

SAWARA HISTORIC DISTRICT

# Steps Toward Recovery

from the Great East Japan Earthquake



## 佐原の町並み

東日本大震災からの復旧

The Ono River and Sawara Cityscape Preservation Association  
NPO 法人 小野川と佐原の町並みを考える会



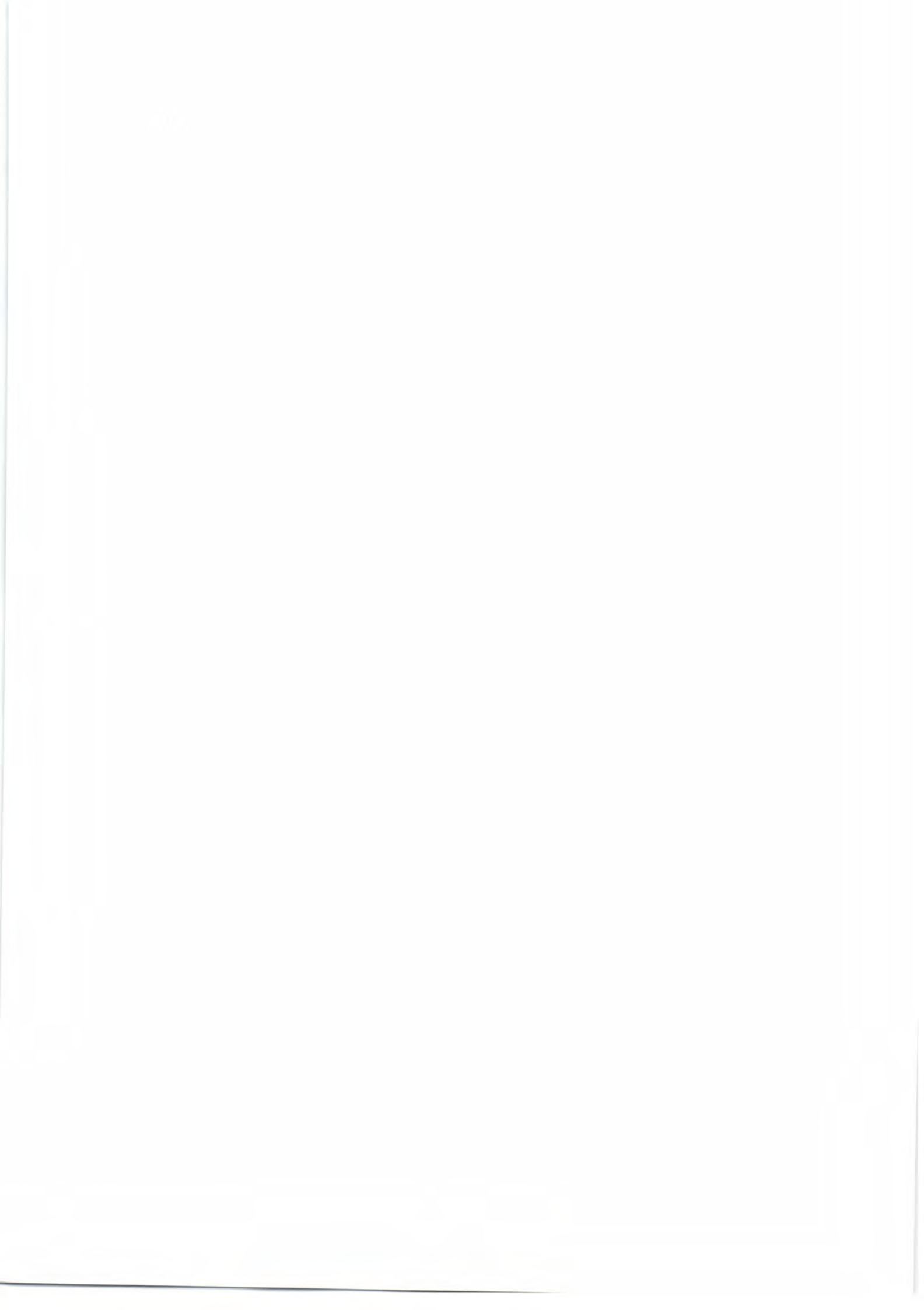
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Watch Day events  
ウォッチデー



# Restored Historic Buildings of Sawara



Fukushin Kimono Store  
福新呉服店



Fukushin Kimono Store, storehouse / 土蔵

Kobori-ya Soba Noodle Store  
小堀屋本店



Nakamura-ya Dried Food Store  
中村屋乾物店



Nakamura-ya Store  
中村屋商店



Former Abuso Store  
旧油惣商店





Shojo Soy Sauce Store  
正上醤油店



Shobundo Bookstore  
正文堂書店





## Introduction

Sawara in Katori City, Chiba Prefecture located more than 300 kilometers from the epicenter was heavily struck by the Great East Japan Earthquake which occurred on March 11, 2011 at 2:46 PM. The historic district experienced strong horizontal oscillation of 5 higher on the Japanese seismic scale and many of the traditional structures were left severely destructed. Citizens joined forces with the municipal government in disaster recovery, with support from World Monuments Fund and American Express. This is a record of the activities of the local residents in an attempt to preserve Sawara's traditional streetscape and culture. We are sure that these efforts will be remembered as an important step in the town's history of regional planning and historic preservation.

Three years after the earthquake, most of Sawara's historic buildings has been restored and the district is now as vibrant as before. We would like to express our sincere appreciation to all who provided us with support in many ways.

### はじめに

平成23年3月11日14時46分に発生した「東日本大震災」は、震源地から300kmも離れた千葉県香取市佐原でも震度5強の激しい横揺れとなり、歴史的町並み保存地区に甚大な被害を与えた。この災害復興には、市民や行政が協働し、更にワールド・モニュメント財団(以下、WMF)やアメリカン・エクスプレスの協力を得ながら立ち向かった。本誌は、佐原の町並みや文化を必死に残そうとした市民サイドの活動をまとめたもので、佐原のまちづくりや町並み保存の歴史に重要な1ページを刻むことになるものと考えている。

佐原の町並みは、3年を経過してほぼ修復され、以前の賑わいが戻りつつある。ご協力いただいた皆様方に深く感謝申し上げます。



Restored prefecture designated structures / 修復された県指定文化財

- ① Kobori-ya Soba Noodle Store / 小堀屋敷本店
- ② Shobundo Bookstore / 正文堂書店
- ③ Shojo Soy Sauce Store / 正上醤油店
- ④ Nakamura-ya Dried Food Store / 中村屋乾物店
- ⑤ Fukushin Kimono Store / 福新呉服店
- ⑥ Former Abuso Store / 旧油惣商店
- ⑦ Nakamura-ya Store / 中村屋商店

## A Message from New York

Since its founding, World Monuments Fund (WMF) has helped restore heritage sites damaged by natural disasters. From its first efforts in 1966, when catastrophic flooding almost destroyed Venice, through today, WMF has brought international attention, expertise and private sector funding to assist these types of heritage sites including sites in Abruzzo, Italy, Mexico City, Haiti and New Orleans, in the U.S. WMF believes that restoring the historic places that have the most meaning to local citizens can play an essential role in rebuilding not only the historic fabric of a damaged community, but also its spiritual and economic life.

Sawara is a nationally designated preservation district. Its extensive and beautiful traditional cityscape of Edo-period *machiya* and rich living heritage traditions of *matsuri* and traditional ways have been recognized at the local and national level in Japan. The March 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake damaged, destroyed, and threatened centuries of cultural heritage and history that were deeply woven into the everyday life of Sawara and appreciated by the hundreds of thousands of people who visit it every year.

The 2012 World Monuments Watch listed Sawara among the heritage sites damaged by the Great East Japan Earthquake to help raise international attention and funds to repair damaged heritage sites because local resources were greatly depleted by the disaster. With funding from American Express, WMF supported the restoration of 7 of the most historic *machiya* — 12 structures of 7 families — that had officially designated historic interiors as well as façades; the project helped return these buildings to their original use. Sawara's efforts helped encourage other local restoration projects, and allowed its famed *matsuri* festivals to continue uninterrupted. The *matsuri* attracts tens of thousand of visitors to Sawara each year and the economic life and the spirits of Sawara have been lifted.

WMF believes that the cultural heritage sites around the world reflect our shared humanity and protecting it is a shared responsibility of all peoples. While a great deal of work remains to be done in eastern Japan because of the unprecedented scale of the March 2011 disaster, Sawara reminds us that international cooperation and support in heritage recovery efforts can have a profound impact on rebuilding a community's history and its future.

