A gigantic earthquake (M9.0) occurred at 14h46m (JST) 11th, March 2011 in the Pacific Sea east off the Tohoku district north east part of Honshu Island, Japan. Due to the accompanied tsunami, 14,208 people were killed and 12,384 people were lost (22nd, April). The total of those numbers is 26,592 which is greater than the number of the victims of the 1896 Meiji Sanriku earthquake tsunami. We made field survey on the north part of Sanriku coast between Miyako city and Noda town. The maximum run-up height of 37.9 meters was recorded on the hind slope of Koborinai fishery port, Taro, Miyako city. Taro town, which had been hit by the Meiji Sanriku tsunami of 1896, by which 2,859 people (about 90% of the total population) were killed. In 1933 this town also hit by the Showa Sanriku tsunami, and 911 people were killed. Just after this tsunami people of Taro town began to construct a sea wall with height of 10 meters by which they intended to protect whole the residential area. The construction of this sea wall was finished in 1958. After finishing of this sea wall, population of this town increased and the newcomers began to live in the new town area outside the sea wall. In 1979 another sea wall of the same height surrounding the new town area was newly constructed. The tsunami of the present event destroyed entirely the newly constructed sea wall and all wooden houses in the new town area were swept away, and about 100 people were killed there. Sea water flew over the old sea wall and invaded into the residential area of the old town, and almost all wooden houses were destroyed, but few people were killed there.