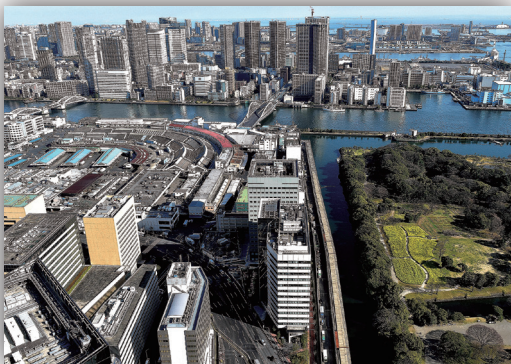


Area Guidemap

# Tsukiji

築地

Shintomi  
Irifune  
Minato  
Akashicho  
Tsukiji  
Hatchobori  
Shinkawa  
Hamarikyuteien



**Tsukiji, an area of reclaimed land facing the Sumida River, has played a key role in the development of Tokyo's economy and culture, and contains numerous historic sites and remains.**

The Tsukiji district, which is known nationwide as the site of the Tsukiji fish market, is an area of reclaimed land that was created during the Edo Period. The name "Tsukiji" actually means "created land" in Japanese. It is also the location of Chuo City Office. Back in the Edo Period, there was a local fish market on the north side of Shinbashi, but it was moved here following the Great Kanto Earthquake. Tsukiji is a district in which one can feel the history of the economic and cultural activity that saw the transformation of Edo into Tokyo. The Hatchobori area, for example, was the site of the homes of Yoriki and Doshin, Edomachi magistrates who were known as the "Masters of Hatchobori." In Akashicho, an area known for its connection with the Kaitai Shinsho (a medical text translated from Dutch) which provided the foundation for modern medical studies in Japan, a foreign settlement was established in 1774, the third year of Anei. Nowadays, St Luke's International Hospital stands here. The Hama-rikyu Gardens, a nationally-designated important scenic spot and historical site, retains the characteristics of an Edo-Period garden, and as a picturesque oasis in the heart of the city, attracts numerous visitors in every season.

# TSUKIJI Event Guide

## Second Sundays in January

### Cold-water bathing festival

Takes place at the Teppozu Inari-jinja Shrine. Bathers immerse themselves in a tub of icy water to build physical resilience, and receive purification rites for a year free of illness or accidents. (Apply in advance if you wish to take part.)



## Early April

### Flower Festival (Tsukiji Hongwanji Temple)

An event to celebrate Buddha's birthday on April 8. Sweet hydrangea leaves are scattered on the statue of the birth of the Buddha. A children's parade and other events are also held.

## Early May

### Teppozu Inari Shrine Festival

The first of Tokyo's festivals held in May. The Kagura dance and the imperial carriage that makes its way around the area are must sees.

## Early June

### Tsukiji ShiShi Festival

A large early-summer festival held at Shugoshin-hajo-inari-jinja shrine. One of Japan's largest portable shrines with a lion's head is paraded around the area. (Held once every three years)



## Early August

### Tsukiji Hongwanji Temple Evening Bon Dance

A vibrant Bon Dance performed on a high stage within the temple grounds. Stalls surround the stage, and huge numbers of people gather. A "Costume Bon Dance" day, in which the dancers wear costumes, is especially popular.



## Mid-August

### Fukagawa Hachiman Festival (Shinkawa & Hakozaeki)

One of "big three" Edo festivals. The Tomiokahachimangu-reisai is also known as the Fukagawahachiman festival. This large festival takes place once every three years, and 54 holy palanquins cross the Kiyosu Bridge, with the gods enshrined in them are transferred to places such as Hakozaeki and Shinkawa.

## 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).

## Saturday in mid-October

### Tsukiji Autumn Festival

A festival offering good value to shoppers as fish can be bought cheaply at the Tsukiji Outer Market. Visitors can also enjoy reasonably-priced autumn dishes. The nutrition classes held every year are also popular.



## Day of the Rooster in November

### Tsukiji / Day of the Rooster (Namiyoke Inari-jinja Shrine)

Visitors entering the shrine precincts can receive a bamboo rake, a lucky charm that confers success in business.



## 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.





## Tabi (Japanese split-toe socks) Museum

Administrator: Onoyasohonten Ltd. (certified in 2011)

Learn about the esthetics of foot coverings



- Address 2-2-1 Shintomi, Chuo-ku
- Tel 03-3551-0896
- HP <http://www.onoyasohonten.jp/>
- Open days Monday to Friday  
(Closed on National Holidays and the year-end through New Year's Holidays)
- Opening hours 9:00-17:00
- Access One-minute walk from Shintomicho Sta. Exit 2



## Mizuno Printing Museum

Administrator: Mizunoprtech Inc.(certified in 2011)

