北海道・北東北の縄文遺跡群リーフレットシリーズ

Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan.

史跡 大船遺跡

Ofune Site



深さ2.4mの大型建物/Large pit dwelling site



函館市教育委員会 縄文遺跡群世界遺産登録推進本部

Hakodate City Board of Education

The Headquarters for the Promotion of the World Heritage Inscription of Jomon Archaeological Sites

遺跡の概要/ Summary

I 所在地

北海道函館市大船町

Ⅱ 保護指定の種別・指定年

2001年 史跡指定

Ⅲ 保護指定の面積

71,832.03m²

Ⅳ 遺跡の概要

太平洋に面した前期後半から中期(紀元前 3,500 年~ 2,000 年頃)の大規模な集落遺跡です。これまでに 100 棟以上の竪穴建物跡、盛土遺構、土坑群等が確認され、深さ 2 mを超える大型の竪穴建物が特徴的です。大量の土器等のほか、クジラ、オットセイ、クリなどの動植物遺体が出土し、当時の生活、生業を知る上で重要です。

Ⅴ問い合わせ先

函館市教育委員会世界遺産登録推進室

電話:0138-21-3563

I Location

Ofune-cho, Hakodate City, Hokkaido

- Type and year of designation for protection Designated as a historic site in 2001
- Area designated for protection 71,832.03m²
- **N** About the site

This is a large settlement site dating back to 3,500-2,000 BCE, which is located on the seacoast facing the Pacific Ocean. More than 100 pit dwelling sites, human-made mounds, and pits have been discovered, including distinctively large pit dwelling sites deeper than 2m. In addition to a huge quantity of pottery, animal and botanical remains, including those of the chestnut and the bones of whales and fur seals have also been unearthed. They provide important clues to the life and livelihood in the *Jomon* period.

V Inquiries

World Heritage Registration Promotion Office, Hakodate City Board of Education

TEL: +81 138 21 3563

縄文時代中期の拠点集落/ Hub settlement during the Middle *Jomon* period

発掘調査の結果見つかった多数の竪穴建物跡や貯蔵穴、お墓などの遺構は、当時の人々の暮らしぶりとともに、長期間にわたり集落が営まれたことを示しています。安定して生活できる恵まれた自然環境であったと同時に、多量の遺物が出土した大規模な盛土遺構の存在や、東北地方や北海道中央部からもたらされた土器や石器などの遺物からは、活発な交易が行われ地域の拠点集落として栄えたことが窺えます。



盛土遺構/ Remains of human-made earth mounds

The excavated remains of various structures, such as pit dwellings, storage pits and graves, provide many clues to the way of life thousands of years ago and indicate that this settlement was used for a long period of time, surrounded by rich natural environments that enabled people to lead a stable life. Large quantities of archaeological artifacts unearthed from earth mounds, including those originating from central Hokkaido and the Northern Tohoku region of the main island of Japan, indicate that this settlement prospered as a center of active trade.

重なり合う建物 / Layers of pit dwelling sites

大船遺跡では、多数の建物が重なり合って見つかりました。これらは当時の土器を伴いながら、時期によってさまざまな形態や特徴が見られます。

特に建物内において、炉や儀式を行ったと考えられる施設の変化は顕著ながら連続性がみられることから、同一集団によって長期間にわたり集落が営まれた結果と考えられます。



重複する建物跡/ Overlaid pit dwelling sites

また、ほかの地域に比べて建物が深く掘り込まれている ことも特徴です。これは多くの人手を必要とする共同作業 であり、安定して定住していた証しといえるでしょう。



建物跡の断面/ Section of a pit dwelling site

At the Ofune site, layers of numerous dwelling sites have been discovered, containing shards of pottery that show varying forms and characteristics depending on the periods of their production.

Although the remains of hearths and ritual facilities within pit dwellings changed over time, they show continual commonality, indicating that people of the same group continued to use this settlement for a long time.

The pit dwellings at this site were found to be distinctively deeper than those found at other sites. Because it needed more people to dig deeper, this is considered to be evidence of the stability of people's life at this site.

みつかった"モノ"/ Discovered objects



出土した中期後半の土器 Excavated earthen pots from the latter half of the Middle *Jomon* period

縄文時代中期前半の土器は、北東北と共通性がみられ、活発な交流が窺えます。一方、中期後半になると地域の独自性が生み出されます。

Pottery from the first half of the Middle *Jomon* period shows many features in common with those from the northern Tohoku region of the main island of Japan, indicating active trades. On the other hand, pottery from the second half of the Middle *Jomon* period shows features unique to this region.

