

36. On Microtremors. X. (Earthquake Damage to Wooden Houses)

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1. Introduction

Much data as to earthquake damage of old-Japanese-style wooden houses has been obtained in relation to more than thirty destructive earthquakes since 1872, the investigations based upon them being made from various points of view.

From previous investigations, it was found that the damage to such houses at the time of the great earthquakes originated not only from the coincidence of the natural periods of the houses and the predominant periods of earthquake motions,¹⁾ but also from the differential settlement of the foundation of the houses.²⁾

In the present paper, the relation between earthquake damage to old-Japanese-style wooden houses³⁾ and the characteristics of ground will be investigated in more detail by means of microtremor observation.

2. Observation of Microtremors

In order to clarify the relation of earthquake damage to subsoil conditions, observations of microtremors was carried out in the disaster areas of recent big earthquakes. In this paper, the cases of the Tōnankai

1) K. KANAI, "Semi-empirical Formula for the Seismic Characteristics of the Ground," *Bull. Earthq. Res. Inst.*, **35** (1957), 319-320.

2) K. KANAI, "On the Damage to Buildings due to Earthquakes," *ditto*, **25** (1947), 61-64.

K. KANAI, "On the Damage to Japanese-style Buildings due to Earthquakes," *ditto*, **29** (1951), 215-222, (in Japanese).

3) S. OOBA, "Study of the Relation...of the Tōnankai Earthquake...", *ditto*, **35** (1957), 201-295, (in Japanese). *Report of the Special Comm. for the Study of the Damage of the Fukui Earthquake*, 1951, (in Japanese).

earthquake of 1944, the Fukui earthquake of 1948 and the Niigata earthquake of 1964 will be described in detail.

The observation areas, that is, Kiku-gawa, Tenryū-gawa and Ōta-gawa of the 1944 Tōnankai earthquake, Fukui of the 1948 Fukui earthquake and Sakata, Tsuruoka and Niigata of the 1964 Niigata earthquake, are represented in Fig. 1 observation spots at each area being shown in

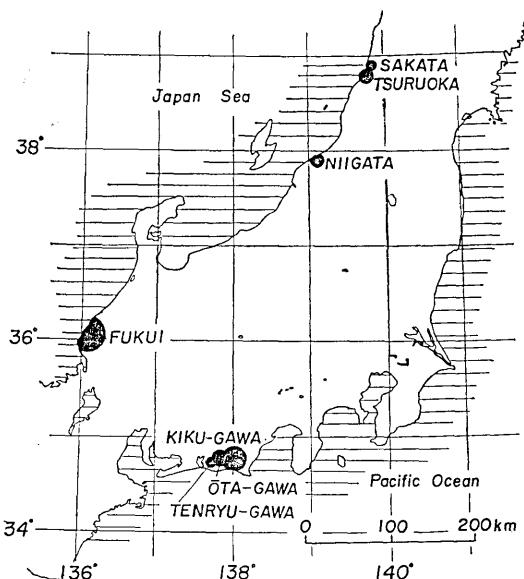


Fig. 1. Locations of the observation areas of microtremors.

Figs. 19-25. The exact location of each observation spot as well as the circumstances relating to them at the time of observations are listed in Tables 9-15.

In the present investigations we used the visible type microtremometer, because it is so convenient for finding immediately the general information of the subsoil conditions at an observation spot. It consists of an electromagnetic transducer with a horizontal pendulum of 1.0 sec period, an amplifier having a filter circuit that cuts down the microtremor signal in the period range shorter than 0.1 sec and a recorder with a specially designed pen motor and a smoked drum. The magnification at the time of observation was so adjusted, depending on the amplitude level at each spot, that the maximum trace amplitudes become nearly equal for every record, the maximum magnification of record being approximately 300,000. The recording paper speed was 1.0 cm/sec. The

timing marks were recorded at every 15 sec by interrupting the microtremor signal for 0.5 sec and registering the neutral line on the record. Almost all the observations were carried out in the daytime and the record for 5 minutes was taken at each spot. The electric power for the instruments was supplied from a 12-volt battery through a DC-AC inverter.

The method of obtaining the period distribution curve of microtremors is as follows. The periods of the zero-crossing intervals of all the waves in any 2 minutes portion of record are read. Accuracy in reading the intervals is 0.02 sec. Twice the time interval thus read is considered as the period of a wave. The number of waves of each period in the range from 0.02 sec to 3.0 sec is classified into one of the 21 ranges which has a nearly equal band width in the logarithmic scale. For the sake of actual usage, the classification system of the periods mentioned above is listed in Table 1. Then, taking the center period on the abscissa and the total number of waves in each range on the ordinate, the period distribution curve of microtremors is drawn.

The period distribution curves of microtremors observed in Kikugawa, Tenryū-gawa, Ōta-gawa, Fukui, Sakata, Tsuruoka and Niigata areas are shown in Figs. 26, ..., 31 and 32, respectively.

The relation between the earthquake damage to old-Japanese-style wooden houses and the kind of ground classification at each place arising from the first proposal together with the second one after microtremor observations can be seen at Fig. 2⁴⁾.

Table 1. Classification system of the periods for obtaining the period distribution curve of microtremors. A: Range of periods in sec, B: Representative period in sec.

No.	A	B
1	0.02	0.02
2	0.04	0.04
3	0.06	0.06
4	0.08	0.08
5	0.10	0.10
6	0.12	0.12
7	0.14—0.16	0.15
8	0.18—0.20	0.19
9	0.22—0.24	0.23
10	0.26—0.30	0.28
11	0.32—0.36	0.34
12	0.38—0.44	0.41
13	0.46—0.54	0.50
14	0.56—0.66	0.61
15	0.68—0.82	0.75
16	0.84—1.00	0.92
17	1.04—1.22	1.13
18	1.24—1.50	1.37
19	1.52—1.84	1.68
20	1.86—2.24	2.05
21	2.25—2.76	2.51

4) K. KANAI and T. TANAKA, "On Microtremors. VIII," *Bull. Earthq. Res. Inst.*, **39** (1961), 97-114, Figs. 21 and 22.

The values of the mean, largest, predominant periods, the largest amplitude of microtremors, the kind of ground classified by Fig. 2 and the damage ratios at each village or town are listed in Tables 2-8. In these tables the following notations are used, that is, M =mean, L =largest, P =predominant, A =largest amplitude, K =kind of ground, T =no. of totally damaged/total no. of houses, D =no. of (totally + 1/2

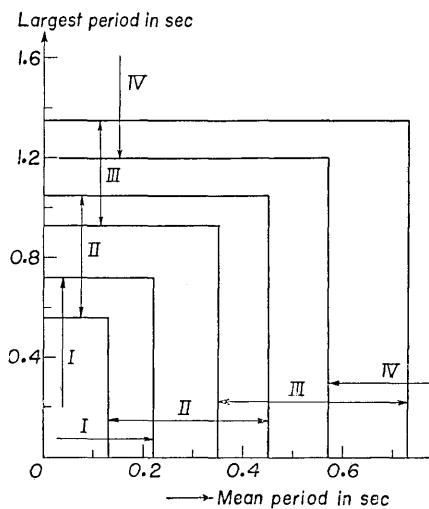


Fig. 2a. The first proposal in the classification of the ground by microtremor observation. Symbols I, II, III and IV represent the kinds of ground used in the Building Code of Japan.

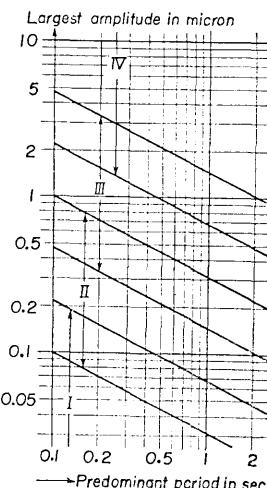


Fig. 2b. The second proposal.

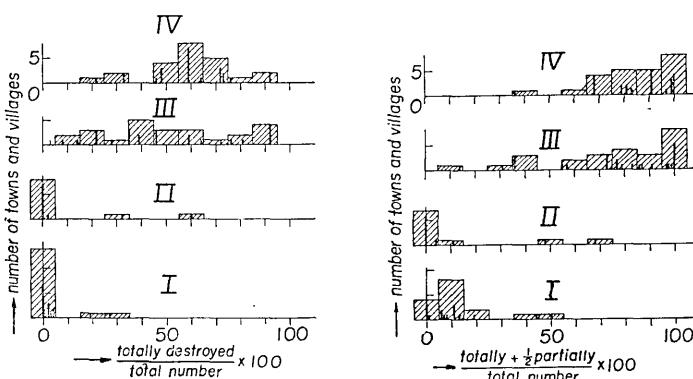


Fig. 3. The Kiku-gawa area. Relation between the damage to wooden houses and the kind of grounds.

partially) damaged houses/total no. of houses, \bar{h} =quasi damping coefficient of ground in the Kiku-gawa, Ōta-gawa and Fukui areas are shown in Figs. 3, 4 and 5, respectively. In Figs. 3, 4 and 5, the symbols I, II, III and IV represent the kinds of ground the same as used in the Building Code of Japan, and the abscissa represents the ratio of the number of the destroyed houses to the total number of the houses in a town or a village. It will be seen in Figs. 3, 4 and 5 that the earthquake damage to old-Japanese-style wooden houses at the ground

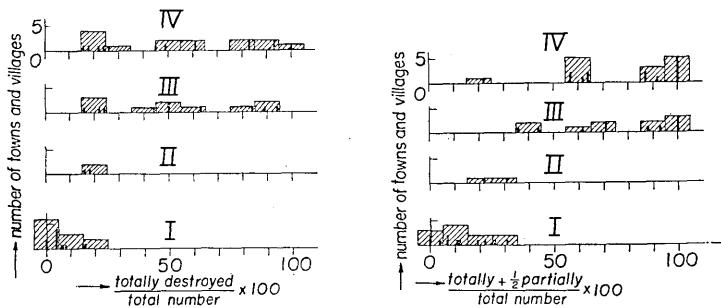


Fig. 4. The Ōta-gawa area. Relation between the damage to wooden houses and the kind of grounds.

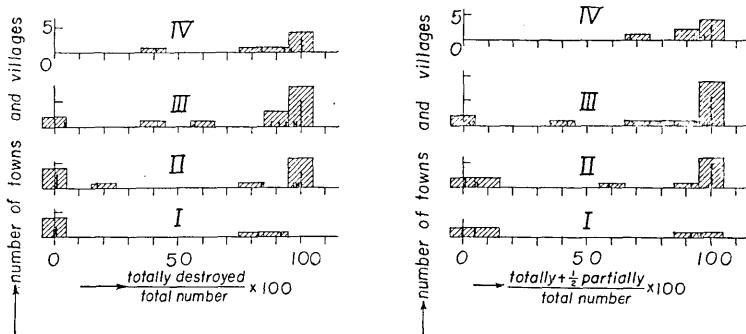


Fig. 5. The Fukui area. Relation between the damage to wooden houses and the kind of grounds.

of I is very slight, that of II is moderate, those of III and IV being very large although the difference between III and IV is not simple. It can be said roughly from Figs. 3, 4 and 5 that the softer the ground is the larger the earthquake damage to old-Japanese-style wooden houses.

3. Earthquake damage and the predominant period of microtremors

The relation between the ratio of the number of totally destroyed houses to the total number of houses or that of the number of totally destroyed plus half of partially destroyed houses to the total number of houses and the predominant period of microtremors in a town or village will

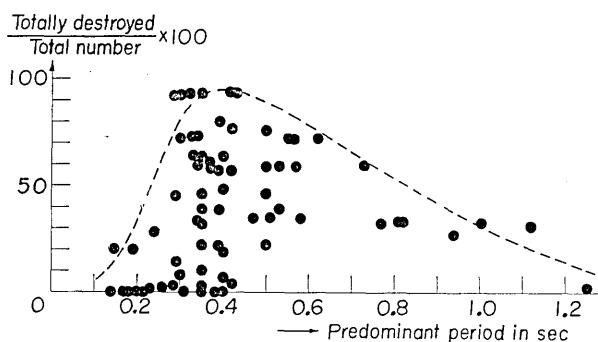


Fig. 6. The Kiku-gawa area. Relation between the damage to wooden houses and the predominant period of microtremors.

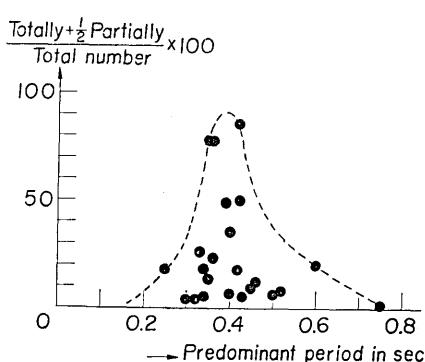


Fig. 7. The Tenryū-gawa area. Relation between the damage to wooden houses and the predominant period of microtremors.

earthquake motions including destructive ones, and that the period

be investigated in the cases of the 1944 Tōnankai, 1948 Fukui and 1964 Niigata earthquakes. The results of the present investigation are shown in Figs. 6-12. Fig. 13 represents the result of the Nagaoka earthquake of 1961⁵⁾.

It will be seen in Figs. 6-11 and Fig. 13 that the percentage of destroyed houses takes a maximum at about 0.4 sec in every case.

As has been ascertained in the previous investigation⁶⁾ that similarity exists in the shapes of acceleration-period curves of all the

5) T. TANAKA and T. MORISHITA, "Microtremor Measurement...Nagaoka Earthquake...", *Bull. Earthq. Res. Inst.*, **41** (1963), 315-329, (in Japanese).

6) K. KANAI, "On the Spectrum...", *ditto*, **40** (1962), 71-90.

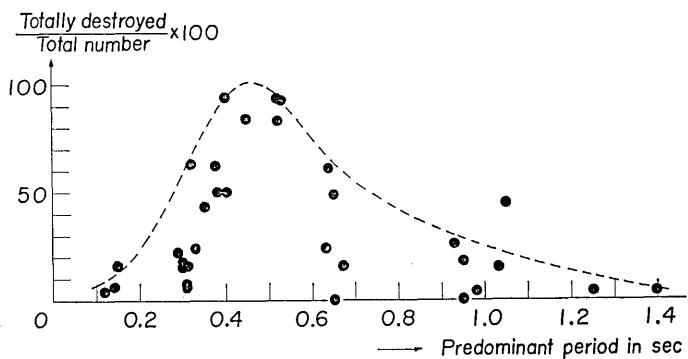


Fig. 8. The Ōta-gawa area. Relation between the damage to wooden houses and the predominant period of microtremors.

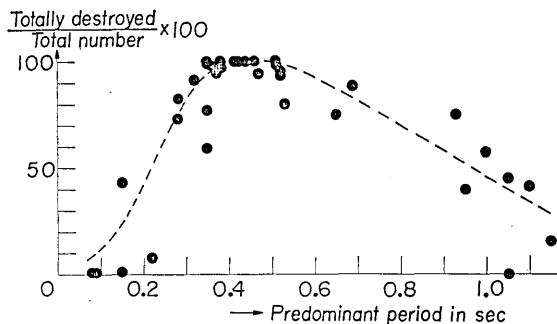


Fig. 9. The Fukui area. Relation between the damage to wooden houses and the predominant period of microtremors.

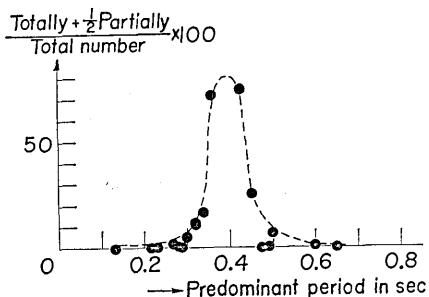


Fig. 10. The Sakata area. Relation between the damage to wooden houses and the predominant period of microtremors.

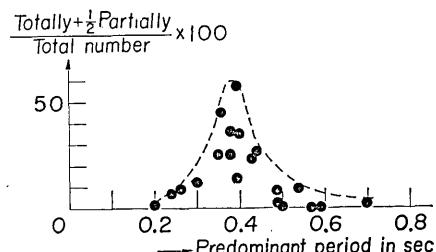


Fig. 11. The Tsuruoka area. Relation between the damage to wooden houses and the predominant period of microtremors.

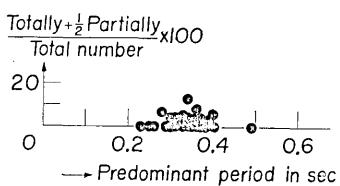


Fig. 12. The Niigata area. Relation between the damage to wooden houses and the predominant period of micro-tremors.

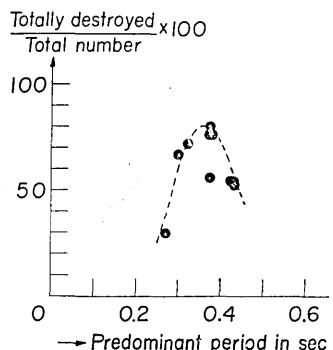


Fig. 13. The Nagaoka area. Relation between the damage to wooden houses and the predominant period of micro-tremors.

the greatest damage rate appeared on 2-storied wooden houses and 4-storied reinforced concrete buildings at the time of the 1923 Kwanto earthquake, and, contrarily, in down-town Tokyo having a natural period of 0.5—0.8 sec, 3-storied wooden houses and 7-storied reinforced concrete buildings, do not contradict each other.

Next, it will be seen in Fig. 12 that the feature of the relation between earthquake damage and ground condition in Niigata city is quite different from other areas. The reason for this may be explained by the fact that the damage to houses in Niigata city originated mostly from the differential settlement of foundation of the houses.

4. Earthquake damage and the quasi damping of ground

As the shape of the distribution curve of microtremors is similar to that of the acceleration-period curve of earthquake motion at each spot,

7) K. KANAI and T. MORISHITA, "Relation between Earthquake Damage...II," *Bull. Earthq. Res. Inst.*, **41** (1963), 271-277.

8) *loc. cit.*, 2).

distribution curve of microtremors at each spot is close, it seems natural to consider that the average of the natural period of damaged wooden houses in Japan is about 0.4 sec⁷⁾.

From the above observations it may be concluded that the main cause of earthquake damage to old-Japanese-style wooden houses is the synchronization of the natural period of houses with the predominant period of destructive earthquake motions, in other words, the resonance-like phenomena of houses.

