

Survey of Prehistoric and Ancient Period Architectural Reconstructions in Japan

John ERTL¹

ABSTRACT

This article introduces a database of prehistoric and ancient period architectural reconstructions in Japan. The results show there have been 984 buildings erected at 340 different locations since 1932. This article compares these results with the only previous nationwide survey conducted in 1978. Discussion analyzes the data collection methods between these surveys and examines the problem of data preservation surrounding architectural reconstructions at archaeological sites. In conclusion, this article suggests that the lack of proper recording of reconstructed buildings may impact the public perception of archaeology such that sites with reconstructions may be regarded as more significant to the history of Japan than those without.

KEYWORDS: architectural reconstructions, site development, experimental archaeology, data digitalization, archaeological education, Japan

1. Introduction

This article introduces a database of prehistoric and ancient period architectural reconstructions in Japan that has identified 984 buildings at 340 locations (see Appendix). Most of these are pit dwellings and post-in-hole structures that represent archaeological remains from the Paleolithic through Heian periods (c. 18000BC–AD1185) (Figures 1 and 2). The only previous nationwide survey was conducted in 1978 by the Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties (Nabunken), which found 159 buildings at 96 sites. As the Nabunken survey provides a baseline for understanding reconstruction trends in Japan, this article provides an expansion and comparison of its results. Discussion centers on data collection methods and examines the problem of data preservation surrounding reconstructions at archaeological sites. In conclusion, this article suggests that lack of proper recording of reconstructed buildings may impact the public perception of archaeology such that sites with reconstructions may be regarded as more significant to the history of Japan than sites without.

¹ Faculty of Economics, Keio University, 4-1-1 Hiyoshi, Kohoku Ward, Yokohama, 223-0061, Japan (jjertl@keio.jp)

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Figure 1. Jomon Period pit dwellings at Togariishi-Yosukeone Site designed by Horiguchi Sutemi (21 October 2017)



Figure 2. Kofun Period storehouse at Hoenzaka Site, located in front of Osaka Museum of History (3 June 2017)

2. Archaeological Reconstruction in Japanese Archaeology

In the context of site development in Japan, the terms reconstruction (*fukugen*) and reconstructed buildings (*fukugen tatemono*) refer to present-day structures that are meant to replicate buildings from in the past. Most of these buildings are located at archaeological sites, erected directly above architectural features discovered during excavation, and separated by a layer of new soil (vertical displacement). Others are located at history museums, schools, residential developments, campgrounds, and athletic parks. For site administrators, reconstructions assist in fulfilling different mandates including heritage preservation and utilization, historical education, municipal development, and local identity construction (Sakazume, ed. 2012), and depending upon which aims are emphasized, the choice of design, materials, and other characteristics of the buildings may vary broadly (Figures 3 and 4) (Ertl 2013, 2017a, 2017b).

Prehistoric and ancient period buildings in Japan were, for the most part, originally made with organic materials. As such, the present-day remains are limited to pits and postholes, hearths and stoves, and exceptional cases of charred wood (Takada 1998) or waterlogged remains (Sakuramachi-iseki hakkutsu-chōsadan 2005). Ancient depictions of architecture exist in stylized inscriptions on pottery and bronze mirrors from the Yayoi period (300BCE–250AD) and as terracotta sculptures from the Kofun period (250–538AD) (Fujita and Koga, ed. 1999, 15), but these representations do not translate directly into architectural designs. Scientific analysis of remains may be used to determine what materials were used (Obayashi Co., ed. 1998) and experiments with reconstructions have provided information on the processes of manufacture, usage, and deposition (Harada 1984; Takada 1998; Yamada 2017). Yet despite this broad research on ancient dwellings, the lack of remains means that building reconstructions is inevitably an imaginative activity, one that reflects the times and people who built them in the present (Stanley-Price 2009, 37; Aoyagi 2010, 2080).

For site developers, the option to rebuild often depends upon the location, extent of the excavation area, and whether it is a designated historic site (*shitei-shiseki*). Reconstructed buildings are thought to aid in site preservation and management, as they create new historical landscapes that draw the interest of residents and outsiders (Maekawa 2017). One problem with site development in Japan is that there are few prehistoric remains that can be seen above ground, with exceptions such as Jomon Period stone circles or Kofun Period burial mounds. When archaeological sites are preserved, new soil is usually deposited above remains, which unless developed will become an empty field that may quickly overgrow. To avoid such a fate, management authorities often consider architectural reconstructions as part of the comprehensive plan for site preservation and management.

Development decisions are often made through a lengthy process of negotiation that is



Figure 3. Bark and sod roof pit dwellings at Umenoki Site (Jomon Period), Yamanashi Prefecture (19 November 2020)



Figure 4. Concrete pit house based on remains from Isarago Shell Midden (Jomon Period) and located at Mitadai Park, Tokyo (29 April 2017)

likely to include politicians and local chambers of commerce alongside archaeologists and boards of education (Fawcett 1996). With multiple stakeholders involved, the historical accuracy of these buildings is only one of what might be several competing considerations. For instance, according to Inoue (2007), two designs for a large pillar building at Ikegami-Sone Site in Osaka Prefecture were debated among the designers, academics, administrators, and politicians involved. One design drew from Shinto shrine architecture and the other was inspired by Southeast Asian longhouses. The eventual selection of the longhouse was justified in that it was thought to more-accurately reflect the excavated remains and, as an additional bonus, its idiosyncratic shape was hoped to garner attention from potential tourists.

This study recognizes that reconstructed buildings are essential features of development, preservation, and utilization activities at Japanese archaeological sites. Documenting where these building are located, how many there are, who designed them, how they are maintained, and if they have been removed are important aspects of the post-war history of archaeological site development in Japan. As building reconstructions will continue to be a fundamental part of site preservation, this comprehensive list of prehistoric dwellings provides a starting point for comparative research that can underlie better approaches to reconstruction.

3. Background Research: Nabunken Survey of Reconstructed Ancient Dwellings

The widespread presence of reconstructions in Japanese archaeology is downplayed by the lack of comprehensive research on them. Documentation is vast, but it is located over a variety of sources of differing quality. One may find information in polished site development reports, academic articles on specific projects (Sekino 1951; Otabi, Imajo, and Asakawa 2010; Aoyagi 2010), newspaper reports on new buildings (Taniguchi 2018), blogs of site volunteers and avid travelers, online images, and in the storage files of museums and boards of education.

The only previous national database of reconstructions was made by Nabunken in March 1978 in a report titled “survey of reconstructed ancient dwellings.” It was prepared by unnamed authors of the Conservation Technique Section at the Center of Archaeological Operations, and the report was one of its first accomplishments after being established in October 1977. The publication contains a one-page overview of the topic, one-page discussion of results, a six-page list of sites with reconstructions, and architectural drawings from several sites.

The Nabunken article begins by laying out two principles of site development: first to ensure the preservation of the site and second to explain the site to the public (*ippan no*

hito) in a form that is easy to understand. This, they explain, underlies the dilemma of reconstructions. Building above-ground structures involves conjecture and thus produces inaccuracies, yet to display architectural features simply as they reappear during excavation does little to help the average visitor understand what they reflect (Nabunken 1978, 2).

The authors continue to outline two complications. First is the issue of accuracy, where the uncertainty in the design of reconstructed buildings is primarily due to the lack of remains. Of equal concern is that there was (at the time of writing in 1978) no established academic tradition (as with research on ancient temples) that could be drawn from and expanded upon. The second problem, they explain, is that reconstructions tend to fix the image of the site into a form that represents only one of many diverse transformations that have taken place over time (1978, 2). Due of these problems, the authors do not recommend reconstructions as a method of site preservation. Rather, they are more useful as a type of experimental archaeology, which may contribute to a better academic understanding of the lives and activities of people in the past and, at the same time, provide clues as to what is meant by the act of preservation in the present (1978, 2).

In the “investigation results” section, the authors explain that information was solicited from prefectural boards of education, although there is no discussion on how the survey was conducted. The list of sites and buildings is divided into nine categories: (1) site name; (2) address; (3) building type; (4) archaeological period; (5) number of buildings; (6) year completed; (7) designer; (8) management authority; and (9) reference materials and remarks. The Nabunken list includes 159 buildings at 96 sites in 34 different prefectures.

In conclusion, the authors raise a concern about the availability of information:

The most noteworthy point is that there are almost no reports on reconstructions, and even when they are made it is rare for one to include design specifications or details regarding expenses. Incidentally, when expenses were outlined, the costs averaged around one million yen and, moreover, these reports have pointed to the difficulty in obtaining thatch or the craftsmen to make roofs. This appears to be a bottleneck when it comes time for maintenance. (1978, 3)

Nabunken’s concern about the lack of records is a problem that continues today. There are some expectations for recording site developments, as national historic sites (*kuni-shitei shiseki*) are expected to publish “environmental improvement project reports” (*kankyō seibi-jigyō hōkokusho*) following completion. The earliest of these appears in the 1980s (Kuguno Town Board of Education 1983), but they only started to become commonplace from the late 1990s. Among these publications there is no continuity of information and some contain no information on reconstructed buildings at all. Furthermore, there are only a few cases where follow-up information has been provided to help understand the issues

surrounding maintenance and upkeep (Ichinohe Town Board of Education 2007, 2017).

To share information and strategies on site management, the Japanese Association for Preservation of Cultural Properties (*bunkazai-hozon zenkoku kyōgikai*) and the National Archaeological Site Improvement Council (*zenkoku iseki kankyō seibi kaigi*) have hosted conferences and published reports from the 1970s (Japanese Association for Preservation of Cultural Properties 2006). Established in 2003, the Japanese Society for Cultural Heritage (*Nihon iseki-gakkai*) has been working to turn archaeological site management into an academic research field and reconstructed buildings are introduced at conferences and in publications. Even with these organizations in place, the vast data on reconstructed prehistoric dwellings remains inconsistently and sporadically recorded.

As with the Nabunken survey, this present study agrees that proper recording of reconstruction practices is vital for sharing knowledge on the challenges of site management and preservation. It is a basic step in building an academic tradition that can advance our knowledge of this past and help alleviate concerns over the accuracy of reconstructed buildings. It is, moreover, necessary for developing a clear view of the benefits and limitations of reconstructions in advancing the broader aims of archaeological education and site preservation.

4. Database of Reconstructed Prehistoric Dwellings: Overview and Methodology

The data presented in this article were collected for the author's research project titled, "database of reconstructed archaeological sites in Japan." The aim has been to produce a comprehensive list of sites with reconstructed buildings and details on their locations, the people who designed them, and what materials were used. The hope is this database may be used to understanding trends in archaeological site development and changes in the perception of prehistoric architecture in twentieth century Japan. The information collected to date has been made available online (<https://tateana.org>). This section explains what information was sought after, the different resources utilized, how data were classified, and the selection criteria for the information presented in the Appendix.

4.1 Collection criteria

Deciding what kinds of buildings to include is not entirely straightforward. In principle, the buildings in this list are structures based upon archaeological evidence from on-site features, features from nearby sites, and "model reconstructions" that are based on existing reconstructions from other sites. The list includes buildings made with the structural frame (*honegumi*) but no roofing materials. It also includes buildings made out of inauthentic materials such as reinforced concrete or metal. Reconstructions that no longer exist due to



Figure 5. Example of indoor reconstructions (Jomon Period), located at Niigata Prefectural History Museum (9 June 2017). These and other indoor displays are not included in this publication.

decay, fire, or lack of maintenance have been recorded, as they provide clues as to why and how reconstructions fall into disuse.

The types of buildings not included are palaces, temples, castles, and other structures where there are existing structures or documents to reference in designs. Information was not collected for reconstructed archaeological features (pits and postholes as they appear during excavation), reconstructions that are limited to posts or rows of pillars (wood circles are included), buildings built as indoor museum displays (Figure 5), or digital reconstructions that use virtual or augmented reality technology (e.g., Kameta 2018).

There are many sites recorded for the database project, but which are excluded from the list in this publication. These include buildings that draw design inspiration from prehistoric dwellings but are built for vastly different purposes: such as camping lodges (Ono Town Furusaro Activities Village, Oita) or public toilets designed as pit houses (Kizukuri Station, Aomori). In general, it excludes reconstructions identified as temporary displays (festivals or educational activities) and those built by individuals for personal use. Further exclusions are structures that have been identified by the author, but whose existence was reported as unknown by management authorities (Ise Site, Shiga). Finally, there are several sites that likely had reconstructed buildings in the past, but no reliable resources have yet been found to confirm them (Jiyu Gakuen Site, Tokyo).

4.2 Locating sites and information on buildings

The primary challenge was identifying sites with reconstructed buildings. In contrast to the Nabunken survey where information was solicited from prefectural archaeologists, the data collection for this project initially relied on internet-based resources. Research began in July 2016 using image search engines to visually confirm the presence of reconstructions at national and prefectural historical sites. Further keyword searches of terms such as reconstruction (*fukugen*), pit dwelling (*tateana jūkyō*), or raised floor (*takayuka-shiki*) were made alongside the names of prefectures and archaeological periods. Just over two hundred sites were discovered in this way over one month of periodic searching.

Several additional resources assisted in identifying sites. The first was the above-mentioned survey by Nabunken, which provided information on many sites that remained undiscovered after the initial search. A second source was “travel guide” websites, which revealed many new locations, notably several campgrounds and amusement parks. Third, several site-development reports and museum publications introduced new sites with reconstructions (Oku Town Board of Education 1988, 69; Mizukokaizuka Museum 2017). A final resource was a self-published book by Yamamoto Toshihiro (2018) that includes a list of 252 locations with pit dwellings. This book was first viewed while this manuscript was being prepared for publication and it provided approximately 30 new entries.

Finding information on the site location and the managing authority was straightforward. What proved more challenging was compiling data on the buildings such as the date of construction, the name of designer, and materials used in construction. The difficulty stems from this information being distributed over a variety of sources and formats. In practice, no single resource for any site provided information for every category sought out. The author searched through various print and digital resources and additional data were collected during visits to sites and in discussions with museum staff and volunteers.

