

北海道・北東北の縄文遺跡群

(読み方) ほっかいどう・きたとうほくのじょうもんいせきぐん

(英語) Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan

※「Jomon」はイタリックにしない。

【説明文：96字】

北海道・北東北の縄文遺跡群は、1万年以上にわたって採集・漁労・狩猟により定住した人々の生活と精神文化を伝える文化遺産です。北海道・青森県・岩手県・秋田県に所在する17の遺跡で構成されています。

【説明文：150字】

北海道・北東北の縄文遺跡群は、森や海、川などの自然の恵みを持続的に利用しながら、1万年以上にわたって採集・漁労・狩猟により定住した人々の生活と精神文化を伝える文化遺産です。北海道・青森県・岩手県・秋田県に所在する縄文時代の集落や墓地、祭祀・儀礼の場である環状列石など、17の遺跡から構成されています。

【説明文：247字】

北海道・北東北の縄文遺跡群は、1万年以上にわたり採集・漁労・狩猟により定住した人々の生活と精神文化を伝える文化遺産です。北海道・青森県・岩手県・秋田県に所在する17の遺跡で構成されています。

北海道・北東北では、ブナ・クリなどの森林資源や暖流・寒流が交わる海域が育んだ水産資源を背景に、今から約15,000年前に定住がはじまりました。その後、環境変化にも対応しながら、採集・漁労・狩猟による生活が長期間継続しました。この間、土偶や環状列石などにみられるように、精緻で複雑な精神文化も育まれました。

【説明文：379字】

北海道・北東北の縄文遺跡群は、1万年以上にわたり採集・漁労・狩猟により定住した人々の生活と精神文化を伝える文化遺産です。北海道・青森県・岩手県・秋田県に所在する17の遺跡で構成されています。

北海道・北東北では、ブナを中心とする落葉広葉樹の森林が広がり、海洋では暖流と寒流が交わり豊かな漁場が生まれました。このような自然環境のもと、人々は食料を安定的に得ることができ、今から約15,000年前に土器を使用し、定住を開始しました。その後、1万年以上の長きにわたって農耕に移行することなく、気候の温暖化や寒冷化などの環境変化にも巧みに適応しながら、採集・漁労・狩猟による定住を継続しました。この間、土偶や環状列石、周堤墓などにみられるように、精緻で複雑な精神文化を育みました。

北海道・北東北の縄文遺跡群は、農耕文化以前の人類の生活や精神文化を伝える貴重な遺産です。

Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan

Note: “Jomon” should not be italicized.

[Description: 53 words]

The Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan serve as cultural heritage sites that attest to the livelihoods and spirituality of people who led a sedentary lifeway based on hunting, fishing and gathering over a period of more than 10,000 years. They consist of 17 archaeological sites in Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate and Akita prefectures.

[Description: 87 words]

The Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan serve as cultural heritage sites that attest to the livelihoods and spirituality of people who led a sedentary lifeway based on hunting, fishing and gathering over a period of more than 10,000 years while sustainably using the bounties of nature from forests, the sea, and rivers. They consist of 17 archaeological sites in Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate and Akita prefectures dating from the Jomon period, including the remains of settlements, burial areas, and stone circles where rituals and ceremonies were performed.

[Description: 150 words]

The Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan serve as cultural heritage sites that attest to the livelihoods and spirituality of people who led a sedentary lifeway based on hunting, fishing and gathering over a period of more than 10,000 years. They consist of 17 archaeological sites in Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate and Akita prefectures.

People in Northern Japan, where these sites are located, initiated a sedentary way of life around 15,000 years ago that was enabled by abundant forest resources, such as beech and chestnut trees, and plentiful aquatic resources at the intersection of warm and cold currents off the coast. Over the course of subsequent years, they continued a lifestyle based on hunting, fishing and gathering for a long period of time, while adapting to environmental changes. During this period, people developed a complex spiritual culture as evident in clay figurines, stone circles and other archaeological finds at the sites.

[Description: 193 words]

The Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan serve as cultural heritage sites that attest to the livelihoods and spirituality of people who led a sedentary lifeway based on hunting, fishing and gathering over a period of more than 10,000 years. They consist of 17 archaeological sites in Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate and Akita prefectures.

In Northern Japan, where these sites are located, deciduous broadleaved forests consisting chiefly of beech spread widely, and the intersection of warm and cold currents creates ideal fishing conditions off the coast. Under such environmental conditions, people living in Northern Japan were able to secure food in a stable manner, and they started using pottery around 15,000 years ago and initiated a sedentary life. Over the subsequent 10,000 years, they continued sedentism based on hunting, fishing and gathering—without shifting to agriculture—while adapting to environmental changes such as climate warming and cooling. During this period, people developed a complex spiritual culture as evident in clay figurines, stone circles, earthwork burial circles and other archaeological finds at the sites.

The Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan are valuable heritage sites that illustrate a pre-agricultural way of life and spiritual culture.

史跡 大平山元遺跡

(読み方) しせき おおだいやまもといせき

(英語) Odai Yamamoto Site

【所在地】

青森県外ヶ浜町蟹田

【年代】

紀元前 13,000 年頃 (約 15,000 年前)

【キャッチコピー】

縄文時代のはじまりを示す遺跡

【説明文：98字】

遊動から定住へと生活が変化したことを示す縄文時代開始直後の遺跡。旧石器時代の特徴をもつ石器群とともに、土器と石鏃が出土した。土器は、15,000 年以上前のもので、現在のところ北東アジア最古である。

【説明文：149字】

縄文時代開始直後の遺跡であり、旧石器時代の特徴をもつ石器群とともに、土器と石鏃が出土した。土器に付着した炭化物の年代測定の結果、15,000 年以上前のものであることが明らかにされている。移動に適さない土器の出現は定住の開始を示し、遊動から定住へと生活が大きく変化したことを知る上で重要な遺跡である。

【説明文：241字】

陸奥湾に注ぐ蟹田川沿いの段丘上に立地する縄文時代開始直後の遺跡。旧石器時代の特徴を持つ石器群とともに、土器と石鏃が出土した。土器に付着した炭化物の年代測定の結果、15,000 年以上前のものであることが明らかにされている。土器は、重量があり壊れやすく、移動に適さないため、土器の出現は定住の開始を示すと考えられている。石器を製作した場所や調理に用いた土器片の広がりなども確認されている。旧石器時代の遊動から縄文時代の定住へと生活が変化し、定住開始期の様子を知る上で重要な遺跡である。

Odai Yamamoto Site (Historic Site)

[Location]

Kanita, Sotogahama Town, Aomori Prefecture

[Years]

ca. 13,000 BCE (Approx. 15,000 years ago)

[Catch phrase]

An archaeological site attesting to the beginning of the Jomon period

[Description: 65 words]

The Odai Yamamoto Site dates from soon after the beginning of the Jomon period and attests to a change from mobile to sedentary ways of life. Pots and stone arrowheads have been unearthed along with stone tools showing the same characteristics as artifacts of the preceding Paleolithic period. These pots date back more than 15,000 years, making them the earliest known pottery in Northeast Asia.

[Description: 102 words]

The Odai Yamamoto Site dates from soon after the beginning of the Jomon period and has yielded pots and stone arrowheads along with stone tools showing the same characteristics as artifacts of the preceding Paleolithic period. Analysis and dating of the carbonized material on unearthed pot shards indicates that they date back more than 15,000 years. This archaeological site is important for gaining insights into a major change from mobility to sedentary ways of life, as the emergence of pottery, which is not suitable for a mobile lifestyle because of the weight and fragility, marks the inception of sedentism by human beings.

[Description: 145 words]

The Odai Yamamoto Site, which dates from soon after the beginning of the Jomon period, is located on a terrace along the Kanita River, which flows into Mutsu Bay. Pots and stone arrowheads have been unearthed along with stone tools showing the same characteristics as artifacts of the preceding Paleolithic period. Analysis and dating of the carbonized material on unearthed pot shards indicates that they date back more than 15,000 years. The emergence of pottery, which is not suitable for a mobile lifestyle because of the weight and fragility, marks the inception of sedentism by human beings. Research has also found places where people produced stone tools and the locations of cooking pot shards. This archaeological site is important for gaining insights into a change from mobile lifeways in the Paleolithic period to sedentism in the Jomon period and into the emergent stage of sedentism.