主に食料の加工具である石皿の大量 出土は、食料資源に恵まれた証しで す。

A great number of stone plates, which were probably used mainly for food processing, have been unearthed, evidencing that there were abundant food resources at the time.



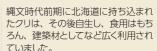
出土した多量の石皿 A great number of excavated stone plates



出土したクリ Excavated Japanese chestnuts

大型のクジラなどの海産資源は、 食料の宝庫である海とヒトとの積 極的な関わりを物語っています。

The use of marine resources such as gigantic whales shows people's active engagement with the sea, which was an important source of food.



Chestnut trees were brought into Hokkaido in the Early *Jomon* period and then started to grow wild, Not only were chestnuts eaten by people but also their timber was widely used as buillding materials.



出土したクジラの椎骨 Excavated vertebra of a whale

発掘調査と整備/ Archaeological excavations and interpretation

【縄文のにわ】

発掘当時を偲ばせる竪穴建物跡や盛土遺構、上屋構造を 骨組みで示した竪穴建物跡、さらに屋根を葺いた竪穴建物 跡を復元展示しています。

The sites of pit dwellings and the remains of earth mounds are presented in various ways to show how they were when discovered; interpretive reconstructions of pit dwellings are also made to show what they probably looked like.



【縄文の森】

当時のムラの周囲にはクリをはじめ落葉広葉樹の森が広 がっていたと考えられます。現在もクリやブナ、エゾヤマ ザクラなどを市民の手によって植栽して往時の森の復元に 取り組んでいます。

This Jomon village was surrounded by productive deciduous broad-leaved forests. Today, forests are regenerated by local people, planting chestnut trees, beech trees, and hill cherry trees.



【縄文のひろば】

当時の生活を学ぶため、土器 の野焼きなどさまざまな体験が できる広場があります。

In the open field, visitors can learn about the life of the Jomon people by experiencing the firing of pottery in the open air and other activities.



【遺跡ガイド】

団体見学は事前予約により遺跡の案内を行っています。 また、予約がなくてもご案内できる場合もありますので、 職員の姿を見かけたら気軽に声をかけて下さい。

Interpretation for group visitors is provided on prior request. Even if no reservation has been made, staff may be available to provide guidance. Feel free to contact



豊かな自然環境/ Rich natural environment

大船遺跡の大きな魅力として、周辺には往時を偲ばせる 豊かな自然が残されています。遺跡から眺望できる太平洋 は現在でも沿岸漁業が盛んで、視界が良いと遠くはエゾ富 士と呼ばれる羊蹄山や有珠山、室蘭などが遠望でき、縄文 時代の漁や舟での交易の様子がイメージできます。

The Ofune site is surrounded by rich natural environments, including the Pacific Ocean visible from the site, which is a good fishing ground still today.



大船地区の前浜 Seacoast near the site

一方、遺跡の背後にある山は「栗ノ木山」と呼ばれ、か つてはクリ林が広がっていました。



On the other hand, the mountain behind the site is called Mount Kurinoki, or a chestnuttree mountain, which used to be covered with chestnut trees.

遺跡背後にある栗の木山 Mount Kurinoki ("chestnut tree") behind the site

遺跡の側を流れる大舟川には、秋になるとサケが遡上し ます。縄文時代にもたくさんのサケがみられたことでしょ う。

In autumn, salmon swim upstream in the Ofune River near the site. In the *Jomon* period, a lot of salmon should have swum upstream, too.



大舟川を溯上するサケ Salmon swimming upstream in the Ofune Hot spring located in the midstream of River



大舟川中流に湧き出す温泉 the Ofune River

世界遺産登録をめざす「北海道

Working Together for World Heritage Listing of the

●構成資産 Component Parts
関連資産 Associated Sites



北海道・青森県・岩手県・秋田県の17遺跡からなる北海道・北東北の縄文遺跡群は、採集・漁労・狩猟により1万年以上にわたり営まれた農耕以前の人々の暮らしや精神文化を今に伝える貴重な文化遺産です。

