

Jomon Archaeological Sites in Hokkaido and Northern Tohoku



Hollow clay figurine
(national treasure)
Chobonaino Site, Hakodate City, Hokkaido Pref.



Goggle-eyed clay figurine
(important cultural property)
Kamegaoka Site, Tsugaru City, Aomori Pref.



Large-size flat clay figurine
(important cultural property)
Sannai-Maruyama Site, Aomori City, Aomori Pref.



Goggle-eyed clay figurine
(important cultural property)
Nimaibashi Site No. 2, Mutsu City, Aomori Pref.



Flat clay figurine
(cultural property designated by Akita Prefecture)
Isedotai Site, Kitaakita City, Akita Pref.



Clay figurine with clasped hands
(national treasure)
Kazahari Site No. 1, Hachinohe City, Aomori Pref.

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.

Value of Jomon archaeological sites

Jomon culture unique to the Japanese archipelago

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.



Jomon pochette (important cultural property)

A small, 16cm-tall basket woven with bark strips, unearthed with a walnut in it. The only example of an archaeological artifact of this kind found in its complete form. [Sannai-Maruyama Site, Aomori City, Aomori Pref.]

Sedentism



Earliest potshards unearthed in Japan

Shards of pottery with no patterns on them, dating from approx. 15,000 years ago. Traces of cooking remain. [Odaï-Yamamoto Site, Sotogahama Town, Aomori Pref.]

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.

Ecological Jomon

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.



Fishhooks, harpoon heads, pendants, and other objects made of deer bone etc. [Irie Shell Midden, Toyako Town, Hokkaido Pref.]

Trade and exchange across the strait



Stone instruments made of obsidian of Hokkaido origin

[Sannai-Maruyama Site, Aomori City, Aomori Pref.]



Bracelets made of the shell of *Glycymeris albolineata*

[Tagoyano Shell Midden, Tsugaru City, Aomori Pref.]

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.



Unearthed nut pits:
chestnuts (top)
and walnuts (bottom)
[Sannai-Maruyama Site,
Aomori City,
Aomori Pref.]



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.**



Feathers-wearing *Jomon* person,
depicted on a potshard.
[Goshono Site, Ichinohe Town, Iwate Pref.]



Clay tablet (cultural property designated by Akita Prefecture)
Dots marked on the tablet are construed as representing
a human body and/or numerical concepts.
[Oyu Stone Circles, Kazuno City, Akita Pref.]

Craftsmanship of *Jomon* people



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

Rich spirituality of *Jomon* people



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



Triangular rock plates
[Komakino Site, Aomori City, Aomori Pref.]



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

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 funeral 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

A treasury of Jomon archaeological sites

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.

