

Area Guidemap

Ningyocho

人形町

Kodenmacho

Odenmacho

Kobunacho

Horidomecho

Tomizawacho

Ningyocho

Kakigaracho

Hakozakicho

Koamicho

Bakurocho

Yokoyamacho

Higashi-Nihonbashi

Hisamatsucho

Hamacho

Nakasu



Ningyocho, an area with many faces and various districts where you can have a peep into history

Each district in this area has its own face. Ningyocho, which contained the working class districts of Nakamura and Ichimura, is home to numerous doll makers. Bakurocho and Yokoyacho, meanwhile, were filled with inns, around which wholesale stores, which sold their wares to the inn guests, appeared. Hamacho and Hisamatsucho were popular with stylish young women, and are known for being the location of the Meiji Theater. But there were also a lot of samurai residences. Kodenmacho and Odenmacho were home to numerous denmayaku, who transported goods on the backs of horses. Higashi-Nihonbashi, which surrounds the Ryogoku-bashi and Yanagibashi bridges, is a district that was formed from the amalgamation of Yagenboricho, Muramatsucho, Yanokuracho, Tachibanacho, and so on, and the local people still use the old names for the areas. Kobunacho, Horidomecho, and Tomizawacho prospered because of the transportation of goods by merchants along the Horidome River. Kakigaracho, which used to be beside the sea, was filled with the residences of daimyo lords and their retainers. Koamicho contains shops that have been in operation for over 200 years, while Nakasu, which bustled with people at the time of the Ogawa fireworks festival, and Hakozaicho, which was once a samurai district, developed as commercial districts, and are known as the birthplace of the Bank of Japan, which controls Japanese financial institutions and was founded here in 1883, the 16th year of Meiji.

NINGYOCHO Event Guide

New Year's Day to January 7

Tour of the Seven Gods of Luck in Nihonbashi

Suitengu Shrine, Chanoki-jinja Shrine, Koami-jinja Shrine, Sugimori-jinja Shrine, Kasama Inari-jinja Shrine, Suehiro-jinja Shrine, Matsushima-jinja Shrine, Takarada-Ebisu-jinja Shrine.

* You can visit these shrines all year round

May 5

Suitengu Shrine Festival

A Shinto ritual that takes place from 11 a.m. every year.

Mid-May

Suginomori-jinja Shrine Festival

A festival for a god of commerce and good fortune

May 28

Koami-jinja Shrine Grand Festival

Features a mikoshi (portable) shrine that is only brought out once every five years. A beer thanksgiving festival is also held.

First Monday to Wednesday in August

Ceramic Market

A market for porcelain goods held in the shopping district of Ningyocho.



Friday/Saturday in late August

Chuo City Oedo Festival and Bon Dance
Bon dances that are organized by Chuo City and take place in the cool of the evening. A fair is also held.



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).



Early October

Tenten Festival

Around half of Ningyocho is turned into a "pedestrian paradise" and various events are held.



October 19-20

Nihonbashi Ebisuko Bettara Fair

A autumnal event that has been held since the Keicho Period. Bettarazuke (pickled white radish) is sold at Takarada-Ebisu-jinja Shrine.



Third Sunday in October

Puppet Market

A market named after Ningyocho. Various dolls are on display and on sale.



Day of the Rooster in November

Ningyocho / Day of the Rooster (Matsushima-jinja Shrine)

Famous for bamboo rakes, lucky charms that confer success in business.



Late November

Doburoku Festival (Koami-jinja Shrine)

The Niinamesai Festival is held to give thanks for the year's blessings. At Koami-jinja Shrine, the unrefined sake offered with new grain is also consumed by the worshippers. On the day of the festival, the Satokagurami dance, a Nationally-Designated Intangible Cultural Property, is performed.



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-2 Ibasen Ukiyo-e Museum

Administrator: Ibasen Co. Ltd (certified in 2011)

Contains a variety of exhibits ranging from Edo Period uchiwa (traditional Japanese handheld fans) to modern artworks



- Address 4-1 Nihonbashi-Kobuncho, Chuo-ku
- Tel 03-3664-9261
- HP <http://www.ibasen.co.jp/gallery.html>
- Open days Every day except year-end/new-year holidays
- Opening hours 8:00-20:00
(Shops opening hours: 10:00-18:00/Monday-Friday)
- *Shop: *11:00 - 17:00 on Saturdays between April 2 and August 27 * Closed on Sundays, National Holidays and the year-end through the New Year's Holidays

● Access Five-minute walk from JR Shin-Nihonbashi Sta.