・北東北の縄文遺跡群」

Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan

遺跡名 Site Name / 所在市町村 Location / 年代 Dating

- ① 史跡 大船遺跡 / 函館市 Approx. 3,500-2,000 BCE Ofune Site / Hakodate City
- ② 史跡 垣ノ島遺跡 / 函館市 Approx. 7,000-1,000 BCE Kakinoshima Site / Hakodate City
- ③ 史跡 キウス周堤墓群 / 千歳市 Approx. 1,200 BCE Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles / Chitose City
- ④ 史跡 北黄金貝塚 / 伊達市 Approx. 5,000-3,500 BCE Kitakogane Site / Date City
- ⑤ 史跡 入江・高砂貝塚 (入江貝塚) / 洞爺湖町 Approx. 1,800 BCE Irie Site / Toyako Town
- ⑥ 史跡 入江・高砂貝塚 (高砂貝塚) /洞爺湖町 Approx. 1,000 BCE Takasago Burial Site / Toyako Town
- ⑦ 特別史跡 三内丸山遺跡 / 青森市 Approx. 3,900-2,200 BCE Sannai Maruyama Site / Aomori City
- (8) 史跡 小牧野遺跡 / 青森市 Approx. 2,000 BCE Komakino Stone Circle / Aomori City
- 9) 史跡 大森勝山遺跡 / 弘前市 Ápprox. 1,000 BCEOmori Katsuyama Stone Circle / Hirosaki City
- (1) 史跡 是川石器時代遺跡 / 八戸市 Approx. 1,000-300 BCE Korekawa Site / Hachinohe City
- ① 史跡 田小屋野貝塚 / つがる市 Approx. 4,000-2,000 BCE Tagoyano Site / Tsugaru City
- ② 史跡 亀ヶ岡石器時代遺跡 / つがる市 Approx. 1,000-300 BCE Kamegaoka Burial Site / Tsugaru City
- (3) 史跡 大平山元遺跡 / 外ヶ浜町 Approx. 13,000 BCEOdai Yamamoto Site / Sotogahama Town(4) 史跡 二ツ森貝塚 / 七戸町 Approx. 3,500-2,000 BCE
- Futatsumori Site / Shichinohe Town

 b) 史跡 御所野遺跡 / 一戸町 Approx. 2,500-2,000 BCE
- Goshono Site / Ichinohe Town

 16 特別史跡 大湯環状列石 / 鹿角市 Approx. 2,000-1,500 BCE
- り 特別史跡 入湯境状列右 / 展用市 Approx. 2,000-1,500 BCE ○yu Stone Circles / Kazuno City
- ・ 史跡 伊勢堂岱遺跡 / 北秋田市 Approx. 2,000-1,700 BCE Isedotai Stone Circles / Kitaakita City
- 1 史跡 鷲ノ木遺跡 (関連資産) / 森町 Approx. 2,000 BCE Washinoki Stone Circle / Mori Town
- | 2|| 史跡 長七谷地貝塚 (関連資産) / 八戸市 Approx. 6,000 BCE Choshichiyachi Site / Hachinohe City

The Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan consist of 17 archaeological sites located in the southern part of Hokkaido Island and the northern part of the Honshu Island of the Japanese archipelago. This property is a valuable cultural heritage demonstrating the pre-agricultural way of life and complex spiritual culture of prehistoric people who lived based on gathering, fishing and hunting for a very long period of time, more than 10,000 years.

おおふね

Ofune Site

北海道函館市大船町

2001年 史跡指定

71.832.03m²



- 太平洋に面した前期後半から中期(紀元前3.500年~ 2,000年頃) の大規模な集落遺跡です。これまでに100棟 以上の竪穴建物跡、盛土遺構、土坑群等が確認され、深さ 2 mを超える大型の竪穴建物が特徴的です。大量の土器等 のほか、クジラ、オットセイ、クリなどの動植物遺体が出 土し、当時の生活、生業を知る上で重要です。
- 函館市教育委員会世界遺産登録推進室 (TEL: 0138-21-3563)
- Ofune-cho, Hakodate City, Hokkaido
- Designated as a historic site in 2001
 - 71.832.03m²
- This is a large settlement site dating back to 3,500-2,000 BCE, which is located on the seacoast facing the Pacific Ocean. More than 100 pit dwelling sites, human-made mounds, and pits have been discovered, including distinctively large pit dwelling sites deeper than 2m. In addition to a huge quantity of pottery, animal and botanical remains, including those of the chestnut and the bones of whales and fur seals have also been unearthed. They provide important clues to the life and livelihood in the Jomon
- World Heritage Registration Promotion Office, Hakodate City Board of Education (TEL: +81 138 21 3563)