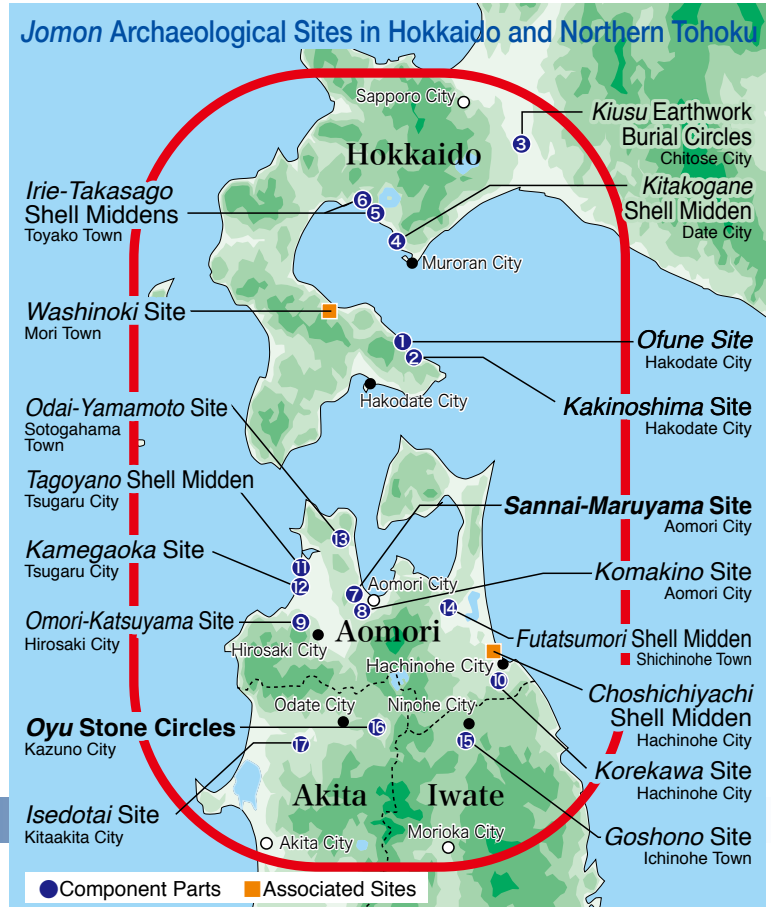
Time capsules of Jomon culture

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 beginning of sedentism, the maturation of society, and *Jomon* people's life and livelihood. The latter is associated with the development and sophistication of spirituality.

These archaeological sites are located in various places ranging from coastal areas to hills, lake sides, and river basins, indicating sustainable land uses of *Jomon* people adapting to different environments without inflicting too much load on the natural environment.

The southern part of Hokkaido and the northern part of Tohoku, centering around the Tsugaru Strait, were culturally integral throughout the *Jomon* period: *Ento* pottery 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 (No. 4), Mori Town, Hokkaido Pref.]

A rice-stuffed squid is coincidentally a local specialty of Mori Town.

Lacquered earthenware

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



A comb made of antler

[*Futatsumori* Shell Midden, Shichinohe Town, Aomori Pref.]







An 11cm-long comb made of antler exhibits sophisticated craftsmanship.



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

Years	Period	Major events in Japan	Events in the world	<i>Jomon</i> Archaeological Sites in Hokkaido and Northern Tohoku	The characteristics of <i>Jomon</i> pottery in Hokkaido and Northern Tohoku
13,000 BC	Paleolithic Period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Microlithic culture spreads in the Japanese archipelago. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peking Man. Mural paintings of the Lascaux Cave are drawn. 		
9,000 BC	Incipient <i>Jomon</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of pots and bows and arrows starts; sedentism advances; and villages appear. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The earliest temple (Goheklitepe) is built in Turkey. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Odai-Yamamoto Site</i> 	 <p>The earliest, undecorated pottery (ca. 15,000 years before present) [<i>Odai-Yamamoto Site</i>]</p>
5,000 BC	Initial <i>Jomon</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate warming progresses and the sea level rises (<i>Jomon</i> transgression). Shell middens appear. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rice cultivation starts in the downstream area of the Yangzi River. Agriculture (rye) starts in the Mesopotamia region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Kakinoshima Site</i> (up to the Late <i>Jomon</i> period) 	 <p>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. <i>Akamido style</i> [<i>Choshichiyachi Shell Midden</i>]</p>
3,000 BC	Early <i>Jomon</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culture characterized by cylindrical pottery is established. The number of settlements increases and some settlements become regional centers. Technique of using lacquer develops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chinese civilization starts. Mesopotamian civilization starts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Kitakogane Shell Midden</i> <i>Sannai-Maruyama Site</i> (up to the Middle <i>Jomon</i> period) <i>Tagoyano Shell Midden</i> (up to the Middle <i>Jomon</i> period) <i>Futatsumori Shell Midden</i> (up to the Middle <i>Jomon</i> period) <i>Irie Shell Midden</i> (up to the Late <i>Jomon</i> period) <i>Korekawa Site</i> (up to the Final <i>Jomon</i> period) 	 <p>Flat-bottomed pots decorated with various code patterns (old <i>Ento</i> style) is made. <i>Old Ento style</i> [<i>Sannai-Maruyama Site</i>]</p>
2,000 BC	Middle <i>Jomon</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large settlements develop into regional centers. Trade of jade, obsidian, etc. flourishes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indus civilization starts. Pyramid of Khufu is built. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Ofune Site</i> <i>Goshono Site</i> 	 <p>Pots decorated with clay strings (new <i>Ento</i> style) is made. <i>New Ento style</i> [<i>Goshono Site</i>]</p>
1,000 BC	Late <i>Jomon</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large settlements that appeared in the Middle <i>Jomon</i> period decline and settlements become scattered and decentralized. Stone circles appear. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Code of Hammurabi Yin Dynasty China Tutankhamen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles</i> <i>Takasago Shell Midden</i> (up to the Final <i>Jomon</i> period) <i>Komakino Site</i> <i>Oyu Stone Circles</i> <i>Isedotai Site</i> 	 <p>The pots become thinner and the linear patterns combined with code patterns appear. <i>Irie style</i> [<i>Irie Shell Midden</i>]</p>
300 BC	Final <i>Jomon</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Kamegaoka</i> culture flourishes. Many tools for rituals such as goggle-eyed clay figurines and clay masks are made, and accessories also become diverse. Rice farming is introduced to northern Kyushu. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The "Spring and Autumn" period and the Warring States period of China 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Omori-Katsuyama Site</i> <i>Kamegaoka Site</i> 	 <p>Elaborately decorated <i>Kamegaoka</i>-style pottery is made. <i>Kamegaoka style</i> [<i>Kamegaoka Site</i>]</p>
	Yayoi Period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Yoshinogari Site</i> flourishes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China is unified by Qin Dynasty. Colosseum is built. 		