● Access (G) Six-minute walk from Mitsukoshimae Sta. Exit A6

*Space in the museum gallery is available to rent. Please get in touch if you wish to exhibit your works here.

A-2 Kodenmachi Prison and Execution Ground

Administrator: Kodenmachi Ichinobu Chokai (certified in 2011)

An accurate reproduction of the structure and facilities of a prison

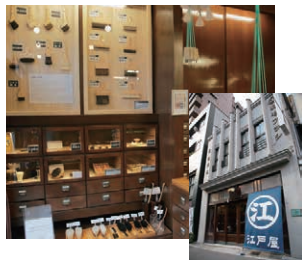


- Address 5-1 Nihonbashi-Kodenmachi, Chuo-ku (in Jisshi Square)
- Tel 03-3546-5346
- (Located inside the Cultural and Lifelong Learning Section, Chuo City Citizens' Dept., open 9:00-17:00)
- Open days Monday to Saturday
(Closed on National Holidays and the year-end through the New Year's Holidays)
- Opening hours 9:00-18:00
- Access (H) Three-minute walk from Kodenmachi Sta. Exit 4

A-2 Edo-ya's collection of traditional natural-fiber handmade brushes

Administrator: Edoya Co., Ltd. (certified in 2013)

View the workmanship and beauty of Edo hake brushes, which were appreciated by the shogunate family

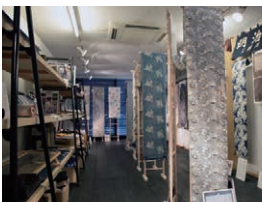


- Address 2-16 Nihonbashi-Odenmachi, Chuo-ku
- Tel 03-3664-5671
- HP <http://www.nihonbashi-edoya.co.jp/>
- Open days Monday to Friday
(Closed on National Holidays and the year-end through the New Year's Holidays)
- Opening hours 9:00-17:00
- Access (H) Five-minute walk from Kodenmachi Sta. Exit 3
Ten-minute walk from JR Shin-Nihonbashi Sta. Exit 5

B-3 Yukata (informal cotton kimono) Museum

Administrator: Sankatsu Co. Ltd. (certified in 2011)

Highlights are the delicate patterns dyed by living national treasures



- Address 3-47 Nihonbashi-Ningyocho, Chuo-ku
- Tel 03-3661-8859
- HP <http://www.sankatsu-zome.com/>
- Open days Monday to Friday
(Closed on National Holidays and the year-end through the New Year's Holidays)
- Opening hours ① 15:00- ② 16:00-
(two guided tours per day)
- Access (A) Two-minute walk from Ningyocho Sta. Exit A5

B-4 Hakozaichiko hako yon cho kai Mikoshi ko -portable shrine storehouse

Administrator: Hakozaichiko hako yon cho kai (certified in 2011)

Splendid mikoshi (portable shrines) that were produced by master craftsmen and survived the ravages of war



- Address 26-1 Nihonbashi-Hakozaichiko, Chuo-ku
- Tel 03-3667-5667
(weekdays 11:00-16:00)
- Open days All through the year
- Opening hours 8:00-21:00
- Access (Z) Two-minute walk from Suitengumae Sta.

C-2 Dyehouse "Tora no Ori" -tiger in the cage

Administrator: Takatora Shouten Ltd. (certified in 2014)

Bold dyed goods that are popular among Edoites



- Address 2-45-6 Nihonbashi-Hamacho, Chuo-ku
- Tel 03-3666-5562
- HP <http://www2.gol.com/users/ip0611031455/>
- Open days Monday to Saturday
(Closed on National Holidays and the year-end through the New Year's Holidays)
- Opening hours 9:00-18:00
(until 17:00 on Saturdays)
- Access (S) One-minute walk from Hamacho Sta. Exit A2

C-3 Edo Folding Screens and Fusuma Exhibition

Administrator: Kyoshin-do Inasaki (certified in 2014)

Appreciate the skills and sense of daikyoji (paper hangers), safeguarders of the art of Edo hyogu (picture framing)



- Address 2-48-7 Nihonbashi-Hamacho, Chuo-ku
- Tel 03-3666-6494
- HP <http://www.kyoushindo.com/>
- Open days Monday to Saturday
(Closed on National Holidays and the year-end through the New Year's Holidays)
- Opening hours 9:00-18:00
- Access (S) One minute walk from Hamacho Sta. Exit A2

Highlights of NINGYOCHO

●Yokoyamacho/Bakurocho/Horidomecho Wholesale District mapB-1

Known as a tonyagai (wholesale town) selling textiles, apparel, and daily goods. The origin of the area as a tonyagai is said to be the fact that during the Edo Period wholesale stores selling sundries sprang up to serve visitors staying at government lodgings in Bakurocho.

