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.

史跡亀ヶ岡石器時代遺跡

Kamegaoka Burial Site



遮光器土偶石造モニュメント/ Stone monument in the shape of a goggle-eyed clay figurine



つがる市教育委員会 縄文遺跡群世界遺産登録推進本部

Tsugaru 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

青森県つがる市木造

II 保護指定の種別・指定年 1944 年 史跡指定

Ⅲ 保護指定の面積

Ⅳ 遺跡の概要

38,887.99m²

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。

Ⅴ 問い合わせ先

つがる市教育委員会社会教育文化課

TEL: 0173-49-1194

I Location

Kizukuri, Tsugaru City, Aomori Prefecture

Type and year of designation for protection
Designated as a historic site in 1944

Area designated for protection 38,887.99 m²

N About the site

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.

V For inquiries

Department of Social Education and Culture, Tsugaru City Board of Education

TEL: +81 173 49 1194

亀ヶ岡石器時代遺跡は江戸時代から、造形的に優れた土器が出土することが知られ、北海道から北日本を中心とする土器を中心とした物質文化、「亀ヶ岡文化」の名称の由来となっています。弘前藩の記事が記載された『永禄日記(館野越本)』や、滝沢馬琴らの鑑賞会の記録『耽奇漫録』などにも、出土品の記録が残されています。また、出土する土器のすばらしさは外国人も魅了し、出島のオランダ商館を通じ、ヨーロッパ諸国にも流出しています。

Kamegaoka Burial Site had been well known since the *Edo* period for the artistic pottery unearthed. The name of this site is the origin of the term *Kamegaoka* Culture, which is the archaeological culture predominant from Hokkaido to the northern mainland of Japan. We can find the records of the unearthed artifacts of this site in the *Eiroku* Diary (*Tatenokoshi* version), which is the descriptions about the *Hirosaki* domain, as well as in *Tanki Manroku*, a record of a special exibition held by a famous writer *Takizawa Bakin*. The magnificence of the discovered pottery impressed even foreigners, and was conveyed to European countries through the Dutch trading post in *Dejima*.



ヒスイ製玉類 (縄文時代晩期) Jade bead (Final *Jomon* period)



低湿地の調査 (1980年) Excavation in the low wetland (in 1980)



滝沢馬琴らが鑑賞した土器 A pot appreciated by a famous writer Bakin Takizawa (1767-1848)



籃胎漆器 (縄文時代晚期)
Lacquerware with woven bamboo body (Final Jomon period)

発掘調査 Archaeological excavation

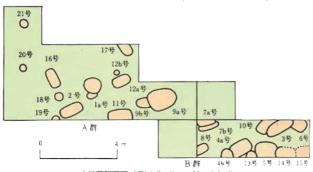
遺跡は、標高7~18m程度の舌状台地(亀山地区)とそれを囲む南北の低湿地(北:近江野沢地区、南:沢根地区)にまたがって立地しています。

土偶、赤塗りなどの彩色土器、漆器などの遺跡を代表す る遺物は南北の低湿地から出土しています。

また、台地部分の亀山地区の南縁部と北緑部からは、縄 文晩期の土坑墓群が確認されたほか、近年の発掘調査で台 地北西端部から同時期の竪穴建物跡が初めて発見されまし た。

これらのことから、台地の亀山地区に住居などの居住域が位置し、台地の南縁部と北縁部に墓域が形成され、その外側に位置し台地をとり囲む低湿地に土器などの「捨て場」が形成されているという、縄文晩期の空間構成が推定できるようになり、「亀ヶ岡文化」を育んだ人々のムラの姿が明らかになりつつあります。

土坑墓群 (縄文時代晩期) / Burial pits (Final Jomon period)



土坑墓配置図/ Distribution of burial pits

Kamegaoka Burial site is located on a tongue-shaped plateau (*Kameyama* area) at an elevation of 7-18 meters and the surrounding lowland swamps (the *Omi-Nosawa* area in the north, the *Sawane* area in the south).

Artifacts representing the Kamegaoka Burial Site such as clay figures, pottery painted in red and black and lacquerware, had been excavated in the swamp area. Group of pit graves of the Final *Jomon* period were found at the south and north tip of the *Kameyama* area, and recent excavations revealed for the

Culture' type site is just now emerging.



土坑墓/ Burial pits

first time the remains of a pit dwelling of the same period in the northwestern tip of the plateau.

