

## TENTATIVE LIST SUBMISSION FORMAT

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**STATE PARTY:** Japan

**DATE OF SUBMISSION:** December 15, 2008

Submission prepared by:

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**NAME OF PROPERTY:**

Jōmon Archaeological Sites in Hokkaidō, Northern Tōhoku, and other regions

**State, Province or Region:**

Hokkaidō, Aomori Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Akita Prefecture, and other Prefectures concerned.

**Latitude and Longitude, or UTM coordinates:**

Latitude: 40° 48' 44"

Longitude: 140° 41' 48"

**DESCRIPTION:**

This Jōmon property is a group of unique archaeological sites representing a culture that continuously occupied the Japanese archipelago for nearly 10,000 years in the natural environment sustained by the humid temperate climate of the Holocene epoch, living in permanent settlements supported primarily by hunting, fishing, and gathering. This makes it distinct from Neolithic cultures in other regions of the earth which were established on agriculture and animal husbandry. The property possesses outstanding universal value as a testimony of a unique cultural tradition representing the way in which human beings coexisted with nature over an immense period of time in a specific geo-cultural region of our planet.

While Jōmon culture spread throughout the Japanese archipelago, it displayed particularly noteworthy development in eastern Japan during the era in which broadleaf deciduous forests extended through much of the region, as stable food supplies and the evolution of the techniques used in securing them led

to the expansion of areas of permanent settlement, larger communities, and a sudden increase in the number of earthen figurines and stone ritual implements.

Especially in the region centering on Hokkaidô and northern Tôhoku, a number of the distinct cultural zones representative of the Jômon period flourished, now characterized by their pottery types, such as the Entô, Tokoshinai, and Kamegaoka cultures. The Kamegaoka pottery culture in particular spread its influence to distant areas, reaching the Kinki and Chûgoku regions of Honshû Island, and the islands of Shikoku and Kyûshû. The Jômon sites under consideration are located in a variety of different topographical areas from the seacoast to river watersheds and hill country, and include the remains of villages, shell mounds, stone circles, and archaeological sites remained in wetlands and give dramatic evidence of the process of establishment of permanent settlements and the adaptation of these cultures to the abundant food resources of the broadleaf deciduous forests, the seacoast, and rivers and streams.

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### **Justification of Outstanding Universal Value:**

(Preliminary identification of the values of the property which merit inscription on the World Heritage List)

Jômon culture is an exceptional example in world history of a Neolithic culture that flourished and matured over more than 10,000 years in permanent settlements sustained by a mode of production involving hunting, fishing, and gathering and the coexistence of human beings and nature in the humid temperature climate of the Holocene epoch.

The group of archaeological sites that serves as material evidence of this cultural tradition is particularly evident in eastern Japan from the time that broadleaf deciduous forests became stably established throughout this region. These sites possess outstanding universal value as a representation of the way in which human beings coexisted with nature over an immense period of time in a specific geo-cultural region of our planet.

### **Criteria considered to be met** [see Paragraph 77 of the *Operational Guidelines*]:

(Please tick the box corresponding to the proposed criteria and justify the use of each below)

(i)  (ii)  (iii)  (iv)  (v)  (vi)  (vii)  (viii)  (ix)  (x)

### **Statement of authenticity and/or integrity** [see Paragraphs 78-95 of the *Operational Guidelines*]:

The authenticity of all of the constituent sites has been amply maintained from the perspective of the archaeological sites buried underground and the landscape they comprise.

The integrity of the properties is also established by the fact that all the elements indispensable to any discussion of Jômon culture are present, from villages and shell mounds to stone circles and archaeological sites remained in wetlands.

**Comparison with other similar properties:**

(The comparison should outline similarities with other properties on the World Heritage List or not, and the reasons that make the property stand out)

Comparable Neolithic archaeological sites inscribed on the World Heritage List are either sites of cave paintings and ritual monuments or sites of tool production. There are no properties comparable to this unique group of archaeological sites, which demonstrate a way of life that continued over such a long span period of the Neolithic era.