●Yagenbori Fudoin Temple mapB-1

When Kishu Negoro-ji Temple was attacked by the forces of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, the Buddhist priest Daiin fled eastward to save face. He built a new temple near the Sumida River, and this is said to be the origin of Yagenbori Fudoin Temple. During the Edo Period, a fair was held on the 28th of each month, attracting large throngs of people. Within the precincts there is an earth and stone monument to the foundation of Juntendou as well as a stone arch monument commemorating the origins of storytelling here.



●Ogannonji Temple / Cast-iron bodhisattva head mapB-3

The cast iron Buddha head at Ogannonji Temple, which is believed to have been cast in the Kamakura Period, is approximately 170cm high and 54cm wide. Its original home was the Arashimizu-ji Temple in Kamakura, but after being buried during a natural disaster in the Kamakura Period, only the head was dug out. Later, it left Kamakura in conjunction with the government's policy of the separation of Buddhism and Shintoism, settling here in 1876, the 9th year of Meiji.



●Kiyosu Bridge(important national cultural asset) mapC-3

Kiyosu Bridge was constructed in 1928, the third year of Showa, as part of the reconstruction work that was performed following the Great Kanto Earthquake. Its design is modeled on the Cologne Suspension Bridge on the Rhine in Germany.



Koami-jinja Shrine (Fukurokuju/Benzaiten) mapA-3

Long regarded as housing a god of good fortune. In November a doburoku (unrefined sake) festival is held.

**Chanoki-jinja Shrine (Hoteison)** mapB-3

It is said that the chanoki (tea bushes) that surround this shrine are what gave it its name. It is said to be the home of the god Hibuse.

**Suitengu Shrine (Benzaiten)** mapB-3

Said to bless visitors with safe childbirth, protection from flooding, and success in the entertainment business. Crowds gather here during the fair that is held on the 5th of each month. Reconstruction of the shrine building was completed in April 2016.

**Takarada-Ebisu-jinja Shrine (Ebisujin)** mapA-2

The statue of Ebisu, which is installed in the center of the altar, is said to be the work of either Unkei or Hidarijingoro. Famous for the Bettara Market that takes place each year in October.

**Suginomori-jinja Shrine (Ebisu)** mapA-2

One of the three mori (forest) shrines of Edo alongside Yanagimori and Karasumori. The god here is worshipped as a deity that confers success in business as well as fortune, happiness and prosperity. Within the shrine grounds is a stone monument to the enormously popular lotteries that were conducted during the Edo Period.

**Kasama inari-jinja Shrine** mapB-2
Tokyo branch shrine (Jurojin)

Jurojin, the deity here, is a god of longevity worshipped for bestowing visitors with good harvests, fish catches, and fortune. Jurojin is also famous for conferring fortune, happiness, and prosperity.

**Matsushima-jinja Shrine**
(Okuninushi) mapB-3

A bird festival is held in November. The shrine is believed to bring worshippers miracles such as unlimited wealth and the realization of their greatest ambitions. Before the Meireki Great Fire, the district was a theater quarter, and the shrine attracted actors and artisans.

**Suehiro-jinja Shrine (Bishamonten)** mapB-2

Bishamonten, which is also called Tamonten, is the guardian deity of Buddhism and said to confer fortune, happiness, and prosperity.

Walking course**①****Tour of the Seven Gods of Luck in Nihonbashi**0.8km
9 min. on Foot0.4km
5 min. on Foot0.3km
3 min. on Foot0.3km
3 min. on Foot0.4km
4 min. on Foot0.8km
9 min. on Foot0.3km
3 min. on Foot0.3km
3 min. on Foot

Copper Kokucho Toki-no-Kane Bell of Time [Jisshi Park] (Tokyo-Designated Cultural Property) mapA-2

This bell informed the people living around Edo Castle of the time, and in the time of Hidetada, the second Tokugawa shogun, it was apparently located in Kokucho (the district near what is now Nihonbashi-muromachi 4-chome. Nagasakiya was situated nearby, and a comic haiku declared that the Kokucho Bell could be heard as far away as Holland. The current bell is engraved with the year of 1711, the 8th year of Hoei, and is installed in a bell tower in Jisshi Park.