Based on these facts, the spatial layout of the settlement in the Final *Jomon* period can be illustlated as follows: residential area in the *Kameyama* area, graveyard in the south and north tip of the plateau, and dumping ground of pottery in the lowland swamps surrounding the plateau. Through these evidences, the actual profile of *Kamegaoka*



マウンドを持つ土坑墓 (縄文時代晩期) A burial pit with a mound (Final *Jomon* period 1,000-300BC)



竪穴建物跡 (縄文時代晩期) Archaeological sites of pit dwellings (Final *Jomon* period)



造形的に優れた彩色土器 (縄文時代晩期) Painted pots of beautiful forms that were unearthed from Kamegaoka Burial Site (Final *Jomon* period)

赤漆塗り壺形土器(上) 彩文漆塗り浅鉢形土器(右) (青森県重宝 風韻堂コレクション)



出土資料調査 Unearthed artifacts

亀ヶ岡遺跡の出土品は江戸時代から有名で、国内外に収蔵されています。つがる市教育委員会では、国内の大学や博物館・地元に残されている出土品の調査も行っています。

Archaeological artifacts unearthed from the Kamegaoka Burial Site have been famous since the *Edo* period and stored in many places within and outside Japan. The Tsugaru City Board of Education carries out research on these artifacts that are stored at different

universities and museums throughout Japan.



(左) 植物を巻いた石棒 (慶応大学蔵)

Plant-bound stone bar (Keio Univ. collection)

(右) 頭部のない遮光器土偶 (個人蔵)

Headless goggle-eyed clay figurine (private collection)

遮光器土偶 Goggle-eyed clay figurine





遮光器土偶 (国重文:縄文時代晩期)

〈左はレプリカ。右は明治時代の石版画で左右が反転している〉

Clay figurine wearing snow goggles excavated from Kamegaoka Burial Site (Important Cultural Property, Final *Jomon* period)

[Left: a replica Right: a lithograph (reverse image) taken in the late 19th century]

亀ヶ岡石器時代遺跡の顔とも言える、この遮光器土偶は、1887 (明治20) 年に遺跡南部の低湿地、沢根地区から出土しました。眼部に特徴があり、イヌイットなどの北方民族がかける「雪めがね」=「遮光器」をかけた人の姿をデフォルメして表現しているのだろうと考えられたことから、「遮光器土偶」と名付けられました。縄文時代晩期の亀ヶ岡の人々が、何らかの祭祀を行う際に用いられた道具と考えられています。1957 (昭和32) 年に国重要文化財に指定され、現在は東京国立博物館に収蔵・展示されています。

A goggle-eyed clay figurine a distinctive artifact of the Kamegaoka Burial Site, was unearthed in 1887 from the *Sawane* area, the low

wetland in the south of the plateau. It was named 'Shakoki Dogu' because it appeared to be the distorted image of a person wearing shakoki (snow goggles) used by northern peoples, such as the Inuit. Archaeolgists presume that it was used in ritual ceremonies of the Kamegaoka people during the Final Jomon. In 1957 it was designated as an Important Cultural Property and at present is on display at the Tokyo National Museum as part of its collection.

発掘調査体験 Experiencing archaeological work

亀ヶ岡遺跡を知ってもらうため地元中学・高校生による発掘調査に 参加する機会も持っています。

There are opportunities for local students of junior and senior high schools in Tsugaru City to participate in archaeological excavations and learn about the value of the Kamegaoka Burial Site.



発掘調査体験 Experiencing an archaeological excavation

縄文イベント Events

NPOつがる縄文の会との共催で、亀ヶ岡遺跡の発掘現場説明会・ 講演会などを開催しています。

An NPO, *Tsugaru-Jomon-no-kai*, and the Tsugaru City Board of education jointly organize events, such as on-site guided tours and lectures about the Kamegaoka Burial Site.



JOMON 亀ヶ岡遺跡まつり Festival for the Kamegaoka Burial Site

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
- ② 史跡 亀ヶ岡石器時代遺跡 / つがる市 Approx. 1,000-300 BC Kamegaoka Burial Site / Tsugaru City
- ③ 史跡 大平山元遺跡 / 外ヶ浜町 Approx. 13,000 BCE Odai Yamamoto Site / Sotogahama Town④ 史跡 二ツ森貝塚 / 七戸町 Approx. 3,500-2,000 BCE
- Futatsumori Site / Shichinohe Town

 (2) 中班 知所野書妹 / 一豆町 Approx 2 500 2 000 B
- ⑤ 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 Oyu Stone Circles / Kazuno City
- ⑦ 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.

