

Area Guidemap

Nihonbashi

日本橋

Yaesu
Kyobashi
Hongokucho
Muromachi
Honcho
Nihonbashi
Kabutocho
Kayabacho



Nihonbashi, the starting point for Japan's road network, is an area that retains traces of the Edo Period and is now a transportation and financial hub filled with long-established department stores

In 1604, the 9th year of Keicho, it was declared that "Edo is Nihonbashi," and Nihonbashi was considered the starting point for the five trunk roads that stretched out across Japan. It attracted craftsmen and merchants from various provinces, and flourished as the main commercial area below Edo Castle. Near Nihonbashi Bridge was a fish market where the lively voice of Tasuke Isshin filled the air. The market supplied food to the kitchens of the ordinary people of Edo, and an area of watering holes for young gentlemen as well as a hanamachi (geisha quarter) sprung up. The area was so bustling that it influenced the Edo economy. The current Nihonbashi Bridge was built in 1911, the 44th year of Meiji. It is a stone bridge that replaced the previous wooden one, and is a Nationally-Designated Important Cultural Property. The bridge is the starting point for Japan's road network. Incidentally, Kyobashi Bridge, which was the first bridge on the Tokaido after Nihonbashi when heading in the direction of Kyoto, was removed in 1959, the 34th year of Showa, after the river it straddled was filled in, but its main pillar survives. This area also includes Kayabacho, a busy merchant district, Kabutocho, which went from being the base of the shogunate navy to becoming a financial district, and Muromachi Hongokucho, which still retain a strong flavor of Edo. Historical remains and sites can still be seen here and there.

NIHONBASHI Event Guide

January 3

Hakone Ekiden long-distance relay race (return path)

On January 3 runners complete the 10th return section. In Chuo City, they run along Kajibashi-dori Ave., Chuo-dori Ave., and Nihonbashi. You can watch them approach the finish line on the final stretch of the race.

Sunday in early April

Nihonbashi Bridge Spring Festival

An event that takes one back to the excitement of Nihonbashi in the Edo Period. Old-established stores and participating organizations sell famous delicacies.



Early to mid-May (the Grand Festival is held in odd-numbered years)

Kanda Festival

One of the three big Edo festivals. At the Shinkosai Festival, an Edo festival procession makes its way through the streets of central Tokyo, and thousands of visitors descend on it. In Chuo City, the procession goes across Nihonbashi.

Early to mid-June (the Grand Festival is held in even-numbered years)

Sannou Festival

This festival grew large as the "Tenkamatsuri" which was attended by successive generations of the shogunate family since the time of Iemitsu, the third shogun. It involved the return of mikoshi (portable shrines) to Edo Castle. The Shinkosai Festival, which involves a 300m-long procession, is not to be missed.



Last Sunday in July

Nihonbashi Bridge Washing

A summertime event hat takes place every year at Nihonbashi. Local children and employees from local companies use brushes and scourers to scrub the bridge and handrails until they are spotless.



From early October (approx. one month)

Chuo City Tourism and Market Fair

An event at which you can enjoy the delights of Chuo City in the autumn. During the period of the festival, various events are held at department stores, shopping districts, and "antenna shops" (shops selling goods from provincial regions of Japan).



Late October

Nihonbashi/Kyobashi Festival

●Oedo Kakki Parade

A colorful parade evoking "vitality" and "style" takes place along an approximately 2km stretch of Chuo-dori Ave. from Kyobashi to Nihonbashi. Local dances from all over Japan are among the attractions.



●Market of products from around the world

This event forms part of the Nihonbashi/Kyobashi Festival. The market features stalls selling famous local delicacies that are the pride of different regions of Japan. There are open-air restaurants along Nishigashi Jizo-dori Street in Nihonbashi 1-chome where you can taste these provincial delicacies.



●Nippachikai Autumn Edo Festival

●Nihonbashi Bridge Autumn Festival

Early November (late October)

Chuo City "Marugoto" Museum

The whole of Chuo City is turned into a museum, and you can travel around the city by bus or boat for free, enjoying the city's rich cultural attractions, which include famous sites, historical ruins, art galleries, and the waterfront scenery.



