

「はねだ日本橋」と
19世紀当時の「日本橋」

	はねだ日本橋	19世紀前半 当時の日本橋	備考
全長	25m	約51m(28間)	半分の長さを 再現
幅	4m	約8m(4間2尺)	半分の幅を 再現
用材	檜	檜・槻	すべて檜による 木造橋で再現
橋脚	4本	8本	半分の本数で 再現
宝珠柱 <small>ほうじゅばしら</small>	394φ	394φ	宝珠柱・高欄等は 実物と同じ寸法で 再現
擬宝珠 <small>ぎぼし</small>	銅製	唐銅製	形状は、現存する ものと同形状で 再現

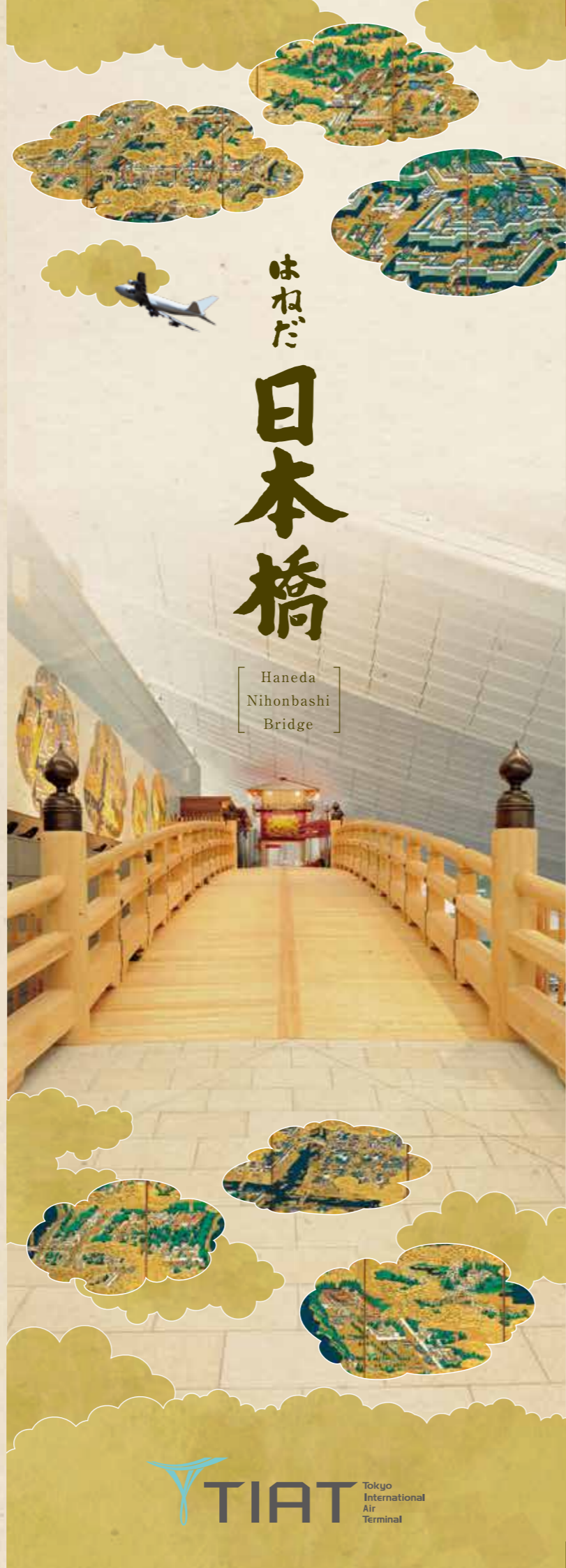
Haneda Nihonbashi Bridge vs.
the 19th-century Nihonbashi Bridge

	Haneda Nihonbashi Bridge	19th-century Nihonbashi Bridge	Notes
Length	25m	Approx. 51m	1/2 the original length
Width	4m	Approx. 8m	1/2 the original width
Material	Japanese cypress	Japanese cypress & Japanese zelkova	Reconstruction of a wooden bridge made entirely of Japanese cypress
Bridge piers	4 piers	8 piers	1/2 the number of piers
Orb- topped newel posts	394mm diameter	394mm diameter	Newel posts and balusters have the same dimensions
Orb caps	Copper	Bronze	Identical shapes

宝珠柱
Houju-bashira
(Orb-topped
newel post)



擬宝珠
Giboshi
(Orb cap)



はねだ
日本橋

Haneda
Nihonbashi
Bridge



羽田で江戸を満喫しよう
大人気

おすすめスポット
Recommended Spots

1 江戸小路 *Edo Koji*



江戸時代の街並みの中に、厳選した店舗が軒を連ねる
Select stores line this townscape from
the Edo Period.

2 江戸舞台 *Edo Butai*



四季折々の装飾やイベントで、日本の文化を発信する
Presenting Japanese culture through
seasonal decorations and fun events.