史跡 垣ノ島遺跡

(読み方) しせき かきのしまいせき

(英語) Kakinoshima Site

【所在地】

北海道函館市白尻町

【年代】

紀元前 7,000 年～紀元前 1,000 年 (約 9,000～3,000 年前)

【キャッチコピー】

居住域と墓域の分離を示す集落跡

【説明文：108字】

太平洋をのぞむ段丘上に立地する紀元前 5,000 年頃の集落跡。竪穴建物による居住域と墓域が分離したことを示す。墓からは、この地域に特徴的な幼児の足形を押し付けた粘土版が副葬される例があるなど、当時の葬制や精神性を示す。

【説明文：143字】

太平洋をのぞむ段丘上に立地する紀元前 5,000 年頃の集落跡。居住域と墓域が分離したことを示す集落である。竪穴建物からは漁網用の石錘が出土し、漁労が活発に行われていたことがわかる。墓からは、この地域に特徴的な幼児の足形を押し付けた粘土版が副葬される例があるなど、当時の葬制や精神性を示す。

【説明文：258字】

太平洋をのぞむ段丘上に立地する紀元前 5,000 年頃の集落跡。竪穴建物による居住域、大型の合葬墓と単独墓からなる墓域が形成され、日常と非日常の空間が分離したことを示す。竪穴建物からは漁網用の石錘が出土し、漁労が活発に行われていたことを伝える。墓には、この地域に特徴的な幼児の足形を押し付けた粘土版が副葬されることがあり、当時の葬制や精神性を示す。

その後、紀元前 2,000 年頃になると、長さ 190m を超える盛土遺構がつくられた。盛土からは土砂とともに土器や石器などが大量に出土し、祭祀・儀礼が継続して行われたことを示す。

Kakinoshima Site (Historic Site)

[Location]

Usujiri-cho, Hakodate City, Hokkaido

[Years]

ca. 7,000 BCE – ca. 1,000 BCE (Approx. 9,000 to 3,000 years ago)

[Catch phrase]

A settlement site attesting to the distinction between a residential area and burial area

[Description: 65 words]

The Kakinoshima Site, which is a settlement site dating from ca. 5,000 BCE, is located on a terrace overlooking the Pacific Ocean. In the settlement, an area of pit dwellings is set apart from a burial area. Some graves have yielded clay tablets imprinted with children's footprints that were used as burial goods, attesting to the burial customs and spiritual culture unique to this area.

[Description: 78 words]

The Kakinoshima Site, which is a settlement site dating from ca. 5,000 BCE, is located on a terrace overlooking the Pacific Ocean. In the settlement, a residential area is set apart from a burial area. Stone sinkers for fishing nets unearthed from pit dwellings indicate that fishing was actively practiced. Some graves have yielded clay tablets imprinted with children's footprints that were used as burial goods, attesting to the burial customs and spiritual culture unique to this area.

[Description: 153 words]

The Kakinoshima Site, which is a settlement site dating from ca. 5,000 BCE, is located on a terrace overlooking the Pacific Ocean. In the settlement, an area of pit dwellings is set apart from a burial area consisting of large shared graves and individual graves, indicating a distinction between everyday space and special space. Stone sinkers for fishing nets unearthed from pit dwellings indicate that fishing was actively practiced. Some graves have yielded clay tablets imprinted with children's footprints that were used as burial goods, attesting to the burial customs and spiritual culture unique to this area.

The site also has the remains of artificial earthen mounds exceeding 190 meters in length which date from ca. 2,000 BCE. From the mounds, large numbers of pots and stone tools have been unearthed, along with earth and sand. These finds attest to the continual performance of rituals and ceremonies over a long period of time.

史跡 北黄金貝塚

(読み方) しせき きたこがねかいつか

(英語) Kitakogane Site

【所在地】

北海道伊達市北黄金町

【年代】

紀元前 5,000 年～紀元前 3,500 年 (約 7,000～5,500 年前)

【キャッチコピー】

内浦湾に面した大規模な貝塚を伴う集落跡

【説明文：92字】

内浦湾をのぞむ丘陵上に立地する貝塚を伴う集落跡。貝塚からは、貝殻・魚骨・海獣骨、動物の骨や角でつくられた道具が多数出土し、海進・海退などの環境変化に適応した漁労を中心とした生業を示す。

【説明文：145字】

内浦湾をのぞむ丘陵上に立地する貝塚を伴う集落跡。貝塚からは、貝殻や魚骨、動物の骨や角でつくられた骨角器などが出土し、海進・海退などの環境変化に適応しながら漁労を中心とした生業が行われていたことを示す。低地の水場遺構では、すり石や石皿などの石器の廃棄に伴う祭祀が行われていたと考えられている。

【説明文：242字】

内浦湾をのぞむ丘陵上に立地する貝塚を伴う集落跡。台地上に居住域と墓域、貝塚が配置され、低地に湧水点と水場遺構がある。貝塚からは、貝殻や魚骨、動物の骨や角でつくられた骨角器などが出土し、海進・海退などの気候変動に適応しながら漁労を中心とした生業が行われていたことを示す。貝塚は祭祀場的な性格も有しており、貝塚の中から人の墓や動物儀礼の痕跡が確認されている。また、低地にある水場遺構からは意図的に壊された石皿やすり石などの石器が大量に出土し、廃棄に伴う祭祀が行われていたと考えられている。

Kitakogane Site (Historic Site)

[Location]

Kitakogane-cho, Date City, Hokkaido

[Years]

ca. 5,000 BCE – ca. 3,500 BCE (Approx. 7,000 to 5,500 years ago)

[Catch phrase]

A settlement site accompanied by large shell mounds facing Uchiura Bay

[Description: 55 words]

The Kitakogane Site is a settlement site accompanied by shell mounds on a hill overlooking Uchiura Bay. The shell mounds have yielded sea shells, fish bones, marine mammal bones, and bone and antler tools. These finds attest to the fishing-oriented livelihood that was pursued to adapt to environmental changes such as marine transgressions and regressions.

[Description: 93 words]

The Kitakogane Site is a settlement site accompanied by shell mounds on a hill overlooking Uchiura Bay. The shell mounds have yielded large numbers of sea shells, fish bones, bone and antler tools, and other items. These finds attest to the fishing-oriented livelihood pursued by people at that time while they adapted to environmental changes such as marine transgressions and regressions. A watering place whose remains are in a lowland is thought to have been used as a ritual ground for the disposal of stone tools such as grinding stones and milling basins.

[Description: 151 words]

The Kitakogane Site is a settlement site accompanied by shell mounds on a hill overlooking Uchiura Bay. On the plateau here are residential areas, a burial area and shell mounds. The remains of a watering place have been found near a spring in a lowland. The shell mounds have yielded shells, fish bones, bone and antler objects, and other items. These finds attest to the fishing-oriented livelihood pursued by people at that time while they adapted to environmental changes such as marine transgressions and regressions. The shell mounds had the characteristics of ritual places and have yielded graves and the remains of rituals involving animals. From the remains of the watering place, large numbers of stone tools, including grinding stones and milling basins, have been unearthed. Since many of these were deliberately broken, the place is thought to have been used as a ritual ground for the disposal of stone tools.

史跡 田小屋野貝塚

(読み方) しせき たごやのかいづか

(英語) Tagoyano Site

【所在地】

青森県つがる市木造

【年代】

紀元前4,000年～紀元前2,000年 (約6,000～4,000年前)

【キャッチコピー】

古十三湖に面した貝塚を伴う集落跡

【説明文：98字】

海進期に形成された古十三湖に面した貝塚を伴う集落跡。貝塚からはヤマトシジミを主体に、クジラ・イルカの骨を加工した骨角器、ベンケイガイ製貝輪の未製品も多数出土し、内湾地域における生業の様子を伝える。

【説明文：148字】

海進期に形成された古十三湖に面した貝塚を伴う集落跡。集落には、竪穴建物、墓、貝塚、貯蔵穴など、多様な施設が配置されている。貝塚からは、汽水域に棲息するヤマトシジミを主体に、魚骨や海獣骨、装身具であるベンケイガイ製の貝輪の未製品が多数出土し、内湾地域における生業や集落の様子を示す重要な遺跡である。

【説明文：245字】

海進期に形成された古十三湖に面した貝塚を伴う集落跡。集落には、竪穴建物、墓、捨て場、貝塚、貯蔵穴など、多様な施設が配置されている。貝塚からは、土器や石器のほか、汽水域に棲息するヤマトシジミを主体に、コイやサバなどの魚骨、イルカやクジラなどの海獣骨、動物の骨を加工した骨角器なども出土している。このほか、装身具であるベンケイガイ製の貝輪(ブレスレット)の未製品が多数出土し、集落内で貝輪の製作が行われていたことも明らかになっている。内湾地域における生業や集落の様子を知る上で重要な遺跡である。

Tagoyano Site (Historic Site)

[Location]

Kizukuri, Tsugaru City, Aomori Prefecture

[Years]

ca. 4,000 BCE – ca. 2,000 BCE (Approx. 6,000 to 4,000 years ago)

[Catch phrase]

A settlement site accompanied by shell mounds facing Paleo-Lake Jusanko

[Description: 74 words]

The Tagoyano Site is a settlement site accompanied by shell mounds facing what used to be Paleo-Lake Jusanko, which appeared during a marine transgression. The shell mounds have yielded large numbers of items including shells from Japanese basket clams and other shellfishes, and implements made from the bones of whales and dolphins, as well as unfinished bracelets made of dog-cockle shells. These finds attest to the livelihood around an inland bay at that time.

[Description: 96 words]

The Tagoyano Site is a settlement site accompanied by shell mounds facing what used to be Paleo-Lake Jusanko, which appeared during a marine transgression. The settlement comprises pit dwellings, graves, shell mounds, storage pits, and various other features. The shell mounds have yielded large numbers of items including the shells of brackish shellfishes (chiefly Japanese basket clams), fish bones, marine mammal bones, and unfinished bracelets made of dog-cockle shells which were supposedly used for ornaments. The Tagoyano Site is an important archaeological site that attests to the livelihood around an inland bay and to settlements there.