Site management authorities were contacted to complete the data collection for this publication. Requests for information attempted to confirm: (1) the date of construction, (2) the designer (*sekkei-sha* or *kanshū-sha*), (3) whether the building was based upon and located directly above an archaeological feature, and (4) a list of publications. Authorities for 213 different sites were contacted with 180 responding to written and telephone requests. Among the responses, there were many cases where no records remained, and the information was unknown to the current staff. More than once, the lack of information was attributed to documents lost during the process of municipal restructuring in the 2000s.

4.3 Categories included in list

The results presented in the Appendix are divided into the following categories: (1) site name and municipality; (2) designation; (3) year built; (4) total number of buildings; (5) archaeological period; (6) number of each building type; (7) building type; (8) designer;

(9) location; and (10) notes. The differences between the Nabunken list are the addition of the site designation and the omission of address, managing authority, and references. In most cases, the managing authority is the municipal board of education or associated museum and information on them can be easily accessed online. A list of references was not compiled for this publication.

This list provides the name of the municipality and the GPS location for sites rather than a postal address. Addresses often do not help in locating a site as they may demark an area too wide to be useful or contain address numbers that are unrecognized by online maps. The locations recorded in this publication are GPS coordinates displayed in decimal degrees and denote the location of one of the reconstructed buildings at a site or museum ground. Coordinates were obtained using Google Earth and Google Maps satellite images and follow the World Geodeitc System (WGS 84).

Year built refers to when a reconstruction was first erected. For cases where buildings are no longer standing or the numbers of buildings has decreased, this information is recorded in the notes section. In cases where the duration of construction covers a span over one year, a range was recorded. Archaeological period denotes the age that a reconstructed building represents, not that of the site as a whole. When identified, the specified phase (incipient, initial, early, middle, late, final) of the archaeological period was recorded.

The category “designer” denotes the name of the individuals or architectural firms most directly involved in the decisions about the shape of the structure and materials used. Many management authorities did not identify a specific individual, but rather attributed credit



Figure 6. Wood circle and raised floor building at Sakuramachi Site (Jomon Period), Toyama (16 May 2012)



Figure 7. Stone-paved dwellings at Kinsei Site (Jomon Period), Yamanashi (2 December 2017)

to the board of education, residents or volunteer groups, or the firm that produced the blueprints for construction.

Building types are divided into five main categories: pit (*tateana-shiki*), flat-land (*heichi-shiki*), stone-paved (*shiki-ishi jūkyo*), raised floor (*takayuka-shiki*), and pillar (*hottatebashira tatemono*). The list also includes a few examples of wood circles (*kanjō mokuchū-retsu*) (Figure 6) and one iron furnace (*seitetsuro*). The five main categories are shared with the 1978 Nabunken list with the addition of “pillar” buildings which only began to be built at sites since the 1990s. These terms reflect the basic structure of the building and the location of the floor (below ground, ground level, or above ground). Stone-paved buildings are unique to the Jomon Period and have ground-level or subterranean floors that are paved with flat stones (Figure 7). Pillar buildings are formed with pillars and roofs but have no above-ground floor. In principle, the building types recorded in the database reflect those used by managing authorities.

5. Results and Comparisons

The Appendix identifies 984 reconstructed buildings at 340 different sites. Among these, 820 buildings are currently standing at 263 sites. They are located in every prefecture except for Kochi. The prefectures with the most sites are Nagano (32), Tokyo (17), Hokkaido (15), Saitama (15), Niigata (14), and Fukushima (13). The prefectures with the fewest

are Nagasaki (1), Okinawa (1), Tokushima (2), Ehime (2), and Miyazaki (2). The sites are distributed between 283 different municipalities (16.2% of the 1741 municipalities in Japan), with 36 municipalities having 2 sites and 11 with 3 sites. Nationally, approximately 70% of all these sites are located in eastern Japan (Chubu, Kanto, Tohoku, and Hokkaido) (Table 1).

Divided by prefecture, the largest number of reconstructions are found in Saga (106), followed by Nagano (76), Hyogo (45), Hokkaido (39), Niigata (39), and Fukuoka (38). The sites with the most buildings are Yoshinogari (98), Sannai Maruyama (19), Mukibanda (19), Haranotsuji (17), Goshono (16), Hiraide (16), and Hitachi Fudoki no Oka (16). When looking at the average number of buildings per site, the national average is 2.9 (Table 2). Looking at prefectures with at least 5 sites, the highest average is found in Saga, with an average of 21.2 over 5 sites (reflecting the 98 buildings at Yoshinogari), followed by Fukuoka (4.75), Kagoshima (4.4), Hyogo (4.0), and Gifu (3.75). In contrast, Tokyo has the second most sites but only 23 buildings (1.35 per site), placing it among the lowest average

Table 1. Distribution of reconstructed sites and buildings by geographical region

Geographical Region	Sites	Buildings
Hokkaido and Tohoku 北海道・東北	62	186
Kanto 関東	76	159
Chubu 中部	95	234
Kansai 関西	40	98
Chugoku and Shikoku 中国・四国	35	82
Kyushu and Okinawa 九州・沖縄	32	225
Total 総計	340	984

Table 2. Number of sites and buildings based on designation status

Designation	Sites	Buildings	Average
None なし	138	283	2.1
Municipal 市町村	60	90	1.5
Prefectural 県	36	72	2.0
National 国	98	370	3.8
Special National 特別	8	169	21.1
Total 総計	340	984	2.9

in the nation.

The 984 buildings are divided into the following archaeological periods: paleolithic (4), Jomon (395), Yayoi (380), Kofun (111), Asuka (5), Nara (32), Heian (33), Epi-Jomon (3), Satsumon culture (17), Okhotsk culture (3), and unknown (1) (Figure 8). Nearly 80% are from Jomon and Yayoi periods and most fall into the Middle Jomon and Late Yayoi phases. Even though the actual number of Jomon and Yayoi buildings is similar, there are substantially more Jomon (175) than Yayoi sites (113). This apparent bias in the average numbers of buildings at Jomon sites (2.25) versus Yayoi sites (3.36) is greatly reduced when removing Yoshinogari from consideration (lowering to 2.49 for the Yayoi Period). The substantially lower number of reconstructions at Kofun Period and the Ancient Period (Asuka to Nara) sites may reflect a shift in the types of structures built at outdoor parks: including burial mounds, temples, castles, and other types of buildings that are not included in this dataset.

Examining the relationship between the site designation and numbers of reconstructions (Table 2), there is a substantially higher average number of buildings at national and special national historical sites. Regardless of designation, the overall average is 2.9 buildings per site (or 2.6 if removing the 98 buildings at Yoshinogari site from the average). The 98 national historical sites have a total of 370 buildings (average 3.8). The 8 special national historical sites contain 169 buildings (average 21). Even removing Yoshinogari from these figures, the average is still 10 per site. Notably, the 4 Jomon and 3 Yayoi sites in this list represent all the special national historical sites from these periods, suggesting that there is a strong correlation between a site's perceived importance and the presence of multiple reconstructed buildings. This correlation does not extend into the Kofun Period special historical sites, however, as only 1 of 9 of them have reconstructed buildings.

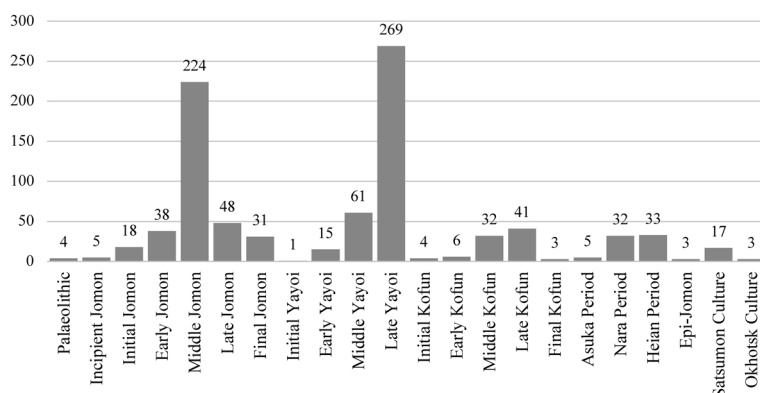


Figure 8. Division of reconstructed buildings based on identified archaeological period

5.1 Comparison with Nabunken List

Where Nabunken identified Togariishi-Yosukeone as the first site to construct a reconstructed building in 1949, this list contains two earlier sites. First is Indate Stone Age Dwelling Site in Nagano built in 1932 and designed by archaeologist Yawata Ichiro and anthropologist Torii Ryuzo. The second is Musashino Folklore Museum in Kogane, Tokyo (currently Inokashira Park Zoo) built in 1948. The 2 pit dwellings and 2 raised floor buildings were designed by archaeologist Goto Shuichi and represent Jomon, Yayoi, Kofun, and Nara period structures.

Today, 58 of the 95 sites (60%) listed by Nabunken in 1978 still have buildings standing. 33 of the 37 sites (90%) that no longer have reconstructions only had 1 building, suggesting that small-scale projects have been less sustainable. Considering that the buildings in the Nabunken list were built over forty years ago, it is certain that all have been repaired and rebuilt more than once. Several of the earliest sites have since been redeveloped with more buildings (Hiraide, Kasori, Togariishi-Yosukeone, and Toro sites). The increase may be attributed to the perceived importance of these sites and the availability of national funding for development.

Two trends identified in the Nabunken report have changed over the past forty years. First, the report noted that 88% of the buildings were pit dwellings, with only 11 flat-land and 8 raised-floor buildings. Looking at the distribution of building types today (Table 3), one can see a decrease in prevalence of pit dwellings (71%) and an increase in raised floor and pillar buildings (combined to 21.5%). Second, the report also noted that reconstructions were overwhelmingly from the Jomon period (Nabunken 1978, 2). Figure 8 shows that there is now little difference in the numbers of Jomon and Yayoi periods buildings.

Overall, these changes reflect shifts in site development strategies in the 1990s and

Table 3. Number and proportion of reconstructed building types

Building Type	Number	Percent
Pit 竪穴式	711	72.3%
Raised Floor 高床式	156	15.9%
Pillar 掘立柱	55	5.6%
Flat-land 平地式	50	5.1%
Stone Paved 敷石住居	8	0.8%
Wood Circle 環状木柱列	3	0.3%
Iron Furnace 製鉄炉	1	0.1%
Total 総計	984	100%

Table 4. List of the most prolific designers of reconstructed buildings

Designer	Sites	Buildings
Miyamoto Nagajiro 宮本 長二郎	23	224
Fujishima Gaijiro 藤島 亥治郎	11	17
Asakawa Shigeo 浅川 滋男	10	67
Japan Cultural Heritage Consultancy 文化財保存計画協会	9	33
Institute For Development Of Environment And Culture 空間文化 開発機構	6	28
Rekishi Kankyo Sekkei Kenkyusho 歴史環境計画研究所	5	37
Goto Shuichi 後藤 守一	5	12
Higuchi Kiyoyuki 樋口 清之	5	5

early 2000s, which emphasized large-scale settlement projects and increasing the diversity of types of buildings. This tendency appears when looking at the number of sites with multiple reconstructions. Where Nabunken listed only 6 sites with 5 or more buildings (6%) in 1978, today this has risen to 46 sites (13.5%) with most dating to the 1990s and early 2000s.

Another notable difference from the Nabunken survey is the type of people attributed as designer (Table 4). Up to 1978, most reconstructions were designed by one or two individuals. Most were professional archaeologists or architectural historians, some of whom have contributed designs to multiple sites. Three changes are apparent. First, a large number of buildings designed since 1978 have been attributed to boards of education, museum staff, or volunteer groups rather than specific individuals. Second, there is an increase in contracts to construction firms and architectural offices, some of which specialize in historical redevelopment. Third, there has been a great reliance upon the architecture specialists at the Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties. In particular, Miyamoto Nagajiro (23 sites) and Asakawa Shigeo (10 sites) have been associated with many large-scale projects from the early 1990s. As a whole, these changes show that the design process today often involves input and negotiation between a diverse group of stakeholders (Ertl 2017a).

6. Discussion

This project was initiated in response to the absence of historical overviews on architectural reconstructions in Japan. The research that exists are extensive reports on prehistoric architecture (Asakawa, ed. 1999) and detailed reviews of reconstruction principles and

techniques from various sites (Umeno, ed. 2019). There are also several studies that directly compare development and management approaches between two or more sites (Okamura and Condon 1999; Tatara 2015; Wang 2018) or compare different architects' visions for building designs (Inoue 2007; Ertl 2013).

The results of this database project show that reconstructions are pervasive throughout Japan and reach across all archaeological periods. It may be argued that they have become integral to the social imagination of Japan's ancient past. Yet, this research shows that an impartial history of these reconstructions remains elusive due to the wide variations in quality of records available. The skewed distribution of information on reconstructions, it is suggested here, results in a biased understanding of the past: one in which sites that receive national attention or become tourist destinations are understood as more important for understanding Japanese history than those without them.

6.1 Evaluation of data collection

The value of this survey of prehistoric reconstructions is dependent upon its completeness. To evaluate this, it is useful to compare the data collection methods and results between this project and the 1978 Nabunken survey. The key difference is the use of surveys of prefectural heritage specialists by Nabunken and the initial reliance on the internet for this project.

This project identified twelve sites with reconstructions built before 1978 that were not reported in the Nabunken list. While there are several possible reasons why these sites were not reported to Nabunken, the most likely reason is that the prefecture-based cultural properties specialists surveyed were not aware of all of them. This observation is supported by the author's conversations with cultural properties specialists during data collection. For example, the author was able to interview a specialist at the Niigata Prefectural History Museum to confirm the results of his database and ask for assistance in acquiring information. Despite his great knowledge of reconstructions in Niigata, the author later discovered Wakayama site in Sekikawa Village, Niigata (built 1968) through a random online image search. When questioned about this site at a later date, the specialist confirmed that he had never heard of it before.

Despite its strengths in locating reconstructed buildings, the reliance upon internet resources revealed serious limitations. In fact, the Nabunken survey contained many sites for which little or no additional information could be located online. The lack of online presence for these sites suggests that information accessible via the internet is strongly biased toward newer sites with buildings that are still standing. The unfortunate result is that many sites are likely to have fallen through the cracks. This suspicion became alarmingly apparent after coming across the above-mentioned book by Yamamoto Toshihiro (2018), which introduced some 30 sites that were new to the database and,

moreover, had little or no available information online.

