

Area Guidemap

# Tsukiji

築地

Shintomi  
Irifune  
Minato  
Akashicho  
Tsukiji  
Hatchobori  
Shinkawa  
Hamarikyu teien



## Tsukiji, an area of reclaimed land facing the Sumida River

### An area deeply involved in cultural development

Tsukiji is a place one can get a sense of the traces of history and culture that tell the story of the transition from the old capital of Edo to Tokyo. Hatchobori was home to officials of the Edo Machi-bugyo (town magistrate). In 1869, a residential area for foreign nationals was established in Akashi-cho, which developed into a gateway to Western culture. Hama-Rikyu Gardens, a nationally-designated Special Historic Site, retains the special flavor of the daimyo gardens to this day, serving as a unique scenic spot and urban oasis that draws visitors throughout the four seasons of the year. Plans have been announced for the neighboring former site of the Tsukiji Fish Market for a multi-functional stadium with capacity of 50,000, as well as for MICE facilities. The goal is to promote the Tsukiji brand as an integrated presence in the area, and to move forward with initiatives to create a public traffic hub.

### The origin and present of Tsukiji

Tsukiji is where the Chuo city office is located. The name “Tsukiji”, literally meaning “reclaimed land”, is derived from how the Edo-minato Port was developed with landfills when Hongwanji Temple was relocated and reconstructed. The Tsukiji Market, which was right near Tsukiji Hongwanji Temple, was relocated to Toyosu in 2018, but spots such as the Tsukiji Outer Market and Tsukiji Uogashi fresh seafood market are still as bustling as ever.



Google My Maps

# Stories of "Firsts"

📍 : Current store/situation 📍 : Address 📅 : Year of origin

## B-2 MAP First Restaurant to Serve Temaki Sushi

- 📍 Tsukiji Tamazushi
- 📍 1-9-4 Tsukiji 📅 1971

Takamasa Nakanori, third president of the company, developed this fan-shaped sushi based on the look of soft ice cream in a cone, which was popular amongst young people at the time. The idea was that the nori (seaweed) maintained a crunchy texture as the person ate it.



## C-2 MAP Birthplace of Manju Cakes with Sweet Bean Paste Filling

- 📍 Shiose Sohonne
- 📍 7-14 Akashicho 📅 Around 1329

Manju was first brought to Japan by a Chinese man named Rin Join, in 1349. He lived in Nara and served manju filled with sweet azuki bean paste to Buddhist priests who were not allowed to eat meat. The manju cakes were a big hit with everyone at the time, and the rest is history.

## B-1 MAP Birthplace of Dorayaki (sweet bean in pancake)

- 📍 Baikatei 📅 Established 1850
- 📍 Shinkawa 2-1-1 (flagship location)

This treat was designed in the shape of a gong that rode on a barge travelling along the Sumidagawa River. The shape differs from the dorayaki that we normally see at present. To this day, each one is hand-made by artisans in the old-fashioned way.

## B-3 MAP Birthplace of Typography

- 📍 Monument
- 📍 1-12 Tsukiji 📅 1873

Tomiji Hirano, a student of Masazo Motoki who developed Japanese typesetting in the 1850s, launched Tokyo Tsukiji Kappan Seizojō to produce and sell metal type pieces and printing machines.

## B-2 MAP Birthplace of Ryunosuke Akutagawa

- 📍 Monument 📅 1892
- 📍 10 Akashicho (near St. Luke's International University)

Akashicho is the birthplace of the renowned author, Ryunosuke Akutagawa (1892-1927). A prolific writer and protege of Soseki Natsume, his literary works include The Nose, Rashomon, Kappa, and Fool's Life.

## C-2 MAP Birthplace of Fingerprinting

- 📍 Monument 📅 1874
- 📍 8 Akashicho (near St. Luke's Garden)

Henry Faulds, Scottish doctor and missionary, developed an interest in the Japanese custom of making fingerprint impressions. Acting on a clue of fingerprints left by ancient people, he went on to conduct scientific research on fingerprints.



## B-3 MAP Cradle of the Navy

- 📍 Tours are not available to the public at this time due to renovation of the old market site.
- 📍 Tsukiji 5-chome 📅 1872

The site of the Edo government's naval training yard (the former Metropolitan Central Wholesale Market/Tsukiji Market) was placed under the authority of the Navy Ministry after the Meiji Restoration. The Navy Ministry office and Naval Academy were established there.