[Description: 134 words]

The Tagoyano Site is a settlement site accompanied by shell mounds facing what used to be Paleo-Lake Jusanko, which appeared during a marine transgression. The settlement comprises pit dwellings, graves, dumping grounds, shell mounds, storage pits, and various other features. The shell mounds have yielded items including the shells of brackish shellfishes (chiefly Japanese basket clams), fish bones (from carp, mackerel, etc.), marine mammal bones (from dolphins, whales, etc.), and bone and antler objects, in addition to pots and stone tools. Also unearthed have been large numbers of unfinished bracelets made of dog-cockle shells which were supposedly used for ornaments. These finds indicate that people living in this settlement manufactured shell products onsite. The Tagoyano Site is an important archaeological site that attests to the livelihood around an inland bay and to settlements there.

史跡 ニツ森貝塚

(読み方) しせき ふたつもりかいづか

(英語) Futatsumori Site

【所在地】

青森県七戸町貝塚家ノ前

【年代】

紀元前 3,500 年～紀元前 2,000 年 (約 5,500～4,000 年前)

【キャッチコピー】

海水性及び汽水性の貝塚が環境の変化を表す集落跡

【説明文：97字】

太平洋に続く小川原湖に面した段丘上に立地する大規模な貝塚を伴う集落跡。貝塚では、下層に海水性、上層に汽水性の貝殻が堆積することが確認され、海進・海退による環境変化に適応した人々の暮らしを伝える。

【説明文：147字】

太平洋に続く小川原湖に面した段丘上に立地する大規模な貝塚を伴う集落跡。貝塚には、下層にハマグリやマガキなどの海水性、上層にヤマトシジミなどの汽水性の貝殻が堆積し、海進・海退による環境変化への適応を示す。動物の骨や角で作られた骨角器も多数出土し、なかでも鹿角製櫛は高い精神性と加工技術を伝える。

【説明文：245字】

小川原湖に面した段丘上にある大規模な貝塚を伴う集落跡。平坦部に竪穴建物や貯蔵穴による居住域、その外側に貝塚や墓域が配置されている。貝塚は、段丘の北斜面と南斜面に形成された。下層にはマガキ、ハマグリ、ホタテなどの海水性、上層にはヤマトシジミなどの汽水性の貝殻が堆積し、海進・海退による環境変化に適応した人々の生活を示す。このほか、魚骨や動物骨、動物の骨や角で作られた釣針や銚などの骨角器も多数出土している。なかでも精巧に加工された鹿角製櫛は当時の高い精神性と加工技術を知る上でも貴重である。

Futatsumori Site (Historic Site)

[Location]

Kaizukaienomae, Shichinohe Town, Aomori Prefecture

[Years]

ca. 3,500 BCE – ca. 2,000 BCE (Approx. 5,500 to 4,000 years ago)

[Catch phrase]

A settlement site attesting to environmental changes, as evident in the composition of saltwater shellfish and brackish shellfish in the shell mounds

[Description: 69 words]

The Futatsumori Site is a settlement site accompanied by large shell mounds on a terrace located on the bank of Lake Ogawara along the Pacific Ocean. It was found that the lower layers of the shell mounds contain the shells of saltwater shellfishes and the upper layers contain those of brackish shellfishes. These finds illustrate how people lived in adaptation to environmental changes caused by marine transgressions and regressions.

[Description: 103 words]

The Futatsumori Site is a settlement site accompanied by large shell mounds on a terrace located on the bank of Lake Ogawara along the Pacific Ocean. At the shell mounds, the lower layers contain the shells of saltwater shellfishes, including common Orient clams and Japanese oysters (*Crassostrea gigas*), and the upper layers contain those of brackish shellfishes, including Japanese basket clams. These finds attest to people's adaptation to environmental changes caused by marine transgressions and regressions. Also unearthed have been large numbers of bone and antler objects. Among them, an antler comb demonstrates a high degree of spirituality and artisanship for the period.

[Description: 153 words]

The Futatsumori Site is a settlement site accompanied by large shell mounds on a terrace located on the bank of Lake Ogawara. A residential area comprising pit dwellings and storage pits is located on a flatland, with shell mounds and a burial area outside the residential area. The shell mounds are found on the northern and southern slopes of the terrace. The lower layers contain the shells of saltwater shellfishes, including Japanese oysters (*Crassostrea gigas*), common Orient clams and scallops, and the upper layers contain those of brackish shellfishes, including Japanese basket clams. These finds attest to people's adaptation to environmental changes caused by marine transgressions and regressions. Also unearthed have been large numbers of fish bones, animal bones, and bone and antler objects such as fishhooks and harpoons. Among them, an exquisitely crafted antler comb is important in gaining an insight into the high degree of spirituality and artisanship for the period.

特別史跡 三内丸山遺跡

(読み方) とくべつしせき さんないまるやまいせき

(英語) Sannai Maruyama Site

【所在地】

青森県青森市三内

【年代】

紀元前 3,900 年～紀元前 2,200 年 (約 5,900～4,200 年前)

【キャッチコピー】

多様な施設で構成される大規模な拠点集落

【説明文：102字】

竪穴建物、掘立柱建物、墓、貯蔵穴、祭祀場である盛土や捨て場などからなる大規模な拠点集落。膨大な土器や石器、日本最多の 2000 点を超える土偶、動植物遺体などが出土し、当時の生業や祭祀・儀礼を具体的に伝える。

【説明文：155字】

陸奥湾をのぞむ段丘上に立地する大規模な拠点集落。集落は、竪穴建物、墓、貯蔵穴、掘立柱建物、盛土など多様な施設で構成される。膨大な土器や石器、日本最多の 2000 点を超える土偶などの祭祀遺物、多種多様な動物骨や魚骨、クリやクルミなどの堅果類などから、内湾地域における生業と祭祀・儀礼の多様性を示す重要な遺跡である。

【説明文：249字】

陸奥湾をのぞむ段丘上に立地する大規模な拠点集落。集落には、竪穴建物や大型竪穴建物からなる居住域、列状に配置された墓による墓域、貯蔵穴、掘立柱建物、捨て場や盛土などが配置されている。盛土からは、土偶やミニチュア土器などの祭祀用の道具が多数出土し、祭祀・儀礼が継続して行われていたことを示す。また、石鏃や石槍などの狩猟具、釣針や銚などの漁労具、木の実をすりつぶす石皿やすり石、多種多様な魚骨や動物骨、クリ・クルミなどの堅果類などから、通年にわたり自然資源を巧みに利用していたことを示す重要な遺跡である。

Sannai Maruyama Site (Special Historic Site)

[Location]

Sannai, Aomori City, Aomori Prefecture

[Years]

ca. 3,900 BCE – ca. 2,200 BCE (Approx. 5,900 to 4,200 years ago)

[Catch phrase]

A large hub settlement site comprising various facilities

[Description: 73 words]

The Sannai Maruyama Site is a large hub settlement site with features including pit dwellings, pillar-supported structures, graves, storage pits, ritual earthen mounds and dumping grounds. Massive amounts of pots and stone tools have been excavated, as have been animal and plant remains, more than 2,000 clay figurines (the largest number recorded at any site in Japan) and other artifacts. These finds illustrate a livelihood and rituals and ceremonies performed at that time.

[Description: 104 words]

The Sannai Maruyama Site is a large hub settlement site on a terrace overlooking Mutsu Bay. It includes pit dwellings, graves, storage pits, pillar-supported structures, artificial earthen mounds, and various other features. Massive amounts of pots and stone tools have been excavated, as have been ritual implements, including more than 2,000 clay figurines (the largest number recorded at any site in Japan), the bones of various animals and fishes, nuts (chestnuts, walnuts, etc.) and other items. The Sannai Maruyama Site is an important archaeological site that attests to the livelihood around an inland bay, and the diversity of rituals and ceremonies at that time.

[Description: 156 words]

The Sannai Maruyama Site is a large hub settlement site on a terrace overlooking Mutsu Bay. The settlement comprises features including areas of pit dwellings, including large ones, burial areas with pit graves that were aligned in rows, storage pits, pillar-supported structures, dumping grounds, and artificial earthen mounds. From the earthen mounds, large numbers of ritual tools, including clay figurines and miniature pots, have been unearthed. These finds attest to the continual performance of rituals and ceremonies over a long period of time. Archaeological finds also include hunting tools, such as stone arrowheads and stone spears, fishing gear, such as hooks and harpoons, grinding stones and milling basins that are thought to have been used to crush nuts, the bones of various fishes and animals, and nuts such as chestnuts and walnuts. The Sannai Maruyama Site is an important archaeological site that attests to how people at the time ingeniously used natural resources throughout the year.