中央区
まちがど
展示館

A-4 MAP Edo Broom Museum

Administrator: Shirakiya Nakamura-denbei Shouten Inc. (certified in 2011)

The power of brooms brought back to modern life



- Address 3-9-8 Kyobashi, Chuo-ku
- Tel 03-3563-1771
- HP <http://www.edohouki.com/>
- Open days Monday to Saturday (Closed on National Holidays and the year-end through the New Year's Holidays)
- Opening hours 10:00-19:00
- Access **A** One-minute walk from Takaracho Sta. Exit A3
- **GZ** Two-minute walk from Kyobashi Sta. Exit 2

B-2 MAP Toothpick (toothpicks and Kuromoji pick for Japanese sweets) Museum

Administrator: Nihonbashi Saruya Inc. (certified in 2013)

The skills of craftsmen and the chic of Edo that resides in kuromoji



- Address 1-12-5 Nihonbashi-Muromachi
- Tel 03-5542-1905
- HP <http://www.nihonbashi-saruya.co.jp/>
- Open days Sunday to Saturday (Closed on National Holidays)
- Opening hours 10:00-18:00
- Access **GZ** Five-minute walk from Mitsukoshimae Sta. Exit A1

B-1 MAP Daiichi Sankyo KUSURI (Medicine) Museum

Administrator: Daiichi Sankyo Inc. (certified in 2012)

Get on better with medicine



- Address 3-5-1 Nihonbashi-Honcho, Chuo-ku
- Tel 03-6225-1133
- HP <https://kusuri-museum.com/>
- Open days Tuesday to Sunday, National Holidays, substitute public holidays (Closed on the year-end through the New Year's Holidays)
- Opening hours 10:00-18:00
- Access One-minute walk from JR Shin-Nihombashi Sta. Exit 5
- **GZ** Two-minute walk from Mitsukoshimae Sta. Exit A10

B-1 MAP Ozu Museum (traditional Japanese paper)

Administrator: Ozu Shoten Co., Ltd. (certified in 2011)

The history of paper and paper trading that supported culture and livelihoods in the Edo Period



- Address Ozu Honkan Bldg., 3-6-2 Nihonbashi-Honcho, Chuo-ku
- Tel 03-3662-1184
- HP <http://www.ozuwashi.net/>
- Open days Monday to Saturday (Closed on the year-end through the New Year's Holidays)
- Opening hours 10:00-18:00
- Access Two-minute walk from JR Shin-Nihombashi Sta. Exit 5
- **H** Five-minute walk from Kodemmacho Sta. Exit 3
- **GZ** Five-minute walk from Mitsukoshimae Sta. Exit A6

C-2 MAP Mitsubishi Warehouse · Edobashi History Gallery

Administrator: Mitsubishi Warehouse Inc. (certified in 2014)

Records change into city of wonderful warehouses & water transport



- Address 1-19-1 Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku
- Tel 03-3278-6611
- Open days Monday to Saturday (Closed on National Holidays and the year-end through the New Year's Holidays)
- Opening hours Monday-Friday/7:30-19:30 Saturday/7:30-13:30
- Access **A** Three-minute walk from Nihombashi Sta. Exit D2
- **G** **T** Four-minute walk from Nihombashi Sta. Exit D4
- **GZ** Five-minute walk from Mitsukoshimae Sta. Exit B6
- Fifteen-minute walk from JR Tokyo Sta. Yaesu Chuo Exit

B-2 MAP Shu-gyoku Bunko Gallery

Administrator: Haibara Inc. (certified in 2014)

Numerous examples of paper culture accumulated by washi paper stores



- Address 2-7-1 Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku
- Tel 03-3272-3801
- HP <http://www.haibara.co.jp/>
- Open days Every day (Closed on National Holidays, the year-end through the New Year's Holidays and Bon Festival Holidays)
- Opening hours 10:00-18:30 (until 17:30 on Saturdays and Sundays)
- Access **G** **T** One-minute walk from Nihombashi Sta. Exit B6

B-3 MAP Kabutocho · Kayabacho Machikado Museum

Administrator: Nihonbashi Shichinobu Rengo Chokai (certified in 2013)

