Jomon Archaeological Sites in Hokkaido and Northern Tohoku

---Working for Inscription on the World Heritage List---

Jomon culture is an exceptional prehistoric culture in world history that lasted for over 10,000 years; it is characterized by harmonious relations between human beings and nature. Jomon Archaeological Sites in Hokkaido and Northern Tohoku are a valuable cultural heritage attesting to the value of Jomon culture.

To pass on these Jomon archaeological sites to future generations, four prefectures of Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, and Akita together with the related municipalities are working together for the inscription of the Jomon Archaeological Sites in Hokkaido and Northern Tohoku on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

※ The Japanese word Jomon means cord patterns, which characterize earthen pottery unearthed from the archaeological sites, after which the culture that produced the distinctive pottery is called Jomon culture.
The beginning of Jomon culture dates back some 15,000 years before present, when the climate of the Japanese archipelago became warmer rapidly. Forests of deciduous broad-leaved trees expanded and produced a lot of acorns, chestnuts and walnuts. Landforms and environmental conditions became more suitable for fish and shellfish to grow. As a result, the Japanese archipelago saw rich biological diversity of an exceptional degree even in the global context.

Jomon culture is a unique prehistoric culture that existed in the Japanese archipelago and lasted for over 10,000 years. People were able to lead a sustainable life in harmony with the bountiful nature and managed to adapt adeptly to changes in climate and the natural environment. It is characterized by the earliest pottery-making in the world and the establishment of villages where people were able to live a stable life.

Jomon culture is distinctive as compared with contemporaneous Neolithic cultures in other parts of the world in that it achieved sedentism based on hunting, gathering, and fishing as the basis of livelihood without opting for full-fledged agriculture or stockbreeding and that it enjoyed harmonious society and long-standing Jomon culture. It is an extremely important culture in the history of humankind.

**Value of Jomon archaeological sites**

**Jomon culture unique to the Japanese archipelago**

Adapting to the natural environment at that time, Jomon people invented tools, such as pots, bows, arrows, and fishhooks. They gradually changed to sedentism, while continuing to make livelihood based on hunting, gathering, and fishing. They built pit dwellings and eventually villages. Within a village, dwellings and tombs were made. Some villages became large to function as regional centers. Monuments such as large pillared structures, ceremonial earth mounds, and stone circles were also constructed.

These villages did not have defensive moats or walls around them, indicating that Jomon people had peaceful, harmonious society. In addition, they conducted active long-distance exchanges and trades across the sea and beyond mountains, as is evidenced in the existence of jade, asphalt, and obsidian in places where they do not occur naturally. Lacquerware, accessories, and ceremonial clay figurines have been unearthed, showing the sophisticated spirituality of Jomon people.

**Sedentism**

Early Jomon people made livelihood based on hunting, gathering, and fishing, making various tools for these purposes. These artifacts show how they tried to improve their hunting and fishing methods and cooking methods.

**Ecological Jomon**

Jomon people conducted active trade and exchange, even across the Tsugaru Strait between Hokkaido and Aomori Prefecture, for goods such as obsidian and shellfish accessories.
Harmony with nature

During the Jomon period, Hokkaido and northern Tohoku were covered by beech forests and other deciduous broad-leaved trees. The ecosystems of rich biodiversity provided Jomon people with access to diverse natural resources, both forest products and marine resources, on a sustainable basis. As a result, Jomon culture lasted for over 10,000 years. In the surrounding areas of the villages, many useful trees such as chestnut trees, walnut trees, and lacquer trees were planted, forming "Jomon Satoyama", or productive ecosystems modified with human intervention. In particular, it is likely that chestnut trees were more or less cultivated for food and timber. Although there were global climate change, environmental change, and natural disasters such as volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and tsunamis, Jomon people managed to adapt and overcome these difficulties. Jomon people maintained their livelihood, using natural resources on a sustainable basis without inflicting significant load on the nature, and lived in harmony with the natural environment. As a result, Jomon culture lasted over a long period of time. Harmony with nature lies at the heart of their culture, which could be considered to be one of the important undercurrents of Japanese culture in association with the subsequent developments of Japanese people’s attitudes toward nature, cosmology, or values.

