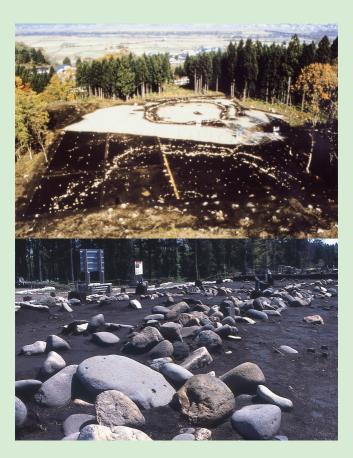
北海道・北東北の縄文遺跡群リーフレットシリーズ®

This leaflet introduces Jomon Archaeological Sites in Hokkaido and Northern Tohoku.

史跡伊勢堂岱遺跡

Historic site Isedotai Site





北秋田市教育委員会 縄文遺跡群世界遺産登録推進本部

Kita-Akita City Board of Education

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

遺跡の概要/ Summary of Site

I 所在市町村名

秋田県北秋田市

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

156,066.85m²

Ⅳ 遺跡の概要

米代川中流域の左岸に立地する後期前半の遺跡です。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。

Ⅴ 問い合わせ先

北秋田市教育委員会生涯学習課

TEL: 0186-62-6618

I Location

Kita Akita City, Akita Prefecture

Type and year of designation for protection

Designated as a historic site in 2001

Area designated for protection 156.066.85 m²

N About the site

This large monument, located on the left bank of the Yoneshiro River, was Built during the first half of the late Jomon Period.

The site is composed of four stone circles each with a diameter of more than 30 meters, making it the largest discovered ritual site.

This site continues to play an important role in the study of Jomon Period Ritual practices.

V For inquiries

Lifetime Learning Department, Kita-Akita City Board of Education

TEL: +81-18-662-6618

伊勢堂岱遺跡は北秋田市脇神字伊勢堂岱に位置する、縄文時代後期前葉(約4,000年前)の環状列石を主体とする遺跡です。これまでに4つの環状列石をはじめ、配石遺構、掘立柱建物跡、土坑墓、柱穴、溝状遺構などが検出されています。

大館能代空港へのアクセス道路建設に先立ち、平成7年から発掘調査を行い、直径約32mの環状列石Aと、弧状の環状列石Bを発見しました。さらに、環状列石Aの南側でハンドボーリングで探査したところ、直径45mの環状列石Cを確認しました。3つの環状列石が発見されたことから、地域住民や県民より保存を求める声があがり、平成8年12月に道路建設を中止し、遺跡を現地保存することが決定しました。

The Isedotai Site, located in the Isedotai district of Kita-Akita is mainly comprised of stone circles from the first half of the late Jomon period (approx.4,000 years ago). To date, study of stone arrangements, pillar-supported buildings, burial pits, post holes and remnants of ditches.

Prior to the construction of a highway leading to the Odate-Noshiro Airport, revealing Stone Circle A, with a diameter of 32 meters, and Stone Circle B,which is not a complete circle but a set of stones placed in an arch. A hand-boring survey south of stone circle A unearthed Stone Circle C. The discovery of the three stone circles caused local residents and people of the prefecture to request the preservation of the site. Their support stopped construction of the high way in December 1996. This led to a governmental decision to preserve the site by constructing a bypass.



多大な労力をかけた造営

発掘調査から遺跡の範囲や4つめの環状列石など遺跡の詳細な内容が明らかになり、縄文人の世界観や社会構造を復元できる貴重な遺跡として、平成13年1月29日に国の史跡に指定されました。

4つの環状列石は多くの川原石が使われていて、安山岩・ひん岩・流紋岩・凝灰岩など25種類あります。米代川やその支流の小猿部川から運ばれていて、遠いところで約5km以上離れています。

環状列石の石を配置する部分を土手状に厚く盛土するなど土木工事の痕跡が発掘で明らかになっています。

遺跡範囲は20万㎡に広がり、環状列石は遺跡北西部に集中します。遺跡の東部では100mを超える溝状遺構が発見されています。鉄器のない時代にこれだけの大規模な遺構をつくることは、多大な時間と労力がかかったのでしょう。



環状列石A/stone circle A

The survey made clear the dimensions and other details of the stone circles. In January 29, 2001, Isedotai was designated as a national historic site as of for its significance in the study of the Jomon culture and social structure.

