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.

史跡北黄金貝塚

Kitakogane Site



復元された貝塚/ Restored shell mound



伊達市教育委員会網文遺跡群世界遺産登録推進本部

Date 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

北海道伊達市北黄金町

Ⅱ 保護指定の種別・指定年

1987年 史跡指定

Ⅲ 保護指定の面積

143.594.02m

IV 遺跡の概要

縄文前期(紀元前 5,000 ~ 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。

Ⅴ 問い合わせ先

北黄金貝塚情報センター (4月~11月) TFI / FAX: 0142-24-2122

伊達市教育委員会(12月~3月)

TEL: 0142-23-3331 FAX: 0142-23-1084

I Location

Kitakogane-cho, Date City, Hokkaido

Type and year of designation for protection Designated as a historic site in 1987

Area designated for protection 143,594.02 m²

N About the site

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.

V For inquiries

Kitakogane Site Information Center (April - November) TEL/FAX: +81 142 24 2122 Date City Board of Education (December - March)

TEL: +81 142 23 3331 FAX: +81 142 23 1084

■温暖期につくられた貝塚(B地点貝塚)

Shell mound made during the warm period (point B)



史跡公園になる前の貝塚 Shell mound (before the historic park was made)

5カ所ある貝塚のうち、最も古い貝塚です。6,300年ほど前につくられました。この貝塚から出土した土器は尖り底であるという特徴があります。

この貝塚がつくられた時期は、気候が今よりも温暖だったため、温かい海に生息するハマグリが採れました。また、海水面は今よりも高く、丘の裾近くまで海が迫っていたことがわかっています。

シカやオットセイなどの動物の骨は、他の時期の貝塚と比べると多くはありません。河原石でつくった網のおもりがたくさん出てくることから、網漁によって魚を捕ることが中心だったようです。

時 期:約6,300年前(縄文時代前期前葉) 規 模:15m×15m、厚さ:約30cm 特 徴:最も暖かい時期につくられた貝塚

Of the 5 shell mounds here, this is the oldest one. It was made approximately 6,300 years ago. The earthenware items recovered from this point have the special characteristic of having a tapered bottom.

During the period when this shell mound was made, because the climate was much warmer than the present, clams were gathered from the warm sea they inhabited. The sea level was also higher than the present, with the shoreline coming in as far as the foot of the hills.

The remains of animals such as deer and fur seals were not as plentiful compared to shell mound of other periods. From the fact that many pebbles apparently used as sinkers of fishing nets have been excavated, it seems that the residents here lived primarily on net fishing.

Period: Approx. 6,300 years ago
(first part of the Early *Jomon* period)

Dimensions: 15m x 15m, Thickness: approx. 30 cm

Special Feature: Created in the warmest period

■貝塚 (A' 地点貝塚) と墓

Shell mound (point A') and graves



貝塚の下の墓 Grave sites under the shell mound

A' 地点貝塚は、5カ所ある貝塚のうち、最も大きいもの です。5,800年ほど前につくられました。 貝塚からは貝殻 のほかにマグロなどの魚の骨、ウニの殻、オットセイや クジラの骨がたくさん出てきます。

貝殻で一番多いカキの存在は、この貝塚が、温暖期が 終わり、寒冷期(現在と同じくらいの気温)へと移った時 期に作られたことを示しています。

また、貝塚の中や下には墓がつくられており、14体分 の縄文人骨も見つかりました。この時期の人々は、貝塚 は単なるゴミ捨て場ではなく、「すべての生きものの墓地」 と捉えていたのです。

すべての生きものに対する祈りの場であった貝塚は、 ムラの中でも特に神聖な場所だったといえます。

時期:約5,800年前(縄文時代前期後葉) 規 模:80m×20m 厚さ:約80cm 特 徴:14体の縄文人骨が発見されている

The shell mound of point A' is the largest of the 5 sites. It was made approximately 5,800 years ago. In addition to the seashells, bones of such sea creatures as tuna, fur seals and whales, as well as sea urchin shells, have been unearthed in large numbers from the shell mound.