3 おこのみ横丁 *Okonomi Yokochi*



目で見て楽しめるテイクアウトストリート
A street where you can enjoy
both the sights and take-out meals.

旅の起点「日本橋」が
時を超えて今、世界へのゲートウェイ
羽田空港に架かる。

江戸幕府開府とともに創架された日本橋。
江戸の中心、日本の中心にある橋として、旅人たちが
行き交う五街道の起点として、当時の人々に愛された
橋でありました。現代の江戸・東京の旅の起点である
この羽田空港国際線ターミナルに
当時の日本橋を復元した「はねだ日本橋」。
旅の架け橋として、どうぞご最良に。



絵葉書資料館蔵

Nihonbashi Bridge, starting point of journeys, transcends time to
Haneda Airport and becomes an entrance to the world.

Nihonbashi Bridge was constructed at the founding of the Tokugawa shogunate. Located at
the center of Edo (ancient Tokyo) and hence the center of Japan, the bridge was beloved
by the people of the era as the starting point of the Five Highways along which travelers
used to go to and from Edo. Now this Tokugawa-era bridge has been reconstructed at the
starting point for journeys in modern Edo (Tokyo): Haneda Airport's International Terminal.
When crossing over to your journey, please use the Haneda Nihonbashi Bridge.

で囲んであるのが、陶板に焼かれて〈はねだ日本橋〉で再現されている部分です。 The sections enclosed by are reproduced on ceramic panels.

富士山

Mt. Fuji

今は高層ビルの立ち並ぶ東京だが、江戸時代にはあちこちで富士山がよく見え、シンボルであり信仰の対象でもあった。この屏風は手前に隅田川、江戸の街の奥に富士山という構図で、東京スカイツリーから南西を眺めた景色とよく似ている。

Tokyo nowadays is filled with towering skyscrapers, but in the Edo Period, Mt. Fuji could be seen from everywhere in the city, and it was both a national symbol and an object of worship. This folding screen shows the Sumida River running in front of Edo, and Mt. Fuji in the background, a view that is very similar to the sight that can be seen to the southwest from Tokyo Skytree.



増上寺

Zojo-ji Temple

東京タワーのある芝公園に今も立つ増上寺は、徳川将軍家の墓所として有名。この絵は三代将軍・家光が二代・秀忠の法事に臨席するシーン。家光が乗った輿を中心に正装した武士たちの行列が描かれる。増上寺の中に家光が入った事を示す為、履物が描かれている。

Zojo-ji Temple in Shiba Park, where Tokyo Tower stands today, is famous as the location of the Tokugawa Shogun's family grave. This picture shows 3rd-generation Shogun Iemitsu participating in the memorial service for 2nd-generation Shogun Hidetada. It shows a procession of samurai in formal attire around the palanquin carrying Iemitsu. As proof that Iemitsu had entered the temple, his footwear is also shown.



江戸城

Edo Castle

将軍の居城で、現在は皇居。右奥にそびえる天守閣は1657年に焼失。その後再建を目指して作られた土台だけが本丸に残され、今も登ることができる。手前の大手門から入城する朝鮮通信使の一行と見物する人々の姿は、平和な時代を象徴している。

This castle was occupied by the Shogun before becoming the Imperial Palace. The castle tower in the rear to the right burned down in 1657. The foundation for the rebuilt castle still exists in the main enclosure, and it can be ascended even now. Joseon missions to Japan that can be seen entering the castle from the Ote-mon Gate in the front, along with the people looking on, show that it was a peaceful time.



神田周辺

Kanda area

手前側が今の秋葉原、左の神田川周辺がお茶の水に当たる。右側に描かれた湯島天神もほぼ現在地に一致。当時も学問の神様として親しまれたが、境内には弓の稽古をする侍の姿もある。奥の方には江戸の総鎮守・神田明神の一部が見えている。

The front area is modern-day Akihabara, and the area around the Kanda River on the left is modern-day Ochanomizu. Yushima Tenjin Shrine on the right is nearly identical to the current location. Like nowadays, it was popular as the spot where the god of wisdom was enshrined, but at the time samurai could also be seen practicing archery on the shrine grounds. In the back, we can see a part of Kana Shrine, where the local Shinto deity of Edo is enshrined.



寛永寺

Kan'ei-ji Temple

現在の上野公園。当時から庶民の行楽地で、今と同じ桜の下には花見客の姿も。左奥は東照宮。日光のものが有名だが、こちらの社殿も荘厳で現存している。その手前に見える大仏は失われてしまい、後年新築されたものの顔部分だけが残っている。

This is modern-day Ueno Park. It was also a leisure spot for local residents at the time. We see some people viewing cherry blossoms under the trees in this picture, which is the same as you might see today. Toshogu Shrine is shown in the rear to the left. Nikko Toshogu Shrine is the most famous; however, this Toshogu Shrine is also impressive and remains today. The large image of Buddha shown in the front of the shrine was destroyed. It was reproduced later, but now only the face remains.