From Jomon to the present

Jomon culture lasted over 10,000 years up to around 300 years BC, when full-fledged rice cultivation started in the Japanese archipelago. It does not mean that it was a stagnant culture or a primitive culture. Instead it was a mature society of its own complete with excellent craftsmanship and sophisticated spirituality. In addition, it is not too much to say that Jomon people are direct ancestors of Japanese people and that the modern life of Japanese people is an extension of Jomon culture.

There are many things that people living today can learn from Jomon culture, such as wisdom and practice of incorporating the bountiful blessings of nature into daily lives, life with nature, and care for family and friends. It is important that we proudly succeed to Jomon culture and pass it on to future generations.

Craftsmanship of Jomon people

Lacquered bamboo basket
[Korekawa Site, Hachinohe City, Aomori Pref.]

Rich spirituality of Jomon people

A sword made of whale bone
[Kitakogane Shell Midden, Date City, Hokkaido Pref.]

Clay blocks with footprints
[Kakinoshima Site, Hakodate City, Hokkaido Pref.]

Lacquerware of different types has been unearthed from Jomon archaeological sites, including earthen pots, baskets, bows, combs, and earrings. An earthen pot with pigment in it and a piece of cloth that was used to filter lacquer have also been discovered. Because it is not easy to use lacquer, it is probable that there were craftsmen who had special skills. The earliest lacquerware unearthed so far in the world was found at the Kakinoshima Site in Hakodate City, Hokkaido.

Objects probably used for rituals such as clay figurines, stone bars, and rock plates have been unearthed. They are made of various materials, and in various shapes. It is thought that they were used to wish for good catch and safety, to pray for funereal purposes, or to show power. The clay tablets imprinted with hands or feet of a child might be associated with parents caring for their children.
Jomon Archaeological Sites in Hokkaido and Northern Tohoku

Hokkaido and northern Tohoku have excellent natural environments still today, as is exemplified by World Natural Heritage properties, Shirakami-Sanchi (in Aomori and Akita Prefectures) and Shiretoko (in Hokkaido). This is also an area where Jomon archaeological sites are concentrated as compared with other areas of the Japanese archipelago and that in a good state of conservation. There are many invaluable archaeological sites that bear testimony to the wisdom and ingenuity of our ancestors. The national government of Japan designates archaeological sites of high academic and historical value as historic sites, out of which those of particularly high academic value that can be considered to be a symbol of Japanese culture are designated as special historic sites. Historic sites in Hokkaido and northern Tohoku are large, reflecting the scale of Jomon culture in this area.

Jomon Archaeological Sites in Hokkaido and Northern Tohoku consist of 17 component parts that are designated either as historic sites or as special historic sites such as Sannai-Maruyama Site and Oyu Stone Circles.

Time capsules of Jomon culture

Jomon Archaeological Sites in Hokkaido and Northern Tohoku consist of archaeological sites (settlement sites, shell middens where bones are well preserved, and low wetland sites where organic materials are well preserved) and monuments (stone circles and earthwork burial circles). The former is associated with the development of sedentism, the maturation of society, and Jomon culture in the Early and Middle Jomon periods, Tokoshinai culture in the Late Jomon period, and Kamegaoka culture in the Final Jomon period. This so-called Tsugaru Strait Cultural Area is characterized by the world’s earliest pottery and lacquerware and large-scale stone circles. Also, clay figurines showing rich spirituality and artistic character have been found in high density. The influence of this area extended to other areas through active long-distance trade and exchange; this area played a role as a cultural center in leading Jomon culture. In other words, this area represents Jomon culture.

Jomon collection

A large jade ring  
[Sannai-Maruyama Site, Aomori City, Aomori Pref.]  
Jade had been brought from Niigata Prefecture, approx. 700 km away from Aomori Prefecture.

A clay figure in the shape of a squid  
[Washinoki Site, Aomori City, Aomori Pref.]  
A rice-stuffed squid is coincidentally a local specialty of Mori Town.