Henry Tzu Ng  
Executive Vice President  
World Monuments Fund

## ニューヨークからのメッセージ

1965年の設立時以来、ワールド・モニュメント財団 (World Monuments Fund: WMF) は、自然災害により被害を受けた歴史遺産の修復を支援してきました。1966年にヴェネチアが大洪水に見舞われた時から今日まで、イタリアのアブルッツォ、メキシコ・シティー、ハイチ及び米国のニュー・オーリンズ等の被災した遺産に世界中の注目と専門家の協力、さらには民間からの資金援助が得られるように働きかけました。その土地の人々にとって最も大切な歴史ある場所を修復することは、被災した地域社会の歴史的環境のみならず、精神的及び経済生活の再建の上でも不可欠な役割を果たすと考えています。

佐原地区は、国の文化財に選定された重要伝統的建造物群保存地区です。江戸時代から近代にかけて建てられた町家建築や、生きた遺産である祭りの豊かな伝統や慣習が、広範囲にわたり昔から続く美しい景観とともに、地元だけでなく国からも評価されています。2011年3月の東日本大震災は、佐原の日常生活に深く織り込まれた、何百年も受け継がれてきた文化遺産と歴史を傷つけ、破壊し、これらの存続を脅かすこととなりました。毎年佐原を訪れる何十万人の人々も、この伝統を体験しに佐原に来ていました。

世界各国の関心を高め、破損した伝統的建造物の修復費用が得られるように支援するために、佐原を東日本大震災によって被災した他の歴史遺産と共に、「2012年文化遺産ウォッチ」(World Monuments Watch)に登録しました。地元では、災害復旧の予算が不足していたのです。アメリカン・エクスプレスから資金援助を受け、WMFは県の文化財に指定された7件12棟の伝統建築の外観のみならず室内をも含めた修復に協力しました。修復を終えた各建物は震災前のかたちで再び活用できるようになりました。これら県指定文化財の修復事業の実施により、佐原の他の建築修復が後押しされ、広く知られた「佐原の大祭」は震災の年にも継続して開催されました。毎年数十万人が訪れる祭りは、佐原の経済と土地の人々の心を活気づける、大切な伝統なのです。

世界中の文化遺産には私達の共有するヒューマニティーが反映されており、これらの保護はどの国の人であろうと関係なく担う責任であるとWMFは考えています。今回の災害は未曾有の規模であったため、東日本にはまだまだ課題がたくさんあります。しかしながら、歴史遺産を復旧する試みに際しての国際協力と支援は、地域社会の歴史の再建及び土地の将来に対して、たいへん大きな影響を及ぼしうることが、佐原の状況から確実に感じ取ることができます。

ヘンリー・エンジー

ワールド・モニュメント財団 副理事長

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# Chapter 1 The History and Culture of Sawara

## Ancient to Medieval Eras

The history of Sawara goes back all the way to the ancient era. At a time when the country was unified by Yamato Dynasty, Katori Jingu in Sawara along with Kajima Jingu, both listed as major shrines in the “Engi-shiki” documents from 927, were the only two shrines that were given the prestigious name of “Jingu” as the foremost establishments in the East.

Katori Lake, an inland sea to the north, was an important place for transportation and product distribution in the ancient to medieval eras. Those who took control of this land became empowered, gaining the rights for control over fishermen, as has been recorded in the historic documents of Katori Shrine.

Although early Sawara in the Medieval Warrior Society Era under the reign of the Chiba Family was merely a rural community centered on Katori Shrine, advancements in commerce and industry induced the eventual development of this small town into a full-fledged urban region made up of community districts.

## 第1章 佐原の歴史と文化

### 古代・中世

佐原の歴史は古代から見る事ができる。大和朝廷が日本を統一する際、東の最前基地として香取神宮、鹿島神宮を重要視したことは、927年の「延喜式」神名帳に、この両社のみに「神宮」を称し、優越した地位を与えていたことから窺える。

この地の北には、「香取の浦」と称する内海が開け、古代から中世の時代には重要な交通・物流手段となり、ここを征する者が強大な権力を得た。香取大禰宜家文書「海夫の注文」(1368年)には、香取神宮が海夫を支配する権利を得ていたことが記されている。

中世の武家社会(千葉一族)においても初期の佐原は、香取神宮を中心とする農村集落であったが、後には商工業が発達し町組みなど都市的な機能を持つ地域へ発展した。



Looking north from Mount Suwa  
諏訪山から北方



Katori Jingu Shrine  
香取神宮



Mirror with reliefs of marine animals and grapes  
(National Treasure) / 海獣葡萄鏡(国宝)



Hanging Buddha Plate (Important Cultural Property) / 懸仏(重要文化財)

## Early Modern Era

In the Warring States Period, Shin-juku, on the west bank of the Onogawa River was licensed to open regular markets. This was a period in which a commodity economy was just beginning to emerge in what was until then a self-sufficient society. This movement gained velocity in the Edo Period, inducing great changes in commerce and circulation of goods. In a historic document from 1742, the number of merchants for each of the district markets is recorded to have been 68 in Kami-juku, 77 in Naka-juku, and 27 in Shimo-juku, suggesting the popularity of the venue. Also, the number of community districts in the period when regular markets were held was 5, this increasing in the mid Edo period to 11 in Hon-juku and 14 in Shin-juku, which is close to the state of these community organizations today.

Sawara's prosperity was brought about by shipping industries that flourished in this area after major civil engineering works changed the flow of the Tonegawa River. This transformed Sawara into a riverfront port town with a large market nearby for production and consumption. It was sung in a limerick, "If you want to see Edo, just come on over to Sawara, you'll see that our city center surpasses even Edo."

It was not only in aspects of economy that interchange with Edo was seen. Sophisticated cultures were brought in, which eventually led to the development of Sawara's unique *matsuri* festivals and nurturing of academicians exemplified by Tadataka Inoh.

## Tadataka Inoh, Surveyor

Tadataka Inoh was born in 1745 in Koseki Village located on Kujukuri Beach. He married into the Inoh Family in Sawara at the age of 17. When he was 50, after having prospered as a merchant, he retired and left for Edo — present-day Tokyo — to pursue astronomy. He went on to survey the coasts and highways throughout Japan, completing the "Maps of Japan's Coastal Area." The collection of survey-related articles composed of 2,345 items has been designated as a National Treasure, classified as historical materials.

### 伊能忠敬

伊能忠敬は、1745年九十九里浜の小関村に生まれ、17歳で佐原の伊能家に婿入りし商売を繁盛させた。50歳で隠居、江戸へ出て天文学を学び全国測量に着手した。海岸線と街道を測り「大日本沿海輿地全図」を完成させた。関係遺品2,345点は、国宝（歴史資料）に指定された。



Former Inoh Tadataka Residence (National Historic Site) / 伊能忠敬旧宅(国史跡)



Bronze statue of Inoh Tadataka  
伊能忠敬銅像



Map of Japan created by Inoh Tadataka / 伊能図



The Inoh Tadataka Museum / 伊能忠敬記念館

## 近世

戦国時代には、新宿側に定期的な市「六斎市」が許可されており、それまでの自給自足の生活から商品経済の時代に入ったことが窺える。この流れは、江戸時代に入ると更に加速して商業や流通に大きな変革をもたらした。1742年の「佐原村三宿市場見世賃書上帳」には、上宿市68人、中宿市77人、下宿市27人の出店があり、かなりの賑わいをみせていたことがわかる。町組みも六斎市が開かれた時代には5組であったものが、江戸時代中期には本宿11町内、新宿14町内となり、ほぼ現状の町内組織が出来上がっている。

繁栄は、「利根川東遷」による舟運と「十六島」をはじめとする広大な生産・消費地を背景にしたもので、「お江戸みたけりゃ佐原へござれ、佐原本町江戸優り」と里謡が広まるほどであった。江戸との交流は経済ばかりでなく高い文化も持ち込み、山車祭りや伊能忠敬等の学者を輩出することにも繋がった。

## Sawara Festival

In the merchant town of Sawara, each of the community districts was given certain powers and rights as an organization. Taxation was based on this system of community districts originating in Kyoto. Sawara's refined *matsuri* festival taking after Edo is held by the two large local areas of Hon-juku and Shin-juku on either sides of the Onogawa River. The four-wheeled floats decorated with wooden sculptures and topped with large symbolic dolls as well as the endless Sawara Bayashi music, which introduced the cultures of local merchants into *kagura* Shinto music of neighboring rural communities, are both essential components of the Sawara festival involving all members of the local community. Hayashi music played on the floats informs the locals of where they are stationed and conveys the festival atmosphere throughout the neighborhood. They share this continuing bliss in the spaces of their own *machiya* houses. The Sawara festival together with all those who participate in the event is designated as a national Important Intangible Folk Cultural Property.