The conclusions mentioned above and those of the previous paper⁸⁾ in which in up-town Tokyo having a natural period of 0.3—0.4 sec the maximum damage rate occurred on 2-storied wooden houses and 4-storied reinforced concrete buildings at the time of the 1923 Kwanto earthquake, and, contrarily, in down-town Tokyo having a natural period of 0.5—0.8 sec,

3-storied wooden houses and 7-storied reinforced concrete buildings, do not contradict each other.

the quasi damping coefficient of seismic vibrations of ground, \bar{h} may be evaluated, approximately, from the following formula:

$$\bar{h} = \frac{p_2^2 - p_1^2}{4p_0^2} \quad (1)$$

where p_2 , p_1 , and p_0 correspond to the frequency of the period distribution curve of microtremors at $1/\sqrt{2}$ times the maximum value of ordinate and the maximum, respectively.

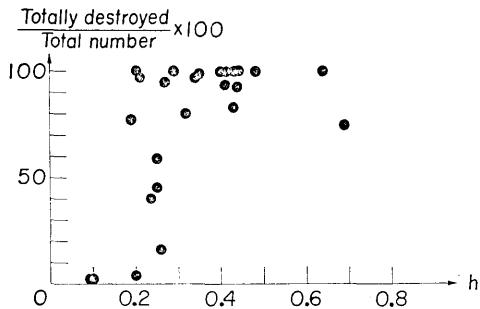


Fig. 14a. The Fukui area. Relation between the damage to wooden houses and the quasi damping coefficient of grounds.

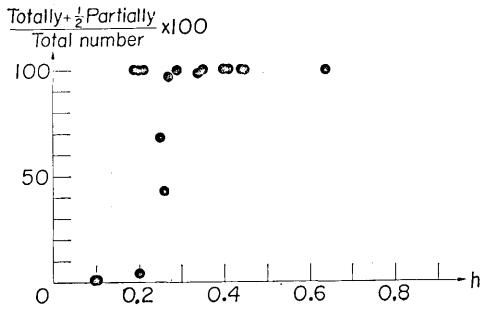


Fig. 14b. The Fukui area. Predominant periods are $0.4 \text{ sec} \pm 0.05 \text{ sec}$. Relation between the damage to wooden houses and the quasi damping coefficient of grounds.

The relations between the value of \bar{h} obtained by means of (1) and the earthquake damage to old-Japanese-style wooden houses at a town or village in the Fukui and Kiku-gawa areas are shown in Figs. 14 and 15 respectively. Figs. 14 and 15 tell us that, in general, there are two groups in the relation between the earthquake damage to houses and the value of \bar{h} .

One group of ground, (A), is that in which the damage to houses is very small besides the condition in which the value of \bar{h} is smaller than about 0.3. The group, (B), is that in which the damage is considerably large besides the condition in which \bar{h} is larger than about 0.3.

It is quite natural to consider that the ground of group (A) consists

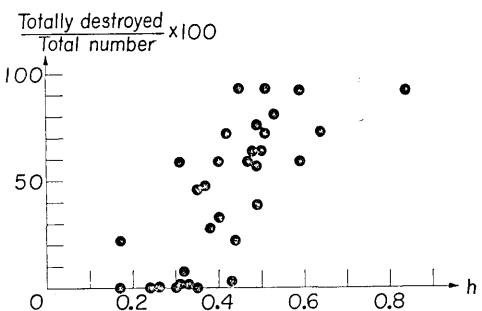


Fig. 15. The Kiku-gawa area. Relation between the damage to wooden houses and the quasi damping coefficient of grounds.

approximately of a single layer. On the contrary, the ground of group (B) consists of multiple layers of fairly different elasticities.

Now, let us consider the problem of the multiple reflections of elastic waves in a single layer. Whatever the type of the wave form of the initial disturbance may be, the decaying nature of vibrations in a single layer takes always a purely exponential type:

$$e^{-kt}, \quad (2)$$

the coefficient of damping being⁹⁾

$$k = \frac{2}{T_g} \log_e \left| \frac{1+\alpha}{1-\alpha} \right|, \quad (3)$$

where T_g and α represent the natural period of the surface layer and the ratio of the vibrational impedance in the surface layer to that in the subjacent medium, respectively. On the other hand, the fraction of critical damping, h , may be assumed as:

$$h = \frac{kT_g}{2\pi}. \quad (4)$$

So that from (3) and (4), we get

$$\frac{1+\alpha}{1-\alpha} = e^{\pi h}. \quad [\alpha < 1] \quad (5)$$

Consequently, we can easily estimate the feature of the modification of seismic vibrations in the ground of group (A) by using (5).

The problem concerning the ground of group (A), mentioned above, is expected to throw a light on the important facts relating to the 1962 Hiroo-oki earthquake¹⁰⁾, that is, the maximum acceleration was about 0.4 g, as recorded at the Kushiro Meteorological Observatory, which is the largest among the earthquake motions ever recorded in the world. However, no damage to houses occurred in the city. A discussion on this problem will be presented in a forthcoming paper.

The relation between the earthquake damage to houses and the value of h in the ground of group (B) may be considered as due to the peculiarity of the construction of old-Japanese-style wooden houses, that is, the joints of frame members of such houses are of the tenon system (*hōzo*)

9) K. SEZAWA and K. KANAI, "Decay Constants...of a Surface Layer," *Bull. Earthq. Res. Inst.*, **13** (1935) 256.

10) K. KANAI, S. YOSHIZAWA and T. SUZUKI, "An Empirical Formula...II," *ditto*, **41** (1963), 261-270.

in Japanese).

The natural period of such houses becomes as much as two times longer before they collapse. On the ground where the acceleration-period curve has a sharp peak, the period of houses becomes longer and the amplitude stops increasing even if the houses have the natural period which coincides with that of an earthquake. But on the ground, where the acceleration-period curve is flat, earthquake motion involves the period which coincides with the period of the houses even after the natural period becomes larger according to the increase of amplitude. Then consequently on the ground of group (B) the increase of amplitude continues till the houses are destroyed.

5. Earthquake damage and the amplitude of microtremors

In the previous investigations⁽¹⁾ we studied the relation between totally destroyed and partially destroyed old-Japanese-style wooden houses and the ground conditions using data of the past great earthquakes of 1891-1947. From the above investigations, we found that there are two kinds of causes for damage done to such houses by earthquakes from the dynamic point of view, one being the condition of being subjected to pure vibrational forces and the other the secondary condition caused by seismic vibrations, namely, the differential settlement of the subsoil on which the houses stand. The former case had occurred mainly on firm ground

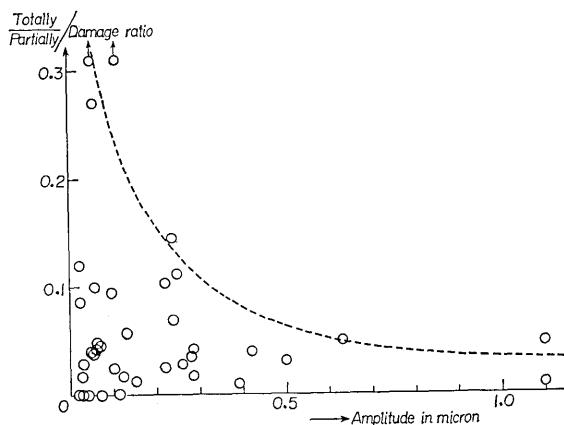


Fig. 16. The Kiku-gawa area. Relation between the damage condition to wooden houses and the amplitude of microtremors.

11) loc. cit., 2).

with safe or else totally destroyed houses, whereas the latter case arose mostly on soft ground with a large number of partially destroyed houses.

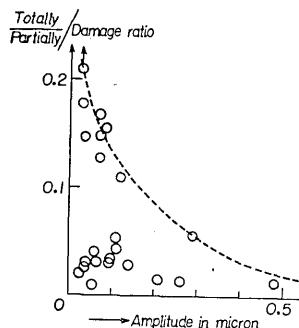


Fig. 17. The Ōta-gawa area. Relation between the damage condition to wooden houses and the amplitude of microtremors.

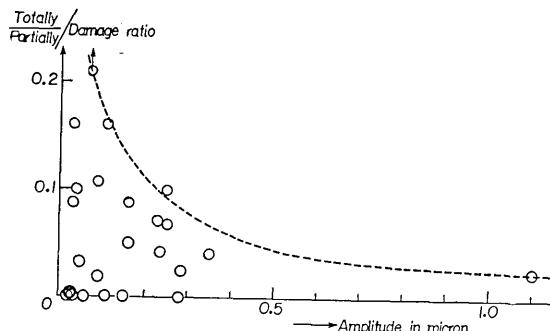


Fig. 18. The Nagano area. Relation between the damage condition to wooden houses and the amplitude of microtremors.

In the present paper, the relations mentioned above will be investigated again by means of the amplitude of microtremors. Figs. 16, 17 and 18 show the relation between the totally destroyed and partially destroyed old-Japanese-style wooden houses in the Kiku-gawa and Ōta-gawa areas at the time of the 1944 Tōnankai earthquake and in the Nagano area at the time of the 1941 Nagano earthquake¹²⁾ and ground conditions. From Figs. 16, 17 and 18 we ascertained more clearly the conclusions of the previous investigations mentioned above, because, statistically speaking, the amplitude of microtremors increases with the decrease in the rigidity of subsoil.

6. Conclusions

From the present investigation it may be concluded again that there are two kinds of causes for the earthquake damage to old-Japanese-style wooden houses from the dynamic point of view, one being the condition of being subjected to pure vibrational forces besides the resonance-like phenomena, and the other the secondary condition caused by seismic vibrations, namely, the differential settlement of the subsoil on which the houses stand. The former case occurs mainly on firm ground whereas the latter case arises mostly on soft ground.

12) K. KANAI, "On the Damage to Buildings in the Nagano Earthquake of July 13, 1941," *Bull. Earthq. Res. Inst.*, **19** (1941), 647-660, (in Japanese).

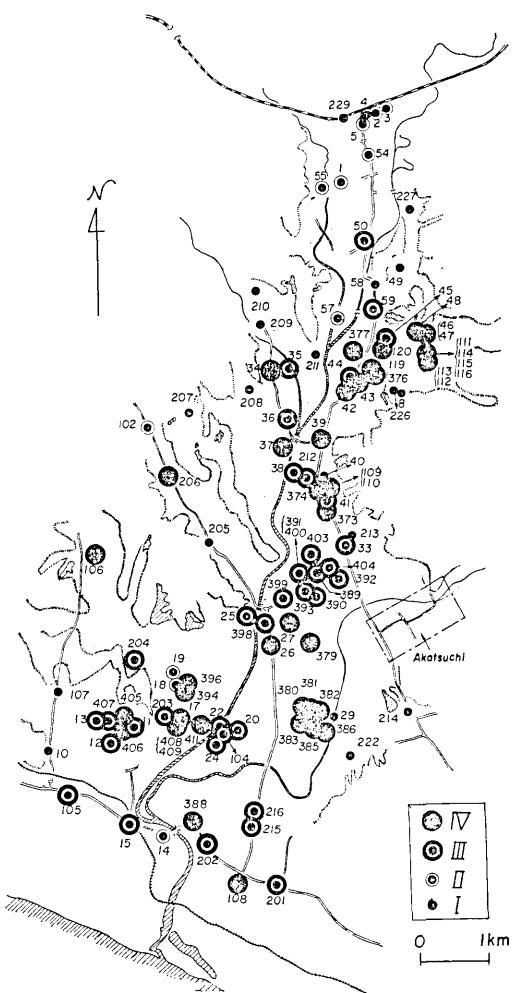


Fig. 19a. The Kiku-gawa area. Observation spots of microtremors.

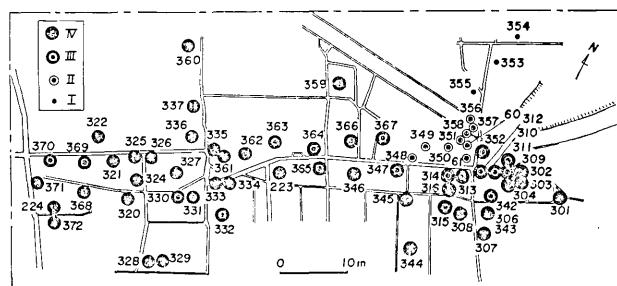


Fig. 19b. Akatsuchi section in the Kiku-gawa area. Observation spots of microtremors.

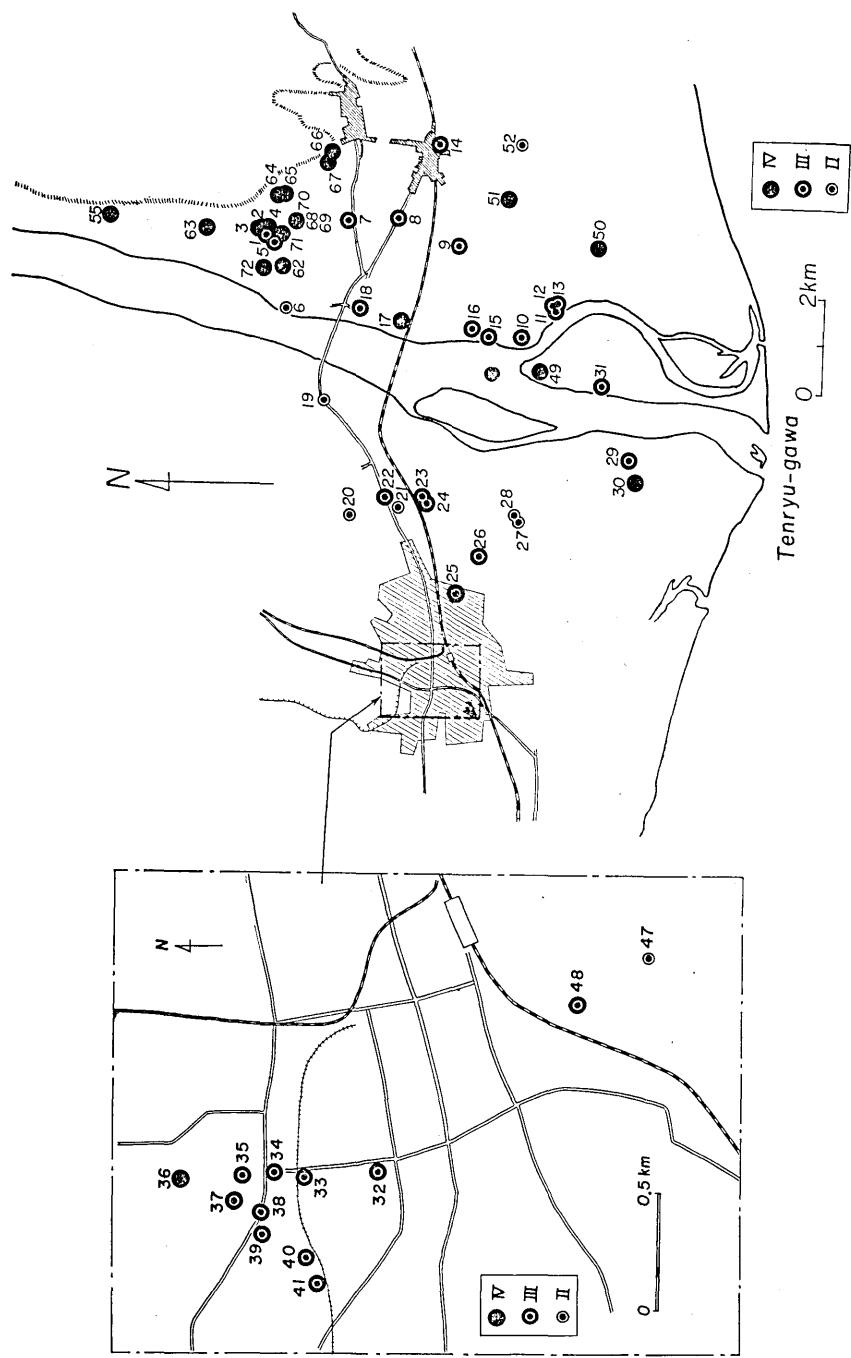


Fig. 20. The Tenryū-gawa area. Observation spots of microtremors.

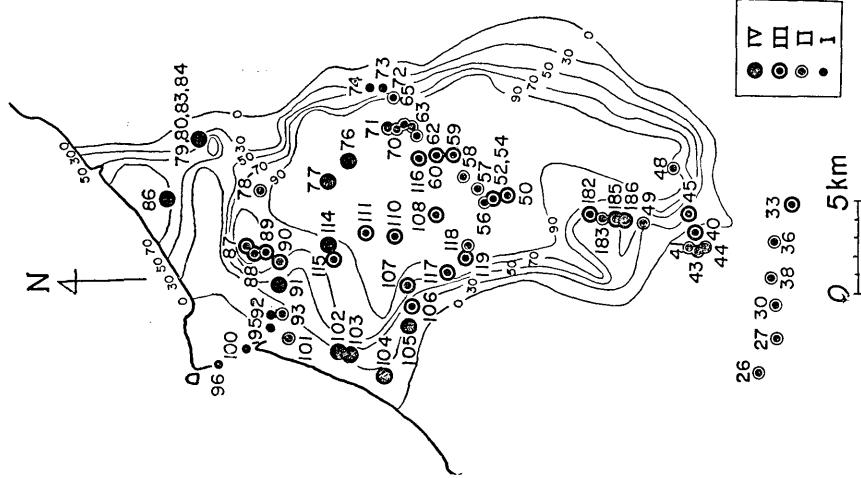


Fig. 22a. The Fukui area. Observation spots of microtremors.

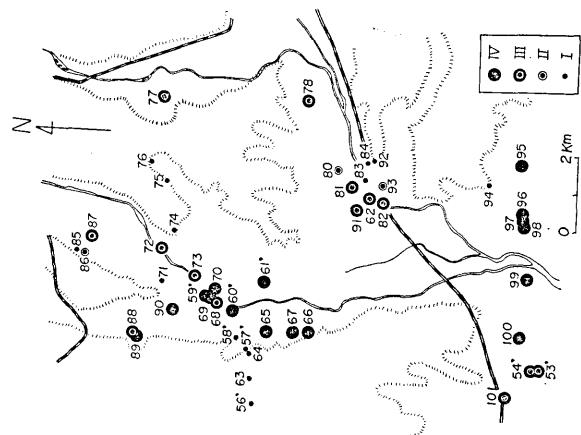


Fig. 21. The Ōta-gawa area. Observation spots of microtremors.

