TOKYO

CHUO CITY

Tourism Guide Map



Chuo City Tourism Association

Advice when travelling through Chuo City

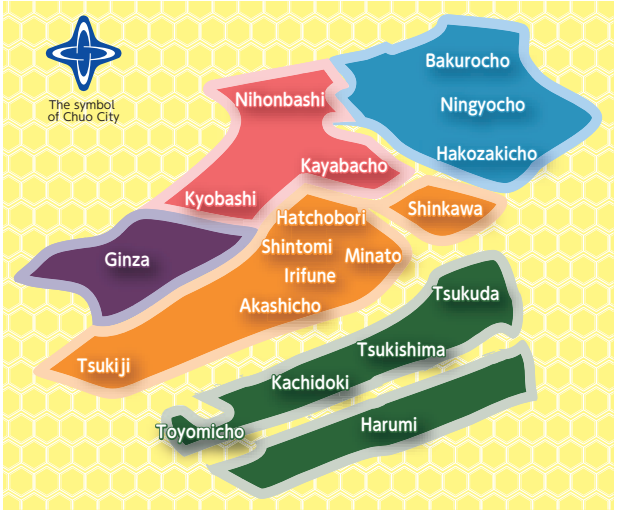
As its name suggests, Chuo City is located near the center of the 23 special wards of Tokyo. It is a linear region that spreads along the right bank of Sumida River downstream from the Ryogokubashi Bridge. Most of its terrain has few differences in altitude as it was formed by landfill projects that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

Shinjuku Sta. — About 21 min. on Toei Oedo Line — Tsukijishijo Sta. — About 4 min. — Tsukishima Sta.

Asakusa Sta. — About 13 min. on Tokyo Metro Ginza Line — Nihombashi Sta. — About 3 min. — Ginza Sta.

Ikebukuro Sta. — About 21 min. on Tokyo Metro Yurakucho Line — Ginza-itchome Sta. — About 3 min. — Tsukishima Sta.

Narita Airport — About 60 min. on JR Narita Express (N' EX) — Tokyo Sta.

Haneda Airport — About 36 min. directly on Rapid Keikyu Line or Toei Asakusa Line — Nihombashi Sta. — About 70 mins. by Keisei Access Express — Narita Airport

■Bus (please note that there may be delays depending on traffic conditions.)

Narita Airport — About 80 min. by Limousine Bus — Tokyo City Air Terminal (T-CAT)
Narita Airport — About 80 mins. by Limousine Bus, Keisei Bus — Tokyo Sta.

Haneda Airport — About 30 min. by Limousine Bus — Tokyo City Air Terminal (T-CAT)
Haneda Airport — About 30 min. by Limousine Bus — Tokyo Sta.

Convenient means 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 onboard.

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 cities of Tokyo, as they can be currently be crossed over between the 11 citys of Chiyoda, Chuo, Minato, Shinjuku, Bunkyo, Koto, Shinagawa, Meguro, Ota, Shibuya, and Nakano.

Cycle ports can also be found in 820 locations (as of the end of September 2020) 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 11 cities.

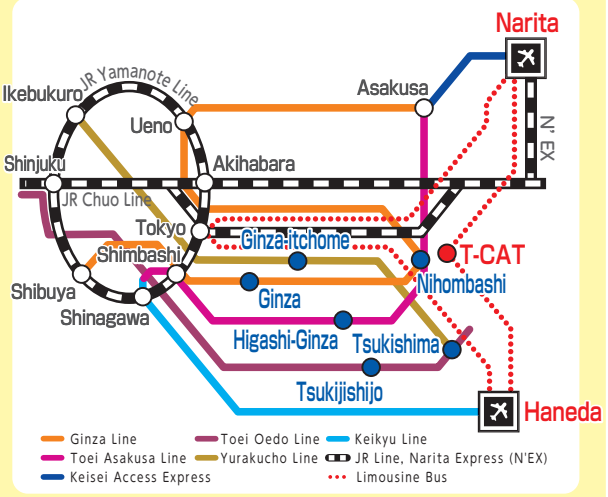
Please direct your inquiries to the phone number below for details on how to register, fees, etc.

Contact: ☎0120-116-819

This symbol represents the cycle port in the map ♪

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

■Main forms of transportation from major cities



Chuo City event guide

*Events may be changed or canceled without notice.
*The latest information on events can be viewed by scanning the QR code on the right.

