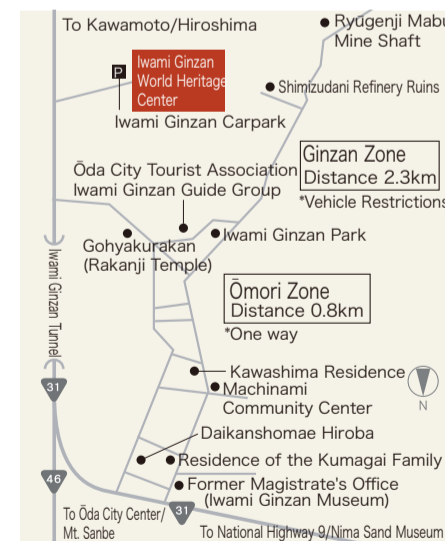


Chronology of the Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine

Period	Year	Events
Kamakura	1309	Iwami Ginzan reportedly discovered (Ginzan Kyūki).
	1526	Merchant Kamiya Jutei of Hakata rediscovers Iwami Ginzan (Ginzan Kyūki).
Muromachi	1528	Ōuchi Yoshitaka completed construction of Yataki Castle and takes control of the Iwami mines (Ginzan Kyūki).
	1531	Ogasawara Clan of Kawamoto takes possession of the mine (Ginzan Kyūki).
	1533	The technique of silver refining by cupellation is introduced to the Iwami mines and filters through to other mines around the country (from historical records). Ōuchi Clan captures the mine (Ginzan Kyūki).
	1556~1562	Struggle over the mine develops between the Mōri and Amako clans, which eventually ends in favor of the Mōri Clan.
Azuchi-Momoyama	1568	"Silver Mine Kingdom" drawn on a map by Portuguese cartographer Fernan Buez Drad.
	1585	Toyotomi Hideyoshi appointed Chief Advisor to the Emperor. Joint control of the mine by the Mōri and Toyotomi clans.
	1600	Tokugawa Shogunate gains possession of the mine after the Battle of Sekigahara.
	1601	Ōkubo Nagayasu appointed the First Commissioner.
	1602	Annual silver production reaches 15 tons.
	1603	Yasuhara Biechū pays 13.5 tons of silver as annual business taxes and is granted an audience with Tokugawa Ieyasu.
	1624	Total silver output begins to fall (8.2 tons per year).
Edo	1673~1682	Total silver output further decreases (10 year average: 980 kilos).
	1675	Iwami Ginzan downgraded to become subject to governance by the Magistrate.
	1731	Ido Heizaemon assumes post of Magistrate.
	1733	Sweet potato growing encouraged. Ido Heizaemon passes away.
	1766	500 stone Buddhist statues (25 years in the making) and Rakanji Temple are completed.
	1800	The majority of Ōmori burns down in the Great Fire. The following year the House of the Kumagai Family is rebuilt.
	1815	Reconstruction of the Ōmori Magistrate's Office.
	1869	Ōmori Prefecture established (August 1869 - January 1870)
	1872	Hamada Earthquake results in tunnel collapses. Some of the 500 stone Buddhist statues in the Rakanji Temple are also destroyed.
	1886	Fujita-gumi of Ōsaka establish the Ōmori mines and commence operations the following year.
Meiji	1895	Shimizudani Refinery completed.
	1896	Shimizudani Refinery closes down and operations are shifted to the Eikyū Refinery. Production shifts to copper.
	1917	Production is stepped up with increased demand in line with World War One (Silver 4.2t, Copper 477t).
Taisho	1923	A slump in business resulting from falling copper prices in the wake of World War One brings the mine to a close.
	1939	Fujita-gumi Corporation considers re-opening the mines in line with the 1938 Mining Act.
Showa	1942~1943	Attempts at copper mining fail due to severe flooding resulting in equipment loss and flooding of the mines.
	1956	Ōmori Town merged with Ōda City.
	1967	Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine Ruins designated a historic site by the Prefectural Government.
	1969	Fourteen sites (including the remains of the Magistrate's Office, Ryūgenji Mabu) are designated as historic sites by the National Government.
Heisei	1987	Streets of Ōmori and Ginzan are selected as an Important Historic Buildings Preservation District by the National Government.
	1993	Ōda City starts excavation of the Ishigane District. Remains of mining, refining and other remnants are discovered.
	1996	Joint study of the Ishigane District by Shimane Prefecture and Ōda City started.
	2001	Inscribed on Tentative List of UNESCO World Heritage (April).
	2002	Iwami Ginzan Site designated as a historic site by National Government (March).
	2004	Iwami Ginzan Site designated as a Mining Prohibition Zone (January). Landscape conservation regulations established in Ōda City, Yunotsu Town and Nima Town (July). Streets of Yunotsu selected as an Important Historic Buildings Preservation District by the National Government (July).
	2005	Iwami Ginzan Kaidō (Tomogaura-dō, Yunotsu Okidomari-dō), Miyanomae District of Ōmori Town are designated as historic sites by the National Government (March). Ginzan Sakunouchi, Gohyakurakan, Rakanji Temple, Tomogaura, Okidomari are designated as historic sites by the National Government (July). The towns of Yunotsu and Nima are merged into Ōda City (October).
	2006	Nomination Dossier submitted to UNESCO (January). On-site mission by ICOMOS.
	2007	Recommendation for "deferral" given by ICOMOS (May). Officially registered on the World Heritage List (July).