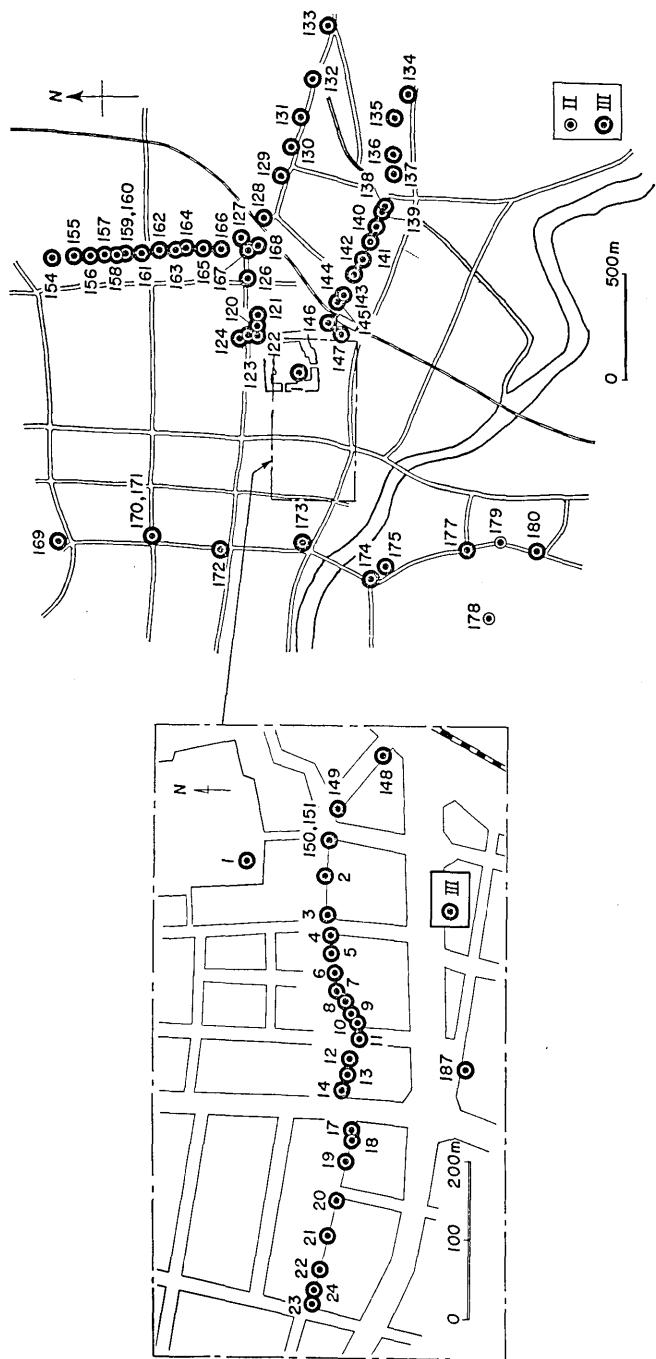


Fig. 22b. Fukui city in the Fukui area. Observation spots of microtremors.

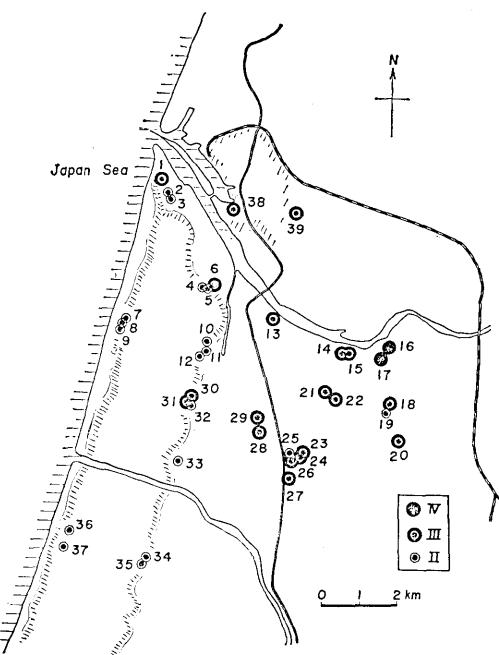


Fig. 23. The Sakata area. Observation spots of microtremors.

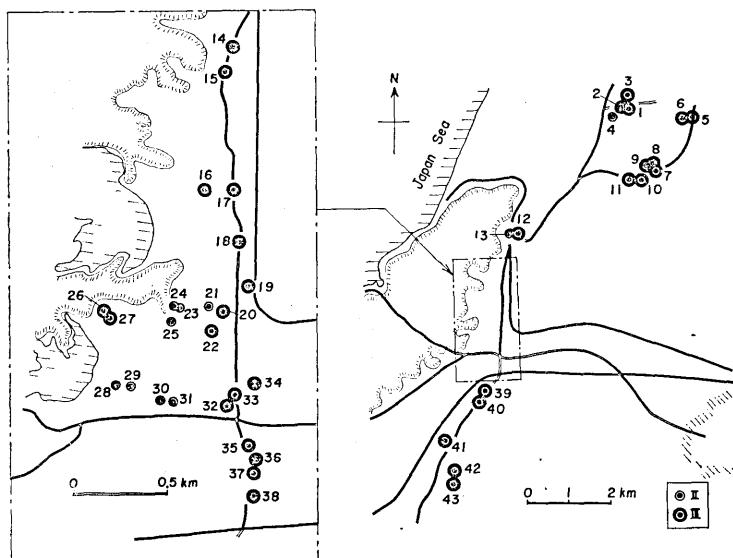


Fig. 24. The Tsuruoka area. Observation spots of microtremors.

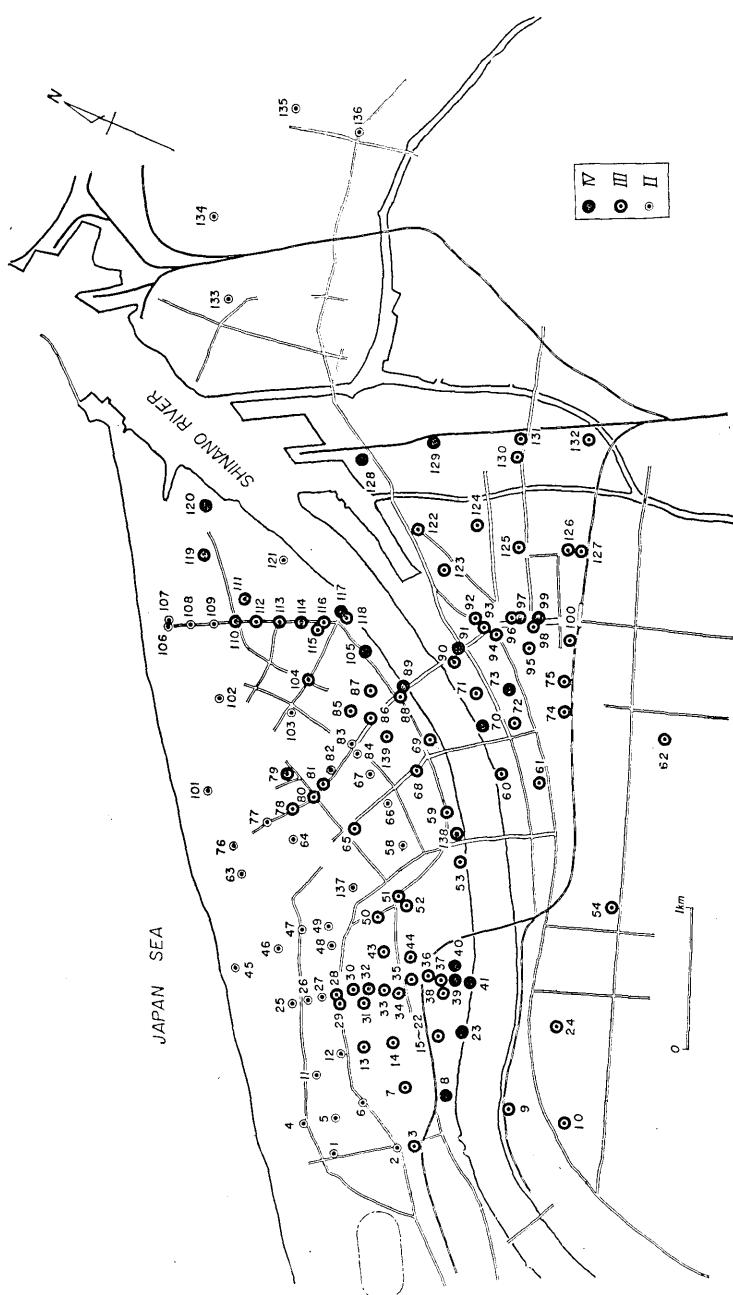
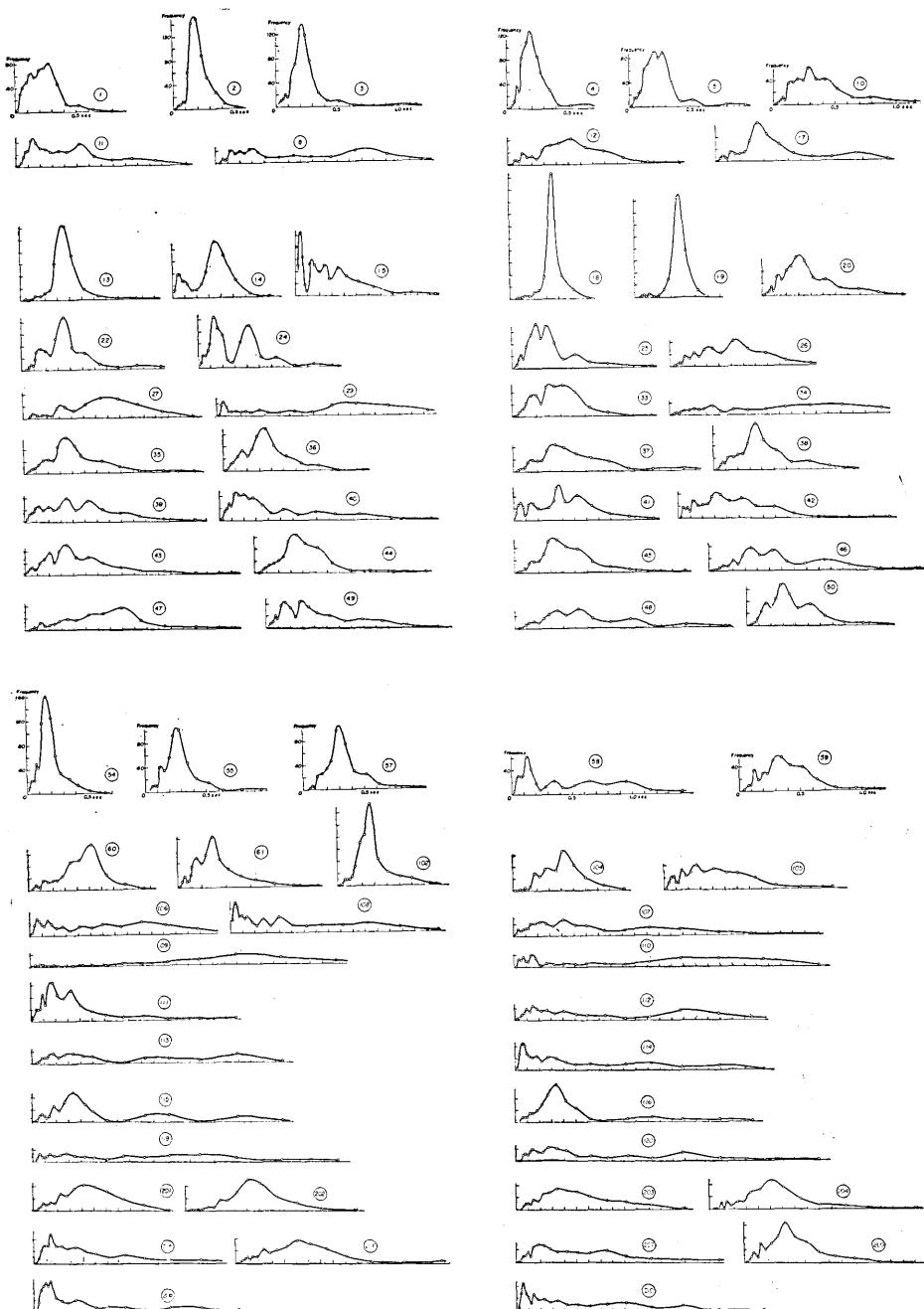


Fig. 25. The Niigata area. Observation spots of microtremors.



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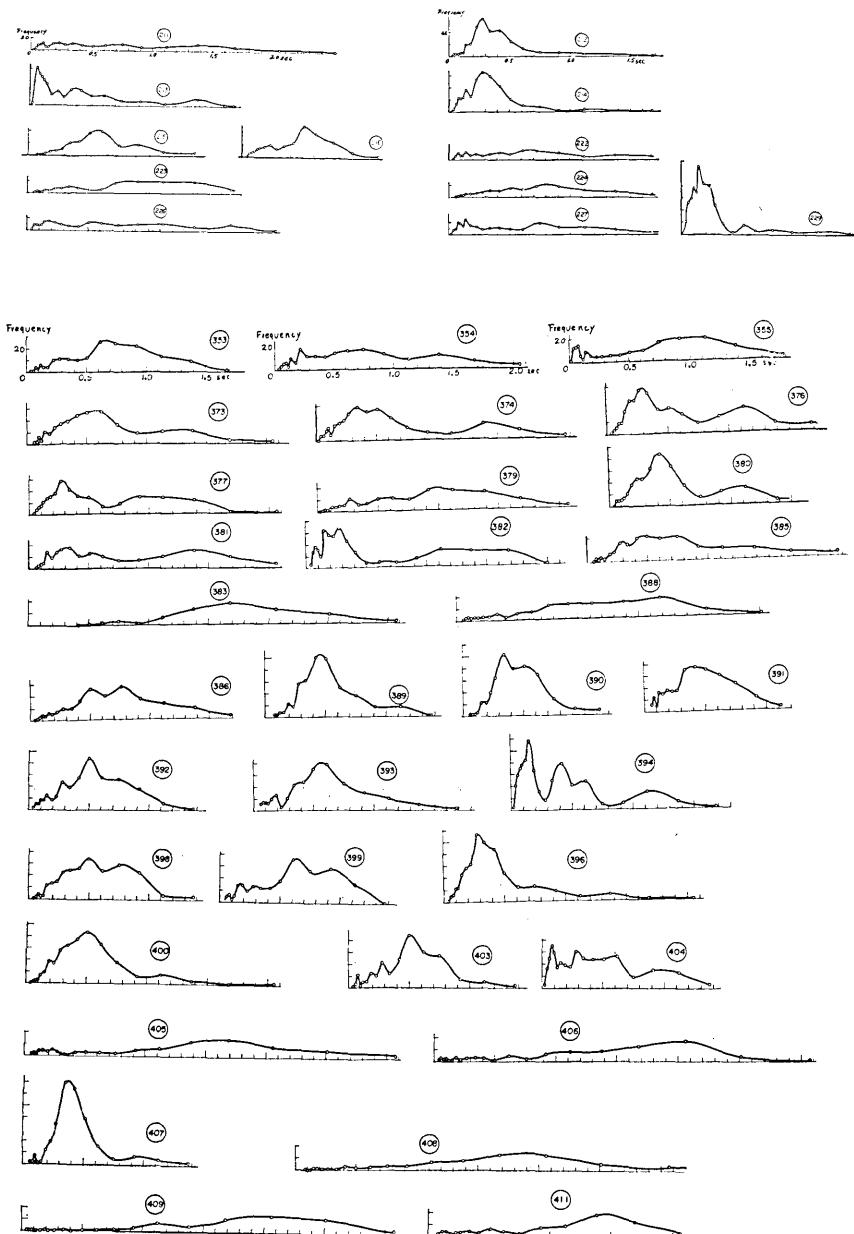


Fig. 26a. The Kiku-gawa area. Period distribution curves of microtremors.

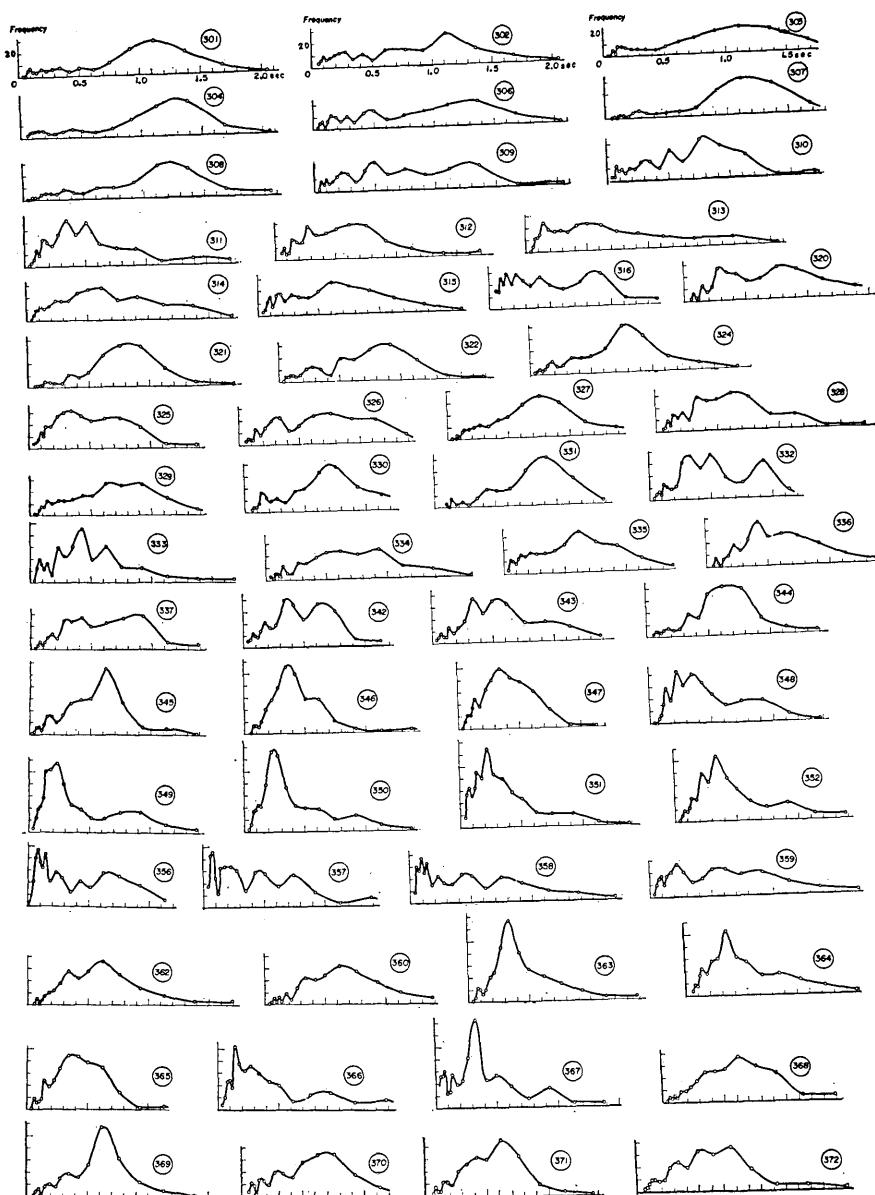


Fig. 26b. Akatsuchi section in the Kiku-gawa area. Period distribution curves of microtremors.