A comb made of antler  
[Futatsumori Shell Midden, Shichinohe Town, Aomori Pref.]  
An 11cm-long comb made of antler exhibits sophisticated craftsmanship.

Lacquered earthenware  
[Kamegaoka Site, Tsugaru City, Aomori Pref.]  
This earthen dish is beautifully colored with red and black lacquer.

Jomon Archaeological Sites in Hokkaido and Northern Tohoku

Component Parts   Associated Sites
Story of 10,000 years

The *Jomon* period is divided into six periods, depending on the characteristics of pottery and other factors. *Jomon* Archaeological Sites in Hokkaido and Northern Tohoku contain archaeological sites dating from each of these periods, covering the distinctive characteristics of all these periods, so that the series can collectively tell a complete story of *Jomon* culture, which lasted for more than 10,000 years, while experiencing the *Jomon* transgression, climate change, and changes in natural environment.

### Chronological table of the *Jomon* period vis-a-vis world history

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Major events in Japan</th>
<th>Events in the world</th>
<th><em>Jomon</em>-Archaeological Sites in Hokkaido and Northern Tohoku</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13,000 BC</td>
<td>Paleolithic Period</td>
<td><em>Microlithic culture spreads in the Japanese archipelago.</em></td>
<td><em>Peking Man. Mural paintings of the Lascaux Cave are drawn.</em></td>
<td>The earliest, undecorated pottery (ca. 15,000 years before present) [Odai-Yamamoto Site]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9,000 BC</td>
<td>Initial <em>Jomon</em> Period</td>
<td><em>The use of pots and bows and arrows starts; sedentism advances; and villages appear.</em></td>
<td><em>The earliest temple (Gohekimpe) is built in Turkey.</em></td>
<td>Patterns appear on the pottery, ranging from rouletted impressions, to seashell-incised patterns and then code patterns. The number of pots with the pointed bottom increases. [Choshichiyachi Shell Midden]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000 BC</td>
<td><em>Jomon</em> Period</td>
<td><em>Climate warming progresses and the sea level rises (Jomon transgression).</em> <em>Shell middens appear.</em></td>
<td><em>Rice cultivation starts in the downstream area of the Yangzi River.</em></td>
<td>Flat-bottomed pots decorated with various code patterns (old <em>Ento</em> style) is made. [Old Ento style Sannai-Maruyama Shell Midden]</td>
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<tr>
<td>3,000 BC</td>
<td>Early <em>Jomon</em> Period</td>
<td><em>Culture characterized by cylindrical pottery is established.</em> <em>The number of settlements increases and some settlements become regional centers.</em> <em>Technique of using lacquer develops.</em></td>
<td><em>Chinese civilization starts.</em> <em>Mesopotamian civilization starts.</em></td>
<td><em>Kitaikogane Shell Midden</em> <em>Sannai-Maruyama Site (up to the Middle <em>Jomon</em> period)</em> <em>Tagayano Shell Midden (up to the Middle <em>Jomon</em> period)</em> <em>Futatsumo</em> <em>Shell Midden (up to the Middle <em>Jomon</em> period)</em> <em>Irie Shell Midden (up to the Late <em>Jomon</em> period)</em> <em>Korekawa Site (up to the Final <em>Jomon</em> period)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000 BC</td>
<td><em>Jomon</em> Period</td>
<td><em>Large settlements develop into regional centers.</em> <em>Trade of jade, obsidian, etc. flourishes.</em></td>
<td><em>Indus civilization starts.</em> <em>Pyramid of Khufu is built.</em></td>
<td><em>Ofune Site</em> <em>Goshono Site</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 BC</td>
<td>Late <em>Jomon</em> Period</td>
<td><em>Large settlements that appeared in the Middle <em>Jomon</em> period decline and settlements become scattered and decentralized.</em> <em>Stone circles appear.</em></td>
<td><em>The Code of Hammurabi</em> <em>Yin Dynasty China</em> <em>Tutankhamen</em></td>
<td><em>Klius Earthwork Burial Circles</em> <em>Takasago Shell Midden (up to the Final <em>Jomon</em> period)</em> <em>Komakino Site</em> <em>Oyu Stone Circles</em> <em>Ikaadotai Site</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 BC</td>
<td>Final <em>Jomon</em> Period</td>
<td><em>Kamegaoka culture flourishes.</em> <em>Many tools for rituals such as goose-eyed clay figurines and clay masks are made, and accessories also become diverse.</em> <em>Rice farming is introduced to northern Kyushu.</em></td>
<td><em>The “Spring and Autumn” period and the Warring States period of China</em></td>
<td>Elaborately decorated Kamegaoka-style pottery is made. [Kamegaoka Site]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 BC</td>
<td><em>Yayoi</em> Period</td>
<td>Yoshinogari Site flourishes.</td>
<td>China is unified by <em>Qin</em> Dynasty.</td>
<td><em>Omori-Katsuyama Site</em> <em>Kamegaoka Site</em></td>
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### Conservation and promotion

