旅の起点一日本橋」が 時を超えて今、 世界への玄関口 羽田空港に架かる。 江戸幕府開闢とともに 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、 日本の中心にある橋として、 財代の江戸・東京の旅の 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。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」。 旅への架け橋として、 どうぞご贔屓に。

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.



「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	394φ	394φ	宝珠柱・高欄等は 実物と同じ寸法で 再現
類宝珠	銅製	唐銅製	形状は、現存する ものと同形状で 再現

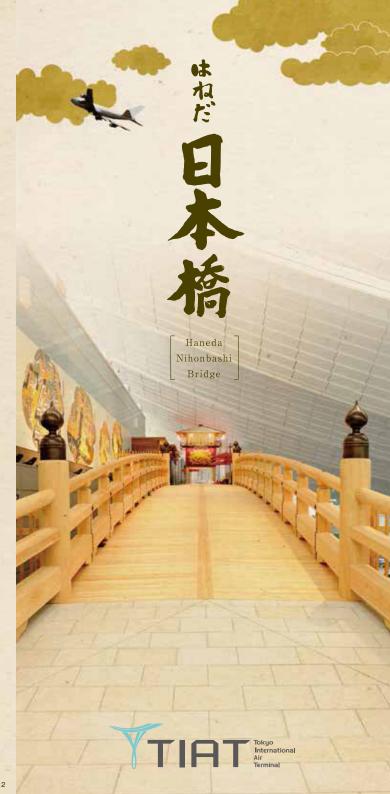
Haneda Nihonbashi Bridge vs. the 19th-century Nihonbashi Bridge

	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 is a wooden bridge made entirely of Japanese cypress
Bridge piers	4 piers	8 piers	1/2 the number of piers
Orb- topped newel posts	394 mm diameter	394 mm diameter	Newel posts and balusters have the same dimensions
Orb caps	Copper	Bronze	Identical shapes

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



擬宝珠 Giboshi (Orb cap)





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 lemitsu, 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.

The original Nihonbashi Bridge is said to have been constructed in 1603 (year 3 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.