance</td>
<td>An extravagant and stylish stage that represents Tokyo.</td>
<td>Tokyo Shinbashi Kumi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>Early to mid</td>
<td>Sannou Festival</td>
<td>Imperial carriages with golden Chinese phoenixes being carried and progressing through the streets of Nihonbashi, Kyobashi, and Ginza.</td>
<td>Hie-jinja Shrine</td>
<td>03 (3581) 2471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tsukiji Shishi Festival</td>
<td>With the guardian of Tsukiji and crowded with outdoor stalls.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi-Meiyou</td>
<td>03 (3546) 5328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Middle of the month</td>
<td>Cogon grass ring passage</td>
<td>An ancient ritual of purification where worshippers pass through a huge circle made of reed.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi-Meiyou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>July 13~15</td>
<td>Tsukudajima Bon Dance</td>
<td>Held during these three years every year, the Nenbutzu Dance, which is an intangible cultural asset of Tokyo, is for children from 6 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. and for adults from 8 p.m. to after 9 p.m.</td>
<td>Setomono Market Executive Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4th Sunday</td>
<td>Nihonbashi Bridge Washing</td>
<td>An event for beautifying Nihonbashi Bridge.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi-Meiyou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>Monday~Wednesday of the 1st week</td>
<td>Ceramic Market</td>
<td>The pottery market that is a summer Downtown tradition, held from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.</td>
<td>Committee of Events Held Throughout Ginza</td>
<td>03 (3666) 5666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Early to mid</td>
<td>Holiday Promenade “the Yukata de Gin-ba”</td>
<td>Ginza walk in “Yukata”</td>
<td>Committee of Events Held Throughout Ginza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Beginning of the month</td>
<td>Tsukiji Hongan-ji Temple Evening Bon Dance</td>
<td>A bon dance festival at Tsukiji Hongan-ji Temple for cooling off.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi-Meiyou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tsukiji Festival / Grand Sumiyoshi-jinja Shrine Festival</td>
<td>At the Grand Festival held once every three years, the hakakamimochi, locoportable shrine is sent out on the Sukakamibashi.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi-Meiyou</td>
<td>03 (3546) 5328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Noh Play Konparu Festival</td>
<td>Noh theatre is performed on the street on the 7th.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi-Meiyou</td>
<td>03 (3546) 5328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Middle of the month</td>
<td>Fukagawa Hachiman Festival</td>
<td>A parade is sponsored by the Kiyoshimachi Bridge and held to praise and thank the Asahi and Shinbashi in this grand festival that is held once every three years.</td>
<td>Tomioka Hachimangu Shrine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Friday/Saturday in late August</td>
<td>Chuo City Oedo Festival and Bon Dance</td>
<td>Bon dancing and festive days with the Chuo Ward dance song at Hamacho Park.</td>
<td>Ginza Masque Festival Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>Early October to late November</td>
<td>Chuo City Tourism and Market Fair</td>
<td>Entertaining events related to Chuo City</td>
<td>Chuo City Tourism Festival Organizing Committee</td>
<td>03 (3546) 5328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Opening event</td>
<td>Entertaining events related to Chuo City</td>
<td>Chuo City Tourism Festival Organizing Committee</td>
<td>03 (3546) 5328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Beginning of the month</td>
<td>Tenten Festival</td>
<td>A festival held throughout the Ninnonpachi shopping street.</td>
<td>Ninnonpachi Shopping Cooperative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2nd Monday (Sports Day)</td>
<td>Yoridori-midori greenery market</td>
<td>Festive day, plant. etc. at the Tsukishima Nishi Naka shopping street.</td>
<td>Chuo City Sports Festival Executive Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19~20</td>
<td>Nihonbashi Ebisuko Bettara Fair</td>
<td>An autumn tradition where Bettarazuke pickles are sold.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi-Meiyou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3rd Sunday</td>
<td>Chuo City Children’s Festival</td>
<td>A day of fun and play for children.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi-Meiyou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Puppet Market</td>
<td>A market named after Ninnonpachi with various doll exhibitions, shops, and more.</td>
<td>Ninnonpachi Shopping Cooperative</td>
<td>03 (3666) 9064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Saturday in the middle of the month</td>
<td>Tsukiji Autumn Festival</td>
<td>Enjoy the flavors of Tsukiji at the Tsukiji Outer Market.</td>
<td>Nippatsu Oudo Market Commercial District Promotion Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4th Sunday</td>
<td>Chuo City Health and Welfare Festival/Consumer Lifestyle Exhibition</td>
<td>Akatsu Park, others.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi-Meiyou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>End of the month</td>
<td>Nihonbashi / Kyobashi Festival “Oedo Niki Paradise”</td>
<td>A grand parade on Chuo-ori Street.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi / Kyobashi Festival Executive Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Late October – early November (every other year)</td>
<td>Market of products from around the world</td>
<td>A festival celebrating the famous Nihonbashi Bridge.</td>
<td>Chuo City Industrial Culture Exhibition Executive Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chuo City Industrial Culture Exhibition</td>
<td>For introducing traditional craftsmanship and fostering young people.</td>
<td>Committee of Events Held Throughout Ginza</td>
<td>03 (3666) 5666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Autumn Ginza</td>
<td>A major event held in Ginza.</td>
<td>Chuo City Cultural Promotion Subsection</td>
<td>03 (3546) 5328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Late October - early November</td>
<td>Chuo City “Marugoto” Museum</td>
<td>All of Chuo City becomes a museum with events held in various areas.</td>
<td>Harumi Island Triton Square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chuo City</td>
<td>A flower art performance of petals and seeds.</td>
<td>Commerce, Industry and Tourism Section, Harumi Island Triton Square, Commerce, Industry and Tourism Section</td>
<td>03 (3546) 5328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>Scheduled to be held in November</td>
<td>Grand Chuo City Exhibition Flavors and Skills in the Heart of Tokyo</td>
<td>Specializes and famous items of shops related to Chuo City on display and on sale.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi-Meiyou</td>
<td>03 (3546) 5328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Day of the Rooster</td>
<td>Ninnonpachi / Day of the Rooster (Matsushita-jinja Shrine)</td>
<td>The rakes serving as lucky charms for good business are famous.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi-Meiyou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11~16</td>
<td>Nishi-hongwanji Temple Founder Memorial</td>
<td>A memorial service for founder Shinran Jonin.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi-Meiyou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Koami-jinja Shrine Doburoku Festival</td>
<td>Doburoku is passed out in thanks for a good harvest.</td>
<td>Koami-jinja Shrine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>December 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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27~29</td>
<td>Year-end market</td>
<td>Returning old talismans in thanks for a safe year.</td>
<td>Yagenburi Fudoin Temple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Middle of the month−January 10</td>
<td>Cogon grass ring passage</td>
<td>An ancient ritual of purification where worshippers pass through a huge circle made of reed.</td>
<td>Nihonbashi-Meiyou</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