- The Tentative List submission format is available from the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and at the following Web address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists>
- Further guidance on the preparation of Tentative Lists can be found in Paragraphs 62-67 of the *Operational Guidelines*.
- An example of a completed Tentative List submission format can be found at the following Web address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists>.
- All Tentative Lists submitted by States Parties are available at the following Web address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists>.
- The original signed version of the completed Tentative List submission format should be sent in English or French to: UNESCO World Heritage Centre, 7 place de Fontenoy, 75352 Paris 07 SP, France.
- States Parties are encouraged to also submit this information in electronic format (diskette or CD-Rom) or by e-mail to [wh-tentativelists@unesco.org](mailto:wh-tentativelists@unesco.org).

## TENTATIVE LIST SUBMISSION FORMAT

---

STATE PARTY(締約国): 日本

DATE OF SUBMISSION(提出日):  
平成 20 年 12 月 15 日

Submission prepared by:

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Institution:文化庁

Telephone: +81-3-6734-2876

Name of Property:

北海道・北東北を中心とした縄文遺跡群

State, Province or Region:

北海道・青森県・岩手県・秋田県・他

Latitude and Longitude, or UTM coordinates:

北緯 40度48分44秒

東経 140度41分48秒

### DESCRIPTION (概要) :

縄文遺跡群は、農耕・牧畜を基盤として形成された地球上の他の地域における新石器時代の遺跡とは異なり、完新世の温暖湿潤な気候に基づく自然環境の中で約 10,000 年もの長期間にわたって日本列島に継続した狩猟・漁撈・採集を主たる生業とする、定住の生活実態を表す独特の考古学的遺跡群である。それは、地球上のある文化的地域において長期間にわたり継続した自然と人間との共生の在り方を示し、独特の文化的伝統を表す物証として顕著な普遍的価値を持つ。

日本列島の全域に及んだ縄文文化の中でも、広く落葉広葉樹林が展開した時期における東日本のそれは、食料資源の安定化とその利用技術の発展による定住生活域の拡大、集落の大型化、土偶や石棒などの祭祀具の急増などの傑出した内容を示す。

特に、北海道・北東北を中心とする地域では、円筒土器文化・十腰内式土器文化・亀ヶ岡式土器文化などの縄文時代を代表する独特の地域文化圏が繁栄し、特に亀ヶ岡式土器の文化は遠

く近畿・中四国地域や九州地域に至るまで影響を及ぼした。縄文遺跡群は、海岸部・河川流域・丘陵地帯などの多様な地形に位置する集落跡・貝塚・環状列石・低湿地遺跡などから成り、食料資源が豊富な落葉広葉樹林帯や海・河川といった自然環境への適応の在り方とそれに伴う定住の確立・展開の過程を顕著に示している。

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### Justification of Outstanding Universal Value (顕著な普遍的価値の根拠) :

(Preliminary identification of the values of the property which merit inscription on the World Heritage List)

縄文文化は、温暖湿潤な完新世の気候の下に自然と人間が共生し、約 10,000 年もの長期間にわたって狩猟・漁撈・採集を生産基盤とする定住生活によって繁栄・成熟した世界史上稀有な新石器時代の文化である。

その文化的伝統の物証である考古学的遺跡群は、特に落葉広葉樹林が安定的に拡大する時期の東日本において傑出して見られ、地球上のある文化的地域において長期間にわたり継続した自然と人間との共生の在り方を示す資産として顕著な普遍的価値を持つ。

### Criteria considered to be met (適用が考えられる基準) [see Paragraph 77 of the Operational Guidelines]:

(Please tick the box corresponding to the proposed criteria and justify the use of each below)

(i)  (ii)  (iii)  (iv)  (v)  (vi)  (vii)  (viii)  (ix)  (x)

### Statement of authenticity and/or integrity (真実性及び／又は完全性に関する記述)

[see Paragraphs 78-95 of the Operational Guidelines]:

地下に埋蔵されている考古学的遺跡及びそれらが形成する景観の観点から、すべての構成資産の真実性は十分に保持されている。

また、集落跡・貝塚・環状列石・低湿地遺跡など縄文文化を語る上で不可欠の諸要素が網羅されており、資産の完全性も確保されている。

### Comparison with other similar properties (類似遺産との比較) :

(The comparison should outline similarities with other properties on the World Heritage List or not, and the reasons that make the property stand out)

世界遺産一覧表に記載されている新石器時代の考古学的遺跡は、岩壁画・祭祀的記念物或いは生産遺跡であり、本遺産のように新石器時代において長期間存続した生活実態を表す独特な考古学的遺跡群について、類似資産として比較研究の対象とすべき一群の考古学的遺跡から成る資産は存在しない。

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists>.