江戸凶屏風

江戸の町の賑わい



国立歴史民俗博物館所蔵

八丁堀・築地周辺

Hatchobori-Tsukiji area

当時の八丁堀や築地は港町で、その先の晴海方面はまだ海だった。絵では右側が築地の方向で、そこから品川沖の江戸湾に船団が出て来ている。現在なら手前にお台場がある海域だ。豪華な装飾の船もあり、幕府水軍の海上パレードと考えられる。

Hatchobori and Tsukiji at the time were port towns. The Harumi area just beyond was still ocean. The right side of the picture is the Tsukiji area, from which a group of ships are moving toward Edo Bay off Shinagawa. In front of that is the area where Odaiba is now. A gorgeous ship is shown in the picture. It is thought to be part of a parade of the Tokugawa Shogunate's navy vessels.



京橋・新橋周辺

Kyobashi-Shimbashi area

右端の京橋から中央や左の新橋までが現在の銀座中央通り。この道は京都まで続く東海道の一部でもある。あちこちに立つのぼりは5月の節句の飾りだが、新橋の左側では羽根つきで遊ぶ正月の様子も。視線を移すと季節が変わる趣向だ。

The area between Kyobashi Bridge at the right end and Shimbashi Bridge at the left around the middle of the picture is modern-day Ginza Chuo Street. It is a part of the Tokaido Road that leads to Kyoto. The streamers seen here and there are decorations for Children's Day in May. On the left side of Shimbashi Bridge, people are playing a badminton-like game called hanetsuki, a New Year's Day custom. This picture shows different events in different seasons.



日本橋

Nihonbashi Bridge

中央奥が日本橋。町人、かぶき者など様々な人が行き交う江戸一番の繁華街だった。橋の左脇には幕府のお触れを掲示する高札場、右手前には中央卸売市場の前身・魚河岸がある。さらに右側は現在百貨店などが立つ一角。当時も大店が並んでいた。

Nihonbashi Bridge is in the middle at the back of the picture. It was the busiest town in Edo, where townsfolk, dandies, and other people from all walks of life mingled. On the left side of the bridge, we see a bulletin board where notices from the Tokugawa Shogunate were posted. In the front to the right is a riverside fish market that was the predecessor of the Metropolitan Central Wholesale Market. The right side is the area where department stores are now located. There were large stores in the area at that time as well.



浅草周辺

Asakusa area

今の賑わいからすると少しのどかな雰囲気。中央にある浅草寺の門から左に続く通りには、現在の仲見世商店街の原形が見て取れる。手前に流れる隅田川には船着き場も。当時の江戸は川と運河が張り巡らされた水の都で、舟遊びも盛んだった。

Compared with today, it was a quieter town. On the street stretching left from Senso-ji Temple, we see the origin of today's Nakamise Shopping District. Along the Sumida River to the front, we see a port. Edo was a city of waterways featuring a network of rivers and canals where sailing was very popular.



日本橋（東京都中央区）が架けられたのは、1603年（慶長8年）といわれており、「はねだ日本橋」では19世紀前半の日本橋をベースに復元いたしました。
※橋の大きさ（全長14間（約25.5m）、幅2間1尺（約4m））日本橋の半分の大きさで復元
復元に当たっては、「東京都江戸東京博物館復元日本橋」や書籍「復元：江戸の町」を参考にし、詳細デザインにおいては、江戸小路の町並みに合わせたオリジナルデザインとしています。

はねだ日本橋

Haneda Nihonbashi Bridge

The original Nihonbashi Bridge is said to have been constructed in 1603 (year 8 of the Keicho era). The Haneda Nihonbashi Bridge is a reconstruction based on the Nihonbashi Bridge as it was in the early 19th century.
* The reconstruction is approx. 25.5 meters long and 4 meters wide, half the size of the original Nihonbashi Bridge.
The Haneda Nihonbashi Bridge was constructed with reference to the model Nihonbashi Bridge in the Edo-Tokyo Museum, as well as to the book "Restoration: The City of Edo." The details of the reconstruction are an original design meant to suit the visual style of a narrow street in ancient Edo.



Edo period folding screens The bustle of the city of Edo

The wall is decorated with Edo period folding screens from the National Museum of Japanese History that depict various famous locations throughout Edo, showing the bustling activity of the ancient city through murals on porcelain panels. The pair of 6-panel folding screens depicts the scenery of the urban and suburban areas of Edo in the early Edo period, highlighting the achievements of Tokugawa Iemitsu, third shogun of the Tokugawa shogunate. This pair of screens is one of only a few historical artifacts that depict scenes from the time that the Edo was founded.