Exhibits relating to dashi (festival cars), mikoshi (portable shrines), and hikeshi (firefighting)



- Address 15-3 Nihonbashi-Kabutocho, Chuo-ku (in Sakamotocho Park)
- Tel 090-2465-4001 (10:00-19:00)
- Open days Every day
- Opening hours 8:30-20:00
- Access **H** **T** Two-minute walk from Kayabacho Sta. Exit 12

日本橋の見どころ

Highlights of NIHONBASHI

● Mitsui Main Building (important national cultural asset) mapB-2

Designated as an important national cultural property in 1998, the 10th year of Heisei. This architectural wonder, typical of buildings from the early Showa Period, is well worth a look. It features Corinthian pillars and a large atrium on the first floor that contains Doric cylindrical pillars.



● Site of Kinza · The Main Building of the Head Office of the Bank of Japan (important national cultural asset) mapB-2

The Bank of Japan Building is a neo-Baroque stone structure that was completed in 1896, the 29th year of Meiji. It is said that Kingo Tatsuno, the architect, visited the West to see bank buildings for himself, and ultimately decided to model his building on the Belgian central bank's. The structure features three floors above ground, which are made of stone and brick, as well as one basement floor. It has a bold design whereby the surroundings are enclosed by the building. The Bank of Japan Building was constructed on the site of the Kinza (gold coin mint).



● Stone marker at Ikkokubashi Bridge for lost children (Tokyo-Designated Cultural Property) mapA-2

This stone pillar was erected in 1857, the 4th year of Ansei, by the people of Nihonbashi Nishigashicho, who each contributed money to pay for it. People would write descriptions of missing children on pieces of paper and post them on the "Mayoigo no shirube" on the front and the "Tazunuru kata" on the left side, while people that had found children would write information about their whereabouts on pieces of paper and post them on the "Shirasuru kata" on the right side.



The birthplace of the Nihonbashi Fish Market (Otohime Square) mapB-2

There is a stone monument to the fish market that stood here until it was burned to the ground by the fires that followed the Great Kanto Earthquake. Next to it is a statue of the otohime (young princess) who lived in the undersea Dragon Palace in the Urashima Taro folktale. The statue signifies that the fish in the sea all gathered at Nihonbashi.



Stone marker at Ikkokubashi Bridge for lost children (Tokyo-Designated Cultural Property) mapA-2

Currency Museum mapB-2

A museum that allows you to learn everything about money. The collection includes Japanese money from ancient coinage until the birth of the yen, rare coins and notes from countries around the world, unusual types of money, and so on.

Site of Kinza (gold coin mint) and The Main Building of the Bank of Japan (important national cultural asset) mapB-2

Mitsui Memorial Museum mapB-2

This museum contains around 4,000 works of art, including national treasures from Japan and other parts of the Orient, that have been accumulated by the Mitsui family since the Edo Period.

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

Nihonbashi Bridge, Road Marker (Genpyo Square) mapB-2

The first Nihonbashi Bridge was established, which saw Nihonbashi become the center of Japan and a symbol of the growing prosperity of Edo. In the Meiji Period, the center of the bridge was officially defined as the starting point for all domestic roads, and even today, the



zero milestone on the roads of Japan is embedded in the middle of the bridge. The current bridge is an arched stone bridge that was opened to traffic in 1911, the 44th year of Meiji. Furthermore, in the Hana (flower) Square next to Minamizume, where an official bulletin board for prohibitions and edicts was located, there is a monument describing the origins of Nihonbashi.

Kidai Shoran picture scroll mapB-2

An approximately 17-meter-long reproduction of the Kidai shoran can be seen on the wall of the underground concourse at the Mitsukoshimae subway station. The Kidai shoran is a picture scroll that depicts in detail the culture of the people in the Edo Period. Completed in 1805, the 2nd year of Bunka, it offers a panorama from Nihonbashi bridge along the large street (now Chuo-dori Ave.) to Imagawabashi Bridge.