- Further guidance on the preparation of Tentative Lists can be found in Paragraphs 62-67 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

- An example of a completed Tentative List submission format can be found at the following Web address:

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists>.

- All Tentative Lists submitted by States Parties are available at the following Web address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists>.

- The original signed version of the completed Tentative List submission format should be sent in English or French to: UNESCO World Heritage Centre, 7

place de Fontenoy, 75352 Paris 07 SP, France.

- States Parties are encouraged to also submit this information in electronic format (diskette or CD-Rom) or by e-mail to [wh-tentativelists@unesco.org](mailto:wh-tentativelists@unesco.org).

## TENTATIVE LIST SUBMISSION FORMAT

---

**STATE PARTY:** Japan

**DATE OF SUBMISSION:** December 15, 2008

Submission prepared by:

Name: AOKI Tamotsu

E-mail: kinen@bunka.go.jp

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Institution: Agency for Cultural Affairs

Telephone: +81-3-6734-2876

<b>NAME OF PROPERTY:</b>
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The Modern Industrial Heritage Sites in Kyûshû and Yamaguchi

<b>State, Province or Region:</b>
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Fukuoka Prefecture, Saga Prefecture, Nagasaki Prefecture, Kumamoto Prefecture, Kagoshima Prefecture, and Yamaguchi Prefecture

<b>Latitude and Longitude, or UTM coordinates:</b>
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Latitude: 31° 37' 2"

Longitude: 130° 34' 35"

**DESCRIPTION:**

In the mid-nineteenth century, alarmed at the threat posed by the advance of the Western powers into Asia, the Tokugawa shogunate and several of the major domains in western Japan commenced autonomous efforts to introduce Western technology. After the Meiji Restoration of 1868, this served as the foundation for the modern industrial development of the Kyûshû-Yamaguchi region through a combination of government and private capital. "The Modern Industrial Heritage Sites in Kyûshû and Yamaguchi" is a group of historic sites that attest to various aspects of that process. Japan's industrial modernization—not only the first by a non-Western nation, but achieved in a dramatically brief period of time—is a noteworthy event in world history, and as a clear expression of this process, the sites under consideration here possesses outstanding universal value.

The Kyûshû-Yamaguchi region is located at the western extremity of the Japanese archipelago, giving it the greatest proximity to continental Asia. From ancient times it served as Japan's window on the world

and the front lines in Japan's acquisition of culture and technology from overseas. From the nineteenth century onward, as the Western powers began their advance into East Asia, the Kyūshū-Yamaguchi region responded more quickly than other parts of the country to both the threat of colonialism and the strong incentive it gave for modernization—and therefore played a leading role in the modernization of Japan.

This property consisting of a group of historical sites is characterized by four closely interrelated factors bearing directly upon the modernization process from its origins to its successful conclusion.

The first is indigenous modernization. By the end of the Tokugawa period (1600–1868), construction of reverberatory furnaces and Western-style blast furnaces was underway in the Kyūshū-Yamaguchi region in order to provide the capacity for casting large iron cannon for coastal defense. These efforts, the first step in Japan's industrial modernization, began with a single Dutch technical manual for reference, but proceeded by incorporating the advanced traditional technologies that existed in Kyūshū at the time: techniques of porcelain manufacture were used to make fire-resistant brick; traditional masonry was used in the foundations; and energy was provided by water-wheels. The strong aspiration toward modernization and the technical expertise accumulated in the course of these indigenous efforts greatly contributed to smooth the way for subsequent technological importation.

The second factor was proactive importation of technology. Following the opening of the country and clashes with Western naval forces in the bombardments of Shimonoseki and Kagoshima, Japan began the active importation of technology from Britain and the Netherlands, leading to the construction of the Nagasaki Iron Works and the Shūseikan industrial complex near Kagoshima, as well as Western-style shipyards and coal mines using steam engines. In this way, modern steam-powered machine industry was established in Japan.