So far 25 types of stone have confirmed as components, including landsite, porphyrite, rhyolite and tuff. The stone were transported from local rivers such as the Yoneshiro and Osarube. The furthest source being more that five kilometers away. The survey also revealed traces of construction work in which people built up an embankment before arranging the stones on it.

The site covers an area of 200,000 square meters with the stone circles concentrated in the northwest. The remains of a ditch stretching over 100 meters were found in the eastern portion of the site. It undoubtedly required an exorbitant amount of labor to build such large scale structures as the ditch and the stone circles in times when there was no iron implements.



環状列石C/stone circle C

マツリの道具

環状列石の下部には死者を埋葬した土坑があり、祈りやマツリの道具も多く出土しています。

環状列石Bの土坑墓からは完全な形に復元できる板状土 偶が出土しました。土偶は200点以上みつかっていますが、 ほとんどは破片です。土偶は何らかの願いをこめて壊され たとも考えられています。

Situated below the stone circles were burial pits where the deceased were buried. Objects used for worship and celebration have also been excavated there in large numbers.

A complete clay tablet carrying a human figure has also been unearthed from a burial pit below Stone Circle B, while more than 200 incomplete clay figures have been unearthed from the Isedotai Site. Clay figures might have been intentionally broken in prayer.



板状土偶/ Flat Clay figure

世界遺産登録をめざす「北海道

Seeking World Heritage Listing for the in Hokkaido and



北海道と北東北は、日本最大級の縄文集落跡である三内丸山遺跡をはじめとする縄文遺跡の宝庫です。

北海道・青森県・岩手県・秋田県の4道県並びに関係自治体では、これらの縄文遺跡群は日本のみならず、人類共通の貴重な宝として未来に残すべき文化遺産であると考え、世界遺産登録を目指しています。

・北東北の縄文遺跡群」

Jomon Archaeological Sites Northern Tohoku.

			1000
	遺跡名 Site Name /	/ 所在市町村	Location
1	史跡 大船遺跡 / 逐 Ofune Site / Hako		
	<u> </u>		
2	史跡 垣ノ島遺跡 /		
	Kakinoshima Site /	Hakodate Cit	У

- ③ 史跡 キウス周堤墓群 / 千歳市 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles / Chitose City
- ④ 史跡 北黄金貝塚 / 伊達市
 Kitakogane shell Midden / Date City
- ⑤ 史跡 鷲ノ木遺跡 / 森町 Washinoki Site / Mori Town
- ⑥ **史跡 入江・高砂貝塚** / **洞爺湖町** Irie/Takasago Shell Midden / Toyako Town
- 特別史跡 三内丸山遺跡 / 青森市 Sannai-Maruyama Site / Aomori City
- ⑧ 史跡 小牧野遺跡 / 青森市 Komakino Site / Aomori City
- 9 史跡 大森勝山遺跡 / 弘前市Omori-Katsuyama Site / Hirosaki City
- ⑩ 史跡 長七谷地貝塚 / 八戸市 Choshichiyachi Shell Midden / Hachinohe City
- ① **史跡 是川石器時代遺跡** / **八戸市** Korekawa Site / Hachinohe City
- ② 史跡 田小屋野貝塚 / つがる市Tagoyano Shell Midden / Tsugaru City
- ③ **史跡 亀ヶ岡石器時代遺跡** / **つがる市** Kamegaoka Site / Tsugaru City
- (強) 史跡 大平山元遺跡 / 外ヶ浜町Odai-Yamamoto Site / Sotogahama Town
- ⑮ **史跡 二ツ森貝塚 / 七戸町** Futatsumori Shell Midden / Shichinohe Town
- 16 史跡 御所野遺跡 / 一戸町 Goshono Site / Ichinohe Town
- ⑦ 特別史跡 大湯環状列石 / 鹿角市Oyu Stone Circles / Kazuno City
- 18 史跡 伊勢堂岱遺跡 / 北秋田市 Isedotai Site / Kitaakita City

A cultural sphere composed of Hokkaido and the northern Tohoku region is a treasure house of the Jomon archaeological sites, including the Sannai-Maruyama Site, one of the largest settlements of the Jomon period in japan. We, Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, Akita prefectures and related municipalities evaluate these Jomon archaeological sites as the valuable cultural heritages to be conserved for the future generations not only of Japan, but of the world. The four prefectures are working together to have these sited registered as World Heritage sites.

