

文化遺産防災の取り組み - 知りあうことで広がる協力 - Getting to know each other is the first step to future cooperation in Cultural Heritage Disaster Risk Reduction



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東日本大震災で被災した紙資料の救援 Rescue of paper materials damaged by the Great East Japan Earthquake

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東日本大震災では、巨大津波によって多くの文化財が水損しました。材質的な観点から、紙や木材などの有機質の材料でできた資料は、カビの発生や腐朽などのさらなる被害を生じ、急速な劣化を生じることが懸念されていました。有機質の材料でできた被災資料の救援では、冷凍倉庫と輸送のための物流システムの確保が図られ、資料を安定した状態で一時保管するための応急処置が実施されました。

文化財の危機管理体制を確立するためには、今後、これらの文化財を災害から「守る」という課題と被災した文化財を「救う」という課題の両面に対し、調査研究と具体的な手法の開発をおこなう組織的な取り組みが必要です。

The massive tsunami triggered by the Great East Japan Earthquake caused water damage to many cultural properties. There were concerns that among the water-damaged cultural properties, those made of organic materials in particular, such as paper and wood, would even suffer mildew or decay damage, and thus deteriorate rapidly. In order to rescue such properties, emergency treatment —specifically, securing freezer warehouse and establishment of an effective transportation system for temporary storage under stable conditions — was provided.

In the future, in establishing a reliable emergency management system for cultural properties, systematic efforts are essential for research and development of specific methodology on both the “protection” of cultural properties against disasters and the “rescue” of affected cultural properties.



奈良市場冷蔵：冷凍庫＋物流輸送システム
Nara Ichiba Reizo co.ltd: Refrigerated Warehouse + Transportation System

カビ・腐敗 Decay

被災紙資料の応急処置
Restoration of damaged paper materials



有機質材料からなる資料
Organic objects



紙、木材、布、皮革、接着剤・・・
Paper, Wood, Cloth, Leather, Glue, ...



大型真空凍結乾燥機
Large-Sized Vacuum Freeze Dryer



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「美術館・歴史博物館重点分野推進支援事業」 Supported by the Agency for Cultural Affairs Government of Japan in the fiscal 2014



文化遺産防災の取り組み - 知りあうことで広がる協力 -
Getting to know each other is the first step to future cooperation in Cultural Heritage Disaster Risk Reduction



東京国立博物館
Tokyo National Museum

津波により被災した文化財の 保存修復技術の構築と専門機関の連携に関する プロジェクト

Multi-Organizational Co-Operative Project for Preserving and Restoring Cultural Assets
Damaged by Tsunami on March 11th, 2011

写真：東海新報社提供

平成 26 年度文化庁文化芸術振興費補助金（地域と共働した美術館・歴史博物館創造活動支援事業）

Supported by the Agency for Cultural Affairs' Grant Program for Art and Culture Promotion in Fiscal 2014
(Grant Program to provide support for creative efforts made by art and history museums, with the cooperation of their local communities)

1. 事業概要 Outline of the Project

本プロジェクトは、岩手県立博物館を中核館として、陸前高田市立博物館、兵庫県立歴史博物館、宮崎県総合博物館、東京国立博物館、日本博物館協会、NPO 法人文化財保存支援機構が構成する実行委員会が実施します。

This project is conducted by the Executive Committee, which consists of Iwate Prefectural Museum as its core member, Rikuzentakata City Museum, Hyogo Prefectural Museum of History, Miyazaki Prefectural Museum of Nature and History, Tokyo National Museum, Japanese Association of Museums, and the Japan Conservation Project.

2. プロジェクト目的 Objective of the Project

- 1) 阪神淡路大震災以降に形成されてきた文化財レスキューにおける組織連携の在り方。
- 2) 一定の成果を挙げつつある被災文化財の保存修復技術についての技術、知識、経験、これらを全国の博物館関係者と共有化し、解決すべき課題を鮮明にして、今後の被災文化財再生の進展に資することを目的とします。

To help proceed with the restoration of affected cultural properties, while sharing the following information with people involved with museums around the country and clarifying problems to be solved:

- 1) Ways to promote cooperation among related organizations regarding the rescue of cultural properties, which has been developed since the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake in 1995
- 2) Techniques, knowledge and experiences related to the conservation and repair techniques of affected cultural properties that have accomplished certain results.

3. 展覧会・ワークショップ等 Exhibitions, Workshops, etc.

陸前高田市立博物館 (ワークショップ／以下 WS) 平成 26 年 8 月 1 日
三重県立美術館 (WS) 平成 26 年 11 月 21 日
兵庫県立歴史博物館 (展覧会 (以下 展) 平成 27 年 1 月 10 日 - 3 月 15 日、(WS) 1 月 16 日
宮崎県総合博物館 (展) 平成 27 年 1 月 10 日 - 2 月 20 日、(WS) 1 月 23 日
東京国立博物館 (展) 平成 27 年 1 月 14 日 - 3 月 15 日、(WS / 於、東京藝術大学) 1 月 30 日、
(シンポジウム / 於、東京文化財研究所セミナー室) 3 月 11 日
【ガイドブック】 日英併記。企画展・ワークショップで扱う内容を紹介。

Rikuzentakata City Museum: workshop on Aug. 1, 2014

Mie Prefectural Art Museum: workshop on Nov. 21, 2014

Hyogo Prefectural Museum of History: exhibition from Jan. 10 - Mar. 15, 2015 workshop on Jan. 16, 2015

Miyazaki Prefectural Museum of Nature and History: exhibition from Jan. 10 - Feb. 20, 2015 workshop on Jan. 23, 2015

Tokyo National Museum: exhibition from Jan. 14 - Mar. 15, 2015
workshop on Jan. 30, 2015, at Tokyo University of the Arts
symposium on Mar. 11, 2015, at the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo

[Guidebook] introducing the content of individual exhibitions and workshops, in both Japanese and English



津波襲来 (佐藤敏通氏撮影)
Tsunami hits Rikuzentakata. Photo by Toshimichi Sato



博物館での文化財レスキュー活動
Cultural Property Rescue activities at a museum



旧生出小学校への搬入
Moving rescued cultural properties to former Oide Elementary School building

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東京国立博物館
Tokyo National Museum

陸前高田市立博物館における一時保管環境の改善過程 Improvement of an environment of temporary storage at the Rikuzentakata City Museum

1. 救出・保管 Salvage and storage

地元学芸員や自衛隊等の協力によって沿岸部で被災した博物館施設から文化財を救出し移送。一時保管先は山間部に位置する閉校となった小学校の校舎となりました。

With the cooperation of various parties, including local curators and the Self-Defense Forces, cultural properties were salvaged from the disaster-stricken museum located in the coastal area. They were transported to the buildings of a former elementary school in the mountainous district for temporary storage.



被災した陸前高田市立博物館
Rikuzentakata City Museum affected by the earthquake



文化財の救出作業
Salvaging cultural properties from Rikuzentakata City Museum



一時保管先の旧生小小学校
Former Oide Elementary School used as temporary storage



移送直後の保管状況
Cultural properties immediately after being carried in for temporary storage

2. 保管環境の整備 Improvement of the storage environment

校舎内の教室に文化財を安全に保管するため、収納棚の設置、教室および文化財の殺菌を行いました。清浄空間となった各教室に文化財を保管する環境を整備しました。

In order to keep the affected cultural properties safe, storage racks were installed in two classrooms, and the affected cultural properties were sterilized through fumigation. The fumigated classrooms provided a better storage environment for the cultural properties.