Meijiza Theater mapC-2

Originally the Kishi-za theater, which opened in 1873, the 6th year of Meiji. Later, its name was changed to the Hisamatsu-za and then the Chitose-za, before finally becoming the Meiji-za in 1893, the 26th year of Meiji. This old theater hosts a variety of shows including kabuki, period dramas, and performances by singers.



Statue of Benkei, writer of the Kanjincho temple solicitation book mapB-3

350 years ago the area of present-day Ningyocho included areas called Sakaicho and Fukiyaicho. Of the three Edo theaters known as the "three zas" Nakamura-za and Ichimura-za put on kabuki shows, so the area was described as "theater town." There were also several joruri (dramatic recitation accompanied by a shamisen) puppet theaters, which alongside kabuki were popular among ordinary people.



Site of Shoin Yoshida's last days mapA-2

Shoin Yoshida was a warrior of the Choshu clan at the end of the Edo Period. Upon the return of the black ships, he engaged in smuggling and was imprisoned in a jail in what is now Kodenmacho. Later, he was repatriated to Hagi, but then became a victim of the Ansei purge, was in 1859, the 6th year of Ansei, was sent back to Edo and imprisoned in the Kodenmacho jail once again. Shoin established the Matsushitamura School of military and Western studies in Hagi, which produced noted persons such as Koin Kido, Issei Maebara, Shinsaku Takasugi, and Hirobumi Ito.



Site of Denmacho Prison (Tokyo-Designated Cultural Property) mapA-2

The Denma Jail was the largest prison of the shogunate, covering an area of more than 2,600 tsubo. During the Keicho Period (1596-1615), the jail was moved here from outside the Tokiwabashi Gate and placed under the control of the magistrate of Edo. It was closed in 1875, the 8th year of Meiji, upon the construction of the Ichigaya Jail, and Jisshi Park, Daienrajuji Temple, and Minobutsuin were constructed on the site.



Daienrajuji Temple

Walking course

②

Recommended sightseeing spots in Ningyocho



Ogannonji Temple/Cast-iron buddhisattoba head mapB-3

Amazake-yokocho Street mapB-3

The narrow street that extends from the Amazake-yokocho St. intersection just outside Ningyocho Station for approximately 400m to the Meijiza Theater is called "Amazake-yokocho." It is said that the name derives from the fact that there was an amazake (sweet sake) store at the entrance to Yokocho during the Edo Period. Even now, amazake is sold at the liquor stores and confectionery stores that line the street, and many people love to take a stroll along it and experience the friendly atmosphere reminiscent of the traditional commercial and working-class neighborhoods.



Trick Clock Towers mapB-3

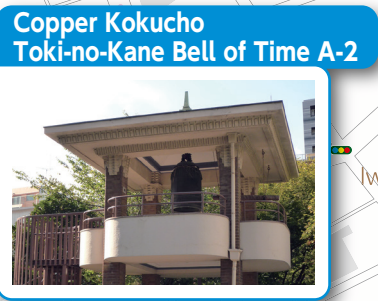
The two Trick Clock Towers on Ningyocho-dori Street have become symbols of the area. The theme of one of them is hikiishi firefighters and that of the other is rakugo comic storytelling.



Site of Genyadana mapB-3

The area name Genyadana derives from the fact that the doctor Genya Okamoto lived here during the Edo Period, and became the model for the Genjiya in the kabuki play Yowanasaekukina no Yokugushi. Genya was the doctor of the shogunate, and when shogun Iemitsu contracted smallpox, Genya completely cured him, suddenly increasing his renown as a first-class physician.

Ningyocho



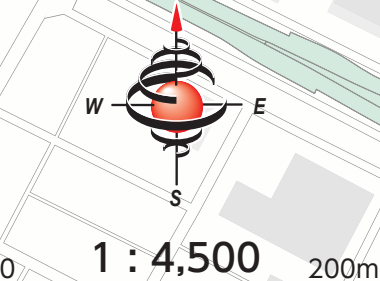
Map Legend	

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/>





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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