縄文文化 The Jomon Culture

縄文文化は、紀元前約1万3千年に始まり、世界的にも 稀な生物多様性に恵まれた生態系に適応し、自然との共生 のもと、約1万年間にわたる持続可能な社会を形成した日 本列島特有の先史文化です。本格的な農耕と牧畜を選択す ることなく、狩猟・採集・漁労を生業の基盤としながら定 住を達成し、協調的な社会を作り上げ、それを長期間継続 できた縄文文化は、世界の他地域における新石器時代の文 化とは全く異なり、先史文化としては世界史上極めて稀有 なものです。

Jomon culture, which began in 13,000 BC and continued for about 10,000 years, is a well-known prehistoric culture

peculiar to the Japanese archipelago. It formed a long-lasting, sustainable society by adapting to the ecosystem which is uncommonly rich in biodiversity and coexisting with nature. Without implementing the full-scale agriculture and pastoralism, Jomon culture accomplished and continued a sedentary and corporative society for long periods based on hunting, gathering and fishing as main subsistence. Therefore, being different from neolithic cultures in rest of the world, Jomon culture is an extraordinarily rare prehistoric culture in the world history.

> 合掌土偶 (国宝) 風張1遺跡出土

縄文時代と世界史の比較年表

chronological Table of the Jomon Period and World History

年代/Years	時	期区分/ Period	主な出来事/ Primary events	世界の出来事/ World primary events	縄文遺跡群/ Site Name
紀元前 約13,000年 13,000B.C. 紀元前 約9,000年 9,000B.C.	旧石器時代 The Paleothic Period		細石器文化が日本列島に広がる Microblade culture spread over the Japanese Archipelago	北京原人が活躍する Emergence Peking men ラスコー洞窟の壁画が描かれる The cave wall in Lascaux was painted	
		草創期 Incipient Jomon	土器や石鏃の使用が始まり、定住化が進み、ムラが出現する Pottery and arrowheads overe started. Uses of Early sedentism and settlement emerged.		④大平山元遺跡 Odai-Yamamoto Site
	縄文時代(時期区分)	早期 Initial Jomon	気候の温暖化が進み、海水面が上昇する(縄文海進) The warming in climate proceeded and the sea level rose (Jomon transgression) 貝塚が出現する Shell midden emerged	長江下流域で稲作が始まる Rice Cultivation started in the area of the Chang Jiang River	(®長七谷地貝塚 Choshichiyachi Shell Midden (②垣ノ島遺跡 (〜後期) Kakinoshima Site
約5,000年 5,000B.C.		前 期 Early Jomon	円筒土器文化の成立 Emergence of Cylindrical pottery	中国文明の始まり Chinese civilization メソポタミア文明の始まり Mesopotamia civilization	(金・北黄金貝塚 Kitakogane Shell Midden (フラ内丸山遺跡 (~中期) Sannai-Maruyama Site (②田小屋野貝塚 (~中期) Tagoyano Shell Midden (⑤二ツ森貝塚 (~中期) Futatsumori Shell Midden (入江・高砂貝塚 (~晩期) Irie/Takasago Shell Midden (①是川石器時代遺跡 (~晩期) Korekawa Site
約3,000年 3,000B.C.	The Jomo	中期 Middle Jomon	東日本に大規模な集落が発達する Large settlements developed in eastern Japan	クフ王のピラミッド建設 King Khufu constructed a pyramid インダス文明の始まり Indus civilization	①大船遺跡 Ofune Site ⑥御所野遺跡 Goshono Site
約2,000年 2,000B.C.	Jomon Period	後 期 Late Jomon	環状列石が出現する Stone circles emerged	ハンムラビ法典ができる Code of Hammurabi was made 殷王朝の成立 Yin dynasty started ツタンカーメン王即位 King Tutankhamen ascended to the throne	 (多) (本達) 本達師 (多) 小牧野遺跡 (多) 小牧野遺跡 (おきない) はいます。 (おきない) はい
約1,000年 1,000B.C. 紀元前		晚期 Final Jomon	亀ヶ岡文化が栄える Kamegaoka culture flourished 北部九州に稲作が伝来する Rice planting was brought to northern Kyushu	春秋時代 Spring and Autumn Period in China	③亀ヶ岡石器時代遺跡 Kamegaoka Site ⑨大森勝山遺跡 Omori-Katsuyama Site
約300年 300B.C.	弥生時代 The Yayoi Period		吉野ヶ里遺跡が栄える Yoshinogari Site flourished	秦の中国統一 Qin ruled in China コロッセウム建設 Colosseum was constructed	

北海道・北東北の縄文遺跡群を 世界遺産に!