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.]

Jomon Archaeological Sites in Hokkaido and Northern Tohoku

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:

- 📍 Name and address of the interpretation facility
- 🕒 Opening hours
- 📅 Closing days
- 💰 Fee
- 🌐 Web site
- 🗉 Inquiries (when different from the interpretation facility)
- 👤 Tour guides (available in English)
- 👉 Available hands-on programs
- 🅐 Parking
- 📶 Wi-Fi

1 Historic Site, *Ofune Site*



- 📍 **Hakodate Jomon Culture Center**
551-1 Usujiri-cho, Hakodate City, Hokkaido
+81 138 25 2030
- 🕒 9:00~17:00 from April to October
9:00~16:30 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
<https://www.city.hakodate.hokkaido.jp/docs/2017122200117/> (only in Japanese)
- 🗉 Hakodate City Board of Education
+81 138 21 3563

2 Historic Site, *Kakinoshima Site*



- 📍 **Hakodate Jomon Culture Center**
551-1 Usujiri-cho, Hakodate City, Hokkaido
+81 138 25 2030
- 🕒 9:00~17:00 from April to October
9:00~16:30 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
<https://www.city.hakodate.hokkaido.jp/docs/2017122200117/> (only in Japanese)
- 🗉 Hakodate City Board of Education
+81 138 21 3563

3 Historic Site, *Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles*



- 📍 **Chitose Archaeological Operation Center**
42-1 Osatsu, Chitose City, Hokkaido
+81 123 24 4210
- 🕒 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
- 🌐 <https://www.city.chitose.lg.jp/docs/95-43785-169-915.html> (only in Japanese)

4 Historic Site, *Kitakogane Shell Midden*



- 📍 **Kita-Kogane Shell Mound Information Center**
75 Kitakogane-cho, Date City, Hokkaido
+81 142 24 2122
- 🕒 9:00~17:00
- 📅 Closed from December to March
- 💰 Free
- 🌐 <https://www.city.date.hokkaido.jp/funkawan/detail/00003112.html> (only in Japanese)

5 Historic Site, *Irie-Takasago Shell Middens (Irie Shell Midden)*



- 📍 **Irie-Takasago Shell Middens Center**
44 Takasago-cho, Toyako Town, Abuta-gun, Hokkaido
+81 142 76 5802
- 🕒 9:00~17:00
- 📅 Closed on Mondays and from December to March
- 💰 Adults JPY 150
Students up to high school JPY 100
- 🌐 <http://www.town.toyako.hokkaido.jp/syakaikyoiuku/page37/index.html> (only in Japanese)
- 🗉 Toyako Town Board of Education
+81 142 74 3010

6 Historic Site, *Irie-Takasago Shell Middens (Takasago Shell Midden)*



- 📍 **Irie-Takasago Shell Middens Center**
44 Takasago-cho, Toyako Town, Abuta-gun, Hokkaido
+81 142 76 5802
- 🕒 9:00~17:00
- 📅 Closed on Mondays and from December to March
- 💰 Adults JPY 150
Students up to high school JPY 100
- 🌐 <http://www.town.toyako.hokkaido.jp/syakaikyoiuku/page37/index.html> (only in Japanese)
- 🗉 Toyako Town Board of Education
+81 142 74 3010