Month	Day	Event Name	Event and locations	Host	Contact
January	3	Hakone Ekiden long-distance relay race	See the goal approaching as you cross Nihonbashi Bridge!	Kanto Athletic Union	03 (5411) 1488
	5	Hatsu Suitengu(first fair of the year at Suitengu Shrine)	The 5th of every month is a special day that is related to a deity. This day was particularly lively.	Suitengu Shrine	03 (3666) 7195
	1~7	Tour of the Seven Gods of Luck in Nihonbashi	Visiting Suitengu, Chanoki Shrine, Koami Shrine, Suginomori Shrine, Kasama Inari Shrine, Suehiro Shrine, and Matsushima Shrine	Nihonbashi Shichifukukai, General Affairs (Koami-jinja Shrine)	03 (3668) 1080
	2nd Sunday	Cold-water bathing festival	The purification of the body and soul by entering a tank of ice water.	Teppouzu Inaji-jinja Shrine	03 (3551) 2647
February	3	End of Winter Festival	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.	Teppouzu Inaji-jinja Shrine	03 (3551) 2647
				Namiyoke-jinja Shrine	03 (3541) 8451
				Suitengu Shrine	03 (3666) 7195
				Suginomori-jinja Shrine	03 (3661) 5462
				Kasama Inari-jinja Shrine	03 (3666) 7498
				Branch temple, Zenkoji Temple	————
				Tsukishima Kaiun Kanzeon	————
	Middle of the month (every other year)	Chuo City Snow Festival	A snow event held at Akatsuki Park.	Community Developme Community Projects Subsection,	03 (3546) 5338
March	1st Sunday of the month	Tokyo Marathon	The first one was held in 2007. Now, it is one of the most major marathons in the world.	Tokyo Marathon Foundation	————
April	Early Sunday of the month	Famous Bridge of Spring, Nihonbashi Festival	Various events at the far end of the bridge.	Nihonbashi-Meikyou	03 (3546) 5328
	Early time of the month	Flower Festival	A celebration in tribute to the birthday of Gautama Buddha on April 8.	Tsukiji-hongwanji Temple	03 (3541) 1131
				Ookannonji Temple	03 (3666) 9064
May	Early time of the month	Grand Teppozu Inari Shrine Festival (held once every three years)	The Kagura dancing and parade of imperial carriages are must-see attractions.	Teppouzu Inari-jinja Shrine	03 (3551) 2647
	5	Suitengu Shrine Festival	The ritual begins at 11 a.m. in prayer for good harvests.	Suitengu Shrine	03 (3666) 7195
	Middle of the month	Kanda Festival (the grand festival is held every other year)	One of the three big Edo festivals.In Chuo City, the procession goes across Nihonbashi.	Kanda Shrine	————
		Grand Suginomori Shrine Festival (held once every three years)	A huge portable shrine weighing about 1.4 tons is carried through the streets of Uji during this festival.	Suginomori-jinja Shrine	03 (3661) 5462
	End of the month	Koami-jinja Shrine Grand Festival	The portable shrine of the main shrine is carried once every five years.	Koami-jinja Shrine	03 (3668) 1080
		Azuma Dance	See extravagant and sophisticated performances given by geisha entertainers of Shinbashi.	Tokyo Shinbashi Kumiai	03 (3571) 0811
June	Early time of the month	Sanno Festival (the grand festival is held every other year)	Imperial carriages with golden Chinese phoenixes being carried and progressing through the streets of Nihonbashi, Kyobashi, and Ginza.	Hie-jinja Shrine	03 (3581) 2471
		Tsukiji Lion Festival (the grand festival is held once every three years)	Lion masks are carried through the streets of Tsukiji like portable shrines.	Namiyoke-jinja Shrine	03 (3541) 8451
	Middle of the month until end of the month	Cogon grass ring passage	An ancient ritual where participants purify themselves by passing through large rings made of materials such as Japanese bloodgrass.	Namiyoke-jinja Shrine	03 (3541) 8451
				Koami-jinja Shrine	03 (3668) 1080
July	2nd Saturday and Sunday of the month	Tsukishima Kusaichi Market	A market of Bon items filled with the downtown Shitamachi atmosphere.	Tsukishima Nishinaka Kyoeikai Shopping District Promotion Association	03 (3531) 0076
	4th Sunday	Washing of the famous bridge, Nihonbashi	An event for beautifying Nihonbashi Bridge.	Nihonbashi-Meikyou	03 (3546) 5328
August	1st Monday to Wednesday of the month	Ceramic Market	The ceramics market, which is a traditional downtown area summer event.	Setomono Market Executive Committee	03 (3691) 4347
	Early time of the month	Holiday Promenade "the Yukata de Gin-bra"	An event to enjoy cool summer in Ginza	Committee of Events Held Throughout Ginza	————
		Tsukiji Hongwanji Temple Evening Bon Dance	A bon dance festival at Tsukiji Hongwanji Temple for cooling off.	Tsukiji-hongwanji Temple	03 (3541) 1131
		Tsukuda Festival / Sumiyoshi Shrine Festival (held once every three years)	An octagonal portable shrine is brought out to the sound of Tsukuda-bayashi music during the main festival.	Sumiyoshi-jinja Shrine	03 (3531) 3500
