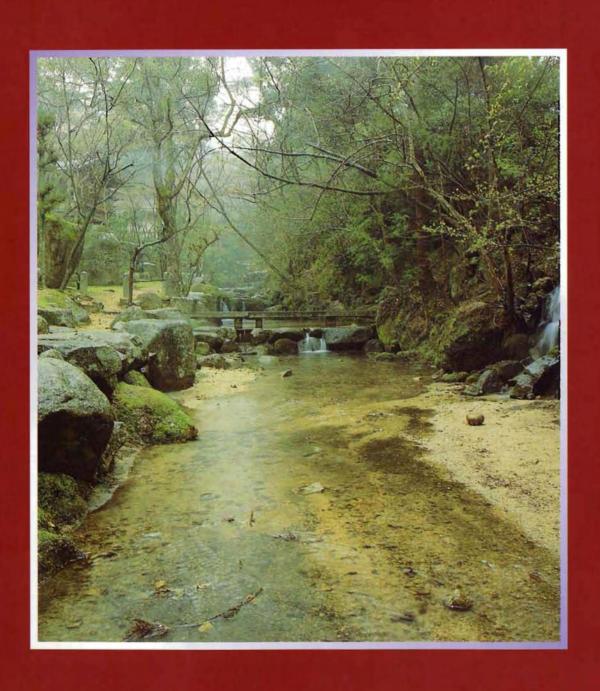
## 紅葉谷川庭園砂防

EROSION CONTROL WORKS FOR THE PARK AT MIYAJIMA'S MOMIJIDANI RIVER





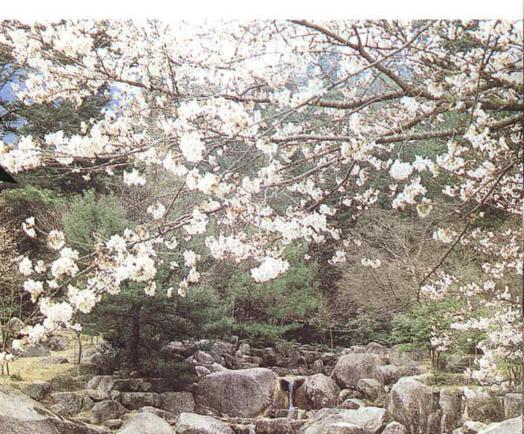
## 歳月を経て、なお息づく、思いやりの美学

紅葉谷川庭園砂防には、たくさんの人間の知恵が盛り込まれている。 それは歳月を経ても色褪せることなく、なお輝き続けて、今日でも私たちに語りかけているようだ。

## 渓流に舞う花の一片に、はかない春の夢を思う。

#### SPRING

A flower petal gently flitting down a mountain stream: a transient dream in the springtime.



### The Beauty of Consideration Continues to Live On

Momijidani River's erosion control works are replete with the wisdom of many people. Not fading away despite the passage of time, it continues to shine on to tell us of their concern even today.





#### **AUTUMN**

Even water and air are tinted with rouge, applying the make-up of shimmering brocade to the deep, secluded valley.

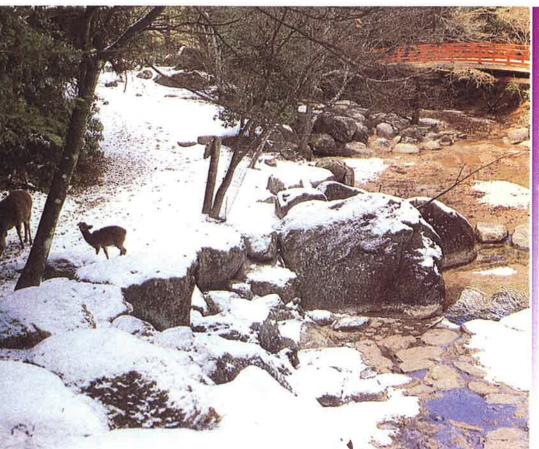
#### むせんばかりの香気を みなぎらせ、 快活な夏が木立ちに降りる。



#### **SUMMER**

Brimming with rich fragrances, the vitality of summer descends among the trees.







#### WINTER

In the valley where the first snow freezes, a fawn and its mother lovingly snuggle up to each other.