Our goal is to make Jomon Archaeological Sites in Hokkaido and Northern Tohoku as World Heritage Sites!

「北海道・北東北を中心と した縄文遺跡群」は、その価 値が認められ、2009年1月 5日、世界遺産候補として世 界遺産暫定一覧表に記載され ました。



そして現在、世界遺産登録への実現に向けた取組を進め ています。

The value of the "Jomon Archaeological Sites in Hokkaido, Northern Tohoku, and other regions" has been recognized, and on January 5th, 2009 the group of sites was recorded on the World Heritage tentative list as a World Heritage candidate. Moving forward, we will further our efforts to achieve World Heritage registration.

縄文遺跡群ロゴマーク

Logo of Jomon Archaeological Sites



全体を縄文土器に見立て、 北海道と北東北の形を、縄文 時代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 whole shape represents Jomon pottery and the shape of Hokkaido and northern Tohoku connected by a spiral which symbolizes the power of Jomon.

It is painted in red-lacquered color, which can be seen in pottery and lacquered objects of Jomon period. The gradation of darker red represents the geographical range of nominated properties.

You can see 'Jomon' in Kanji character in Japanese at the both sides of design, and 'JOMON JAPAN' at the base. JAPAN also means lacquer.

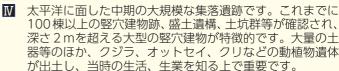
「北海道・北東北の縄文遺跡群」

Jomon archaeological sites in Hokkaido and northern Tohoku ホームページ http://jomon-japan.jp

おおふね

Ofune Site

- 北海道函館市
- 2001年 史跡指定
- **Ⅲ** 71.832.03㎡



- ▼ 函館市教育委員会文化財課 (TEL: 0138-25-5113)
- Hakodate City, Hokkaido
- Designated as a historic site in 2001
- Ⅲ 71.832.03㎡
- This is a large settlement site of the Middle Jomon period, which is located on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, Mounds and pits have been discovered as well as more than 100 pit dwellings, which are unique in their depth of two meters or more in some cases. In addition to a huge quantity of pottery, Animal and botanical remains, including chestnut, whales and fur seals have also been unearthed. These artifacts are valuable to study the life and subsistence in the Jomon period.
- V Cultural Properties Division, Hakodate Municipal Board of Education (TEL: +81-13-825-5113)

かきのしま

Kakinoshima Site

- 北海道函館市
- 2011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の集落遺跡 です。約6千年間の長期にわたる定住性を顕著に示す拠点 集落であるとともに、100m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建物の廃棄儀礼に伴う道具 など、当時の精神性を示す遺構や遺物が数多く見つかり、 貴重な遺跡です。
- ▼ 函館市教育委員会文化財課 (TEL: 0138-25-5113)
- Hakodate City, Hokkaido
 - Designated as a historic site in 2011
- Ⅲ 92.749.00m²
- ▼ Kakinoshima site, located on a hill facing the Pacific Ocean, is a settlement site from Initial to Late Jomon. It is a base settlement revealing a long-term sedentary residence remarkably for almost six thousand years. In addition, this site is valuable since a number of artifacts and remains showing the spirituality of Jomon culture were discovered. For instance, a huge mound over one hundred meters in length, clay tablets with footprints and items associated with abandonment ritual of pit dwelling were discovered.
- V Cultural Properties Division, Hakodate Municipal Board of Education (TFI: +81-13-825-5113)



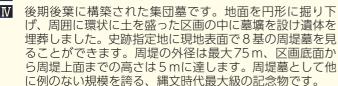




③キウス周堤墓群

Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles

- 北海道千歳市
- 1979年 史跡指定
- 49.441.00m²



- ▼ 千歳市教育委員会埋蔵文化財センター(TEL:0123-24-4210)
- Chitose City, Hokkaido
 - Designated as a historic site in 1979
- 49,441.00m Ш

It is a group of communal cemeteries constructed in the late phase of Late Jomon. Bodies were buried in grave pits arranged in the inside section of circular earthworks. Eight circular earthworks are visible on the surface in the registered area of historic site. Diameter of the largest one is 75 meters, and its vertical interval between the inside section and the embankment is 5 meters. It is the one of the biggest monument in Jomon period.

