



\*If you fold back the map and match the anchor logos on the front side with the same color marks on the back side, you can read the explanations alongside the map.  
\*The colored lines above the monument explanations indicate the course colors on the map.



### 12 Site of Japan's first modern tree-lined street

In 1867, shopkeepers in Bashamichi planted willow and pine trees along the street to improve the scenery. This pioneering initiative marks Japan's first ever modern tree-lined street.



### 13 Iron bridge

This bridge was constructed in 1869 based on a design by British civil engineer R.H. Brunton. The first truss-structured iron bridge in Japan, it was called the "Metal Bridge."



### 15 Yokohama BayStars victory monument "Kirameki"

This monument celebrates the Yokohama BayStars' victory in the Japan Championship Series baseball tournament in 1998. The monument is inscribed with the handprints of the team's players. This monument is the origin of the nickname of the street "BayStars Street."



### 17 Stone lantern of Gankiro pleasure quarter

The entire area of Yokohama Park was created through land reclamation in 1856 and called Olaya Shinden. With the opening of the port, it underwent further reclamation to become Miyozaki-cho, and within that district, the Miyozaki Brothel District was developed, flourishing as an international social hub.



### 18 Site of Machikaisho

The Machikaisho (town assembly hall) was built here in 1874 as an assembly hall for traders. A two-story stone building, it gained the nickname "Clock Tower" due to the clock tower installed on its roof. The predecessor organization of The Yokohama Chamber of Commerce and Industry was established in this office later on.



### 21 Birthplace of modern hotels in Japan

In 1860, C.J. Huffnagel, a Dutch ship's captain, opened the Yokohama Hotel, Japan's first ever modern hotel, here. It is said that German physician Philipp Franz von Siebold and his children stayed here.



### 23 Post office where international mail services began

During the early days of Japan's postal system, international mail was handled by foreign post office branches in Japan. However, in January 1875, jurisdiction was transferred to the Japanese government when Yokohama Post Office (current Yokohama Port Post Office) took over operations from the United States Post Office.



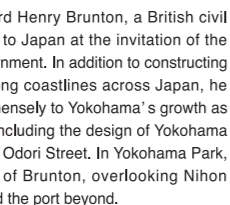
### 14 Site of the checkpoint at Yoshidabashi Bridge

Yoshidabashi Bridge was built here soon after the opening of the port to give access to the port. Checkpoints were set up on both ends of the bridge as a security measure. The area on the sea side was called "Kanna" and the one on the land side "Kangai."



### 16 R.H. Brunton and Yokohama / the oldest park in Japan

In 1868, Richard Henry Brunton, a British civil engineer came to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese government. In addition to constructing lighthouses along coastlines across Japan, he contributed immensely to Yokohama's growth as a modern city, including the design of Yokohama Park and Nihon Odori Street. In Yokohama Park, there is a bust of Brunton, overlooking Nihon Odori Street and the port beyond.



### 19 Okakura Tenshin Birthplace

Okakura Tenshin was born here in 1862, in a trading house called Ishikawaya. A scholar who did much to promote Japanese arts, he helped found the Tokyo School of Fine Arts (current Tokyo University of the Arts).



### 20 Site where Naka Fire Station was established

In 1919, Fire Station No. 2 (present-day Naka Fire Station) was established as a permanent fire station. You can see monuments called "Birthplace of Firefighting and Emergency Services" and "Underground Water Tank used by Fire Brigade for Former Foreign Settlement" nearby.



### 22 Birthplace of the Modern Bakery in Japan

As trade with Western countries began, bakeries such as "Tomitaya" founded by Heikichi Utsumi and "Uchiki Pan" founded by Hikotarō Uchiki in Motomachi were born. The bread-eating culture that has taken root in modern Japanese daily life began in this area.



### 24 Site of the Kanagawa Maritime Transportation Office

The Kanagawa Maritime Transportation Office was established in 1859 with the opening of Yokohama Port. It was responsible for some of the most important duties under the jurisdiction of Kanagawa Magistrate's Office, including customs duties and foreign affairs.



### 1 Birthplace of Japan's first railroad

Japan's first railroad opened in 1872. Running between Yokohama and Shimbashi, construction of this railroad was supervised by Edmund Morel, an English engineer. This used to be the original Yokohama Station, but was later renamed Sakuragicho Station. A plaque indicating the former site of the stationmaster's office can be found on the wall at the entrance of an underpass.



