

Area Guidemap

Ningyocho

人形町

Kodenmachi

Odenmachi

Kobunmachi

Horidomemachi

Tomizawamachi

Ningyocho

Kakigarachi

Hakozakimachi

Koamimachi

Bakurocho

Yokoyamamachi

Higashi-Nihonbashi

Hisamatsucho

Hamamachi

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 is the working-class district where the Nakamura-za and Ichimura-za theaters were located, is home to numerous doll makers. Bakurocho and Yokoyamacho, meanwhile, were main routes around which wholesale stores prospered. Hamacho and Hisamatsucho, which were popular with stylish women and are known as the location of the Meiji-za Theater, also housed a lot of samurai residences in the area. Kodenmacho and Odenmacho were home to numerous tenmayaku, who transported goods on the backs of horses. Higashi-Nihonbashi is a district that was formed from the amalgamation of Yagenboricho, Muramatsucho, Yanokuracho, Tachibanacho, among others, where Ryogokubashi and Yanagibashi bridges are located, and where the local people still call the areas by their old names. 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 lined with residences of daimyo lords and their retainers. Koamicho has shops that have been in operation for over 200 years, while Nakasu, which bustled with people during the Ohkawa fireworks festival, and Hakozaichiko, 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 1882, the 15th year of the Meiji period. as the birthplace of the Bank of Japan, which controls Japanese financial institutions and was founded here in 1883, the 16th year of the Meiji period.



Google My Maps



Stories of "Firsts"



: Current store/situation : Address : Year of origin

Birthplace of “” Inarizushi

- Ningyocho Shinodazushi Sohonten
- 2-10-10 Nihonbashi Ningyocho
- 1877

The sushi restaurant's first owner made a unique style of inarizushi (fried tofu filled with sushi rice) and named it Shinoda after a kabuki story.



Birthplace of Oyakodon, Descendant of Shamo- Nabe, Origin of Sukiyaki

- Tamahide
- 1-17-10 Nihonbashi-Ningyocho
- 1891 (chicken-and-egg rice bowl)

The restaurant was founded in 1760 to serve shamo-nabe (shamo-chicken hot pot), which is said to be the origin of the present sukiyaki hot pot. Customers would enjoy finishing off the simmering broth after pouring raw egg over it. Out of this practice was developed a new dish called oyakodon (chicken and egg rice bowl). The restaurant also invented torisoboro (minced chicken) for the takeout variety of the new menu.

Birthplace of Kodan

- Monument
- 2-6-8 Higashi-Nihonbashi
- Around 1700

Kodan, a style of traditional Japanese storytelling, has its origin in storytelling performed on streets by the general samurai class, giving an account of historical events such as the conflict between the Taira and Minamoto clans.



Birthplace of Junichiro Tanizaki

- Monument
- 1-7-10 Nihonbashi-Ningyocho 1886

Tanizaki Junichiro was born in present-day Ningyo-cho. During his time at the Literature Dept. of Tokyo Imperial University, he wrote such novels as "Shinso-cho" ("New Thought"), "The Tatooer," and "Kirin" ("Giraffe"). Recognized for his talents by writer Kafu Nagai, he made his debut in the literary world as a different kind of writer. During the mid-Taisho Period. Works such as "Boy" and "The Secret" decadently describe a fantasy world of aestheticism and immorality. As of the latter Taisho Period, Tanizaki broke new ground as he trended toward traditional Japanese beauty, and also brought elements of the Heian Period of literature to modern times. Typical works of this phase of his life include "A Portrait of Shunkin," "The Makioka Sisters," and "The Key."



Origin of Juntendo

- Monument 2-6-8 Higashi-Nihonbashi
- 1838

Taizen Sato started a private school called Wadajuku in this area which was then called Yagenburi. He taught Dutch studies and practiced Western medicine in this predecessor to today's Juntendo University.



Original Site of Bank of Japan (BOJ)

- Monument
- 19 Nihonbashi-Hakozakicho 1882

Yoshiwara Shigetoshi, a member of the Bank of Japan Founding Committee, was nominated to be the bank's first president in 1882. The bank was established here that same year. In 1896, the Bank of Japan relocated to Nihonbashi Hongoku-cho.