#### 宮島を襲った枕崎台風の爪痕

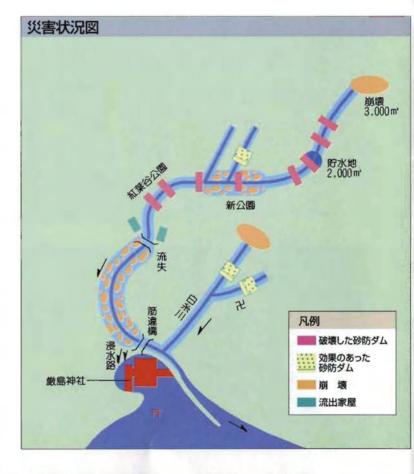
宮島は全島、風化しやすい花崗岩で、災害を引き起こしやすい。昭和20年9月17日、広島県下を直撃した 枕崎台風は、大災害をこの島にもたらした。

その日の宮島の最大日雨量は170ミリ以上。紅葉谷 川上流部で生じた山崩れは、絶えまなく降り続く雨と、 谷を侵食した土砂を巻き込んで土石流となった。

そして、旅館、紅葉橋、そして厳島神社と次々に埋没 させてしまった

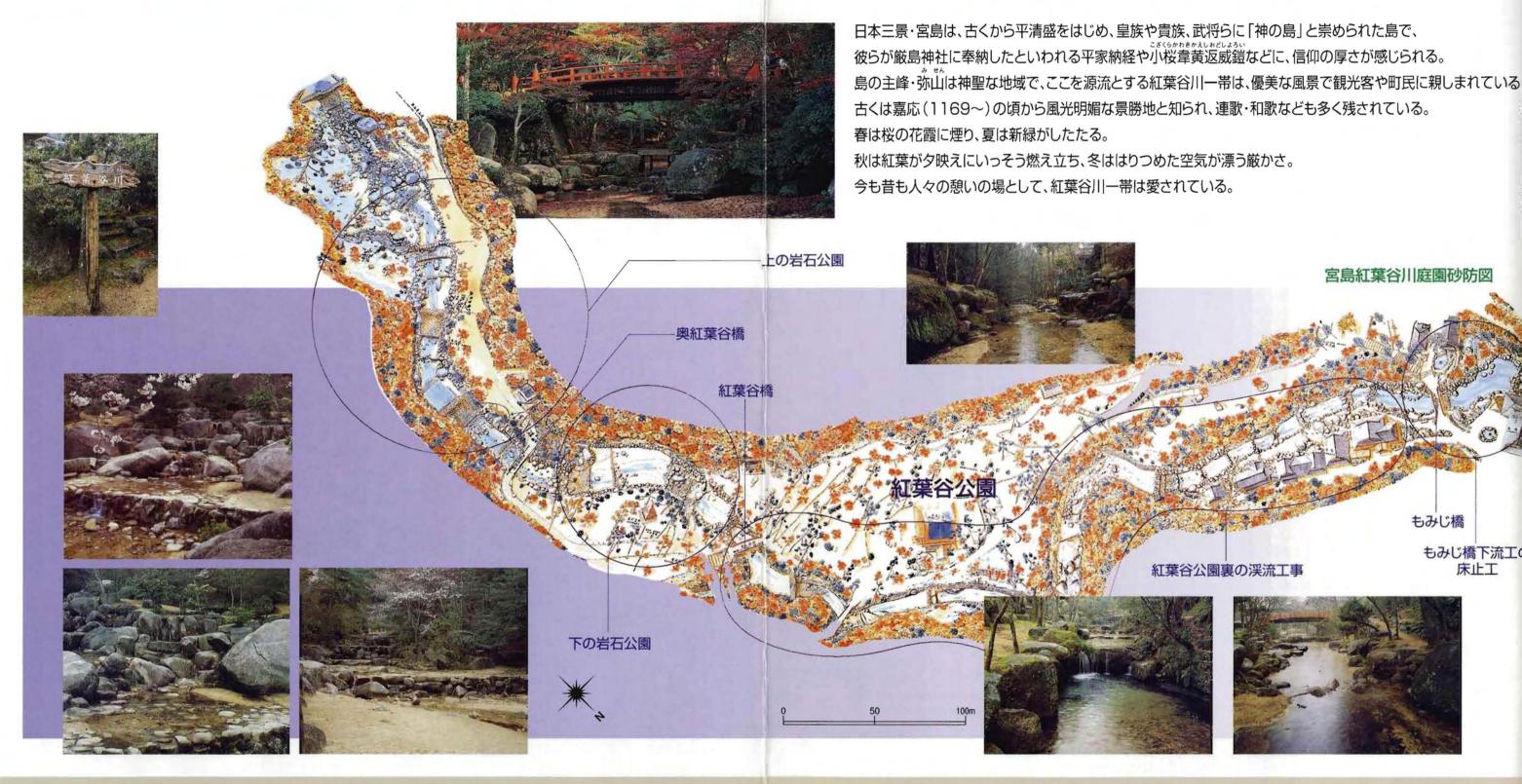








## 厳かなる聖域「厳島」をみごとに復興させた庭園砂防



Erosion Control Works, Beautifully Restoring the Majestic Sacred Island of Itsukushima

One of the Three Scenic Beauties of Japan, Miyajima has long been worshipped as an "Island of the Gods" by imperial families, nobles, and warlords, including Taira-no-Kiyomori. The depth of their faith can be sensed in the famous Heike Nokyo sutras, and Kozakurakawa Kikaeshi Odoshiyoroi (armor made of bound leather strips with cherry-blossom prints, stained in indigo and then yellow) is said to be offered by them to the Itsukushima Shrine. The island's main peak, Mt. Misen, is holy ground from which the Momijidani River originates. The area surrounding the stream is dear to townsfolk and tourists alike for its pristine landscape. The region has been famous as a scenic spot as early as the Kao Era (from 1169), and has inspired many *renga* and *waka* poems that still can be enjoyed today. In the

enjoyed today. In the springtime, the valley is blanketed in cherry blossoms; in the summer, lush vegetation abounds. The autumn brings out crimson foliage ablaze with the sunset; the winter is solemn, with a stillness in the air. The area surrounding Momijidani River continues to be loved by people seeking a place to relax or an escape from daily life.

#### The Scar Left by Typhoon Makurazaki, which Slammed Miyajima

The entire island of Miyajima is made of weathered granite, making it susceptible to natural disaster. On September 17, 1945, Typhoon Makurazaki slammed Hiroshima Prefecture, causing major havoc on the island.