Third was the response to both domestic and foreign demand for coal. Beginning in the late Tokugawa period and continuing after the Meiji Restoration, a system for mass production of coal was established based on the development of Western-style mining techniques. High-grade coal from mines in Takashima, Miike, and Chikuhō not only supplied domestic industry, but also had global significance, playing a key role in supporting the sea transport network in the East Asian region, which was based on coal-fired steamships.

The fourth factor was the transition to heavy industry. With rich sources of mass-produced coal and imported German technology, the government-managed Yawata Steel Works was constructed, and after a period of trial-and-error experimentation, was placed on a dependable production footing. This in turn served as a firm foundation for the shift in Japan's industrial structure from the light industries that had prevailed until that time to the heavy industry of the twentieth century.

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### **Justification of Outstanding Universal Value:**

(Preliminary identification of the values of the property which merit inscription on the World Heritage List)

In the mid-nineteenth century, alarmed at the threat posed by the advance of the Western powers into Asia, the Tokugawa shogunate and several of the major domains in western Japan commenced autonomous efforts to introduce Western technology. After the Meiji Restoration, this served as the foundation for the modern industrial development of the Kyūshū-Yamaguchi region through a combination of government and private capital. “The Modern Industrial Heritage Sites in Kyūshū and Yamaguchi” is a property consisting of a group of historic sites that attest to various aspects of that



process. Japan's industrial modernization—not only the first by a non-Western nation, but achieved in a dramatically brief period of time—is a noteworthy event in world history, and as a clear expression of this process, the property under consideration here possesses outstanding universal value.

**Criteria considered to be met** [see Paragraph 77 of the *Operational Guidelines*]:

(Please tick the box corresponding to the proposed criteria and justify the use of each below)

(i)  (ii)  (iii)  (iv)  (v)  (vi)  (vii)  (viii)  (ix)  (x)

**Statement of authenticity and/or integrity** [see Paragraphs 78-95 of the *Operational Guidelines*]:

The core areas of these sites, from which their value as cultural assets is derived, has been preserved in good condition in the various attributes such as their form and design. In addition, ample documentation has survived since the beginning of their operations, making it possible to conduct comparative analysis of their original form and nature and any subsequent alterations. Therefore, their authenticity is unquestionable.

Moreover, the property covers the key constituent factors characteristic of the process of modern industrialization which began with indigenous developments and the import of Western technology by the Tokugawa shogunate and the major domains of western Japan, and was continued after the Meiji Restoration in the Kyûshû-Yamaguchi region by both government and private-sector organizations. Therefore, the integrity of the property consisting of a group of sites as a whole has been adequately maintained.

**Comparison with other similar properties:**

(The comparison should outline similarities with other properties on the World Heritage List or not, and the reasons that make the property stand out)

World Heritage sites related to the process of industrial modernization from the nineteenth century onward in the field of heavy industry include the Blaenavon Industrial Landscape (United Kingdom, inscribed 2000) and the Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex in Essen (Germany, inscribed 2001). Nonetheless the Kyûshû-Yamaguchi sites has outstanding features in that it focuses on the modernization of heavy industry in the non-Western world, and displays the unique characteristics of a modernization whose methods of fusing Western and traditional Japanese technologies has no counterpart elsewhere in the world. These outstanding features, plus the fact that this is a group of sites representing the heritage not of a single industrial field but of a group of organically related industries, gives this property a truly extraordinary character not seen in other similar properties.