Explore the contribution made by printing to the development of civilization



- Address 2-9-2 Irifune, Chuo-ku ● Tel 03-3551-7595
- HP [http://www.mizunoprtech.co.jp/04\\_museum/top.html](http://www.mizunoprtech.co.jp/04_museum/top.html)
- Open days Monday to Friday (reservation required)  
(Closed on National Holidays and the year-end through the New Year's Holidays)
- Opening hours 10:00-16:00
- Access Five-minute walk from Shintomicho Sta. Exit 5  
 Five-minute walk from Hatchobori Sta. Exit A2



## Shochiku Otani Library

Administrator: Public Utility Foundation Shouchiku Otani Library (certified in 2013)

Allows you to handle valuable documents such as scripts for plays and films



- Address 3F Ginza Shochiku Square, 1-13-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku
- Tel 03-5550-1694
- HP <http://www.shochiku.co.jp/shochiku-otani-toshokan/>
- Open days Monday to Friday  
(Closed on National Holidays, the year-end through the New Year's Holidays and the last Thursday of each month)
- Opening hours 10:00-17:00
- Access Three-minute walk from Higashi-ginza Sta. Exit 5  
 Eight-minute walk from Shintomicho Sta. Exit 1



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

Administrator: Tsutaya Shouten Co. Ltd.(certified in 2012)

The refined lettering of the Edo Period survives to this day



- Address 6-5-5 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku
- Tel 03-3541-3741
- HP <http://www.noren-tsutaya.com/>
- Open days Monday to Saturday  
(Closed on National Holidays and the year-end through the New Year's Holiday and Market closed days)
- Opening hours 7:30-17:30
- Access Five-minute walk from Tsukiji Sta. Exit 1  
 Ten-minute walk from Tsukijishijo Sta. Exit A1



# 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 Hamarikyu, 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.



## ●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.

## ●Kyobashi Library (local archives) — mapB-2

After being established in 1910, the 43rd year of Meiji, as the Tokyo Metropolitan Library, it was relaunched in 1950, the 25th year of Showa, as the Chuo City Library. Its archives, which include numerous local documents, are particularly well known, and can be found on the second basement floor. The library houses a total of 300,000 books.

## ●Shochiku Otani Library — mapB-3

A library dedicated to theater and film that opened in 1958, the 33rd year of Meiji. It houses around 450,000 theater- and film-related scripts, books, photographs, programs, posters, etc. Among them, the collection of kabuki-related material is especially large, and includes the original text of Joruri, which is around 300 years old.

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

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.



## ●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 no Watashi mapB-3

During the middle part of the Meiji Period, Tsukushima flourished as an industrial district, and travelling to Tsukushima 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.



## 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.



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

### Tsukiji Outer Market mapB-3

The Tsukiji outer market, which is located outside the main wholesale fish market, contains around 400 shops and restaurants, and visitors will still be able to enjoy shopping and dining here even after the wholesale market is relocated. Tsukiji Uogashiis also situated here.

## Namiyoke Inari-jinja Shrine mapB-3

0.2km  
2 min.  
on Foot

0.4km  
5 min.  
on Foot

## Monument for the site of "The Beginning of Dutch studies" mapB-2

A spare residence for the Okudaira family of the Nakatsu clan in Buzen no kuni (now Oita Prefecture), once stood in Akashicho. Here, Ryotaku Maeno, a doctor and enthusiast of "Dutch studies" (Studies of Western knowledge) worked on the translation into Japanese of the Anatomische Tabellen medical book, which led to the publication of the Kaitai Shinsho. His struggles are described in detail in Gengaku Sugita's Rangan Kotohajime (The Beginning of Dutch Studies).



0.5km  
6 min.  
on Foot

0.2km  
2 min.  
on Foot

## 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, Irie, came here from Nagasaki and established a maternity hospital in Tsukiji.



## Time Dome Akashi (Chuo City Regional Tenmonkan) mapB-2

Includes a permanent exhibition of historical materials, a planetarium, and a citizens' gallery. The facility can be used for exchanges among people with an interest in fields such as history, the arts, and astronomy.



# Walking course

①

## Recommended sightseeing spots in Tsukiji

0.3km  
4 min.  
on Foot

0.8km  
10 min.  
on Foot

0.2km  
3 min.  
on Foot

0.2km  
2 min.  
on Foot

0.4km  
5 min.  
on Foot

0.3km  
3 min.  
on Foot

0.1km  
1 min.  
on Foot

## 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.



## Monument on the former site of the American Legation mapC-2

The area near Akashicho was turned into a foreign settlement during the Meiji Period, and legations from several countries were established here. However, this area, which had the feel of a foreign country with its rows of Western-style buildings and church steeples rising into the sky, also fell victim to the Great Kanto Earthquake, which destroyed it completely. Here, on the site of the U.S. legation, stand five monuments inscribed with a star spangled banner shield, a bald eagle, etc., reminding us of what once stood here.





## 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 Kameijima 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 (Chuo City Citizens' Tangle Cultural Property) **mapC-1**

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 (important national cultural asset) **mapC-1**

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.



## Teppozu Inari-jinja Shrine **mapB-2** (Chuo City Citizens' Tangle 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' Tangle 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.



## 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.





## 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](http://www.chuo-kanko.or.jp)**



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