Nihombashi Mitsukoshi Main Store (important national cultural asset) / Mitsukoshi Theater mapB-2

This store traces its history back to the establishment of the Echigoya dry-goods store in Nihonbashi during the Edo Period. In 1907, the 37th year of Meiji, it declared itself to be a department store, and under the name Mitsukoshi Gofukuten, it became Japan's first department store. Later, in 1927, the 2nd year of Showa, the Mitsukoshi Theater, which was then called the Mitsukoshi Hall, was opened inside it. This was the world's first theater to be located inside a department store.



Fukutoku-jinja Shrine (Mebuki Inari-jinja Shrine) mapB-1

This shrine was established here during the Jogan Period (859-876), and Tokugawa Ieyasu was among its worshippers. A new shrine building was completed in 2014, the 26th year of Heisei, and the Fukutoku no Mori (Fukutoku Forest) was also established next to it.



Site of home of Anjin Miura (Tokyo-Designated Cultural Property) mapB-2

William Adams was an English seafarer working for the Dutch East India Company. In 1600, the 5th year of Keicho, his ship encountered a storm and was swept onto the shore of Bungo province (now Oita Prefecture). He later became a trade adviser to Ieyasu, and contributed to the development of trade between Japan and England. Adams married a Japanese woman and was bestowed the name of Anjin Miura by the shogun. The area around his Edo residence was called Anjincho until the early Showa Period.



Birthplace of Japan Post mapC-2

Japan's modern postal system traces its roots to the launch by Hisoka Maejima of a postal service between Tokyo and Osaka in 1871, the 4th year of Meiji. This site marks the spot where the delivery officer, who supervised the postal business, was based and where the Tokyo Postal Office (now Japan Post) was located when the new system was established. In 1962, the 37th year of Showa, a bust of Maejima and a commemorative plaque were installed here.



Kabuto-jinja Shrine mapC-2

Legend has it that upon Minamoto no Yoshiie's triumphant return from battle, his army buried their helmets (kabuto) in the ground in gratitude for their divine protection from the eastern barbarians. The shrine grounds contain a huge rock called the Kabuto Rock, and this was the origin of the area name Kabutocho.

Tokyo Stock Exchange mapC-2

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was established in 1878, the 11th year of Meiji. After being suspended during World War II and the tumultuous period that followed, trading resumed in 1949, the 24th year of Showa. Trading by brokers on the floor of the exchange ended in 1990, the 2nd year of Heisei, in favor of a fully electronic system.

Inside the exchange, there's a facility called Tokyo Arrows where visitors can try their hands at simulated share investing and take a tour of the market center that monitors trading on the exchange.

Site of Yoro no Watashi mapC-2

This is believed to be the spot where the army of Minamoto no Yoshiie, during their attack on Oshu, met with a fierce storm that made it impossible to cross the river. They stripped off their armor and threw it into the water while offering prayers to the dragon god, and were finally able to cross the river. Until the construction of the Yoro Bridge in 1872, the 5th year of Meiji, a ferry port called the Yoro no Watashi remained here.

Police Museum mapA-4

Exhibits numerous materials relating to the history and activities of the police. *The museum is closed for refurbishment until spring 2017.

Birthplace of Edo-style kabuki mapA-4

Kenzaburo Nakamura built the Nakamura-za theater in Nakabashinanchi (near present-day Kyobashi 1-chome) in 1624, the first year of Kanei. This marked the beginning of Edo-style kabuki. In 1632, the 9th year of Kanei, it was relocated to Negimachi (which later became Hasegawacho) in order to be closer to Edo Castle. Later, it moved again, first to Kamisakaimachi (which later became Fukiyocho) and then to Shimosakaimachi (which later became Sakaimachi).

National Film Archive of Japan (former National Museum of Modern Art, Tokyo) mapA-4

Displays materials and hosts exhibitions relating to Japanese and foreign cinema. Also screens films.

Bridgestone Museum of Art mapB-3

Exhibits art from a wide range of genres, including classical Western pieces and modern art. *Closed. 2019 opening planned.



Site of the Edo Hakari-za (historical Site of the city) mapB-3

The Edo Hakariza began when Nobuyoshi Hikotaro, head of the second generation of the Shuzui family, which made scales for the Takeda clan of Kai Province, came to Edo and became an official scale trader of the shogunate after receiving permission from Ieyasu. Later, the shogunate assigned the 33 eastern provinces to the Shuzui family in Edo and the 33 western provinces to the Jin family in Kyoto.