### 2 Port Bridges 1, 2 and 3

In the past, a freight train line used to run through here bound for Shinko Pier. Bridges 1 and 2 were railroad bridges for this line, and Bridge 3 is a section of bridge partially relocated from nearby Ookagawa Bridge, all of which are important truss bridges.



### 3 Former Yokohama Port Station platform

During the golden age of ocean liners during the Taisho and Showa eras, boat trains from Tokyo Station come in and out this Port Station connecting to cruise ships such as the Hikawa-maru. They were called Quay Trains and were loved by the people.



### 4 Remains of the former tax office

Constructed in 1914, this was a red brick three-story Gothic style building, but it burned down in 1923 during the Great Kanto Earthquake. These remains were discovered during development work for Akarenga Park and were furnished with gas heating and electric lighting, which were the latest technology at the time.



### 5 Remains of Yokohama Customs House, railroad track and railway turntable etc. (Zo-no-hana (Elephant Nose) Park)

This is the birthplace of the Port of Yokohama. Here, you can see historical remains including a railroad track and turntable used for cargo loading and masonry that sank during the 1923 Great Kanto Earthquake. Signposts introducing the great men who created the port, such as Zenzaburo Hara, a businessman active in the early Meiji era, and British engineer Henry Spencer Palmer, who was involved in constructing the Port of Yokohama, become beautiful illuminated panels at sunset. Do not miss the many other panels dotted around the area.



### 6 Screw piles that supported the former Osanbashi Pier for 101 years

Screw piles screwed into the seabed through manpower alone supported the previous incarnation of Osanbashi Pier for 101 years, from 1894. On display is a screw pile constructed during repair work following the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923.



### 7 Site of raw silk trader Juubei Nakaiya's shop

Juubei Nakaiya (born Sennosuke Kuroiwa) was born in Tsumagoi Village, Gunma Prefecture. Nakaiya was an influential trader in Yokohama at the time of the port's opening, handling the majority of raw silk transactions here. His grand shop was known as "Akagane Goten" (Copper Palace).



### 8 Former Yokohama Specie Bank Head Office

Yokohama Specie Bank Head Office was constructed in 1904. It was designated as an Important Cultural Property and a Historical Site by the government in 1969 in recognition of the fact that it is a precious building and site that contributed to the growth of Japan's industry and economy during the Meiji period.



### 9 Japan's first gas street lamps

In 1872, Japan's first ever gaslights were lit from Bashamichi through Honmachi-dori Street by a gas company called "Nippon Gas Shachu" founded by Kaemon Takashima and others. A pair of reproduction gaslights stands on either side of the monument.



### 10 The birthplace of ice cream in Japan

In 1869, Fusazo Machida opened a shaved ice store in Bashamichi and became the first Japanese person to sell ice cream under the name "aisu-kurin", which spread nationwide.



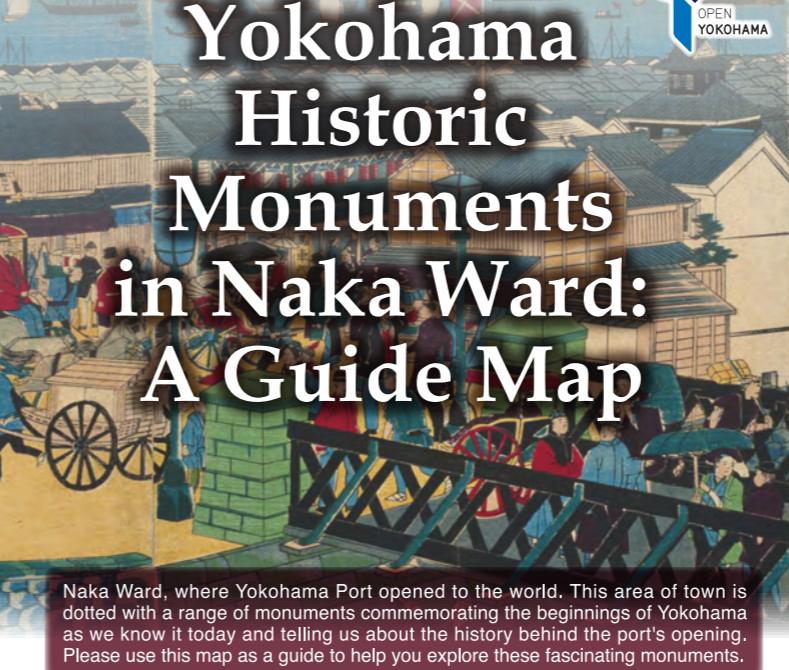
### 11 Drinking water basin for oxen and horses

During the first few decades of the 20th century, oxen and horses were still the main form of land transport, and drinking water basins were provided for them at roadsides. This is one such basin, located next to Hachimanbashi Bridge in Isogo-ku (there is another replica at the entrance of the Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Cultural History).