Additionally, there were a couple of reconstructed buildings that the author has personally visited but could not be found online. One was at Amenomiya Kofun in Nakanoto Town, Ishikawa, which was built in 1993 and taken down sometime after the Noto earthquake of 2007. Lastly, there were several sites that were initially identified through internet searches, but the initial site, blog, or newspaper article used to find them was later taken down or had an expired link.

6.2 Data durability and accessibility

These experiences highlight the impermanence of online resources and leads into the problems of long-term management and of information on archaeological site developments. These issues are common in the field of digital humanities and can be seen the efforts to create repositories of museum collections and other non-bibliographic resources (National Museum of Japanese History, ed. 2018; Takata *et al.* 2017). The struggles with accessing data for this project extends to the wider problems of data standardization and preservation of digital information (Agency for Cultural Affairs 2017) that makes survey research on Japanese archaeology challenging.

One commonly recognized culprit for the lack of recording standards is the decentralized (municipal-based) cultural properties system in Japan. For instance, Akatsuka Jiro, who worked for the Aichi Prefecture Archaeology Center for three decades, has outlined his failed attempts to push forward any standards for the digital recording of even the most “core” archaeological data (2017, 211–213). Even when standards are generally accepted, such as the use of GIS to record locations of sites and features, there are continued problems in its application (due to unequal access to equipment and staff) and in the distribution of information (as there is no centralized online system).

The most successful project to make archaeological information available in an open online format is the Comprehensive Database of Archaeological Site Reports in Japan (*zenkoku iseki hōkoku sōran*) (<http://sitereports.nabunken.go.jp/en>). This project, now centered at the Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, has made 23,435 reports available in pdf format that were downloaded 1.41 million times in 2018 (Takata, Kaneda, and Veltcheva 2019). It responded to the widespread desire to acquire, compare, and digitally search through archaeological reports. Printed copies of site reports are typically set at 300 and only a handful of these are registered in library stacks. The Nabunken database has been very successful in making these texts available, but they continue to struggle obtaining high-quality of pdfs and the permission to make publications openly accessible.

For architectural reconstructions, the issues surrounding data preservation and standardization are compounded because of the way such buildings are categorized. They

are not “buried cultural properties” (*maizō bunkazai*) recovered through excavation, which means they are not subject to the same expectations of recording and preservation that applies to archaeological remains. Reconstructions are generally not mentioned in excavation reports, although there are several examples of their documentation in the 1950s (Rikkyo University College of Arts 1957; Waseda University Archaeology Laboratory 1955). Information is most often found in one section of site development reports (*kankyō-seibi jigyō hōkokusho*) and is set alongside descriptions of the construction of on-site museums, displays, walking paths, and outdoor toilets. There are even fewer records when it comes time to rebuild reconstructions (Ichinohe Town Board of Education 2007; 2017) and almost no records of their destruction or removal (Townnews-sha 2016).

Considered as part of museum displays, the responsibility for authorities to record and transmit information about reconstructed buildings is unset. For buildings intended as temporary displays, one may argue there is no pressing need to document them. Alternately, buildings that are intended to restore historical landscapes at designated historic sites, arguably, should contain clear records of the archaeological evidence used and interpretative decisions made during the design process (Hayashi and Okamura, ed. 2000; Umeno, ed. 2019). As it is today, there is a sharp imbalance in publications on reconstructions. The impacts of which are not inconsequential for the public understanding of Japanese archaeology.

6.3 Data disparity and bias in the understanding of prehistoric architecture

In reflecting upon the disparity of information between sites, there is an apparent correlation between the amount of information available on reconstructed sites and the overall quality and longevity of site developments. Alternately, the sites that proved the most difficult to obtain information about were those with buildings that were in a state of neglect or no longer remained (Figure 9). Simply put, the sites that have prospered and grown over time are also those where new information on the sites are produced in a variety of formats. The sites that become part of the collective social memory are those which have received the most media coverage, became recognized as tourist destinations, or have been featured in educational or academic publications.

This disparity of information has arguably skewed the public image of prehistoric reconstructions toward the earliest examples, the most monumental buildings, and to the unique or controversial cases. The reconstructed buildings at Togariishi-Yosukeone (built 1949), Toro (1951), and Hiraide (1951) have become idiomatic of Jomon, Yayoi, and Kofun period architecture respectively. While not reflected directly in the data in the Appendix, municipal authorities at several sites mentioned that designs were directly inspired by the early pit dwelling designs by Horiguchi Sutemi (Togariishi-Yosukeone), Sekino Masaru (Toro Site), Fujishima Gaijiro (Hiraide Site), and other early specialists. This tendency to



Figure 9. Largely decayed pit dwelling based on Minaminakano Site (Jomon Period), located at Nihon University College of Law, Omiya Campus in Saitama Prefecture (20 August 2019). Similarly decayed or recently removed reconstructions are common and most of these have few if any records of their construction or removal.

replicate such examples arguably makes it that much more difficult for newer designs to be accepted as probable alternatives, even when they are based upon newly discovered data (Takada 1998, 2017; Ertl 2017a).

Today, the two most recognizable sites in Japan are the Jomon period Sannai-Maruyama Site (1994) and the Yayoi period Yoshinogari Site (2001). The initial interest in these sites was due to the vast scale of excavation and wealth of discoveries, but today they are touted more for the numbers and scale of their reconstructed buildings than they are for anything else. Both are among the most visited year-round tourist destinations in their respected prefectures and promotional materials inevitably showcase the architecture over any other remains. The effect is to link their perceived importance as designated special national historic sites with the quality and quantity of their reconstructed buildings (Figure 10).

This effect was described to me by a volunteer guide at Itokoku History Museum in Itoshima, Fukuoka Prefecture (personal communication, 21 July 2019). He said that most visitors come after visiting Yoshinogari Site, and they commonly ask how the remains featured at Itokoku Museum relate to Yoshinogari. In their questions, the implicit view is that Yoshinogari is central in the region during this period of Japanese history. This image persists despite the museum exhibitions that show Itokoku was one the kingdoms described



Figure 10. Reconstructed landscape at Yoshinogari Site (Yayoi Period), Saga Prefecture (3 January 2013)



Figure 11. A view of the surrounding farmland from the Itokoku History Museum in Itoshima, Fukuoka (17 November 2019). The lack of reconstructions and other site developments work to minimize the importance of the site, especially in comparison to Yoshinogari.

in the *Wei Zhi* and also contain Japan's largest bronze mirrors that are designated national treasures. The challenge in guiding visitors, he explained, is to emphasize that Itokoku was not peripheral to Yoshinogari but that their histories are complementary to one another. During our conversation, he stressed that Yoshinogari is certainly unique, but its uniqueness is due to the extraordinary circumstances in the present-day that made it possible to excavate and rebuild it in such a monumental fashion. By contrast, the affluent agricultural community surrounding Itokoku Museum has restricted archaeological excavation and site development, as the city cannot afford to purchase the farmland (Figure 11). The result is that much of the history of Itokoku continues to remain out of sight, and thus out of the consciousness of visitors.

7. Conclusion

One of the common critiques of reconstructions is that they may distort the image of the past (Nabunken 1978; Stanley-Price 2009). Factors such as the cleanliness of the site or the use of modern materials or construction techniques produce obviously inauthentic historical landscapes and buildings. More deceptively, however, their power to misrepresent is in the way they grant an unbalanced sense of importance to one site over other sites without them. The list of reconstructions in this article shows that they are built at many different kinds of locations and their presence is not necessarily tied to their relevance in documenting past lifeways. Nevertheless, their potential for distorting the past is great and compounded by the lack of openly accessible documentation, which makes it impossible for site visitors to understand the data and decision-making processes that went into their construction. Without providing a clear understanding of how and why reconstructions are made, one can certainly raise concerns that the public's understanding of Japan's architectural past is partial at best.

This article on prehistoric and ancient architectural reconstructions is an update to a survey conducted by Nabunken over 40 years ago. Over that time the number of sites has tripled, and the number of buildings has increased six-fold. This increase mirrors the growth of archaeological investigation and site development activities over this time (Agency for Cultural Affairs, Monuments and Sites Division 2017, 3). Despite the expansion of archaeological knowledge about ancient architecture, the concerns raised by Nabunken (1978, 2–3) about the need to build an academic tradition and to use reconstructions as “experiments” to learn more about these structures still persists. Also mirroring Nabunken, this survey of reconstructions understands that many sites that have been left out of this list, necessitating additional research. With that understanding, it is hoped that this article can provide insights into the problems and potentials surrounding architectural reconstructions in the context of site preservation and development activities

in Japan.

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Appendix 1

Site name	Designation	Date	#	Period	Type	Designer	Location	Notes
Hokkaido 北海道								
1 Ofune Site, Hakodate 大船遺跡	National	2007-09	3	M Jomon	3 Pit	TAKASHIMA Seiyu 高島 成雄	41.957545, 140.925656	4 currently standing
2 Hokuto Site, Kushiro 北斗遺跡	National	1996-97	5	Satsumon	5 Pit	UTAGAWA Hiroshi 宇田川 洋 Rekishi Kankyo Sakkei Kenkyusho 歴史環境計画研究所 山下設計北海道支社	43.067039, 144.328781	
3 Tokoro Site, Kitami 常呂遺跡	National	1994	6	M Jomon Epi-Jomon	1 Pit 1 Pit	Yamashita Sekkei Inc. Hokkaido Branch	44.125248, 143.973995	
4 Moroyo Shell Midden, Abashiri 最寄貝塚	National	1956	1	Okhotsk Satsumon	4 Pit	YONEMURA Kioe 永村 喜男衛	44.024840, 144.268297	
5 Onusaro Site, Monbetsu オムサロ遺跡	Prefecture	1988	3	Satsumon	3 Pit	Museum Staff 博物館職員	44.392978, 143.288209	
6 Kamishibetsu Site, Shibetsu 上士別遺跡	Municipal	1973-77	3	E Jomon	3 Flat	YAMAZAKI Hironobu 山崎 博信	44.126750, 142.465806	No longer standing
7 Kinakogane Shell Midden, Date 北俣金貝塚	National	2000	3	E Jomon	3 Pit	ASAKAWA Shigeo 浅川 滋男 Institute for Development of Environment and Culture 空間文化開発機構	42.401985, 140.911193	
8 Tomomae History Museum 苫前町郷土資料館			2	Jomon	1 Pit		44.307727, 141.659458	
9 Kawaguchi Site, Teshio 川口遺跡		1986	2	Epi-Jomon Satsumon	1 Pit 1 Pit	Board of Education 教育委員会	44.896701, 141.739667	
10 Hamatonbetsu Kuchcharo-kohan Pit Dwellings, Esashi 浜頓別クッチャロ洞窟群	Prefecture	1981	2	E Jomon Satsumon	1 Pit 1 Pit	Unknown 不明	45.125081, 142.347237	
11 Shari Shiretoko Museum 斜里町立知床博物館		2001	1	Int Jomon	1 Pit		43.913232, 144.672481	Based on Daiei Site 大栄1 遺跡
12 Motomachi Site, Ozora 元町遺跡		1959	1	Satsumon	1 Pit	OBA Toshio 大場 利夫	43.916851, 144.174647	
13 Irie Shell Midden, Toyako 入江貝塚	National	1997	2	M Jomon	2 Pit	ASAKAWA Shigeo 浅川 滋男 Yanagida Ishizuka & Associates 柳田石塚建築計画事務所	42.542444, 140.775035	
14 Tokachi-horokayanto Pit Dwellings, Taiki 十勝 ホロカヤントー略穴群	Prefecture	1961	1	Satsumon	1 Pit	OBA Toshio 大場 利夫	42.526885, 143.479040	
15 Shibetsu Sites, Shibetsu 標津遺跡群	National	1980-83	4	L Jomon Satsumon	1 Pit 1 Pit	KAYANO Shigeru 菅野 茂 Museum Staff 博物館職員	43.683027, 145.106794	Model reconstruction for Jomon and Satsumon period buildings
Aomori Prefecture 青森県								
16 Sannai-Mariyama Site, Aomori City 三内丸山 遺跡	Special	1994	19	M Jomon	15 Pit 3 Raised 1 Pillar	TAKASHIMA Seiyu 高島 成雄 Japan Cultural Heritage Consultancy 文化財保存計画協会	40.811155, 140.697399	
17 Korekawa Site, Hachinohe 楚川石器時代遺跡	National	1971	2	F Jomon	2 Pit	ESAKA Teruya 江坂 輝弥 SHIONO Hanjuro 塩野 半十郎	40.474393, 141.491185	Based on Kazebari Site 風張遺跡
18 Fusatsumori Shell Midden, Shichinohe ニッ森 貝塚	National	1996	2	E Jomon M Jomon	1 Pit 1 Pit	KOBAYASHI Kazuhiko 小林 和彦	40.748272, 141.229757	