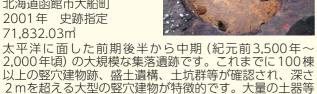
おおふね

Ofune Site

北海道函館市大船町

2001年 史跡指定

71.832.03m²



函館市教育委員会世界遺産登録推進室 (TEL:0138-21-3563)

土し、当時の生活、生業を知る上で重要です。

のほか、クジラ、オットセイ、クリなどの動植物遺体が出

- 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)

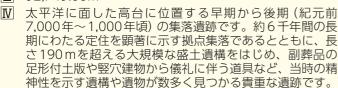
かきのしま

Kakinoshima Site

北海道函館市臼尻町

II2011年 史跡指定

92,749.00m²



- 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)

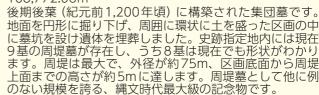
③キウス周堤墓群

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

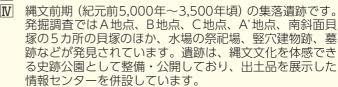
IV It is a group of communal graves constructed in the latter half of the Late Jomon period. The ground was dug in a circle and a circular earthwork was built around it. Grave pits were placed in the circle for burial of the bodies of the deceased. There are 9 burial circles in the area designated as 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



- 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

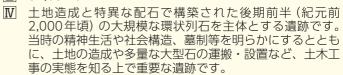
251.793.70m

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



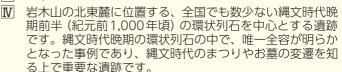
縄文の学び舎・小牧野館 (TEL:017-757-8665)

- 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)





是川石器時代遺跡

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



219,008.95m

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 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 lacquer 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

 \blacksquare 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 impléments made from large mammals such as whales and human bones were discovered from this site. Numerous bracelets made of 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.

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

かめがおか ⑫亀ヶ岡石器時代遺跡

Kamegaoka Burial Site

青森県つがる市木造

П 1944年 史跡指定

 \blacksquare 38.887.99m²

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

Ш 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)

おおだいやまもと

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

IIDesignated as a historic site in 2013

20.860.92m

Extended in 2015

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)

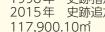


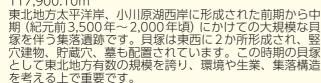


Futatsumori Site

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





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)

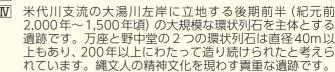
湯環状列石

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

米代川中流域の左岸に立地する後期前半(紀元前2,000年 ~ 1,700年頃) の遺跡です。直径30 m以上の環状列石を 主体とする大規模な祭祀の場で、4つも環状列石が集中す るのは他に例がありません。縄文時代の祈りとまつりを考 える上で重要な遺跡です。

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

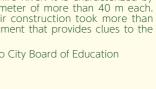
156,066.85m

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)



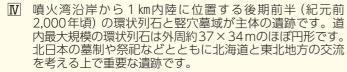




- ゎしのき 11 鷲ノ木遺跡 _(関連資産)

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㎡
- 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

つがる市木造亀ヶ岡考古資料室

Tsugaru City Kizukuri Kamegaoka Archaeological Museum

利用案内 / Visitor Information

○開館時間

9:00~16:00 Open 9:00-16:00

○休館日

月曜日、祝日の翌日、年末年始(12月29日~1月3日)

Closed on Mondays, following day of national holidays, and from 29 December to 3 January.

○入館料 Admission

【個人】大人200円 高校・大学生100円 小・中学生50円 【団体(15名以上)】大人100円 高校・大学生50円 小・中学生20円 Adults JPY200 (100)

High school and university students 100 (50)

Elementary and junior high school students 50 (20)

() shows group discounts per person for parties of 15 or more.

交通案内 / Access



- ○JR木造駅から車で約20分
 - 20 minutes by car from JR Kizukuri Station (Gonou Line)
- ○JR五所川原駅から弘南バス「五所川原~小泊線」で約40分「舘岡」 下車、徒歩約15分

40 minutes by *Konan* bus from JR *Goshogawara* Station (*Gonou* Line) for *Kodomari* to *Tateoka* bus stop and 15 minutes' walk from there

♀青森県つがる市木造館岡屛風山 195

195 Byobuzan, Kizukuri Tateoka, Tsugaru City, Aomori Pref.

- **♦** 0173-45-3450 +81 173 45 3450
- ■https://www.city.tsugaru.aomori.jp/soshiki/kyoiku/ syakaikyoiku/sihakukan/1789.html