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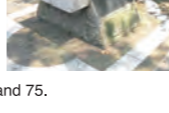


Naka Ward, where Yokohama Port opened to the world. This area of town is dotted with a range of monuments commemorating the beginnings of Yokohama as we know it today and telling us about the history behind the port's opening. Please use this map as a guide to help you explore these fascinating monuments.

● Monuments ■ National, Prefectural, Municipal Designated and Registered Cultural Property, City of Yokohama Accredited Historical Buildings

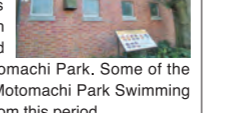
### 36 Bluff gutters

In the past, Yamate was known as "the Bluff" among foreign residents living in this area. Gutters were built alongside the Bluff's stone-paved roads between 1874 and 75.



### 37 Alfred Gérard's tiles and bricks

In the Meiji period, Japan's first Western-style tile and brick factory was operated by French businessman Alfred Gérard around Motomachi Park. Some of the tiles on the roof of Motomachi Park Swimming Pool building date from this period.



### 38 Alfred Gérard's Springside House Underground Water Tank

French businessman Gérard recognized that this area boasted excellent spring water, and set up his own waterworks here. He constructed a reservoir and engaged in a water supply business by piping water to ships for sale. This waterworks facility was known as the "Mizu Yashiki" (Springside House).



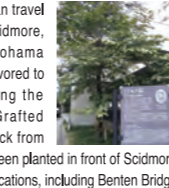
### 39 Daikanzaka

Long ago, this slope was called Minowazaka, but it became known as "Daikanzaka" (Magistrate's Slope) because there was a residence belonging to noted village headman Tokueemon Ishikawa located halfway up. Commodore Perry visited this residence when he landed in Japan.



### 40 Scidmore's Sakura

The 19th-century American travel writer Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore, who was buried in Yokohama Foreign Cemetery, endeavored to plant cherry trees along the Potomac waterfront. Grafted sakura trees, brought back from the Potomac River, have been planted in front of Scidmore's grave as well as in other locations, including Benten Bridge.



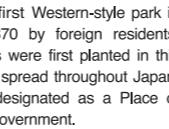
### 41 Birthplace of tennis in Japan

In 1878, five tennis courts were built in Yamate Park, which were once for the exclusive use of foreigners, and this is how modern tennis was first introduced into Japan. Yokohama Yamate Museum of Tennis is located nearby.



### 42 First Western-style park in Japan (Yamate Park)

Yamate Park is the first Western-style park in Japan, created in 1870 by foreign residents. Himalayan cedar trees were first planted in this park, from where they spread throughout Japan. This park has been designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty by the government.



### 43 Japan's first-ever brass band

In 1869, around 30 military trainees from the Satsuma Domain studied military music here at Myoko-ji temple under John William Fenton, bandmaster of Britain's 10th Foot Regiment. This location is therefore said to be the birthplace of brass band music in Japan.



### 44 Monument to the birthplace of Kirin Beer in Japan

This area is called Amanuma. Springwater wells up from here. In 1870, an American engineer called William Copeland set up a beer brewery here, and was the first in Japan to brew and sell beer on an ongoing basis.



### 45 Ruins of the former French Consulate House

The remains of the official residence of the 2nd French consul, built in 1930 (burned down in a fire in 1947). Although the building was destroyed during the Great Kanto Earthquake, the window for drawing water from a well that was located at the official residence of the 1st French consul, was restored.



### "View of the French Pavilion on the Yokohama Coast" Hiroshige (III) /Yokohama City Central Library

25 Monument of the Treaty of Kanagawa, Tamakusu-no-ki tree, sewer manhole made of brick in the old foreign settlement in Yokohama, etc. In 1854, the Treaty of Kanagawa was concluded between Japan and the US here, leading to Japan opening up to the world after a long period of self-imposed isolation. In addition to a monument commemorating this event (bottom right), there are many relics in the surrounding area, including Tamakusu-no-ki, a tree which has continued to stand watch over Yokohama ever since Commodore Perry's arrival (top); this tree has continued to grow back and flourish despite suffering damage during a series of disasters, such as the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923, the remains of Japan's first modern sewerage facilities (bottom left), a cannon that was located in a former foreign settlement, and a clock tower built near Osanbashi Pier.