収納棚の設置
Installation of storage racks



燻蒸により殺菌・殺虫
Fumigation to kill insects and microorganisms



整備後の保管状況
Cultural properties under improved storage environment

3. 保管設備と管理体制の強化 Enhancement of storage facilities and management system

安定化処理が完了した文化財を保管するために、体育館に仮設の収蔵庫を設置するなど、高水準の保管環境を維持する設備を強化しました。また、温湿度環境をモニタリングする機器などを配置して日々の管理体制も強化しました。

To store cultural properties which had undergone emergency sterilization treatment, more reliable storage facilities were set up; for example, a structure for temporary storage was built inside the gymnasium. In addition, an enhanced daily management system for the stored cultural properties was provided, for example, by equipping the storage with a device for monitoring hydrothermal conditions.



体育館内の仮設収蔵庫
Temporary storage built in the gymnasium



温湿度環境の管理
Monitoring the hydrothermal environment



仮設収蔵庫の内部
Inside the temporary treasure house

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宮城県における活動について Efforts for Recovery in Miyagi Prefecture

東日本大震災直後は文化財担当職員の安否確認もままならず、その後も職員のほとんどが災害対応に追われたため、県教育庁文化財保護課が中心となり実地調査を実施しました。

無形民俗文化財は、用具流出などの物的被害とともに人的被害も大きかったため、沿岸市町教育委員会に対して現状把握と報告を依頼しました。

文化財に関する被害状況が把握できたのは、国・県指定文化財は6月、市町村指定文化財については9月でした。

その後、文化財レスキュー事業・文化財ドクター事業が実施され、被災文化財の応急処置、保護・修復が図られました。多方面からの助成も併せて、無形民俗文化財に係る道具類再整備等は着実に進められてきました。

現在ではハード面での支援がある程度の到達点をみた一方で、避難の長期化による人口流出が深刻化し、文化財を支える地域コミュニティそのものの維持が見通せない事例も少なくなるなど、状況は複雑化しています。石巻市北上町十三浜大室南部神楽の事例のように、震災を契機として各種文化財の保存・継承への動きが高まり地域の紐帯として機能する動きがみられることは、長期化する被災地復興への道程の中で、文化財が果たすべき役割を示唆するものとなるでしょう。(宮城県教育庁文化財保護課)

Casualties and damages in Miyagi Prefecture due to the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami: 10,879 lives lost or missing; 237,988 houses completely or partially destroyed (as of August 10, 2013)

Immediately after the Great East Japan Earthquake, we were unable to confirm the safety of officials in charge of cultural properties. After that, as almost all the officials had been fully engaged in disaster response, the Miyagi Prefecture Cultural Properties Protection Section led the on-site damage surveys.

Regarding intangible folk cultural properties, many lives were lost and many artifacts were washed away. We asked the boards of education of the affected municipalities to undertake surveys and provide reports on the current status of each of the designated cultural properties.

A full view of the extent of damages to cultural properties designated by the country or prefecture became clear only in June, and for those designated by local municipalities, in September.

Subsequently, the Cultural Properties Rescue Program and the Cultural Property Doctors Project were initiated to implement emergency treatment as well as protection and restoration of damaged cultural properties. Steady progress has been made in the recovery of artifacts related to intangible folk cultural properties, owing to funding from various sources.

While there has been some sense of achievement in terms of support for materials, the situation is becoming increasingly complex since a number of local communities are dwindling in number due to the long-lasting evacuation, and there is ongoing uncertainty over how to sustain the communities that support cultural properties. On the other hand, under these circumstances, there are cases such as the Jyusanhama Omuro Nanbu Kagura Dances in Kitakami-machi, Ishinomaki City, where the earthquake brought a chance for the local community to expand their efforts to preserve and pass down cultural properties, reinforcing their bonds. Such cases suggest roles that cultural properties could play in the long process that disaster-affected areas must undergo to recover from this disaster.

(Cultural Properties Protection Section, Miyagi Prefecture Board of Education)

東日本大震災による宮城県被害

死者・行方不明者: 10,879 人、家屋全半壊 237,988 棟 (平成 25 年 8 月 10 日現在)。

Casualties and damages in Miyagi Prefecture due to the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami: 10,879 lives lost or missing; 237,988 houses completely or partially destroyed (as of August 10, 2013)

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史跡矢本横穴墓群の目前に押し寄せた津波の痕跡 (平成 23 年 3 月 13 日撮影)
Traces of the tsunami that nearly reached National Historic Site Yamoto Tunnel Tombs (March 13 2011)



瓦礫に埋もれた「月浜のえんずのわり」会場 (平成 23 年 4 月 3 日)
The sacred grotto for Tsukihama-no-enzuwari ritual, covered in rubble (April 3, 2011)



津波によって一階部分が破壊された武山米店店舗及び主屋 (平成 23 年 3 月 29 日撮影)
Takeyama Rice Store shop and residence, with the first floor damaged by the tsunami (Photographed on March 29, 2011)

岩手県における取組について Efforts for Recovery in Iwate Prefecture

東日本大震災津波では、震災前に当たり前のように感じていた生活の利便性や地域コミュニティが失われました。復興を進めていくうえで、地域の住民一人ひとりが主役となり、多様な復興主体と連携するとともに、生まれ育った地域の特性や成り立ちを理解しながらまちづくりの取組を進めることが重要であるため、以下の取組などを進めてきました。

- 文化財保護と震災復興事業の両立が図られるよう、復興計画に基づく各種事業の進捗に伴う遺跡の発掘調査量の増加に対し、文化庁の調整を受けて全国より支援職員を受け入れるとともに県職員も増員し、復興の妨げとならないよう迅速な調査を実施してきました。
- 文化財を身近に感じる機会として、復興事業に伴う発掘現場において、調査した遺跡の現地説明会を開催し、住民に向けて歴史的な価値を発信してきました。
- 岩手県立博物館を中心に文化庁の東北地方太平洋沖地震被災文化財等救援委員会と連携しながら、貴重な学術資料の救援活動を行い、海水損した資料の安定化処理の実施や修復作業を実施してきました。

震災からの復興は未だ途上ですが、新たなまちづくりや地域コミュニティの再生において、文化財の活用が一つの重要な核となるとの認識のもと、引き続き、遺跡の発掘調査やその価値の発信、被災した文化財の修復に取り組んでいます。
(岩手県教育委員会事務局生涯学習文化課)

The tsunami caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake deprived the residents of their local communities as well as conveniences of every day life which they took for granted. The key to recovery is for each citizen to play the leading role in the process of town planning for a new community, with a well understanding of the characteristics and history of their hometowns, together with the cooperation of various organizations involved in recovery.

- In order to simultaneously carry out projects for earthquake recovery and protection of cultural properties, supporting specialists from all around the country have been dispatched to Iwate Prefecture through arrangements by the Agency for Cultural Affairs, in addition to the increased number of specialists at Iwate Prefecture. This was necessary so that excavation projects would not deter the recovery progress, while there was an increase in the number of excavation work on archeological sites as different projects based on recovery planning progressed.
- Archeological excavation sites executed prior to recovery projects have been opened to the public so that social awareness in cultural properties could be enhanced. Through such occasions, their historic values have been disseminated to local residents.
- Centered on Iwate Prefecture Museum in cooperation with Committee for Rescuing Cultural Properties Affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake, valuable academic documents have been rescued and stabilization and restoration of water-damaged materials have been undertaken.