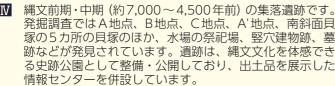
V Chitose Archaeological Operations Center

(TEL: +81-123-24-4210)

きたこがね

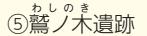
Kitakogane Shell Midden

- 北海道伊達市
- П 1987年 史跡指定
- 143,594.02m



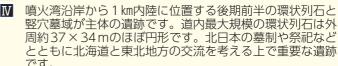
▼ 北黄金貝塚情報センター (TEL:0142-24-2122) 伊達市噴火湾文化研究所 (TEL: 0142-21-5050)

- I Date City, Hokkaido
- Designated as a historic site in 1987
- 87.539.88m²
- This is a settlement site of the early to middle Jomon period (7,000-4,500 years ago). In addition to the five shell middens, ritual grounds located on the water place, pit dwellings and graves are discovered through excavations. This site is maintained and opened to the public as a historic park where visitors can experience Jomon culture. This park has an information center where artifacts are displayed.
- V KitaKogane Shell Mound Information Center (TEL: +81-14-224-2122) Date City Institute of Funkawan Culture (TEL: +81-14-221-5050)



Washinoki Site

- 北海道森町
- 2006年 史跡指定
- 82.856.87m²



- 森町教育委員会社会教育課 (TEL: 0137-42-2186)
- Mori Town, Hokkaido
- Designated as a historic site in 2006
- 82.856.87m
- This site, located 1 km inland from the coast of Funka bay, is of early phase of Late Jomon composed mainly of a stone circle and a circular pit cemetery. A stone circle with diameter of 37m and minor axis of 34m is the largest in Hokkaido, and is almost circular. It is valuable to consider the mortuary practice, ritual and exchange between Hokkaido and northern Tohoku.
- V Social Education Department, Mori Town Board of Education (TEL: +81-13-742-2186)

の入江・高砂貝塚

Irie/Takasago Shell Midden

- 北海道洞爺湖町
- 1988年 史跡指定
- 65,485.90m²
- 噴火湾を臨む高台にあり、前期から晩期につくられた貝塚 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)
- Toyako Town, Hokkaido
- Designated as a historic site in 1988
- Ш 65.485.90m
- This site is located on a hill over Funkawan Bay and comprises a settlement with two shell middens from the early to final Jomon periods. A large number of pit dwellings have been found in Irie Shell midden, and 44 graves in total have been discovered in shell midden. It can be presumed that the Jomon people regarded these middens the sacred places as for burial of the deceased.
- V Social Education Department, Toyako Town Board of Education

(TFI: +81-14-274-3010)



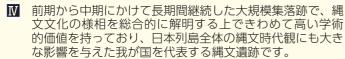




さんないまるやま 内丸山遺跡

Sannai-Maruyama Site

- 青森県青森市
- 2000年 特別史跡指定
- 243.340.11m²

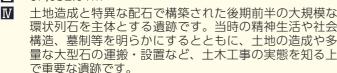


(TEL: 017-781-6078) 青森県教育庁文化財保護課

- Aomori City, Aomori Prefecture
- Designated as a special historic site in 2000
- 243,340.11m²
- This site comprises a large-scale settlement which lasted for a long period of time from the Early to Middle Jomon. It has an extremely high academic value in the comprehensive studies of Jomon culture. This site represents the Jomon archaeological sites of Japan, giving a great influence on the perception of the Jomon period throughout the entire Japanese archipelago.
- V Cultural Properties Protection Division, Aomori Prefectural Government TEL: +81-17-781-6078

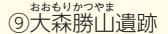
Komakino Site

- 青森県青森市 Π
- П 1995年 史跡指定
- 87,632.61m²



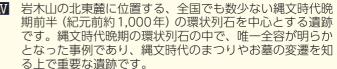
V 青森市教育委員会文化財課 (TEL: 017-761-4796)

- I Aomori City, Aomori Prefecture
- II Designated as a historic site in 1995
- 87,632.61m
- This site mainly comprises a large stone circle constructed in the first half of the Late Jomon period, special because of the filling of land and the unique arrangement of stones. It is valuable not only for understanding the spiritual customs, social structure and burial practices in those days, but also in the study of engineering techniques used in such opérations as land filling and the transport and placing of numerous large stones.
- V Cultural Assets Section, Aomori City Board of Education TEL: +81-17-761-4796



