History of Daimaru

1728

1736

1837

1907

1910

1920 1922

1927

1928

1949

1960

1971

1983

1987

1999

2000

2002

2005



Founder Shimomura Hikoemon Shoke



Osaka store opened in 1726



Edo store in Odenma-cho by Utagawa Hiroshig



Daimaru's famous umbrella borrowing in *ukiyoe* print



first appeared in Osaka in 1914



construction was completed in 1922

1717	■ Shimomura Hikoemon Shokei opened a kimono fabric store "Daimonjiya" in Fushimi, Kyoto. (Foundation of Daimaru)
1726	■ Osaka store "Matsuya" opened in Shinsaibashisuji, Osaka and began cash sales at fixed prices

 Osaka store "Matsuya" opened in Shinsaibashisuji, Osaka and began cash sales at fixed prices (present location of Shinsaibashi store).

■ Nagoya store opened at Honmachi 4-chome, Nagoya and used the name "Daimaruya" for the first time.

Announced the store creed of "Service Before Profit" to all stores.

■ Daimaru flagship store "Daimonjiya" opened in Funaya-cho, Higashinotoin, Kyoto.

1743 ■ Edo (Tokyo) store opened at Odenma-cho 3-chome, Nihonbashi, Edo.

■ The Oshio Rebellion broke out. Daimaru escaped burning at the hands of mobs due to its reputation as a philanthropic merchant.

Established "Kabushiki Goshi Kaisha (joint-stock limited partnership) Daimaru Gofukuten (kimono fabric store)" with a capital of ¥500,000.

■ Closed Edo and Nagoya stores.

1912 ■ Kyoto store opened at the present location.

1913 ■ Kobe branch opened in Motomachi, Kobe.

■ Established "Kabushiki Kaisha (stock company) Daimaru Gofukuten" with a capital of ¥12 million.

■ Established the first weekly holiday (Monday) system in the department store industry.

Kobe store moved to the present location.

■ Established the first "Dyeing Laboratory & Hygienic Laboratory" (present Consumer End-Use Research Institute) in the department store industry in Osaka store (present Shinsaibashi store).

■ Changed the company name to "Kabushiki Kaisha Daimaru."

1947 ■ Kochi Daimaru opened.

1948 ■ Established Daimaru Kogyo, Ltd.

■ Tottori Daimaru became affiliated with The Daimaru, Inc.

1950 ■ Shimonoseki Daimaru opened.

1953 ■ Hakata Daimaru opened.

■ Tokyo store opened at the Yaesu exit of Tokyo station.

1959 ■ Launched the original men's brand "Trojan."

■ Established Peacock Industries Co., Ltd. (present Peacock Stores).

■ Established Daimaru Lease & Service Co., Ltd.

■ Established Restaurant Peacock Co., Ltd.

Adopted a corporate identity system (CIS) and created a new logo.

■ Umeda store opened in Osaka Terminal Building "Acty Osaka."

■ Kobe store opened its first nearby directly-operated store (present Former Foreign Settlement Bldg. 38).

1991 ■ Established Dimples' Co., Ltd.

1995 ■ Kobe store was hit by the Great Hanshin Earthquake.

1997 ■ Kobe store was restored and grand opened.

■ The annex to Fukuoka Tenjin store of Hakata Daimaru grand opened with increased floor space.

Out-of-store sales reform started.

Store-based sales reform started.

■ The "Customer's View" project started.

■ Personnel system reform started.

■ Back-office functions reform started.

■ Established Daimaru's environmental philosophy.

Introduced a new merchandise information system.

2003 ■ Hakata Daimaru and Nagasaki Daimaru merged.

Sapporo store opened.

■ Launched a new customer information system.

The 2nd store-based sales reform started.

■ Established Daimaru Sales Associates Co., Ltd.

2006 New personnel system reform started.

■ Newly formed Planning Office for New Umeda Store.

2007 ■ LaLaport Yokohama store opened.

September 3, 2007 The Daimaru, Inc. and Matsuzakaya Holdings Co., Ltd.