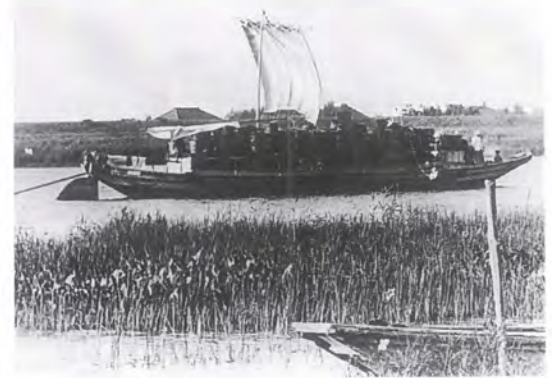
## 佐原の大祭

商人町「佐原」は、京の町組の惣町制度（町内会）があり、町組を基準として税を納めていた。町内会自身が組織の力を持っていた。江戸の祭をもらい受け、佐原町衆の文化「粋と張り」を強く反映した祭を、小野川を挟んで新宿・本宿独自に行っている。彫物で飾った4輪の山車、町内象徴としての飾りの大人形、鳴り続ける佐原囃子は、周辺農村集落の神楽囃子を元に旦那衆の文化を取り込み独自の囃子を確立、合わせて町内全員がかかわる「佐原の大祭」を執り行っている。町内住人には、囃子で山車の置かれた祭の状況が伝わり、続く祭を味わう至福の時間を町家の空間で共有する。「佐原の大祭」は、支える人々すべてを含め重要無形民俗文化財に指定されている。



Tsunamiya river bank and Katori Jingu Shrine depicted in "Attractions of Shimosa"

津宮河岸と香取神宮(下総名所図絵)



"Takasebune" flatboats / 高瀬船



Sawara Matsuri Festival / 佐原の大祭



Sawara Festival Hall / 水郷佐原山車会館

## Modern to Contemporary Eras

Sawara's prosperity owing to shipping businesses and commerce continued into the Meiji era and up to the mid 1960s. As the major transportation method for product distribution systems transferred to automobiles and merchandizing systems developed, Sawara gradually lost momentum and weakened its position in the commercial market.

From the opening of the railroad to Sawara in 1898 until the mid 1950s, local products were first collected at Sawara station by ship and car to be carried by freight trains. The volume of cargo that went through Sawara station reached its peak in the Taisho era (1912-1926), surpassing all other stations nearby. The commercial region at the time ranged over a radius of 30 kilometers, including present-day Narita and Kashima Cities, with a population of 300 thousand.

Though the city center of Sawara up to the mid 1950s was located in the neighborhoods centered on the crossing at Chukei Bridge, which now comprise the historic district, and Katori Highway, it was moved to the area close to the train station, and then again to the newly developed areas by the national highway to the north.



Restored buildings and façade improvements / 修理・修景実績



Looking east from Chukei-bashi Bridge  
忠敬橋から東方



Looking west from Chukei-bashi Bridge  
忠敬橋から西方



Kanae-bashi Bridge / 協橋 (かなえ橋)



Suigo Steamships (around 1930)  
水郷汽船 (昭和初期)



## 近・現代

舟運・商業で繁栄を極めた佐原の町は、明治時代以降も隆盛が続き、物流が自動車輸送に変わる昭和40年頃まで繁栄が続いた。その後、輸送手段や物品販売の形態が変わると段階的に急速に衰退し、商業的地位を失っていった。

鉄道の開通した明治31年以降、昭和30年頃まで地域の物資は、船や車で佐原駅に集められ出荷された。佐原駅の貨物取扱量は大正時代がピークで近隣を凌ぐものであった。この時期の商圈は、今日の成田市から鹿嶋市まで半径30km、30万人にも及ぶものであった。

佐原のまちの中心は、昭和30年頃まで香取街道と小野川沿いであったが、その後駅周辺に移り、現在は国道沿いの新市街地に移っている。

## Preservation of the Historic District

Preservation of Sawara's historic district began in 1988 as a cooperative effort between the municipality and the private sector, adopting a national movement to shine light on local resources. The preservation plan that was proposed to the city mayor was developed by the Sawara Cityscape Preservation Association established in 1991. This plan was created following a request from the municipality by referring to those of other earlier designated districts. This scheme was presented to the residents of local communities for approval of historic district designation. In 1996, the area was selected as a national Important Preservation District for a Group of Traditional Buildings. Restoration of historic structures and façade improvement projects that have been executed since enforcement of the district preservation ordinance in 1994 have dramatically recovered the traditional appearance of the streetscape. The aimed time period for district preservation is from the 1930s to 1940s in which a touch of nostalgia can be experienced.

## 町並み保存

佐原の町並み保存は、昭和63年「ふるさと創生アイデア募集」の中から、官民協働の取り組みによって生まれた。保存計画は、行政の提案や先進地の事例を参考にして「佐原の町並みを考える会」（平成3年発足）が作成し市長に提案した。この計画を地区住民に丁寧に説明して説得し保存地区が指定できた。平成8年12月には、国の「重要伝統的建造物群保存地区」にも選定された。平成6年の条例公布時から行われた保存修理・修景により、まちの景観は一変し歴史的町並みが再生した。目指す景観は、1930~40年代の懐かしさを感じられる時代に設定している。



Former Mitsubishi Bank Sawara Branch  
三菱銀行佐原支店旧本館



Bird's eye view drawing from 1930  
鳥瞰図（昭和5年）



Commemorative ceremony for Sawara's historic district designation / 重要伝統的建造物群保存地区選定祝賀会



Annual cleaning of Onogawa River / 小野川清掃

## Chapter 2 The Great East Japan Earthquake

The earthquake on March 11, 2011 at 2:46 PM began with long sways under which we were somehow able to walk. 20 seconds later, a severe shaking continued for a period of 15 to 20 seconds in which we were no longer able to take steps forward. In a video tape recording this series of tremors, roofs tiles can be seen sliding down raising dust as buildings shook, while the entire neighborhood entered into a state of panic. This was followed 30 minutes later by a large aftershock of magnitude 7.4 off the shores of Ibaraki Prefecture. In the evening, looking from the Sawara Historic District Communication Center toward the Chukei Bridge in the heart of the historic district, traffic was blocked by a fire engine parked aside the bridge with its red lamp flashing. Further down main street were heaps of roof tiles that had fallen in front of the prefecture-designated cultural property buildings. It was an unimaginable site with clouds of dust still rising in the air. With all lifelines down and aftershocks continuing, many families decided to spend the night in their cars, judging it dangerous to stay inside buildings.

Because much of Katori City is located on the lowlands along the Tonegawa River with weak bearing ground, the quake of 5 higher on the Japanese seismic scale caused a wide range of damage to a total of 6,190 buildings, including residences toppled or leaning and roof tiles falling. Particularly, building damage seen in reclaimed lowlands and residential developments suffering liquefaction (3,500 ha) was great. Some lowland areas along the Tonegawa River and newly developed urban cores of Sawara and Omigawa were struck with loss of electricity and water-related lifelines, requiring residents to take shelters elsewhere for several months. Three years after the disaster, work is still underway for full recovery.



Immediately after the earthquake (photo by Matsuda Yoshihisa)

On the other hand, while there was no liquefaction observed in the historic district, one-third of the more than 300 *machiya* buildings from the Edo to early Showa eras were damaged on the roof ridge or roof tiles. There were also those with cracks or deformation in the walls. The 12 prefecture-designated buildings of 7 families were all constructed in the period from the late Edo to mid Meiji eras and were badly damaged owing to deterioration over time.

The traditional tiled roofs of these buildings had been covered by first placing mud, made by mixing clay with straw cut into small pieces and fermented, on the sheathing boards and then laying down the heavy roof tiles. These tiles became firmly attached onto the roof as the mud dried. However, after weathering of the mud over time and the roof tiles coming loose, severe shaking caused the tiles to slide and fall. Some say that this technique was adopted to protect the wood frame structure by shaking off the load of the heavy roof tiles. Damage to earthen walls was large as well. The 7 households with long family histories also have earthen-walled storehouses within their premises. The cause of severe damage to these earthen-walled structures possibly lies in the fact that they had not been regularly repaired or maintained for protection from rainwater.

In the historic district, it was not only buildings that were damaged. Some areas of the Onogawa River embankment were seen to crumble and fall. These embankments were restored in masonry using the original Choshi stone, taking into account the effects on the streetscape if the repairs were to be done differently. As this type of stone is no longer quarried and difficult to obtain, we are grateful to those who made this authentic restoration possible, for their efforts and consideration.