Mitsui Main Building C-2 (important national cultural asset)

Designated as an Important National Cultural Asset in 1998, this structure represents the early Showa period and is well worth seeing with its Corinthian columns outside and grand space with Doric columns and open ceiling on the first floor.

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.

The National Film Center at The National Museum of Modern Art C-4

Film used in Japanese and foreign movies and other movie-related items are on display, included in projects, and screened.
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**

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.

3. **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.

4. **Newel post of Kyobashi Bridge B-4**

(cultural asset of the city)

It is said that the Kyobashi and Nihonbashi 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.

5. **Monument of Ginza No 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.

6. **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.

---

**Ginza Haccho-jinjia Shrine tour**

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

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

c. Ryuko Fudoson Temple 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 — Mitsukoshi Ginza 9F

f. Hodo Inari-jinja Shrine B-5 — Through an alley behind Tenshodo

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

h. Kakugo Inari-jinja Shrine —*Currently relocated to a different location due to building restorations.

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 Ave.

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

---

**Gas Lamps of Ginza**

*Normally closed to the public.

**Azuma Inari-jinja Shrine**

*Currently closed to the public.

**Kabuki Inari-jinja Shrine**

*Currently closed to the public.

**Saiwai Inari-jinja Shrine**

*Currently closed to the public.

---

**Newel post of Kyobashi Bridge**

*Currently relocated to a different location due to building restorations.

---

**Monument of Ginza No Yanagi**

*Currently closed to the public.

---

**Gas Lamps of Ginza**

*Currently closed to the public.

---

**Shinbashi Enbujo Theatre**

*Currently closed to the public.

---

**Kabukiza Theatre**

*Currently closed to the public.
1. **Monument for the site of “The Beginning of Dutch Studies” C-6**  
(cultural asset of the city)  
The mansion of the Okudaira Family of the Nakatsu Domain in Bizen 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.

2. **Oiwa Inari**  
Tamiya-jinja Shrine D-4  
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 Udanji 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.

3. **Time Dome Akashi C-6**  
(Chuo City Regional Tenmonkan)  
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.

4. **Teusler Memorial House C-6**  
(cultural asset of the city)  
Teusler Memorial House was built in 1933 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.