Recovery from the earthquake is still underway. Iwate Prefecture will continue to disseminate information on archeological excavation sites and their historic values as well as execute restoration on disaster-stricken cultural properties. We consider utilization and adaptive use of cultural properties as significant cores for new town planning and revitalization of local communities.
(The office of Iwate Prefecture Board of Education at the Lifelong Learning Section)



発掘調査（牛沢遺跡：岩手県宮古市）
Excavation project (Ushizawa site in Miyako City, Iwate Prefecture)



現地説明会の開催（町方遺跡：岩手県大槌町）
Open-site event for an excavation project (Machikata site in Oozuchi Town, Iwate Prefecture)



仮設陸前高田市立博物館被災文化財等保存修復施設における修復作業
Restoration work at the Disaster-damaged cultural properties restoration center
at the temporary Rikuzentakata Museum

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福島県における取り組みについて Efforts for Recovery in Fukushima Prefecture

東日本大震災により福島県では、大きな災害を被りました。
本県での災害の特徴は、地震と津波による被害に加えて、原発事故により広域に飛散した放射性物質による汚染です。

太平洋に面する浜通り地方のちょうど真ん中に位置する双葉地方、双葉町と大熊町にまたがって建設された東京電力福島第一原子力発電所は、激しい揺れに続き大津波により甚大なダメージを受け、原子炉の制御が不能となり、ついには原子炉建屋内に充満した水素が大爆発しました。このため住民の方々は避難を余儀なくされました。

原発周辺区域は、警戒区域に指定され、立入が制限されました。区域内には多くの文化財等が取り残されました。これらの文化財等を救出する活動が、文化庁及び東京文化財研究所を中心とする専門機関の支援や指導を受けながら、平成 24 年 8 月 1 日より開始しました。活動は現在も続いています。

原発事故以外の被災文化財では、歴史的建造物や城跡で大きな被害がありました。国・県・市町村指定の文化財の被害総額は、以下のとおりです。復旧事業が進められた結果、復旧率は、平成 26 年 11 月現在で 77%となりました。
(福島県教育庁文化財課)

Fukushima Prefecture was severely struck by the Great East Japan Earthquake. In addition to the disaster caused by the earthquake and tsunami, the prefecture became contaminated by radioactive matters that spread over a large region.

Tokyo Electric Company's Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant Number One was constructed on the border of Futaba and Okuma Towns, in the heart of the Futaba region located in the mid-point of the Hama-dori Highway which runs along the Pacific Ocean. The power plant was heavily destructed by the earthquake and the tsunami that followed, resulting in the loss of control of the nuclear reactor. This finally led to an explosion caused by hydrogen that filled the nuclear reactor and the residents of this area had to be evacuated.

The area around the nuclear power plant was designated as a restricted district with limited access. Within this district, numerous cultural properties were abandoned. Starting on August 1, 2012, rescue activities for retrieving these cultural properties were begun under the guidance of and support from the Agency for Cultural Affairs and other institutions specializing in cultural properties, centered on National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo. These activities are still being continued to this day.

There was also great damage in historic structures and castle sites owing to causes other than the atomic power plant explosion. The extent of damage to cultural properties designated by the country, prefecture, and municipalities is as follows. Recovery projects have enabled the restoration of 77% of damaged structures as of November 2014.
(Fukushima Prefecture Board of Education Cultural Properties Section)

国・県・市町村指定文化財の被害総額(調査時) Damage to designated cultural properties (at the time of survey)

	designation	number of properties	estimated sum
○国指定	82 件 / 42 億円程度	82 /	4200 million JPY
○県指定	66 件 / 6 億円程度	66 /	600 million JPY
○市町村指定	147 件 / 5 億円程度	147 /	500 million JPY



平成 23 年 4 月 11 日撮影 April 11, 2011



平成 25 年 10 月 3 日撮影 October 3, 2013



平成 27 年 1 月 17 日撮影 January 17, 2015

白河市 史跡小峰城跡の復旧状況
Progress of Restoration: Komine Castle, a National Historic Site, in Shirakawa City



浪江町榑塩地区集会所からの絵図救出活動 平成 25 年 6 月 25 日
Rescuing paintings from the in Tanashio Community Center, Namie Town June 25, 2013



富岡町文化交流センターでのレスキュー活動 平成 25 年 5 月 28 日
Rescue activities at Tomioka Town Culture Communication Center May 28, 2013



双葉町歴史民俗資料館内での活動状況 平成 25 年 9 月 26 日
Rescue activities in Futaba Town History and Folklore Museum September 26, 2013

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「美術館・歴史博物館重点分野推進支援事業」 Supported by the Agency for Cultural Affairs Government of Japan in the fiscal 2014

文化遺産防災の取り組み - 知りあうことで広がる協力 -
Getting to know each other is the first step to future cooperation in Cultural Heritage Disaster Risk Reduction

東日本大震災被災文化財復旧の取り組み
Recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake

女川獅子振り Onagawa Shishi-furi Lion Dance

生きる力 獅子振り The Lion Dance Brings Joy to Life



女川町で開催された「復活！女川獅子振り披露会」にて（平成25年8月11日）
"Revival! Shishi-furi Presentation" held in Onagawa Town (August 11, 2013)



写真：竹浦獅子振り保存会より
毎年楽しみにされていた獅子振り
無病息災のため端みつく獅子に、なかには泣いてしまう子どもも
Children crying in fear after being bitten by a Shishi-furi lion believed to bring good health.



写真：竹浦獅子振り保存会より
獅子頭がすべて流されたなか日用品で獅子頭を作った氏もありました（写真は竹浦の獅子頭）
Some shore communities made makeshift lion heads out of daily commodities, for all heads were washed away. (The photo shows the mask of Takenoura)

女川町の21ある浜には、それぞれ獅子振りが伝わります。正月には、笛や太鼓のお囃子にあわせて獅子が家々を回ります。東日本大震災で、女川町は10数mの津波に襲われ、獅子振りの道具も流され、演者の方が亡くなられました。多くの方が避難生活を余儀なくされました。

震災後、獅子振りで地域を一つにと、「女川獅子振り復興協議会」が組織され、公益財団法人文化保護・芸術研究所助成財団、公益法人日本財団、アメリカン・エクスプレス・インターナショナル等の支援により、14団体の道具を揃えることができました。震災の年の8月には、追悼のため、津波という悪魔を払うため、「復活！獅子振り披露会」が開催されました。日常生活が戻らない女川町ですが、獅子振りのまわりには笑顔が溢れました。

2016年には復旧予定の女川港でみなと祭りを再開し、全浜が参加しての海上獅子振りを挙げる予定にしています。

Each of the 21 shore communities on Onagawa Town has handed down the traditional lion dance entertainment called "Shishi-furi" (literally "shaking lion"). In the new year, the lions go around the neighborhood making visits to houses and performing dances accompanied by flute and drum music. In the Great East Japan Earthquake, Onagawa Town experienced a tsunami more than 10 meters high. Most of the Shishi-furi equipment was washed away by the tsunami and a number of the performers lost their lives, while many others were forced to take shelter at temporary housing.

After the earthquake, the "Onagawa Shishi-furi Tradition Recovery Council" was established to unite the communities through Shishi-furi dance. With efforts of the council and support from organizations such as the Foundation for Cultural Heritage and Art Research, the Japan Foundation, and the American Express International Inc., performance equipment was prepared for 14 Shishi-furi organizations. In August of the year of the disaster, an event titled "Revival! Shishi-furi Presentation" was held for mourning and driving away the evil tsunami. Though everyday life of Onagawa is not yet back to normal, these Shishi-furi dances brought smiles to the faces of the local residents.

In 2016, Minato Festival is being planned at the port of Onagawa scheduled for recovery, where all shores will gather to perform their own dances out on the ocean.



平塚英一さん Mr. Eichi Hiratsuka
女川町獅子振り伝承復興協議会 事務長
Manager of Onagawa Shishi-furi Tradition Recovery Council

獅子振りの披露会では、町外から家族や親せき、知り合いが集まり、地域が一つになりました。感無量でした。普通のことが、普通にできるのがやはり一番いいこと。「継続は力なり」です。

At the Shishi-furi presentation, families, relatives, and friends all gathered from outside the town. I was deeply moved to see the entire community united. It is best to be able to do things as usual. I believe the Japanese expression "strength comes from endurance" is very true in the case of Onagawa.