Nihombashi Takashimaya (important national cultural asset) mapB-3

Became a Nationally-Designated Important Cultural Property in 2009, the 21st year of Heisei, the first department store to receive such a designation. The building, which was designed by Teitaro Takahashi, was constructed in 1933, the 8th year of Showa, and was fully air conditioned. After World War II, it was expanded on several occasions by Togo Murano, and is regarded as an integrated architectural work that cannot be divided into parts.



Kite Museum mapB-2

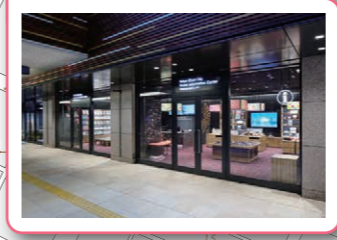
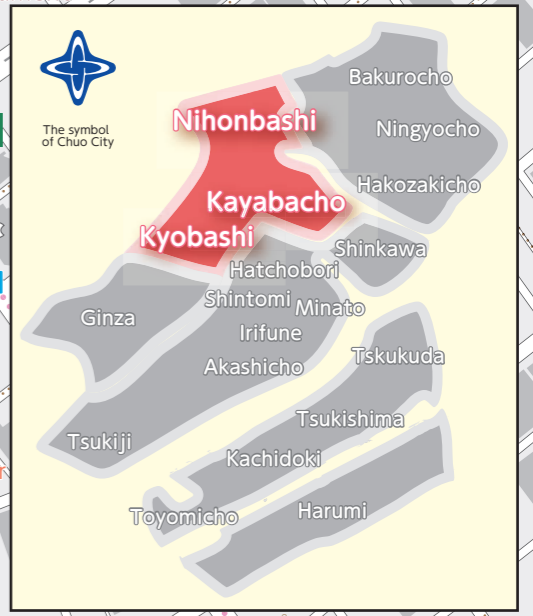
A museum displaying Edo tako (kites), which were invented and became popular in Japan. There are approximately 3,000 kites from various parts of Japan, and they include such masterworks as the Ichinotani Kassen and the Kanjincho.

Famous waters: Shirokiya Well (Tokyo-Designated Cultural Property) mapB-2

The Tokyu department store that stood at the corner of the Nihonbashi intersection (which was closed in January 1994) was called Shirokiya until 1958, the 33rd year of Showa. Shirokiya was established by Edo merchant Hikotaro Omura. It was a large dry-goods store that rivaled Echigoya, and Hikotaro Jnr. used his own money to dig a well. The water that the well produced was so pure that it was supplied to the shogunate family and daimyo lords. It was sold under the name "Shirokiya Amazing Spring Water." Later, the well dried up, but there is a commemorative plaque at its former site that states that it is a Tokyo-Designated Cultural Property.



Nihonbashi



Map Legend	
	Information Center
	Machikado Museum Project
	Public bath
	Cherry blossom spot
	Hotel & accommodation facilities
	Government Office
	Hospital
	Bank
	Temple Shrine
	Church
	Starbucks
	McDonald's
	Seven-Eleven
	Lawson
	Family Mart
	Evacuation Spot
	Chuo Ward Community Cycle
	Special Post Office
	Elementary School
	Junior High School
	Kindergarten

How to Get Information During Disasters

During a disaster such as a big earthquake, we switch the ward web home page to the Disaster Headquarters web page, and provide disaster information.

Mobile version
<http://www.city.chuo.lg.jp/mobile/saigai/>

Smartphones
<http://www.city.chuo.lg.jp/smph/>



1 : 4,500

200m

Ginza Mitsukoshi

Ginza Tourist Information Center

Chuo City Office

Ginza Blossom (Chuo Kaikan Center)

Chuo City Office

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Tokyo Chuo City Tourist Information Center

中央区観光情報センター



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 <http://centraltokyo-tourism.com>



Chuo City Tourism Association

3F Kyobashi Plaza, 1-25-3 Ginza, Chuo-ku, 104-0061
TEL 03-6228-7907

Chuo City Tourism Association website

www.chuo-kanko.or.jp



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