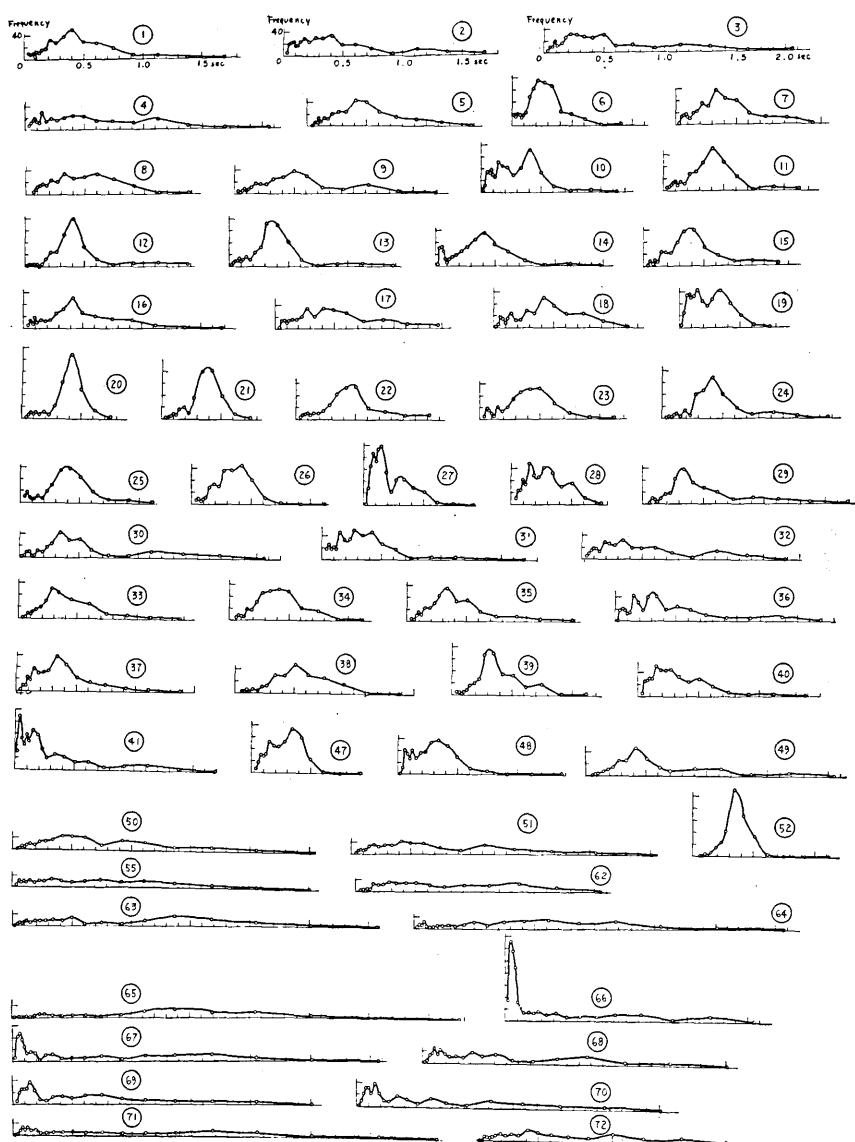


Fig. 27. The Tenryū-gawa area. Period distribution curves of microtremors.

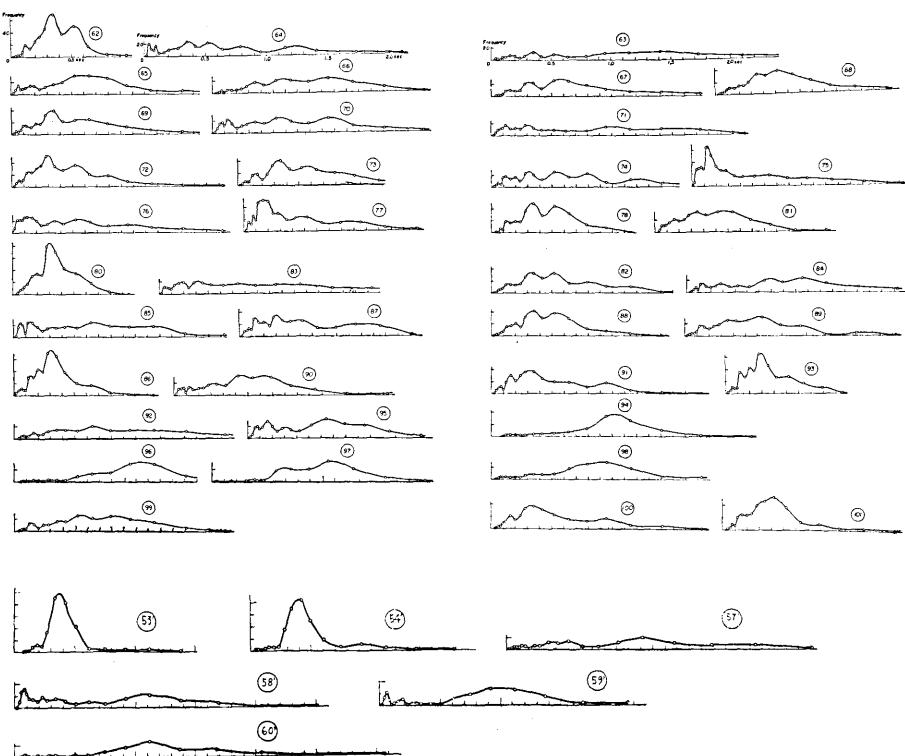
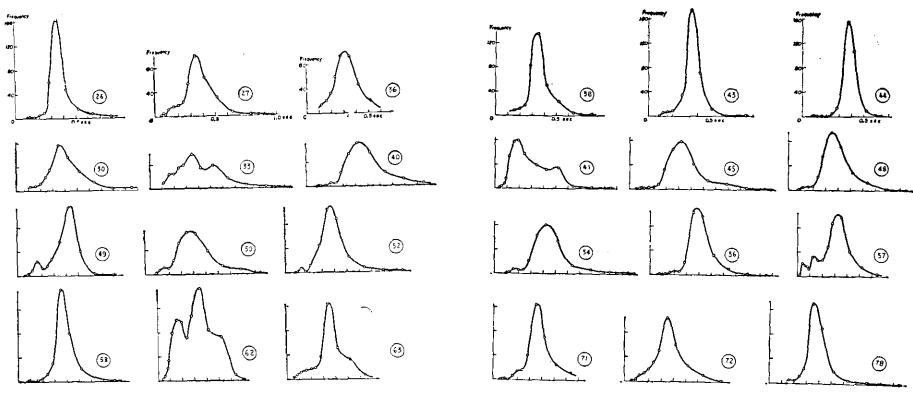


Fig. 28. The Ōta-gawa area. Period distribution curves of microtremors.



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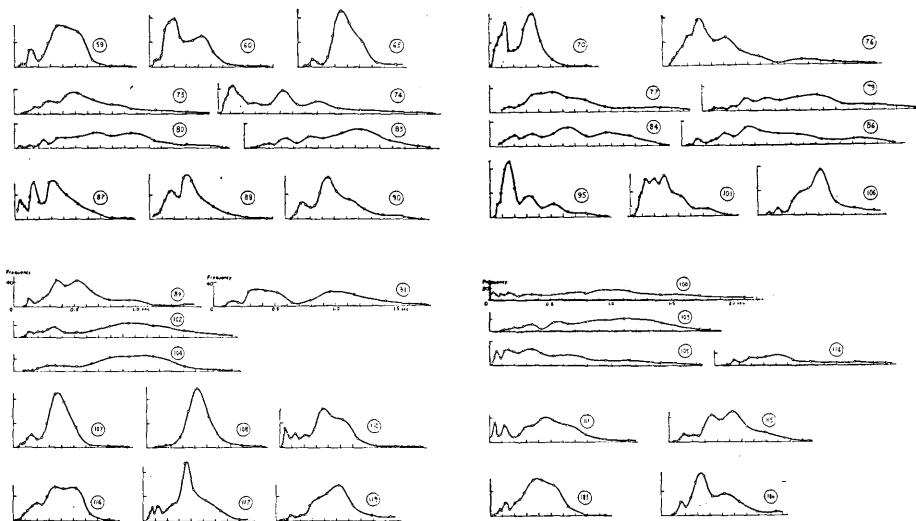
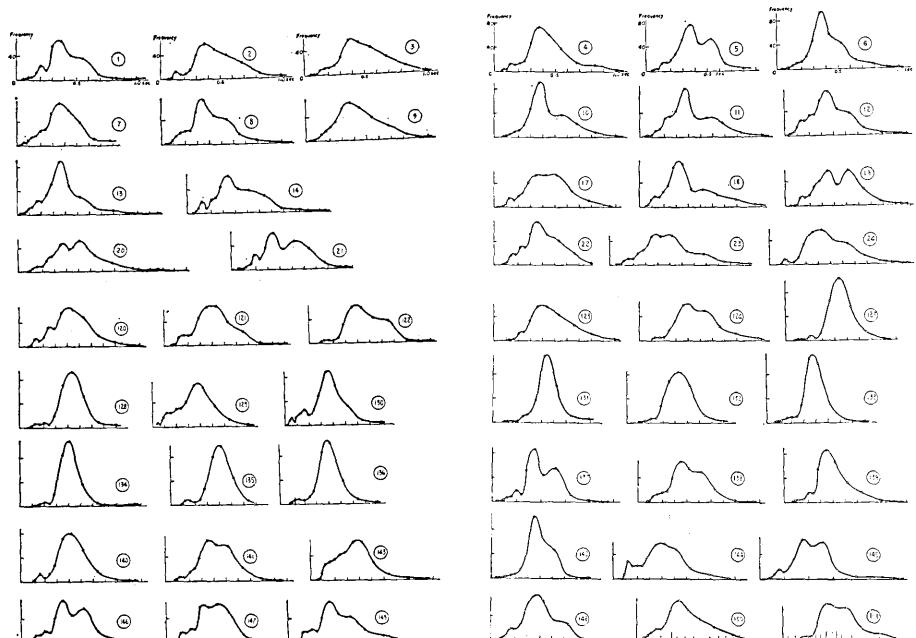


Fig. 29a. The Fukui area. Period distribution curves of microtremors.



(to be continued)

(continued)

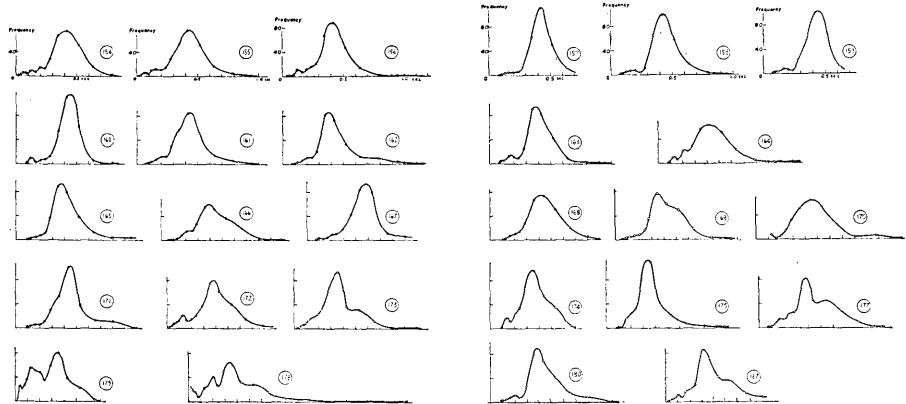


Fig. 29b. Fukui city in the Fukui area. Period distribution curves of microtremors.

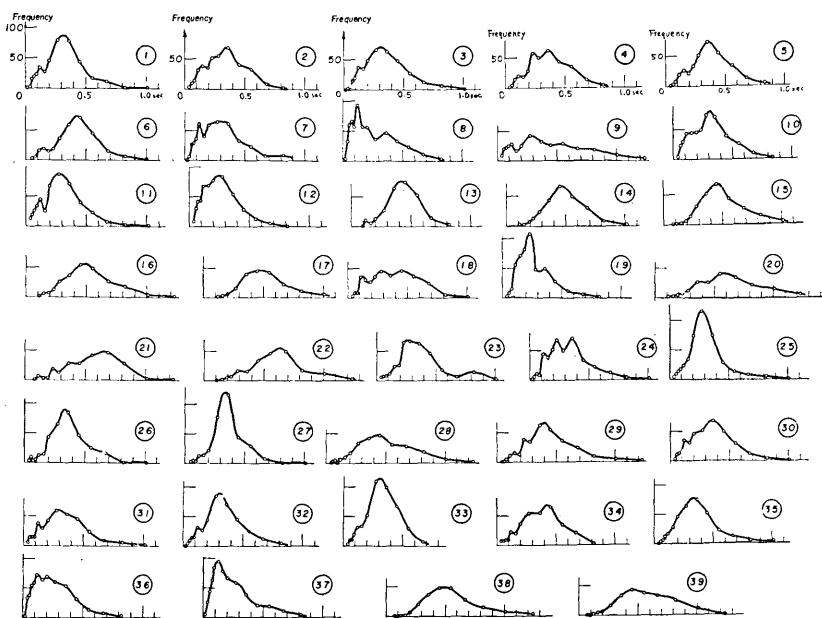


Fig. 30. The Sakata area. Period distribution curves of microtremors.

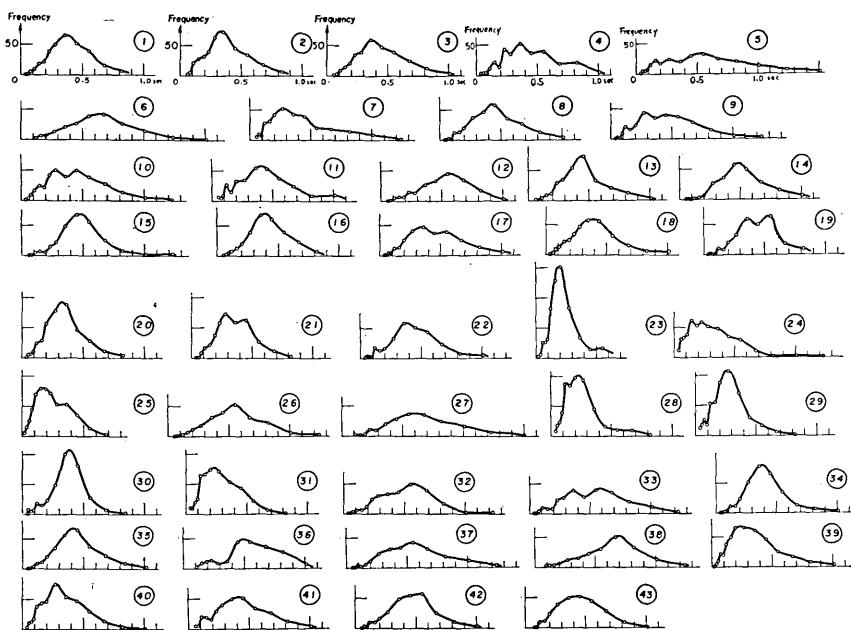
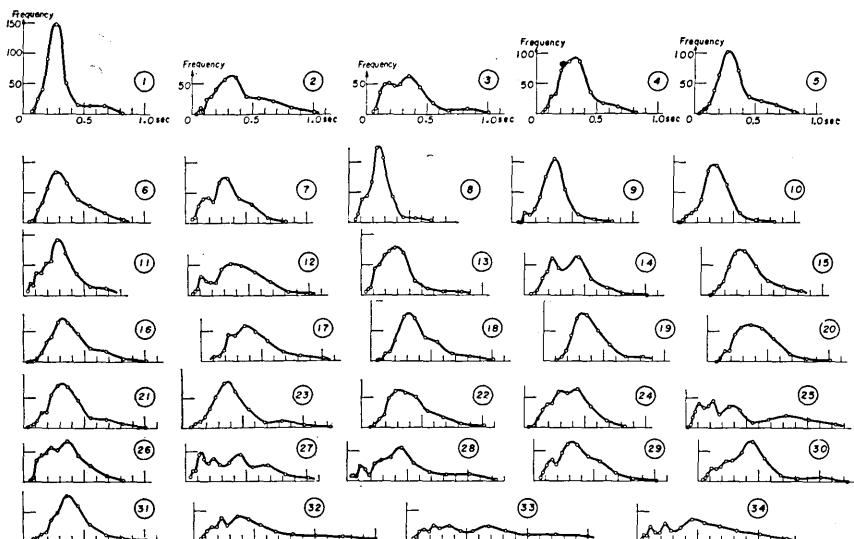
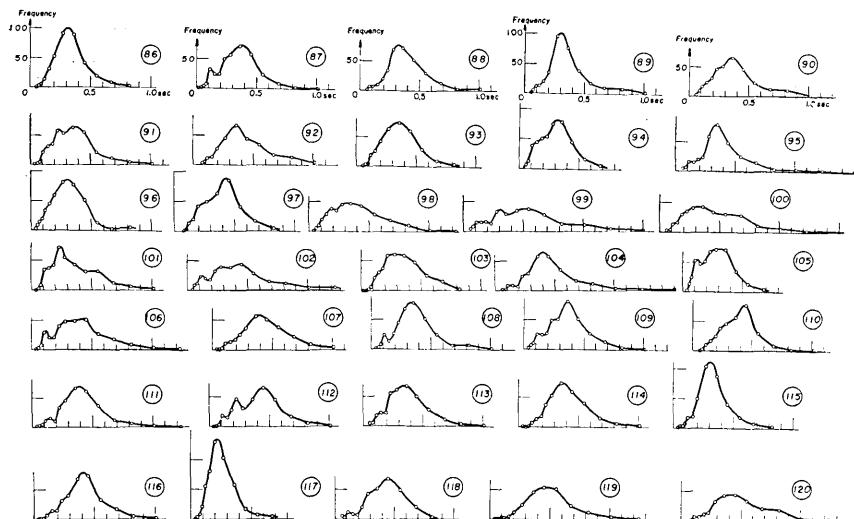
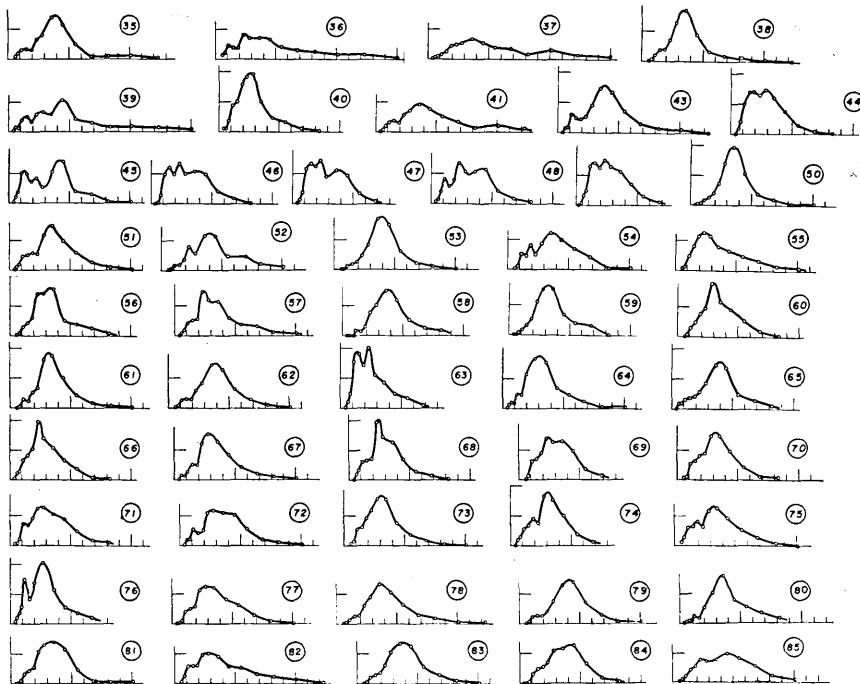


Fig. 31. The Tsuruoka area. Period distribution curves of microtremors.



