

### **Kuroshima Shrine Old-Growth Forest**

This is the island's only old-growth forest. It is a laurel forest with many broadleaf tree species dating from the Jomon period (13,000–300 BCE).

### **2. Kozenji Temple / Government Office Site**

The government office was located in Honmura, the island's first village. In 1803, Kozenji Temple, a Soto Zen Buddhist temple, was established as the branch temple of Chosenji in Maetsuyoshi, Hirado. The site of the government office is now a park, and all that remains of the temple is the stone outer wall.

### **3. Catholic Cemetery**

This is a Catholic cemetery where burials still take place. Father Joseph Marmand, who led the building of Kuroshima Church, is interred here.

### **4. Giant Sea Fig Tree**

Sea figs, which belong to the *Ficus* genus, are found in warm climates. They grow quickly, and were used for windbreaks on Kuroshima. Sea figs grow naturally throughout the island, but this large specimen in Neya is well worth seeing.

### **5. Site of Gun Emplacement Bunker**

This ruined gun emplacement near Furusato was built in 1945, toward the end of World War II, in readiness for the final battle for the mainland. It was constructed with the guns pointing not out to sea, but toward the mainland.

## **NOTES ON MAP (Middle Leaf)**

Materials for the construction of the church were unloaded here

Panoramic view of Nagasakibana point and Kozakibana point, their rugged coastlines formed by the rough waves of the East China Sea

Sasanqua Camellia

Catholic Cemetery

Kuroshima Church

Mezebana point

Meze

Kushinohama Dike (Prefectural Natural Treasure)

Warabe

Nagasakibana point

Bandake

Kuroshima harbor

Honmura

Nakiri

Tashiro

Community Center Kuroshima Branch  
Nakirinoama  
Tōdobira  
Furusato  
Shirakibana point  
Place of the revival of the faith  
Hikazu  
Neya  
Sasanqua of Neya (Municipal Natural Treasure)  
Neyanohana point