披露会の最後には、参加団体が一斉に獅子振りを披露しました。
The event was conducted with all participating groups performing the lion dance at once.

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雄勝法印神楽 Ogatsu Hoin Kagura Dance

神楽は雄勝を、世界をつなぐ Kagura will Bind together Ogatsu and the World



震災後の第一回目となる大須八幡神社例大祭 (2012年)
The first Annual Festival of Osu Hachiman Shrine after the earthquake (2012)



震災前の神楽
Kagura performance before the earthquake



震災前の神楽
Kagura performance before the earthquake

写真：雄勝法印神楽保存会

雄勝半島の浦々に伝わる雄勝法印神楽は、浜の神社の祭事に欠かせない民俗芸能です。演目は多くが日本神話を題材にしています。住民の方々が演じ、それに憧れた子どもたちが演じ手になり、伝承されてきていました。

東日本大震災の津波により葉山神社・石神社は波に吞まれ、ほぼ全ての面・衣装・道具が流出しました。浜も神社も道具類も壊滅的な被害を受けた中、保存会が立ち上がり、その年の5月には、残った道具を使い避難所で神楽を奉納しました。

用具一式は、公益社団法人日本ユネスコ協会連盟の支援により、修復、再現が進められています。文化庁の補助事業により、面のレプリカ作成が行われました。葉山神社の社殿は公益法人日本財団の支援を受け、再建が進んでいます。面や衣装の修復には、日本各地の人が協力してくれました。多くの用具が元に戻り、徐々に再開を果たす地域の祭礼に奉納が続いています。支援の感謝を伝えるため北海道や大阪、2014年にはモスクワでも上演するなど、各地で公演活動をしています。

The sacred Hoin Kagura dance is a form of folk art handed down through generations, which is indispensable for religious ceremonies at each of the shore shrines. The Kagura dances were performed and viewed by the local residents of Ogatsu, while the children fascinated by these dances in turn became dancers themselves. This cycle of tradition had been continued over generations.

Hayama and Ishi Shrines were swallowed by the waves of the tsunami of the Great East Japan Earthquake, and almost all dance masks, costumes and apparatus was washed away. After having experienced the great loss of the shores together with their shrines and dance equipment, a preservation committee was established. In May 2011, the remaining apparatus was employed for dedication performances at temporary shelters.

With the assistance of the National Federation of UNESCO Associations in Japan, restoration and reproduction of equipment are presently underway. Funding from the Agency for Cultural Affairs has enabled the creation of mask replicas. With the support of the Japan Foundation, reconstruction of Hayama Shrine structures is ongoing. People from all over Japan cooperated in the restoration of masks and costumes. With much of the apparatus recovered, Kagura dances are performed in dedication to local religious ceremonies that have been gradually resumed. To express gratitude for support, Kagura performances are offered in various places, including Hokkaido and Osaka, and also in Moscow in 2014.



雄勝法印神楽保存会顧問 伊藤博夫さん
Mr. Hiroo Itoh
Adviser of Ogatsu Hoin Kagura Dance Preservation Committee

復興の早い段階から、祭りや神楽をやって欲しいという声がありました。雄勝は移転先が限られているので、住民が戻るのか問題です。賑やかさがないと復興になりません。神楽は地域がないとできません。

From the early days of recovery, there were many requests for the revival of religious ceremonies and Kagura dances. Because the areas for relocation in Ogatsu are limited, whether the former residents will be able to return is a problem we are facing. Unless there is liveliness, it cannot be called recovery. Kagura dances are not possible without a supporting community.



写真：雄勝法印神楽保存会
春祭りに向けた準備の様子 (2012年)
Preparation for the Spring Festival (2012)

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お天王さん祭り(八重垣神社例祭)
Otenoh-san Festival (Yaegaki Shrine Annual Festival)

未来をのせて 再び海へ

Our Future is Again Carried on the Sacred Palanquin



30人近くの担ぎ手が神輿を担いで海に入る神輿渡御は、県内でも珍しくその姿は圧巻であった。(写真は震災後)
Mikoshi-togyo, where nearly 30 carriers carried the palanquin into the ocean, was rare in the prefecture and truly a spectacular site. (The photograph was taken after the earthquake.)

写真：東北歴史博物館



震災後の八重垣神社 Yaegaki Shrine after the earthquake



震災前の八重垣神社 Yaegaki Shrine before the earthquake

八重垣神社は海岸近くにあり、見事な彫刻がある総檜造の江戸期の社殿でした。お天王さん祭りは、八重垣神社例祭で、土曜日の宵祭りには花火や演芸大会、日曜日には神輿を担いで海に入る神輿渡御が行われました。担ぎ手が減少し存続が危ぶまれましたが、遠方からの参加者が多数あり、見直す雰囲気が始まっていたところでした。[MK「土曜日」とあるので7月末であることが英文で残りました。]

東日本大震災により、八重垣神社は基礎を残して流れ、鎮守の森も大きな被害を受けました。神輿も 300m 流されましたが、奇跡的に発見されました。震災直後は、神輿の修理も間に合わず、祭りを行う心情にもなれず、鎮魂の祈りを込めた花火と御祈祷のみを行いました。

翌年、祭りの開催を求める声が強くなり、文化庁「文化遺産を活かした観光振興・地域活性化事業」により神輿の修理を行い、用具を揃えました。神輿は神社の手入れをしていた町内の大工さんが手がけてくれました。約2か月を経て神輿が修復され、2年ぶりに祭りが開催されました。八重垣神社社殿は日本財団の支援を受けて再建の予定です。

祭りの再開は果たしましたが、内陸への集団移転が進む中、今後の祭りの継続には課題があります。

The Edo period structures of Yaegaki Shrine located near the ocean were entirely made of zelkova with extraordinary sculptural decorations. The annual celebration of Yaegaki Shrine called "Otenoh-san Festival" have been held in late July. At the night festival of the shrine on Saturday, there were fireworks and entertainment, and on Sunday, the Mikoshi-togyo ritual was held, in which the palanquin was carried into the ocean. Though at one time, the number of palanquin carriers decreased and there was fear of not being able to continue this tradition, it attracted many participants from far away and that encouraged a re-evaluation of the ritual.

The entire Yaegaki Shrine which was located near the shore was washed away by the tsunami following the Great East Japan Earthquake, with only the foundations left, and the shrine forest was also severely damaged. The palanquin drifted 300 meters away, but was miraculously discovered. The summer after the earthquake, with the palanquin not yet restored, the shrine members were reluctant to organize the annual festival. Therefore, only fireworks to commemorate the victims were held and prayers to the enshrined deity of Yaegaki Shrine were given.

In the following year, there were strong requests from the locals to bring back the festival. The palanquin was restored and the lost apparatus was renewed, through the Agency for Cultural Affairs' "Project for Tourism Promotion and Local Revitalization by Utilizing the Advantage of Cultural Heritage." The restoration was executed by a local carpenter who was in charge of repairs on the shrine before the earthquake. After a two-month restoration, the festival was held for the first time after the earthquake. With support from the Japan Foundation, the structures of Yaegaki Shrine will be reconstructed.

While the festival has been resumed, with the local community to be relocated inland, there are still many problems to be solved for regularly continuing the festival.



写真：東北歴史博物館

→地元の大工さんの手により見事に修復された。
The palanquin was beautifully restored by a local carpenter.

←津波に流されてしまったが奇跡的に原形をとめて発見された。
It was miraculously discovered in its original form after having been washed away by the tsunami.



震災から一日も休まず働いたという人が来て、ここに心の拠り所があるのだから、急がなくてもいいんだよねって。八重垣神社ってそういう拠り所なんです。

あそこにお天王さんがいるからってことで皆さんの気持ちが落ち着いたり、冷静になってくれたりって、そういう力もあるのかなと。

When a person who has been so busy working without taking a single day off since the earthquake visited the shrine, the person realized that there's no need to rush because we had a place we could come back to, and told me so. I myself realized that Yaegaki Shrine was a place that could provide such comfort.