かきのしま

Kakinoshima Site

北海道函館市臼尻町

II2011年 史跡指定

92,749.00m²



- 太平洋に面した高台に位置する早期から後期(紀元前 7,000年~1,000年頃) の集落遺跡です。約6千年間の長 期にわたる定住を顕著に示す拠点集落であるとともに、長 さ190mを超える大規模な盛土遺構をはじめ、副葬品の 足形付土版や竪穴建物から儀礼に伴う道具など、当時の精 神性を示す遺構や遺物が数多く見つかる貴重な遺跡です。
- 函館市教育委員会世界遺産登録推進室 (TEL:0138-21-3563)
- Usujiri-cho, Hakodate City, Hokkaido
 - Designated as a historic site in 2011
- 92.749.00m
- This settlment site located on a hill facing the Pacific Ocean dates back to 7,000-1,000 BCE. It is exceptional evidence of as long as 6,000 years of sedentary life of the *Jomon* people there. In addition to the large earth mounds exceeding 190 m in total length, special archaeologial remains and artifacts associated with spiritual life at the time have been discovered in large numbers, including footprint clay plates and ritual tools.
- World Heritage Registration Promotion Office, Hakodate City Board of Education (TEL: +81 138 21 3563)

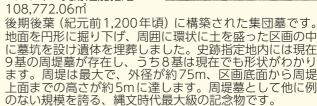
③キウス周堤墓群

Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles

北海道千歳市中央

П 1979年 史跡指定 2019年 史跡追加指定

108,772.06m²



- 千歳市教育委員会埋蔵文化財センター(TEL:0123-24-4210)
- Chuo, Chitose City, Hokkaido
 - Designated as a historic site in 1979
 - Extended in 2019
- 108,772.06m²
- IV It is a group of communal graves constructed in the latter half of the Late Jomon period. The ground was dug in a circle and a circular earthwork was built around it. Grave pits were placed in the circle for burial of the bodies of the deceased. There are 9 burial circles in the area designated as a historic site, 8 of which still show their shape. The diameter of the largest one is about 75 m and the height of the embankment is about 5 m. It is one of the biggest monuments in the *Jomon* period.
- V Chitose City Buried Cultural Properties Center (TEL: +81 123 24 4210)

きたこがね 比黄金貝塚

Kitakogane Site

- 北海道伊達市北黄金町
- П 1987年 史跡指定
- 143,594.02m
- 縄文前期(紀元前5,000年~3,500年頃)の集落遺跡です。 発掘調査ではA地点、B地点、C地点、A'地点、南斜面貝 塚の5カ所の貝塚のほか、水場の祭祀場、竪穴建物跡、墓 跡などが発見されています。遺跡は、縄文文化を体感でき る史跡公園として整備・公開しており、出土品を展示した 情報センターを併設しています。
- 北黄金貝塚情報センター (TEL: 0142-24-2122) (TEL: 0142-23-3331) 伊達市教育委員会
- Kitakogane-cho, Date City, Hokkaido
- Designated as a historic site in 1987
- Ш 143.594.02m
- This is a settlement site of the Early Jomon period (5,000-3,500 BCE). In addition to five shell mounds, ritual grounds located on a watering place, pit dwelling sites and graves were discovered through excavations. This site is open to the public as a historic park where visitors can experience Jomon culture. There is an information center where artifacts are displayed.
- Kitakogane Site Information Center (TEL: +81 142 24 2122) Date City Board of Education (TEL: +81 142 23 3331)



⑤•⑥入江•高砂貝塚

Irie Site / Takasago Burial site

北海道洞爺湖町入江

1988年 史跡指定 2002年 史跡追加指定 2011年 史跡追加指定



65.485.90m²

噴火湾を臨む高台にあり、前期から晩期(紀元前3,500年 ~800年頃) につくられた貝塚を伴う集落跡です。入江貝 塚では竪穴建物跡も数多く見つかっています。貝塚からは 計44基の墓が発見されており、縄文人が貝塚を埋葬用の 特別な場所として利用していたことをうかがい知ること ができます。

洞爺湖町教育委員会社会教育課 (TEL: 0142-74-3010)

Irie, Toyako Town, Hokkaido

Designated as a historic site in 1988 Extended in 2002 Extended in 2011

65.485.90m

This site is located on a hill looking over Funkawan Bay and comprises a settlement with two shell mounds from the Early to Final Jomon periods. A large number of pit dwelling sites have been found at the Irie shell mound with 44 graves in total inside the shell mounds indicating that the Jomon people regarded these mounds as sacred places for burial of the deceased.