地震直後の様子(松田佳久氏撮影)

## 第2章 東日本大震災に遭遇

2011年3月11日14時46分に発生した地震は、辛うじて歩くことができる横揺れから始まり、20秒後には立っていることができない程の激震となり15から20秒ほど続いた。発生時のビデオを見ると、激震の途中で屋根瓦が一気に滑落し、砂埃が舞い上がり、周囲がパニック状態に陥ったことがわかる。夕刻、佐原町並み交流館から忠敬橋方向を見ると、赤色灯を点けた消防車が橋に横付けされ交通が遮断されており、その奥には屋根瓦が崩落した県指定有形文化財の建物と落下した瓦礫の山、そしてまだ砂埃が舞う想像もできなかった光景であった。インフラが全て止まり、余震が頻繁に発生し、建物内では危険と判断して車で一夜を明かした家族も多かった。外灯の明かりがなく夜空がきれいだったことを覚えている。

香取市は、利根川下流域の低地を中心とする地形から支持地盤が脆弱で、震度5強の揺れによる住宅の倒壊や傾斜、屋根瓦の落下をはじめ様々な被害(6190棟)を被った。特に、低地の干拓地や宅地造成地に液状化現象(3500ha)が見られ被害は甚大であった。利根川沿いの低地や佐原・小見川の新市街地(140ha)においては、停電と上・下水道の断裂によるインフラが途絶し、数ヶ月間居住が困難となった。ここは3年経過した現在においてもまだ復旧工事が行われている。



Damage due to liquefaction

一方、佐原の歴史的町並み保存地区においては、液状化の被害はなかったものの、江戸時代から昭和時代まで続く町家300余軒中、3分の1以上が棟積みや瓦葺に被害を受けた。また、壁の亀裂や躯体の歪みも見受けられた。中でも、千葉県指定有形文化財である7件12棟の建造物は、江戸時代後期から明治時代中期に建築されたもので、経年による老朽化から被害が著しかった。

これら建造物の屋根瓦敷設工法は、粘土と切り刻んだ藁を混ぜて発酵させた葺土を野地板に置き、その上に重い瓦を並べて置いていく工法で、葺土が乾くと屋根瓦がしっかり固定された。しかし、経年による葺土の風化が進み支えを失った瓦は、激しい揺れに一気に滑り落ちる結果になった。一説には、「重い瓦を落とすことによって木造家屋の骨組みを守る先人の知恵」とする説もある。土蔵の被害も甚大であった。7軒とも旧家らしく土蔵を所有しているが、素材が土である欠点を補う補修工事・メンテナンスが行われておらず被害に繋がったものと考えられる。

町並み保存地区では、建物だけではなく小野川の護岸も数箇所崩壊・損傷した。この修復については、景観に配慮して銚子石に戻した石積み護岸に修復された。関係者の配慮に感謝したい。



地震と液状化による被害



Former Inoh Tadataka Residence, store  
伊能忠敬旧宅店舗



Former Inoh Tadataka Residence, reception room  
伊能忠敬旧宅書院



Former Mitsubishi Bank Sawara Branch  
三菱銀行佐原支店旧本館



Building damage



建造物の被害

## Chapter 3 Steps Toward Restoration

### Progress and Approach

The day after the earthquake, there were frequent aftershocks while electricity and water services were still not available, and the Association members themselves were not in a condition to begin activities. Even on the third day, walking around with a camera, the entire area was found to be in a state of disorder, with the residents not yet ready to listen to advice for district preservation and architectural restoration.

We soon accompanied the city municipality on building risk assessment surveys in order to understand the extent of damage through related surveys and conversations with property owners. A meeting was held among the Association's board of directors to discuss plans for our involvement in recovery. Our mutual goal was to "do the most we can as members of the local community to save the streetscape we have continued to preserve since 1994." However, realistically speaking, the number of damaged buildings was far too many and there were different protection systems according to the building's landmark designation status. Therefore, it was decided on to prioritize support for prefecture-designated cultural properties which formed the cores of the historic district; secondly, the designated structures of the historic district; and lastly, other buildings in the area.

After this basic course had been set, actions to seek for funding were begun. A generous support of 6 million yen was collected in the donation box at the Sawara Historic District Communication Center. This was distributed to more than 70 owners of damaged historic buildings for recovery support.

Prefecture-designated structures suffered the greatest damage and there was fear of some buildings being lost, with the property owners not being able to burden the huge restoration fees even with two-thirds provided as subsidies. Therefore, the Association had the "Organization for Protection of Chiba Prefecture-designated Cultural Property Buildings" established by the property owners. Their petitioning brought success in getting a substantial increase in restoration grants.



Donation box  
支援箱



Local actions for support  
支援活動



Works of calligraphy with wishes for recovery  
復興を願って揮毫



Reporting the Association's efforts to the City Mayor  
市長へ報告



### 第3章 復興への道のり

#### 経過・取り組み

震災翌日は、頻繁な余震と停電・断水が続き活動する状況ではなかった。3日目には、カメラを携えて見て回ったが、惨憺たる状況で町並み保存や修理を説得できる状況ではなかった。

市役所の行う建物危険度判定調査に同行しての会話や本会による目視調査により被害状況を把握して理事会を招集し、今後の活動方針を議論した。「平成6年から修理・修景を行い、ここまで整備されてきた町並みを失うことはできない。何としても残すために民としてできることを頑張ろう。」と、全員の思いが一致した。現実にはあまりにも軒数が多く、建物によって制度的な違いもあることから、最優先を中核的な県指定有形文化財とし、次に町並み保存地区の特定・指定建造物、三番目にその他の建造物を支援していく順番と方針が決定された。

方針が決まると資金集めが始まった。佐原町並み交流館には支援金箱が設置されると、様々な心温まる支援が展開され、600万円余の浄財を集めることができた。歴史的建造物で被害にあった70余件の所有者に見舞金とした。

県指定文化財の被害は甚大で、修理費（所有者3分の1）も高額なことから建物が壊される危険性があった。そこで本会は、「佐原の千葉県指定建造物を守る会」を組織していただき、県教育委員会と交渉した結果、補助金が嵩上げされることになった。



Guiding tourists, October 2013  
2013年10月観光案内



Guiding tourists, October 2013  
2013年10月観光案内



Children learning local history, October 2013  
2013年10月学びの場

平成24年(2012年)3月28日 水曜日 産経新聞

**見舞金600万円超**  
東日本大震災で大きな被害を受けた香取市佐原地区の復興のため、観光客などから寄せられた支援金の配布が27日、始まった。募金活動を行った同市のNPO法人「小野川と佐原の町並みを考える会」が、見舞金として被災した商店や住宅などに届けている。

江戸時代後期から明治時代の建物が並ぶ町の復興のため、昨年4月から募金活動をした。同会管理の「佐原町並み交流館」や市内の商店に募金箱を置き、東京駅や千葉駅といった街頭やインターネットなどで支援を呼びかけたところ、全国から600万円以上が集まった。同会では地区内の住民に聞き取り調査をし、被害状況に応じて1軒当たり2万〜15万円を配ることを決定。文化財指定外で行政の支援を受けられない建物74軒が対象となった。

### 佐原の町並み復興へ全国から善意



全国から集まった見舞金を手渡す「小野川と佐原の町並みを考える会」の高橋賢一理事長（右）  
＝27日、香取市佐原（城之内和義撮影）

土蔵造りの店内の壁が崩れ落ちた陶器店「紀の国屋商店」の佐山公一さん(37)は、見舞金を受け取り「修理するところが多いので助かります」。同会の高橋賢一理事長は「民間でできる活動として始めた。全国の皆さんからいただいた気持ちを復興に役立てたい」と話している。

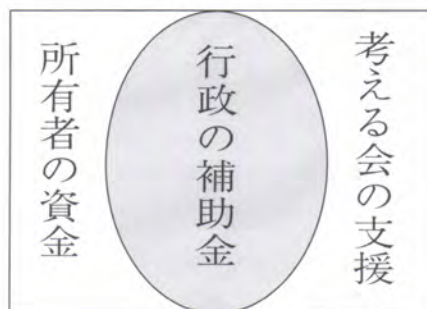


A view of the district in January 2014  
2014年1月

## Our Encounter with World Monuments Fund

The NPO Onogawa River and Sawara Cityscape Preservation Association has worked together hand in hand with the city municipality since foundation in 1991, from creating the district preservation plan and obtaining the consent of local residents for district preservation, to continuing on with preservation activities. Disaster recovery and restoration projects were originally planned for execution, relying on support from the municipality and related organizations. However, because the extent of damage to structures was severe and covered a very wide area, it soon became apparent that recovery would be difficult with only public support available. Therefore, we prepared a proposal addressed to WMF, with much experience in the protection of cultural properties worldwide, asking for support focusing on the conditions of Sawara after the disaster. This was handed in through the assistance of Machi-nami Conservation and Regeneration.