History of Matsuzakaya

fabric and fancy goods wholesale store in Honmachi, Nagoya, (Foundation of Matsuzakaya) Sukemich's son Sukemoto opered a kimono fabric and fanog goods wholesale store in Chayamachi, Nagoya and called himself to Jidicoarmon, (Since than the heads of the lof mily succeed to the name ulrozaemon. It to Gorldusten became a kimono fabric purveyor to the Owari Tokugawa clan. Kytolo Merchandising Branch opered in Muromachi Anekoji. (Newly built in Shinmachidori Rokkaku in 1749) It of Gorldusten became a kimono fabric purveyor to the Owari Tokugawa clan. Kytolo Merchandising Branch opered in Muromachi Anekoji. (Newly built in Shinmachidori Rokkaku in 1749) It own store was retult in lan Weistensky building to dolyse goods for sale and reorganized into "Godi Kaisha (limited partnership) Ito Gorldusten" (capital Y250,000) to become financially independent. Employed saleswomen. Established "Kabushiki Kaisha Ito Gorldusten" with a capital of Y500,000. Reopened Nagoya store at Sakeameachi Kado, Nagoya as the first department store in the Nagoya region. Formed Ito Gorldusten Boys Music Band, (Present Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra) Formed Ito Gorldusten Boys Music Band, (Present Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra) Completed the new main building of Ueno store, (Burnt down in the Great Karto Earthquake in 1923) Gizaster gened all the present basin. Altaed outbress to site all loss with their boson for fire fat the in the department store industry. Established Solikosha Co., Ltd. (Renamed Matsuzakaya Selko Co., Ltd. in 2005) Nagoya store moved to Minamiotsumachi (present location). Shizuoka store opened. Established Shocka Matsuzakaya Store. Established Shocka Morawa Shoji Co., Ltd. Built an annex to Ginna store and opened an underground passage leading to Ginza subway station. Added a south wing to Ueno store. Established Nozawa Shoji Co., Ltd. Built an annex to Ginza store and opened an underground passage leading to	4044	= the Occasional Colombia and of the December Colombia who are ad-Ode Malayana are and a bisassand
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Negoya and called himself lto Jirozaemon, (Since then the heads of the lto family succeed to the name Jirozaemon. 1736 I to Gofukuten became a kinmon fabric purveyor to the Owari Tokugawa clan. 1745 IKyoto Merchandising Branch opened in Muromachi Anekoji. (Newly built in Shimmachidori Rokkaku in 1749) A coquired Matuzuakaya in Ueno Hirokoji and began business as "Ito Matsuzakaya." 1907 I Ueno store was rebuilt into a Westem-style building to display goods for sale and reorganized into "Goshi Kaisha (Ilmide) perineship) Ito Golukuten" (capital "V250,000) to become liminally independent. Employed saleswomen. 1910 Established "Kabushiki Kaisha lto Gofukuten" with a capital of M500,000. Reopened Nagoya store at Sakaemachi Kado, Nagoya as the first department store in the Nagoya region. 1911 Formed Ito Gofukuten Boys Music Band. (Present Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra) Completed the new main building of Ueno store, (Burnt down in the Great Kanto Earthquake in 1923) 1918 Adopted uniforms for the first time in the department store industry. (Striped cotton kimono with a musin sash) 1924 Grins store gored at he prest location. Mixed osomos to relia all toos with her stose for the fist time in the department store industry. (Striped cotton kimono with a musin sash) 1925 Changed the company name to "Kabushiki Kaisha Matsuzakaya." Established Sheci Foods Cop., Ltd. Rebuilt the new main building of Ueno store at the present location. The first elevator girls in the department store industry debuted in Ueno store. Established Matsuzakaya Kimono Museum in Kyoto. Established Nozaewa Shoji Co., Ltd. in 2000) Established Chubu Mats	1650	
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## Acquired Matsuzakaya in Ueno Hirokoji and began business as "Ito Matsuzakaya." ## Ueno store was rebuilt into a Western-style building to display goods for sale and reorganized into "Coshi Kaisha (limited partnership) to Golukuten" (capital Y250,000) to become financially independent. Employed saleswomen. ## Established "Kabushiki Kaisha ito Gofukuten" with a capital of Y500,000. Reopened Nagoya store at Sakaemachi Kado. Nagoya as the first department store in the Nagoya region. ## Formed Ito Gofukuten Boys Music Band. (Present Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra) ## Completed the new main building of Ueno store. (Burnt down in the Great Karto Earthquake in 1923) ## Adopted uniforms for the first time in the department store industry. (Striped cotton kimono with a muslin sash) ## Gins attre gored at the present loxini. Allowed ostimes to eric all floors with the sixes of the first time in the department store industry. (Striped cotton kimono with a muslin sash) ## Changed the company name to "Kabushiki Kaisha Matsuzakaya." ## Established Seikosha Co., Ltd. (Renamed Matsuzakaya Seiko Co., Ltd. in 2005) ## Nagoya store moved to Minamitotsumachi (present location). ## Established Shoei Foods Co., Ltd. ## Rebuilt the new main building of Ueno store at the present location. ## The first elevator girls in the department store industry debuted in Ueno store. ## Shizuoka store opened. ## Shizuoka store opened. ## Shizuoka store opened. ## Built a parking building for Ginza store. (The first Bowser elevator system in Japan) ## Held a huge sale on live animals on the roof of Ginza store. ## Built a parking building for Ginza store. ## Established Matsuzakaya Store. ## Established Nozawa Shoji Co., Ltd. ## Built an annex to Ginza store and opened an underground passage leading to Ginza subway station. ## Added a north wing to Nagoya store. ## Established Refex Japan, Inc. ## Established Refex Japan, Inc. ## Busyaya store added a south wing to consist of three buildings. ## Opened "Matsuzakaya Museum"	1740	
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## Changed the company name to "Kabushiki Kaisha Matsuzakaya." ## Established Seikosha Co., Ltd. (Renamed Matsuzakaya Seiko Co., Ltd. in 2005) ## Nagoya store moved to Minamiotsumachi (present location). ## Established Shoei Foods Co., Ltd. ## Rebuilt the new main building of Ueno store at the present location. ## The first elevator girls in the department store industry debuted in Ueno store. ## The basement of Ueno store was directly connected to Ueno Hirokoji station on subway Ginza line. ## Shizuoka store opened. ## Added a south wing to Ueno store. ## Established Matsuzakaya Kimono Museum in Kyoto. ## Established Matsuzakaya Kimono Museum in Kyoto. ## Established Yokohama Matsuzakaya Store. ## Built a parking building for Ginza store. (The first Bowser elevator system in Japan). ## Held a huge sale on live animals on the roof of Ginza store. ## Announced a product tie-up with The Daimaru, Inc. and inaugurated the Central Buying System (CBS). ## Established Nozawa Shoji Co., Ltd. ## Built an annex to Ginza store and opened an underground passage leading to Ginza subway station. ## Added a north wing to Nagoya store. ## Established Chubu Matsuzakaya Store Co., Ltd. and Kanto Matsuzakaya Store Co., Ltd. (Merged into Matsuzakaya Store Co., Ltd. in 2000). ## Established Refex Japan, Inc. ## Takatsuki store opened. ## Nagoya store added a south wing to consist of three buildings. ## Opened "Matsuzakaya Museum" in the south wing of Nagoya store. ## Established a corporate philosophy. ## Established a nemployee code of conduct and basic business transaction rules. ## Dut up a website and opened an online shop. ## Established an employee code of conduct and basic business transaction rules. ## Dut up a website and opened an online shop. ## Established an employee code of conduct and basic business transaction rules. ## Dut up a website and opened an online shop. ## Established an employee code of conduct and basic business transaction rules. ## Dut up a website and opened an online sh	1918	Adopted uniforms for the first time in the department store industry. (Striped cotton kimono with a muslin sash)
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Matsuzakava by Utagawa Hiroshige



