Extension of the Remains of the Iwami-Ginzan Silver Mine

1. Silver mine and miners’ town

The silver mine itself, whose facets developed during its operation from the early 16th to early 20th centuries, was the miners’ town and the rulers’ mountainous castles that developed in step with the mine.

- **Sakunouchi Area**
  - The main sector of the silver mine, developed in the early 16th century and operated until the 20th century. Literally “inside the furnace,” the area was reinforced by fences and swiftly enclosed by the post-Edo period. There are well-preserved structures and artifacts that illustrate the scenes of mining, living, and silver production.

- **Former Intendant’s Office**
  - The core facility of the governing system of the Iwami-Ginzan, located in the Present Day area. In the 17th century, the Osawas built a castle here and the Minebogaya (silver mining) town was established in 1846.

- **Ruins of Yataki Castle**
  - The ruins of one of the main mountain castles built to defend Iwami-Ginzan. The Teramachi/Gokan Area runs nearby. A good example of the typical location of mountainous castles in Japan.

- **Ruins of Yaizumi Castle**
  - The ruins of the main mountain castle built to defend Iwami-Ginzan. Located on the eastern side of the Teramachi/Gokan Area. Another good example of the typical location of mountainous castles in Japan.

- **Ruins of Kizumi Castle**
  - The ruins of the main mountain castle built to defend Iwami-Ginzan, responsible for defense along the road heading towards Nara. This is a good example of the typical location of mountainous castles in Japan.

- **Omori-Ginzan Important Preservation District for Groups of Historic Buildings**
  - This district developed with the rise of the silver mines as a hub for the more than 100 villages around Iwami-Ginzan under the direct control of the Teramachi/Gokan. Many beautiful monasteries, shrines, temples, and shrines were built in this area. The Okumon-Ginmon (Government Gate) was built in 1897.

- **Miyama Area**
  - The area of a silver miningelly road built between the end of the 16th century and the beginning of the 17th century, discovered near the former Intendant’s Office in the Omori Zone.

- **Residence of the Kumaga Family, Important Cultural Property**
  - One of the largest traditional residences in the Omori Zone, providing the best example of how the social status and living conditions of an industrial merchant family changed.

- **Gohyakurakan, Rakanji Temple**
  - Five hundred stone pillars of seated statues and a Rakanji (temple) are evaluated in three stone censers carved into the rock. Produced in the mid-18th century, these remains of popular belief express the aesthetic culture at Iwami-Ginzan.

2. Iwami-Ginzan Silver Mine Roads

The transport route for silver, silver ore, and supplelies, connecting Iwami-Ginzan with two ports.

- **Tomogawa Route**
  - A route that was in service during the time when silver was shipped from the Tomogawa Port.

- **Yunotsu-Okiomari Route**
  - A route that connected Yunotsu-Okiomari, an outer port for Iwami-Ginzan, and the Sakunouchi area. It continued to serve as a road until the silver mine and the port reached their peak.

3. Ports and Port Town

Two ports from which silver and silver ore were from Iwami-Ginzan were shipped, with their town and settlement.

- **Tomogawa Port**
  - A port that was in service during the time when silver was shipped from the Tomogawa Port.

- **Yunotsu-Okiomari Port**
  - A port that was in service during the time when silver was shipped from the Yunotsu-Okiomari Port.

- **Yunotsu Important Preservation District for Groups of Historic Buildings**
  - A town with a large port depression, developed as an outer port for Iwami-Ginzan. The layout of the town continues unchanged from the Edo period, with many traditional buildings preserved in this port traditional town, including shops, sashimono shops, and shrines. The only port town designated as such by the National Government in 2000.