Site of the first Fuji Bank (Now Mizuho Bank)

- Monument
- 8-1 Nihonbashi Kobunacho 1880

This is where Yasuda Bank, one of the former zaibatsu banks, was first headquartered. Following WWII the zaibatsu was dissolved by the order of the GHQ and the bank was renamed the Fuji Bank.



See Google My Maps for other "first story" in the area, in addition to those noted here.

NINGYOCHO Event Guide

New Year's Day to January 7

Tour of the Seven Gods of Luck in Nihonbashi

Early-mid April

May 5

Buddha's Birthday Flower Festival Suitengu Shrine Festival

Friday/Saturday in late August

Chuo City Oedo Festival
and Bon Dance



First Monday to Wednesday in August

Ceramic Market



From early October (approx. one month)

Chuo City Tourism and Market Fair

October 19-20

Nihonbashi Ebisuko
Bettara Fair



Early November

Ningyocho Festival

November

Puppet Market /

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

The dates and details of the events described in this Event Guide may change, so please check the websites of the various event organizers to get the most up-to-date information.



Ichimasu Tagen Gofuku Donya Museum

Administrator: Tahara Co., Ltd.

See marks left behind by Omi merchants, who prospered up until the end of the Edo period.

Address : 2-3-8 Nihonbashi Horidomecho, Chuo-ku Tagen Bldg.



Edo Tokyo Kumihimo Ryukobo Workshop Exhibition Hall

Administrator: Ryukobo Co., Ltd.

Learn twining at a workshop that ventures into the evolution of tradition.

Address : 4-11 Nihonbashi Tomizawa-cho, Chuo-ku



TSUDURA Museum - Traditional Basket Box with a lid

Administrator: Iwai Shoten Ltd.

The only one TSUDURA shop in Tokyo. You could feel the very traditional craftsmanship handed over generations.

Address : 2-10-1 Nihonbashi-Ningyocho, Chuo-ku



Sankatsu Yukata (informal cotton kimono) Museum

Administrator: Sankatsu Co., Ltd.

YUKATAs in several generations and works of human national treasures are showcased.

Address : 3-4-7 Nihonbashi-Ningyocho, Chuo-ku Sankatsu Bldg.



Hakozakicho hako yon cho kai Mikoshi ko -portable shrine storehouse

Administrator: Hakozakicho hako yon cho kai

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

Address : 26-1 Nihonbashi-Hakozakicho, Chuo-ku



Dyehouse" Tora no Ori"-tiger in the cage

Administrator: Takatora Shouten Ltd.

Bold dyed goods that are popular among Edoites

Address : 2-45-6 Nihonbashi-Hamacho, Chuo-ku

[Inquiries]

Machikado Museum Project Organizing Committee
(inside the Cultural Affairs and Lifelong Learning Section; Chuo City Office)

TEL: 03-3546-5346



Highlights of NINGYOCHO

●Meijiza Theater

mapC-2

Originally the Kisho-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.



●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 /

mapB-3

Cast-iron bodhisattva head

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.

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

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



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

It was said that there was money to be made in "safe delivery of babies, flood recovery, and the nightlife business." The area is crowded and lively every fifth of the month with shrine visitors.



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.



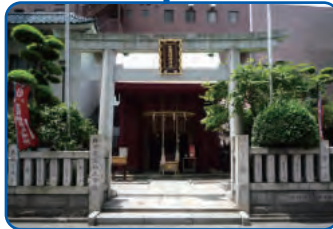
Matsushima-jinja Shrine (Okuninushi) mapB-3

A bird festival is held here 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.



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 (Tokyo branch shrine/Jurojin) mapB-2

The deity of the shrine is believed to protect the grain and seafood harvests as well as production. Jurojin ("Old Man of Longevity") is known as the god of good fortune and long life.