Social Education Department, Toyako Town Board of Education (TEL: +81 142 74 3010)

さんないまるやま

Sannai Maruyama Site

青森県青森市三内

2000年 特別史跡指定 2014年 特別史跡追加指定

251.793.70m²

前期から中期(紀元前3,900年~2,200年頃)にかけて長 期間継続した大規模集落跡で、縄文文化の様相を総合的に 解明する上できわめて高い学術的価値を持っており、日本 列島全体の縄文時代観にも大きな影響を与えた我が国を 代表する縄文遺跡です。

三内丸山遺跡センター (TEL:017-766-8282)

Sannai, Aomori City, Aomori Prefecture

Designated as a special historic site in 2000 Extended in 2014

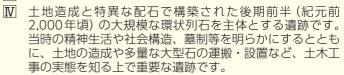
251.793.70m

This site comprises a large-scale settlement which lasted for a long period of time from the Early to Middle Jomon periods. It has an extremely high academic value for the comprehensive studies of Jomon culture. This is a most representative Jomon archaeological site, having exerted great influence on the understanding of the Jomon period throughout the Japanese archipelago.

|V| Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center (TEL: +81 17 766 8282)

Komakino Stone Circle

- 青森県青森市野沢
- П 1995年 史跡指定
- 87.632.61m² \blacksquare



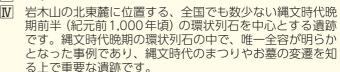
縄文の学び舎・小牧野館 (TEL:017-757-8665)

- Nozawa, Aomori City, Aomori Prefecture
- Designated as a historic site in 1995
- 87.632.61m²
- This site dating back to 2,000 BCE comprises large stone circles that are distinctive in the way that the land was leveled and stones were arranged. It is an important site that provides clues not only to the spirituality, social structure, and burial customs at the time, but also to civil engineering techniques such as land leveling and transportation and placement of many large stones.
- |V| Aomori City Komakino Site Preservation Museum (TEL: +81 17 757 8665)

おおもりかつやま

Omori Katsuyama Stone Ciecle

- 青森県弘前市大森
- П 2012年 史跡指定
- 85,154.83m²



弘前市教育委員会文化財課 (TEL: 0172-82-1642)

- Omori, Hirosaki City, Aomori Prefecture
- Designated as a special historic site in 2012
- **Ⅲ** 85.154.83㎡
- This site is located at the northeastern foot of Mt. Iwaki. This is one of the few stone circles that date back to the first half of the Final Jomon period (about 1,000 BCE). Among the stone circles of Final Jomon in Japan, this is the only example of which the whole picture has been clarified. It is a valuable site for studying the ceremonial and burial practices in the *Jomon* period.
- V Cultural Properties Section, Hirosaki City Board of Education (TEL: +81 172 82 1642)







||石器時代遺跡

Korekawa Site

青森県八戸市是川

1957年 史跡指定 2004年 史跡追加指定 2013年 史跡追加指定

2016年 史跡追加指定

219,008.95m²

新井田川の河岸段丘上に立地し、晩期の亀ヶ岡文化を代表する中居遺跡、前期から中期の一王寺遺跡、中期末頃の堀田遺 ĪV 跡からなります(紀元前4,000年~300年頃)。特に中居遺 跡 (紀元前1,000年~300年頃) からは赤色漆塗りの木製品 類や土器が多数出土しました。縄文社会及び漆芸技術の系譜 を考える上で重要です。

八戸市埋蔵文化財センター是川縄文館(TEL:0178-38-9511)

Korekawa, Hachinohe City, Aomori Prefecture

Designated as a historic site in 1957 Extended in 2004 Extended in 2013 Extended in 2016

219.008.95m

The Korekawa site is located on the Niida River terrace and represents the Kamegaoka culture during the Final Jomon period. Númerous wooden artifacts painted with red lacguer have been unearthed. It is a valuable site for studying Jomon society and the origin of lacquer technique.