The predominant existence of oyster shells among the seashells fond here shows that this shell mound was made at the beginning of a cold period (meaning temperatures similar to present day temperatures) that followed the warm period. Graves were also made within and below the shell mound. The skeletal remains of 14 Jomon people were found. For the people of this period, the shell mound were not garbage dumps, but considered as the "graveyard of all living things". The shell mound, where inhabitants used to pray for all living things, can be deemed as particularly sacred ground in the village.

Period: Around 5,800 years ago(last part of the Early *Jomon* period) Dimensions: 80m x 20m, Thickness: Approx. 80 cm Special feature: Discovery of 14 skeletal remains of *Jomon* people

水場の祭祀場

Watering place as ceremonial ground



Excavation of a watering place

水場の祭祀場は、かつて発掘調査を行った状態をその まま露出展示しています。つまり、縄文人が歩いた地面で、 彼らが使った道具を直に見ることができるのです。

石器は、物をすりつぶす「すり石」と「石皿」です。こ れらは木の実などをすり潰すものと言われていますが、 未だに用途は不明です。

調査面積の約200㎡中からは1,209点の石器とその作 りかけが出てきました。特徴はすり石の大半が壊れ、石 皿は使用する面を地に伏せた状態で出土したことです。 また、底をわざと壊した土器や、刻みを付けた小さな石 が出土するなど、儀式を行った様子もみられます。

このことから、壊れた道具や、使わなくなった道具を 湧き水近くに寄せ集めて供養した結果と考えられます。

時期:約6,300~5,500年前(縄文時代前期)

規 模:約30m×15m

性格:石器(すり石と石皿)の供養の場

The remains of a watering place which was used as ceremonial ground have been kept and are on display here as they were being excavated for archaeological studies. Here you can see firsthand the place where the *Jomon* people walked and the tools they actually used.

The stone implements are grinding stones and milling basins. They are said to have been used to crush nuts, but

their exact purpose is still unclear.

From the excavation area of around 200 square meters, 1,209 pieces of stone implements as well as some halffinished ones have been unearthed. The distinguishing feature of this area is that a great majority of the unearthed grinding stones are broken and that the miling basins were uncovered face down. The form of the ceremonies that took place can be imagined from the discovered earthenware with their bottoms deliberately smashed, and the small stones which were deliberately scratched.

With these clues, it can be speculated that people held a memorial service at the watering place for the broken implements and implements that could no longer be used.

Period: 6,300-5,500 years ago (Early *Jomon* period)

Dimensions: Approx. 30m x 15m

Features: Stone implements (whetstones and stone plates) of memorial sites

体験学習 Hands-on learning

史跡北黄金貝塚公園では、黒曜石のナイフづくりや、まが玉づくりなどの体験学習メニューを用意しています。

At the Kitakogane Shell Mound historic park, hands-on programs such as obsidian knife making and commashaped beads making are available.



まが玉づくりのようす The making of comma-shaped beads.



耐水ペーパーを使って磨きます Soft stones are polished with sandpaper to make beads.

北黄金貝塚情報センター

Kitakogane Site information Center

館内では遺跡からの出土品や貝塚の断面をみることができるほか、本物のすり石に触れられるコーナーもあります。

At the information center, excavated objects and a section of the shell mound are exhibited. Stone mortars used by *Jomon* people to grind foods are also on display for visitors to touch.



貝塚の断面と墓の模型 Section of the shell mound and reproduced graves



ハンズ・オンコーナー Hands-on corner



儀式用のスプーン Spoons probably used for ceremonies



ナイフやヤジリなどの石器 Stone tools (knives and arrowheads)

だて噴火湾縄文まつり

毎年8月末に行う「だて噴火湾縄文まつり」は、縄文文化が学べるシンポジウムと、実際の遺跡でのコンサートやコンテストなどを行っています。子供から大人まで、楽しく遊びながら縄文文化の奥深さを知ることができる催しです。

The *Date Funkawan Jomon* Festival, held in August every year, is an informative and enjoyable event for families.