Omori-Katsuyama Site

- 青森県弘前市
- 2012年 史跡指定
- 85.154.83m²



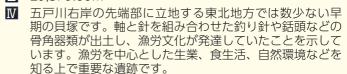
弘前市教育委員会文化財課 (TEL: 0172-82-1642)

- Hirosaki City, Aomori Prefecture
- Designated as a special historic site in 2012
- 85.154.83m²
- Omori-Katsuyama site is located at the northeastern foot of Mt. Iwaki. This is one of the few stone circles dated to early phase of Final Jomon (about 1,000 BC) in this site. Among the stone circles of Final Jomon in Japan, this site is only one example on which the whole picture was clarified. It is valuable site to consider the ceremonial and burial practice in the Jomon period.
- V Cultural Assets Section, Hirosaki Municipal Board of Education TEL: +81-17-282-1642

7谷地貝塚

Choshichiyachi Shell Midden

- 青森県八戸市
- 1981年 史跡指定
- 29,579.00m²



八戸市埋蔵文化財センター是川縄文館 (TEL:0178-38-9511)

- Hachinohe City, Aomori
- Designated as a historic site in 1981
- Ш 29,579.00m²
 - The choshichiyachi shell midden is located at the tip of the right bank of the Gonohe Gawa River, this site comprises a shell midden. A shell midden in such an initial Jomon period is rarely seen in the Tohoku region (the northeastern part of the mainland of Japan). Bone and antler implements, such as fish hooks combined stem and hook, and open socketed harpoon heads were unearthed. These Implements shows the development of a fishing culture. It is a valuable site for learning about the livelihood based on fishery as well as the eating habits and natural environment in those days.
 - Korekawa Archaeological Institution (TEL: +81-17-838-9511)





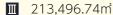


これかわ 是川石器時代遺跡

Korekawa Site

青森県八戸市

1957年 史跡指定 2004年 史跡追加指定 2013年 史跡追加指定



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。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)

Hachinohe City, Aomori Prefecture

II Designated as a historic site in 1957 Additional area designated in 2004 Additional area designated in 2013

213.496.74m

The Korekawa site is located on the Niida Gawa river terrace, and represents the Kamegaoka culture during the final Jomon period. This site consists of the Nakai(final Jomon period), Ichioji(early-middle Jomon period) and Hotta(the terminal stage of middle Jomon period) sites. Numerous wooden artifacts painted with red lacquer, have been unearthed. It is a valuable site in the study of Jomon society and the origin of the lacquer technique.

V Korekawa Archaeological Institution (TEL: +81-17-838-9511)

田小屋野貝塚

Tagoyano Shell Midden

青森県つがる市

П 1944年 史跡指定

20,076.84m

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)

Tsugaru City, Aomori Prefecture

Designated as a historic site in 1944

Ш 20.076.84m

This is a settlement site located on the left bank of the Iwaki River includes a shell midden of the Early Jomon period. Middens are hardly to be found on the coast of Japan sea. Bone implements made from large mammals such as whales and human bone were discovered from this site. Numerous bracelets made of Benkeigai (Giycymeris albolineatus) indicate the production of shell bracelets at the site. This site is significant to study the environment, subsistence and the production activities in Jomon period.

Department of Social Education and Culture, Tsugaru City Board of Education (TEL: +81-17-349-1194)

かめがおか ③亀ヶ岡石器時代遺跡

Kamegaoka Site

青森県つがる市

1944年 史跡指定

38.887.99m²

岩木川左岸に立地する晩期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)

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 had been known since the Edo period for the discovery numerous Jomon pottery. So the term Kamegaoka Culture came from its place name which means "a hill of pottery". It consists of three areas: Kameyama, Sawane and Ominosawa. Group of graves, lacquerware, jade jewelry, and a large snow goggle-eyed clay figure have been discovered from the site.

Department of Social Education and Culture, Tsugaru City Board of Education (TEL: +81-17-349-1194)

Odai-Yamamoto Site

青森県外ヶ浜町

2013年 史跡指定

20,377.87m²

蟹田川左岸に立地する草創期の遺跡です。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16,500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)

Sotogahama Town, Aomori Prefecture

Designated as a historic site in 2013

20.377.87m

This site is of the Inciplent Jomon period located on the left bank of the Kanita River. Potshards and arrowheads were discovered along with stones which bear the technique features of the Paleolithic period. Radiocarbon dating of carbonized material adhering to a potshard reveal that it is approximately 16,500 years old, which is the oldest pottery in Japan excavated so far. This site is important to study the environmental and cultural aspects of the transition from the Paleolithic to Jomon period.