Korekawa Archaeological Institution (TEL: +81 178 38 9511)

田小屋野貝塚

Tagoyano Site

青森県つがる市木造

1944年 史跡指定 2017年 史跡追加指定

62,993.62m²

岩木川左岸に立地する日本海側では数少ない前期の貝塚 を伴う集落遺跡 (紀元前4.000年~2.000年頃) で、クジ ラなど大型哺乳類の骨で作った骨角器や人骨が発見され ました。ベンケイガイの貝輪が多数出土したことから、貝 輪の製作が行われていたことが明らかになり、環境や生 業、生産活動を知る上で重要です。

つがる市教育委員会社会教育文化課 (TEL: 0173-49-1194)

Kizukuri, Tsugaru City, Aomori Prefecture

Designated as a historic site in 1944

Extended in 2017

62.993.62m²

This is a settlement site located on the left bank of the Iwaki River that includes a shell mound of the Early *Jomon* period, one of the rarely-found shell mounds on the coast of the Japan Sea. Bone implements made from large mammals such as whales and human bones were discovered from this site. Numerous bracelets made of the stranger also linearing or sidence the production of shell bracelets. Glycymeris albolineatus evidence the production of shell bracelets at the site. This site is important for studying the environment, livelihood and production in the *Jomon* period.

Department of Social Education and Culture, Tsugaru City Board of Education (TEL: +81 173 49 1194)

かめがおか 亀ヶ岡石器時代遺跡

Kamegaoka Burial Site

青森県つがる市木造

II1944年 史跡指定

 \blacksquare 38,887.99m

岩木川左岸に立地する晩期(紀元前1.000年~300年頃) の代表的な遺跡です。江戸時代から優れた土器が多数出土 することで知られ、「亀ヶ岡文化」の名称の由来になりま した。亀山、沢根及び近江野沢の3地区からなり、土坑墓 群、漆塗り製品、ヒスイ製品の玉類や、大型の遮光器土偶 などが発見されました。

つがる市教育委員会社会教育文化課(TEL:0173-49-1194)

Kizukuri, Tsugaru City, Aomori Prefecture

Designated as a historic site in 1944

38,887.99m

This is a representative site of the Final Jomon period located on the left bank of the Iwaki River. It has been known since the Edo period (1600-1868) for the discovery of large amounts of Jomon pottery. So the term Kamegaoka culture comes from this place which literally means "a hill of pottery". A group of graves, lacquerware, jade, and a large snow goggle-eyed clay figurine have been discovered at this site.

Department of Social Education and Culture, Tsugaru City Board of Education (TEL: +81 173 49 1194)

Odai Yamamoto Site

青森県外ヶ浜町蟹田

2013年 史跡指定 2015年 史跡追加指定

20.860.92m²

蟹田川左岸に立地する草創期(紀元前13.000年頃)の遺 跡です。旧石器時代の特徴を持つ石器群とともに、土器片 と石鏃が出土しています。土器に付着した炭化物の年代測 定では、約15,000年前のもので、現在のところ日本最古 の土器です。旧石器から縄文時代への移行期の環境や文化 様相を知る上で重要です。

外ヶ浜町教育委員会社会教育課 (TEL: 0174-31-1233)

Kanita, Sotogahama Town, Aomori Prefecture

 \blacksquare Designated as a historic site in 2013 Extended in 2015

20,860.92m

This site from the Incipient Jomon period is located on the left bank of the Kanita River. Potshards and arrowheads have been discovered along with stones showing technical features of the Paleolithic era. Radiocarbon dating of carbonized material adhering to a potshard reveals that it is approximately 15,000 years old, which is the oldest pottery in Japan, and probably anywhere else. This site is important for studying the environmental and cultural aspects of the transition from the Paleolithic era to the *Jomon* period.

V Social Education Department, Sotogahama Town Board of Education (TEL: +81 174 31 1233)







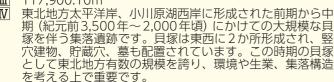


Futatsumori Site

青森県七戸町貝塚家ノ前

1998年 史跡指定 2015年 史跡追加指定

117,900.10m²



七戸町教育委員会世界遺産対策室(TEL:0176-58-5530)

Kaizukaienomae, Shichinohe Town, Aomori Prefecture

Designated as a historic site in 1998 Extended in 2015

117.900.10m

This site is a settlement with large shell mounds from the Early to Middle Jomon periods. It is located on the west shore of Lake Ogawara in the northeastern region of Japan on the Pacific coast. Two shell mounds were built in the eastern and westarn areas of the site. Pit dwellings, storage pits, and graves were also arranged around them. With shell mounds ranking among the largest in the Tohoku region that date from the same period, it is valuable for studying the environment, livelihood, and structure of the settlement at the time.