史跡 大船遺跡

(読み方) しせき おおふねいせき

(英語) Ofune Site

【所在地】

北海道函館市大船町

【年代】

紀元前 3,500 年～紀元前 2,000 年 (約 5,500～4,000 年前)

【キャッチコピー】

祭祀場が発達した拠点集落

【説明文：96字】

太平洋をのぞむ段丘上に立地する拠点集落。竪穴建物、貯蔵穴、墓、盛土などが配置されている。祭祀場である大規模な盛土には、大量の土器・石器などが累積し、祭祀・儀礼が継続して行われていたことを示す。

【説明文：150字】

太平洋をのぞむ段丘上に立地する拠点集落。深さ 2 m を超える竪穴建物や貯蔵穴、墓、盛土などがある。祭祀場である盛土には、土器・石器などが累積し、祭祀・儀礼が継続して行われていたことを示す。クジラ、マグロなどの海獣骨や魚骨、クリやクルミなどの堅果類も出土し、沿岸地域における生業と精神文化を示す遺跡である。

【説明文：229字】

太平洋をのぞむ段丘上に立地する拠点集落。竪穴建物、貯蔵穴、盛土、墓などの施設が分離して配置されている。竪穴建物は床を深く掘り込んだものが多く、深さ 2 m を超える大型のものもある。祭祀場である大規模な盛土には、膨大な量の土器・石器、焼土などが累積し、長期間にわたって祭祀・儀礼が行われていたことを示す。このほか、クジラやオットセイなどの海獣骨、マグロやサケなどの魚骨、クリやクルミなどの堅果類なども出土し、沿岸地域における生業と精神文化を示す重要な遺跡である。

Ofune Site (Historic Site)

[Location]

Ofune-cho, Hakodate City, Hokkaido

[Years]

ca. 3,500 BCE – ca. 2,000 BCE (Approx. 5,500 to 4,000 years ago)

[Catch phrase]

A hub settlement site with outstandingly developed ritual space

[Description: 63 words]

The Ofune Site is a hub settlement site on a terrace overlooking the Pacific Ocean. It includes pit dwellings, storage pits, graves and artificial earthen mounds. From large ritual earthen mounds, accumulations of large numbers of pots, stone tools and other ritual implements have been unearthed. These finds demonstrate that rituals and ceremonies were held here continually, over a long period of time.

[Description: 96 words]

The Ofune Site is a hub settlement site on a terrace overlooking the Pacific Ocean. It includes deep pit dwellings, including some deeper than two meters, storage pits, graves and artificial earthen mounds. From ritual earthen mounds, accumulations of pots, stone tools and other ritual implements have been unearthed. These finds demonstrate that rituals and ceremonies were held here continually, over a long period of time. Also unearthed have been marine mammal bones (from whales, tuna, etc.), fish bones, and nuts (chestnut, walnut, etc.) which attest to a livelihood and spiritual culture of a coastal area.

[Description: 138 words]

The Ofune Site is a hub settlement site on a terrace overlooking the Pacific Ocean. In the settlement, various features including pit dwellings, storage pits, artificial earthen mounds, and graves were placed separately. Many pit dwellings at this site were found to be distinctively deeper than those found elsewhere—some of them large and deeper than two meters. Large ritual earthen mounds have yielded accumulations of huge numbers of pots, stone tools and scorched earth. These finds attest to the continual performance of rituals and ceremonies over a long period of time. The bones of marine mammals (whales, fur seals, etc.) and the bones of fishes (tuna, salmon, etc.) have been unearthed, as have nuts (chestnuts, walnuts, etc.). The Ofune Site is an important archaeological site that attests to a livelihood and spiritual culture of a coastal area.

史跡 御所野遺跡

(読み方) しせき ごしょのいせき

(英語) Goshono Site

【所在地】

岩手県一戸町岩館

【年代】

紀元前 2,500 年～紀元前 2,000 年 (約 4,500～4,000 年前)

【キャッチコピー】

墓域と祭祀場を中心とした拠点集落

【説明文：99字】

馬淵川沿いの段丘上に立地する拠点集落。台地中央に墓や祭祀場である盛土があり、その周囲に居住域が広がる。遺跡からは土器や石器、土偶、動物骨、堅果類などが出土し、河川流域における生業と精神文化を伝える。

【説明文：145字】

馬淵川沿いの段丘上に立地する拠点集落。東西に長い台地の中央に配石遺構を伴う墓域、祭祀場である盛土が形成され、その周囲に大型・中型・小型の竪穴建物が配置されている。祭祀場である盛土からは大量の土器や石器とともに、焼けた動物骨や堅果類などが出土し、火を用いた祭祀が繰り返し行われたことを伝える。

【説明文：248字】

馬淵川沿いの段丘上に立地する拠点集落。東西に長い台地の中央に墓域と祭祀場である盛土が形成され、その東西に大・中・小の竪穴建物や貯蔵穴からなる居住域が広がる。墓域は、複数の石を組んだ配石遺構が環状に分布し、その外側に掘立柱建物が配置される。盛土からは、大量の土器や石器とともに、焼けたシカ・イノシシなどの動物骨、クリ・トチノミなどの堅果類、土偶、土製品、石製品などの祭祀的な遺物が出土し、火を用いた祭祀が繰り返し行われたことを示している。内陸の河川流域における生業と精神文化を示す重要な遺跡である。

Goshono Site (Historic Site)

[Location]

Iwadate, Ichinohe Town, Iwate Prefecture

[Years]

ca. 2,500 BCE – ca. 2,000 BCE (Approx. 4,500 to 4,000 years ago)

[Catch phrase]

A hub settlement site centering on the burial area and ritual space

[Description: 65 words]

The Goshono Site is a hub settlement site on a terrace along the Mabechi River. At the center of the plateau here are graves and ritual earthen mounds that were surrounded by residential areas. From the site, pots, stone tools, clay figurines, animal bones, nuts and other items have been unearthed, illustrating a livelihood and spiritual culture of a river area.

[Description: 86 words]

The Goshono Site is a hub settlement site on a terrace along the Mabechi River. At the center of the plateau here, which stretches east-west, are a burial area accompanied by stone arrangements and ritual earthen mounds. In the surrounding area are large, medium and small pit dwellings. From the ritual earthen mounds, the remains of burned animal bones and nuts have been unearthed along with large numbers of pots and stone tools, suggesting that rituals and ceremonies using fire were continually performed in this settlement.

[Description: 163 words]

The Goshono Site is a hub settlement site on a terrace along the Mabechi River. At the center of the plateau here, which stretches east-west, are a burial area and ritual earthen mounds. In the eastern and western outer parts are residential areas comprising large, medium and small pit dwellings and storage pits. In the burial area, the remains of stone arrangements are placed in a ring, and outside the stone arrangements were pillar-supported structures. From the ritual earthen mounds, not only have large numbers of pots and stone tools been unearthed, but so have the burned bones of animals such as deer and wild boar, carbonized nuts such as Japanese horse chestnuts and other chestnuts, and ritual artifacts such as clay figurines, other clay objects and stone objects, suggesting that rituals and ceremonies involving fire were performed continually in this settlement. The Goshono Site is an important archaeological site that attests to a livelihood and spiritual culture of an inland river area.

史跡 入江・高砂貝塚（入江貝塚）

（読み方）しせき いりえ・たかさごかいづか（いりえかいづか）

（英 語）Irie Site

【所在地】

北海道洞爺湖町入江

【年代】

紀元前 1,800 年頃（約 3,800 年前）

【キャッチコピー】

共同の祭祀場や墓地を支えた集落跡

【説明文：90字】

内浦湾を望む段丘上にある集落跡。竪穴建物による居住域、墓域、貝塚で構成される。墓からは筋萎縮症に罹患した成人人骨も確認され、周囲の手厚い介護を受けながら生きながらえたことを伝える。

【説明文：137字】

内浦湾を望む段丘上にある貝塚を伴う集落跡。貝塚からは貝殻・魚骨・海獣骨のほか、動物の骨や角を加工した釣針や銚などが出土し、漁労を中心とした生業を示す。墓域からは、幼い頃に筋萎縮症に罹患した成人の人骨が見つかり、集落内で手厚い介護を受けながら生きながらえたことを伝える。

【説明文：260字】

内浦湾を望む段丘上にある貝塚を伴う集落跡。竪穴建物による居住域、墓域、貝塚で構成される。貝塚からは、アサリやイガイなどの貝類、ニシン、ヒラメ、マグロなどの魚骨、イルカなどの海獣骨、動物の骨や角を加工した釣針や銚などの骨角器が出土し、漁労や狩猟が活発に行われていたことを示す。墓域からは、ポリオ（小児麻痺）や筋ジストロフィーが原因と考えられる筋萎縮症に罹患したとみられる成人人骨が見つかり、集落内で手厚い介護を受けながら生きながらえたことを伝える。このほか、イノシシの牙を用いた装身具なども出土し、高い精神性を示す。

Irie Site (Historic Site)

[Location]

Irie, Toyako Town, Hokkaido

[Years]

ca. 1,800 BCE (Approx. 3,800 years ago)

[Catch phrase]

A settlement site that supported a jointly managed ritual center and cemetery

[Description: 55 words]

The Irie Site is a settlement site on a terrace overlooking Uchiura Bay. It comprises an area of pit dwellings, a burial area and shell mounds. A grave has yielded the bones of an adult affected by muscular atrophy, indicating that she managed to live long with paralyzed limbs, probably with the help of others.