Knowing that Otenoh-san is here will make people feel relaxed and calm. This would be the role of the shrine in community recovery.



藤波祥子さん
八重垣神社宮司 お天王さん祭り保存会庶務

Ms. Shoko Fujinami,
Yaegaki Shrine Chief Priest in charge of general affairs in the
Otenoh-san Festival Preservation Committee

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海津見神社 木造毘沙門天像
Standing Wooden Bishamonten Statue (Umitsumi Shrine)

再び立ち上がる日を目指して Toward the Day When We Will Rise Again



ばらばらの状態の毘沙門天像。レスキューされ、東北歴史博物館に運ばれた状態。天邪鬼は流されたのか発見されていないそうです。
The shattered Bishamonten statue was rescued. The demon statue was probably washed away, and has not been rescued found.



写真：東北歴史博物館

旧鳴瀬町亀岡地区で、江戸時代中期に漁師の網にかかったのは、天邪鬼を踏みつける毘沙門天像でした。地元の人は、毘沙門天像を海津見神社に祀りました。以来、近隣からも参拝者が訪れ、厚く信仰を集めました。近年は、地域の神社として生活に溶け込んだ神社と祭神として大切にされていました。

東松島市は津波により大きな被害を受け、海津見神社も社殿が流失しました。毘沙門天像は近隣のお宅に流れ着き、海水に浸かりバラバラになりましたが、奇跡的に流出を免れました。

毘沙門天像は文化財レスキュー事業により救出され、東北歴史博物館に保管されています。財団法人美術院国宝修理所の所員がボランティアにより像内部の大量の砂や汚れをおとして組み立てました。2014年1月には同館にて応急修理の状態でも展示されました。

復興計画が決まり、地区の高台移転が進んでいます。社殿は、宮司の兼務社を合祀して再建することになりました。毘沙門天像は新しい社殿に戻される予定ですが、修復方法や費用の捻出方法などはまだ決まっています。

This Standing Bishamonten stepping on a demon was caught in a local fisherman's net in the mid-Edo period around the 18th century. The people of Kameoka District in former Naruse Town enshrined the statue at Umitsumi Shrine. Since then, the Bishamonten has been highly worshipped, attracting visitors from nearby regions. In recent years, the shrine has become a part of the residents' lives, and the shrine and its deity statue have long been treasured locally.

Higashi-matsushima City was severely hit by the tsunami, and Umitsumi Shrine's structures were washed away. The Bishamonten statue drifted away, but was discovered at a residence in the neighborhood. Although it had fallen apart, having been soaked with seawater, the statue miraculously avoided being washed away and lost.

The Bishamonten statue was rescued through the Cultural Property Rescue Program, and is stored at the Tohoku History Museum. Specialists from Bijyutsu-in (Laboratory for Conservation of National Treasures of Japan) volunteered to remove large amounts of sand inside and soiling, as well as to reassemble the figure. In January 2014, the statue was displayed at the museum after temporary repairs were made.

A restoration plan was developed, and the district is relocating to higher grounds. The shrine's structures will be reconstructed, to together enshrine gods from another shrine at which the chief priest also serves. The Bishamonten statue is planned for enshrinement in the reconstructed worship hall, but details of restoration and methods for obtaining these fees have not yet been determined.



海津見神社跡地
The site of Umitsumi Shrine



応急修理された毘沙門天像
The statue after temporary repairs

写真：東北歴史博物館

地域では 6-7 割の住民が残るようです。人が居ればこそこのまちで、人がいないとお祭りはできません。毘沙門天像にも戻ってきてもらいます。収蔵庫にいるより、地域に居る方がいいですからね。ですが、神様の像をどうやって直すかはまだ決まっています。何か支援があるととてもありがたいです。

Within this area, 60 to 70 % of the residents plan to stay. The community needs residents, and without them, festivals would not be possible. We will have the Bishamonten statue returned because it will definitely be more comfortable "back home" than in storage at a museum. However, it has not yet been decided how the deity statue will be restored. We would appreciate any kind of support.

海津見神社宮司 亀岡井 雅文さん
Mr. Masafumi Kamenoi,
Chief Priest of Umitsumi Shrine



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東日本大震災被災文化財復旧の取り組み Recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake

宮城県気仙沼市内湾地区 風待ち地区の国登録文化財群
Nationally Registered Tangible Cultural Properties in Kaza-machi District

風よ、吹け Blow, Wind, Blow



←被災直後の三事堂さき木店舗の状態です。被災直後は物が散乱し家財道具は崩落してしまいました。
Sanji-do Sasaki Store right after the earthquake. Household items fell and became scattered.

→現在の状態です。ボランティアスタッフの方と協力して清掃と修理を行い元ある姿に復旧しました。
The present store after restoration to its pre-earthquake appearance and cleaning by volunteers.



角星店舗
Kakuboshi Store



武山米店舗及び土蔵
Takeyama Rice Store and Storehouse



男山本店店舗
Otokoyama Headquarters



三事堂さき木店舗及び住宅、土蔵
Sanji-do Sasaki Store, House and Storehouse



小野健商店土蔵と所有者さん
Onoken Store Storehouse and the owner



千田家住宅主屋、土蔵、石蔵(震災前に登録)
Chida House (Became Nationally Registered Cultural Properties after the earthquake)

内湾地区は港町で、帆船が沖に吹く風を待ったため「風待ち」と呼ばれています。歴史的建造物が多く残り、酒屋、米屋、陶器屋などの代表的な建物が国有形文化財に登録されていました。しかし東日本大震災で多くが破損し、男山本店店舗、角星店舗は下層階が流失し上層階が残存するという大きな被害を受けました。

地元では「風待ち研究会」が組織され、歴史的建造物の保存活用を検討していましたが、震災により活動は休止。しかし傷つきながら残った登録文化財群を修復し、復興に寄与する活用を実現させるべく、新たに「気仙沼風待ち復興検討会」を設立し、風待ち研究会、地元有志、外部応援団が協力し活動を始めました。

こうした活動が認められ、SOC(東日本大震災被災文化財復旧支援事業)、ワールド・モニュメント財団、フリーマン財団などの援助を受け応急処置まで実施できました。男山や角星は伝統的な手法である「曳き家」により元の場所に戻されました。こうしたなか、復興に伴う都市基盤整備の先駆けとして、角星店舗が平成27年に再建される予定です。

新しい挑戦も始まっています。地域の歴史的文化資源を巡るツアーや、新たに登録有形文化財を目指した活動も始まりました。しかし本格的な修理や復興にはまだ時間と費用が必要です。

The Naiwan bay area in Kesennuma is called "Kaza-machi" (literally "wind waiting") because this was actually a place where sailboats waited for favorable winds before going out to sea. It is one of the few areas with a concentration of valuable historic structures, and representative historic monuments, including a sake shop, rice store, and stoneware store, were registered as Tangible Cultural Properties of Japan. However, the many of them were damaged by the Great East Japan Earthquake and the tsunami. Otokoyama Headquarters and Kakuboshi Store were devastated: lower floors were washed away with only upper floors remaining.

Kaza-machi Study Group, which was established by architectures before the earthquake, had been considering new uses for historic buildings, but its activities were discontinued due to the earthquake and the tsunami. In order to restore the damaged but surviving registered cultural properties and utilize them to contribute to the recovery from the disaster, the Kesennuma Kazamachi Cityscape Preservation Association for Community Recovery was newly established. The members are composed of those from the Kaza-machi Study Group, interested local residents and architects, and outside supporting organizations that are now all cooperating in various activities.