Many of the *Jomon* Archaeological Sites in Hokkaido and Northern Tohoku are open to the public as archaeological parks for the purposes of conservation and promotion. Many NGOs provide guided tours introducing the charm and value of the archaeological sites to visitors, organize events for visitors to experience *Jomon* culture, and disseminate information widely through various means. Local people, NGOs, and local governments are working together to interpret the value of *Jomon* culture and pass it on to future generations.

[Hands-on pottery-making program][Omori-Katsuyama Site, Hirosaki City, Aomori Pref.]  [Self-guide tablet device (available in English)][Sannai-Maruyama Site, Aomori City, Aomori Pref.]
The interpretation facilities located at the individual Jomon archaeological sites are introduced below. Check the official web site of the Jomon Archaeological Sites in Hokkaido and Northern Tohoku for further detail:

1. **Historic Site, Ofune Site**
   - Ofune site management office building
   - 275-1 Ofune-cho, Hakodate City, Hokkaido
   - 9:00~17:00
   - Closed from mid-November to late April
   - Free
   - http://www.city.hakodate.hokkaido.jp/docs/2014022800577/

2. **Historic Site, Kakinoshima Site**
   - Hakodate Jomon Culture Center
   - 306-1 Uotsuri-cho, Hakodate City, Hokkaido
   - 9:00~17:00 from April to October
   - 9:00~16:00 from November to March
   - Closed on Mondays, on last Friday of each month, and the year-end holidays and New Year holidays
   - Adults JPY 300
   - Students JPY 150
   - http://www.hjcc.jp/index_e.html

3. **Historic Site, Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles**
   - Chitose Archaeological Operation Center
   - 42-1 Osatsu, Chitose City, Hokkaido
   - 9:00~17:00
   - Closed on Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, and the year-end holidays and New Year holidays, except for the second Sunday of the month
   - Free

4. **Historic Site, Kitakogane Shell Midden**
   - Kitakogane Shell Mound Information Center
   - 75 Kitakogane-cho, Date City, Hokkaido
   - 9:00~17:00
   - Closed from December to March
   - Free

5. **Historic Site, Irie-Takasago Shell Middens (Irie Shell Midden)**
   - Irie-Takasago Shell Middens Center
   - 44 Takasago-cho, Toyako Town, Abuta-gun, Hokkaido
   - 9:00~17:00
   - Closed on Mondays and from December to March
   - Adults JPY 150
   - Students up to high school JPY 100

6. **Historic Site, Irie-Takasago Shell Middens (Takasago Shell Midden)**
   - Irie-Takasago Shell Middens Center
   - 44 Takasago-cho, Toyako Town, Abuta-gun, Hokkaido
   - 9:00~17:00
   - Closed on Mondays and from December to March
   - Adults JPY 150
   - Students up to high school JPY 100

7. **Special Historic Site, Sannai-Maruyama Site**
   - Sannai-Maruyama Site Jomon Jiyukan
   - 305 Aza-Maruyama, Sannai, Aomori City, Aomori Pref.
   - 9:00~18:00 from June to September and the “Golden week” holidays from the end of April to the early May
   - 9:00~17:00 from October to May (excluding the “Golden Week”)
   - Closed on the year-end holidays and New Year holidays
   - Free