Appendix Continued

	Site name	Designation	Date	#	Period	Type	Designer	Location	Notes
19	Rokkasho Village Museum ヲクカ所村立博物館		1991	5	Int. Jomon E Jomon M Jomon Yayoi Heian	1 Pit 1 Pit 1 Pit 1 Pit 1 Pit	TAKASHIMA Seiyu 高島 成脩 U&A Architectural Design Office 市建築設計事務所 U&A 都	40.980422, 141.339025	Based on Omotodate Site 表館遺跡
Iwate Prefecture 岩手県									
20	Shiwa Castle, Morioka 志波城	National	2015	3	Heian	3 Pit	Board of Education 教育委員会	39.683740, 141.106579	
21	Sakiyama Site, Miyako 崎山貝塚	National	2015	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	Board of Education 教育委員会 TAKAHASHI Kentaro 高橋 憲太郎	39.674191, 141.960494	
22	Kabayama Site, Kitakami 榑山遺跡	National	1994	5	M Jomon	5 Pit	Rekishi Kankyo Sakkei Kenkyusho 歴史関 境計画研究所	39.241046, 141.132948	
23	Michinoku Folklore Village, Kitakami みちのく 民俗村		1989	2	L Jomon Heian	1 Pit 1 Pit	HONDO Hisaichi 本堂 寿一	39.270447, 141.129176	
24	Horino Site, Ninohe 堀野遺跡	Municipal	1963	1	L Jomon	1 Pit	KUSAMA Junichi 草間 俊一	40.297456, 141.300576	No longer standing
25	Shizukuishi History Museum 雫石町歴史民俗資 料館		1978-86	2	M Jomon	2 Pit	Unknown 不明	39.673486, 140.987764	No longer standing
26	Senbatsutsumi Site, Iwate Town 仙波堤遺跡	Prefecture	1968	1	Nara	1 Pit	SASAKI Yaemon 佐々木 弥右エ門	39.959845, 141.180230	No longer standing
27	Nishine Site, Kanegasaki 西根遺跡	National	1963	1	Nara	1 Pit	FUJISHIMA Gaijiro 藤島 多治郎		No longer standing
28	Karumai Museum of History and Folklore 軽米 町歴史民俗資料館		1985	2	Int. Jomon	2 Pit	TODA Tetuya 戸田 哲也 U&A Architectural Design Office 市建築設計事務所 U&A 都	40.322452, 141.456670	Based on Babano 2 Site 馬場野 II 遺跡
29	Goshono Site, Ichinohe 御所野遺跡	National	1999-02	16	M Jomon	12 Pit 1 Raised 3 Pillar	ASAKAWA Shigeo 浅川 滋男	40.197206, 141.308817	No longer standing
Miyagi Prefecture 宮城県									
30	Yamadaenodai Site, Sendai 山田上ノ台遺跡		2006	3	M Jomon	3 Pit	ASAKAWA Shigeo 浅川 滋男	38.218332, 140.832647	
31	Ozakayama Site, Kurihara 大崎山遺跡		1980	1	Nara	1 Pit		38.656090, 141.058782	
32	Sannogaki Site, Kurihara 山王岡遺跡	National	2006	2	F Jomon	2 Pit		38.740690, 140.949085	
33	Nukazuka Site, Kurihara 糠塚遺跡	Municipal	1984	1	Nara	1 Pit		38.773281, 141.092543	
34	Satohama Shell Midden, Higashimatsushima 里浜貝塚	National	2006	1	L Jomon	1 Pit	Satoyama Shell Mound Fan Club 里浜貝塚 ファンクラブ	38.337729, 141.148252	Model reconstruction
35	Miyazawa Site, Osaki 宮沢遺跡	National	1993	6	Jomon Yayoi Yayoi	1 Pit 3 Pit 2 Raised	Department of Construction 建設部局	38.630673, 140.953986	Model reconstruction No longer standing
Akita Prefecture 秋田県									
36	Jizoden Site, Akita City 地蔵田遺跡	National	2002-04	3	E Yayoi	3 Pit	Sousha 創字舎	39.657820, 140.157527	
37	Nashinokizuka Site, Yokote 梨ノ木塚遺跡	Municipal	1994	1	Jomon	1 Pit	Residents 住民	39.200877, 140.584103	Model reconstruction
38	Oyu Stone Circles, Kazuno 大湯環状列石	Special	1999	10	L Jomon	9 Pillar 1 Raised	Rekishi Kankyo Sakkei Kenkyusho 歴史関 境計画研究所	40.271961, 140.803835	

Appendix Continued

	Site name	Designation	Date	#	Period	Type	Designer	Location	Notes
39	Yudeno Site, Yurihonjo 湯出野遺跡	Prefecture	1979	1	L Jomon	1 Pit	Komatsu Sokuryo Sekkei 小松測量設計事務所	39.294443, 140.287302	Model reconstruction No longer standing
40	Shinwa no Sato Susanowo no Mura, Katagami 神話の里スサノオの村		1993	4	Yayoi	1 Pit 3 Raised	Midori Sekkei Ltd. 緑設計	39.854174, 140.010050	Model reconstruction
41	Fudora Site, Kamiikoani 不動羅遺跡	Municipal	1992	2	M Jomon	2 Pit	Unknown 不明	40.003610, 140.287276	No longer standing
42	Ichijogi Site, Misato 一丈木遺跡	Prefecture	1977	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	None なし	39.469110, 140.606072	No longer standing
Yamagata Prefecture 山形県									
43	Nakamura Site, Murayama 中村遺跡		1983-84	3	M Jomon	3 Pit	Nakamura Site Preservation Group 中村遺跡保存会	38.480547, 140.308396	
44	Chojoyashiki Site, Nagai 長者屋敷遺跡		1982	4	M Jomon	4 Pit	MURAKAMI Kazuo 村上和雄 SATO Seishiro 佐藤 正四郎	38.136570, 140.000410	
45	Nishinumata Site, Tendo 西沼田遺跡	National	2005	4	L Kofun	1 Raised 3 Flat	MIYAMOTO Nagajiro 宮本 長二郎	38.359692, 140.342097	
46	Nakayama Museum of History and Folklore 中山町歴史民俗資料館		1988	1	L Kofun	1 Pit	Board of Education 教育委員会	38.336976, 140.275613	Based on Miharashidai Site 物見台遺跡
47	Kakuniyana Stone Age Dwelling Sites, Oishida 角二山石器時代住居跡群	Prefecture	1973	2	E Jomon	2 Pit	ITO ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS INC. 伊藤設計事務所	38.595313, 140.371478	1 currently standing
48	Ukiatama Fudoki no Oka Archaeological Museum, Takehata うきたま風土記の丘考古資料館		1997	2	Jomon	2 Pit	Board of Education 教育委員会	38.007520, 140.215901	Based on Kanaya Site 金谷遺跡
49	Koshihara Site, Shirataka 小四王原遺跡	Municipal	1974	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	HIRABUKI Toshikazu 平吹 利敏	38.200133, 140.096718	
Fukushima Prefecture 福島県									
50	Ino-Hakusan Site, Fukushima City 飯野白山住居跡	Prefecture	1958	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	GOTO Shuichi 後藤 守一	37.650441, 140.533348	
51	Miyahata Site, Fukushima City 宮畑遺跡	National	2015	5	M Jomon F Jomon F Jomon	1 Pit 2 Raised 2 Pillar	Total Media Development Institute Co., Ltd. トータルメディア開発研究所	37.790295, 140.515968	
52	Uwada Site, Fukushima City 宇輪台遺跡		2015	1	Int Jomon	1 Pit	Residents 住民	37.655686, 140.425713	No longer standing
53	Tsumatori Shell Midden, Iwaki 綱取貝塚		1985	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	Iwaki City Foundation For Education and Culture いわき市教育文化事業団	36.940377, 140.920115	No longer standing
54	Iwaki Archaeology Center いわき市考古資料館		2005	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	Iwaki City Foundation For Education and Culture いわき市教育文化事業団	36.996609, 140.825809	No longer standing
55	Fukushima Cultural Properties Center, Shirakawa 福島県文化財センター白河館		2001	4	M Jomon Nara Nara	1 Pit 1 Pit 1 Raised	MIYAMOTO Nagajiro 宮本 長二郎 Toraido Koubou Co., Ltd. トリアード工房	37.098366, 140.206223	Based on Hoshojiri Site 法正居遺跡
56	Mimori Site, Koriyama 三森遺跡		1965	6	Heian L Jomon	1 Pillar 6 Pit	UMEMIYA Shigeru 梅宮 茂	37.397542, 140.190752	No longer standing
57	Haraseuehara Site, Nihonmatsu 原瀬上原遺跡	Prefecture	1970	5	M Jomon	5 Pit	SEKINO Masaru 関野 克	37.584514, 140.389985	2 currently standing
58	Ishibashi Site, Tamura 石橋遺跡	Municipal	1981	2	Inc Jomon	2 Pit	MEGURO Yoshiaki 目黒 吉明 Fukushima Prefectural Culture Center 福島県文化センター	37.425331, 140.736328	

Appendix Continued

	Site name	Designation	Date	#	Period	Type	Designer	Location	Notes
59	Okadaira Site, Tamura 岡平遺跡		1998	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	SAKUMA Yoshio 佐久間 良雄	37.379124, 140.666884	No longer standing
60	Iwabuchi Site, Kunimi 岩渕遺跡	Municipal	1974	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	MEGURO Yoshiaki 目黒 吉明	37.893782, 140.580056	
61	Kubota Site, Tadami 窪田遺跡	Prefecture	1991	3	L Jomon	3 Pit	Kimio Shimizu Architect Inc. 清水公夫研究所	37.310448, 139.444508	2 currently standing
62	Kodaguchi C Site, Ishikawa 小田口C遺跡		1984	1	Heian	1 Pit	Bolhata Longevity Group 母畑地区長寿会	37.179374, 140.465794	
Ibaraki Prefecture 茨城県									
63	Ogushi Shell Midden, Mito 大串貝塚	National	1991	3	Jomon	1 Pit	Ibaraki Prefectural Public Corporation of Constructional Technology 茨城県建設技術公社	36.334820, 140.546462	Model reconstruction
64	Uwanodai Site, Hitachi 上の代遺跡		1973	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	ISHIKAWA Mitsuo 石川 光男	36.631614, 140.669098	No longer standing
65	Kamiakatsu Shell Midden, Tsuchiura 上高津貝塚	National	1993	4	L Jomon	3 Pit	MIYAMOTO Nagajiro 宮本 長二郎	36.077451, 140.166159	
66	Hiuchi Fudoki no Oka, Ishioka 常陸風土記の丘		1990	16	Jomon	1 Pit	MIYAMOTO Nagajiro 宮本 長二郎	36.208077, 140.238461	Based on Miyadaira Site 宮平遺跡
67	Akamatsu Site, Ryugasaki 赤松遺跡		1982	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	None なし	35.937449, 140.158707	
68	Hirasawa Kanga Site, Tsukuba 平沢菅御遺跡	National	2003	3	Heian	3 Raised	Maki Co., Ltd. 旗大	36.178442, 140.103805	
69	Isobe Site, Sakuragawa 磯部遺跡		1975	1	Jomon	1 Pit	NISHIMIYA Kazuo 西宮 一男	36.369985, 140.142267	
70	Obatakiyama Haniwa Production Site, Ibaragi Town 小幡北山埴輪製作遺跡	National	1994	3	L Kofun	3 Pillar	Tekuno Sekkei テクノ設計	36.274617, 140.407407	Unknown if based on site remains
71	Okadaira Shell Midden, Miho 陸平貝塚	National	2003	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	Residents 住民	36.017916, 140.347561	No longer standing
72	Fuyuki A Shell Midden, Goka 冬木A貝塚	Municipal	1986	1	L Jomon	1 Pit	Unknown 不明	36.095249, 139.738890	Model reconstruction
Tochigi Prefecture 栃木県									
73	Negoyadai Site, Utsunomiya 根古谷台遺跡	National	1990-91	5	E Jomon	4 Pit	OTA Kunio 太田 邦夫	36.535207, 139.832700	
74	Tobiyamajo Site, Utsunomiya 飛山町跡	National	2005	1	Heian	1 Pit		36.554887, 139.965236	
75	Hoshino Site, Tochigi City 星野遺跡	Municipal	1971	3	E Jomon	1 Pit	Board of Education 教育委員会	36.474146, 139.627978	
76	Otome Fudohara Site, Oyama 乙女不動原瓦窯跡	National	1998	3	Nara	3 Pillar	SAKADUME Hideichi 坂詰 秀一	36.261894, 139.756037	No longer standing
77	Igashira Site, Mooka 井頭遺跡		1975	1	L Yayoi	1 Pit	SAITO Masumi 斎藤 正美	36.490346, 140.000558	Based on Tsukinokizawa Site 槻谷遺跡
78	Nishimasuno Folk Museum 旧西那須野町郷土資料館	Municipal	1979	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	KANAI Tadao 金井 忠夫	36.899466, 139.969564	No longer standing

Appendix Continued

Site name	Designation	Date	#	Period	Type	Designer	Location	Notes
79 Takanezawa History and Folklore Museum 高根沢町歴史民俗資料館		2006	1	M Kofun	1 Pit	Volunteers ボランティア	36.637102, 140.002355	Based on Isobe Site 砂堆遺跡 No longer standing
Gunma Prefecture 群馬県								
80 Omuro Park, Maebashi 大室公園		1998-00	3	Kofun M Kofun L Kofun	1 Raised 1 Flat 1 Pit	Residents 住民	36.387973, 139.193104	Based on Uchihoiri Site 内堀遺跡
81 Hodota Kofun, Takasaki 保渡田古墳群	National	2001	1	Kofun	1 Pit	OTSUKA Masahiko 大塚 昌彦 Residents 住民	36.379181, 138.984917	Model reconstruction of Nakasuji Site 中筋遺跡
82 Shodajoshi Park, Numata 埴田城址公園			2	Heian	2 Pit			No longer standing
83 Mabori Site, Tatebayashi 間馬遺跡		1992	3	M Jomon	3 Pit	Katsura Sekkei Inc. 桂建築設計事務所	36.667171, 139.022507	No longer standing
84 Komuro Dwelling Site, Shibukawa 小室敷石住居跡	Prefecture	1992	1	M Jomon	1 Paved	Fukushima Architect & Associates, Inc. 福島建築設計事務所	36.243258, 139.545722	No longer standing
85 Nakasuji Site, Shibukawa 中筋遺跡	Prefecture	1993	4	M Kofun	1 Flat 3 Pit	Rekishu Kankyo Sekkei Kenkyusho 歴史環境計画研究所	36.480023, 138.996645	
86 Miharada Site, Shibukawa 三原田遺跡		1977	1	M Jomon	1 Paved	YAMAZAKI Hikaru 山崎 光	36.504268, 139.028901	
87 Fujioka History Museum 藤岡歴史館		2014	1	L Kofun	1 Pit	Museum Staff 博物館職員	36.258461, 139.040545	Model reconstruction
88 Iwajuku Site, Midori 岩宿遺跡	National	1993	3	Paleolithic	3 Flat	Residents 住民	36.398574, 139.286162	Based on various sites
89 Saishika-danakajima Site, Midori 西鹿田中島遺跡	National	2018	1	Inc Jomon	1 Pit	Museum Staff 博物館職員	36.407054, 139.256386	
90 Yaze Site, Minakami 矢瀬遺跡	National	2000	6	F Jomon	4 Pit 1 Raised 1 Pillar	ASAKAWA Shigeo 浅川 滋男 MIYAMOTO Nagajiro 宮本 長二郎	36.696927, 138.982187	
Saitama Prefecture 埼玉県								
91 Omiyakoen-nai Site, Saitama City 大宮公園内遺跡	Prefecture	1971	2	L Yayoi M Jomon	1 Pit 1 Pit	FUJISHIMA Gajiro 藤島 亥治郎	35.921010, 139.629277	
92 Minaminakano Site, Saitama City 南中野遺跡			2	Jomon Yayoi	1 Pit 1 Pit		35.909720, 139.661405	
93 Maenakanishi Site, Kumagaya 前中西遺跡		2010	1	M Yayoi	1 Pit	SHIRAI Hiroyasu 白井 裕泰	36.148084, 139.400909	
94 Imajuku Site, Sayama 今宿遺跡	Municipal	1970	1	Nara	1 Pit	YANAGIDA Toshiji 柳田 敏司	35.867637, 139.394949	
95 Nakasanya Site, Konosu 中三谷遺跡		1987	1	Kofun	1 Pit	Unknown 不明	36.069349, 139.522741	
96 Nakajuku Ancient Warehouse Ruins, Fukaya 中宿古代倉庫跡	Prefecture	1996	2	Nara	2 Raised	Maki Kensetsu 真木建設	36.218373, 139.239130	
97 Mitakata Site, Koshigaya 見田方遺跡	Municipal	1987	1	L Kofun	1 Pit	Board of Education 教育委員会	35.877633, 139.824332	No longer standing
98 Takai Site Dwelling Ruins, Okegawa 高井遺跡住居址	Municipal	1969	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	YOSHIKAWA Kunio 吉川 国男	36.000339, 139.547255	No longer standing
99 Mizuko Shell Midden, Fujimi 水子貝塚	National	1993	5	E Jomon	5 Pit	MIYAMOTO Nagajiro 宮本 長二郎 Mizuko Shell Mound Research Committee 水子貝塚専門調査研究委員会	35.845100, 139.561600	