V Social Education Department, Sotogahama Town Municipal Board of Education (TEL: +81-17-431-1233)







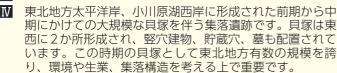


Futatsumori Shell Midden

青森県七戸町

1998年 史跡指定

35.551.00m²



▼ 七戸町教育委員会世界遺産対策室(TEL:0176-62-9702)

Shichinohe Town, Aomori Prefecture

Designated as a historic site in 1998

35,551.00m

This site is a settlement with a large shell midden from the Early to the Middle Jomon period. It is located on the west bank of Lake Ogawara in the northeastern region of Japan on the Pacific coast, Two shell midden were constructed: the east and the west area. Pit dwellings, storage holes, and graves were also arranged around them. Because it is one of the largest middens in the Tohoku region of Initial Jomon, it is valuable to study the environment, subsistence, and structure of the settlement at that period.

V World Heritage Management Office, Shichinohe Town Municipal Board of Education (TEL: +81-17-662-9702)

ごしょの

Goshono Site

岩手県一戸町

1993年 史跡指定

75,842.00m²

馬淵川東岸に広がる中期後半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

一戸町教育委員会世界遺産登録推進室 (TEL:0195-32-2652)

Ichinohe Town, Iwate Prefecture

Designated as a historic site in 1993

75.842.00m

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 the cemetary associated stone arrangements. Pit dwellings are densely packed in the eastern and western parts of the settlement, some of which have soil roofs. This site is important to provide us the specific evidences on the structure of the settlement and the pit houses in the Jomon period.

V The Office for the Promotion of World Heritage Site Registration, Ichinohe Town Municipal Board of Education

(TEL: +81-19-532-2652)

湯環状列石

Oyu Stone Circles

秋田県鹿角市

1956年 特別史跡指定

243.833.60m²

米代川支流の大湯川左岸に立地する後期前半の大規模な 環状列石を主体とする遺跡です。万座と野中堂の2つの環 状列石は直径45m以上もあり、200年以上にわたって造 り続けられたと考えられています。縄文人の精神文化を現 わす貴重な遺跡です。

鹿角市教育委員会生涯学習課 (TEL: 0186-30-0294)

Kazuno City, Akita Prefecture

Designated as a special historic site in 1956

This is 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 a représentative site of Japan to have two stone circles with a diameter of more than 45 meters. Archaeologists estimate that they had been constructed for more than 200 years. It is a significant monument to consider the ritual practice of the Jomon people.

V Lifelong Learning Department, Kazuno City Municipal Board of Education (TEL: +81-18-630-0294)

い せどうたい

Isedotai Site

秋田県北秋田市

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の遺跡です。直径 30m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)

Kita Akita City, Akita Prefecture

Designated as a historic site in 2001

156.066.85m²

This large monument, located on the left bank of the Yoneshiro River, was Built during the first half of the late Jomon Period.

The site is composed of four stone circles each with a diameter of more than 30 meters, making it the largest discovered ritual site.

This site continues to play an important role in the study of Jomon Period Ritual practices.

V Lifetime Learning Department, Kita-Akita City Board of Education (TEL: +81-18-662-6618)







◎交通案内 / Access Information

秋田内陸縦貫鉄道小ヶ田駅より徒歩5分

A 5-minute walk from Ogata Station on the Akita Inland Railway

JR 奥羽本線鷹ノ巣駅より車で15分

A 15-minute drive from Takanosu Station on the JR O' u Line.

大館能代空港より車で5分

A 5-minute drive from Odate-Noshiro Airport

◎利用案内と問い合わせ先/Visitor Information and Inquiries

■見学期間:5/1~10/30

Open for viewing May 1-October 30

■見学時間: AM9:00~PM4:00 Open hours 9 am - 4 pm

■見学無料 Free admission

○遺跡ついて/ About the site

北秋田市教育委員会生涯学習課文化班

〒018-3312 北秋田市花園町15-1 TEL 0186 (62) 6618/FAX0186 (62) 1669

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