These activities were recognized, and with support from the Save Our Culture Project (SOC) and the World Monuments Fund, temporary repairs were made. Otokoyama Headquarters and Kakuboshi Store were moved back their original sites using traditional structure relocation techniques. However, additional fees and time are still necessary for their full-scale repairs and restoration. Kakuboshi Store will be reconstructed in 2015 as a precursor to urban foundations development accompanied by the recovery from the disaster.

There are now new challenges to be faced. We began guided tours by local residents of the Kaza-machi district's attractions, and have started working on registering new tangible cultural properties. However, for the execution of full-scale restoration projects, additional time and funding are required.



震災によってこの町の歴史や文化がリセットされないと心配になります。震災直後は生活第一で文化財に手をかけられませんでした。今は活動を通してだんだんと、文化や伝統が地域の方々に伝わるよう願っています。多くの人にこの土地の魅力や文化を知ってもらうことも必要なことです。それを復興の活力にしたいです。

気仙沼風待ち復興検討会 会長 菅原千栄さん
Ms. Chie Sugawara, Head of Kesennuma Kazamachi Cityscape Preservation Association for Community Recovery

I fear that the history and culture of this town will be all lost after this earthquake.

Right after the disaster, we were not able to look after the cultural properties, for we had to first take care of ourselves and rebuild our daily lives. Therefore, we now hope to gradually disseminate the area's culture and traditions to locals through our activities. It is necessary to have many people acknowledge the attractiveness and culture of this area. We'd like them to become our motivation for the recovery.



A banner presenting the series of recovery support activities

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「美術館・歴史博物館重点分野推進支援事業」 Supported by the Agency for Cultural Affairs Government of Japan in the fiscal 2014

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文化遺産防災の取り組み - 知りあうことで広がる協力 -

Getting to know each other is the first step to future cooperation in Cultural Heritage Disaster Risk Reduction

東日本大震災被災文化財復旧の取り組み Recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake

尾形家住宅 Ogata Family Residence

受け継いできたコト What We Have Inherited



- 1 : かつての尾形家住宅
- 2 : 屋根発見時
約 100m 流され屋根が 90 度回転した状態で発見されました。
- 3 : レスキュー活動
学生やボランティアにより小屋組を解体し建築部材や家財道具等を救出しました。
- 4 : 現在、伝匠舎 株式会社 石川工務所に部材が組み立てられています。

- 1 : Ogata Family Residence before the earthquake
- 2 : Discovery of the roof after the earthquake
The drifted roof was discovered approximately 100 meters away, having been rotated 90 degrees.
- 3 : Rescue activities
Students and volunteers disassembled the roof structure, and saved buildings members, furniture, and household goods.
- 4 : The building members are now being assembled at Densho-sha Ishikawa Komusho Company.

○救出部材を伝匠舎 株式会社 石川工務所や新たな保管場所へ移動し、詳細調査、一部修理を行いました。部材は海水を被っているため、洗浄し、腐食箇所を修復してから組上げます。

○部材の仮組み。大黒柱 2 本の他に、救出された柱 86 本のうち 31 本の場所が確定されました。

○家にあった文化財は、国立歴史民俗博物館とリアス・アーク美術館が合同で救出作業やクリーニングを行い、現在は美術館に保管しています。仏壇は博物館にて常設展示しています。

○The building members were collected for off-site storage at Densho-sha Ishikawa Komusho Company and other new storage sites where they were surveyed in detail, and some of them were repaired. These components had to be cleansed before the rotted areas could be repaired for reassembly because they had been soaked in sea water.

○Temporary structural assembly. Aside from the two central columns, of the 86 columns that have been discovered, of which locations of 31 were determined.

○The National Museum of Japanese History and the Rias Ark Museum of Art worked cooperatively in the retrieval and cleansing of historic documents and household tools. They are now in storage at the art museum, while the Buddhist family altar is on permanent exhibit at the national museum.

尾形家住宅は文化 7 年 (1810) に網元の民家として建てられました。屋根は北上川河川敷に自生するヨシで葺いていました。国の登録有形文化財を目指して、工学院大学後藤治研究室が被災前に調査を行いました。生活習俗にまつわる民具も良く残り、国立歴史民俗博物館による調査も行われていました。

東日本大震災により建物は流されましたが、部材を救出し、山梨県の工務店で部材の保管、修復が行われています。公益財団法人日本ナショナルトラストと尾形家修復保存会とのパートナーシップ事業「SEEDS OF FURUSATO〜東日本大震災自然・文化遺産復興支援プロジェクト」を平成 29 年までを目処に行っています。尾形家住宅を再建し、地域に根ざした文化財として活用していくことを目的としています。

The Ogata Family Residence was originally constructed as a house for the head of a group of fishermen in 1810 (Bunka 7). The large roof thatched with natural reed on the banks of Kitakami River. This historically valuable work of architecture was surveyed by the office of Professor Osamu Goto of Kogakuin University before the earthquake, with the aim of becoming registered as a tangible cultural property. There were numerous historic household items pertaining to traditional lifestyles and customs remaining, and they were studied by specialists from the National Museum of Japanese History.

Although the residence was washed away by the tsunami following the Great East Japan Earthquake, components were collected, and they are stored and restored by contractors in Yamanashi. The residence is presently the focus of a partnership project called "SEEDS OF FURUSATO: The Great East Japan Earthquake Natural and Cultural Heritage Recovery Support Project" between the Japan National Trust and the Kesennuma Ogata Residence Restoration and Preservation Committee, scheduled to be continued until 2017. It aims to reconstruct the Ogata Family Residence, and utilize the structure as a cultural property rooted in the local community.



所有者の尾形健さん、民子さんご夫妻
Mr. Ken Ogata and Mrs. Tamiko Ogata (owners)

年末の煤払いには親戚総出で大掃除をして、文化財というよりも生活の場として受け入れていました。津波の時は代々の教え通り雨戸を全て閉めて避難しました。家が浮いて屋根が残ったのだと思います。修復できるか疑問でしたが、工務店で建物の仮組や、博物館に展示されているお仏壇を見ると、家を思い出して嬉しい気持ちが出てきます。再建された後は、皆さんに使っていただきたいです。

All our relatives would participate in house cleaning done at the annual end of the year, so the house was the stage of our daily lives, rather than a cultural property. At the time of the earthquake, we closed all the sliding shutter doors, and fled for safety, following the advice that had been handed down through generations. It seems that this enabled us to house to float, saving the roof.

When we heard of possibilities for the building's restoration, I had questions on its feasibility. However, after having seen the temporary structural assembly at the contractors, and the Buddhist family altar being exhibited at the museum, I felt relieved for being able to recollect my memories of the house. When the residence is reconstructed, I hope that the building will be used in a way that would be beneficial to the community.



市の瓦礫撤去担当課は尾形家周辺を後回しにして部材を確保する時間を延ばしてくれました。

建物を単にモノとしてではなく、生活や息づかい、思いと一緒に復興して行きたいです。

The city's division in charge of removal of debris arranged their schedule to delay the clearance of the area around the Ogata Family Residence, so that there would be some time available for the recovery of building components.

We are interested not only in retrieving the building itself, but all together the daily life, traditions, and feelings toward the site that were once there.

幡野寛治さん
市教育委員会生涯学習課文化振興係
Mr. Hiroharu Hatano
Kesennuma City Board of Education



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東日本大震災被災文化財復旧の取り組み Recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake

旧石巻ハリストス正教会教会堂 Former Ishinomaki Orthodox Church

津波をのりこえて Overcoming the Tsunami



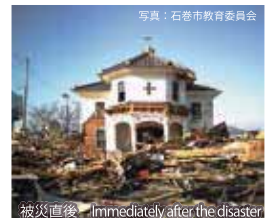
被災後、解体前の教会 The church after the disaster, before dismantlement



中洲公園は石巻湾の程近く、旧北上川の河口付近の中洲で、大きな津波被害を受けました。
Nakaze Park, which is located close to Ishinomaki Bay and on the sandbank near the former mouth of Kitakami River, was devastated by the tsunami.