The maximum rainfall that day was more than 170 millimeters (6.7 inches). The landslide that occurred upstream on the Momijidani River became an avalanche of earth and rocks further empowered by the unrelenting rainfall

and mud that eroded the valley. One by one, the island's inns, Momiji Bridge, and finally, Itsukushima Shrine, were swallowed up in the earth.

#### The Passion and Skill of the People Helped Restore Momilidani River

The townsfolk's undying desire to restore the devastated island back to the beautiful "Island of the Gods" was instrumental in getting erosion control works launched in 1948. It was called the Project for Restoring Special Scenic Beauty Itsukushima from Disaster Damage.

The issues at hand were to undergo construction appropriate for the historic, picturesque site of Miyajima, praised as one of the Three Scenic Beauties of Japan; and to ensure that the island would be reconstructed in a detailed manner that would prevent another disaster from occurring.

These two guiding thoughts were behind the "Prospectus for Building a Rockbound

Park," which reflects input from the nation, prefecture, town, scholars and professionals:

- Massive boulders, as well as large and small stones, shall not be harmed or broken under any circumstances. They are to be used as they appear in nature.
- 2. No trees may be cut.
- Cement surfaces shall be covered in quarry stones to avoid being exposed.
- Stones may not be brought in from elsewhere. Only local stones may be used.
- 5. Landscapers will work on the project. Stone masons shall not use chisels or sledge hammers.