Appendix Continued

Site name	Designation	Date	#	Period	Type	Designer	Location	Notes
100 Kurohama Shell Midden, Hasuda 黒浜貝塚	National	1993	1	E Jomon	1 Pit	Board of Education 教育委員会 Residents 住民	35.993575, 139.662635	Based on Tenjinmae Site 天神前遺跡
101 Kamiya Site, Sakado 上谷遺跡		1976	1	L Kofun	1 Pit	KURIHARA Sadao 栗原 貞雄	35.951675, 139.444704	No longer standing
102 Kandachi-Ike Children's Park, Tsunagashima 雷電池児童公園		1987	1	M Kofun	1 Pit	Ryu Architect Office 龍設計 Residents 住民	35.942779, 139.397784	Based on Yamada Site F 山田遺跡F地点
103 Shindenigashi Site, Moroyama 新田東遺跡		1994	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	Maki Kensetsu 真木建設	35.955527, 139.345915	No longer standing
104 Yakushido Site, Ogano 薬師堂遺跡		1987	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	Saitama Prefecture Natural Park Office 埼玉県自然公園事務所	36.006692, 138.973790	No longer standing
105 Miyashiro Museum 宮代町郷土資料館		1993	1	E Jomon	1 Pit	SUZUKI Toshiaki 鈴木 敏昭	36.009410, 139.725402	
Chiba Prefecture 千葉県								
106 Kasori Shell Midden, Chiba City 加曽利貝塚	Special	1966	8	M Jomon	8 Pit	GOTO Kazuhito 後藤 和民	35.622011, 140.165120	Reconstructions built 1966-91, 2007-11-17 3 currently standing
107 Suwada Site, Ichikawa 須和田遺跡	Prefecture	1969	1	L Yayoi	1 Pit	SEKINO Masaru 関野 克	35.738782, 139.912372	No longer standing
108 Matsudo Museum 松戸市立博物館		1992	3	M Jomon	3 Pit	SHIBUYA Fumio 渋谷 文雄	35.801563, 139.939101	Based on Kamihongo Shell Midden 上本郷貝塚
109 Nakane Hachimanmae Site, Noda 中根八幡前遺跡	Municipal	1953	1	E Kofun	1 Pit	HIGUCHI Kiyoyuki 樋口 清之	35.938130, 139.877836	No longer standing
110 Dobari Dwelling Site, Kashiwa 戸張住居跡		1952	1	Yayoi	1 Pit	HIGUCHI Kiyoyuki 樋口 清之	35.862401, 139.990387	No longer standing
111 Yamakura Shell Midden, Ichihara 山倉貝塚		1971	2	M Jomon	1 Pit	ISHIKAWA Hiromi 石川 洋美	35.488708, 140.130796	
112 Nishinokubo Site, Sodegaura 西ノ宿遺跡		1987-88	2	L Yayoi	1 Pit	Kyoto Kagaku Co., Ltd. 京都科学	35.420519, 139.994625	
113 Joyama Kofun, Katori 城山古墳群		1997	1	M Yayoi	1 Pit	Omigawa High School 県立小見川高等学校	35.072601, 136.045804	
114 Chiba Boso-no-mura, Sakae 千葉県立房総のむら		2004-05	2	M Yayoi	1 Pit	Iwase Kenchiku 岩瀬建築 Museum Staff 博物館職員	35.824062, 140.270151	Based on Musuzaki-osakidai Site 大崎大崎台遺跡
115 Tagodai Site, Kyonan 田子台遺跡	Prefecture	1953	1	L Yayoi	1 Pit	Residents 住民 Waseda University Archaeology Laboratory 早大考古学研究室	35.107500, 139.845697	No longer standing
Tokyo 東京都								
116 Isarugo Shell Midden, Minato 伊皿子貝塚		1978	1	L Jomon	1 Pit	SUZUKI Kimio 鈴木 公雄	35.642155, 139.739719	
117 Ochiai Site, Shinjuku 落合遺跡		1955	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	TAMAGUCHI Tokio 玉口 時雄 OMICHI Ichiro 大進 一郎	35.717779, 139.680419	No longer standing
118 Higashiyama Shell Midden Site, Meguro 東山貝塚遺跡		1979	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	HIGUCHI Kiyoyuki 樋口 清之	35.649523, 139.685380	
119 Yoyogihachiman Site, Shibuya 代々木八幡遺跡	Municipal	1951	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	HIGUCHI Kiyoyuki 樋口 清之	35.671465, 139.688396	
120 Sarugaku Ancient Dwelling Remains, Shibuya 猿楽古代住居跡	Municipal	1978	1	L Yayoi	1 Pit	HIGUCHI Kiyoyuki 樋口 清之	35.651076, 139.702325	No longer standing

Appendix Continued

	Site name	Designation	Date	#	Period	Type	Designer	Location	Notes
121	Heiwanomori Kita Site, Nakano 平和の森公園 北遺跡		1985	1	L Yayoi	I Pit	Unknown 不明	35.716987, 139.662568	No longer standing
122	Tsukayama Site, Suginami 下流井戸塚山遺跡	Municipal	1988	1	M Jomon	I Pit	Unknown 不明	35.675137, 139.624903	
123	Matsunoki Site, Suginami 松の木遺跡		1955	1	L Kofun	I Pit	FUJISHIMA Gaijiro 藤島 玄治郎	35.685780, 139.640556	
124	Kurihara Site, Nerima 栗原遺跡	Municipal	1956	1	Nara	I Pit	FUJISHIMA Gaijiro 藤島 玄治郎	35.754683, 139.672347	
125	Higashinayabuchi Site, Nerima 東早河遺跡		1992	1	L Yayoi	I Pit	Board of Education 教育委員会	35.750894, 139.660554	No longer standing
126	Iko Site, Adachi 伊興遺跡	Municipal	1993	1	M Kofun	I Pit	Iko Site Research Group 伊興遺跡公園調査会	35.804658, 139.786522	
127	Nakata Site, Hachioji 中田遺跡	Municipal	1970	1	M Kofun	I Pit	WATANABE Yasutada 渡辺 保志	35.674246, 139.323206	No longer standing
128	Honnachida Site, Machida 本町田遺跡	Prefecture	1970	2	E Jomon	I Pit	Japan Cultural Heritage Consultancy 文化財 保存計画協会	35.567424, 139.449752	
129	Musashino Folklore Museum, Koganei 武蔵野 郷土館		1948	4	M Jomon	I Pit	SUZUKI Shigeyoshi 鈴木 重吉	35.700965, 139.573113	Model reconstructions based on various sites
					Yayoi	I Raised	GOTO Shuichi 後藤 守一		No longer standing
					M Kofun	I Raised			
					Nara	I Pit			
130	Hachisho Site, Kodaira ハ小遺跡	Municipal	1970	1	Nara	I Pit	KATO Yuji 加藤 有次	35.719558, 139.502135	No longer standing
131	Tama New Town Site 57, Tama 多摩ニュータウ ン No57 遺跡	Municipal	1988	3	E Jomon	I Pit	Office of Education 教育庁	35.626057, 139.428324	
					M Jomon	I Pit	Tokyo Metropolitan Archaeological Center 東京都埋蔵文化財センター		
132	Shitanoya Site, Nishitokyo 下野台遺跡	National	2007	1	M Jomon	I Pit	Toraido Koubou Co., Ltd. トリアド工房	35.725803, 139.561854	
Kanagawa Prefecture 神奈川県									
133	Kaminokidai Site, Yokohama 神之木台遺跡		1973	1	L Yayoi	I Pit	Koobuki Kensetsu Kougyou Corporation 君建設工業	35.492018, 139.652882	No longer standing
134	Santonodai Site, Yokohama 三殿台遺跡	National	1966-67	3	M Jomon	I Pit	OOKA Makoto 大岡 信	35.420490, 139.610810	
					M Yayoi	I Pit			
					L Kofun	I Pit			
135	Osuka-Sakachido Site, Yokohama 大塚・歳勝 土遺跡	National	1995	8	M Yayoi	7 Pit	MIYAMOTO Nagajiro 宮本 長二郎	35.551200, 139.580106	
136	Tanamukahara Site, Sagami-hara 田名向原遺跡	National	2006	1	M Jomon	I Raised	MIYAMOTO Nagajiro 宮本 長二郎		
					M Jomon	I Pit	Rekishi Kankyo Sakkei Kenkyusho 歴史関 境計画研究所	35.528778, 139.355335	No longer standing
137	Kassaka Site, Sagami-hara 勝坂遺跡	National	2010	2	M Jomon	2 Pit	Japan Cultural Heritage Consultancy 文化財 保存計画協会	35.507646, 139.388962	
138	Kanzaki Site, Ayase 神崎遺跡	National	2017	2	L Yayoi	2 Pit	Trecasa トレカーサ工事	35.410391, 139.407089	
Niigata Prefecture 新潟県									
139	Furutsu-Hachimanayama Site, Niigata City 古津 八幡山遺跡	National	2008	7	L Yayoi	7 Pit	Rekishi Kankyo Sakkei Kenkyusho 歴史関 境計画研究所	37.764438, 139.115179	
140	Umataka-Sanjinubaba Site, Nagaoka 馬高・三十 稲場遺跡	National	2011-14	2	M Jomon	2 Pit	Saito Construction Co., Ltd. 斎藤建設 MIYAMOTO Nagajiro 宮本 長二郎	37.447926, 138.768153	

Appendix Continued

Site name	Designation	Date	#	Period	Type	Designer	Location	Notes
141 Fujihashi Site, Nagaoka 藤橋遺跡	National	1992	3	F Jomon	2 Raised 1 Flat	MIYAMOTO Nagajiro 宮本 長二郎 Green Sigma Co., Ltd. グリーンシグマ	37.429147, 138.782226	
142 Odaira Site, Ojiya 大平遺跡	Municipal	1957	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	FUJISHIMA Gajiro 藤島 玄治郎	37.277631, 138.811033	No longer standing
143 Sasayama Site, Tokamachi 笹山遺跡	Municipal	2009-11	2	M Jomon	2 Pit	HIGUMA Kazumi 細熊 一実	37.158372, 138.780929	
144 Tokamachi City Museum 十日町市博物館		1987	1	Nara	1 Pit	ABE Kyohei 阿部 恭平	37.140384, 138.756189	Based on Babakami Site 馬場上遺跡
145 Takinomae Site, Murakami 滝ノ前遺跡		1971	2	L Yayoi	2 Pit	TAJIMA Shinroku 田島 信六	38.242878, 139.452811	1 currently standing
146 Chojagahara Site, Itoigawa 長者ヶ原遺跡	National	1996-98	5	M Jomon	4 Pit 1 Pillar	ASAKAWA Shigeo 浅川 滋男 Board of Education 教育委員会	37.027391, 137.864948	
147 Teraji Site, Itoigawa 寺地遺跡	National	1987	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	MIYAMOTO Nagajiro 宮本 長二郎 Tansetsha 丹精社	37.024888, 137.809160	
148 Hida Site, Myoko 斐太遺跡		2009	3	M Jomon	3 Pit	KATO Mitsuhiro 加藤 充彦 NAKAJIMA Eiichi 中島 栄一		
149 Kenshoji Site, Joetsu 顕聖寺遺跡	National	1962	1	L Jomon	1 Pit	Hida Site Preservation Group 斐太史跡保存会 OTA Hiroto 太田 博太郎	37.053788, 138.234371 37.161121, 138.473797	1 currently standing
150 Chikusai Site, Sado 千種遺跡		1968	2	L Yayoi	1 Pit	FUJISHIMA Gajiro 藤島 玄治郎	37.986049, 138.345488	Based on Chigusa Site 千種遺跡
151 Najomon, Tsunan 農と縄文の体験実習館 なじよもん		2005-12	8	Jomon	7 Pit 1 Pillar	Museum Staff 博物館職員	37.042896, 138.675449	Based on remains from various sites
152 Wakayama Site, Sekikawa 若山遺跡		1968	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	Unknown 不明	38.130504, 139.544973	Model reconstruction
Toiyama Prefecture 富山県								
153 Kiudai Site, Toyama City 北代遺跡	National	1999	6	M Jomon	5 Pit 1 Raised	ASAKAWA Shigeo 浅川 滋男	36.717469, 137.186531	5 currently standing
154 Kasuga Site, Toyama City 春日遺跡		1966	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	OYA Ryokichi 大屋 良吉	36.561389, 137.203083	No longer standing
155 Ushinameri Site, Toyama City 牛沼遺跡		1963	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	OKAZAKI Uichi 岡崎 郁一	36.615112, 137.076423	No longer standing
156 Mizukakanazu Site, Namerikawa 不水掛遺跡		1981	3	M Jomon	3 Pit		36.728509, 137.417847	No longer standing
157 Sakuramachi Site, Oyabe 桜町遺跡		1999-03	3	M Jomon	1 Pit	MIYAMOTO Nagajiro 宮本 長二郎 UENO Sachio 上野 幸夫	36.687430, 136.873105	2 currently standing
158 Fudodo Site, Asahi 不動堂遺跡	National	1981	3	F Jomon M Jomon	1 W. Circle 3 Pit	Board of Education 教育委員会 HOSOMI Keizo 細見 啓三	36.920694, 137.553827	
Ishikawa Prefecture 石川県								
159 Ishikawa Archaeological Center, Kanazawa 石川県埋蔵文化財センター		2001	3	M Jomon M Yayoi	1 Pit 1 Flat	Ishikawa Archaeological Foundation 石川県埋蔵文化財センター	36.508908, 136.688641	Based on various sites
160 Kaga City Central Park 加賀市中央公園		1983	4	Jomon Yayoi E Kofun F Kofun	1 Pit 1 Raised 1 Pit 1 Pit	ASAKAWA Shigeo 浅川 滋男 Nihonkai Consultant Co. Ltd. 日本海コンサルタント	36.322121, 136.328781	Based on various sites 3 currently standing