被災前 Before the disaster



被災直後 Immediately after the disaster



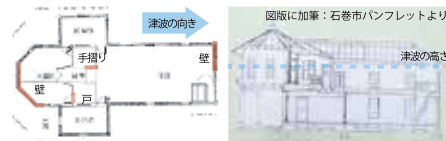
至聖所 Holy of the Holies



玄関ポーチ Entrance porch



集会所 Chapter house



主な破損箇所 (二階) Major damaged areas (the second floor)
津波の高さ The height of the tsunami

旧石巻ハリストス正教会教会堂は八角塔状の的外観を持つ擬洋風建築です。木造最古の教会堂の一つとされ、明治期の正教会建築としてたいへん重要です。

もともと別の場所にありましたが、昭和53年の宮城県沖地震で大被害を受け、一時は解体が決まったものの、保存運動をうけて現在地の中洲に移築されて市へ寄贈、市の文化財に指定されました。震災まで中洲のシンボリックな存在でありました。

二階天井付近まで津波に吞まれましたが、窓がすぐに破れたこと、移築時に基礎を緊結していたこともあり、流されずに残りました。中洲にある建物石ノ森美術館以外全て流された中で、小さな木造の建物が残ったのは、正に奇跡だといえます。

この教会堂は、この地方の精神的支柱として、また東日本大震災からの復興のシンボルとしても貴重なものです。市は建物の保存を決め、解体調査を行い、部材を保管しています。復興の象徴として現地保存を希望する声も多いものの、未だ先の見えない状況が続いています。

The structure of the former Ishinomaki Saint John the Apostle Orthodox Church was a work of pseudo-Western architecture, with a distinctive front façade with an octagonal tower, and Western design elements. It is one of the oldest wood frame churches in Japan, and is an exemplar of the many orthodox churches built in this region in the Meiji era (1868-1912).

The structure, which was originally located at a different site, was severely damaged by the 1978 Miyagi Earthquake. It was once slated for demolition, but with preservation efforts by locals involved in architecture, it was relocated to the present location on a sandbank, and contributed to the city and became designated as a city cultural property. Until the last earthquake, it continued to be a local landmark.

Although the tsunami almost reached the ceiling of the second floor of the church, it escaped being washed away for its windows were broken at once and the structure was bound to its foundations. It was a miracle that this small wooden building remained while other structures on the sandbank, except for the Ishinomaki Mangattan Museum, were all washed away.

This church building had been significant for having provided spiritual support to the region through the Meiji to Showa (1926-1989) eras. Currently, it is valuable as a symbol of recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake. With decisions to protect the church made, it was slated for survey, and its components are in storage. Although there are many voices in favor of preservation at the present site as a symbol of recovery, there are possibilities of relocation in relation to city planning, and the future of this church building still remains unclear.



芳賀英恵さん
石巻市教育委員会生涯学習課
Hidemi Haga
Lifelong Learning Department,
Ishinomaki Board of Education

旧教会堂には今も多くの信徒さんが来ています。ロシアからは大司教も来ています。初代司祭は沢辺琢磨とも伝わり、一般の方の人気もあり、年金を毎月送ってくれる人もいます。教会堂は二度の災害を乗り越えた復興のシンボルとして残していきたいです。

Many parishioners appear to be still visiting the church. It was once visited by the Archbishop from Russia. There are people who send a part of their pensions every month, as the first priest is believed to be Takuma Sawabe, who remains popular among the general public. Former parishioners and citizens alike have much affection toward this church.

We'd like to preserve the church as a symbol of recovery since it survived through two disasters.

これからも永く地域で守っていきたいですが困難も多くあります。予算的支援が少なく、人手不足の問題もあります。建築専門の人がいけません。自分も考古学が担当で、専門知識もなく、入札や契約、書類整理などに時間が分かかります。

We'd like to locally preserve this church building, but there are many difficulties. As for city-owned structures like this, there are no subsidies available, and there is little financial support. Lack of specialists is also a problem. There are only three officials in charge of cultural properties, and no architectural specialist. I myself am a specialist in archaeology, and lack expertise in architecture, so it takes time to prepare for bidding, concluding contracts, and processing documents.



佐々木淳さん 石巻市教育委員会生涯学習課
Mr. Aoyoshi Sasaki
Lifelong Learning Department, Ishinomaki
Board of Education

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東日本大震災被災文化財復旧の取り組み
Recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake

旧観慶丸陶器店 Former Kankei-maru China Store

ミサンガとカレーライス

復興の発信地

Misanga and Curry Rice—A Clearing House for Recovery



震災前 Before the earthquake



←1階柱マジョリカタイル
Majolica tiles on a pillar
on the first floor
↓震災後正面被災状況
Damaged front facade
after the earthquake



2階独立柱
Standalone pillar on the second floor



3階食堂レリーフタイル
Relief tiles on the third floor

写真：石巻ふるさと復興協議会HP



観慶丸カレー Kankei-maru curry dish



活用風景 Utilization

写真：石巻ふるさと復興協議会HP

石巻で最初にカレーライスを提供した旧百貨店

旧観慶丸陶器店は、石巻のメインストリートに建つ、築後80年を超える木造建築です。家主の先祖が廻船問屋だった時の持ち船「観慶丸」が名前の由来です。繁華街の角地に建つため、そこに面する部分は壁面を湾曲させ、全面特注のタイル張りとしています。使われたタイルは50種類を超え、布目、敷瓦、スクラッチ、マジョリカ、レリーフと様々なタイルが表情をつくり出しています。

旧観慶丸陶器店は陶器の他、様々な商品を扱う石巻初の百貨店であり、やがて3階に食堂を設け、石巻で初めてカレーライスを提供したといわれています。

The First Department Store That Provided Curry Rice in Ishinomaki

Former Kankei-maru China Store, which is located on the main street of Ishinomaki, is a wooden structure built more than 80 years ago. The store was named after one of the ships of the shop owner's ancestors when the family ran a shipping agency. It stands on a corner lot in the city center, and the walls facing the streets are curved and entirely covered with specially made tiles. There are more than 50 different kinds of tiles used ranging from fabric-patterned, flat roof tile, combed, Majolica, and relief, giving a distinctive expression to the exterior wall.

Former Kankei-maru China Store was Ishinomaki's first department store, with a wide range of products including ceramics. Eventually, they started a restaurant on the third floor, and are said to have served the first curry rice in the city. Later, the upper two stories came to be used for storage with the first floor for selling china.

復興ステーションとしてまずは活用

旧観慶丸陶器店は、震災による地震被害と、1階の大部分が浸水するという津波被害で大きな損傷をうけました。しかし、石巻の財産として残していきたいという思いから修復再生プロジェクトが発足。ボランティアの方々の協力のもと、2012年7月に1階部分が「復興ステーション」として再始動しました。

そこでは、地元住民やボランティアが作ったものや、震災にも割れずに残った陶器などを売っていました。また、島や浜で作られた手作りのミサンガの販売や、石巻発のカレーの再現も行われました。この他、ライブなどの様々なイベントが行われました。

現在は、復興ステーションとしての役目を終え、今後は国登録文化財を目指していますが、2階以上は被災した状態のままであり、本格的な整備に向けた取り組みが行われています。

Utilization as "Recovery Station"

Former Kankei-maru China Store was severely damaged by earthquake movements, and almost all of the first floor became drenched with water from the tsunami. A restoration and rehabilitation project was established to save the building as an asset of Ishinomaki, and with the cooperation of volunteers, the first floor of the building was reopened in July 2012 as "Recovery Station."