Following our request, Mr. Mitsuo Inagaki, WMF Japan Representative, selected Sawara as a pilot project for the Great East Japan Earthquake Support Program registered on the Watch List. The aftermath of the disaster in Sawara was soon reported internationally from New York. Mr. Henry Ng, WMF Executive Director, visited Sawara in fall of 2011 and kindly gave us words of encouragement. Later in May 2012, American Express became a sponsor, providing Sawara with a support of 200 thousand dollars and this news was announced in New York and Sawara simultaneously. The Association, in order to thank all supporters, planned a Watch Day event during the 2012 autumn festival and a ceremony to express our appreciation was held.



property owners funds/government subsidies/support from the Association  
Funds for recovery



Press release of the recovery project / 記者会見

 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PROCLAMATION</b></p> <p>In recognition of the important role that the restoration and preservation of the historic and cultural heritage sites can play in the efforts to rebuild the communities that were damaged in the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami of 2011, World Monuments Fund listed the East Japan Earthquake Heritage Sites /the Historic Cityscape of Sawara (Chiba Prefecture), on the 2012 World Monuments Watch list as a first step towards raising international attention and support for local recovery efforts.</p> <hr/> <p>World Monuments Fund and American Express Foundation are pleased to award a grant of \$200,000 in 2012 to support the efforts of The Ono River and Sawara Cityscape Preservation Association and its Restoration of Historic Cityscape of Sawara and Sustainable Preservation of its Culture Project. The grant supports the preservation and restoration of seven historic buildings that are deeply valued by the community and designated as significant at the prefecture level, and two of their attendant buildings, and seeks to help restore the cultural, economic and community vitality of Sawara as it rebuilds.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">This award is made possible through the support of American Express, founding sponsor of World Monuments Watch</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>証</b></p> <p>東日本大震災で被災した地域社会の復興には、そこに根ざしてきた歴史的な文化遺産を修復し保存することが欠かせません。ワールド・モニュメント財団は、この考えに基づき 2012 年版「ワールド・モニュメント・ウォッチ・リスト」に、「緊急に保存・修復などの措置が求められている文化遺産」として、「東日本大震災被災文化財」を選定し、被災地域主導による文化財復旧活動を国際的な協力を得て支援することとしました。</p> <hr/> <p>そして 2012 年、その最初の試みとし、ワールド・モニュメント財団とアメリカン・エクスプレス財団は、「特定非営利活動法人小野川と佐原の街並みを考える会」による千葉県香取市佐原の歴史的町並み復旧活動に対し、200,000\$の支援を行うこととします。この助成支援は、永く地域社会の心の拠り所となってきた県指定文化財七件、及び付随建造物二件の修復・保存活動に対して行われるもので、このことが文化的、経済的のみならず地域社会の励みとなり佐原の復興に資することを望みます。</p> <p>***この助成はワールド・モニュメント・ウォッチの設立スポンサーであるアメリカン・エクスプレスの協力によるものです***</p>
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## WMF との出会い

NPO法人小野川と佐原の町並みを考える会は、平成3年の発足時から保存計画作り、住民の合意形成、その後の保存活動まで行政と二人三脚で進めてきた。今回の修復・復興についても行政や関係機関と協働で行う方針を固めたが、建造物の被害があまりにも甚大で広範に及ぶことから、公的な助成のみでは困難なことが察せられた。そこで、本会は、世界的に文化財保護に実績のあるワールド・モノユメント財団へ実情と支援を訴えようと企画書を作成し、全国町並み保存連盟を通してお願いした。

このお願いに、日本代表の稲垣光彦氏のご理解を示し、ウォッチリストに登録された東日本大震災支援のパイロット事業として取り上げてくださり、早速ニューヨークから佐原の被災状況が世界に発信された。また、2011年秋には副理事長のヘンリー・エンジー氏も佐原を訪れて現状を視察され、励ましていただいた。その後、2012年5月にアメリカン・エクスプレスがスポンサーとなり20万ドルの支援が約束され、ニューヨークと佐原で同時に記者発表が行われた。本会は、支援者に感謝すべく同年秋の大祭に合わせてウォッチデーを企画、「復興に感謝する会」として開催した。



2012年(平成24年)5月16日 25 千葉 千葉 © 2012年(平成24年)5月16日(水)

### 町並み修復 米財団 千葉 CHIBA

米財団が1600万円を拠出 震災で損傷

「価値あると認められた」

「佐原の町並み」町づくりへの期待も 1600万円支援

保存活動する香取のNPO

佐原の町並み復興へ全国から善意

千葉支局

万戸超

2012年(平成24年)5月16日(水曜日)

米財団が1600万円を拠出 震災で損傷

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千葉支局

万戸超

2012年(平成24年)5月16日(水曜日)

American Express Japan  
about a minute ago

千葉県佐原の町屋修復プロジェクト (4 photos)

江戸の街並みが今なお残る千葉県香取市佐原。アメリカン・エクスプレスでは震災で被害を受けた町屋の修復を支援しています。修復作業が順調に進んでおり、10月には30万人以上が訪れる秋の大祭が開催予定です。是非足を運んでみてください。http://www.sawara-machinami.com/ — at 香取市佐原

正文堂書局

Newspaper articles on recovery support / 支援を伝える新聞記事

From the American Express website

## Restoration of Historic Buildings

### Kobori-ya Soba Noodle Store

The store building completed in 1900 retains well the characteristics of a soba noodle shop from the Meiji era. There are *tatami*-matted floors on both sides of the center aisle, a kitchen to the back, and a steep staircase. Behind the kitchen is a gable-roofed earthen-walled storehouse built in 1890.

Extent of damage: [store] All roof tiles slipped and fell. The building leaned with cracks appearing on walls. [storehouse] Earthen walls cracked and fell. Some areas of the window shutter doors were broken.

Restoration: [store] The sunken east side of the building was raised and straightened, foundations were stabilized, and the leaning structure was corrected and reinforced. The eastern *tatami*-matted floor that had been altered earlier was restored to the original style. As with all other buildings that were restored through this project, roof tiles of the same size as before were placed without the use of mud and tied in place with wire, and a wooden substrate was created to make up for the thickness of the mud layer. [storehouse] The wall substrate was repaired and finished with plaster.



Right after the earthquake / 被災直後



Damage to the earthen-walled storehouse  
土蔵の被害



Restoration of the store, second floor  
店舗 2 階修理



Damage to the storehouse / 土蔵の被害



Restoration of the store, east wall  
店舗東側面修理



Storehouse restoration  
土蔵修理

## 修理概要

### 小堀屋本店

店舗は、明治33年の建築。左右の座敷、奥に調理場、2階への急勾配な階段など明治時代の蕎麦屋の形態をよく残す。調理場奥には、明治23年築の切妻妻入り土蔵が配されている。

被害は、店舗の屋根瓦が全て滑落し、建物が傾斜して壁に亀裂が生じた。奥の土蔵は、壁の亀裂・剥離、観音扉の一部欠損が見られた。

店舗修理は、東側が沈下していることから水平を取り直し、土台回りを固め、躯体を矯正して補強した。座敷部分は東側の座敷を復元して本来の姿に戻した。屋根は、今回行った全ての建物で安全性を優先して土葺きの厚みを木下地で調整した後、土葺きから空葺き工法に替えた。土蔵は、壁の下地を固めた後、漆喰で仕上げた。



Repairs on foundation and walls / 基礎・壁修理



Roof repairs / 屋根修理



Second floor, after restoration / 2階修理後



Restoration of tatami-matted floor, first floor  
座敷復元修理



Signage  
看板



Store interior, after restoration / 修理後

## Shobundo Bookstore

The exquisitely-designed store architecture completed in 1880 is of fireproof construction, typically seen in storehouses. There are three sets of fittings in the upper-floor front façade windows; they are earthen shutters on the exterior, earthen sliding doors, and wooden doors within. The roof is covered with unique small concave and convex tiles called “Ko-Edo” roof tiles.

Extent of damage: Roof tiles of the main roof and lower eave fell. Here, sheathing boards were first covered with mud, plastered, and the roof tiles before the earthquake had been set in place with mud. Fallen roof tiles damaged the walls connecting the store to the back building, where rainwater seeped in and caused secondary damage.