Appendix Continued

	Site name	Designation	Date	#	Period	Type	Designer	Location	Notes
161	Yoshizaki-Suba Site, Hakui 吉崎・次場遺跡	National	1999	3	M Yayoi	2 Flat 1 Raised	KAWAKAMI Mitsugu 川上 貢 Institute for Development of Environment and Culture 空間文化開発機構	36.905486, 136.789321	
162	Oomishiyama Site, Kahoku 大海西山遺跡	Prefecture	1992	1	L Yayoi	1 Pit	Kyodo Sekkei 共同設計	36.775534, 136.755617	
163	Funaokayama Site, Hakusan 舟岡山遺跡	Municipal	1959	3	M Jomon	3 Pit	ISHIBE Masayuki 石部 正幸 MORIBE Hitoshi 守部 伍	36.443362, 136.632136	1 currently standing
164	Okyozuka Site, Nonoichi 御経塚遺跡	National	1982	1	L Jomon	1 Pit	Central Aero Survey Co., Ltd. セントラル航業	36.546550, 136.599390	
165	Amenomiyu Kofun, Nakanoto 雨の宮古墳群	National	1993	1	Kofun	1 Pit	Unknown 不明	36.977550, 136.872259	Model reconstruction No longer standing
166	Mawaki Site, Noto 真脇遺跡	National	2011-17	2	F Jomon	12 Pit 1 W. Circle	TAKADA Hideki 高田 秀樹	37.305659, 137.206943	
Fukui Prefecture 福井県									
167	Shikanotani-Hongo Site, Katsuyama 鹿谷本郷遺跡		1977	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	AMINO Koichi 細野 孝一	36.056900, 136.465341	No longer standing
168	Nishitani Site, Sakai 西谷遺跡	Prefecture	1995	1	Int Kofun	1 Pit	Kankyokukan Sekkei Kenkyusho 環境空間設計研究所	36.226943, 136.140309	No longer standing
169	Torihami Shell Middens, Wakasa 鳥浜貝塚		2000	3	M Jomon	3 Pit	Museum Staff 博物館職員	35.560653, 135.895481	Model reconstruction
Yamanashi Prefecture 山梨県									
170	Yamanashi Museum of Archaeology, Kofu 山梨県立考古博物館		1982	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	Residents 住民	35.594191, 138.583626	Based on Kane-no-o Site 金の尾遺跡
171	Uenohara Site, Kofu 上野原遺跡		1974	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	KAWASAKI Yoshio 川崎 義雄		No longer standing
172	Ozakihara Site, Tsuru 尾崎原遺跡		1984	1	M Jomon	1 Paved	Watanabe Landscaping 渡辺造園	35.563508, 138.974359	No longer standing
173	Hono Site, Tsuru 法能遺跡		1974	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	YOSHIDA Itaru 吉田 格 SATOMURA Kouichi 里村 晃一	35.546151, 138.915186	No longer standing
174	Miyatani-Hakusan Site, Otsuki 宮谷白山遺跡	Municipal	1974	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	None なし	35.625892, 138.991930	
175	Kinsei Site, Hokuto 金生遺跡	National	1991	3	F Jomon	3 Pit	NIITSU Ken 新津 健 ITO Kimiaki 伊藤 公明	35.848302, 138.385151	
							Japan Cultural Heritage Consultancy 文化財保存計画協会		
176	Umenoki Site, Hokuto 梅之木遺跡	National	2017-18	2	M Jomon	2 Pit	SANO Takashi 佐野 隆 KURODA Masayuki 黒田 将行	35.789400, 138.463292	
Nagano Prefecture 長野県									
177	Miya Site, Nagano City 宮遺跡	Municipal	1996	3	L Jomon	3 Pit	Koen Ryokuchi Sekkei Jimusho 公園緑地設計事務所	36.606718, 138.029392	2 currently standing
178	Tonomura Site, Shimosuwa 殿村遺跡		1954	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	Takegi History Group 高木史話会	36.067072, 138.106036	
179	Matsumoto Museum of Archeology 松本市立考古博物館		1986	2	Jomon	2 Pit	Board of Education 教育委員会	36.193485, 138.001584	Model reconstruction 1 currently standing
180	Okanoya Site, Okaya 岡屋遺跡	Municipal	1958	2	E. Jomon L Yayoi	1 Pit 1 Pit	MIYASAKA Fusakazu 宮坂 英次 Okaya Site Preservation Society 岡屋遺跡保存会	36.059733, 138.028314	No longer standing

Appendix Continued

	Site name	Designation	Date	#	Period	Type	Residents	Designer	Location	Notes
181	Hirohata Site, Okaya 広畑遺跡	Municipal	1951	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	Residents		36.052127, 138.020414	No longer standing
182	Kinada Site, Iida 北田遺跡		1988	2	M Jomon	1 Pit	Board of Education	教育委員会	35.467788, 137.878183	Model reconstruction
183	Suzaka City Museum 須坂市立博物館		1975	1	L Kofun	1 Pit	SEKI Koichi	関孝一	36.646190, 138.312617	Model reconstruction
184	Teranoura Stone Age Dwelling Site, Komoro 寺ノ浦石器時代住居跡	National		1	Jomon	1 Pit			36.358721, 138.388278	No longer standing
185	Gotenba Site, Ina 御殿場遺跡	Prefecture	1971	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	TOMONO Yoshikazu	友野 良一	35.812961, 137.996756	No longer standing
186	Yomeishu Komagane Kobayochinai Site, Komagane 養命酒胸ヶ根工場用地内遺跡		1972-76	3	M Jomon	1 Pit	TOMONO Yoshikazu	友野 良一	35.705408, 137.901514	
187	Kitsunekubo Site, Komagane 狐久保遺跡	Municipal	1950	1	L Yayoi	1 Pit	FUJISHIMA Gajiro	藤島 玄治郎	35.738605, 137.978585	
188	Yamada Site, Komagane 山田遺跡	Municipal	1950	2	L Jomon	2 Pit	FUJISHIMA Gajiro	藤島 玄治郎	35.743920, 137.986582	
189	Teruoka Site, Iiyama 照久遺跡		1977	1	L Yayoi	1 Pit	TOMONO Yoshikazu	友野 良一	36.859637, 138.365983	No longer standing
190	Togarisishi-Yasukone Site, Chino 尖石・与助尾根遺跡	Special	1949-00	6	M Jomon	6 Pit	KOBAYASHI Mikio	小林 幹男	36.014524, 138.233097	
191	Toyohira Elementary School, Chino 茅野市豊平小学校		2017	1	Jomon	1 Pit	HORIGUCHI Sutei	堀口 捨己	36.013941, 138.203729	Model reconstruction
192	Hiraide Site, Shiojiri 平出遺跡	National	1951-85	16	M Jomon	7 Pit	HIRABAYASHI Masaya	平林 正也	36.103760, 137.941207	15 currently standing
193	Komaruyama Site, Shiojiri 小丸山遺跡	Municipal	1981	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	FUJISHIMA Gajiro	藤島 玄治郎	36.142323, 137.988018	No longer standing
194	Shimofukiage Site, Saku 下吹上遺跡	Municipal	1978	2	M Jomon	1 Pit	MIYAMOTO Nagajiro	宮本 長二郎	36.250023, 138.342623	
195	Yashiroshimizu Site, Chikuma 屋代清水遺跡		1992	8	M Kofun	1 Raised	Residents	住民	36.533565, 138.136321	Based on Yashiroshimizu Site 屋代清水遺跡
196	Enkobo Site, Chikuma 円光坊遺跡		1991	7	M Jomon	4 Flat	Board of Education	教育委員会	36.499978, 138.114297	
197	Indate Stone Age Dwelling Site, Tomi 戌立石器時代住居跡	National	1932	1	M Jomon	3 Pit	MORISHIMA Minoru	森嶋 稔		
198	Omiyama Site, Kawakami 大湫山遺跡	National	1962	2	M Jomon	1 Paved	YAWATA Ichiro	八幡 一郎	36.361388, 138.385319	
199	Oba Site, Tateshina 大庭遺跡		1991	2	Nara	1 Raised	TORII Ryuzo	鳥居 龍藏	35.977433, 138.565326	
200	Idojiri Site, Fujimi 井戸尻遺跡	National	1958	1	M Jomon	2 Pit	YAWATA Ichiro	八幡 一郎	36.268054, 138.319300	
201	Gayu Site, Hara 飯竜遺跡	Municipal	1958	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	Board of Education	教育委員会		
							MUTO Yuroku	武藤 雄六	35.877686, 138.278683	
							HORIGUCHI Sutei	堀口 捨己	35.963792, 138.227403	

Appendix Continued

Site name	Designation	Date	#	Period	Type	Designer	Location	Notes
202 Nairo Site, Tatsuno 内城遺跡		1973	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	Unknown 不明	35.977052, 137.988500	Based on Harada Site
203 Harada Site, Nakagawa 原田遺跡		1981	1	M Yayoi	1 Pit	TOMONO Yoshikazu 友野 良一	35.632550, 137.935581	原田遺跡
204 Nakakoshi Site, Miyada 中越遺跡	Prefecture	1999	1	E Jomon	1 Pit	HARA Motohiko 原 元彦	35.769986, 137.945212	
205 Wakamiya Site, Kiso 若宮遺跡	Municipal	1956	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	TOMONO Yoshikazu 友野 良一	35.848095, 137.621830	
206 Kumakubo Site, Asahi 熊久保遺跡		1992	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	FUJISHIMA Gaijuro 藤島 亥治郎	36.125636, 137.865605	Model reconstruction
207 Sakunazawa Site, Matsukawa 桜沢遺跡	Municipal	1983	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	HIGUCHI Shoichi 樋口 昇一	36.397718, 137.836621	
208 Okanome Site, Nozawaonsen 岡の峰遺跡	Municipal	1966	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	Unknown 不明	36.919698, 138.431655	
						SAKADUME Hideichi 坂詰 秀一		
Gifu Prefecture 岐阜県								
209 Donosora Site, Takayama 常之上遺跡	National	1982	3	E Jomon	3 Pit	TODA Tetsuya 戸田 哲也	36.053682, 137.279736	
210 Akahogi Stone Age Hearth, Takayama 赤保木 石器時代火炉	Prefecture	1970-93	5	M Jomon M Yayoi	2 Pit 1 Pit	Board of Education 教育委員会	36.159774, 137.221853	4 currently standing
211 Kadohashi Jomon Dwelling Ruins, Takayama 戸隠縄文住居跡	Municipal	1971	1	M Kofun	1 Pit	Kiyomi Village 清見村	36.122334, 137.077300	
212 Kitamachinishi Site, Tajimi 喜多町西遺跡	Municipal	1999	2	L Yayoi	1 Pit	MIYAMOTO Nagajiro 宮本 長二郎	35.340419, 137.101089	
213 Tsukahara Site, Seki 塚原遺跡	Municipal	1992	6	Int Kofun M Jomon	1 Raised 2 Pit	Tajimi City 多治見市 Institute for Development of Environment and Culture 空間文化開発機構	35.496022, 136.865167	2 currently standing
214 Robata Site, Kakamigahara 炬燵遺跡	Prefecture	1972-06	7	M Jomon	4 Raised 6 Pit	OOE Makoto 大江 命	35.394508, 136.894540	
215 Mineichigo Site, Gero 峰一合遺跡		1972	5	E Jomon	1 Raised	ASAHC. アサヒコンサルタント	35.802632, 137.254049	3 currently standing
216 Nakano Site, Sekigahara 中野遺跡		1965	1	L Yayoi	1 Pit	OOE Makoto 大江 命		No longer standing
Shizuoka Prefecture 静岡県								
217 Toro Site, Shizuoka City 桑戸遺跡	Special	1951	9	L Yayoi	5 Pit	Individual Resident 個人		No longer standing
						SEKINO Masaru 関野 克	34.956473, 138.408011	Built 1951-52-62-70-71-07-09
218 Shijimiduka Site, Hamamatsu 鯉塚遺跡	National	1957	5	L Jomon	4 Raised 5 Flat	MIYAMOTO Nagajiro 宮本 長二郎		
219 Iba Site, Hamamatsu 伊場遺跡		1976	6	M Kofun	2 Pit	GOTO Shueichi 後藤 守一	34.713464, 137.703243	
						FUKUYAMA Toshio 福田 敏男	34.695365, 137.713200	4 currently standing
						Junya Mizuno Architect & Associates 水野 設計事務所		
220 Hirashiro Site, Hamamatsu ヒラシロ遺跡	Municipal	1993	1	M Jomon	2 Raised 1 Pit	Unknown 不明	34.973371, 137.760154	No longer standing
221 Yuzurha Site, Atami ゆずり葉遺跡		1975	1	Jomon	1 Pit	ONO Shinichi 小野 真一		1 currently standing
222 Tanoya Site, Shimada 田ノ谷遺跡		1984	2	L Yayoi	1 Pit		34.849186, 138.176053	
223 Higashidaira Site, Fuji 東平遺跡		1985-87	2	Heian	1 Pit 1 Raised	HIROSE Kenji 広瀬 謙二 Japan Cultural Heritage Consultancy 文化財 保存計画協会	35.185747, 138.678810	