Nagova store reopened in Sakaemachi in 191



Women in the industry's first uniforms (kimono)



Poster of Ito Gofukute



Ginza store, the first department store allowing customers to enter with their shoes on



in Minamiotsumachi (at that time)



Elevator girls of Ueno store

History of J. Front Retailing

2007 (Sep)

■ The Daimaru, Inc. and Matsuzakaya Holdings Co., Ltd. established a joint holding company J. Front Retailing Co., Ltd. and integrated management.

(Oct)

■ Daimaru Urawa Parco store opened.

(Nov)

■ Daimaru Tokyo store relocated and opened with increased floor space in the first phase.

2008 (Jan)

■ Daimaru Credit Service, Inc. was renamed JFR Card Co., Ltd.

(Sep)

- Daimaru Peacock Co., Ltd., Matsuzakaya Store Co., Ltd., Yokohama Matsuzakaya Store Co., Ltd. and Nozawa Shoji Co., Ltd. merged into Peacock Stores Ltd.
- Daimaru Design & Engineering Co., Ltd., Daimaru Mokko Co., Ltd., Matsuzakaya Seiko Co., Ltd. and Refex Japan, Inc. merged into J. Front Design & Construction Co., Ltd.
- Dimples' Co., Ltd. absorbed Daimaru Sales Associates Co., Ltd.
- Integrated the information systems of The Daimaru, Inc. and Matsuzakaya Co., Ltd.

2009 (Mar)

■ Restaurant Peacock Co., Ltd. absorbed Shoei Foods Co., Ltd. to form J. Front Foods Co., Ltd.

(Sep)

■ Matsuzaka Service Co., Ltd. was renamed JFR Service Co., Ltd.

■ The north wing of Daimaru Shinsaibashi store opened.

(Nov) (Dec)

(Sep)

■ JFR Service Co. Ltd. absorbed Daimaru Lease & Service Co., Ltd.

2010 (Mar)

- The Daimaru, Inc. and Matsuzakaya Co., Ltd. merged into Daimaru Matsuzakaya Department Stores Co. Ltd.
- J. Front Design & Construction Co., Ltd. absorbed DHJ Co., Ltd.
- The Daimaru Tomonokai, Inc. absorbed Matsuzakaya Tomonokai Co., Ltd. to form Daimaru Matsuzakaya Tomonokai Co., Ltd.

2011 (Mar)

- The Daimaru Home Shopping, Inc. took over part of the direct marketing business split off from Daimaru Matsuzakaya Department Stores Co. Ltd. and was renamed JFR Online Co. Ltd.
- "Keicho Kosode" from the Matsuzakaya Collection was designated as an important cultural property.
- Acquired a 48.5% (49.0% as of the end of April 2011) stake in StylingLife Holdings Inc. and made it an equity method affiliate.

(Apr)

 \blacksquare Daimaru Umeda store had its grand opening with increased floor space.

2012 (Feb)

■ Decided to jointly launch Plaza business with StylingLife Holdings Inc. in the Asian region.

■ Acquired a 33.2% stake in Parco Co., Ltd. and made it an equity method affiliate.

(Mar) (May)

■ Reached a basic agreement with Shanghai Xin Nan Dong Project Management Co., Ltd. and Shanghai New World Co., Ltd. to provide technical support and cooperation in opening and operating a new department store in Huangpu District, Shanghai, China.



Daimaru Umeda store