Restoration: The back building and the connecting structure in between were first removed to stop water leaks and for repairing exterior walls. Floorboards of the first and third floors were replaced, while those of the second floor were reinforced. Second floor *tatami* mats were replaced. The characteristic “Ko-Edo” roof tiles were reproduced and carefully reroofed, placing them without using mud.



Right after the earthquake / 被災直後



West façade / 西側面



Damage to sculptural sign board / 看板彫刻



Roof substrate of front eave / 下屋庇下地



Store floors / 店舗床



Repairing the storehouse gable / けらば修理

## 正文堂書店

店舗は、明治13年の建築。本格的な「店蔵造り」で意匠・技術共に秀でた建築である。2階正面の観音開き戸は、内に横引き土戸、さらに板戸と三重構成である。屋根瓦は、「小江戸」と称する特殊な瓦で葺かれている。

被害は、屋根・下屋庇の瓦が滑落した。葺き方は、野地に土を載せ漆喰を挿けた後、再び置き土をして瓦を葺く工法であった。裏側の壁面は、屋根瓦の落下によって奥の建物との接続部を壊し、雨漏りによって二次的な損傷を受けた。

修理は、奥の建物との取付け部を撤去して雨水の浸入を防ぎ、外壁の補修を行った後、1・3階床の張替え、2階床の補強・畳替えを行った。屋根は空葺きに替えた。瓦は、特注して焼成した。小江戸瓦の葺き替えには注意を要した。終わると本瓦葺きの粋な屋根が再現した。



Adjusting convex roof tiles / 丸瓦調整



Third floor interior, after restoration / 3階修理後



Ko-Edo style roof tiles  
小江戸瓦

Reroofing with Ko-Edo tiles / 小江戸瓦葺き



Second floor reception room, after restoration  
2階座敷修理後



The revived streetscape of Sawara / 町並みが再生



First floor store, after restoration / 1階店舗修理後

## Shojo Soy Sauce Store

The premises of this large shop is characterized by the store (1832), side storehouse (mid 1860s), and a stepped riverside pier for loading and unloading of goods. The storefront is equipped with lattice doors on the lean-to and inner wooden panel doors that are raised and hidden in the daytime. The store and residence to the back are partitioned with fittings of delicate latticework. In the reception room, exquisite craftsmanship can be seen in the “rusted” walls and delicate fittings that turn a corner.

Extent of damage: [store] Roof tiles of the main roof slipped and fell, damaging the lower eave. [side storehouse] Though the recently reroofed roof was unharmed, damage was seen in earthen walls and shutter doors. The reception room of the undesignated area also suffered damage in the roof and walls.

Restoration: [store] The leaning structure was corrected and reinforced. The roof was reroofed. [side storehouse] The displaced “*torii*-style” door frame was jacked back up. [reception room] The leaning wood frame was corrected and reinforced. The roof was reroofed.



Right after the earthquake / 被災直後



Damage to storehouse earthen doors  
土蔵観音開き扉被害



Damage to reception room roof / 奥座敷屋根被害



Details of door damage / 扉内側



Doors were jacked up and reinforced with a frame  
ジャッキアップして補助枠



Doors were pulled back to the structure using chain block  
チェンブロックで引き戻す



## 正上醤油店

店舗（天保3年）・袖蔵（明治初年）・小野川のだしで構成される店構えは、水郷の商都を代表する商家。店舗は、表に格子戸、3尺内側に揚げ戸（鎧戸）を建て込み、奥の座敷との境には千本格子障子を嵌める。奥座敷には、さび壁・曲がり戸など匠の技が光る。

被害は、店舗の屋根瓦が滑落して下屋に損傷を与え、建物全体に被害が及んだ。袖蔵は、屋根等の修理が行われて間もないことから屋根の被害は無かったが、壁・開口部の観音扉に被害が見られた。また、県指定部分以外であるが、奥座敷部分の屋根の損傷、壁面の亀裂等が見られた。

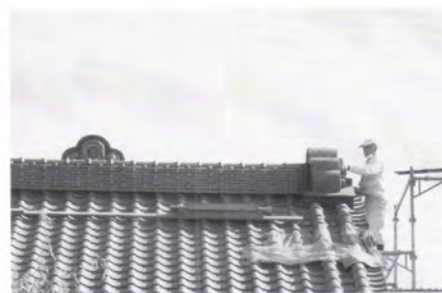
店舗は、躯体一部取り替え補強・矯正を行い屋根瓦の葺き替えを行った。袖蔵は、飛び出た開口部鳥居形をジャッキで持ち上げ元の位置に戻し修復を行った。奥座敷は、軸組みの矯正・補修を行い、屋根瓦を葺き替えた。



Damage to store roof structure  
店舗小屋組被害



Damage to store roof / 店舗屋根修理



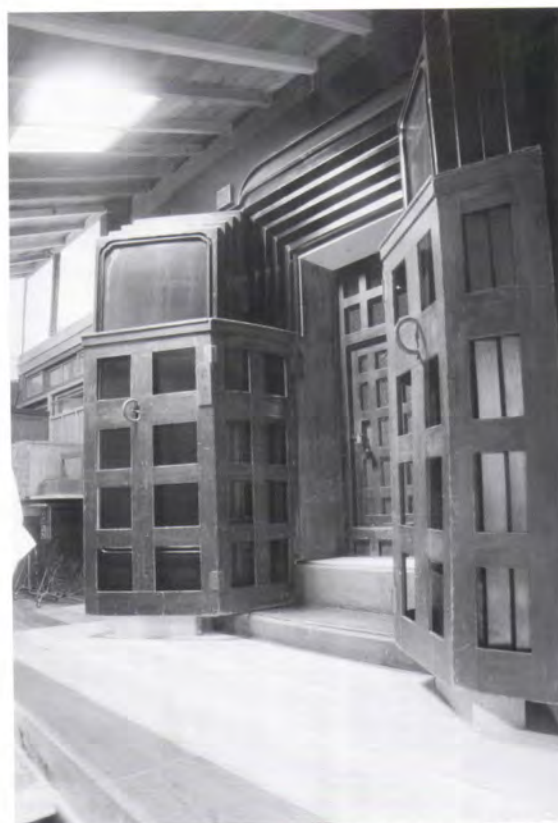
Plasterwork around the ogre tiles  
鬼瓦影盛り



After restoration / 修理後



After restoration / 修理後



After restoration / 修理後

## Nakamura-ya Dried Food Store

The store (1800) and storehouse (mid1860s) are both prefecture-designated cultural properties. The store is a heavy earthen-walled structure with walls of 45 centimeter thickness. The sturdy roof structure visible from the upper floor storage room has beams tied in six layers. The store interior retains the earthen floor as well as the original *tatami*-matted space used for showing customers goods for sale. The lower two stories of the library storehouse to the back have thick earthen walls while the third floor placed above, reconstructed after the 1892 fire, is of wood-frame construction.

Extent of damage: [store] Roof tiles became misaligned, earthen walls fell, and the structure leaned. [library storehouse] The upper third floor wood frame structure was damaged, while the lower stories remained unharmed.

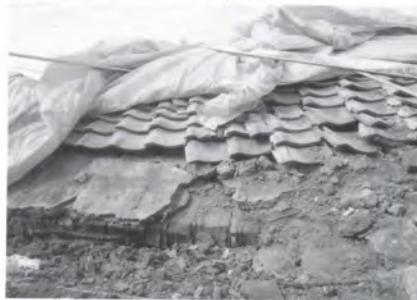
Restoration: [store] The structure was reroofed and the front lower eave repaired with reinforcement. Earlier, only the roof of the backside was to be reroofed, but extensive damage was later discovered in the roof facing the street, requiring reroofing of the entire roof. To place roof tiles without using mud, a wooden substrate to compensate for the thickness of the mud layer was created. Tiles reproduced in the same size were used. The original ogre tiles of the main ridge that remained undamaged together with the surrounding plasterwork were reused. [library storehouse] The roof was reroofed and interior walls were repaired.