(to be continued)

(continued)



(to be continued)

(continued)

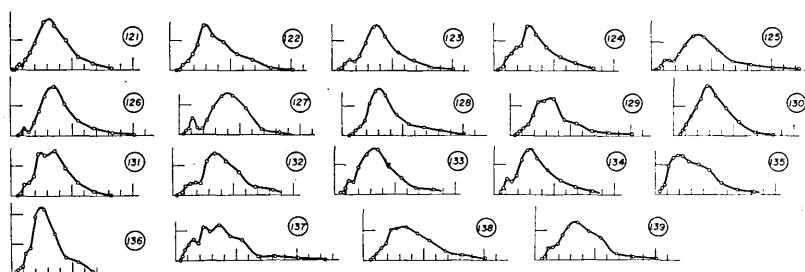


Fig. 32. The Niigata area. Period distribution curves of microtremors.

Table 2a. The Kiku-gawa area. M =mean, L =largest, P =predominant, A =largest amplitude, K =kind of ground, T =number of totally damaged houses/total number of houses, D =number of (totally + 1/2 partially) damaged houses/total number of houses, \bar{h} =quasi damping coefficient of ground.

No.	Period (sec)			$A(\mu)$	\bar{h}	K	T	D
	M	L	P					
1	0.20	0.62	0.26	0.10	—	II	—	—
2	0.20	0.48	0.19	0.27	0.24	II	0	0
3	0.21	0.69	0.22	0.14	0.26	II	0	0
4	0.19	0.69	0.19	0.037	0.35	II	0	0
5	0.21	0.85	0.24	0.065	—	II	0	0
8	0.53	1.64	1.25	0.017	—	I	2.1	6.4
10	0.30	1.14	0.30	0.028	—	I	0	8.3
11	0.28	1.21	0.53	0.024	—	III	39	77
12	0.42	1.28	0.50	0.060	0.44	III	22	36
13	0.35	1.21	0.35	0.082	0.17	II	22	36
14	0.25	1.00	0.36	0.14	—	II	—	—
15	0.36	1.27	0.35	0.058	—	III	0	0
17	0.40	1.45	0.35	0.085	—	IV	—	—
18	0.34	0.58	0.35	0.63	—	II	32	48
19	0.34	0.56	0.37	0.25	—	II	60	68
20	0.30	1.08	0.32	0.088	0.45	III	93	100
22	0.31	1.12	0.35	0.19	0.51	III	93	100
24	0.24	1.02	0.42	0.18	—	III	93	100
25	0.26	1.10	0.25	0.058	0.38	III	28	31
26	0.42	1.21	0.55	0.21	0.51	IV	72	99
27	0.56	1.27	0.30	0.17	0.42	IV	72	99
29	0.58	1.80	1.08	0.049	—	IV	—	—
33	0.31	0.95	0.39	0.24	0.49	III	57	98
34	0.69	1.83	1.20	0.071	—	IV	—	—
35	0.35	1.22	0.35	0.058	0.35	III	46	55

(to be continued)

(continued)

No.	Period (sec)			$A(\mu)$	\bar{h}	K	T	D
	M	L	P					
36	0.30	1.20	0.34	0.085	0.48	III	64	83
37	0.39	1.41	0.35	0.055	0.50	IV	64	83
38	0.31	1.07	0.35	0.064	—	III	—	—
39	0.34	1.54	0.42	0.060	0.49	IV	76	97
40	0.28	1.50	0.20	0.027	—	I	—	—
41	0.30	1.08	0.53	0.056	—	III	59	79
42	0.32	1.53	0.33	0.060	—	IV	73	100
43	0.34	1.37	0.34	0.080	0.64	IV	73	100
44	0.35	1.22	0.37	0.13	0.47	III	59	91
45	0.36	1.27	0.39	0.067	0.53	III	81	100
46	0.49	1.60	0.95	0.22	—	IV	—	—
47	0.55	1.54	0.73	0.14	0.40	IV	59	91
48	0.52	1.64	0.52	0.038	—	IV	—	—
49	0.31	1.29	0.40	0.028	—	I	0	19
50	0.30	0.95	0.30	0.094	0.32	III	8.1	14
54	0.17	0.48	0.16	0.095	0.30	II	0	0
55	0.25	0.89	0.27	0.17	—	II	—	—
57	0.30	0.85	0.30	0.069	0.17	II	0	4.2
58	0.30	1.41	0.94	0.031	—	I	27	50
59	0.32	0.97	0.33	0.071	—	III	—	—
60	0.38	0.91	0.52	0.13	—	II	—	—
61	0.27	1.04	0.30	0.053	—	II	—	—
102	0.26	0.71	0.27	0.28	0.31	II	2.0	11
104	0.40	0.96	0.43	0.34	—	III	93	100
105	0.33	1.29	0.27	0.22	0.43	III	2.9	8.0
106	0.41	1.59	0.95	0.13	—	IV	—	—
107	0.45	1.75	0.42	0.13	—	I	3.1	11.0
108	0.31	1.57	0.40	0.25	—	IV	7.4	—
109	1.34	2.64	1.75	0.47	—	IV	—	—
110	0.70	2.21	1.60	0.43	—	IV	—	—
111	0.23	1.40	0.33	0.24	0.59	IV	59	91
112	0.52	1.81	1.45	0.38	—	IV	59	91
113	0.67	1.87	1.75	0.31	—	IV	—	—
114	0.35	1.85	1.10	0.050	—	IV	—	—
115	0.45	1.87	0.34	0.11	0.31	IV	59	91
116	0.39	1.71	0.34	0.15	—	IV	59	91
119	0.71	2.54	1.40	0.33	—	IV	—	—
120	0.56	1.93	0.33	0.47	0.84	IV	92	100
201	0.40	0.93	0.44	0.41	—	III	—	—
202	0.53	1.23	0.54	0.39	—	III	—	—
203	0.45	1.22	0.35	0.12	0.49	III	39	77
204	0.51	1.37	0.52	0.18	—	III	—	—
205	0.34	1.70	0.23	0.052	—	I	0.9	0.9
206	0.49	1.24	0.53	0.11	—	III	—	—
207	0.46	1.80	0.19	0.025	—	I	4.4	11
208	0.31	1.68	0.35	0.018	—	I	—	—
209	0.34	0.97	0.35	0.048	0.33	I	2.2	11
210	0.36	1.68	0.08	0.023	—	I	0	0
211	0.75	1.93	0.09	0.024	—	I	0	0
212	0.38	1.22	0.28	0.071	0.43	III	—	—

(to be continued)

(continued)

No.	Period (sec)			$A(\mu)$	\bar{h}	K	T	D
	M	L	P					
213	0.26	1.51	0.38	0.020	—	I	0	13
214	0.29	1.18	0.29	0.11	0.32	II	—	—
215	0.61	1.50	0.57	0.21	0.38	III	—	—
216	0.45	1.07	0.52	0.15	—	III	—	—
222	0.77	2.38	0.40	0.10	—	I	19	44
223	0.87	1.80	0.34	0.12	—	IV	33	81
224	0.81	1.89	0.81	0.17	0.40	IV	33	81
226	0.69	1.89	0.18	0.027	—	I	2.1	6.4
227	0.52	1.78	0.14	0.040	—	I	0	7.0
229	0.18	1.22	0.18	0.055	—	I	0	0
373	0.60	1.82	0.57	0.19	—	IV	59	79
374	0.50	1.80	0.50	0.37	—	IV	59	79
376	0.46	1.76	0.28	0.15	0.59	IV	92	100
377	0.56	1.81	1.05	0.45	—	IV	—	—
379	0.89	1.90	0.56	0.62	—	IV	72	99
380	0.47	1.27	0.40	0.37	—	IV	48	68
381	0.70	1.96	1.40	0.55	—	IV	—	—
382	0.44	1.85	1.20	0.52	—	IV	—	—
383	1.86	2.89	1.65	0.47	0.37	IV	48	68
385	0.71	1.85	0.75	0.72	—	IV	—	—
386	0.67	1.67	0.76	1.6	—	IV	48	68
388	1.08	2.10	1.65	1.1	—	IV	19	68
389	0.48	1.22	0.47	0.32	—	III	35	73
390	0.44	1.15	0.51	0.28	—	III	35	73
391	0.43	1.11	0.40	0.28	—	III	—	—
392	0.48	1.15	0.50	0.25	—	III	46	86
393	0.51	1.48	0.58	0.18	—	III	35	73
394	0.29	1.36	1.12	0.065	—	IV	32	—
396	0.36	1.42	0.34	0.21	—	IV	—	—
398	0.50	1.38	0.50	0.36	—	IV	76	97
399	0.51	1.22	0.62	0.38	—	III	72	99
400	0.45	1.52	0.50	0.20	—	III	—	—
403	0.54	1.24	0.52	0.27	—	III	—	—
404	0.34	1.27	0.29	0.32	—	III	45.5	86.5
405	1.33	2.90	1.60	1.1	—	IV	22	36
406	1.35	2.53	1.95	1.5	0.34	IV	—	—
407	0.42	1.27	0.39	0.28	—	III	22	36
408	1.70	2.86	1.90	0.60	—	IV	—	—
409	2.03	2.78	2.25	0.80	—	IV	—	—
411	1.25	1.92	1.45	0.35	0.29	IV	—	—

Table 2b. Akatsuchi section in the Kiku-gawa area. Notations
are the same to those of Table 2a.

No.	Period (sec)			$A(\mu)$	K
	M	L	P		
301	0.83	1.76	1.10	0.28	IV
302	0.67	1.82	1.12	0.23	IV
303	0.80	1.66	1.15	0.28	IV
304	0.90	1.72	1.30	0.20	IV
306	0.72	1.68	1.25	0.24	IV
307	1.02	1.68	1.20	0.31	IV
308	0.93	1.80	1.20	0.27	IV
309	0.59	1.50	0.50	0.13	III
310	0.56	1.50	0.80	0.15	III
311	0.44	1.56	0.42	0.19	III
312	0.48	1.56	0.70	0.12	III
313	0.48	1.66	0.50	0.12	III
314	0.50	1.46	0.57	0.11	III
315	0.50	1.48	0.63	0.10	III
316	0.39	1.40	0.88	0.21	IV
320	0.55	1.36	0.82	0.16	IV
321	0.74	1.52	0.85	0.41	IV
322	0.68	1.42	0.86	0.45	IV
324	0.63	1.52	0.80	0.39	IV
325	0.42	1.22	0.32	0.39	IV
326	0.57	1.40	0.72	0.21	IV
327	0.62	1.30	0.75	0.27	IV
328	0.52	1.53	0.65	0.38	IV
329	0.58	1.33	0.76	0.49	IV
330	0.57	1.20	0.70	0.35	III
331	0.76	1.27	0.90	0.54	III
332	0.46	1.12	0.40	0.26	III
333	0.43	1.56	0.43	0.24	IV
334	0.63	1.46	0.55	0.44	IV
335	0.47	1.29	0.62	0.28	IV
336	0.55	1.35	0.43	0.39	IV
337	0.52	1.35	0.85	0.40	IV
342	0.42	1.14	0.38	0.19	III
343	0.48	1.39	0.55	0.14	IV
344	0.59	1.27	0.68	0.18	IV
345	0.46	1.16	0.62	0.23	IV
346	0.38	1.04	0.37	0.26	IV
347	0.32	0.88	0.36	0.16	III
348	0.40	1.16	0.30	0.10	II
349	0.31	1.30	0.20	0.13	II
350	0.32	1.14	0.23	0.11	II
351	0.27	1.14	0.21	0.10	II
352	0.39	1.35	0.35	0.15	III
353	0.69	1.51	0.75	0.033	I
354	0.68	1.79	0.77	0.045	I
355	0.68	1.96	1.00	0.055	I
356	0.29	1.08	0.65	0.095	II
357	0.30	1.29	0.46	0.13	II

(to be continued)

(continued)

No.	Period (sec)			$A(\mu)$	K
	M	L	P		
358	0.36	1.49	0.48	0.13	III
359	0.45	1.53	0.58	0.13	III
360	0.59	1.33	0.65	1.0	IV
361	0.45	1.13	0.58	0.81	IV
362	0.53	1.54	0.63	0.25	IV
363	0.39	1.29	0.34	0.15	III
364	0.38	1.25	0.34	0.095	III
365	0.38	1.06	0.43	0.15	
366	0.34	1.38	0.30	0.12	III
367	0.32	1.38	0.34	0.16	III
368	0.52	1.29	0.63	0.42	
369	0.55	1.21	0.62	0.45	IV
370	0.48	1.20	0.70	0.55	III
371	0.49	1.19	0.65	0.55	III
372	0.52	1.39	0.64	0.37	IV

Table 3. The Tenryū-gawa area. Notations are the same
to those of Table 2a.

No.	Period (sec)			$A(\mu)$	K	T	D
	M	L	P				
1	0.34	1.24	0.40	0.19	III	—	—
2	0.34	1.54	0.39	0.12	IV	—	—
3	0.40	1.64	0.50	0.089	IV	—	—
4	0.36	1.34	0.45	0.098	IV	—	—
5	0.44	1.21	0.45	0.28	III	2.3	9.1
6	0.24	0.70	0.25	0.55	II	14.3	17.9
7	0.33	0.97	0.35	0.21	III	1.0	13.6
8	0.42	1.04	0.60	0.45	III	10.0	20.0
9	0.43	1.43	0.52	0.19	III	8.0	8.0
10	0.26	0.93	0.40	0.41	III	24.1	35.2
11	0.35	1.15	0.40	0.46	III	—	—
12	0.44	1.27	0.40	0.44	III	—	—
13	0.35	1.05	0.36	0.35	III	21.9	77.8
14	0.31	1.17	0.40	0.17	III	4.1	6.5
15	0.38	1.09	0.39	0.88	III	20.8	49.1
16	0.42	1.30	0.42	0.30	III	7.1	85.7
17	0.42	1.40	0.46	0.32	IV	6.2	12.4
18	0.39	0.98	0.42	0.44	III	5.9	17.7
19	0.21	0.66	0.34	0.74	II	7.6	18.2
20	0.37	0.70	0.42	1.6	II	0.3	0.6
21	0.37	0.68	0.38	0.89	II	—	—
22	0.40	1.08	0.47	0.59	III	—	—
23	0.37	0.98	0.46	0.66	III	—	—
24	0.43	1.12	0.42	0.85	III	—	—

(to be continued)

(continued)

No.	Period (sec)			$A(\mu)$	K	T	D
	M	L	P				
25	0.39	1.10	0.39	0.94	III	—	—
26	0.33	0.72	0.37	1.3	III	0	0
27	0.18	0.73	0.32	0.31	II	3.3	4.3
28	0.25	0.63	0.30	0.78	II	3.3	4.3
29	0.44	1.47	0.33	0.60	III	17.6	26.5
30	0.49	1.73	0.36	0.41	IV	5.1	23.1
31	0.29	1.22	0.34	0.66	III	0.7	5.6
32	0.41	1.42	0.34	0.33	IV	—	—
33	0.38	1.12	0.30	0.84	III	—	—
34	0.37	0.92	0.40	2.1	III	—	—
35	0.37	1.31	0.34	0.86	III	—	—
36	0.35	1.47	0.31	0.38	IV	—	—
37	0.34	1.14	0.35	0.47	III	—	—
38	0.53	1.18	0.52	1.4	III	—	—
39	0.37	1.12	0.32	1.5	III	—	—
40	0.29	1.16	0.22	0.35	III	—	—
41	0.20	1.28	0.36	0.19	IV	—	—
47	0.26	0.66	0.37	1.6	II	—	—
48	0.26	1.20	0.34	0.59	III	—	—
49	0.53	1.80	0.42	1.0	IV	21.1	50.0
50	0.60	1.84	0.50	0.60	IV	1.6	6.4
51	0.60	1.84	0.43	0.30	IV	0	5.3
52	0.38	0.68	0.35	1.2	II	48.5	78.1
55	0.43	1.84	0.75	0.30	IV	1.5	1.5
62	0.67	1.72	1.30	0.42	IV	2.3	9.1
63	0.67	2.19	1.38	0.53	IV	—	—
64	0.86	2.00	1.05	0.30	IV	—	—
65	1.30	2.55	1.30	0.53	IV	—	—
66	0.21	1.78	1.00	0.38	IV	—	—
67	0.43	2.19	1.50	0.49	IV	—	—
68	0.53	1.94	1.30	0.69	IV	—	—
69	0.44	1.94	0.70	1.2	IV	—	—
70	0.43	2.03	1.12	0.70	IV	—	—
71	1.06	2.25	1.70	1.3	IV	—	—
72	0.70	2.00	1.13	0.58	IV	—	—

Table 4. The Ōta-gawa area. Notations are the same to those of Table 2a.