5. **Water gauge at Reiganjima Tide Station D-5**  
(historic site of the city)  
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.

6. **Teppozu Inari-jinja Shrine D-5**  
(cultural asset of the city)  
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.

7. **Tsukiji Hongwanji Temple C-6**  
(important national cultural asset)  
A branch of Nishi-hongwanji Temple in Kyoto, which was built in 1617. The monks’ quarters were located near Yokoyama-cho at first, but relocated to Tsukiji in 1679 after they burned down in the Great Fire of Meireki. The Main Hall, which was damaged during in the Great Kanto Earthquake, was redesigned by Chuta Ito and rebuilt in 1934 as an ancient Indian-style stone structure. It was designated as an Important National Cultural Asset in 2014.

8. **Namiyoke Inari-jinja Shrine C-6**  
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 Inari-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.

9. **Hama-rikyu Gardens A-7 • B-7**  
(designated as a Place of Special Scenic Beauty /Special Historic Spot)  
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 Tsunashige 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.

10. **Tsukiji Outer Market C-6**  
Even after its relocation, the outer market at Tsukiji still remains for wholesale distribution (to professionals). It is a lively area lined with roughly four hundred retail businesses and restaurants.

11. **Tsukiji Catholic Church D-6**  
(important national cultural asset)  
Said to have been built in commemoration of the fiftieth birthday of the fifth Shogun Tsuneyoshi 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**

- **A Koami-jinja Shrine D-3** — Fukurokuju and Benzaiten (gods of fisheries and prosperity)
- **B Chanoki-jinja Shrine E-3** — Hoteison (god of wealth and happiness)
- **C Suitengu Shrine E-3** — Benzaiten (god of learning and art)
- **D Matsushima-jinja Shrine E-3** — Daikokushin (god of prosperity in business)
- **E Suehiro-jinja Shrine E-2** — Bishamonten (god of wealth and good luck)
- **F Kasama Inari-jinja Shrine E-2** — Jurojin (god of longevity)
- **G Suginomori-jinja Shrine D-2** — Ebisuujin (god of prosperity in business)
- **H Takarada-Ebisu-jinja Shrine D-2** — Ebisuujin (god of prosperity in business)

**Jisshi Park D-2**
A park built at the ruins of the Denmacho Jailhouse ruins. Within the park are many historic landmarks such as the copper Kokuchu Toki-no-Kane Bell, the Denmacho Jailhouse ruins, a monument commemorating Katsusaburo Kineya, and a monument for the site of Shoin Yoshida’s last days.

**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.

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

**Trick Clock Towers D-3/E-3**
These are trick clock towers on Ningyocho-dori Street, designed after fire watch towers. There is also a trick clock tower designed after comical storytelling performances of Edo.

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

**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.

**Kiyosu Bridge F-3**
(A important national cultural asset)
A bridge that was planned as part of a recovery project after the Great Kantō Earthquake, and built in 1928. Its design is modeled after a suspension bridge at the Rhein in Cologne, Germany.

**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 to 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.

Tsukishima 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”.

Sumiyoshi-jinja Shrine E-6

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.

The strength stones of Tsukuda Namiyoke Inari-jinja 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-jinja Shrine.

Flower Carpet Harumi D-7

An event held from late October to early November at Harumi Island Triton Square. It is the Infiorata flower festival in Genzano di Roma, Italy held Harumi-style, where you can see flower art made with beds of rose petals.

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

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).

Kachidoki Bridge

(important national cultural asset)

A double-leaf bascule bridge that was built in 1940 and labeled the most prominent moveable 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 landfills of Tsukuda River, which flowed between Tsukudajima and Harumi Canal. (Under construction)

Flower Carpet Harumi

The strength stones of Tsukuda Namiyoke Inari-jinja Shrine

D-7

Flower Carpet Harumi

D-7

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.

Tsukishima 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”.

Sumiyoshi-jinja Shrine E-6

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.

The strength stones of Tsukuda Namiyoke Inari-jinja 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-jinja Shrine.

Flower Carpet Harumi D-7

An event held from late October to early November at Harumi Island Triton Square. It is the Infiorata flower festival in Genzano di Roma, Italy held Harumi-style, where you can see flower art made with beds of rose petals.

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

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).

Kachidoki Bridge

(important national cultural asset)

A double-leaf bascule bridge that was built in 1940 and labeled the most prominent moveable 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 landfills of Tsukuda River, which flowed between Tsukudajima and Tsukishima, making the two islands contiguous.

Chuo-ohashi Bridge