「釣ゲーム」や「火おこし大会」のほか、ホタテの殻を遠くへ飛ばす「縄文フリスビー」も人気です。

The fishing game, fire-starting competition, and "Jomon frisbee" scallop-shell throwing are popular events of the festival.

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

 (R) 中班 知所野書妹 / 一戸町 Approx 2 500 2 000 R
- 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.

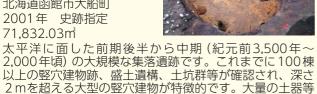
おおふね

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)

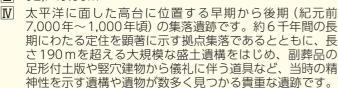
かきのしま

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)

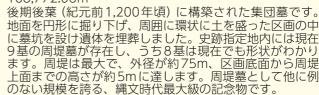
③キウス周堤墓群

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

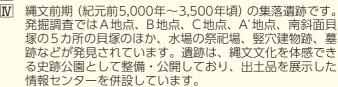
IV It is a group of communal graves constructed in the latter half of the Late Jomon period. The ground was dug in a circle and a circular earthwork was built around it. Grave pits were placed in the circle for burial of the bodies of the deceased. There are 9 burial circles in the area designated as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

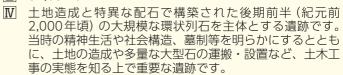
251.793.70m

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



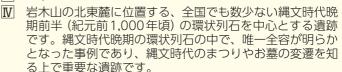
縄文の学び舎・小牧野館 (TEL:017-757-8665)

- 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)

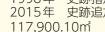


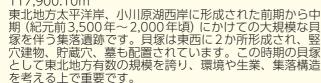


Futatsumori Site

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)

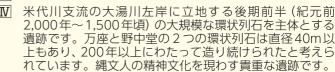
湯環状列石

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

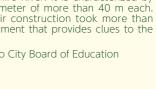
156,066.85m

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)



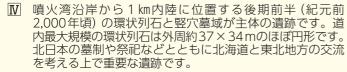




- ゎしのき 11 鷲ノ木遺跡 _(関連資産)

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

北黄金貝塚情報センター

Kitakogane Site Information Center

利用案内 / Visitor Information

○開館時間

 $9:00 \sim 17:00$

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

○休館日 Closed

冬期 (12月1日~3月31日)

Closed from December to March

○入館料 Admission

無料 Free

交通案内 / Access



○JR黄金駅から車で2分

2 minutes by car from JR Kogane Station (Muroran Line)

道南バス「伊達駅前行き」、「洞爺湖温泉行き」乗車、「北黄金貝塚公園前」 バス停下車、徒歩5分

Donan bus for Date Station or Toyako Onsen to Kitakogane

Kaizuka Koen-mae bus stop and 5 minutes' walk from there

○JR伊達紋別駅から車で20分

20 minutes by car from JR *Datemombetsu* Station (*Muroran* Line) 道南バス [室蘭港行き] 乗車、「北黄金貝塚公園前」バス停下車、徒歩5分

Donan bus for Muroran Port to Kitakogane Kaizuka Koen-mae bus stop and 5 minutes' walk from there

トヨタレンタリース札幌 伊達店 (伊達紋別駅への無料送迎あり) TOYOTA Rent-a-Car TEL: 0142-22-0100 +81 142 22 0100

○道央自動車道室蘭ICより車で10分

10 minutes by car from *Muroran* IC on the *Hokkaido* Expressway

♥北海道伊達市北黄金町75

75 Kitakogane-cho, Date City, Hokkaido

- **►**0142-24-2122 +81 142 24 2122
- ■https://www.city.date.hokkaido.jp/funkawan/detail/ 00003112.html