Damage to main ridge and earthen walls  
棟、外壁に被害



Ogre tiles were unharmed  
鬼瓦は無事



Scaffolding was built for restoration  
修理用足場架け



## 中村屋乾物店

店舗（明治25年）と奥の文庫蔵（明治初年）が県指定有形文化財。店舗は、壁厚1尺5寸の堅牢・重厚な店蔵造り、2階は6層の和小屋で倉庫とする。1階には座売りの座敷や通り土間が残り、建築当初の形態を留めている。奥の文庫蔵は、土蔵2階に木造の3階部分を載せる（明治25年の大火後に再建）。

被害は、店蔵屋根瓦のズレと壁の剥離、建物の傾斜、更に奥の文庫蔵3階の木造部に被害が見られた。文庫蔵の土蔵部分には被害がなかった。

店蔵の修理は、屋根瓦の葺き替えと道路側正面の下屋・壁補修と補強が行われた。屋根は、当初後ろ側だけを行うとしたが、被害が道路側にも及んでおり全面となった。空葺きとすることから木下地で厚みを調整した後、小ぶりの瓦を葺いた。鬼瓦は幸い損傷がなく積み替えずにすんだ。奥の文庫蔵は、屋根の葺き替えと内壁の補修を行った。



Preparing substrate for roof tiles / 瓦葺き下地



Main ridge / 棟積み



Sliding window shutter doors of the storehouse, third floor  
文庫蔵3階の雨戸



Applying mud on walls, third floor / 3階壁塗り



Third floor, after restoration / 3階修理後



After restoration / 修理後

## Fukushin Kimono Store [store]

The store building with a four-bay wide frontage completed after the great fire in 1892 is a relatively large structure along Katori Highway. The premises is composed of the two-story store with thick earthen walls, single-story residential annex, courtyard, and storehouse to the back. The site is surrounded by walls which together with other structures provide fire protection. The store was altered in the early Showa era by creating a terrace on the lower eave and introducing glazed window sashes. The terrace decorated with copper sheeting was later removed and restored back to the present original appearance.

Extent of damage: About half of the roof tiles fell with the roof ridge and the ogre tiles became displaced. Cracks and loosening of mud layers were seen in the walls and gables. The roof of the residence became misaligned.

Restoration: All roof tiles were removed and replaced. Reroofing was done without using mud to assure safety, by creating a wooden substrate in place of the thickness of the mud layer. The interior walls and ceiling, finished with modern wall covering on plywood before restoration, were restored back to their original finishes.



Right after the earthquake / 被災直後



Plasterwork around ogre tiles  
鬼瓦と影盛り



Damage to store roof / 店舗屋根被害



Plasterwork around ogre tiles / 影盛り



Store eaves / 店舗軒先



Damage to roof tiles / 屋根瓦の被害

## 福新呉服店、店舗

香取街道沿いにおいては比較的大きな4間の間口を持つ建造物。明治25年佐原の大火後に建築されたもので、前面が2階建て厚塗り壁店舗、その奥に平屋の住居部分、中庭を介して最奥に土蔵を配して周囲に塀を廻らす防火構造の建築物群。店舗は、昭和初期に下屋をテラスにし、窓には小割のガラス戸を嵌め周囲を銅板で飾り立てた。後に下屋庇を復元している。

屋根瓦は、半分ほどが滑落し鬼・棟積みも崩れた。壁やけらば等には亀裂や剥離が見られた。奥の平屋部分も屋根瓦にズレが生じた。

屋根瓦は、全て撤去して土葺きの厚みを整えた後木下地に空葺きとした。店舗は、天井と壁がベニヤの下地にクロス張りであったものを、本来の状態に復元修理した。



Main ridge of store annex / 平屋棟積み



Installing the ogre tile / 鬼瓦の据え付け



Repairs to store ceiling / 店舗天井修理



Store after restoration / 復興なった店舗



Repairing store interiors / 店舗内装修理



Visitors are welcomed by Grandma  
おばあさんがお迎え



After restoration / 修理後

## Fukushin Kimono Store [storehouse]

The storehouse to the back is considered to have been built in the early years of the Meiji era (late 1860s). This fireproof building was placed at the far end of the lot to protect the premises from fire. A *tatami*-matted room had been earlier added onto the front façade.

Extent of damage: The roof ridge fell dragging about half of the roof tiles with it, damaging the projection along the gable ends and the lower eaves. The earthen walls were severely cracked with fallen wall material pushing off the wooden siding.

Restoration: Roof tiles were removed and damaged areas of the north wall were disassembled. A temporary roof was built to protect the building undergoing restoration from rain and wind. The walls were repaired following traditional methods involving 24 procedures, from weaving the bamboo substrate to applying mud in multiple layers. The sand plaster to be used for the lower walls employed plaster bits originally used in the same area of this building as infill material, mixing this together with local mud, gravel, sand, lime, and calcium chloride. The roof tiles were placed without using mud. It was fortunate that the wall openings remained undamaged, for their repairs would have required labor-intensive work. Records of this restoration will be of value in the years to come, as full-fledged repairs of earthen-walled storehouses had not been seen in Sawara in a long time.



Right after the earthquake / 被災直後



Storehouse, view from north / 土蔵北側



Storehouse, northwest corner  
土蔵北西隅



Storehouse, front façade repairs / 土蔵正面修理



Storehouse, damaged lean-to / 土蔵下屋破損

## 福新呉服店、土蔵

奥の土蔵は、明治初年の建築とされる。後方からの類焼を防ぐ建物配置には、先人の思いを感じることができる。左前面には座敷が増築されていた。

屋根は、棟積みごと瓦がズレ落ちハチマキと下屋部分を壊した。壁面は、亀裂や剥離が激しく下見板を押しつけた。

屋根瓦を撤去して、壁の傷んだ北側半分の壁土を落とした後、素屋根を架け本格修理を行った。壁は、小舞い掻きから荒壁打ち、中塗りをを行い漆喰で仕上げ、24工程で行われた。ハカマの下地となる砂漆喰は、古い下地に使われていたものを骨材とし、牧野で採取したヘナ土に砂利、砂、石灰、塩化カルシウムを練り合わせて突き固めた。屋根は空葺きとした。土蔵修理で手間のかかる開口部が、今回損傷しなかったことは幸いであった。佐原で本格的な土蔵の修理が行われたことは近年なかったもので、この記録は貴重なものとなった。



Preparing mud for walls / 壁土捏ね



Weaving the bamboo lattice substrate  
小舞掻き



Applying mud on walls / 荒壁打ち



Applying mud on opposite sides of walls  
荒壁の裏打ち



Gable detail / 破風部分



Restoring barge boards / 鉢巻



Roof substrate / 屋根下地



Application of brown coat, front façade  
正面中塗り



Plaster finish on lower walls  
腰巻仕上げ

## Former Abuso Store

The two structures of the former store and storehouse are prefecture-designated cultural properties. The roof of the store completed after the 1900 fire is hipped and the lower and upper floors are of the same scale, which are unusual features of buildings in Sawara. There is an addition from the Taisho era (1912-1926) behind the corridor, with a Japanese rock garden to the back. The two-storied storehouse with a gabled roof is considered to be the oldest of its kind in Sawara. Its construction date of 1798 is known from ink inscriptions on the beam.

Extent of damage: [store] The roof, walls, and fittings were damaged in ways similar to the storehouse. [storehouse] The greatest damage was seen in the storehouse in which the roof tiles became misaligned, a part of the roof ridge fell, and window openings cracked. The lower walls became loosened and fell while the upper walls also cracked and fell, requiring repairs entirely.

Restoration: [store] Partial repairs were undertaken on the roof, walls, and fittings. [storehouse] The roof substrate was repaired and then reroofed without using mud. All mud layers were first removed from the walls. The lower walls were repaired first, then the upper walls were restored from the bamboo lathing.

Funding for restoration ended in FY 2012. Further work will be burdened by the property owner.



Right after the earthquake / 被災直後



Between the storehouse and residence / 土蔵と主屋間



Storehouse entrance / 土蔵入口



Storehouse lower wall / 土蔵腰巻部



Storehouse roof / 土蔵屋根



Storehouse wall / 土蔵壁



Roofted scaffolding / 素屋根



Roof substrate / 屋根下地



## 旧油惣商店

旧店舗と土蔵が県指定有形文化財。旧店舗は、明治33年(1900)大火後の建築、佐原には珍しい寄棟総2階造り、廊下を挟んで大正期の増築部、奥に枯山水の庭を配する。土蔵は、切妻平入り2階建ての建物で梁に寛政10年の銘があり佐原最古の土蔵とされる。

被害の大半は土蔵で、屋根瓦のズレと棟積みが欠損、壁はハカマ部分から崩れ壁面も亀裂・剥離が見られ、開口部も損傷した。全面修理が必要となった。旧店舗は、同じく屋根・壁・建具等に被害を受けた。

旧店舗は、屋根・壁・建具等の部分的な修理を行った。土蔵は、屋根下地を補修した上で空葺きによる全面葺き替えを行った。壁は全て壁土を落として袴部分を修復した後、小舞搔きから行い修復した。

補助事業は、2012年度で終了し、以降は自己資金で修復することになった。



Foundation repairs / 土台修理



Removal of earthen-wall / 壁土を除去



Entrance repairs / 入口部修理



Wall substrate and application of mud  
小舞と荒壁打ち



Roofing / 瓦葺き



Application of brown coat / 中塗り

## Nakamura-ya Store

This store structure is considered to have been completed in 1855. The floor plan with a five-sided corner column and complex roof form follows the irregular shape of the lot. The lower eaves were altered around 1950 to create a small balcony with a balustrade. The storehouse was completed in 1894 as a three-storied structure from the beginning.