		Noh Play Konparu Festival	Noh theater is performed on the street on the 7th.	Ginza Konparu Street Society	03 (3571) 1572
	Middle of the month	Summer Festival	Rows of summer stalls are set up at a tug of war festival.	Chuo City Shopping Streets Federation	03 (6228) 7905
		Fukagawa Hachiman Festival(held once every three years)	Portable shrines cross Kiyosu Bridge and head off to Hakozaki and Shinkawa.	Tomioka Hachimangu Shrine	03 (3642) 1315
	Friday/Saturday in late August	Chuo City Oedo Festival and Bon Dance	Bon dancing and festive days with the Chuo Ward dance song at Hamacho Park.	Oedo Festival Executive Committee	03 (3546) 5336
Septembe	First Saturday of the month	Chuo-ku Sightseeing Ambassador, Miss Chuo City Selection Society	A screening event open to the public	Chuo City Tourism Association	03 (6228) 7907
October	1~Late November	Chuo City Tourism and Market Fair	A festival where events are held at various locations in Chuo Ward, showing the appeal of autumn in the ward.	Chuo City Tourism Festival Organizing Committee	03 (3546) 5328
		Opening Event			
		Lottery sale (middle to end of the month)			
	Early time of the month	Tenten Festival	A traditional event of Ningyocho where half of Ningyocho-oodori Avenue is closed to automobile traffic.	Ningyocho Shopping Street Cooperative	03 (3666) 9064
		Yoridori-midori greenery market	Events such as plant fairs are held on a special day that is related to a deity at the Tsukishima Nishinaka Shopping Street.	Tsukishima Nishinaka Kyoeikai Shopping District Promotion Association	03 (3531) 0076
	19~20	Nihonbashi Ebisuko Bettara Fair	An autumn tradition where Bettarazuke pickles are sold.	Takaradaebisu-jinja Shrine Bettara Market Preservation Association	090 (4674) 7071
	Middle of the month	Chuo City Children's Festival	A day of fun and play for children.	Juvenile Subsection, Cultural Affairs and Lifelong Learning Section	03 (3546) 5304
		Puppet Market	A market named after Ningyocho with various doll exhibitions, shops and more.	Ningyocho Shopping Street Cooperative	03 (3666) 9064
		Tsukiji Autumn Festival	Enjoy the flavors of Tsukiji at the Tsukiji Outer Market.	Tsukiji Outdoor Market Commercial District Promotion Association	03 (3541) 9444
	End of the month	Nihonbashi / Kyobashi Festival "Oedo Kakki Parade"	A grand parade held on Chuo-dori Avenue.	Nihonbashi / Kyobashi Festival Executive Committee	03 (3561) 7348
		Market of products from around the world	A produce market lined with famous products from all across the country.		
	Late October~early November(every other year)	Chuo City Industrial Culture Exhibition	An event for contributing to the promotion and development of industry in the ward as well as education for young people.	Chuo City Industrial Culture Exhibition Executive Committee	03 (3546) 5328
	Late October~ Middle November	AUTUMN GINZA	A major event held in Ginza.	Committee of Events Held Throughout Ginza	————
		Chuo City "Marugoto" Museum	All of Chuo Ward becomes a museum. Events are held in each area.	Cultural Promotion Subsection, Cultural Affairs and Lifelong Learning Section	03 (3546) 5345
		Flower Carpet Harumi	A flower art performance with drawings made of flower petals.	Harumi Island Triton Square	03 (3531) 2810
		Grand Chuo Ward exhibition of flavors and skills in the heart of Tokyo	Introducing and selling special and famous products at familiar shops in Chuo Ward.	Commerce, Industry and Tourism Subsection; Commerce, Industry and Tourism Section	03 (3546) 5328
November	Day of the Rooster	Ningyocho / Day of the Rooster (Matsushima-jinja Shrine)	The rakes serving as lucky charms for good business are famous.	Matsushima-jinja Shrine	03 (3669) 0479
		Tsukiji / Torino-ichi (Namiyoke Shrine)		Namiyoke-jinja Shrine	03 (3541) 8451
	11~16	Nishi-hongwanji Temple Founder Memorial	A memorial service for founder Shinran Jonin.	Tsukiji Hongwanji Temple	03 (3541) 1131
	End of the month	Koami-jinja Shrine Doburoku Festival	Doburoku is passed out in thanks for a good harvest.	Koami-jinja Shrine	03 (3668) 1080
December	5	Year-end fair at Suitengu Shrine	Returning old talismans in thanks for a safe year.	Suitengu Shrine	03 (3666) 7195
	26~28	Yagenbori New Year's Offerings Market / Grand Year-end Unloading Market	Products such as clothes and sundries sold at bargain prices.	Yagenbori Fudoin Temple	03 (3866) 6220
	Middle of the month~January 10	Cogon grass ring passage	An ancient ritual where participants purify themselves by passing through large rings made of materials such as Japanese bloodgrass.	Namiyoke-jinja Shrine	03 (3541) 8451