World Heritage Management Office, Shichinohe Town Board of Education (TEL: +81 176 58 5530)

ごしょの

Goshono Site

岩手県一戸町岩舘 1993年 史跡指定 史跡追加指定 2006年

2014年 史跡追加指定 77.801.47m²

馬淵川東岸に広がる中期後半(紀元前2,500年~2,000年 頃)の大規模集落遺跡です。配石遺構を伴う墓域を中心に 集落が構成され、東西の住居域には竪穴建物が密集し、土 屋根住居が確認されています。縄文時代の集落構造や竪穴 建物の構造を考える上で重要です。

一戸町教育委員会世界遺産登録推進室(TEL:0195-32-2652)

Iwadate, Ichinohe Town, Iwate Prefecture

 \prod Designated as a historic site in 1993

Extended in 2006 Extended in 2014

77,801.47m

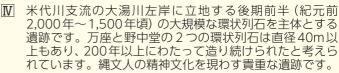
This is a large-scale settlement of the second half of the Middle Jomon period located on the east bank of the Mabechi River. The settlement was constructed around a cemetery at the center accompanied by stone arrangements. Pit dwellings were concentrated in the eastern and western parts of the settlement, some of which had soil-made roofs. This site is important for understanding the layout of settlements and the structure of pit dwellings during the *Jomon* period.

The Office for the Promotion of World Heritage Site Registration, Ichinohe Town Board of Education (TEL: +81 195 32 2652)

湯環状列石

Oyu Stone Circles

- 秋田県鹿角市十和田
- 1956年 特別史跡指定
- 250.060.60m² \blacksquare



▼ 鹿角市教育委員会大湯ストーンサークル館

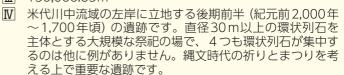
(TEL: 0186-37-3822)

- Towada, Kazuno City, Akita Prefecture
- Designated as a special historic site in 1956
- 250.060.60m
- IV This site contains a large monument of the first half of the Late Jomon period. It is located on the left bank of the Oyu River, which is a tributary of the Yoneshiro River. It is characterized by a pair of stone circles with a diameter of more than 40 m each. Archaeologists estimate that their construction took more than 200 years. It is a significant monument that provides clues to the spirituality of the *Jomon* people.
- V Oyu Stone Circles Museum, Kazuno City Board of Education (TEL: +81 186 37 3822)

い せどうたい

Isedotai Stone Circles

- 秋田県北秋田市脇神
- \blacksquare 2001年 史跡指定
- 156,066.85m



北秋田市教育委員会生涯学習課 (TEL: 0186-62-6618)

- Wakigami, Kitaakita City, Akita Prefecture
- Designated as a historic site in 2001
- 156,066.85m
- **Ⅳ** This site dating back to ca. 2,000-1,700 BCE contains 4 large stone circles, each of which exceeds 30m in diameter. They are considered to be ritual sites. There are no other places where as many as 4 stone circles have been found in one location. It is an important site that provides clues to spiritual and ceremonial practices during the Jomon period.
- Lifelong Learning Department, Kitaakita City Board of Education (TFI: +81 186 62 6618)

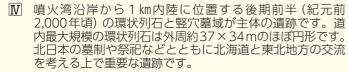




- ゎしのき 11 鷲ノ木遺跡 _(関連資産)

Washinoki Stone Circle (associated site)

- Ⅱ 北海道森町鷲ノ木町
- 2006年 史跡指定2014年 史跡追加指定
- **■** 83,660.75m²



- ▼ 森町教育委員会社会教育課 (TEL:01374-2-2186)
- I Washinoki-cho, Mori Town, Hokkaido
- Designated as a historic site in 2006 Extended in 2014
- **Ⅲ** 83,660.75㎡
- IVI This site, located 1km inland from Funkawan Bay, contains stone circles and burial pits dating back to ca. 2,000 BCE, including one of the largest stone circles in Hokkaido, measuring 37m in perimeter. It is an important site that provides clues not only to the burial customs and rituals of northem Japan but also to interchanges between Hokkaido and the Tohoku region at the time.
- ▼ Social Education Department, Mori Town Board of Education (TEL: +81 1374 2 2186)

②長七谷地貝塚 _(関連資産)

Choshichiyachi Site (associated site)