7 Special Historic Site, *Sannai-Maruyama Site*



- 📍 **Sannai-Maruyama Jomon Culture Center**
305 Aza-Maruyama, Sannai, Aomori City, Aomori Pref. +81 17 766 8282
- 🕒 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 fourth Monday, and the year-end holidays and New Year holidays
- 💰 Adults JPY 410 High school and university students JPY 200
Children (incl. elementary and junior high school students): Free
- 🌐 <https://sannaimaruyama.pref.aomori.jp/english>

8 Historic Site, *Komakino Site*



- 📍 **Jomon no Manabiya Komakino Kan**
108-3 Aza-Sawabe, Oaza-Nozawa, Aomori City, Aomori Pref.
+81 17 757 8665
- 🕒 9:00~17:00
- 📅 Closed on the year-end holidays and New Year holidays
(Komakino Site closed from 16 November to 30 April)
- 💰 Free
- 🌐 <http://komakinosite.jp> (only in Japanese)

9 Historic Site, *Omori-Katsuyama Site*



- 📍 **Hirosaki Susono Gymnastics Cultural Exchange Center**
8-9 Aza-Kutsuwa, Totsurazawa, Hirosaki City, Aomori Pref.
+81 17 299 7072
- 🕒 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

10 Historic Site, *Korekawa Site*



- 📍 **Korekawa Archaeological Institution**
1 Aza-Yokoyama, Korekawa,
Hachinohe City, Aomori Pref.
+81 178 38 9511
- 🕒 9:00~17:00
- 📅 Closed on Monday (except for the first
Monday of the month and holidays)
Closed on the day following a holiday (except
when it falls on a Saturday or Sunday)
Closed on the year-end holidays and New
Year holidays
- 💰 Adults JPY 250
High school and university students JPY 150
Elementary and junior high school students JPY 50
- 🌐 [http://www.korekawa-jomon.jp/
english-toppage/](http://www.korekawa-jomon.jp/english-toppage/)

11 Historic Site, *Tagoyano Shell Midden*



- 📍 **Jomon residence exhibition museum;
Kamegaoka Archaeology-Collections
(Karko)**
59-1 Kizukuri Wakamidori, Tsugaru
City, Aomori Pref. +81 173 42 6490
- 🕒 9:00~16:00
- 📅 Closed on Mondays, following day of
national holidays, and the year-end
holidays and New Year holidays
- 💰 Adults JPY 200
High school and university students JPY 100
Elementary and junior high school students JPY 50
- 🌐 [https://www.city.tsugaru.aomori.jp/
soshiki/kyoiku/syakaikyoku/
sihakukan/1788.html](https://www.city.tsugaru.aomori.jp/soshiki/kyoiku/syakaikyoku/sihakukan/1788.html) (only in Japanese)
- 📞 Tsugaru City Board of Education
+81 173 49 1194

12 Historic Site, *Kamegaoka Site*



- 📍 **Tsugaru City Kizukuri Kamegaoka
Archaeological Material room**
195 Byobuzan, Kizukuri Tateoka,
Tsugaru City, Aomori Pref.
+81 173 45 3450
- 🕒 9:00~16:00
- 📅 Closed on Mondays, following day of
national holidays, and the year-end
holidays and New Year holidays
- 💰 Adults JPY 200
High school and university students JPY 100
Elementary and junior high school students JPY 50
- 🌐 [https://www.city.tsugaru.aomori.jp/
soshiki/kyoiku/syakaikyoku/
sihakukan/1789.html](https://www.city.tsugaru.aomori.jp/soshiki/kyoiku/syakaikyoku/sihakukan/1789.html) (only in Japanese)
- 📞 Tsugaru City Board of Education
+81 173 49 1194

13 Historic Site, *Odai-Yamamoto Site*



- 📍 **Sotogahama Oyama Furusato Museum**
34-3 Kanita-Odaisawabe,
Sotogahama Town, Higashi
Tsugaru-gun, Aomori Pref.
+81 174 22 2577
- 🕒 9:00~16:00
- 📅 Closed on Mondays and the year-end
holidays and New Year holidays
- 💰 Free
- 📞 Sotogahama Town Board of
Education
+81 174 31 1233