日本橋 Nihonbashi







1 Nihonbashi Bridge, Road Marker C-3

(important national cultural asset)

Nihonbashi Bridge is said to have first been built in 1603. The following year, it served as the starting point of the five routes of Edo and became the center of Japan and the symbol of Edo's prosperity. When entering the Meiji period, the center of the bridge was specified as the starting point of the national routes, and a plate reading "Road Origin Marker of Japan" is still fixed there. The bridge that stands today is a double-arched stone bridge that was completed in 1911. The "Nihonbashi Tourism Information" was also opened at the flower area on the west side of the Minamizume in July 2017. Next to it stands the Nihonbashi Yurai no Hi monument.

2 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.



3 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.

4 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.

5 Ozu Washi Museum /Ozu Gallery C-2

Displaying historical papers such as valuable ancient documents that have been kept since the founder Matsuzaka, Ise Province and opened a paper wholesale store in Edo.



6 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.



7 Mitsui Memorial Museum C-2

An art gallery that stores roughly 4,000 fine works of art, including both Japanese and foreign national treasures collected by the Mitsui Family since the Edo period.

8 Kidai Shoran picture scroll C-3

A replica of the Kidai Shoran picture scroll stretches seventeen meters on the wall of the underground concourse at Mitsukoshi-mae Station on the Tokyo Metro Line. The Kidai Shoran is a picture scroll that depicts the prosperous culture that the townspeople enjoyed in the Edo period on the eastern side of the grand road (today's Chuo-dori Street) from Nihonbashi to Imagawabashi around 1805.



Source: Nihombashi-Meikyou

9 Nihonbashi Mitsukoshi Main Store / Mitsukoshi Theater C-3

(important national cultural asset)

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".

10 Nihombashi 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.

11 Tokiwabashi Gate ruins C-2

(important national cultural asset)

It was an important outer gate that led to the Otemon Gate in front of Edo Castle. Today, only the stone walls of the Masugatamon-style gate remain. This gate was called Asakusaguchi and Oteguchi and was known as one of the five entrances to Edo as it served as an entrance on the way to locations such as Nikko and Oshu, passing through Asakusa and Senju.

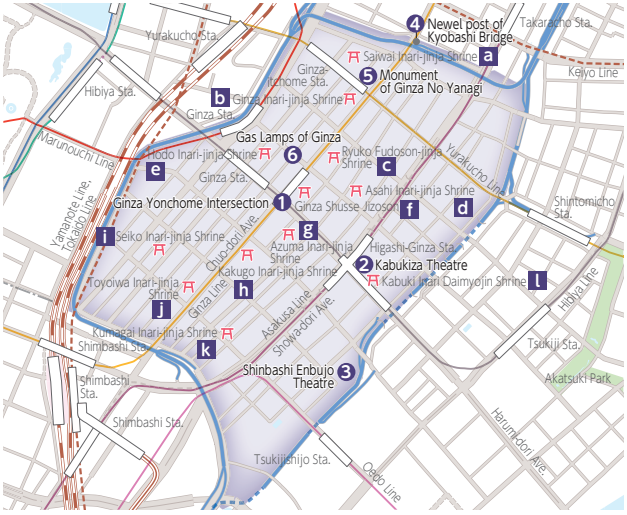
12 The Main Building of the Head Office of the Bank of Japan C-2

(important national cultural asset)

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.