No.	Period (sec)			$A(\mu)$	K	D	T
	M	L	P				
62	0.32	1.10	0.53	0.14	III	—	—
63	0.84	2.80	1.40	0.037	I	3.7	7.4
64	0.49	2.00	1.25	0.023	I	3.7	7.4
65	0.44	1.69	0.64	0.065	IV	61	87
66	0.64	1.54	0.98	0.053	IV	—	—

(to be continued)

(continued)

No.	Period (sec)			$A(\mu)$	K	D	T
	M	L	P				
67	0.45	1.75	0.58	0.043	IV	—	—
68	0.44	1.33	0.40	0.085	III	94	100
69	0.41	1.54	0.52	0.11	IV	83	100
70	0.43	1.54	0.53	0.069	III	93	100
71	0.56	2.02	0.98	0.028	I	3.6	3.6
72	0.33	1.23	0.30	0.041	III	16	36
73	0.36	1.21	0.29	0.094	III	22	44
74	0.46	1.70	0.55	0.025	I	6.5	26
75	0.27	1.47	0.14	0.035	I	6.1	11
76	0.36	1.70	0.55	0.037	I	3.9	19
77	0.29	1.29	0.50	0.028	III	—	—
78	0.38	0.95	0.35	0.48	III	44	93
80	0.30	0.80	0.31	0.37	II	—	—
81	0.38	1.19	0.45	0.22	III	84	100
82	0.43	1.46	0.38	0.098	III	63	88
83	0.47	1.68	0.31	0.068	I	7.5	12
84	0.58	1.70	0.95	0.075	I	0	0
85	0.39	1.50	0.15	0.029	I	16	22
86	0.29	1.02	0.31	0.071	II	16	22
87	0.34	1.42	1.30	0.054	IV	—	—
88	0.41	1.17	0.33	0.14	III	24	62
89	0.46	1.57	0.63	0.072	IV	24	62
90	0.44	1.61	0.73	0.069	IV	—	—
91	0.37	1.38	0.32	0.11	III	64	84
92	0.67	1.68	0.65	0.038	I	0	0
93	0.32	0.80	0.30	0.29	II	18	31
94	0.94	1.67	1.03	0.058	I	15	31
95	0.39	1.36	0.65	0.12	IV	49	57
96	0.91	1.84	1.05	0.26	IV	45	92
97	0.67	1.58	0.97	0.21	IV	—	—
98	0.74	1.76	0.93	0.21	IV	26	64
99	0.52	1.69	0.82	0.32	IV	—	—
100	0.43	1.62	0.95	0.055	IV	18	64
101	0.34	1.22	0.42	0.10	III	—	—
53'	0.40	1.06	0.38	0.68	III	50	71
54'	0.43	1.12	0.40	0.83	III	50	71
56'	1.05	3.23	1.20	0.080	I	—	—
57'	0.88	2.37	1.13	0.15	I	—	—
58'	0.40	1.84	1.10	0.14	I	—	—
59'	0.70	1.94	1.00	0.21	IV	—	—
60'	1.47	2.10	1.10	0.24	IV	—	—
61'	0.64	1.88	1.12	0.35	IV	—	—

Table 5a. The Fukui area. Notations are the same
to those of Table 2a.

No.	Period (sec)			$A(\mu)$	\bar{h}	K	T	D
	M	L	P					
26	0.38	0.76	0.35	0.20	—	II	—	—
27	0.36	0.86	0.34	0.085	—	II	—	—
30	0.39	1.04	0.37	0.055	—	II	—	—
33	0.37	1.00	0.35	0.12	—	III	—	—
36	0.31	0.55	0.32	0.43	—	II	—	—
38	0.36	0.75	0.34	0.14	—	II	—	—
40	0.46	0.89	0.44	0.39	—	II	—	—
41	0.26	0.83	0.19	0.091	—	II	—	—
43	0.36	0.66	0.35	1.8	0.098	II	1	1
44	0.40	0.58	0.38	2.8	0.097	II	1	1
45	0.45	0.92	0.42	0.37	0.20	II	4	4
48	0.39	0.83	0.36	0.35	—	II	—	—
49	0.39	0.58	0.44	0.47	—	II	—	—
50	0.40	0.79	0.38	0.63	—	III	—	—
52	0.39	0.88	0.38	0.80	—	II	—	—
54	0.45	0.96	0.43	0.53	—	III	—	—
56	0.42	0.88	0.38	1.9	0.21	II	97	100
57	0.27	0.83	0.38	1.1	0.29	II	100	100
58	0.39	0.79	0.36	1.1	—	II	98	99
59	0.36	1.00	0.42	0.65	0.40	III	100	100
60	0.25	0.92	0.42	0.17	0.44	III	100	100
62	0.29	0.79	0.35	0.35	0.35	II	100	100
63	0.34	0.67	0.36	0.67	—	II	—	—
65	0.38	0.79	0.35	0.52	—	III	—	—
70	0.22	0.86	0.34	0.77	—	II	—	—
71	0.38	0.91	0.36	1.3	—	II	—	—
72	0.36	0.87	0.34	0.84	0.19	II	77	100
73	0.56	1.60	0.28	0.069	0.43	III	83	92
74	0.84	1.50	0.15	0.036	—	I	43	—
76	0.88	1.54	0.45	0.28	0.64	IV	100	100
77	0.55	1.58	0.51	0.32	0.48	IV	100	100
78	0.40	1.04	0.36	4.8	—	II	—	—
79	0.68	1.58	0.93	0.40	0.69	IV	75	94
80	0.64	1.54	0.94	0.37	—	IV	—	—
83	0.70	1.67	0.69	0.29	—	IV	88	—
84	0.54	1.38	0.65	0.39	—	IV	75	—
86	0.64	1.69	1.0	0.23	—	IV	57	—
87	0.26	0.94	0.32	0.44	0.69	II	91	95
88	0.29	1.06	0.31	0.44	—	III	—	—
89	0.50	1.36	0.52	0.36	0.48	III	95	97
90	0.36	1.16	0.35	0.34	0.25	III	59	68
91	0.62	1.63	1.1	0.16	—	III	41	67
92	0.11	0.37	0.09	0.030	—	I	1	5
93	0.19	0.54	0.08	0.20	—	I	1	5
95	0.27	0.78	0.15	0.027	—	I	1	5
96	0.91	2.48	1.30	0.048	—	I	—	—
100	0.63	2.27	1.05	0.051	—	I	0	0
101	0.25	0.73	0.22	0.23	—	II	8	—

(to be continued)

(continued)

No.	Period (sec)			$A(\mu)$	\bar{h}	K	T	D
	M	L	P					
102	0.69	1.71	0.95	0.27	0.24	IV	40	70
103	0.82	1.71	1.15	0.42	0.26	IV	16	—
104	0.81	1.57	1.05	0.32	0.25	IV	45	—
105	0.38	1.77	0.35	0.29	—	IV	—	—
106	0.48	1.04	0.52	0.34	0.26	III	—	43
107	0.37	0.90	0.37	0.67	0.27	II	95	97
108	0.45	0.85	0.42	0.63	0.20	II	100	100
110	0.31	1.16	0.44	0.58	0.44	III	100	100
111	0.36	1.51	0.47	0.25	0.41	III	94	94
114	0.81	1.71	0.52	0.22	0.44	IV	93	93
115	0.46	1.36	0.53	0.24	0.32	III	80	—
116	0.35	0.88	0.42	0.32	0.41	III	100	100
117	0.33	0.91	0.37	0.29	0.34	III	97	99
118	0.40	0.59	0.35	0.29	—	II	99	100
119	0.50	0.94	0.51	0.61	0.35	III	99	100
182	0.41	1.10	0.36	0.55	—	III	—	—
183	0.36	0.87	0.34	1.1	—	II	—	—
185	0.36	0.73	0.39	1.4	—	III	—	—
186	0.41	1.10	0.33	0.24	—	III	—	—

Table 5b. Fukui city in the Fukui area. Notations are the same to those of Table 2a.

No.	Period (sec)			$A(\mu)$	K
	M	L	P		
1	0.44		0.96	0.35	0.47
2	0.42		1.08	0.38	0.48
3	0.43		1.00	0.40	0.42
4	0.39		1.06	0.37	0.35
5	0.36		0.86	0.36	0.54
6	0.38		0.88	0.37	0.63
7	0.35		0.85	0.36	0.55
8	0.36		0.92	0.34	0.48
9	0.37		1.16	0.36	0.49
10	0.40		1.24	0.38	0.50
11	0.38		1.18	0.37	0.56
12	0.32		0.94	0.35	0.53
13	0.35		1.16	0.36	0.57
14	0.38		1.14	0.34	0.40
17	0.39		1.01	0.43	0.44
18	0.35		1.02	0.33	0.60
19	0.40		0.99	0.43	0.58
20	0.47		1.30	0.51	0.71
21	0.41		1.00	0.43	0.61
22	0.35		0.85	0.36	0.61

(to be continued)

(continued)

No.	Period (sec)			$A(\mu)$	K
	M	L	P		
23	0.45	1.13	0.44	0.57	III
24	0.45	1.30	0.42	0.64	III
120	0.41	1.08	0.42	0.61	III
121	0.39	1.01	0.40	0.58	III
122	0.47	1.07	0.40	0.69	III
123	0.46	1.21	0.40	0.64	III
124	0.45	1.11	0.40	0.48	III
126	0.36	0.84	0.38	1.00	III
127	0.45	0.82	0.44	1.80	III
128	0.43	0.83	0.44	1.5	III
129	0.38	0.79	0.38	1.5	III
130	0.33	0.83	0.37	0.61	III
131	0.45	0.98	0.44	1.0	III
132	0.43	0.80	0.43	1.1	III
133	0.40	0.90	0.39	1.5	III
134	0.44	1.03	0.41	1.2	III
135	0.42	0.70	0.41	1.9	III
136	0.41	0.81	0.40	1.3	III
137	0.39	0.89	0.41	0.74	III
138	0.40	1.14	0.37	0.41	III
139	0.39	1.19	0.35	0.61	III
140	0.42	0.98	0.41	0.66	III
141	0.40	1.07	0.40	0.61	III
142	0.41	0.87	0.36	0.88	III
143	0.33	0.91	0.39	0.72	III
144	0.37	0.89	0.41	0.68	III
145	0.42	1.35	0.44	0.60	III
146	0.40	0.95	0.51	0.40	III
147	0.37	0.89	0.43	0.56	III
148	0.38	0.98	0.38	0.67	III
149	0.39	1.06	0.35	0.67	III
150	0.36	0.92	0.35	0.44	III
151	0.45	1.02	0.42	0.69	III
154	0.40	0.90	0.44	2.0	III
155	0.41	1.02	0.44	1.5	III
156	0.41	1.08	0.41	1.1	III
157	0.44	1.09	0.43	1.9	III
158	0.44	0.97	0.43	2.1	III
159	0.43	0.95	0.45	1.5	III
160	0.43	0.78	0.45	1.7	III
161	0.42	0.99	0.44	1.2	III
162	0.44	1.13	0.38	1.2	III
163	0.40	1.07	0.38	1.2	III
164	0.42	1.12	0.41	0.90	III
165	0.42	1.03	0.38	1.0	III
166	0.50	1.05	0.39	1.0	III
167	0.44	0.80	0.48	1.4	III
168	0.44	1.13	0.42	0.95	III
169	0.42	1.01	0.35	0.88	III
170	0.46	1.18	0.45	0.79	III

(to be continued)

(continued)

No.	Period (sec)			$A(\mu)$	K
	M	L	P		
171	0.44	0.89	0.45	0.83	III
172	0.35	0.87	0.39	0.88	III
173	0.33	0.96	0.35	0.89	III
174	0.35	0.62	0.35	0.97	III
175	0.35	1.06	0.34	0.42	III
177	0.42	0.92	0.39	0.66	III
178	0.30	1.65	0.34	0.052	II
179	0.32	0.70	0.35	0.20	II
180	0.44	1.05	0.39	0.79	III
187	0.35	0.81	0.32	0.41	III

Table 6. The Sakata area. Notations are the same to those of Table 2a.

No.	Period (sec)			$A(\mu)$	K
	M	L	P		
1	0.30	1.01	0.32	0.21	III
2	0.31	0.82	0.34	0.23	II
3	0.35	0.82	0.30	0.22	II
4	0.34	0.82	0.30	0.28	II
5	0.35	0.82	0.36	0.34	II
6	0.39	1.01	0.42	0.38	III
7	0.26	0.82	0.28	0.080	II
8	0.21	0.82	0.12	0.036	II
9	0.36	1.24	0.28	0.061	II
10	0.27	0.82	0.30	0.22	II
11	0.26	0.82	0.28	0.28	II
12	0.23	0.82	0.24	0.21	II
13	0.45	0.82	0.42	3.7	III
14	0.48	1.01	0.48	4.6	III
15	0.46	1.01	0.46	4.2	III
16	0.50	1.23	0.50	2.7	IV
17	0.62	1.01	0.48	3.7	IV
18	0.34	1.01	0.28	0.28	III
19	0.25	0.82	0.22	0.30	II
20	0.63	1.23	0.60	0.84	III
21	0.56	1.23	0.66	0.38	III
22	0.57	1.24	0.64	0.33	III
23	0.33	1.01	0.30	0.15	III
24	0.28	1.01	0.28	0.25	III
25	0.29	0.82	0.26	0.20	II
26	0.37	0.82	0.32	0.47	III
27	0.35	0.82	0.32	0.43	III
28	0.47	1.24	0.49	0.19	III
29	0.42	1.23	0.40	0.29	III
30	0.32	0.82	0.36	0.50	III

(to be continued)

(continued)

No.	Period (sec)			$A(\mu)$	K
	M	L	P		
31	0.33	1.01	0.30	0.18	III
32	0.31	0.82	0.30	0.12	II
33	0.25	0.67	0.30	0.25	II
34	0.35	0.84	0.34	0.093	II
35	0.34	1.01	0.34	0.15	II
36	0.19	0.82	0.14	0.11	II
37	0.19	0.82	0.12	0.075	II
38	0.55	1.24	0.50	0.53	III
39	0.56	1.24	0.50	0.69	III

Table 7. The Tsuruoka area. Notations are the same to those of Table 2a.

No.	Period (sec)			$A(\mu)$	K
	M	L	P		
1	0.38	1.01	0.36	0.32	III
2	0.33	1.01	0.34	0.28	III
3	0.39	1.01	0.36	0.22	III
4	0.39	1.01	0.38	0.071	II
5	0.49	1.51	0.54	0.085	III
6	0.60	1.51	0.64	0.20	III
7	0.38	1.24	0.30	0.044	III
8	0.45	1.01	0.44	0.12	III
9	0.43	1.24	0.46	0.16	III
10	0.35	1.23	0.36	0.12	III
11	0.38	1.01	0.40	0.14	III
12	0.58	1.01	0.56	0.16	III
13	0.43	1.01	0.44	0.18	II
14	0.53	1.23	0.50	0.27	III
15	0.46	1.23	0.48	0.47	III
16	0.42	1.01	0.40	0.17	III
17	0.45	1.01	0.40	0.17	III
18	0.36	1.01	0.40	0.37	III
19	0.43	1.01	0.46	0.71	III
20	0.31	1.01	0.32	0.31	III
21	0.31	0.82	0.36	0.27	II
22	0.41	1.01	0.38	0.42	III
23	0.20	0.55	0.20	0.050	II
24	0.26	1.01	0.20	0.028	II
25	0.22	0.68	0.18	0.18	II
26	0.53	1.24	0.54	0.38	III
27	0.61	1.50	0.60	0.23	III
28	0.23	0.82	0.22	0.067	II
29	0.24	0.67	0.26	0.17	II
30	0.35	0.84	0.38	0.60	II

(to be continued)

(continued)

No.	Period (sec)			$A(\mu)$	K
	M	L	P		
31	0.26	0.67	0.22	0.20	II
32	0.47	1.01	0.58	0.35	III
33	0.46	1.23	0.50	0.62	III
34	0.40	1.01	0.38	0.50	III
35	0.44	1.02	0.42	0.30	III
36	0.53	1.01	0.50	0.69	III
37	0.55	1.24	0.56	0.45	III
38	0.62	1.24	0.70	0.88	III
39	0.28	1.01	0.26	0.11	III
40	0.30	1.01	0.26	0.068	III
41	0.39	1.01	0.40	0.16	III
42	0.45	1.01	0.46	0.14	III
43	0.45	1.01	0.42	0.18	III

Table 8. The Niigata area. Notations are the same
to those of Table 2a.