- The Tentative List submission format is available from the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and at the following Web address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists>.
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TENTATIVE LIST SUBMISSION FORMAT

---

STATE PARTY(締約国): 日本

DATE OF SUBMISSION(提出日):  
平成 20 年 12 月 15 日

Submission prepared by:

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Fax: +81-3-6734-3822

Institution:文化庁

Telephone: +81-3-6734-2876

Name of Property:

九州・山口の近代化産業遺産群

State, Province or Region:

福岡県、佐賀県、長崎県、熊本県、鹿児島県、山口県

Latitude and Longitude, or UTM coordinates:

北緯 31度37分 2秒  
東経 130度34分35秒

DESCRIPTION(概要):

九州・山口の近代化産業遺産群は、19世紀中頃、欧米列強のアジア進出への危機感の中で、江戸幕府や雄藩等が進めた自力による西洋技術の導入と、これを基礎として、明治維新後に九州・山口地域において、政府及び民間資本により進められた近代工業化の過程を示す一群の諸要素から成る産業遺産である。非西洋地域において、最初でかつ極めて短期間に飛躍的な進展を遂げた日本の近代工業化は世界史的にも特筆すべき事柄であり、本資産はその過程を明確に示す資産として顕著な普遍的価値を持つ。

九州・山口地域は、日本列島の最西端にあってアジア大陸に最も近いことから、古来日本の海外への窓口であり、諸外国の文化や技術を受容する最前線の役割を担ってきた。19世紀以降、欧米列強

が東アジアへの進出を開始した時、九州・山口地域は他地域に先んじて植民地化への危機感と近代化に向けての高い動機をいち早く持ち、一連の地域として日本の近代化に先導的な役割を果たした。

本資産は、近代化の端緒から達成までの流れにおいて、相互に密接な関連を有する以下の4つの象徴的な要素から成る。

第1に「自力による近代化」である。九州・山口地域では幕末において、海防に備える鉄製大砲を鑄造するため、反射炉や洋式高炉の建設が開始された。この日本近代化の端緒となる取組は、1冊のオランダ技術書を手本に、耐火煉瓦は磁器生産技術、基礎は石造技術、動力は水車等、九州に存在した高い水準の伝統技術との融合によって進められた。このような自力で取り組んだことに伴う近代化への強い志向や技術の蓄積は、その後の円滑な技術導入に大きく貢献した。

第2に「積極的な技術導入」である。開国や薩英戦争・下関事件の経験を契機に、イギリスやオランダから積極的な技術導入が行われ、長崎製鉄所や集成館等の機械工場群、蒸気機関を利用した洋式炭鉱、洋式船架等が建設され、各分野において、動力に蒸気機関を用いた近代機械工業が確立していった。

第3に「国内外の石炭需要への対応」である。幕末に端を発し、明治期に発展を遂げた洋式採炭技術を背景に石炭の増産体制が確立され、特に高島、三池、筑豊等の良質な石炭は、国内産業への供給はもちろんのこと、蒸気船の燃料としても大きな役割を担い、世界的にも、東アジア地域における海運網を支えた。

第4に、「重工業化への転換」である。増産された豊富な石炭を背景に、ドイツの技術を導入して八幡の地に官営八幡製鉄所が建設され、一連の試行錯誤を経て、操業を軌道に乗せるに至った。それは、従来軽工業中心に発展してきた日本の産業構造が重工業にシフトしていく上で、確たる基礎を築くものであった。

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#### Justification of Outstanding Universal Value(顕著な普遍的価値の根拠):

(Preliminary identification of the values of the property which merit inscription on the World Heritage List)

九州・山口の近代化産業遺産群は、19世紀中頃、欧米列強のアジア進出への危機感の中で、江戸幕府や雄藩等が進めた自力による西洋技術の導入と、これを基礎として、明治維新後に九州・山口地域において、政府及び民間資本により進められた近代工業化の過程を示す一群の諸要素から成る産業遺産である。非西洋地域において、最初でかつ極めて短期間に飛躍的な進展を遂げた日本の近代工業化は、世界的にも特筆すべき事柄であり、本資産は、その基礎としての幕末期の西洋技術の導入や、その後の近代工業化の過程を明確に示す資産として、顕著な普遍的価値を持つ。

#### Criteria considered to be met(適用が考えられる基準) [see Paragraph 77 of the *Operational Guidelines*]:

(Please tick the box corresponding to the proposed criteria and justify the use of each below)

(i)  (ii)  (iii)  (iv)  (v)  (vi)  (vii)  (viii)  (ix)  (x)

**Statement of authenticity and/or integrity(真実性及び／又は完全性に関する記述)** [see Paragraphs 78–95 of the *Operational Guidelines*]:

本資産は、その形状・意匠等の諸属性において、文化財としての価値を担う中核の部分について良好な遺存状態を保っているほか、操業当初からの関連資料も多く残り、本来の形質と後年の変化を比較検証することも可能であることから、その真実性に揺るぎはない。

また、江戸幕府や雄藩等が進めた自力による西洋技術の導入と、それを基礎として、明治維新後に九州・山口地域において政府及び民間により進められた近代工業化の過程を示す中核的な構成要素が網羅され、資産全体の完全性も十分保持されている。

**Comparison with other similar properties(類似遺産との比較):**

(The comparison should outline similarities with other properties on the World Heritage List or not, and the reasons that make the property stand out)

19世紀以降の重工業分野の近代化に関する産業遺産としては、既に欧州の産業革命の発生とその伝播に焦点をあてた「ブレナヴォンの産業景観」(イギリス、2000年記載)、「関税同盟炭鉱の産業遺産」(ドイツ、2001年記載)等の世界遺産がある。しかし、本資産は非西洋地域における重工業の近代化に焦点を当てたものであるほか、西洋技術と日本の伝統技術との融合による近代化の手法には世界にも類例のない独特の性質が見られ、単体の産業分野ではなく複数の産業分野を有機的に関連付けた一群の資産であるなどの顕著な特質を持つ。これらは、他の同種資産には見られない本資産の際だった特質である。

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<http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists>.

・ Further guidance on the preparation of Tentative Lists can be found in Paragraphs 62–67 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

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・ The original signed version of the completed Tentative List submission format should be sent in English or French to: UNESCO World Heritage Centre,

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place de Fontenoy, 75352 Paris 07 SP, France.

・ States Parties are encouraged to also submit this information in electronic format (diskette or CD-Rom) or by e-mail to [wh-tentativelists@unesco.org](mailto:tentativelists@unesco.org).

## TENTATIVE LIST SUBMISSION FORMAT

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**STATE PARTY:** Japan

**DATE OF SUBMISSION:** December 15, 2008

Submission prepared by:

Name: AOKI Tamotsu

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Fax: +81-3-6734-3822

Institution: Agency for Cultural Affairs

Telephone: +81-3-6734-2876

**NAME OF PROPERTY:**

Okinoshima Island and Related Sites in Munakata Region

**State, Province or Region:**

Fukuoka Prefecture

**Latitude and Longitude, or UTM coordinates:**

Latitude: 34° 14' 39"

Longitude: 130° 06' 20"

**DESCRIPTION:**

This property comprises two important parts: one is Okinoshima, an island off the northwestern coast of Kyūshū, where from the fourth to the tenth centuries national religious rituals were conducted to supplicate the gods for the safety of the oceangoing vessels that served as Japan's link to the East Asian mainland, and the other is archaeological sites related to the powerful Munakata clan, local rulers in ancient times who were also involved in priestly and ritual functions. It possesses outstanding universal value as a property where the original forms of Japan's unique nature worship directed towards islands has been preserved, and where the rituals associated with it have continued down to the present day.

Specifically, "Okinoshima Island and Related Sites in Munakata Region" is made up of the isolated island of Okinoshima which floats in the rich natural environment of the Genkai Sea and is one of East

Asia's greatest ritual sites, the Tsuyazaki tumulus complex which is burial ground of the Munakata clan that presided over the rituals associated with Okinoshima, and the precincts and buildings of the Munakata Grand Shrine where the religious heritage of Okinoshima has been passed down to the present.

For about six hundred years, beginning in the mid-fourth century, rituals were continued without interruption. Archaeological surveys have thus far identified twenty-three sites with the remains of ritual structures, and discovered a transition from cliff-top ritual sites to sites in caves or beneath rocky outcroppings, and then into the open air. Some 80,000 artifacts used as ritual offerings have been discovered, including as gold rings and openwork metal equestrian ornaments manufactured in the Korean kingdom of Silla and fragments of a cut glass vessel from as far away as the Middle East.

These rituals at Okinoshima were presided over by the Munakata clan, who ruled the fisherfolk of the region from a stronghold in what is now the city of Munakata, and whose burial ground is believed to be the Tsuyazaki tumulus complex. Among these tumuli is the Miyajidake Kofun, from which equestrian ornaments and a crown that have been designated National Treasures were excavated.