## B-3 MAP Origin of Undokai (Sports Day)

- 📍 Near National Cancer Center
- 📍 Tsukiji 5-chome 📅 1874

The first undokai is believed to have been held at the Japanese Naval Academy in 1874. The event was directed by Archibald Lucius Douglas, British Royal Navy officer and advisor to the Imperial Japanese Navy, when he was serving at the academy. He introduced athletic sports-based events, such as the short/middle-distance race, three-legged race, high-jump and even a pig chase race.

## A-3 MAP Where Japanese Nautical Charts and Hydrographic Surveys Commenced

- 📍 Monument
- 📍 5-3-1 Tsukiji 📅 1871

For maritime trade and national defense, it is crucially important to have nautical charts of harbors and coastal waters, which represent indispensable information for safe navigation including water depths and navigational aids. In light of this, the Japanese government established the Navy Hydrographic Office here in 1871. The Office conducted hydrographic surveys and published the first Japanese nautical chart without support from foreign countries. Recently, these activities have been taken up and continued by the Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, Japan Coast Guard. In 2011, the department was moved from the place of its foundation. This plaque remains as to commemorate the place where Japanese nautical charts and hydrographic surveys commenced.

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

Birthplace of Japan's Shoemaking Industry  
Original Location of Tokyo Customs Office  
Birthplace of the Salvation Army Japan  
Birthplace of Telecommunications  
Cradle of Futaba Gakuen  
Origin of Joshi Seigakuin  
Historical Site of Aoyama Gakuin  
Origin of Meiji Gakuin  
Cradle of Rikkyo University  
Roots of Joshi Gakuin  
Cradle of Keio University  
Beginning of Dutch Studies  
Birthplace of Tokyo Moa Gakko  
(Tokyo School for the Blind and the Speech Impaired)  
and Japan Braille System  
Cradle of Kogakuin University  
Cradle of the Merchant Marine  
Site of Chuo Shogyo Gakko

....and more

# TSUKIJI Event Guide

## Second Sundays in January

**Cold-water bathing festival**



## Early April

**Flower Festival (Tsukiji Hongwanji Temple)**

## Mid-late April

**Tsukiji Spring Festival**

## Early May

**Teppozu Inari Shrine Festival**



## Early June

**Tsukiji ShiShi Festival**



## Mid-August

**Tsukiji Hongwanji Temple Evening Bon Dance**



## Mid-August

**Fukagawa Hachiman Festival (Shinkawa & Hakoza)**

## From early October (approx. one month)

**Chuo City Tourism and Market Fair**

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.



中央区  
まちがど  
展示館

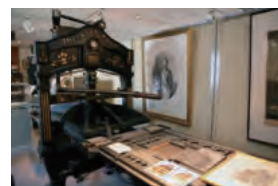


## Mizuno Printing Museum

Administrator:  
Mizunoprittech Inc.

Explore the contribution made by printing to the development of civilization

Address : 2-9-2 Irifune, Chuo-ku  
Mizuno Prittech Inc. 6F



## Sketches of Noren (Traditional shop curtain) and Chochin(Paper lantern) Museum

Administrator:  
Tsutaya Shouten Co. Ltd.

The refined lettering of the Edo Period survives to this day

Address : 6-5-5 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku



## Tabi (Japanese split-toe socks) Museum

Administrator:  
Onoyasohonten Ltd.

Learn about the esthetics of foot coverings

Address : 2-2-1 Shintomi, 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 TSUKIJI

## ●Hama-rikyu Gardens mapA-4,B-4 (designated as a Place of Special Scenic Beauty /Special Historic Spot)

Seawater ponds and areas for ducks are the last vestiges of the daimyo garden of the residence of the shogunate family. In the early Edo Period, it was used for falconry by the shogunate family. Later, it was bestowed to Tsunashige Tokugawa, head of the Kofu clan, by Ietsuna, the fourth shogun and Tsunashige used it as his suburban residence. After that, it became known as the Kofu Hamayashiki. Later, after the accession of Ienobu, the sixth shogun, it became a second home, called the Hamagoten (Hama Palace) for the shogunate family. In 1870, the 3rd year of Meiji, it was placed under the control of the Imperial Household Ministry. Its name was changed to Hamarikyū, and it came to be used as a banquet hall by the Imperial Family. After World War II it was opened to the general public, and in 1952, the 27th year of Showa, became a nationally-designated place of scenic beauty and historical interest.



## ●Tsukiji Hongwanji Temple mapB-3 (important national cultural asset)

A temple under the jurisdiction of Kyoto's Nishi-Hongwanji Temple that was established in 1617, the 3rd year of Genna. The original monks' dwelling was located near Yokoyamacho, but following its destruction in the Meireki Great Fire, a new temple was completed in Tsukiji in 1679, the 7th year of Enpo. The main hall, which had damaged in the Great Kanto Earthquake, was rebuilt in 1934, the 9th year of Showa. Made of stone and evocative of an ancient Indian temple, it was designed by Chuta Ito. In 2014, the 26th year of Heisei, it became a nationally-designated important cultural property.