Ginza



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 Hodo Inari-jinja Shrine B-5 ··· Enter an alley from Ginza Renga-dori St.
- f Ginza Shusse Jizoson(cultural asset of the City) B-5 ··· Ginza Mitsukoshi 9F
- 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 Kumagai Inari Shrine B-3 ··· Ginza 7-chome (Hanatsubaki-dori St.)
- l 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

❸ 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.



❹ 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.

❺ Monument of Ginza' s Yanagi A-6

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.

❻ 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.

❶ Ginza Yonchome Intersection B-5

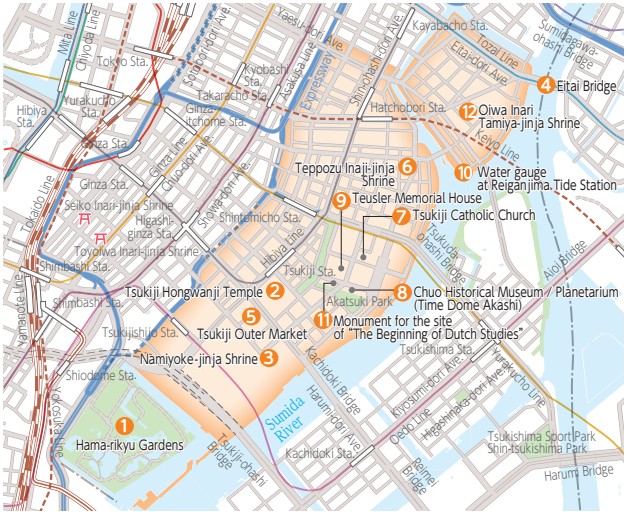
The intersection of Yonchome, which is the symbol of Ginza. The Wako Clock Tower is known as the landmark of Ginza.



❷ Kabukiza Theatre B-5

As its name suggests, this is the main theater for Kabuki plays, and Kabuki plays are performed here all year round. The theater was first opened in 1889, the 22nd year of Meiji. The building back then was a Western-style wooden structure that was very advanced for its time. Since then, it underwent reconstruction several times until it was rebuilt and inaugurated for the fourth time in 1951, the 26th year of Showa. The fifth-generation Kabuki-za that opened in April 2013, the 25th year of Heisei, retained the famous facade and interior of the fourth-generation theater, but was equipped with the latest facilities and is now the face of the Ginza Kabuki-za complex, which comprises the theater and an office tower. On the 5th floor of the tower is the Kabukiza Gallery, a Kabuki-themed cultural facility, while a rooftop garden has been built above the theater.







Tsukiji

❶ 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 Ienobu 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.

❷ 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.

❸ Namiyoke-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-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.



❹ Eitai Bridge E-4

(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.



❺ Tsukiji Outer Market C-6

The Tsukiji Outer Market, which thrives 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.

❻ 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.



❼ Tsukiji Catholic Church D-6

(cultural asset of the city)

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.



❽ Chuo Historical Museum / Planetarium (Time Dome Akashi) C-6

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.

❾ 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.

❿ 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.



⓫ Monument for the site of "The Beginning of Dutch Studies" C-6

(cultural asset of the city)

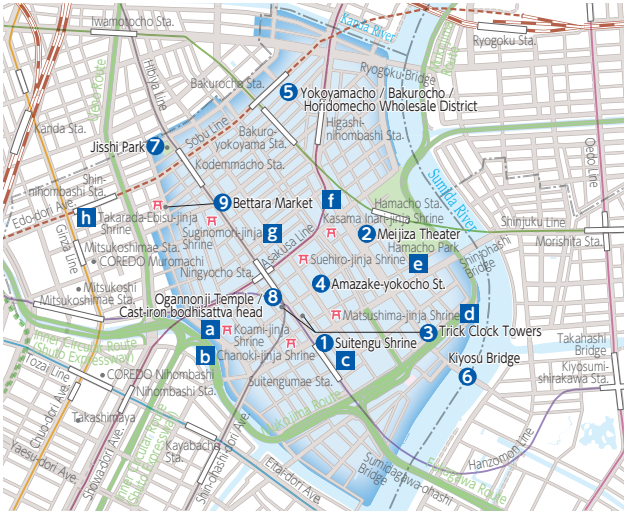
The mansion of the Okudaira Family of the Nakatsu Domain in Buzen Province (today's Oita Prefecture) was once located here, where the domain physician and Dutch scholar Ryotaku Maeno translated the Dutch medical book "Anatomische Tabellen" and published "The New Book of Anatomy". The great deal of effort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

⓬ 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.