Handmade items created by local residents and volunteers as well as chinaware that escaped damage from the earthquake were sold there. Handmade misanga from islands and shores became popular souvenirs and Ishinomaki curry dishes were revived. From time to time, various events such as music concerts were held.

With the building having ended its role as Recovery Station, we are now aiming to have the building nationally registered as a cultural property. The second floor remains in the state right after the earthquake, and efforts for rehabilitation including professional surveys and designing for restoration are underway.

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Recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake

天雄寺観音堂 Ten' yu-ji Temple Kannon Hall

奇跡の観音堂

The Miraculous Kannon Hall



観音堂正面、樹木に引っかかり奇跡的に残っている様子
Kannon hall (front view) escaped being washed away, having its roof caught on trees

写真：石巻市教育委員会



明和3年と明記された墨書
Description of the construction year, "Meiwa 3 (1776)"



現在の境内 The current temple premises

古くから文化を受け継いできた天雄寺

雲峰山天雄寺(曹洞宗)は萬念寺の末寺であり、境内には、本堂、観音堂、庫裏、山門等が建ち並びます。棟札、建築様式などから、江戸時代の建立とされます。棟札により大工が明確であり、石巻周辺において、建築年代が明確な江戸時代に遡る仏堂建築として重要です。本尊である観音菩薩が安置されており、天雄寺観音堂及び山門は市指定の有形文化財としてその歴史を現在にまで伝えてきました。

天雄寺は春になると花祭りをし、宗派に関係なく町民が参加する事で、地域特有の伝統行事を受け継いで来ました。近くには縄文後期の貝塚、観音堂左前には高さ 20m にも及ぶ榎の御神木があり、古くから開けた土地であった事が分かります。600 年の歴史と伝統を誇る雄勝郡など、伝統工芸品と共に豊かな文化を育んできました。

再建される観音堂

東日本大震災では津波被害をうけ、天雄寺においても、本堂・山門・庫裏は甚大な被害にあいました。しかし、奇跡的に観音堂だけは、屋根などが樹木に引っかかり、残ることが出来ました。当面はプレハブの仮本堂を高台に設置し寺を再開しましたが、このたびワールド・モニュメント財団等の支援により再建されることとなり、まもなく完成します。(2015 年 3 月時点)

震災から 2 年経ったころ、ボランティアによる三十三観音の参道整備、水子地蔵の復旧が行われました。お盆になれば遠方から墓参りの人が訪れます。ここで見た情景が、仮設住居に住んでいる雄勝の方に、いまでも観音堂は残っているんだと伝わることで、雄勝の希望を象徴する建物となっています。

なお、雄勝町は中心部の大部分が災害危険区域に指定され、多くの住民は、町内にはばらばらに避難せざるを得ず、雄勝に戻る事が出来ない状況が続いています。

Ten' yu-ji That Has Inherited Culture

Ten' yu-ji Temple (Soto sect) is a branch temple of Man' nen-ji Temple. On the premises, there were buildings such as the worship hall, Kannon hall, priests' quarters, and temple gate. All were considered to be from the Edo period, judging from ridge plates and architectural features.

The name of the original master carpenter was clarified through a description on the ridge plate. Thus, the temple is significant as a work of Buddhist architecture in the Ishinomaki Region, with a known period of construction going back to the Edo period. The deity Kannon Bodhisattva is enshrined here. The Kannon Hall and temple gate, designated by the city as tangible cultural properties, conveyed the history of this temple to this day.

Every spring, Ten' yu-ji Temple held Hana-matsuri flower festival, a celebration to commemorate Buddha's birthday. The local residents all participated regardless of their religion. Throughout the region, there are shell mounds from the late Jomon period, and in front of the Kannon hall was the shrine's sacred Japanese nutmeg tree 20 meters high, which indicates that this land has long been settled. The rich culture of the area is represented by the Ogatsu inkstone with a 600-year history and tradition.

Reconstruction of Kannon Hall

Ten' yu-ji Temple was damaged by the tsunami following the Great East Japan Earthquake. Its worship hall, temple gate, and priests' quarters were severely damaged. The Kannon hall miraculously escaped being washed away, after having its roof caught on trees. A provisional worship hall of a prefabricated structure has been established on higher land to temporarily re-establish the temple, the Kannon hall, is presently being reconstructed with support from the World Monument Fund, and is scheduled to be completed shortly. (As of March 2015)

After two years from the earthquake, volunteers cleared the path to the thirty-three Kannon, and the Mizuko Jizo (a deity for the spirits of miscarried or aborted fetuses) was reconstructed. At Bon Festival, there will be many visitors to the temple to visit family graves. When people living in temporary housing see the view from the temple, the fact that the Kannon hall remains will become a symbol for hope of Ogatsu.

As the town center has been designated as a disaster hazard area, many people had to take shelter in different locations, and have not been able to return to Ogatsu.



天雄寺顧問・水澤正明さん
Mr. Masaki Mitsuoka, Ten' yu-ji Temple adviser

天雄寺では以前祭りも行われ、境内には屋台が並び、地元の方々が多くいらっしゃいました。地元の方がいつか戻って来た時に、天雄寺を訪れ手を合わせる事で、心が和む場所になってほしいです。

町を襲った津波は木々の色を変化させました。波が到達した高さを表すと共に被災の大きさを物語ります。650 人いた檀家さんは震災で分散してしまい、多くの方がまだどこにいるのかわかりません。檀家さんの所在を把握し、現在の天雄寺の状況を伝えるため名簿を作っています。

In the past, when festivals were held at the temple with stalls lined up, many local residents came here. And when these people return and pray, I hope Ten' yu-ji Temple would again become a place that can warm people's hearts. The tsunamis that struck the town discolored tree trunks. The height and impact of the tsunamis can be seen in the discolored tree trunks. There were 650 parishioners before the earthquake, but they are now dispersed in different regions. The temple does not know where many of them are. I'm recovering the temple's list of parishioners to inform them of the present conditions of the temple.



震災前の観音堂
Kannon Hall before the earthquake

このパネルは、国際専門家会合「文化遺産と災害に強い地域社会」の一環として(独)国立文化財機構が上記団体の協力を得て作成したものです。写真及び文章は上記団体の提供によるものです。This panel has been produced by the National Institutes for Cultural Heritage in the framework of the International Expert Meeting on Cultural Heritage and Disaster Resilient Communities, with technical support and provision of photos and texts by the above-mentioned organization.

「美術館・歴史博物館重点分野推進支援事業」 Supported by the Agency for Cultural Affairs Government of Japan in the fiscal 2014

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第3回国連防災世界会議の枠組みにおける 国際専門家会合



「文化遺産と 災害に強い地域社会」

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International Expert Meeting on
“Cultural Heritage and
Disaster Resilient Communities”
within the framework of
the 3rd UN World Conference on
Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR)

東京戦略会議

Tokyo Strategy Meeting

日時：平成27年3月11日(水)～13日(金)
9:00～18:00 (最終日 12:00 終了)

会場：品川プリンスホテル
メインタワー宴会場
東京都港区高輪 4-10-30

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東京シンポジウム

Tokyo Symposium

日時：平成27年3月13日(金)
15:00～19:00 (開場 14:30)

会場：品川プリンスホテル
アネックスタワー5階 プリンズホール
東京都港区高輪 4-10-30

定員：300名

仙台シンポジウム

Sendai Symposium

日時：平成27年3月16日(月)
9:30～11:30 (開場 9:15)

会場：仙台市情報・産業プラザ
AER (アエル) 5階 多目的ホール
宮城県仙台市青葉区中央 1-3-1

定員：350名

いずれも言語は日本語及び英語です (日英同時通訳あり)。東京シンポジウムと仙台シンポジウムは
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文化庁「美術館・歴史博物館重点分野推進支援事業」

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