No.	Period (sec)			$A(\mu)$	K
	M	L	P		
1	0.29	0.67	0.27	0.34	II
2	0.37	1.01	0.33	0.84	II
3	0.31	1.01	0.35	0.32	III
4	0.32	0.67	0.29	0.30	II
5	0.32	0.82	0.28	0.41	II
6	0.34	0.82	0.28	0.28	II
7	0.31	0.83	0.32	0.87	III
8	0.26	0.68	0.25	2.2	IV
9	0.30	0.68	0.35	1.1	III
10	0.33	0.83	0.33	1.4	III
11	0.29	0.68	0.30	0.78	II
12	0.36	1.01	0.40	0.32	II
13	0.27	0.83	0.30	0.80	III
14	0.35	0.82	0.43	1.3	III
15	0.37	0.82	0.33	—	III
16	0.37	1.01	0.32	0.71	III
17	0.41	1.01	0.36	—	III
18	0.39	1.01	0.32	0.78	III
19	0.38	1.01	0.33	—	III
20	0.38	1.01	0.35	0.91	III
21	0.36	1.01	0.32	—	III
22	0.38	1.01	0.34	0.87	III
23	0.38	1.01	0.38	1.6	IV
24	0.34	0.68	0.35	0.45	III
25	0.34	1.23	0.40	0.08	II

(to be continued)

(continued)

No.	Period (sec)			$A(\mu)$	K
	M	L	P		
26	0.30	0.82	0.37	0.12	II
27	0.34	1.01	0.40	0.09	II
28	0.39	1.23	0.45	0.11	III
29	0.32	0.82	0.32	0.76	III
30	0.36	1.01	0.43	0.12	III
31	0.38	0.82	0.37	—	III
32	0.42	1.50	0.38	0.18	III
33	0.53	1.50	0.36	0.24	III
34	0.44	1.23	0.47	0.14	III
35	0.40	1.23	0.40	0.16	III
36	0.42	1.23	0.35	0.14	III
37	0.50	1.50	0.36	0.11	III
38	0.38	1.01	0.34	—	III
39	0.42	1.50	0.45	0.18	IV
40	0.25	0.68	0.26	2.0	IV
41	0.43	1.23	0.36	0.15	IV
43	0.33	1.01	0.38	0.37	III
44	0.25	0.68	0.28	2.0	III
45	0.34	1.01	0.42	0.25	II
46	0.28	0.82	0.30	0.33	II
47	0.26	0.55	0.30	0.44	II
48	0.29	0.82	0.30	—	II
49	0.24	0.55	0.24	0.56	II
50	0.35	0.83	0.35	1.3	III
51	0.34	0.83	0.34	2.5	III
52	0.42	1.01	0.40	—	III
53	0.40	0.82	0.39	0.66	III
54	0.35	1.01	0.37	0.33	III
58	0.39	0.82	0.38	0.91	II
59	0.35	0.68	0.32	0.55	III
60	0.33	0.83	0.30	1.2	III
61	0.35	1.01	0.32	0.86	III
62	0.41	1.01	0.39	0.32	III
63	0.23	0.68	0.20	0.44	II
64	0.33	1.01	0.30	0.27	II
65	0.36	0.82	0.40	0.43	III
66	0.28	0.68	0.25	0.44	II
67	0.33	1.01	0.29	0.59	II
68	0.29	0.82	0.30	0.70	III
69	0.31	0.82	0.31	0.77	III
70	0.31	0.83	0.32	1.4	IV
71	0.31	0.82	0.32	0.58	III
72	0.33	1.01	0.35	—	III
73	0.30	1.01	0.32	1.5	IV
74	0.30	0.68	0.31	1.0	III
75	0.32	0.83	0.35	0.54	III
76	0.26	0.67	0.27	0.48	II
77	0.34	1.01	0.30	0.57	II
78	0.41	1.23	0.38	0.37	III
79	0.41	1.01	0.42	0.86	III

(to be continued)

(continued)

No.	Period (sec)			$A(\mu)$	K
	M	L	P		
80	0.42	0.82	0.36	0.39	III
81	0.34	1.01	0.35	1.2	III
82	0.35	1.23	0.30	0.17	II
83	0.38	1.01	0.38	1.3	II
84	0.37	0.82	0.38	0.39	II
85	0.40	1.01	0.45	1.2	III
86	0.34	0.82	0.32	1.6	III
87	0.33	1.01	0.37	0.71	III
88	0.38	1.01	0.32	0.67	III
89	0.36	0.82	0.30	1.3	IV
90	0.36	0.82	0.36	0.67	III
91	0.33	1.01	0.37	1.5	IV
92	0.42	1.01	0.36	0.81	III
93	0.36	0.82	0.36	1.8	III
94	0.28	0.68	0.32	1.2	III
95	0.38	1.50	0.34	0.34	III
96	0.29	0.82	0.31	1.3	III
97	0.36	0.82	0.43	1.0	III
98	0.36	1.01	0.35	0.22	III
99	0.46	1.50	0.55	0.35	III
100	0.41	0.82	0.33	—	III
101	0.32	1.01	0.25	0.24	II
102	0.40	1.23	0.45	0.36	II
103	0.33	0.82	0.31	0.57	II
104	0.45	1.50	0.40	0.83	III
105	0.26	0.68	0.30	1.3	IV
106	0.37	1.23	0.36	0.10	II
107	0.42	1.01	0.39	1.0	II
108	0.34	1.01	0.34	0.11	II
109	0.32	0.82	0.36	0.097	II
110	0.37	1.01	0.44	0.11	III
111	0.39	1.23	0.40	0.61	III
112	0.38	0.82	0.45	0.12	III
113	0.34	1.01	0.35	0.097	III
114	0.37	1.01	0.37	0.091	III
115	0.33	1.01	0.31	1.6	III
116	0.39	1.01	0.42	0.14	III
117	0.25	0.67	0.23	1.4	IV
118	0.42	0.82	0.45	0.20	III
119	0.50	1.24	0.48	0.53	III
120	0.51	1.23	0.40	0.50	IV
121	0.34	0.82	0.32	1.0	III
122	0.36	1.01	0.30	0.85	III
123	0.39	1.01	0.37	—	III
124	0.34	0.83	0.30	0.90	III
125	0.39	1.23	0.39	0.47	III
126	0.36	0.83	0.34	0.50	III
127	0.31	0.83	0.40	0.46	III
128	0.36	0.82	0.31	1.7	IV
129	0.38	1.01	0.31	1.4	IV

(to be continued)

(continued)

No.	Period (sec)			$A(\mu)$	K
	M	L	P		
130	0.30	0.83	0.29	1.0	III
131	0.33	0.82	0.31	1.1	III
132	0.37	0.83	0.36	0.50	III
133	0.35	0.82	0.33	0.35	II
134	0.33	1.01	0.30	0.63	II
135	0.24	0.82	0.21	0.46	II
136	0.28	0.67	0.24	0.34	II
137	0.32	1.01	0.36	0.12	II
138	0.38	1.01	0.34	0.67	III
139	0.42	1.01	0.33	0.82	III

Table 9a. The Kiku-gawa area. Locations of the observation spots and the circumstances relating to them at the time of observations.

1	菊川町	菊川北中学校テニスコート	37	"	下高田, 太郎坊境内
2	"	堀之内, 菊川病院横, 煙の中	38	小笠町	池村, 上池村, 田圃畦道
3	"	"	39	"	上平川, 大通り脇庭先
4	"	"	40	"	堤組, 嶺田街道庭先
5	"	"	41	"	上堤組, 嶺田街道筋
8	"	段横地, 横地小学校中庭	42	菊川町	奈良野, 部落中程前庭
10	大浜町	大坂, 大田小学校横道路	43	"	" , 庭先
11	"	海戸, 部落はずれ小路	44	"	下組, 田園の中の細道
12	"	新川, 部落道路	45	"	西横地, 庭先
13	"	" , 入口, 周囲田園	46	"	下組, 畦道
14	"	喜右衛門新田, 焼津街道	47	"	" , "
15	"	久兵衛新田, 県道丁字路角	48	"	" , 山際に沿つた道の端
17	城東村	高塚, 部落はずれ道路	49	"	小出, 町道脇の庭先
18	"	下方, 砂混り道路	50	"	三軒屋, 大浜街道端
19	"	公文, 公文小学校前小路	54	"	上半済, コンクリート道
20	小笠町	西ヶ崎, 民家庭先表土	55	"	" , 八幡橋たもと
22	"	" , 民家庭, 裏に岩盤	57	"	加茂長池, 菊川中学校々庭
24	"	" , 田圃畦道	58	"	小川端, 円通寺境内
25	"	大石, 小路, 周囲田園	59	"	" , 庭先
26	"	西嶺田, 畦道	60	小笠町	赤土中島組, 道路
27	中嶺田7班	堂山街道南の細道	61	"	" , 赤堀氏庭先
29	"	堂山堂山組, 十字路角庭先	102	城東村	佐束, 農協車庫たたき
33	"	下平川新道, 平田農協前	104	小笠町	西ヶ崎, 公民館横
34	菊川町	耳川, 内田小学校々庭	105	大浜町	報地, 隣浜中学校玄関前
35	"	" , 小笠川堤防下庭先	106	城東村	下土方, 公民館たたき
36	"	上高田, 県道脇の小路	107	大浜町	中川原, 公民館たたき

(つづく)

(Table 9a つづき)

108	大浜町 千 浜, 公民館たたき	229	" 菊 川, 小笠農業高たたき
109	小笠町 堤 組, 春日神社表土	373	小笠町 堤 組, 高塚店コンクリート
110	" " , " たたき	374	" " , 大浜街道少し入る畦
111	菊川町 東横地, 道路端	376	菊川町 横地附近, 火見前たたき
112	" " , 山脇神尾街道筋	377	" 土 橋, 内田宅裏畦
113	" " , 道路	379	小笠町 中嶺田, 寺田宅庭
114	" " , 山脇街道筋	380	" 堂山新田, 横田宅庭
115	" " , 田園畦道	381	" " , 横田宅敷石
116	" " , 下組に入る丁字路	382	" " , 森下宅敷石
119	" 土 橋, 道路端	383	" " , 道路
120	" " "	385	" 倉 島, 小池宅たたき
201	大浜町 千浜来福, 鳴海屋たたき	386	" " , 池本宅庭
202	" 国 安, 多久見宅たたき	388	大浜町 国 安, 戸塚建設たたき
203	城東村 海 戸(旧中村), 上田宅前	389	小笠町 東嶺田, 倉庫前たたき
204	" 川久保, 公民館たたき	390	" " , 黒田宅土間表土
205	" 岩 滑(明僧), 佐東農協たたき	391	" " 小学校横小路の畑
206	" 中 方, 中方集荷所あち石	392	" 志茂組, 部落入口石段
207	菊川町 西平尾, 岡本宅たたき	393	" 東嶺田, 小道
208	" 東平尾, 栗田宅前小道	394	城東村 中 村, 空地
209	" 中内田政所, コンクリート歩道	396	" 中下方組, 民家中庭
210	" 中内田杉森, 応声教院踏石	398	小笠町 西嶺田, 公民館敷石
211	" 内田村月岡, 入口三叉路	399	" 中嶺田, 十字路脇の庭先
212	小笠町 池村地内, 田園中の細道	400	" 東嶺田, 北小学校横の道路
213	" 上平川石原, 本間医院たたき	403	" " , 部落北の畦
214	" 高橋新道, 赤堀氏宅たたき	404	" " , 大通り脇の敷石
215	大浜町 千 浜, 畦(嶺田街道近く)	405	大浜町 新 川, 小路
216	" " "	406	" " , 田園中の小路
222	小笠町 河 東, 竹林宅基礎	407	" " , 神社境内
223	" 赤 土, 公会堂のたたき	408	城東村, 中 村, 神社石段
224	" " , 国民健保たたき	409	" " , " 前道路
226	菊川町 段横地, 農協倉庫たたき	411	" " , 田園の小路
227	" 下本所, 内海店コンクリート		

Table 9b. Akatsuchi section in the Kiku-gawa area.
Observation spots.

301	小笠町 赤土地蔵組, 赤堀武助庭	309	" " 地蔵組, 塚本安兵衛前
302	" " " , 斎藤しま"	310	" " " , 塚本太郎吉"
303	" " " , 塚本広武"	311	" " " , 塚本甚太郎庭
304	" " " , 森利三郎"	312	" " " , 塚本春松庭
306	" 上前組, 岡村善蔵前畠	313	" " 中島組, 杉山良雄庭
307	" " " , 赤堀定男庭	314	" " " , 川田福次庭
308	" " " , 本間孝八宅	315	" 前 組, 小原せい"

(つづく)

(Table 9b つづき)

316	小笠町	赤土中島組, 川田辰尾宅	349	"	" 中島組, 塚本 功 "
320	"	" " , 国民健保前	350	"	" " , 奥野春雄 "
321	"	" 西組, 黒田一郎庭	351	"	" " , 赤堀憲司 "
322	"	" " , 黒田平太郎庭	352	"	" " , 能瀬義次 "
324	"	" 中組, 松本儀丙庭	353	"	" 上向組, 山中朝一 "
325	"	" " , 赤堀春吉 "	354	"	" 向組, 奥野国平 "
326	"	" " , 赤堀 清 "	355	"	" 上向組, 豊田幸平 "
327	"	" " , 赤堀好苗 "	356	"	" 丹野川堤防上(右岸)
328	"	" 下組 881, 黒田照次宅	357	"	" 丹野川しんばしたもと
329	"	" " 893, 赤堀重義庭	358	"	" 丹野川堤防上(左岸)
330	"	" " 907, 赤堀静雄 "	359	"	" 上組, 坂部辰雄庭
331	"	" " 905, 赤堀藤衛門庭	360	"	" 下組, 黒田正一 "
332	"	" " 797, 松本猛庭	361	"	" " , 斎能誠一 "
333	"	" 東組, 斎藤常一宅	362	"	" " , 斎能紋吉 "
334	"	" 東組 790, 民家庭	363	"	" " , 白岩卯八 "
335	"	" " 786, 松本正一庭	364	"	" " , 桃田平六 "
336	"	" 中組 925, 松本俊男 "	365	"	" " , 山下しげ "
337	"	" 下中組, 黒田新平庭	366	"	" 上組, 桃田多賀男庭
342	"	" 道路上, No. 310 前	367	"	" " , 桃田正吉庭
343	"	" 上前組, 岡村善蔵庭	368	"	" 下西組, 黒田春平 "
344	"	" 石神組, 桃田菊兵衛庭	369	"	" " , 赤塚文六 "
345	"	" 前組, 赤堀睦治庭	370	"	" " , 堀嘉助 "
346	"	" 石神組, 桃田清一郎庭	371	"	" " , 桃田祥貴畠
347	"	" " , 黒田一雄庭	372	"	" " , 黒田邦平 "
348	"	" " , 桃田敏男 "			

Table 10. The Tenryū-gawa area. Observation spots.

1	磐田市	豊田氣賀, 用水事務所たたき	16	"	十束, 十束小学校講堂前
2	"	豊田氣賀東, 畦	17	磐田市	豊田森本, 火見やぐら前
3	"	No. 2 より 150 m	18	"	豊田長森(旧井通村), 三叉路
4	"	No. 3 の反対畦	19	浜松市	中の町, 幼稚園前コンクリート
5	"	豊田加茂, 北部小学校たたき	20	"	宮竹町, 東綿脇広場
6	"	豊田池田新町, 農協倉庫前	21	"	大蒲, NHK 階段下
7	"	豊田一言, 斎藤正行庭	22	"	和田町, 八面光神社脇
8	"	豊田下万能, 岸和田店土間	23	"	青屋町(旧飯田村), 日本樂器
9	"	刑部島, 青荷場たたき	24	"	" , "
10	竜洋町	堀之内, 十字路たたき	25	"	中島町諏訪, 諏訪神社横道
11	"	平間, 畦	26	"	頭陀寺町, 頭陀寺バス停斜道路
12	"	No. 11 より 70 m	27	"	芳川町, 芳川連絡事務所前
13	"	平間, 関塚宅庭	28	"	" , 芳川小学校講堂敷台
14	磐田市	駅前, 日本通運たたき	29	"	河輪(旧芋瀬), 民家前
15	竜洋町	高木, 共同墓地内	30	"	松島町(長十郎新田), 神明神社

(つづく)

(Table 10 つづき)

31	竜洋町	掛塚, 貴船神社	62	磐田市	豊田加茂西, 池田街道の南
32	浜松市	市役所前広場	63	"	豊田東上氣賀, 三叉路民家庭
33	"	元城町, 遠州鉄道元城駅前	64	"	豊田広野, 道路, 北側は高台
34	"	下池川町, 大通り菓子店横	65	"	" , 道路, 南側台地
35	"	152, 三叉路	66	"	見付河原町, 中村宅踏石
36	"	, 信愛学園門前	67	"	豊田加茂東原新田, 山田宅たき
37	"	, 155, 貨席(池川)前	68	"	豊田加茂東, 田圃道
38	"	, 6間道路角	69	"	" , "
39	"	上池川町, 「あきば」小川道	70	"	" , "
40	"	亀山町 171, 飛永宅空地	71	"	" , 十字路附近
41	"	, 郵便局家族寮	72	"	豊田加茂西, No. 26 の反対側

Table 11. The Ōta-gawa area. Observation spots.

62	袋井市	袋井, 県土木事務所たき	87	"	" 谷中田中 8組
63	磐田市	笠梅, 農家敷石	88	袋井市	友永向組
64	"	笠梅字西之谷	89	"	"
65	"	竹之内, 大通り	90	"	水洗南組
66	"	向笠西村中所	91	"	川井中町
67	"	竹之内, 向笠農協前	92	"	大門西
68	袋井市	深見 2部, 道路より西	93	"	田端西 7班
69	"	深見 1部	94	浅羽町	馬場 14班
70	"	深見 3部	95	"	松下 7班
71	森町	中川(牛飼の西)	96	"	浅岡 2班
72	袋井市	山梨上町, 道路	97	"	中村, 浅岡と中の中间
73	"	沖山梨	98	"	中北組
74	"	山梨町金屋敷山梨小学校前	99	磐田市	新出 599 6班
75	"	三沢時ヶ谷, 学校の隣	100	"	西之島大立野西組
76	"	馬ヶ谷字大谷川	101	"	二之宮 4丁目
77	"	吉岡, 停留所前三叉路	53'	"	上大原, 平野宅前
78	"	久津部東久津部第1組	54'	"	上南田, 十字路コンクリート
80	"	新屋東組(方丈近く)	56'	"	大久保, 大島宅コクリート
81	"	袋井町郵便局前	57'	"	笠梅大海, 大通より 50m 略
82	"	袋井町下地 1班	58'	"	向笠上村, 新設道路端
83	"	西 2部落 1班	59'	袋井市	深見 1部, 県道脇精米所前
84	"	北 3部落	60'	"	深見 2部, 内藤宅コンクリート
85	森町	園田村谷中 2組	61'	"	大田, 公民館前田圃道
86	"	谷中 1組			

Table 12a. The Fukui area. Observation spots.