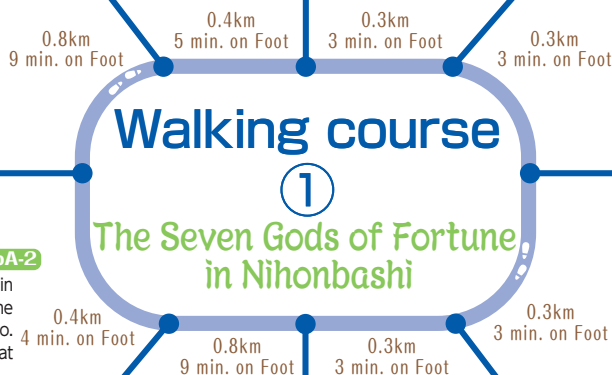
Suehiro-jinja Shrine (Bishamonten) mapB-2

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

Walking course

①

The Seven Gods of Fortune in Nihonbashi



Site of Tatsuya Juzaburo's "Koshodo" mapB-2

Edo's premier publisher, publishing such works of playwrights and painters.

Copper Kokucho Toki-no-Kane Bell of Time (Jissai Park) mapA-2

(Tokyo-Designated Cultural Property)

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 Jissai Park.

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 Kodenmachi. 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 Kodenmachi 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 Jissai Park, Daianrajuji Temple, and Minobubetsuin were constructed on the site.

Daianrajuji Temple



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

Roughly 400 years ago, the area around present-day Ningyochō included two towns called Sakaicho and Fukiyacho. Among the three Edo theaters known as the "three zas", Nakamura-za and Ichimura-za put on kabuki shows, so the area was described as a theater town. There were also several Joruri (dramatic recitation accompanied by a shamisen) puppet theaters here, which alongside kabuki were popular among ordinary people.



Arashio Stable mapC-2

This sumo stable was opened in 2002 by former fourth-ranking sumo wrestler Oyutaka Seki and taken over by former wrestler Sokokurai in 2020.



Meijiza Theater mapC-2

Amazake-yokocho Street mapB-3

The narrow street that extends from the Amazake-yokocho St. intersection just outside Ningyochō 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.



Walking course ②

Recommended sightseeing spots in Ningyochō



Ogannonji Temple/Cast-iron bodhisattva head mapB-3

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 Yukugushi. 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.

Trick Clock Towers mapB-3

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

*Firefighters' karakuri clock will be displayed until around the summer of 2027, after which it will be taken down.



Firefighters' karakuri clock



Take walking course with
you on Google Maps.

+ Follow

Tap follow to save.

Walking course 1



Walking course 2



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>



Chuo City Tourism Association

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

Chuo City Tourism Association website

<https://en.chuo-kanko.or.jp>

Click here for our
recommended tours
featuring our welcoming
sightseeing staff.

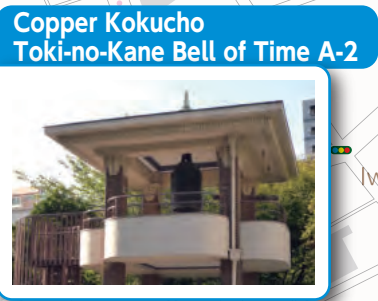


Japan.
Endless
Discovery.



TOKYO

Ningyocho



Copper Kokucho Toki-no-Kane Bell of Time A-2



Yagenbori Fudoin Temple B-1



Trick Clock Towers B-3



Suitengu Shrine B-3



Kiyosu Bridge C-3

- Map legend**
- Designated Cultural Asset of the City / Historic Site
 - Designated Important National Cultural Asset
 - Remains of Residence of 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
 - Elementary School, Junior High School, High School
 - Kindergarten
 - Information Center
 - Machikado Museum Project
 - Hajime Monogatari
 - Public bath
 - Cherry blossom spot
 - Hotel & accommodation facilities
 - Government Office
 - Hospital
 - Bank
 - Temple
 - Shrine
 - Church
 - Starbucks
 - McDonald's
 - Lawson
 - Family Mart
 - Evacuation Spot
 - Chuo City Community Cycle
 - Chuo City Disaster Prevention Map App
 - Free download
 - 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.

UD The Universal Design font is used for readability.

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

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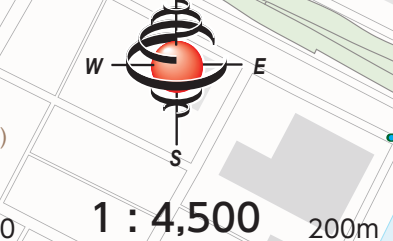
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