Some time after this, the form of the earliest shrines began to be established with the founding of the shrines of Okitsu no Miya (on the Okinoshima Island), Nakatsu no Miya (on the Ôshima Island), and Hetsu no Miya (on the main island of Kyûshû). The ancient rituals on Okinoshima came to an end with the cessation of the Japanese embassies to Tang China at the end of the ninth century, but the beliefs associated with Okinoshima continue to serve as a spiritual support for seafarers in the Genkai Sea into the early modern period and beyond, which have been passed down to the present day.

Thus, beginning with the unique rituals conducted in ancient times to pray for the safety of vessels and the success of Japan's diplomatic missions over the seas to the Asian mainland, Okinoshima is an exceptional example in the world of a site preserving in good condition to the present day the forms of worship and faith directed toward an isolated island believed to be a place where gods descended to live in this world.

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### **Justification of Outstanding Universal Value:**

(Preliminary identification of the values of the property which merit inscription on the World Heritage List)

“Okinoshima and Related Sites in Munakata” is a group of sites centered upon Okinoshima, sometimes known as the “Shôsôin of the Seas” (likening it to the famous imperial treasurehouse in Nara), which also includes the Tsuyazaki tumulus complex, burial ground of the Munakata clan that presided over the rituals associated with Okinoshima, and the precincts and buildings of the Munakata Grand Shrine.

The property possesses outstanding universal value because it is suggestive of the interchange of important human values with other parts of East Asia, using ocean travel that Japan of necessity undertook as an island nation; while at the same time it is indicative of the process by which the uniquely Japanese polytheistic form of worship, Shintoism was established and developed, and how its essence has been passed down to contemporary times.

**Criteria considered to be met** [see Paragraph 77 of the *Operational Guidelines*]:

(Please tick the box corresponding to the proposed criteria and justify the use of each below)

(i)  (ii)  (iii)  (iv)  (v)  (vi)  (vii)  (viii)  (ix)  (x)

**Statement of authenticity and/or integrity** [see Paragraphs 78-95 of the *Operational Guidelines*]:

Archaeological surveys have established that the ritual sites on Okinoshima have been preserved in excellent condition. As for the related tumulus cluster, both archaeological and documentary research have elucidated its history and its relationship to the Munakata clan, so its authenticity has been amply maintained.

Moreover, as all the elements associated with ritual practice and belief related to Okinoshima—the ritual sites on the island itself, the related tumulus cluster, and precincts and buildings of the Munakata Grand Shrine—have been preserved in good condition, the integrity of the property as a whole has definitely been maintained.

**Comparison with other similar properties:**

(The comparison should outline similarities with other properties on the World Heritage List or not, and the reasons that make the property stand out)

Comparable World Heritage properties are Skellig Michael (Ireland, inscribed 1996), Delos (Greece, inscribed 1990), and Itsukushima Shinto Shrine (Japan, inscribed 1996). Yet in comparison with these properties, only “Okinoshima Island and Related Sites in Munakata Region” is the unique and exceptional example that fulfills all of the following characteristics: (1) being an island property, (2) being a site associated with sea voyages, (3) continuity of ritual practice, (4) reverence for nature, and (5) the existence of related facilities within the property.

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- An example of a completed Tentative List submission format can be found at the following Web address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists>.
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## TENTATIVE LIST SUBMISSION FORMAT

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STATE PARTY(締約国): 日本

DATE OF SUBMISSION(提出日):  
平成 20 年 12 月 15 日

Submission prepared by:

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Name of Property:

宗像・沖ノ島と関連遺産群

State, Province or Region:

福岡県

Latitude and Longitude, or UTM coordinates:

北緯 34度14分39秒

東経 130度06度20秒

DESCRIPTION(概要):

4世紀から10世紀の東アジアにおいて、大陸との交渉に際して航海の安全祈願のための国家的祭祀が行われた沖ノ島と、祭祀に関わった古代有力氏族に関連する考古学的遺跡から成り、「島」に対する日本固有の自然崇拜思想の原初的な形態を残すのみならず、その祭祀行為が現在にも継続している資産として顕著な普遍的価値を持つ。