Appendix Continued

Site name	Designation	Date	#	Period	Type	Designer	Location	Notes
224 Kamishiraiva Site, Izu 上白岩遺跡	National	1987	1	L Yayoi	1 Pit	Board of Education 教育委員会	34.963247, 138.984001	
225 Midaka-Danna Site, Kawazu 見高段間遺跡		1970	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	HAGIWARA Koichi 萩原 光一	34.753914, 139.013636	
226 Kashiya Yokoanagum, Kannami 柏谷横穴群	National	1993	4	L Kofun	3 Pit	Board of Education 教育委員会	35.082443, 138.958234	Model reconstruction based on Toro Site 登呂遺跡
					1 Raised	Ishikura Architect and Associates 石倉建築設計事務所		
Aichi Prefecture 愛知県								
227 Urigo Site, Toyohashi 瓜郷遺跡	National	1955	1	M Yayoi	1 Pit	GOTO Shuichi 後藤 守一	34.785494, 137.375743	
228 Sone Site, Toyota 曾根遺跡	Municipal	1976	1	M Jomon	1 Pit	City Planning Division 市都市計画	35.081969, 137.171841	
229 Inba-Otsuka Kofun, Owariasahi 印場大塚古墳	Municipal	1975	1	M Kofun	1 Pit	NANAHARA Yoshifumi 七原 恵史	35.200346, 137.020377	
230 Daichi Site, Iwakura 大地遺跡	Prefecture	1996	1	M Yayoi	1 Pit	Nakamura Giken ナカムラ技建	35.274284, 136.863217	
231 Kaigarayama Shell Midden, Kiyosu 貝越山貝塚	National	1965	1	M Yayoi	1 Pit	KIDO Hisashi 城戸 久	35.218559, 136.851786	Based on Inbaotsuka Kofun 印場大塚古墳
232 Kurafune Site, Shiota 鵜船遺跡	Prefecture	1957	1	E Jomon	1 Pit	GOTO Shuichi 後藤 守一	35.172264, 137.622718	
233 Hongo-Sakuradai Site, Toei 本郷桜平遺跡		2015	1	Jomon	1 Pit	Board of Education 教育委員会	35.072520, 137.705352	Model reconstruction
						Residents 住民		
Mie Prefecture 三重県								
234 Kakuregaoka Site, Ise 隠阿遺跡		1988	1	L Yayoi	1 Pit	Ise City 伊勢市	34.487456, 136.719775	
235 Kayumijiri Site, Matsusaka 狍見井屋遺跡	Prefecture	2002	2	Inc Jomon	2 Pit	Japan Cultural Heritage Consultancy 文化財保存計画協会	34.455244, 136.398543	
236	Municipal		2	Int Jomon M Jomon	1 Pit 1 Pit		34.391140, 136.450529	
Shiga Prefecture 滋賀県								
237 Okaido Site, Nagahama 大海遺跡			2	Yayoi	1 Pit	Nomura Gumi 野村組	35.492908, 136.243177	No longer standing
238 Danakonominami Site, Omihachiman 大中の湖南遺跡	National	1979	1	M Yayoi	1 Pit	Unknown 不明	35.173126, 136.131603	
239 Yasu Museum of History and Folklore 野洲市歴史民俗博物館		1988	5	Yayoi	4 Pit	Unknown 不明	35.072408, 136.045782	Unknown if based on remains
240 Ryou Elementary School, Yasu 竜王町立竜王小学校		1988	1	Yayoi	1 Pit	Unknown 不明	35.067751, 136.128099	Model reconstruction
241 Hachimanja Kofun, Higashiomori 八幡社古墳群	Prefecture	1991	1	Kofun	1 Pit	Unknown 不明	35.081716, 136.146782	Model reconstruction
Kyoto Prefecture 京都府								
242 Moriama Site, Jojo 森山遺跡	National	1995	1	L Jomon	1 Pit	Unknown 不明	34.843264, 135.791088	
243 Kyotango Kodai no Sato Museum 京丹後市立丹後古代の里資料館		1991-94	4	Yayoi	3 Pit	TABUCHI Toshiki 多淵 敏樹	35.738118, 135.110307	Based on various sites in city
244 Hamazume Site, Kyotango 浜詰遺跡		1959	1	L Jomon	1 Pit	Showa Sekkei 昭和設計	35.660000, 134.967003	
245 Kyoto Prefectural Yamashiro Folk Museum, Kizugawa 京都府立山城郷土資料館	Municipal	1984	1	M Yayoi	1 Pit	SAKAZUME Nakao 酒詰 伸男 Museum Staff 博物館職員	34.752697, 135.835116	

Appendix Continued

	Site name	Designation	Date	#	Period	Type	Designer	Location	Notes
246	Yosano Kofun Park 与謝野町立古墳公園	National	1992	4	Kofun	2 Raised 2 Pit	Institute for Development of Environment and Culture 空間文化開発機構	35.506083, 135.105574	Unknown if based on site remains No longer standing
Osaka Prefecture 大阪府									
247	Hoenzaka Site, Osaka City 法田坂遺跡	National	2001	1	M Kofun	1 Raised	UEKI Hisashi 榑木 久	34.682184, 135.520961	
248	Shinchi Haniwa Production Site, Takatsuki 新地埴輪製作遺跡	National	1993-94	4	L Kofun	4 Pillar	Japan Cultural Heritage Consultancy 文化財保存計画協会	34.853764, 135.581392	
249	Takatsuki Archaeological Research Center 高槻市立埋蔵文化財調査センター	高槻市立埋蔵文化財調査センター	1980	1	L Yayoi	1 Pit	Takatsuki Metropolitan Archaeological Center 高槻市立埋蔵文化財調査センター	34.861957, 135.588264	Based on Shibatani Site 芝谷遺跡
250	Tanokuchiyama Site, Hirakata 田口山遺跡	Prefecture	1980	1	M Yayoi	1 Pit	UJITA Kazuo 宇治田 和生	34.816287, 135.704984	
251	Ikegami-Sone Ruins, Izumi 池上曾根遺跡	National	1999-01	7	M Yayoi	3 Pit	ASAKAWA Shigeo 浅川 重男	34.502421, 135.427434	
						1 Raised	Oriental Design オリエンタル設計		
252	Kannonjiyama Site, Izumi 観音寺山遺跡		1970	1	L Yayoi	3 Pillar 1 Pit	SUZUKI Makoto 鈴木 充	34.471375, 135.445764	No longer standing
253	Jomon no Mori Fureai Kan, Habikino 縄文の杜 ふれあい館		2018	1	Jomon	1 Pit	FUKUDA Seiken 福田 晴俊	34.550978, 135.591169	Model reconstruction
254	Higashiosaka City Archaeological Center 東大阪市埋蔵文化センター		2003	1	Yayoi	1 Pit	ONISHI Yasuyuki 大西 康之	34.655861, 135.640269	Model reconstruction
Hyogo Prefecture 兵庫県									
255	Otoshiyama Site, Kobe 大歳山遺跡	Municipal	1974	1	L Yayoi	1 Pit	TABUCHI Toshiki 多淵 敏樹	34.645123, 135.030131	
256	Tano Site, Amagasaki 田能遺跡	National	1970	3	Yayoi	1 Flat 1 Raised	MIYAZAWA Satoshi 宮沢 智士	34.769999, 135.440327	
257	Egenoyama Site, Ashiya 会下山遺跡	National	1959	2	L Yayoi	1 Pit	FUJISHIMA Gajiro 藤島 玄治郎	34.740584, 135.291567	1 currently standing
258	Higashiune-Okita Site, Ako 東有年・沖田遺跡	Prefecture	1996	6	L Yayoi L Kofun	2 Pit 3 Pit	ISHINO Hironobu 石野 博信 Toshikeikan Sekkei Inc. 都市景観設計 HOSOMI Keizo 細見 啓三	34.824034, 134.366811	
259	Gossakaito Site, Awaji 五斗長垣内遺跡	National	2009-17	4	L Yayoi	1 Raised 4 Pit	YAGI Masao 八木 雅夫 Toshikeikan Sekkei Inc. 都市景観設計	34.504605, 134.908215	
260	Ebara Site, Shiso 家原遺跡		1997	9	Jomon Yayoi Kofun	2 Pit 2 Pit 4 Pit	TABUCHI Toshiki 多淵 敏樹	35.184182, 134.627728	3 currently standing
261	Jingumiyauchi Site, Tatsuno 新宮宮内遺跡	National	2012-14	3	M Yayoi	1 Raised 3 Pit	YAGI Masao 八木 雅夫 Kan Institute Co., Ltd. 環研究所	34.923243, 134.546200	
262	Onaka Site, Harima 大中遺跡	National	1974	11	L Yayoi	11 Pit	Museum Staff 博物館職員 Volunteers ボランティア	34.727598, 134.877187	Reconstructions built 1974-93, 2005-18
263	Kuratani Kofun Park, Ichikawa 倉谷古墳公園	Municipal		1	M Kofun	1 Pit		34.988407, 134.746424	

Appendix Continued

Site name	Designation	Date	#	Period	Type	Designer	Location	Notes
264 Fukumoto Site, Kamikawa 福本遺跡	Prefecture	2008	1	M Yayoi	1 Pit	Hyogo Kanazaki High School 兵庫県立神崎高等学校	35.049649, 134.769382	Model reconstruction
265 Uenoyama Site, Kami 上ノ山遺跡		1990-01	4	Jomon Nara M Yayoi Kofun	1 Pit 1 Raised 1 Pit 1 Pit	Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties 奈良国立文化財研究所	35.464134, 134.549450	
Nara Prefecture 奈良県								
266 Akino-Nakanosho Site, Uda 阿駒野・中之庄遺跡		1997	3	Asuka	1 Pit 2 Pillar	KATO Misuhiko 加藤 充彦 OKADA Hideo 岡田 英男 Seed Consultant, Inc. シードコンサルタント Yamazoe Village Construction Union 山添村建築組合	34.476998, 135.928070	
267 Oko Site, Yamazoe 大川遺跡	Prefecture	2004	1	Int Jomon	1 Pit	Takigawa Jisha Architects Co., Ltd. 瀧川寺建築	34.696648, 136.073908	
268 Karako-Kagi Site, Tawaramoto 唐古・龍遺跡	National	1994	1	M Yayoi	1 Raised	Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd. 国際航業株式会社	34.569396, 135.799341	Model reconstruction
269 Hashio Site, Koryo 菊尾遺跡		1992	2	L Kofun	1 Pit 1 Raised		34.555659, 135.735686	
270 Oyodo-Sakuragaoka Site, Oyodo 大淀桜ヶ丘遺跡		1966	1	E Jomon	1 Pit	OKADA Hideo 岡田 英男	34.384799, 135.791904	No longer standing
Wakayama Prefecture 和歌山県								
271 Wakayama Kii Fudoki no Oka, Wakayama City 和歌山県立紀伊風土記の丘		1996	1	M Kofun	1 Pit	Wakayama Prefectural Cultural Properties Center 和歌山県文化財センター	34.227597, 135.229814	Based on Otoro Site 音浦遺跡
272 Onosaki Site, Gobo 尾ノ崎遺跡		1984	1	E Kofun	1 Pit	MIYAMOTO Nagajiro 宮本 長二郎	33.859332, 135.158647	
273 Asuka Shrine Site, Shingu 阿須賀神社遺跡	Municipal	1976	1	L Yayoi	1 Pit	INABA Kazuya 稲葉 和也	33.728368, 135.997126	No longer standing
Tottori Prefecture 鳥取県								
274 Fukuichi Site, Yonago 福市遺跡	National	1970	1	L Yayoi	1 Pit	SUZUKI Makoto 鈴木 充	35.404296, 133.366919	
275 Mukoyama Kofun, Yonago 向山古墳群		2002	3	M Yayoi	2 Pit 1 Pillar		35.455677, 133.440083	
276 Mukibanda Site, Daisen 妻木畠田遺跡	National	2001-10	19	L Yayoi	12 Pit 7 Pillar	ASAKAWA Shigeo 浅川 滋男 Kinoshita Shun-ya Design Architects 木下俊哉建築設計事務所 Institute for Development of Environment and Culture 空間文化開発機構	35.463226, 133.453514	
Shimane Prefecture 島根県								
277 Yakumotatsu Fudoki no Oka, Matsue 八雲立つ風土記の丘		1972-08	2	M Kofun Nara	1 Pit 1 Pillar	SUZUKI Makoto 鈴木 充 ASAKAWA Shigeo 浅川 滋男	35.427242, 133.090446	Based on Izumo Kokufu Site 出雲国庁跡
278 Tawayama Site, Matsue 田和山遺跡	National	2005-07	3	M Yayoi	2 Pit 1 Pillar	ASAKAWA Shigeo 浅川 滋男	35.438869, 133.054016	
279 Izumo Jewelry Workshop Ruins, Matsue 出雲玉作遺跡	National	1973	1	E Kofun	1 Pit	SUZUKI Makoto 鈴木 充	35.417755, 133.012116	