14 Historic Site, *Futatsumori Shell Midden*



- 📍 **Futatsumori Historic Site Park**
43 Kaizukaienomae, Shichinohe Town,
Kamikita-gun, Aomori Pref.
- 📅 Closed in winter
- 💰 Free
- 🌐 [https://www.shichinohe-kankou.jp/
futatsumorikaizuka/](https://www.shichinohe-kankou.jp/futatsumorikaizuka/)
(only in Japanese)
- 📞 Shichinohe Town Board of Education
+81 176 58 5530

15 Historic Site, *Goshono Site*



- 📍 **Goshono Jomon Museum**
2 Aza-Goshono, Iwadate, Ichinohe
Town, Ninohe-gun, Iwate Pref.
+81 195 32 2652
- 🕒 9:00~17:00
- 📅 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
- 💰 Adults JPY 300
University students JPY 200
Children (incl. elementary and high
school students): Free
- 🌐 <http://goshono-iseki.com/en>

16 Special Historic Site, *Oyu Stone Circles*



- 📍 **Oyu Stone Circle Center**
45 Aza-Manza, Oyu, Towada, Kazuno
City, Akita Pref.
+81 186 37 3822
- 🕒 9:00~18:00 from April to October
9:00~16:00 from November to March
- 📅 Closed on Mondays from November to
March, and the year-end holidays and
New Year holidays
- 💰 Adults JPY 300
Students up to high school JPY 100
- 🌐 <https://www.city.kazuno.akita.jp>
(only in Japanese)

17 Historic Site, *Isedotai Site*



- 📍 **Isedotai Jomon Museum**
100-1 Ogatanakata, Wakigami,
Kitaakita City, Akita Pref.
+81 186 84 8710
- 🕒 9:00~17:00
- 📅 Closed on Mondays and the year-end
holidays and New Year holidays
- 💰 Free
- 🌐 [https://www.city.kitaakita.akita.jp/
isedotai/index.html](https://www.city.kitaakita.akita.jp/isedotai/index.html)

Associated Sites Historic Site, *Washinoki Site*



- 📍 **Mori Town Office for Archaeological
Excavation and Research**
292-24 Morikawa-cho, Mori Town,
Kayabe-gun, Hokkaido
+81 1374 3 2240
- 🕒 9:00~16:00
- 📅 Closed on Saturdays, Sundays,
holidays, and the year-end holidays
and New Year holidays
- 💰 Free
- 🌐 [http://www.town.hokkaido-mori.lg.jp/
bunya/stone/](http://www.town.hokkaido-mori.lg.jp/bunya/stone/) (only in Japanese)

Associated Sites Historic Site, *Choshichiyachi Shell Midden*

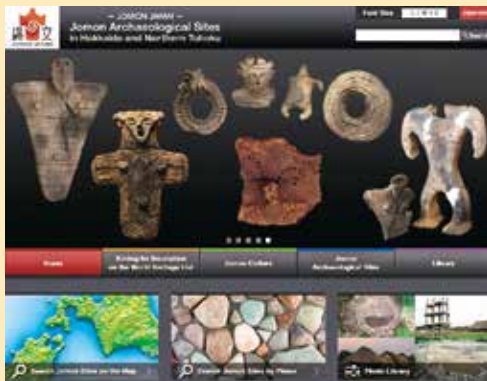


- 📍 **Hachinohe City Museum**
35-1 Aza-Higashi-gamae, Nejo,
Hachinohe City, Aomori Pref.
+81 178 44 8111
- 🕒 9:00~17:00
- 📅 Closed on Monday (except for the first
Monday of the month and holidays)
Closed on the day following a holiday
(except when it falls on a Saturday or Sunday)
Closed on the year-end holidays and
New Year holidays
- 💰 Adults JPY 250
High school and university students JPY 150
Elementary and junior high school students JPY 50
- 🌐 [https://www.hachinohe.ed.jp/
haku/index.html](https://www.hachinohe.ed.jp/haku/index.html) (only in Japanese)

Information on Jomon archaeological sites



Web sites of Jomon archaeological sites



Official web site
[<https://jomon-japan.jp/en>]



Web site for kids (only in Japanese)
[<https://jomon-japan.jp/kids>]



Logo of Jomon archaeological sites

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.



Access



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, Ichinohe Town

Akita Prefecture, Kazuno city, Kitaakita City

Contact Information

Jomon World Heritage Promotion Office, Culture Promotion Division, Bureau of Culture, 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



Official web site Web site for kids