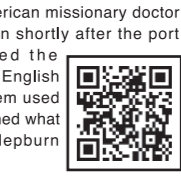
### 26 Site of Eiichibankan (British House No.1)

This site, once Area No. 1 of a settlement for foreigners, was the location of Jardine Matheson Trading House, a company founded by two Scotsmen. It was commonly known as Eiichibankan (British House No. 1).



### 27 Indian Water Fountain etc. (Yamashita Park)

Yamashita Park was created using rubble from the Great Kanto Earthquake (1923) to reclaim the waterfront as a park. Here, you will find a number of monuments, such as the Indian Water Fountain, donated by the local Indian community in gratitude for aid Indian survivors received after the earthquake, as well as the Statue of the Girl with Red Shoes and a monument to the children's song "Seagull Sailor Man".



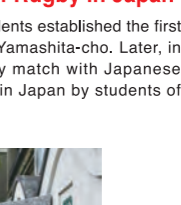
### 28 Site of Dr. Hepburn's House

Dr. Hepburn, an American missionary doctor who arrived in Japan shortly after the port opened, published the first-ever Japanese-English dictionary. The system used in this dictionary formed what is now known as "Hepburn Romanization."



### 29 Site of Yokohama Tenshudo Church

In January 1862, the first Catholic church in modern Japan was built here to propagate Christianity among foreign settlement residents. The monument also features a relief of the church as it was back then.



### 31 Site of Japan's first newspaper

In 1864, Joseph Hiko (Hikojo Hamada) began translating and editing foreign newspaper articles into Japanese to give people in Japan a better picture of what was going on in the outside world. These he published as "Overseas News," the first Japanese language newspaper in Japan. This is the site of his residence.



### 32 Beginnings of sewerage in Yokohama

From 1881, brick pipes started to be used as sewage pipes instead of ceramic pipes. The egg-shaped cross-section is a characteristic feature of these pipes, and some of them are still in use today along Minamimori-dori Street in Chinatown.



### 34 Site of the Gaiety Theatre

The Gaiety Theatre once stood on this site, until it was destroyed during Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923. Plays, concerts and other events were held at this theatre, a place where Yokohama's foreign residents came to mingle.



### 35 Ruins of the Yamate 80-ban Kan

This site is the only existing ruins of a foreign house in Yokohama before the Great Kanto Earthquake (1923). Thought to have been built from the late Meiji period to early Taisho period, this monument shows a layout drawing of the house and exhibits beautiful tiles that were excavated here.



1870: Yamate Park opens as Japan's first ever Western-style park  
1872: A railroad line opens between Yokohama and Shimbashi  
1876: Yokohama Park (then Higa Park) opens  
1889: Yokohama is reorganized as a city