Appendix Continued

Site name	Designation	Date	#	Period	Type	Designer	Location	Notes
280 Kojindani Site 荒神谷遺跡	National	1994	2	L Yayoi	2 Pit	Keikan Sekkei (Osaka) Co., Ltd. 建築設計研究所 (大阪)	35.373341, 132.849836	Model reconstruction of Tano Site 田能遺跡
Okayama Prefecture 岡山県								
281 Tsushima Site, Okayama City 津島遺跡	National	2007-09	5	E Yayoi	1 Pit 2 Flat 1 Raised	Institute for Development of Environment and Culture 空間文化開発機構	34.680136, 133.916213	
282 Numa Site, Tsuyama 沼遺跡	Municipal	55-84-97	3	L Yayoi	1 Raised 1 Raised 2 Pit 1 Raised	SHIBUYA Yasuhiko 渋谷 泰彦 Kimura Architectural Office キムラ建築設計事務所	35.083940, 134.014195	2 currently standing
283 Gomanbara Site, Ibara 五方原遺跡	Municipal	1968-09	3	L Yayoi	2 Pit 1 Raised 1 Pit	MAKABE Tadahiko 間壁 忠彦	34.673581, 133.544157	
284 Soja City Ancient Park 総社市昔公園		1984	1	M Yayoi	1 Pit	Unknown 不明	34.670425, 133.751671	Model reconstruction of Numa Site 沼遺跡
285 Nodayama Site, Niimi 野田山遺跡	Municipal	1959	1	M Yayoi	1 Pit	ISHII Yonetaro 石井 米次郎	34.917400, 133.454299	No longer standing
286 Ifurai Museum, Niimi 猪俣栄美術館		2017	1	Jomon	1 Pit	Ifurai 猪俣栄 MURAKAMI Genya 村上 原野	34.881679, 133.521095	Model reconstruction
287 Kadota Shell Midden, Setouchi 門田貝塚	National	1997	2	L Yayoi	2 Pit	Environmental Dynamics Architect 環境事業計画研究所	34.666684, 134.094641	1 currently standing
288 Museum of Hiruzen Area, Mamiwa 蒔山郷土博物館		1994	2	Jomon Yayoi	1 Pit 1 Pit	Hiruzen Architects 蒔山建築	35.294656, 133.712519	Model reconstruction
289 Suwa Shrine Site, Misaki 諏訪神社境内遺跡	Municipal	1969	1	L Yayoi	1 Pit	KAMAKI Yoshimasa 鎌木 義昌	34.988638, 133.963383	
Hiroshima Prefecture 広島県								
290 Egeyama Site, Hiroshima City 恵下山住居群跡	Prefecture	1976	1	L Kofun	1 Pit	Hazama Corporation 間組	34.481034, 132.511687	
291 Miyoshi Fudoki no Oka, Miyoshi みよし風土記の丘		1980	4	L Kofun	1 Raised 1 Flat 1 Pit 1 Furnace	Museum Staff 博物館職員	34.763515, 132.899134	Based on Matsugasaki Site 松ヶ迫遺跡
292 Nikkoji Dwelling Ruins, Miyoshi 日光寺住居跡	Prefecture	1975	1	L Kofun	1 Pit	SHIOMI Hiroshi 潮見 浩 FUJITA Hitoshi 藤田 亨	34.796847, 132.861570	No longer standing
293 Yunen Site, Miyoshi 勇免遺跡		1971	1	M Yayoi	1 Pit	Board of Education 教育委員会	34.771476, 132.912360	No longer standing
294 Tashaku Valley Mahoroba-no-sato, Shobara 帝釈峠まほろばの里		2000	2	Int Jomon M Yayoi	1 Pit 1 Pit		34.864074, 133.203683	Based on Matsugasaki Site 松ヶ迫遺跡
295 Furusato Village Kobo, Shobara ふるさと村高塚		2000	1	Jomon	1 Pit	MIURA Masayuki 三浦 正幸	35.018163, 132.832942	
296 Konosu-Minami Site, Higashihiroshima 埴の泉南遺跡		2013	1	L Yayoi	1 Pit	Nakahiro Kensei 中博建設	34.400821, 132.711757	
297 Kannonnen Park, Aki 観音免公園		1996	1	L Kofun	1 Pit	Board of Education 教育委員会	34.379652, 132.549420	Model reconstruction

Appendix Continued

Site name	Designation	Date	#	Period	Type	Designer	Location	Notes
Yamaguchi Prefecture 山口県								
298 Ayraigo Site, Shimonoseki 綾羅木郷遺跡	National	1994	2	E Yayoi L Kofun	1 Pit 1 Pit	Kyoto Kagaku Co., Ltd. 京都科学	34.011758, 130.925932	Based on Shimohieda Site 下和田遺跡
299 Kiasako Site, Ube 北迫遺跡	Municipal	2003	1	L Yayoi	1 Pit	Local history group 地元の郷土史研究会	33.985778, 131.274868	Model reconstruction of Yoshinogari Site 吉野ヶ里遺跡
300 Sakabe Site, Hagi 坂部遺跡		1995	1	L Yayoi	1 Pit	Board of Education 教育委員会	34.434355, 131.481905	
301 Kokujū Site, Mine 国秀遺跡	Municipal	1995	2	Asuka	2 Pit	Urban Design アーバンデザイン	34.272527, 131.262340	No longer standing
Tokushima Prefecture 徳島県								
302 Yano Site, Tokushima City 矢野遺跡	Prefecture	1995	4	L Yayoi	3 Pit 1 Raised	Unknown 不明	34.057953, 134.466628	Model reconstruction of Yoshinogari Site 吉野ヶ里遺跡
303 Gozu no Sato, Iano 郡頭の郷		1995	2	L Yayoi	1 Pit 1 Raised	SUGAWARA Yasuo 菅原 康夫	34.145961, 134.451049	Based on Kurodagawa-a-go Site 黒谷川郎頭遺跡
Kagawa Prefecture 香川県								
304 Kagawa Prefecture Archaeological Center, Sakaida 香川県埋蔵文化財センター		1988	1	Yayoi	1 Pit	Kyoto Kagaku Co., Ltd. 京都科学	34.291083, 133.916722	Based on Ichinotani Site 一の谷遺跡
305 Oi-Nanatsuzuka Kofun, Sanuki 大井七つ塚古墳群	Municipal	1984	1	Kofun	1 Pit	TAGUCHI Toru 田口 徹	34.278901, 134.221131	
306 Shiudeyama Site, Mitoyo 紫雲山遺跡		1990	2	M Yayoi	1 Pit 1 Raised	MIYAMOTO Nagajiro 宮本 長二郎	34.243808, 133.596418	
Ehime Prefecture 愛媛県								
307 Kodera Site, Matsuyama 古閑遺跡		1989	1	E Kofun	1 Raised	HOSOMI Keizo 細見 啓三	33.840500, 132.734785	
308 Hachidoyama Site, Saijo 八堂山遺跡	Municipal	1973-74	2	L Yayoi	1 Pit 1 Raised	NAGAI Kazuaki 長井 数秋	33.897930, 133.197646	
Fukuoka Prefecture 福岡県								
309 Itatsuke Site, Fukuoka City 飯付遺跡	National	1993	12	L Yayoi	12 Pit	MIYAMOTO Nagajiro 宮本 長二郎	33.565653, 130.452604	8 currently standing
310 Nokata Site, Fukuoka City 野方遺跡	National	1991	2	L Yayoi	2 Pit	MIYAMOTO Nagajiro 宮本 長二郎	33.554962, 130.306303	No longer standing
311 Iwatoyama Kofun, Yame 岩戸山古墳	National	1993	2	L Yayoi	1 Pit 1 Raised	Nakajima Osamu Architectural Design Office 中庭修建築設計事務所	33.230897, 130.552315	Based on Akashi Site 赤氏遺跡
312 Urayama Site, Chikugo 裏山遺跡		1966-74	3	M Yayoi	3 Pit	IWASAKI Hikaru 岩崎 光		No longer standing
313 Taguma-Ishihatake Site, Munakata 田熊石畑遺跡	National	2015	4	E Yayoi	4 Pit	Renovating Technology System Inc. 修復技術システム	33.799774, 130.537626	
314 Hiratsuka-Kawazoe Site, Asakura 平塚川添遺跡	National	2001	13	L Yayoi	7 Pit 5 Raised 1 Flat	KONISHI Ryuzaburo 小西 龍三郎 MIYAMOTO Nagajiro 宮本 長二郎 KONISHI Ryuzaburo 小西 龍三郎	33.395896, 130.650834	12 currently standing
315 Ishizaki-Magarita Site, Itoshima 石崎曲り田遺跡		1993	1	Int Yayoi	1 Pit		33.518786, 130.161727	No longer standing

Appendix Continued

Site name	Designation	Date	#	Period	Type	Designer	Location	Notes
316 Mikunide Site, Chikuzen 三回手遺跡		1968	1		1 Pit		33.460556, 130.583561	No longer standing
Saga Prefecture 佐賀県								
317 Nabatake Site, Karatsu 菜畑遺跡	National	1990	1	F Jomon	1 Pit	Architectural Laboratory for Systems Environment Development アルセッド建築研究所	33.448840, 129.957892	Model reconstruction
318 Kurisozui Kofun, Karatsu 久里又水古墳	Municipal	1996	2	Int Kofun	2 Raised	Ide Komusho 井手工務所	33.397698, 129.987279	
319 Mutabe Site, Taku 牟田辺遺跡		1977	1	M Yayoi	1 Pit	MIYAHARA Tanco 宮原 耀生	33.268230, 130.132160	No longer standing
320 Habu Site, Ogi 土生遺跡	National	1992	4	M Kofun	3 Pit		33.276164, 130.200425	
					1 Raised			
321 Yoshinogari Site, Yoshinogari Town 吉野ヶ里遺跡	Special	2001	98	L Yayoi	51 Raised 9 Pillar 37 Pit 1 Flat	MIYAMOTO Nagajiro 宮本 長二郎	33.325266, 130.384807	
Nagasaki Prefecture 長崎県								
322 Haranotsuji Site, Iki 原の辻遺跡	Special	2005-08	17	L Yayoi	7 Raised 6 Flat 4 Pit	MIYAMOTO Nagajiro 宮本 長二郎 Japan Cultural Heritage Consultancy 文化財保存計画協会	33.759452, 129.751552	
Kumamoto Prefecture 熊本県								
323 Tsukawara History Museum, Kumamoto City 塚原歴史民俗資料館	National	1991	2	M Kofun	1 Pit 1 Raised	Museum Staff 博物館職員	32.691760, 130.738391	Based on Uwanohara Site 上の原遺跡
324 Kumamoto Soshoku Kofun Museum, Yamaga 熊本県立装束古墳館		2004	1	M Yayoi	1 Pit	Residents 住民	32.992838, 130.669828	Based on Hino-oka Site 陣の丘遺跡
325 Hima-wari Park, Koshi ひまわり公園		1994	2	L Yayoi Nara	1 Pit 1 Pit	Kyushu Research Institute for Cultural Properties Inc. 九州文化財研究所	32.891301, 130.744602	Based on Hattanbun Site ハタ原遺跡
326 Higo Kodai-no-mori Jomon Village, Nagomi 肥後古代の森縄文のむら		1994	3	L Jomon	3 Pit	KONISHI Ryuzaburo 小西 龍三郎	32.973853, 130.599299	No longer standing 1 currently standing
327 Hino-Oka Site, Minamiaso 陣の丘遺跡		1985	1	M Yayoi	1 Pit	Residents 住民	32.857767, 131.002027	No longer standing
Oita Prefecture 大分県								
328 Jissoji Kofun, Beppu 実相寺古墳群	Prefecture	1957	2	L Yayoi	1 Pit 1 Flat	KAGAWA Mitsuo 賀川 光夫	33.305654, 131.488392	1 currently standing
329 Shiragata Site, Saiki 白羽遺跡	Prefecture	1958	1	M Yayoi	1 Pit	KAGAWA Mitsuo 賀川 光夫	32.961893, 131.887903	No longer standing
330 Warikake Site, Bungotakada 割掛遺跡	Municipal	1995	1	M Yayoi	1 Pit	Daiko Consultant ダイコー建設補償コンサル タント	33.545895, 131.451275	No longer standing
331 Usa Fudoki no Oka, Usa City 宇佐風土記の丘		1986	3	Kofun	2 Pit 1 Raised	MIBUKA Fumihito 身深 文広	33.539604, 131.358738	Based on Kawabe Takamori Kofun-gun 川勝高森古墳群
332 Ankokuji Village Ruins, Kunisaki 安国寺集落遺跡	National	2000	13	L Yayoi	9 Raised 4 Pit	YAMAMOTO Teruo 山本 剛雄	33.566231, 131.716087	No longer standing

Appendix Continued

Site name	Designation	Date	#	Period	Type	Designer	Location	Notes
Miyazaki Prefecture 宮崎県								
333 Hasugake Historical Park, Miyazaki 蓮ヶ池史跡公園	National	1990	4	Kofun	3 Pit 1 Raised	Unknown 不明	31.969022, 131.445925	Model reconstruction
334 Saidobaru Kofun, Saito 西都原古墳群	Special	1966-08	2	L Kofun Kofun	1 Pit 1 Flat	MIYAMOTO Nagajiro 宮本 長二郎 NPO Isaito NPO 法人 いさいと	32.125590, 131.380346	1 currently standing
Kagoshima Prefecture 鹿児島県								
335 Uwaba Site, Izumi 上場遺跡	Municipal		1	Paleolithic	1 Pit		32.102275, 130.476644	
336 Hashimuregawa Site, Ibusuki 橋牟礼川遺跡	National	1995	4	Nara	4 Pit	TSUCHIDA Mitsuyoshi 土田 充義 Kyoto Kagaku Co., Ltd. 京都科学 Institute for Development of Environment and Culture 空間文化開発機構	31.229894, 130.645560	
337 Uenohara Site, Kirishima 上野原遺跡	National	1999-01	15	Int-Jomon M Jomon E Yayoi M Yayoi E Kofun E Yayoi	10 Pit 1 Pit 1 Pit 1 Pit 1 Pit 1 Pit	MIYAMOTO Nagajiro 宮本 長二郎 Rekishi Kankyo Sakkei Kenkyusho 歴史環境計画研究所	31.712832, 130.801884	
338 Yakushima-Yokomine Site, Yakushima 屋久島 横峯遺跡		2017	1	L Jomon	1 Paved	Yokomine Jomon Club 横峯縄文クラブ	30.302582, 130.641136	
339 Ufuta Site, Tatsugo ウフタ遺跡		2006	1	E Yayoi	1 Pit	MORITA Kuro 森田 郁郎 Sakitoku Junior High School PTA 赤穂小中学校 PTA Board of Education 教育委員会	28.414850, 129.624470	
Okinawa Prefecture 沖縄県								
340 Nakabaru Site, Uruma 仲原遺跡	National	1993-96	7	F Jomon	7 Pit	TAKAMIYA Hiroe 高宮 廣衛 KONISHI Ryuzaburo 小西 龍三郎 MIYAMOTO Nagajiro 宮本 長二郎	26.391528, 127.994443	