[Description: 86 words]

The Irie Site is a settlement site accompanied by shell mounds on a terrace overlooking Uchiura Bay. The shell mounds have yielded bone and antler objects, such as fishhooks and harpoons, along with shells, fish bones, marine mammal bones. These finds attest to the fishing-oriented livelihood that was pursued in the region. A grave has yielded the bones of an adult affected by muscular atrophy during childhood, indicating that she managed to live long with paralyzed limbs, probably with the help of others in the settlement.

[Description: 132 words]

The Irie Site is a settlement site accompanied by shell mounds on a terrace overlooking Uchiura Bay. It comprises an area of pit dwellings, a burial area and shell mounds. The mounds have yielded shells (from short-necked clams, bay mussels, etc.), fish bones (from herring, founder, tuna, etc.), marine mammal bones (from dolphins, etc.), and bone and antler objects (fishhooks, harpoons, etc.). These finds indicate that fishing and hunting were actively practiced. A grave has yielded the bones of an adult affected by muscular atrophy caused by polio (infantile paralysis) and/or muscular dystrophy, indicating that she managed to live long with paralyzed limbs, probably with the help of others in the settlement. Ornaments made with wild boar tusks and other artifacts have also been unearthed, attesting to a high degree of spirituality.

史跡 小牧野遺跡

(読み方) しせき こまきのいせき

(英語) Komakino Stone Circle

【所在地】

青森県青森市野沢

【年代】

紀元前 2,000 年頃 (約 4,000 年前)

【キャッチコピー】

複雑な配石構造を持つ大規模な環状列石

【説明文：95字】

八甲田山西麓に広がる台地上に立地する環状列石を主体とする祭祀遺跡。環状列石は、中央帯・内帯・外帯の三重で、一部四重となり、全体で直径 55m となる。三角形岩版などの祭祀遺物が多数出土している。

【説明文：150字】

八甲田山西麓に広がる台地上に立地する環状列石を主体とする祭祀遺跡。環状列石は、中央帯・内帯・外帯の三重となり、その周りに一部四重となる列石もみられ、全体で直径 55m になる。内帯と外帯は楕円形の石を縦・横に配置して円環が形成されている。土偶やミニチュア土器、三角形岩版などの祭祀遺物が多数出土している。

【説明文：248字】

八甲田山西麓に広がる台地上に立地する環状列石を主体とする祭祀遺跡。環状列石は、中央帯・内帯・外帯の三重構造で、その周りに一部四重となる列石が配置され、全体で直径 55m になる。環状列石は、土地造成が行われた後、楕円形の石を縦・横に組み合わせて円環状に配置して構築されている。環状列石やその周囲の捨て場からは、土偶やミニチュア土器、400 点を超える三角形岩版などの祭祀遺物が出土している。本遺跡の周辺には環状列石が確認されていないため、複数の集落によって構築、維持・管理されたものと考えられている。

Komakino Stone Circle (Historic Site)

[Location]

Nozawa, Aomori City, Aomori Prefecture

[Years]

ca. 2,000 BCE (Approx. 4,000 years ago)

[Catch phrase]

A large stone circle characterized by a complex arrangement of stones

[Description: 63 words]

The Komakino Stone Circle is a ritual site that centers on a stone circle located on a plateau extending at the western foothills of the Hakkoda Mountains. The stone circle consists of three rings surrounded by stones that partly form a fourth ring. The whole area is 55 meters in diameter. Large numbers of ritual implements, including triangular stone plates, have been unearthed.

[Description: 90 words]

The Komakino Stone Circle is a ritual site that centers on a stone circle located on a plateau extending at the western foothills of the Hakkoda Mountains. The stone circle consists of three rings surrounded by stones that partly form a fourth ring. The whole area is 55 meters in diameter. The outer two rings of the stone circle were made by placing oval stones oriented alternately in the vertical and horizontal directions. Large numbers of ritual implements, including clay figurines, miniature pots and triangular stone plates, have been unearthed.

[Description: 129 words]

The Komakino Stone Circle is a ritual site that centers on a stone circle located on a plateau extending at the western foothills of the Hakkoda Mountains. The stone circle consists of three rings surrounded by stones that partly form a fourth ring. The whole area is 55 meters in diameter. After the ground was leveled, the stone circle was built by placing oval stones oriented alternately in the vertical and horizontal directions. From the stone circle and nearby dumping grounds, ritual implements have been unearthed, including clay figurines, miniature pots and more than 400 triangular stone plates. Because no other stone circles have been found in the surrounding area, the Komakino Stone Circle is thought to have been built, managed and maintained jointly by more than one settlement.

史跡 伊勢堂岱遺跡

(読み方) しせき いせどうたいいせき

(英語) Isedotai Stone Circles

※「Circle」が複数形であることに留意。

【所在地】

秋田県北秋田市脇神

【年代】

紀元前 2,000 年～紀元前 1,700 年 (約 4,000～3,700 年前)

【キャッチコピー】

4つの環状列石が集中した祭祀遺跡

【説明文：99字】

米代川近くの段丘上に立地する環状列石を主体とする祭祀遺跡。見晴らしのよい段丘北西端に4つの環状列石が隣接して配置され、それらの周囲から土偶、動物形土製品、鐸形土製品など祭祀遺物が多量に出土している。

【説明文：150字】

米代川近くの段丘上に立地する環状列石を主体とする祭祀遺跡。遠方の山並みが一望できる段丘北西端に4つの環状列石が隣接して配置されている。いずれも直径30m以上で、最大のものは直径約45mに及ぶ。環状列石の周囲からは、土偶や動物形土製品、鐸形土製品、岩版、三脚石器、石剣などの祭祀遺物が多数出土している。

【説明文：247字】

米代川近くの段丘上に立地する環状列石を主体とする祭祀遺跡。遠方の山並みが一望できる段丘北西端に4つの環状列石が隣接して配置され、最大のものは直径約45mに及ぶ。環状列石の下部には土坑墓がみられ、墓地と祭祀場を兼ね備えた空間と考えられている。環状列石の周囲には掘立柱建物や貯蔵穴が同心円状に配置され、土偶や動物形土製品、鐸形土製品、岩版、三脚石器、石剣などの祭祀遺物も多数出土している。周辺には環状列石が確認されていないため、広域にわたる複数の集落によって構築、維持・管理されたと考えられている。

Isedotai Stone Circles (Historic Site)

Note: Multiple circles

[Location]

Wakigami, Kitaakita City, Akita Prefecture

[Years]

ca. 2,000 BCE – ca. 1,700 BCE (Approx. 4,000 to 3,700 years ago)

[Catch phrase]

A ritual site where four stone circles are concentrated

[Description: 57 words]

The Isedotai Stone Circles are a ritual site that centers on stone circles on a terrace near the Yoneshiro River. Four stone circles are found close together at the terrace's northwestern edge, which commands panoramic views. From the surrounding area, large numbers of ritual implements have been unearthed, including clay figurines and animal- and bell-shaped clay objects.

[Description: 92 words]

The Isedotai Stone Circles is a ritual site that centers on stone circles on a terrace near the Yoneshiro River. Four stone circles are found close together at the terrace's northwestern edge, which commands a sweeping view of distant mountains. Each of the stone circles measures more than 30 meters in diameter, the largest measuring about 45 meters in diameter. From the area adjacent to the stone circles, large numbers of ritual implements have been unearthed, including clay figurines, animal- and bell-shaped clay objects, stone plates, three-pronged stone tools and stone swords.

[Description: 153 words]

The Isedotai Stone Circles is a ritual site that centers on stone circles on a terrace near the Yoneshiro River. Four stone circles are found close together at the terrace's northwestern edge, which commands a sweeping view of distant mountains. The largest stone circle measures about 45 meters in diameter. Below the stone circles are pit graves, suggesting that the stone circles were not only a cemetery, but also a ritual space. Each stone circle is surrounded by the remains of pillar-supported structures, storage pits and other features, all arranged concentrically. From the area adjacent to the stone circles, large numbers of ritual implements have been unearthed, including clay figurines, animal- and bell-shaped clay objects, stone plates, three-pronged stone tools and stone swords. Because no other stone circles have been found in the surrounding area, it is thought that several settlements over a wide region jointly built, managed and maintained this ritual place.