宗像・沖ノ島と関連遺産群は、豊かな自然環境に覆われた玄界灘に浮かぶ孤島であり、東アジア最大級の祭祀遺跡が存在する沖ノ島、沖ノ島に対する祭祀に関わった胸形氏の墓域である津屋崎古墳群、沖ノ島に対する信仰の在り方を今なお継承している宗像大社の境内及び社殿群により構成される。

沖ノ島では、4世紀後半から約600年間にわたって、祭祀が連綿と継続された。これまでの発掘調査で23箇所の祭祀遺構が確認され、巨岩上の祭祀から始まり、岩陰祭祀、半岩陰・半露天祭祀、露天祭祀への祭祀の変遷が明らかとなった。祭祀に際して供えられた品々は、新羅製の金製指輪や透



かし彫りを施した馬具、遠く中東からもたらされたカットグラス碗の破片などを含め、約 8 万点にも及ぶ。

この沖ノ島祭祀を司っていたのが、宗像地域を拠点として海人たちを束ねていた胸形氏で、その墓域と考えられているのが津屋崎古墳群である。その中には、馬具や冠が国宝に指定されている宮地嶽古墳なども含まれている。

その後、沖津宮(沖ノ島)、中津宮(大島)、辺津宮(九州本土)が成立し、初期の神社形態が確立していった。古代の沖ノ島祭祀は9世紀末の遣唐使の廃止を契機に終焉を迎えたが、玄界灘航行の精神的な支柱として、沖ノ島に対する信仰は、近世以降においても途絶えることなく、今日においてもなお伝えられている。

このように、沖ノ島は海を越えた大陸との対外交渉の成就や航海の安全を願って執り行われた独特の祭祀に端を発し、神が降臨する洋上の島に対する遙拝・信仰の在り方を現在にも良好に伝える資産であり、世界的に見ても例外的な事例である。

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### Justification of Outstanding Universal Value(顕著な普遍的価値の根拠):

(Preliminary identification of the values of the property which merit inscription on the World Heritage List)

宗像・沖ノ島と関連遺跡群は、「海の正倉院」とも呼ばれる沖ノ島を中心として、その祭祀に関わった胸形氏の墓域である津屋崎古墳群及び宗像大社の境内・社殿群で構成される資産群である。

島国である日本において必然的に行われてきた海を媒介とした東アジアとの価値観の交流の在り方を示すとともに、日本に固有の信仰である神道(神祇信仰)の成立と展開の過程を示し、その信仰の本質が現在にも継承されていることを示す点において、顕著な普遍的価値を持つ。

### Criteria considered to be met(適用が考えられる基準) [see Paragraph 77 of the Operational Guidelines]:

(Please tick the box corresponding to the proposed criteria and justify the use of each below)

(i)  (ii)  (iii)  (iv)  (v)  (vi)  (vii)  (viii)  (ix)  (x)

### Statement of authenticity and/or integrity(真実性及び／又は完全性に関する記述) [see Paragraphs 78-95 of the Operational Guidelines]:

沖ノ島の祭祀遺跡については、発掘調査により現在においても良好に保存されていたことが判明しているほか、関連の古墳群については、発掘調査・文献調査によって年代的な変遷及び胸形氏との関連性が明らかとなっており、それらの真実性は十分に保持されている。

また、祭祀遺跡、関連の古墳群、宗像大社の境内及び社殿など、沖ノ島の祭祀・信仰に関わる諸要素がすべて良好な状態で保存されており、資産の完全性は確実に保たれている。

### Comparison with other similar properties(類似遺産との比較):

(The comparison should outline similarities with other properties on the World Heritage List or not, and the reasons that make the property stand out)

類似する世界遺産としては、スケリッグ・マイケル島(アイルランド、1996年記載)、デロス島(ギリシャ、1990年記載)、厳島神社(日本、1996年記載)が挙げられる。これらを①島としての遺産、②航

海に関わる遺産、③祭祀の継続性、④自然への畏敬、⑤関連施設の有無などの観点から比較すると、そのすべてを充足するのは本資産のみであり、他に類例を見ない。

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