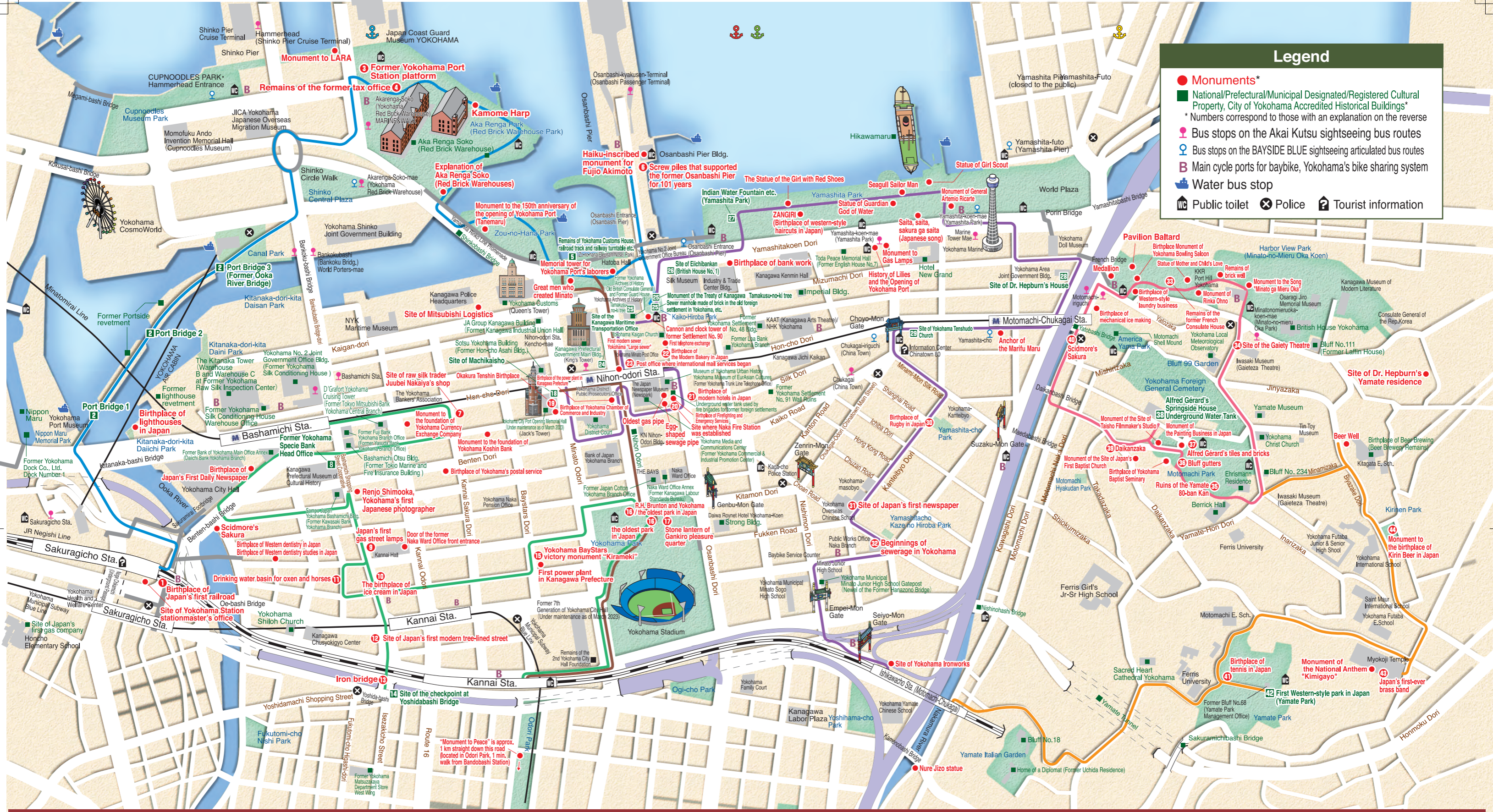
You can also find out more on our website.  
Yokohama Historic Monuments in Naka Ward:  
A Guide Map are available in English, Chinese and Korean. ▶



Publisher: Ward Administration Promotion Division, Naka Ward Administration Office, City of Yokohama Published March 2023  
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1854: Conclusion of the Treaty of Kanagawa  
1858: Conclusion of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce  
1859: Port opens in Kanagawa (Yokohama) along with Nagasaki, Hyogo, Niigata and Hakodate  
1869: Yoshidabashi Bridge becomes a railroad bridge (beginning of railroad bridges in Japan)





### Legend

- Monuments\*
- National/Prefectural/Municipal Designated/Registered Cultural Property, City of Yokohama Accredited Historical Buildings\*
- \* Numbers correspond to those with an explanation on the reverse
- ♀ Bus stops on the Akai Kutsu sightseeing bus routes
- ♂ Bus stops on the BAYSIDE BLUE sightseeing articulated bus routes
- B Main cycle ports for baybike, Yokohama's bike sharing system
- ⚓ Water bus stop
- WC Public toilet
- Ⓧ Police
- ℹ Tourist information

# Yokohama Historic Monuments in Naka Ward: A Guide Map

## Main Walking Courses

- 1 Minato/Yokohama Course**  
 Sakuragicho Station ↔ Nihon-Odori Station, approx. 70 min. (①~⑥)  
 (\* From ⑥ to Nihon-Odori Station, see Course ③.)
- 2 Mono no Hajime (The beginning of things) Course**  
 Bashamichi Station ↔ Kannai Station, approx. 60 min. (⑦~⑱)
- 3 Yokohama Foreign Settlement Course**  
 Nihon-Odori Station ↔ Ishikawacho Station, approx. 90 min. (⑲~⑳)
- 4 Yamate Hill Course**  
 Motomachi-Chukagai Station ↔ Motomachi-Chukagai Station, approx. 40 min. (㉓~㉔)  
 \* Some sections have steep slopes or steps.
- 5 Kitagata Course**  
 Ishikawa-cho Station ↔ Motomachi-Chukagai Station, approx. 50 min. (㉔~㉕)  
 (\* From ㉕ to Motomachi-Chukagai Station, see Course ④.)
- 6 Three Towers Course**  
 Kannai Station ↔ Nihon-Odori Station, approx. 20 min. (⑯⑰⑱⑲⑳㉑㉒)