特別史跡 大湯環状列石

(読み方) とくべつしせき おおゆかんじょうれっせき

(英語) Oyu Stone Circles

※「Circle」が複数形であることに留意。

【所在地】

秋田県鹿角市十和田

【年代】

紀元前 2,000 年～紀元前 1,500 年 (約 4,000～3,500 年前)

【キャッチコピー】

規則的な構造を示す 2 つの環状列石

【説明文：99字】

大湯川沿いの段丘上に立地する環状列石を主体とする祭祀遺跡。万座と野中堂の 2 つの環状列石があり、川原石を組み合わせた配石遺構によって二重の円環が形成されている。周囲からは祭祀遺物が数多く出土している。

【説明文：150字】

大湯川沿いの段丘上に立地する環状列石を主体とする祭祀遺跡。万座と野中堂の 2 つの環状列石は川原石を組み合わせた配石遺構によって二重の円環が形成され、それぞれに「日時計状組石」が配置されている。環状列石の周囲には掘立柱建物が同心円状に配置され、土偶や鐔形土製品、石刀等などの祭祀遺物が数多く出土している。

【説明文：250字】

大湯川沿いの段丘上に立地する環状列石を主体とする祭祀遺跡。万座と野中堂の 2 つの環状列石があり、大小の川原石を組み合わせた配石遺構によって円環が形成されている。万座環状列石が最大径 52m、野中堂環状列石が最大径 44m となる。それらの周囲には、掘立柱建物、貯蔵穴、土坑墓などが同心円状に配置され、土偶や土版、鐔形土製品、石棒、石刀などの祭祀遺物が数多く出土している。2 つの環状列石の中心の石と「日時計状組石」を結んだ軸線が夏至の日没方向とほぼ一致するため、太陽の運行を意識して構築されたとする意見もある。

Oyu Stone Circles (Special Historic Site)

Note: Multiple circles

[Location]

Towada, Kazuno City, Akita Prefecture

[Years]

ca. 2,000 BCE – ca. 1,500 BCE (Approx. 4,000 to 3,500 years ago)

[Catch phrase]

Two regularly structured stone circles

[Description: 56 words]

The Oyu Stone Circles is a ritual site that centers on stone circles on a terrace along the Oyu River. It comprises the Manza Stone Circle and the Nonakado Stone Circle, with each stone circle consisting of two rings made up of river-stone arrangements. Large numbers of ritual implements have been unearthed around the stone circles.

[Description: 82 words]

The Oyu Stone Circles is a ritual site that centers on stone circles on a terrace along the Oyu River. It comprises the Manza Stone Circle and the Nonakado Stone Circle, with each stone circle consisting of two rings made up of river-stone arrangements. Each stone circle includes sundial-like stonework and is surrounded by the remains of pillar-supported structures arranged concentrically. Large numbers of ritual implements have been unearthed around the stone circle, including clay figurines, bell-shaped clay objects and stone swords.

[Description: 144 words]

The Oyu Stone Circles is a ritual site that centers on stone circles on a terrace along the Oyu River. It comprises the Manza Stone Circle (52 meters in diameter) and the Nonakado Stone Circle (44 meters in diameter), with each stone circle consisting of rings made up of arrangements of river stones of various sizes. Each stone circle is surrounded by the remains of pillar-supported structures, storage pits, pit graves and other features, all arranged concentrically. Large numbers of ritual implements have been unearthed around the stone circles, including clay figurines, clay tablets, bell-shaped clay objects, stone rods and stone swords. A straight line that connects the central stones in these stone circles to sundial-like stonework points toward the sunset on the summer solstice, so some researchers maintain that people at that time built the stone circles in consideration of the sun's movement.

史跡 キウス周堤墓群

(読み方) しせき きうすしゅうていぼぐん

(英語) Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles

※「Circle」が複数形であることに留意。

【所在地】

北海道千歳市中央

【年代】

紀元前 1,200 年頃 (約 3,200 年前)

【キャッチコピー】

高い土手で囲まれた共同墓地

【説明文：97字】

石狩低地帯をのぞむ緩やかな斜面に立地する高い土手を伴う大規模な共同墓地。周堤墓は、円形の堅穴を掘ってその外側に周堤を造り、内側に複数の墓を配置している。独特な墓制であり、当時の高い精神性を示す。

【説明文：150字】

石狩低地帯をのぞむ緩やかな斜面に立地する大規模な共同墓地。周堤墓は、円形の堅穴を掘り、掘った土を周囲に積み上げて構築され、その内側に複数の墓が配置されている。9基の周堤墓が群集し、最大のもは外径83mで、高さ4.7mに達する。独特な墓制であり、当時の高い精神性と社会の複雑化を示す重要な遺跡である。

【説明文：236字】

石狩低地帯をのぞむ緩やかな斜面に立地する高い土手を伴う大規模な共同墓地。周堤墓は、円形の堅穴を掘り、掘った土を周囲に積み上げて構築され、その内側に複数の墓が配置されている。キウス周堤墓群では、9基の周堤墓が群集し、現在でもその形状を視認できる。最大のもは外径83mで、周堤上面から堅穴底面までの高低差が4.7mに達する。墓には、赤色顔料がまかれたものや、墓標と考えられる立石が埋められたものもある。独特な墓制であり、当時の高い精神性と社会の複雑化を示す重要な遺跡である。

Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles (Historic Site)

Note: Multiple circles

[Location]

Chuo, Chitose City, Hokkaido

[Years]

ca. 1,200 BCE (Approx. 3,200 years ago)

[Catch phrase]

A cemetery site surrounded by tall circular embankments

[Description: 60 words]

The Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles is a large cemetery site surrounded by tall earthworks on a gentle slope overlooking the Ishikari Depression. Earthwork burial circles were created by digging a circular pit and piling the excavated earth around the pit in a ring, with several pit graves inside. They attest to unique burial customs and a high degree of spirituality.

[Description: 87 words]

The Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles is a large cemetery site on a gentle slope overlooking the Ishikari Depression. Earthwork burial circles were created by digging a circular pit and piling the excavated earth around the pit in a ring, with several pit graves inside. The site has nine earthwork burial circles, the largest measuring 83 meters in outer diameter and 4.7 meters in height. These circles are an important archaeological site that attests to unique burial customs, a high degree of spirituality and an increasingly complex society.

[Description: 137 words]

The Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles is a large cemetery site surrounded by tall earthworks on a gentle slope overlooking the Ishikari Depression. Earthwork burial circles were created by digging a circular pit and piling the excavated earth around the pit in a ring, with several pit graves inside. The site has nine earthwork burial circles, which are still visually recognizable. The largest measures 83 meters in outer diameter and 4.7 meters in depth from the crest of the earthwork to the bottom of the pit. Some of the graves within the burial circles have traces of a powdered red pigment or buried standing stones that are thought to have served as tombstones. These burial circles make up an important archaeological site that attests to unique burial customs, a high degree of spirituality and an increasingly complex society.

史跡 大森勝山遺跡

(読み方) しせき おおもりかつやまいせき

(英語) Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle

【所在地】

青森県弘前市大森

【年代】

紀元前 1,000 年頃 (約 3,000 年前)

【キャッチコピー】

岩木山麓につくられた大規模な環状列石

【説明文：96字】

岩木山麓の丘陵上に立地する大規模な環状列石を伴う祭祀遺跡。環状列石は、盛土した円丘の縁辺部に 77 基の組石を配置して円環を築いている。環状列石及びその周辺からは円盤状石製品が大量に出土している。

【説明文：143字】

岩木山麓の丘陵上に立地する大規模な環状列石を伴う祭祀遺跡。環状列石は、盛土した円丘の縁辺部に 77 基の組石を配置し、長径 48.5m、短径 39.1m のやや楕円形に造られている。環状列石及びその周辺からは、円盤状石製品が約 250 点出土し、環状列石に関連する祭祀・儀礼用の道具と考えられている。

【説明文：244字】

岩木山麓の丘陵上に立地する環状列石を伴う祭祀遺跡。環状列石は、円丘状の盛土の縁辺部に 77 基の組石を配置し、長径 48.5m、短径 39.1m の楕円形に造られている。環状列石及びその周囲からは、円盤状石製品が約 250 点出土し、環状列石に関連する祭祀・儀礼用の道具と考えられている。本遺跡の周辺には環状列石がないため、広域にわたる複数の集落によって構築、維持、管理された祭祀場と考えられ、精神文化の発達を顕著に示す。環状列石の背後には岩木山を望むことができ、冬至の日には山頂に太陽が沈むとされる。

Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle (Historic Site)

[Location]

Omori, Hirosaki City, Aomori Prefecture

[Years]

ca. 1,000 BCE (Approx. 3,000 years ago)

[Catch phrase]

A large stone circle created at the foot of Mt. Iwaki

[Description: 61 words]

The Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle is a ritual site accompanied by a large stone circle on a hill at the foot of Mt. Iwaki. The stone circle was made by building a round mound on artificially leveled ground and surrounding it with 77 stone assemblages. In and around the stone circle, a large number of disc-shaped stone objects have been unearthed.

[Description: 87 words]

The Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle is a ritual site accompanied by a large stone circle on a hill at the foot of Mt. Iwaki. The stone circle was made by building a round mound on artificially leveled ground and surrounding it with 77 stone assemblages that form a slight oval of 48.5 meters by 39.1 meters. In and around the stone circle, some 250 disc-shaped stone objects have been unearthed. They are thought to have been used for rituals and ceremonies in association with the stone circle.

[Description: 156 words]

The Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle is a ritual site accompanied by a stone circle on a hill at the foot of Mt. Iwaki. The stone circle was made by building a round mound on artificially leveled ground and surrounding it with 77 stone assemblages that form an oval of 48.5 meters by 39.1 meters. In and around the stone circle, some 250 disc-shaped stone objects have been unearthed. They are thought to have been used for rituals and ceremonies in association with the stone circle. Because no other stone circles have been found in the surrounding area, it is thought that several settlements over a wide region jointly built, managed and maintained this ritual place. In this regard, the site is exceptional evidence of the development of spiritual culture at that time. The stone circle commands a view of Mt. Iwaki towering in the hinterland, with the sun setting behind its summit on the winter solstice.