Construction strictly adhered to the directives indicated in the document. The

#### 技と熱意が支えてきた紅葉谷川の復旧

荒れ果てた島を元の美しい「神の島」によみがえらせようと、町民たちの必死の復日作業が行われ、昭和23年、「特別名勝厳島災害復旧工事」が砂防事業としてスタートした。

「日本三景・宮島」と賞賛される史跡名勝地にふさ わしい工事を実施すること、そして再び災害を起こ さないように、より入念な工事をすることが課題とな った。

そこで工事を行う際、国、県、町、学識経験者らの声を反映させた「岩石公園築造趣意書」が作られた。

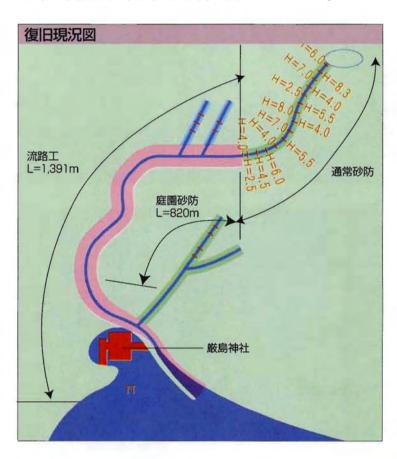
- 1. 巨石、大小の石材は絶対に傷つけず、また割らない。野面のまま使用する。
- 2. 樹木は切らない。
- 3. コンクリートの面は眼にふれないように野童岩で 包む。
- 4. 石材は他地方より運び入れない。現地にあるものを使用する。
- 庭園師に仕事をしてもらう。いわゆる石屋さんも 鑿(のみ)と玄翁(げんのう)は使わない。

趣意書の主旨を忠実に守り、工事は進められた。 紅葉谷は資材を運びこむのが大変難しい地形で、 頼れるのは人の力のみだった。石は割らずに「かぐ らさん」で移動し、慣れないので時間もかかり、てこ ずった。石の選別、配置などは庭園師の技術に負 うところが大きかった。中流部は最も庭園砂防の特 性を表している箇所で、紅葉橋付近は巨大な岩石 や野面石をそのまま生かした美しい庭園を形造っ ている。

#### 先人たちの英知が今もなお胸を打つ

21世紀の砂防事業は安全性の高さはもちろん、地域の人々と自然のふれあい、さらに快適な生活や環境まで考えたトータルな展開が望まれている。この紅葉谷川の庭園砂防工事は、戦後の最も貧窮の時代に行われたもので、今日のように環境整備が重視されている時代ではなかった。それだけに工事に携わった人たちの熱い鼓動を感じる。最後に庭園砂防を視察したウィーン大学の砂防専門家アウリッキー教授の言葉を記す。

#### 自然と人間の英知による 工学的技法と見事な調和を見る思いがする



geographical features of Momiji Valley made transporting materials very difficult. The only reliable means was that of brute strength. Stones were not broken and were moved by turning the ropes on a windlass, *kagurasan*-style. This took much time and was troublesome since no one was familiar with this method. The selection and arrangement of stones was largely the work of the landscapers. The midstream of the river perfectly illustrates the benefits of this method of landscaping through erosion barriers: A beautiful garden is formed near Momiji Bridge, featuring the natural beauty of giant boulders and quarry stones.

#### The Wisdom of Our Predecessors Continues to Move Us

Erosion control works in the 21st century are expected to advance in all aspects, with not only safety taken into account but also environmental

issues. The goal is to maintain a natural environment that local residents can enjoy and to ensure a safe, comfortable place in which citizens may live. Momijidani River's erosion control works were conducted during the most poverty-stricken time after World War II. It was not an era like the present, when stress is placed on maintaining the environment. This is all the more reason why we can feel the spirited enthusiasm of those who were involved in the project. Lastly, here are the words of Professor Aurickey, an erosion control specialist at the University of Vienna, who had observed the erosion control works:

"I feel that I can see a beautiful harmony between nature and the engineering techniques brought about by human wisdom."