## ●Namiyoke Inari-jinja Shrine mapB-3

This shrine is said to have been established to honor the completion of the difficult task of protecting Tsukiji, which is comprised entirely of reclaimed land, from storm surges. The rainwater basin and the pair of lions at the Namiyoke Inari-jinja Shrine are both registered as Chuo City Citizens' Tangible Folk Cultural Assets. The temple's festival has been famous as a "lion festival" since the Edo Period, and has now evolved into the Tsukiji Lion Festival, which is held once every three years. There is a miyagamikoshi and there are two lions, and two of them are paraded through the streets of Tsukiji.





## Kachidoki no Watashi

mapB-3

During the middle part of the Meiji Period, Tsukishima flourished as an industrial district, and travelling to Tsukishima required an overnight boat trip. So in 1905, the 38th year of Meiji, a new ferry port was established as a memorial to the fall of Port Arthur, and the port was named 'Kachidoki no Watashi' to commemorate victory in the Russo-Japanese War. The word 'kachidoki' means 'victory cry' in Japanese. The port operated until June 1940, when it was closed upon the completion of the Kachidoki Bridge. Nowadays a stone monument marks the spot where it stood.



## Tsukiji Outer Market

mapB-3

This shopping area is located next to the former Tokyo Central Wholesale Market. In addition to fresh foods, the area has restaurants including sushi shops, establishments offering American/European foods, as well as other food items and related products. The area is home to some 400 stores in total, which are open to the public as well as wholesalers.

## Tsukiji Uogashi

mapB-3

A fresh fish market containing around 60 retail shops operated by middle traders that was established to ensure that Tsukiji retains its vitality and bustle long after the Tsukiji Fish Market moves away. On the 1st floor, a wide variety of fresh and high-quality seafood and vegetables are on sale. On the 3rd floor, meanwhile, there is a food court where you can enjoy eating.



## Kachidoki Bridge Museum

mapB-3

The transformer substation that was used to open and close the Kachidoki Bridge has been restored, and valuable archives and information relating not just to the Kachidoki Bridge but also the other bridges on the Sumida River are on general display.

## Gas street lamp column

mapB-2

This concrete and cast-iron pillar is believed to have been erected at the end of the Meiji Period. When darkness fell in the early years of the Meiji Period, a lamp lighter would walk the streets carrying a pole with a key and an igniter attached to the tip. He would open the bottom of each lamp and light the gas. The next morning, at dawn, he would close the gas valve to put out the flame. Tokyo's city gas business began in 1874, the 7th year of Meiji, and street gaslights were symbols of Ginza, with its international feel, and the foreign settlements.



## Namiyoke Inari-jinja Shrine

mapB-3

# Walking course

①

## Recommended sightseeing spots in Tsukiji



## Tsukiji Catholic Church

mapB-2

(Chuo City Citizens' Tangible Cultural Property)

A church, the third to be built in Japan following ones in Nagasaki and Yokohama, was constructed in the Tsukiji foreign settlement in 1874, the 7th year of Meiji. A sanctuary, meanwhile, was built in 1878, the 11th year of Meiji, but was destroyed by fire after the Great Kanto Earthquake, so in 1927, the 2nd year of Showa, this cathedral was built in the style of the Parthenon temple in Greece, with the St. Magdalena Church in Paris also serving as a model.



## Teusler Memorial House

mapB-2

(Chuo City Citizens' Tangible Cultural Property)

The Teusler Memorial Hall was constructed in 1933, the 8th year of Showa, as a mission for the St Luke's International Hospital. It is a two-storey reinforced concrete structure, and the exterior, with pillars and beams, is designed to look like a skeleton. It also features a stately wooden interior with a spiral staircase. It was dismantled and rebuilt here in 1988, the 10th year of Heisei, and looks exactly as it did when it was first constructed.



## Bust of Siebold (Akatsuki Park)

mapC-3

In Akatsuki Park there is a bust of Siebold, who contributed to the development of Dutch studies in Japan toward the end of the Tokugawa Period. This is the site where Dutch studies began, and the statue was erected to celebrate his achievements. For example, his daughter, Ine, came here from Nagasaki and established a maternity hospital in Tsukiji.