史跡 入江・高砂貝塚（高砂貝塚）

（読み方）しせき いりえ・たかさごかいづか（たかさごかいづか）

（英 語）Takasago Burial Site

【所在地】

北海道洞爺湖町高砂町

【年代】

紀元前 1,000 年頃（約 3,000 年前）

【キャッチコピー】

内浦湾に面した共同墓地

【説明文：84字】

内浦湾をのぞむ低地に立地する貝塚を伴う共同墓地。墓域からは、抜歯の痕跡のある人骨や胎児骨を伴う妊産婦の人骨のほか、土偶や土製品などが出土し、当時の葬送や精神文化を示す。

【説明文：136字】

内浦湾をのぞむ低地に立地する共同墓地。土坑墓と配石遺構からなる墓域、貝塚が配置されている。土坑墓には、土器や石器、石製品などの副葬品をともない、ベンガラが散布されている。このほか、抜歯の痕跡が認められる例や胎児骨を伴う妊産婦の人骨なども確認され、当時の葬送の様子を伝える。

【説明文：223字】

内浦湾をのぞむ低地に立地する貝塚を伴う共同墓地。墓域は、土坑墓と配石遺構で構成されている。土坑墓からは、抜歯の痕跡が認められる人骨や胎児骨を伴う妊産婦の墓が確認されている。配石遺構からは、土偶や土製品などが出土し、当時の葬送や祖先崇拜などを示す。貝塚からはタマキビ、ホタテ、アサリなどの貝類、ニシン、カレイ、マグロなどの魚類のほか、鹿角製の銚頭など漁労具も多数出土している。沿岸地域における漁労を中心とする生業と高い精神性を示す重要な遺跡である。

Takasago Burial Site (Historic Site)

[Location]

Takasago-cho, Toyako Town, Hokkaido

[Years]

ca. 1,000 BCE (Approx. 3,000 years ago)

[Catch phrase]

A cemetery site facing Uchiura Bay

[Description: 58 words]

The Takasago Burial Site is a cemetery site accompanied by shell mounds on lowlands facing Uchiura Bay. Graves have yielded burial goods such as clay figurines and other clay objects, in addition to human bones showing traces of tooth extraction and those of a woman with an unborn baby. These finds attest to funeral practices and spiritual culture.

[Description: 90 words]

The Takasago Burial Site is a cemetery site on lowlands facing Uchiura Bay. The site includes shell mounds and a burial area that consists of pit graves and stone arrangements. The pit graves have yielded burial goods such as pots, stone tools, and other stone objects, and a powdered red pigment (an iron oxide known as Bengala) was sprinkled in the pit graves. Human bones have also been unearthed, including those showing traces of tooth extraction and those of a woman with an unborn baby. These finds demonstrate funeral practices.

[Description: 139 words]

The Takasago Burial Site is a cemetery site accompanied by shell mounds on lowlands facing Uchiura Bay. The site has a burial area that consists of pit graves and stone arrangements. The pit graves have yielded human bones showing traces of tooth extraction and those of a woman with an unborn baby. From the remains of stone arrangements, artifacts such as clay figurines and other clay objects have been unearthed, attesting to funeral practices and ancestor worship at that time. From the shell mounds, lots of fishing gear, including antler harpoon heads, has been unearthed along with shells (from *Littorina brevicula*, scallops, short-necked clams, etc.) and fish bones (from herring, right-eye flounder, tuna, etc.). The Takasago Burial Site is an important archaeological site that attests to a fishing-oriented livelihood in a coastal area and a high degree of spirituality.

史跡 亀ヶ岡石器時代遺跡

(読み方) しせき かめがおかせつきじだいいせき

(英語) Kamegaoka Burial Site

【所在地】

青森県つがる市木造

【年代】

紀元前 1,000 年～紀元前 400 年 (約 3,000～2,400 年前)

【キャッチコピー】

芸術性豊かな土偶や多彩な副葬品が出土した共同墓地

【説明文：99字】

海進期に形成された古十三湖に面した大規模な共同墓地。台地上に多数の墓が構築され、その周囲の低湿地からは芸術性豊かな大型遮光器土偶をはじめ、漆塗り土器や漆器などが多数出土し、精緻で複雑な精神性を示す。

【説明文：144字】

海進期に形成された内湾である古十三湖に面した大規模な共同墓地。台地上に多数の墓がみられ、その周囲の低湿地には捨て場が形成され、漆塗り土器や籃胎漆器、玉類などが多数出土している。なかでも大型土偶（国指定重要文化財）は、その眼部の表現が「遮光器土偶」の名称の起りとなったことで知られている。

【説明文：247字】

海進期に形成された内湾である古十三湖に面した大規模な共同墓地。台地上には墓域が広がり、その周囲の低湿地には祭祀場としての捨て場が形成されている。捨て場からは、土器・石器のほか、漆塗り土器、籃胎漆器、植物製品、玉類などが多数出土している。なかでも大型土偶（国指定重要文化財）は、その眼部の表現が「遮光器土偶」の名称の起りとなったことで知られている。墓の数に比べて堅穴建物の数が極端に少なく、土坑墓が多数群集していることから周辺の複数の集落によって構築、維持・管理された共同墓地と考えられている。

Kamegaoka Burial Site (Historic Site)

[Location]

Kizukuri, Tsugaru City, Aomori Prefecture

[Years]

ca. 1,000 BCE – ca. 400 BCE (Approx. 3,000 to 2,400 years ago)

[Catch phrase]

A cemetery site where artistic clay figurines and varied burial goods have been unearthed

[Description: 73 words]

The Kamegaoka Burial Site is a large cemetery site on what used to be Paleo-Lake Jusanko, which appeared during a marine transgression. On the plateau here are many graves, and the boggy lowlands of the area that surrounds the plateau have yielded large numbers of artifacts, including lacquered pots and other lacquerware items, as well as a large, artistic, goggle-eyed clay figurine. These finds attest to a complex spiritual culture at that time.

[Description: 97 words]

The Kamegaoka Burial Site is a large cemetery site on what used to be an inland bay called Paleo-Lake Jusanko, which appeared during a marine transgression. On the plateau here are many graves. On the boggy lowlands of the area that surrounds the plateau, dumping grounds were established, from which large numbers of artifacts have been unearthed, including lacquered pots, lacquered bamboo baskets and gems. Among them, a large clay figurine (designated by the national government as an Important Cultural Property) is well known for its distinctive eyes, earning it the description of “the goggle-eyed clay figurine.”

[Description: 144 words]

The Kamegaoka Burial Site is a large cemetery site on what used to be an inland bay called Paleo-Lake Jusanko, which appeared during a marine transgression. Spreading on the plateau here is a burial area. On the boggy lowlands of the area that surrounds the plateau, dumping grounds were established for ritual purposes, from which large numbers of artifacts have been unearthed, including lacquered pots, lacquered bamboo baskets, plant-based objects and gems, in addition to pots and stone tools. Among them, a large clay figurine (designated by the national government as an Important Cultural Property) is well known for its distinctive eyes, earning it the description of “the goggle-eyed clay figurine.” The fact that the site had far fewer pit dwellings than graves and had many burial pits spaced densely suggests that it was a cemetery built, managed and maintained jointly by neighboring settlements.

史跡 是川石器時代遺跡

(読み方) しせき これかわせつきじだいせいせき

(英語) Korekawa Site

【所在地】

青森県八戸市是川

【年代】

紀元前 1,000 年頃～紀元前 400 年頃 (約 3,000～2,400 年前)

【キャッチコピー】

竪穴建物・土坑墓・水場・捨て場などを伴う集落跡

【説明文：99字】

中居、一王寺、堀田の3つの遺跡からなる。なかでも、中居遺跡は多様な施設を伴う集落であり、土器・土偶、弓やヤスなどの木製品、漆塗りの櫛などの漆製品が出土し、河川流域における生業や高度な精神性を伝える。

【説明文：144字】

中居、一王寺、堀田の3つの遺跡からなる。なかでも、中居遺跡は多様な施設を伴う集落であり、土器や土偶のほか、漆塗りの弓や櫛などの漆製品が多数出土している。狩猟具や漁労具、クリ・トチなどの堅果類、サケ・マスの魚骨、貯木や堅果類の加工を行ったと推定される水場など、生業の内容を知ることができる。

【説明文：242字】

中居、一王寺、堀田の3つの遺跡からなる。なかでも、中居遺跡は竪穴建物、墓、捨て場、水場など多様な施設を伴う集落である。低湿地の捨て場からは、精巧な土器や土偶をはじめ、漆が塗られた弓や櫛、腕輪、容器などの漆製品が多数出土し、高い精神性と優れた工芸技術を知ることができる。また、弓やヤスなどの木製品、クルミやトチなどの堅果類、シカやイノシシなどの獣骨、スズキやマグロなどの魚骨のほか、貯木やトチのアク抜きを行ったと推定される水場も見つかり、当時の採集・漁労・狩猟による生業の内容を伝える。

Korekawa Site (Historic Site)

[Location]

Korekawa, Hachinohe City, Aomori Prefecture

[Years]

ca. 1,000 BCE – ca. 400 BCE (Approx. 3,000 to 2,400 years ago)

[Catch phrase]

A settlement site accompanied by diverse facilities such as pit dwellings, pit graves, a watering place and dumping grounds

[Description: 57 words]

The Korekawa Site consists of the Nakai, Ichioji and Hotta sites. The Nakai Site is a settlement site with various facilities, where pots, clay figurines, wooden artifacts (bows, fish spears, etc.) and lacquerware items (lacquered combs, etc.) have been unearthed. These finds illustrate a livelihood in a river area, as well as a high degree of spirituality.