#### 世界文化遺産

## 厳島神社



#### ■世界遺産とは

日本が1992年に批准した世界遺産条約(1972年ユネスコで採択)は、世界的に価値の高い文化遺産や自然遺産を各国が協力して損壊や滅失の危機から守り、その保全を図ろうとするものです。この目的のため、条約締結国の代表からなる世界遺産委員会は、締結国から推薦のあった遺産を審議し、認められたときに世界遺産として登録します。世界遺産のうち文化遺産として認定されるためには、次の価値基準のどれか1つ以上に当てはまらなければなりません。

- I:創造的な才能が生んだ傑作
- Ⅱ:建築や芸術、都市の構成や景観の発展において、ある時代や地域における人類の文化的交流の形跡を示すもの
- Ⅲ:ある文化的な伝統や文明の貴重な証拠となるもの
- Ⅳ:歴史上の有意義な時代を示す優れた建造物や建築物群、景観の例
- V:ある文化を代表する伝統的集落や土地利用の典型的な例で、消滅の危機にあるもの
- Ⅵ:世界的に著名な事件・伝統・思想・信仰・芸術作品・文学作品と密接に関係するもの

#### ■ 厳島神社の世界遺産価値

- 1. 厳島神社は12世紀に平清盛によって造営され、平安時代の寝殿 造りを残す社殿群です。海上に立地し、背景の山容と一体となっ た景観は他に比類がなく平安時代を代表する資産のひとつです。 価値基準(I)
- 2.社殿群は、自然を崇拝し山を御神体として祀り、選拝所を麓に配した日本の社殿建築形式のひとつで、その景観は日本人の美意識と精神文化を理解する上での重要な遺産です。 価値基準(I)
- 3.日本に現存する社殿建築の中でも造営当時の様式を良く残し、平 安時代創建当初の建造物の面影を伝える希有な例で、個性的な 景観利用と古い社殿形態を知る上で重要な見本です。

価値基準(N)

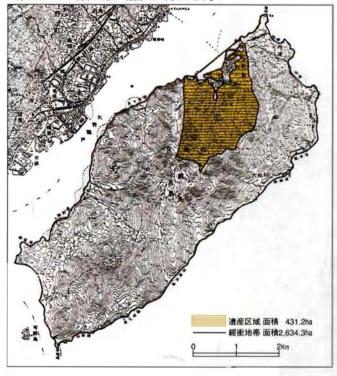
4. 厳島神社は、日本の風土に根ざした宗教である神道の施設であり、 仏教との混交と分離の歴史を示す文化遺産として、日本の宗教的 空間の特質を理解する上で重要な根拠となるものです。

価値基準(VI)

# 位置図 - 総国連 山場自動車道 山場新幹線 山場本線 新 第 大野に | 古田市Jに | 本日市Jに | 本日市

#### ■世界文化遺産区域(平成8年12月登録)

世界遺産として登録された区域は、社殿を中心とする厳島神社と、前面の海および背後の弥山原始林(天然記念物)を含む森林の区域431.2ヘクタールです。厳島全島の約14パーセントを占める広い範囲にわたっています。



#### World Heritage Property Itsukushima Shrine Itsukushima Shrine and the World Heritage Criteria

1. Itsukushima Shrine was built by Taira-no-Kiyomori in the 12th century, and the collection of shrine buildings we see today are an outstanding example of the *shinden zukuri* style of the Heian period (794–1184). Its breathtaking setting on the sea, yet one with the mountains in the background is unparalleled. Itsukushima Shrine is among the most noteworthy assets from the period.

Criterion met: I

2. The buildings at Itsukushima Shrine represent an architectural style employed in nature worship that enshrines and pays homage to gods abiding in mountains. These structures in their surroundings are a valuable aid to understanding Japanese aesthetics and spiritual culture.

Criterion met: II

3. Compared to other existing Japanese shrine architecture, Itsukushima Shrine better preserves the architectural styles of the time of its construction, making it a rare reflection of the architecture

of the early Heian Period. Its unique use of the natural setting and its ancient shrine style make it an important example of that time.

Criterion met: IV

4. Itsukushima Shrine is a Shinto facility, part of a religion with roots extending deep into Japanese culture. Embodying the historical merging and differentiation of Shinto and Buddhism, this cultural property offers important insights into the special character of Japan's religious context.

Criterion met: VI

#### The World Heritage Property (inscribed December 1996)

The area inscribed as a World Heritage property comprises 431.2 hectares, including the buildings of Itsukushima Shrine itself, the sea to the shrine's front, and the Misen Ancient Forest (designated a Natural Monument by the Japanese government) to the rear. This large area includes approximately 14 percent of Itsukushima Island.