Extent of damage: [store] The roof was damaged in the area connected to the storehouse. [storehouse] Much of the damage was seen in the storehouse with the roof ridge falling and roof tiles becoming loose. Cracks in walls caused them to fall.

Restoration: All roof tiles of both structures were removed and replaced setting them without the use of mud. [storehouse] The exterior walls covered with metal sheeting before restoration were restored to the original white plaster finish, which was discovered remaining on the wall facing the road. The heavily damaged walls facing the store and on the backside were refinished after first repairing the lower layers. On the other hand, with the interior walls, their surfaces were only cleaned to remove staining from rainwater ingress right after the earthquake.



Right after the earthquake / 被災直後



Roof / 屋根



Plaster delamination / 漆喰が剥落



Entrance / 入口部



Staining from rainwater / 雨水によるしみ

## 中村屋商店

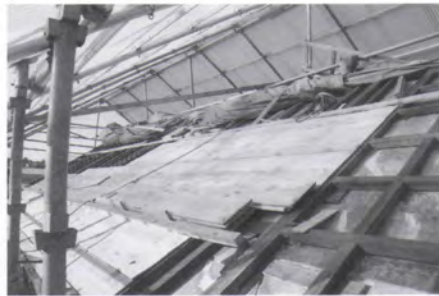
変形した敷地に合わせて角の柱を五角形とした変形切妻屋根の店舗は、江戸時代末期（安政2年）に元を建てたとされている。第二次世界大戦後に下屋をバルコニー風に改造し、高欄を設けた。土蔵は、明治27年（1894）の建築で、当初から三階建てで造られた。

店舗の被害は、土蔵と連結していたことによる屋根瓦の破損で済んだ。大半の被害は土蔵で、屋根瓦のズレと棟積みの損傷、更に壁面の亀裂・剥落であった。

土蔵は、屋根瓦を全て降ろし土葺きから空葺きへ葺き替えた。土蔵の外壁は、道路側の鉄板張りを撤去すると白壁であったことから白壁に復元した。また、剥落の激しかった背面と店舗側は、下地を固めた後上塗りを行った。内壁は、震災直後の水侵入によりシミ等の被害を修復した。



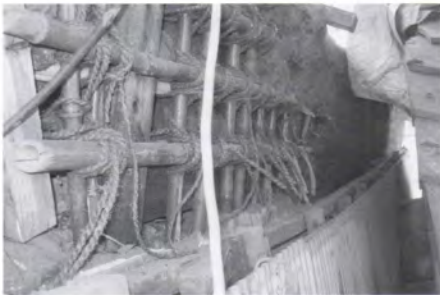
Roof substrate / 屋根下地



Roof substrate / 屋根下地



Plastering the main ridge / 棟積み



Wall substrate / 小舞



Substrate for flashing / 水切り下地



Plastered eave projection / 鉢巻



Exterior wall corner / 外壁隅



Materials for plasterwork  
漆喰材料



Plaster finish / 漆喰仕上げ

## Repairs and Façade Improvement

Architectural restoration projects can be categorized into the following groups. ① restoration of national and prefecture-designated cultural properties, ② restoration of designated historic structures in the national historic district, ③ façade improvement of non-designated structures in the national historic district, ④ restoration of designated structures in the city-designated historic district, and ⑤ façade improvement of non-designated structures in the city-designated historic district. Though the execution of these projects relied much on support from the local municipality, the handling of these projects varied according to the governments or departments concerned. There were also differences in the way restoration projects were carried out compared to the historic districts of other prefectures.

This report up to this section focused on restoration of prefecture-designated cultural properties that were funded through WMF. Here, exemplary projects from other categories are presented through photographs from before and after restoration.

Before restoration / 修復前



After restoration / 修復後



## その他の修理・修景

今回被災の建物修復については、①国・県指定有形文化財の修理、②伝統的建造物群保存地区で特定されている建造物の修理、③前述地区での一般建造物の修景、④市指定景観形成地区での指定建造物の修理、⑤前述地区での一般建造物の修景に大別できる。行政の支援が大きな力となり修復が進められたことは勿論であるが、担当官庁の違いによる修理方針の違いがあった。また他県で行われている同様の修復事業とも違いが見られた。

ここまでは、WMFの関係から県指定有形文化財の修理を取り上げてきたが、その他で行われた修理・修景の一端を写真で紹介する。

Restoration of the Former Inoh Tadataka Residence  
reception room / 伊能忠敬旧宅書院修理



Before restoration / 修復前



After restoration / 修復後





Interior / 内部



## Chapter 4 Watch Day Events

Every August all over the world, “Watch Day” events are held at sites registered on the Watch List. Following this tradition, Sawara’s event was planned on the occasion of the annual autumn *matsuri* festival. Because historic district preservation is an essential factor in community development and for supporting neighborhood societies, in order to share this event locally, Sawara Festival with the same role seemed to be the best occasion for the event. This was held as a “Commemorative Event in Appreciation of Support for Revitalization from Earthquake Disaster.”

On this special day, we had the attendance of Messrs. Henry Ng and Mitsuo Inagaki from WMF as well as Mr. Genya Murata from American Express. A report on the project’s progress was given during the ceremony and the panels depicting the earthquake disaster and the town’s recovery exhibited at the festival site were viewed by many.

A drop curtain with the words “Thank you for your support in recovery of the historic district” was hung from one of the festival floats, making the event even more memorable.

### 第4章 ウォッチデー

ウォッチリストに登録された地は、8月に世界中で「ウォッチデー」が開催されるが、佐原では秋の大祭に合わせてウォッチデーを企画した。その訳は、町並み保存は町づくりとして、またコミュニティを支える重要な要素として考えていることから、同じ性質を持つ「佐原の大祭」時に行うのが感謝の気持ちを表すベストの機会と捉えたからである。このような意味合いから「復興に感謝する会」として開催した。

当日は、WMFからヘンリー・エンジー氏、稲垣光彦氏、アメリカン・エクスプレスから村田弦也氏のご参加をいただいた。「復興に感謝する会」では、式典と報告会が、祭り会場では震災と修復のパネル展が行われ、沢山の来場者があり盛会であった。

祭りの山車から「町並み復興ご支援ありがとうございました」の垂れ幕を下げていただき感慨深いものになった。





**お知らせ**  
 知世日本の原風景商人町さわら  
 主催 NPO法人小野川と佐原の町並みを考える会  
**町並み復興に感謝する会 パネル展** 入場無料  
 日時 10月12日(金) 午前10時から午後2時  
 場所 土蔵ウオッチャーズ洋館  
 連絡先 52100 佐原町並み交流館





## Chapter 5 In Appreciation for Support

We'd like to express our most sincere gratitude for support in disaster recovery since immediately after the Great East Japan Earthquake. We received support not only from Katori City citizens, but also from Chiba Prefecture residents who are fond of Sawara, from around the country, and most of all from World Monuments Fund without whom support from American Express would not have been possible. We believe that the continuous activities of our association, for over two decades in protecting local cultural heritage and sustaining the daily lives of local residents, provided the backgrounds for such extensive support. Such efforts for protecting a "sustainable community" brought about this honor of recognition by American Express.

Sawara's historic district is now almost fully recovered after having overcome the turbulence that followed the unprecedented earthquake. With this international recognition, our association is now strongly determined to continue on with our activities, in cooperation with local residents as well as our many friends all across the country.

### 第5章 支援に感謝

東日本大震災直後から香取市民だけでなく、佐原を愛する千葉県民、全国からの支援、更にワールド・モニュメント財団のご尽力によりアメリカン・エクスプレスからも支援をいただき震災復興を進めることができたことを心から感謝申し上げます。このような支援の輪が広がった背景には、本法人が伝統遺産を護ることによって、市民生活を持続させる大きな力になってきたことを証明するものであり、“持続可能なコミュニティ”を護る意義がアメリカン・エクスプレスから認定されるという榮譽に結びついたと考えている。

佐原の歴史的町並みは、未曾有の大震災の混乱を乗り越りほぼ復旧することができたが、この世界からの榮譽を誇りとして、今後も市民をはじめ全国の仲間と協働して地道に活動していく決意を固めている。

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Sawara Historic District  
Steps Toward Recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake

Published in March 2014

The Ono River and Sawara Cityscape Preservation Association  
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