[Description: 85 words]

The Korekawa Site consists of the Nakai, Ichioji and Hotta sites. The Nakai Site is a settlement site with various facilities, where large numbers of pots, clay figurines and lacquerware items (lacquered bows and combs, etc.) have been unearthed. Also excavated have been hunting tools, fishing gear, nuts (chestnuts, Japanese horse chestnuts, etc.), fish bones (from salmon, trout, etc.), and the remains of a watering place where people are thought to have stored wood and processed nuts. These finds illustrate a livelihood at that time.

[Description: 157 words]

The Korekawa Site consists of the Nakai, Ichioji and Hotta sites. The Nakai Site is a settlement site with various facilities, including pit dwellings, graves, dumping grounds and a watering place. From the dumping grounds in a boggy lowland, large numbers of lacquerware items, including lacquered bows and combs, bracelets, and containers, have been unearthed along with pots of sophisticated design and clay figurines. These finds illustrate a high degree of spirituality and artisanship at that time. Also unearthed have been wooden artifacts such as bows and fish spears, nuts such as walnuts and Japanese horse chestnuts, the bones of deer, wild boar and other animals, and those of Japanese sea bass, tuna and other fishes. Also, the remains of a watering place where people are thought to have stored wood and soaked Japanese horse chestnuts to remove their bitterness have been found. These finds provide an insight into a livelihood based on hunting, fishing and gathering.

史跡 鷲ノ木遺跡 【関連資産】

(読み方) しせき わしのきいせき

(英語) Washinoki Stone Circle

【所在地】

北海道森町鷲ノ木町

【年代】

紀元前 2,000 年頃 (約 4,000 年前)

【キャッチコピー】

北海道最大規模の環状列石

【説明文：98字】

北海道最大規模の環状列石を伴う祭祀遺跡。環状列石は、楕円形の配石を中心とし、その外側に円環状の列石が二重に巡り、直径約 37m のほぼ円形である。その周辺に竪穴墓域などもあり、当時の精神文化を伝える。

【説明文：144字】

北海道最大規模の環状列石を伴う祭祀遺跡。環状列石は、楕円形の配石を中心とし、その外側に円環状の列石が二重に巡り、直径約 37m のほぼ円形である。その周辺には、竪穴のなかに 7 基の土坑墓を伴う竪穴墓域がある。環状列石のある台地からは駒ヶ岳を望むことができ、自然に対する考え方や信仰がうかがえる。

【説明文：243字】

内浦湾沿岸から 1km 内陸の河岸段丘上にある北海道最大規模の環状列石を伴う祭祀遺跡。江戸時代に噴火した駒ヶ岳の火山灰に厚く覆われていたため、遺跡全体が良好な状態で保存されていた。環状列石は、外周約 37m × 約 34m のほぼ円形であり、楕円形の配石遺構を中心に、その外側に円環状の配石が二重にめぐり、環状列石の周辺には、7 基の墓を伴う竪穴墓域、大小の石を組み合わせた配石遺構などがみられる。環状列石が構築された台地からは駒ヶ岳を望むことができ、自然に対する考え方や信仰がうかがえる遺跡である。

Washinoki Stone Circle (Historic Site) [Associated site]

[Location]

Washinoki-cho, Mori Town, Hokkaido

[Years]

ca. 2,000 BCE (Approx. 4,000 years ago)

[Catch phrase]

One of the largest stone circles in Hokkaido

[Description: 57 words]

The Washinoki Stone Circle is a ritual site accompanied by one of the largest stone circles in Hokkaido. The stone circle consists of double outer rings with an oval stone arrangement at the center. It is approximately 37 meters in diameter. Near the stone circle is a pit burial area, which illustrates spiritual culture at that time.

[Description: 73 words]

The Washinoki Stone Circle is a ritual site accompanied by one of the largest stone circles in Hokkaido. The stone circle, approximately 37 meters in diameter, consists of double outer rings with an oval stone arrangement at the center. In the surrounding area is a pit burial area with seven pit graves. The plateau where the stone circle is located overlooks Mt. Komagatake, providing an insight into people's views and beliefs about nature.

[Description: 138 words]

The Washinoki Stone Circle is a ritual site with one of the largest stone circles in Hokkaido on a river terrace one kilometer inland from Uchiura Bay. The entire archaeological site is well-preserved because it was covered by volcanic ash from Mt. Komagatake, which erupted in the Edo period (running from the 17th to the 19th centuries). The stone circle consists of double outer rings with an oval stone arrangement at the center. The outermost ring is roughly circular, with a major axis of approximately 37 meters and a minor axis of about 34 meters. Near the stone circle are a pit burial area with seven graves and the remains of arrangements of stones of varying sizes. The plateau where the stone circle was created overlooks Mt. Komagatake, providing an insight into people's views and beliefs about nature.

史跡 長七谷地貝塚 【関連資産】

(読み方) しせき ちょうしちやちかいづか

(英語) Choshichiyachi site

【所在地】

青森県八戸市桔梗野

【年代】

紀元前 6,000 年頃 (約 8,000 年前)

【キャッチコピー】

縄文海進期の貝塚を伴う集落跡

【説明文：98字】

海進期に形成された貝塚を中心とした集落遺跡。貝塚からは、暖かい場所に棲息するハマグリをはじめ、多量の貝殻や魚骨、動物の角や骨を加工した釣針や銚頭などが出土し、活発に漁労が行われていたことを伝える。

【説明文：146字】

海進期に形成された貝塚を中心とした集落遺跡。貝塚からは、暖かい場所に棲息するハマグリをはじめ、スズキやクロダイなどの魚骨、組合せ式の釣針や銚頭が多数出土し、活発な漁労活動を伝える。貝塚は、気候の温暖化により海水面が上昇した時期に形成されており、人々が環境に適応しながら暮らしていたことを示す。

【説明文：240字】

海進期に形成された古奥入瀬湾の沿岸に立地する貝塚を伴う集落遺跡。貝塚からは、温暖な環境に棲息するハマグリやオオノガイなど貝類のほか、スズキやクロダイなどの内湾性、カツオやマグロなどの外洋性の魚骨が出土した。このほか、動物の骨や角で作られた組合せ式の釣針や銚頭などの骨角器もみられ、漁労が活発に行われていたことを示す。貝塚は、気候の温暖化により海水面が上昇し、海が内陸へ入り込んだ時期に形成されたものであり、人々が環境変動に適応しながら生活していたことを知る上で重要な遺跡である。

Choshichiyachi Site (Historic Site) [Associated Site]

[Location]

Kikyono, Hachinohe City, Aomori Prefecture

[Years]

ca. 6,000 BCE (Approx. 8,000 years ago)

[Catch phrase]

A settlement site accompanied by a shell mound dating from the Jomon transgression

[Description: 55 words]

The Choshichiyachi Site is a settlement site centering on a shell mound that dates from a marine transgression period. From the shell mound, large numbers of shells (from common Orient clams and other warm-water shellfishes), fish bones, and bone and antler objects (fishhooks, harpoon heads, etc.) have been unearthed, illustrating that fishing was actively practiced.

[Description: 93 words]

The Choshichiyachi Site is a settlement site centering on a shell mound that dates from a marine transgression period. Unearthed from the shell mound have been large numbers of shells from common Orient clams and other warm-water shellfishes, the bones of fishes including Japanese sea bass and Japanese black porgy, fishhooks combined with shafts, and open-socketed harpoon heads. These finds illustrate that fishing was actively practiced. The shell mound dates from a time when climate warming caused the sea level to rise during the Jomon period, attesting to people's adaptation to environmental changes.

[Description: 155 words]

The Choshichiyachi Site is a settlement site accompanied by a shell mound on what used to be the ancient Oirase Bay, which appeared during a marine transgression. From the shell mound, shells from warm-water shellfishes have been unearthed, including common Orient clams and clams of the order Myida. The fish bones that have been discovered are those of fish that are caught in inland bay areas, including Japanese sea bass and Japanese black porgy, and those of fish that are found in the open sea, including bonito and tuna. In addition, bone and antler objects, including fishhooks combined with shafts, and open-socketed harpoon heads, have been unearthed. These finds indicate that fishing was actively practiced. The shell mound dates from a time when climate warming caused the sea level to rise and the coastline to shift landward, during the Jomon period. This is an important archaeological site that attests to people's adaptation to environmental changes.