Ningyocho



The Seven Gods of Fortune in Nihombashi

- 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 ····· Ebisujin (god of prosperity in business)
- h Takarada-Ebisu-jinja Shrine D-2 ··· Ebisujin (god of prosperity in business)


Koami-jinja Shrine


Chanoki-jinja Shrine


Kasama Inari-jinja Shrine


Suginomori-jinja Shrine

❼ Jisshi Park D-2

A park built at the ruins of the Denmacho Jaihouse ruins. Within the park are many historic landmarks such as the copper Kokucho 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.


Toki-no-Kane Bell


Monument for the site of Shoin Yoshida's last days

❽ Ogannonji Temple/ Cast-iron bodhisattva head D-2•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-Kiyomizudera 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.



❾ 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.

❶ 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.

❷ Meijiza Theater E-2

First opened as the Kisho-za in 1873. It was then renamed Hisamatsu-za, Chitose-za, and finally Meiji-za in 1893.

❸ Trick Clock Towers D-3•E-3

Trick clock towers on Ningyocho-dori Street, designed after fire watch towers. There is also a trick clock tower designed after the comical storytelling performances of Edo.



❹ Amazake-yokocho St. E-2•3

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.

❺ Yokoyamacho / Bakurocho / Horidomecho Wholesale District E-1

Since the Edo period, the area has been heavily populated with wholesalers of fancy goods such as sashes and hairpins, tobacco containers, and literature sustaining the lives of the people of Edo. It is still known today as a wholesale district where fibers, clothing items, and daily supplies can be found. Many of the shops are not open to the public, but there are some that sell their goods to anyone interested.

❻ Kiyosu Bridge F-3

(important national culturalasset)

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.



Tsukuda 月島 Tsukishima



a Tsukiji-ohashi Bridge / Reimei-ohashi Bridge / Toyosu-ohashi Bridge

Bridges built by the city of Tokyo on the Kanjo 2 Line between Shimbashi and Toyosu crossing Sumida River, Asashio Canal, and Harumi Canal.

b 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.

c 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.

d 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


Chuo-ohashi Bridge

❽ Harumi Wharf C-9

A grand view of the Tokyo Bay area can be enjoyed from the observation deck at the Harumi Passenger Boat Terminal.




Tsukiji Ohashi Bridge

❺ 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.



❻ Grave of Ikku JippenshaC-7

(cultural asset of the city)

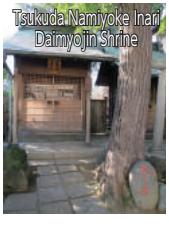
The grave of Jippensha Ikku(1765-1831), who wrote Tokaido Hizakurige, is located at Toyoin Temple on Mount Shinen. Ikku, who was born in Sunpuu, was an author of puppet theater under the pen name Chikamatsu Yoshichi and wrote plays when he came to Edo in 1794. Engraved on the left side of the tombstone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



❼ 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.


Tsukuda Namiyoke Inari Daimyojin Shrine

❶ 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.



❷ 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.



❸ 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.

❹ 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.



Complete map of CHUO CITY



Map legend

- Designated Cultural Asset of the City / Historic Site
- Cultural asset provided with an explanation board (installed by the ward)
- Designated Important National Cultural Asset
- Historic Site / Ruins of Residence of Cultural Figure
- Chuo City-related Facility
- General Note
- Special Branch Office
- Restroom
- Universal Access Toilet
- Parking
- Parking Area for Motor coaches
- Department Store / Commercial Facility
- Museum, Museum of Art
- Library
- Police Station, Koban (Police Box)
- Fire Department / Fire Station Branch
- Post Office
- Special Post Office
- University
- Kindergarten
- Elementary School, Junior High School, High School
- Information Center
- Hotel & accommodation facilities
- Government Office
- Hospital
- Bank
- Shrine
- Temple
- Church
- Starbucks
- McDonald's
- Seven-Eleven
- Lawson
- Family Mart
- Evacuation Spot
- Chuo City Community Cycle
- Tokyo Metro Station
- Toei Subway Station

*Some spots may not be listed due to the limited space of the map. Thank you for your understanding.

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Chuo City's official app to provide information on emergency shelters, etc. during disasters.

Compatible devices
Smartphones and tablet devices with operating system iOS 9.0 or later, or Android 4.4 or later.

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TOKYO
CHUO CITY

Tourism Guide Map

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 https://centraltokyo-tourism.com

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