8. **Historic Site, Komakino Site**
   - Komakino Site
   - 9:00~17:00
   - Closed on the year-end holidays and New Year holidays
   - Free
   - http://komakinosite.jp

9. **Historic Site, Omori-Katsuyama Site**
   - Omori-Katsuyama Site
   - 8-9 Aza-Kutsuwa, Totsurazawa, Hirosaki City, Aomori Pref.
   - 9:00~21:00
   - Closed on Mondays, and the year-end holidays and New Year holidays
   - Free
   - Hirosaki City Board of Education
   - +81 172 82 1642
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Site, Korekawa Site</th>
<th>Historic Site, Goshono Site</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Korekawa Archaeological Institution</strong>&lt;br&gt;1 Aza-Yokoyama, Korekawa, Hachinohe City, Aomori Pref.&lt;br&gt;+81 178 38 9511</td>
<td><strong>Goshono Jomon Museum</strong>&lt;br&gt;2 Aza-Goshono, Iwadate, Ichinose Town, Ninone-gun, Iwate Pref.&lt;br&gt;+81 195 32 2652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Closed on Monday (except for the first Monday of the month and holidays)</strong>&lt;br&gt;Closed on the day following a holiday (except when it falls on a Saturday or Sunday)&lt;br&gt;Closed on the year-end holidays and New Year holidays</td>
<td><strong>Closed on Monday (except for holidays), the day following a holiday (except when it falls on a Saturday or Sunday), the year-end holidays and New Year holidays</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Adults: JPY 250&lt;br&gt;High school and university students: JPY 150&lt;br&gt;Elementary and junior high school students: JPY 50</td>
<td><strong>Adults</strong>: JPY 300&lt;br&gt;High school and university students: JPY 200&lt;br&gt;Elementary and junior high school students: JPY 100</td>
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<th>Historic Site, Tagoyano Shell Midden</th>
<th>Special Historic Site, Oyu Stone Circles</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tsugaru City Kizukuri Kamegakosaka Archaeological Material room</strong>&lt;br&gt;195 Byobuzan, Kizukuri Tateoka, Tsugaru City, Aomori Pref.&lt;br&gt;+81 173 45 3450</td>
<td><strong>Oyu Stone Circle Center</strong>&lt;br&gt;45 Aza-Manza, Oyu, Towada, Aomori Pref.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Closed on Mondays, following day of national holidays, and the year-end holidays and New Year holidays</strong></td>
<td><strong>+81 186 84 8710</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Adults: JPY 200&lt;br&gt;High school and university students: JPY 100&lt;br&gt;Elementary and junior high school students: JPY 50</td>
<td><strong>Closed on Mondays and the year-end holidays and New Year holidays</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong><a href="http://www.city.tsugaru.aomori.jp/isedotai/index.html">http://www.city.tsugaru.aomori.jp/isedotai/index.html</a></strong> (only in Japanese)</td>
<td><strong>Adults</strong>: JPY 300&lt;br&gt;Children (incl. elementary and high school students): Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tsugaru City Board of Education</strong>&lt;br&gt;+81 173 49 1184</td>
<td><strong><a href="http://www.city.kitaakita.akita.jp/isedotai/index.html">http://www.city.kitaakita.akita.jp/isedotai/index.html</a></strong></td>
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<th>Historic Site, Kamegaoka Site</th>
<th>Historic Site, Isedotai Site</th>
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<td><strong>Tsugaru City Kizukuri Kamegakosaka Archaeological Material room</strong>&lt;br&gt;195 Byobuzan, Kizukuri Tateoka, Tsugaru City, Aomori Pref.&lt;br&gt;+81 173 45 3450</td>
<td><strong>Isedotai Jomon Museum</strong>&lt;br&gt;100 1 Ogatanakata, Wakigami, Kitaakita City, Akita Pref.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Closed on Mondays, following day of national holidays, and the year-end holidays and New Year holidays</strong></td>
<td><strong>+81 186 84 8710</strong></td>
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<th>Historic Site, Odai-Yamamoto Site</th>
<th>Historic Site, Washinoki Site</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sotogahama Oyama Funatsuo Museum</strong>&lt;br&gt;34-3 Kanita-odawasabe, Sotogahama Town, Higashi, Hachinohe City, Aomori Pref.&lt;br&gt;+81 174 22 2577</td>
<td><strong>Mori Town Office for Archaeological Excavation and Research</strong>&lt;br&gt;292-24 Monkawa-cho, Mori Town, Kayabe-gun, Hoki, Iwate Pref.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Closed on Mondays and the year-end holidays and New Year holidays</strong></td>
<td><strong>+81 1374 3 2240</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free</td>
<td><strong>Closed on Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, and the year-end holidays and New Year holidays</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sotogahama Town Board of Education</strong>&lt;br&gt;+81 174 31 1233</td>
<td><strong>Free</strong></td>
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<tr>
<th>Historic Site, Futatsumori Shell Midden</th>
<th>Historic Site, Choshichiyachi Shell Midden</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Futatsumori Historic Site Park</strong>&lt;br&gt;Kazukaienomae, Shichinohe Town, Kamikita-gun, Aomori Pref.</td>
<td><strong>Hachinohe City Museum</strong>&lt;br&gt;35-1 Aza-Higashi-gamae, Nejo, Hachinohe City, Aomori Pref.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed in winter</td>
<td><strong>+81 178 44 8111</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free</td>
<td><strong>Closed on Monday (except for the first Monday of the month and holidays)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shichinohe Town Board of Education</strong>&lt;br&gt;+81 176 58 5530</td>
<td><strong>Closed on Monday (except for holidays), the day following a holiday (except when it falls on a Saturday or Sunday), the year-end holidays and New Year holidays</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong><a href="http://www.hachinohe.ed.jp/haku/index.html">http://www.hachinohe.ed.jp/haku/index.html</a></strong> (only in Japanese)</td>
<td><strong>Adults</strong>: JPY 300&lt;br&gt;High school and university students: JPY 200&lt;br&gt;Elementary and junior high school students: JPY 100</td>
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The central figure in the logo represents Jomon pottery as well as the map of northern Japan (Hokkaido and northern Tohoku): the vortex representing the Tsugaru Strait symbolizes the powerfulness of Jomon culture. The color is that of pottery and lacquerware characteristic of this culture. Darker areas mark the locations of the 17 Jomon sites. The two Chinese characters signify Jomon (literally, “cord pattern”): “JOMON JAPAN”, short for the Jomon culture of Japan, is also a reminder that natural lacquer known today as Japan in English dates back to this period.