- [] 青森県八戸市桔梗野
- Ⅱ 1981年 史跡指定
- **Ⅲ** 29,579.00㎡
- □ 五戸川右岸の先端部に立地する東北地方では数少ない早期(紀元前6,000年頃)の貝塚です。軸と針を組み合わせた釣り針や銛頭などの骨角器類が出土し、漁労文化が発達していたことを示しています。漁労を中心とした生業、食生活、自然環境などを知る上で重要な遺跡です。
- ▼ 八戸市埋蔵文化財センター是川縄文館(TEL:0178-38-9511)
- I Kikyono, Hachinohe City, Aomori Prefecture
- Designated as a historic site in 1981
- **Ⅲ** 29,579.00㎡
- IVI This site contains one of the rare shell mounds that can date far back to ca. 6,000 BCE in the Tohoku region. Fishhooks and harpoons made of animal bones and antlers have been unearthed, among other bone-made artifacts, indicating that people at the time had a highly-developed fishing culture. It is an important site that provides clues to the fishery-based livelihoods, diet, and natural environments at that time.
- V Korekawa Archaeological Institution (TEL: +81 178 38 9511)



世界遺産登録をめざして

「北海道・北東北の縄文遺跡群」の世界遺産登録に向けて、関係自治体では、縄文遺跡群の価値を伝えるフォーラムの開催や情報発信などを行っています。また、縄文遺跡を誇りと責任を持って守り次代に引き継ぐため、地域住民や民間団体が一体となり、土器作りなどの体験プログラムや、縄文遺跡に触れ、学び、体感するイベントなどを実施し、縄文遺跡群への理解を深めています。

Many symposiums are organized by local governments about the Jomon sites. Local communities and NGOs also organize events, including pottery making.

縄文遺跡群ロゴマーク

Logo of Jomon sites

全体を縄文土器に見立て、北海道と北東北の形を、縄文文化のパワーを象徴するような渦巻きの形で繋いでいます。図形の色は縄文時代の漆器や土器にみられる赤漆色とし、構成資産の範囲を濃い目の色のグラデーションで表現しています。



デザインの左右に「縄文」の文字を、下部に「JOMON JAPAN」の文字を配置しました。「JAPAN」には「漆」の意味もあります。

The central figure in the logo represents *Jomon* pottery as well as the map of northern Japan; the vortex representing the *Tsugaru* strait symbolizes the powerfulness of *Jomon* culture. The color is that of pottery and lacquerware characteristic of this culture. Darker areas mark the locations of the 17 Jomon sites. The two Chinese characters signify *Jomon* (literally, "cord pattern"); "JOMON JAPAN", short for the *Jomon* culture of Japan, is also a reminder that natural lacquer known today as japan in English dates back to this period.

縄文遺跡群ホームページ

「北海道・北東北の縄文遺跡群」の各遺跡の内容やイベント情報など、詳しくはホームページをご覧ください。

Information on individual sites and events are available online.

- JOMON JAPAN -北海道・北東北の縄文遺跡群

https://jomon-japan.jp (日本語/Japanese) https://jomon-japan.jp/en (英語/English)



https://jomon-japan.jp/kids



Official



Kids

函館市縄文文化交流センター

Hakodate City Jomon Culture Center

利用案内 / Visitor Information

○開館時間

9:00~17:00 4月~10月

Open 9:00-17:00 from April to October

9:00~16:30 11月~3月

Open 9:00-16:30 from November to March

○休館日

月曜日(休日の場合は最も近い平日)、毎月最終金曜日、 12月29日~1月3日 ※このほか臨時休館有

Closed on Mondays, on last Friday of each month, and from 29 December to 3 January (if a holiday falls on a Monday, the museum will be open on Monday and closed on the next weekday).

○入館料 Admission

【個人】大人300円,学生・生徒・児童150円

【団体(20名以上)】大人240円、学生・生徒・児童120円

Adults JPY300 (240) Students JPY150 (120)

() shows group discounts per person for parties of 20 or more.

交通案内 / Access



○JR函館駅から車で約60分

60 minutes by car from JR *Hakodate* Station (*Hakodate* Line) 函館バス「鹿部・古部・椴法華行き」で約80分,徒歩約15分80 minutes by *Hakodate* Bus for *Shikabe*, *Furube* and *Todohokke* to *Usujiri* elementary school bus stop and 15 minutes' walk from there

○JR新函館北斗駅から車で約50分(大沼経由)

50 minutes by car from JR *Shin-Hakodate Hokuto* Station (*Hokkaido Shinkansen* Line)

○函館空港から車で約40分

40 minutes by car from Hakodate Airport

○道央自動車道大沼公園ICから車で約50分 50 minutes by car from *Onuma* Park IC on the *Hokkaido* Expressway

♥北海道函館市臼尻町551-1

551-1 Usujiri-cho, Hakodate City, Hokkaido

♦ 0138-25-2030 +81 138 25 2030

■http://www.hjcc.jp/