26	朝日町	内郡 41 の 1, 社宅たき	30	"	平井町 60 号の 9, 宝泉宅敷石
27	鯖江市	吉川, 派出所たき	33	"	松成町 4 号の 18, 工場たき

(つづく)

(Table 12a つづき)

36	鯖江市	下河端町 69 の 5 号, 寺院たたき	86	芦原町	北 鴻, 民家踏石
38	"	三六町, 元福井師範たたき	87	"	二面 88 号, 初瀬歯科踏石
40	福井市	浅水 109 の 19, コンクリート	88	"	" , 芦原町小学校花壇石
41	"	安保町 8 の 3, 報恩寺たたき	89	"	" , 畦(小学校近く)
43	"	二日町, 山一織維たたき	90	"	本荘下番, 玉木入口 40 m
44	"	二日町 35 号, 福井織維たたき	91	三国町	西今市, 神明神社コンクリート
45	"	足羽町第 2 半田 17 の 21 たたき	92	"	桜谷, 砂利道
48	"	下細江 1 の 13, 変電所たたき	93	"	本町, 三国神社境内
49	"	江端町 24, 食糧事務所たたき	95	"	" , 信用金庫ふち石
50	"	高木町 14 号の 6, コンクリート	96	"	東尋坊岩壁, 見晴台 2 m 下
52	"	九頭竜川右岸堤防下右側	100	"	米ヶ脇, 三国街道
54	"	" 左側	101	"	新保, 春日神社脇石
56	森田町	下森田 13 の 20, 民家前の土	102	"	浜四郷黒目, 街道口砂丘道路
57	"	上森田, 民家敷石	103	"	" 黒目上市, 民家敷石
58	春江町	寄安, 民家敷石	104	川西町	白方, 自警団詰所前たたき
59	丸岡町	南横地 17 の 3, 民家たたき	105	"	池尻 32 号 10, 保健所ふち石
60	"	枯木高柳中央, 畦砂利道	106	"	布施田橋附近敷石
62	"	西瓜屋, 高椋中学校裏道路	107	春江町	取次 5 の 2, 道路
63	"	役場横, コンクリート道路	108	"	随応寺, 春江町役場たたき
65	"	富田, 正法寺たたき	110	"	西長田 10 号 1, コンクリート
70	"	丸岡, みどり幼稚園たたき	111	坂井町	下兵庫, 幼稚園敷石
71	"	" , 平尊小学校たたき	114	"	大味下, 部落入口
72	"	松川, 長畠小学校たたき	115	"	木部東荒井部落入口左に入る
73	"	三本木, 鎮守社敷石	116	丸岡町	舟寄 1 区, 白山神社階段石
74	"	女形谷, 民家敷石	117	福井市	二日市町, 一姫神社石敷
76	坂井町	東十郷, 長屋橋そば砂利道	118	"	川合鶴塚町, 川合出張所たたき
77	金津町	池口, 部落 150 m 手前畦	119	"	" , 川合小学校校庭
78	"	天王区, 北陸電力前民家敷石	182	"	豊町 42, 十字路薬店前の石
79	"	細呂木, 北陸線路土手(EW 方向)	183	"	葵町 81, 永田ラジオ店前石
80	"	" , " (NS ")	185	"	月見町, バス停留所前の石
83	"	" , 細呂木駅北 150 m 道	186	"	花堂町, 駅前コンクリート
84	"	" , " 畦			

Table 12b. Fukui city in the Fukui area. Observation spots.

1	福井市	大手町, 県庁車庫コンクリート	9	"	大手町, 富士銀行支店前
2	"	" , 農業会館裏舗装	10	"	" , " 正門北
3	"	" , 中部日本前舗装	11	"	" , 市役所正門側道路
4	"	" , " 向い舗装	12	"	御屋形町, 織物検査所裏道路
5	"	屋形町, 警察署南前舗装	13	"	" , " 入口舗装
6	"	" , 警察正門前舗装	14	"	大手町, 市役所前舗装
7	"	" , 市役所東門前砂利道	17	"	" , 税務署正門北舗装
8	"	" , " 南側舗装	18	"	" , " 横舗装

(つづく)

(Table 12b つづき)

19	福井市	佐桂枝町 52, 「たばこ」店角	147	"	" 9, 末広軒横露路
20	"	" , 泉商店入口角	148	"	" 9, かさ店前歩道
21	"	" , 住友生命入口北角	149	"	" , 日赤支部横歩道
22	"	佐久良中町, 岩崎商店入口角	150	"	大手町, 農協ビル前歩道
23	"	" 上町, 福井相互入口角	151	"	" , 農協ビル入口敷石
24	"	" , " 正面	154	"	篠川下町 60, 酒店角砂利道
120	"	2の丸町 7, 道路	155	"	" , 民家角西側
121	"	No. 120 の 30m 東	156	"	東松本町 2, 十字路西側角
122	"	No. 120 の 16m 西	157	"	" , 進明校前砂利道
123	"	2の丸町 5, 放送局裏	158	"	篠川中町, 西たもと舗装
124	"	宝永中町, 放送局西側たたき	159	"	上町, 東たもと砂利道
126	"	宝永下町, 労働基準局西側	160	"	上町 93, 斜屋前舗装
127	"	" 64, 踏切角	161	"	老松下町, バス停コンクリート
128	"	日之出上町 95, 十字路近く	162	"	松ヶ枝上町 76, 福井機械角舗装
129	"	松本町上町 17 の 1, 空地	163	"	" 中町, 寺島前たたき
131	"	日之出町, 日之出小学校々庭	164	"	" , 十字路舗装
131	"	四ツ井本町, 歩道	165	"	宝永中町 51, 砂利道
132	"	" 29 の 14, 歩道	166	"	宝永下町 13, 砂利道
133	"	米堀町 10, 八幡神社敷石	167	"	" 131, 八軒町 4 つ辻
134	"	下北野町山本 1, 十字路角バス停	168	"	" 84, 民家角たたき
135	"	城之橋中町 61, 十字路角	169	"	牧島町, 福井大学本館たたき
136	"	" 5, 郵便局横道路	170	"	乾中町, 下水記念入口
137	"	" 下町 55, 乾物屋前道路	171	"	" , " 地下室床
138	"	日之出町下町 5, 十字路砂利道	172	"	本町 1, 大仏前コンクリート
139	"	" , 村野組前	173	"	佐久良町, 九十九橋近く歩道
140	"	" 4, 嶺北木材協前	174	"	足羽下町 1, 福井銀行踏石
141	"	" 43, 木材置場道路	175	"	" , 十字路角医院たたき
142	"	" 47, 魚屋前砂利道	177	"	常盤木町, 四社交番コンクリート
143	"	" 37, 道路	178	"	足羽公園, 交番前砂利道
144	"	" 63, 北陸電裏通り	179	"	常盤木町角, 療院前コンクリート
145	"	" , " 裏角	180	"	不動町向山 4, バス停コンクリート
146	"	御園町 31, 若泉横露路	187	"	佐桂枝上町, 銀行側コンクリート

Table 13. The Sakata area. Observation spots.

1	酒田市	宮野浦, 公民館貯水コンクリート	10	"	坂野辺新田甲, 砂丘地の台地
2	"	" , " 玄関たたき	11	"	" , 公民館裏の石台
3	"	" , 佐藤方コンクリート	12	"	甲-7-1, 佐藤庭
4	"	飯盛山, 五十嵐方コンクリート	13	"	新堀, 柿崎宅コンクリート
5	"	" , 砂丘が平地に出る所	14	"	落野目, 公民館裏たたき
6	"	" , 神社前たたき	15	"	" 十寸穂, 吉泉宅たたき
7	"	十里塚, 高橋方コンクリート	16	"	新堀, 豊森, 倉庫たたき
8	"	" , 公民館石碑の石台	17	"	" , 市役所出張所たたき
9	"	" , 乙-3-46 コンクリート溝	18	"	木川, ポンプ小屋たたき

(つづく)

(Table 13 つづき)

19	酒田市	門田, 渋谷方土台	30	"	黒の森荒沢葉刈 221
20	"	局 20, 今井方コンクリート	31	"	黒の森荒沢, 伊藤鉄次郎宅
21	"	坂戸 112, 大田方たたき	32	"	黒の森, 元県道
22	"	" 福岡 133, 佐藤方たたき	33	"	" , ポンプ置場前たたき
23	"	大瀬 96, 藤井方コンクリート	34	"	広岡新田, 公民館たたき
24	"	" 38, 伊藤建設たたき	35	"	" , 久保方コンクリート
25	"	広野下通 114, ポンプ小屋たたき	36	"	浜中丁 1-20-2, 農家たたき
26	"	" 中通 17, 加藤店たたき	37	"	甲-240, 蔵前コンクリート
27	"	" 上通, 加藤方コンクリート	38	"	西平田大町, 田中方溝上
28	"	上中村 115, コンクリート	39	"	" 大町乙-141, 佐藤宅基礎
29	"	上中村梅津方コンクリート			

Table 14. The Tsuruoka area. Observation spots.

1	鶴岡市	長崎甲, 佐藤宅たたき	23	"	山ノ手町り-344-1, 庭
2	"	大山村丙-4-1, 田村宅前庭	24	"	山ノ手町, 山ぎわ
3	"	大山村, 長竜寺墓石台	25	"	" , 奥山宅たたき
4	"	長崎 80-7, 斎藤宅たたき	26	"	城山町よ-44, 富樫宅
5	"	西沼戊-55, 佐藤宅たたき	27	"	" り-156, コンクリ
6	"	甲-83, 木村宅土蔵土間	28	"	柏塚, 柳生宅たたき
7	"	辻与屋丙-119, 太田宅たたき	29	"	" り-48, コンクリ
8	"	" 丙-91, 斎藤宅たたき	30	"	西町に-269, コンクリ
9	"	" 丙-7, 遠藤宅たたき	31	"	" に-263昔原宅たたき
10	"	面野山 219, 斎藤宅たたき	32	"	安良町, 市役所出張所石台
11	"	" 185, 桑川店コンクリート	33	"	に-358, 斎藤宅たたき
12	"	下川上字関根 139, コンクリート	34	"	浦町に-402, コンクリ
13	"	" , コンクリート	35	"	大山村栄町, 野尻宅, 舗装
14	"	大山村馬町下池下, コンクリート	36	"	" , 大山倉庫たたき
15	"	馬町下, 樅尾神社石台	37	"	284-7, 佐々木宅舗装
16	"	駒繁 38, コンクリート台	38	"	大山村上栄町 274-2, 佐藤宅舗装
17	"	" 83, コンクリート台	39	"	柄屋 3-206, 斎藤宅コンクリート
18	"	下本町 2-663	40	"	柄屋 3-175, 斎藤宅路地
19	"	駅前コンクリート台	41	"	下与屋 106, 木村宅たたき
20	"	殿町に-555, コンクリート	42	"	下小中い-182, 長谷川宅コンクリ
21	"	殿町, 西高前車庫たたき	43	"	" い-142, 木村宅コンクリ
22	"	" に-542, コンクリート			

Table 15. The Niigata area. Observation spots.

1	新潟市	関屋金衛町 2 丁目, 交叉点裏	5	"	金衛町 1 丁目, 教会前
2	"	関屋昭和町 3 丁目, 佐藤方たたき	6	"	木村町, 郵便局前十字路
3	"	" , 金鉢山ふもと	7	"	新町 3
4	"	関屋松波町 3-255, 林方コンクリ	8	"	川岸町 3 丁目, 民家入口敷石

(つづく)

(Table 15 つづき)

9	新潟市	鳥屋野字居浦, 日本軽金たたき	58	"	古町通二番町, 第四銀行コンクリ
10	"	出来島, 民家たたき	59	"	川端町1の8, 社会保険玄関
11	"	関屋松波町3丁目, 大久保方敷石	60	"	下所島, 新潟気象台コンクリート
12	"	関屋, 新潟高校コンクリート	61	"	" , 国鉄舟江1号棟
13	"	関屋田町1丁目, 理容店たたき	62	"	流作場, 北越商業高たたき
14	"	" , 交叉点舗装	63	"	西大畠町, 新潟大人文学床
15	"	川岸町3の17, 県営8号たたき	64	"	寄居町692, 寄居中たたき
16	"	" , 県営7号たたき	65	"	東仲通1, 新潟日報半地下
17	"	" , 県営5号たたき	66	"	川端町4番地, 伊狩店コンクリ
18	"	" , 県営4号基礎	67	"	新津屋小路5-601, 明治屋基礎
19	"	" , 県営6号たたき	68	"	上大川前通4丁目, 東光商事床
20	"	" , 県営1号たたき	69	"	川端町5-28, 民家たたき
21	"	" , 県営2号地下床	70	"	下所島, 鉄道教習所たたき
22	"	" , 県営3号たたき	71	"	流作場2000, 交通女子寮コンクリ
23	"	川岸町3の18, コンクリート	72	"	春日町, 鉄道病院B棟コンクリ
24	"	上所島上19, 民家たたき	73	"	流作場2494, 宝商事コンクリート
25	"	松浜町1丁目, アスファルト道	74	"	水島町, 水島保育園たたき
26	"	学校町3丁目, 清水場前たたき	75	"	弁天町3, 国鉄配給所たたき
27	"	" , 清水場砂利道	76	"	二葉町1の820, 尾島方たたき
28	"	" , 砂利道	77	"	西大畠町, 聖園幼稚園たたき
29	"	" , 道路わき	78	"	東大畠, 新潟小たたき
30	"	白山浦2丁目, アスファルト道	79	"	東大畠通, 大畠小コンクリート
31	"	白山浦, 商業高校コンクリート	80	"	寄居町, 日本銀行床
32	"	" , 堅い砂利道	81	"	西堀通6, 日興証券基礎
33	"	" , 西保健所前アスファルト	82	"	" , 市役所地下床
34	"	" , 白山駅前アスファルト	83	"	東堀前通7, 第四銀行入口
35	"	敷島町, 白山駅前アスファルト	84	"	東堀通6, 山一ビルたたき
36	"	川岸町, ガード手前砂利道	85	"	上大川前通7, 商工会議所基礎
37	"	" , センター前アスファルト	86	"	" , 両羽銀行コンクリ
38	"	" , センターたたき	87	"	礎町3, 磯小学コンクリート
39	"	" , 白山中学横砂交り道	88	"	下大川前1, 中央警察コンクリ
40	"	" , 白山中学たたき	89	"	下大川前通2の2230, コンクリ
41	"	川岸町2丁目, 明訓高横砂交り道	90	"	流作場2054, トヨタコンクリ
43	"	白山浦, 鏡淵小学コンクリート	91	"	" 2440, バスピル
44	"	敷島町, 民家敷石	92	"	" , 新潟ホテル玄関
45	"	学校町浜ビーチセンター入口	93	"	" , サッポロアスファルト
46	"	水道町1, 女子工芸高たたき	94	"	" 2444, 北日本木材コンクリ
47	"	水道町, 民家たたき	95	"	弁天町2, 東映ホテル玄関
48	"	学校町2, 中央高校コンクリート	96	"	東大通2-51, 蛇目ミシンコンクリ
49	"	" 2の5039, 土留コンクリ	97	"	" 2, ナショナルビルたたき
50	"	白山浦1の425-2, 婦人会館床	98	"	" 1の3, 北陸ガスピル床
51	"	白山公園分館前ボーリング	99	"	" 1の7, 帝石ビル床
52	"	" 分館コンクリート	100	"	花園町1, 国鉄支社コンクリート
53	"	" 白山高校コンクリート	101	"	二葉町2, 二葉中学たたき
54	"	鳥屋野, 上所小学コンクリート	102	"	古町13, 渋小学玄関

(つづく)

(Table 15 つづき)

103	新潟市	東堀通9, 一ノ料亭入口	122	"	居村町, 東立寺石段
104	"	広小路10の1908, 証券取引所	123	"	" , 宮浦中放送室床
105	"	下大川前通, 第1漁業資材	124	"	沼垂西片原2, 民家たたき
106	"	栄町4, 栄小学コンクリート	125	"	大和町303, 沼垂高校コンクリ
107	"	" , 栄小学脇コンクリート	126	"	花園町2, 県信連職員寮たたき
108	"	" 1, 舗装	127	"	" , 陸橋下コンクリ基礎
109	"	西受地町, "	128	"	西竜ヶ島4953, みなと会館たたき
110	"	菅根町, "	129	"	芳原町2, 沼垂駅派出所たたき
111	"	早川町3, 総合病院たたき	130	"	上四の丁, 光照寺内たたき
112	"	赤坂町, 舗装	131	"	日の出町2, 電々公社工作所
113	"	西港町通, 民家前コンクリート	132	"	馬越, 沼垂小たたき
114	"	東港町通, 溝コンクリートふち	133	"	南青葉町, 山の下小コンクリふち
115	"	見方町, 豊照小講堂コンクリート	134	"	桃山町2の125, 民家たたき
116	"	豊照町, コンクリート溝ふち	135	"	小金町, 韶学校玄関たたき
117	"	下大川前通, 商店コンクリート	136	"	藤見町, 県営アパート入口たたき
118	"	" , コンクリート溝ふち	137	"	旭町通, 大学附属病院入口床
119	"	附船町1, 工業高たたき	138	"	川端町, 昭和大橋たもと
120	"	入船町5, 新潟冷蔵倉庫	139	"	上大川前通, 東北電力入口基礎
121	"	緑町, 稲閑新潟支所たたき			

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36. 常時微動について 第10報

(木造家屋の震害)

地震研究所	金 井 清 田 中 貞 二 長 田 甲 斐 男 鈴 木 富 三 郎 森 下 利 三 吉 沢 静 代
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東南海、福井、新潟地震の震害地域で行つた常時微動の観測結果と木造家屋の震害との関係をしらべた。柄仕口の、いわゆる日本流の木造家屋の震害は、共振的現象によるものと、脚部の不同沈下によるものとがあるということが、この研究で一層よく確かめられた。

今回の研究結果で、特に注目をひいたことは、あらゆる地震について、常時微動の卓越周期が 0.4 sec ぐらいの区域で、木造家屋の震害率が極大になつたことと、常時微動の頻度曲線が非常に鋭い区域で、震害率が非常に小さいことである。後者の事実は、1962 年の広尾沖地震で釧路気象台に設置の強震計が、 $0.4 g$ の最大加速度を記録したのにかかわらず、釧路市内の被害は無いに等しかつたことに対する解釈の足がかりになるように考えられる。