Site tour rules
Thank you for your kind cooperation to pass on our common invaluable treasure to future generations.

- No unauthorized vehicles, motorbikes, or bicycles are permitted to enter the archaeological site.
- Visitors are not permitted to enter restricted areas.
- Eating and drinking are not permitted within the archaeological site.
- No pets are allowed within the archaeological site (except for guide dogs, service dogs, and hearing dogs).
- Take back your trash.
- Smoking is prohibited at all places except for designated smoking areas.
- Pay attention to and follow the specific rules and instructions at individual archaeological sites and facilities.

Proposing local governments of the Jomon Archaeological Site in Hokkaido and Northern Tohoku
Hokkaido, Hakodate City, Chitose City, Date City, Toyako Town, Mori Town
Aomori Prefecture, Aomori City, Hirosaki City, Hachinohe City, Tsugaru City, Sotogahama Town, Shichinohe Town
Iwate Prefecture, Ichinoseki City
Akita Prefecture, Akita City, Kitaakita City

Contact Information
Jomon World Heritage Promotion Office, Culture Promotion Division, Bureau of Culture and Sports, Department of Environment and Lifestyle, Hokkaido Government +81 11 204 5168
World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office, Department of Policy and Planning, Aomori Prefectural Government +81 17 734 9183
Culture Promotion Division, Department of Culture and Sports, Iwate Prefectural Government +81 19 629 6488
Cultural Assets Preservation Office, Lifelong Learning Division, Akita Prefectural Bureau of Education +81 18 860 5193

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