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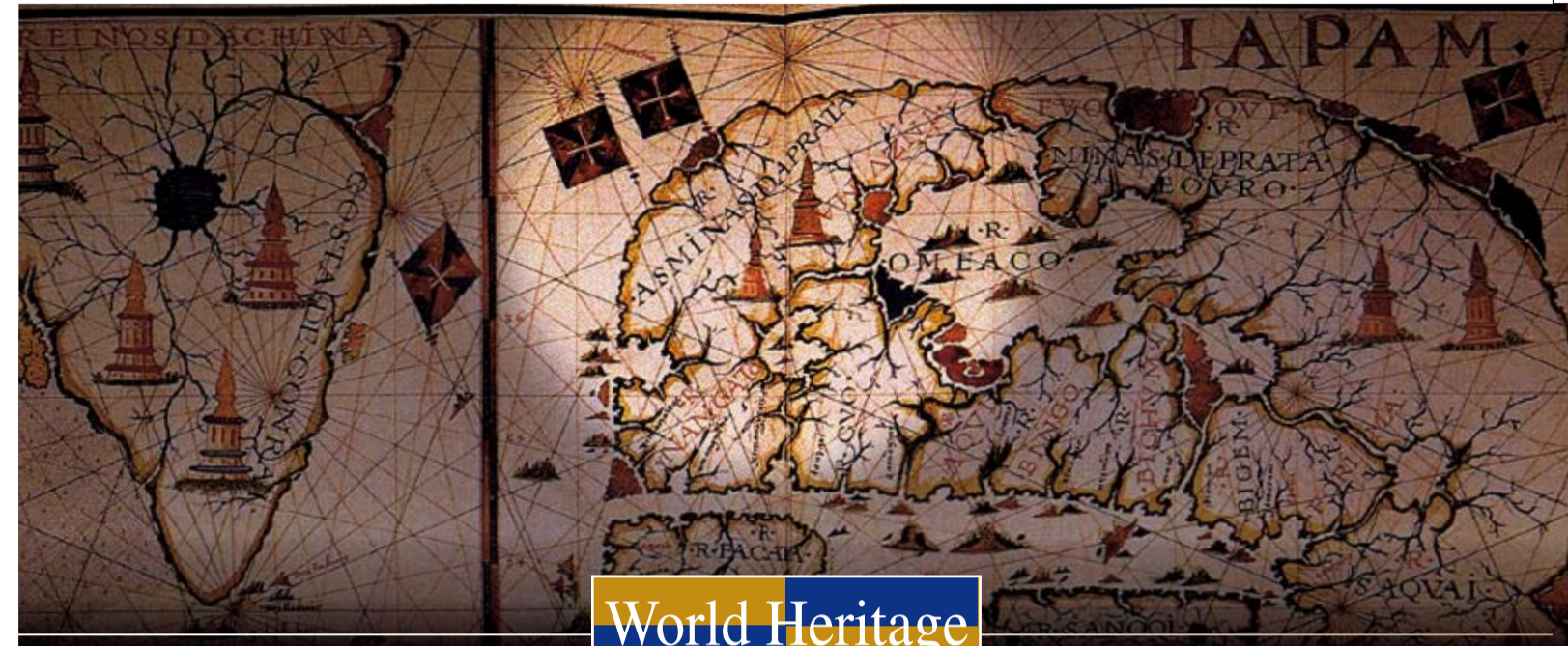
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石見銀山
WORLD HERITAGE

This mark was created by the Iwami Ginzan Kyūdo Kaigi as a motif of the natural resources of the World Heritage listed Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine including the tunnels, mountains and sea.



World Heritage

Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine

and its Cultural Landscape



UNESCO
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
石見銀山遺跡とその文化的景観
2007年世界遺産一覧表記載