## Monument of Horibe Yasubei Taketsune mapB-1

Horibe Yasubei Taketsune, one of the 47 Ronin, lived in Kyobashi-mizutanicho (now Ginza 1-chome), and was known as a master of kendo (Japanese fencing). In 1694, the 7th year of Genroku, news of his bravery in taking revenge on the famous Takada-no-baba spread through Edo, and he was adopted as a son-in-law by Horibe Yahee, a retainer of the Asano family, and as one of the 47 Ronin, he took part in the raid on Kira's residence. In 1969, the 44th year of Showa, this stone monument was erected beside the Kamejima Bridge on the order of the town assembly of Hatchobori 1-chome.



## Reigan Bridge mapB-1

A bridge was first constructed here at the beginning of the Meiji Period, and the current bridge was built in 1985, the 60th year of Showa. The entire Shinkawa area was once marshland that was overgrown with reeds, but in 1624, the first year of Kanei, Reiganoyoshonin, a Buddhist priest, employed the power of Buddhism to build the Reiganji Temple. It is said that this is why the name Reiganjima was given to the island.

## Site of the House of Zuiken Kawamura mapB-1

Zuiken Kawamura worked to improve flood control on the Aji River, Yodo River, and Nakatsu River, and with the official approval of the shogunate, contributed to the development of maritime transportation by developing easterly and westerly sea lanes. He is famous for buying up all the Kiso timber available after the Meireki Great Fire and selling it for a huge profit. It is said that he owned numerous homes on Reiganjima Island (now Shinkawa 1-chome), and an explanatory sign has been placed at this site.

## Toyomi Bridge mapC-1 (Chuo City Citizens' Tangible Cultural Property)

This bridge spans the river mouth where the Nihonbashi River flows into the Sumida River. The current bridge was completed in 1927, the 2nd year of Showa.



## Eitai Bridge mapC-1 (important national cultural asset)

It is said that the original Eitai Bridge, which was about 150m upstream of the present one, was built to celebrate the 50th birthday of the fifth Tokugawa shogun, Tsunayoshi Tokugawa. The current arched bridge was completed in 1926, the 15th year of Taisho, as part of the reconstruction of Tokyo following the Great Kanto Earthquake. After the sun goes down it is illuminated with blue light, making for a beautiful sight.



## Oiwa Inari Tamiya-jinja Shrine mapB-1

This shrine, which was built in 1879, the 12th year of Meiji, is associated with the legend of Oiwa, the protagonist in a play called the Tokaido Yotsuya Kaidan. The stone torii gate beside the main shrine building was erected in the 30th year of Meiji, while the hyakudoishi (a stone used as a marker for one hundred worships) is known for being the oldest hyakudoishi in Chuo City. It was by the presented by the 4th Ichikawa Danji, who played Oiwa at the Naniwaza Theater in Osaka.



## Walking course

②

## Recommended sightseeing spots in Tsukiji

## Teppozu Inari-jinja Shrine mapB-2 (Chuo City Citizens' Tangible Cultural Property)

This shrine was called "Minato Inari" because it was situated by a harbor that served cargo ships from various provinces, which was located near the Inaribashi Bridge. In 1868, the first year of Meiji, it was moved to the current location to make way for the establishment of the Tsukiji foreign settlement. Every year in January, a "cold-water bathing festival" is held, with participants praying for purification and sound health. A large festival also takes place here in May.



## Minamitakabashi Bridge (Chuo City Citizens' Tangible Cultural Property) mapB-1

This bridge was made by relocating and reinforcing the central part of the former Ryogoku Bridge. It was built as part of the reconstruction of Tokyo following the Great Kanto Earthquake.



## Water gauge at Reiganjima Tide Station (historic site of the city) mapC-1

The average sea level in the Tokyo Bay, as measured at the Reiganjima tide and depth gauge station, which was installed at the mouth of the Sumida River in 1873, the 6th year of Meiji, was used as the basis for calculating the height above sea level of places in the Tokyo suburbs. The current tide and depth gauge station as built in 1994, the 6th year of Heisei, approximately 36m downstream of the original one, but a symbolic pillar has been erected here at the original location.





Google マップ

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>

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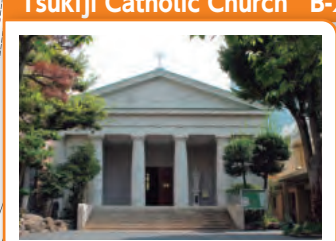
Japan.  
Endless  
Discovery.



TOKYO



# Tsukiji



Map Legend	
	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
	Seven-Eleven
	Lawson
	Family Mart
	Evacuation Spot
	Chuo City Community Cycle
	Elementary School, Junior High School, High School
	Toei Subway Station
	Asakusa Line
	Shinjuku Line
	Oedo Line
	Marunouchi Line
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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**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.

iOS / Android

Tokyo Expressway  
Discontinued in early April 2025

1 : 6,000

