

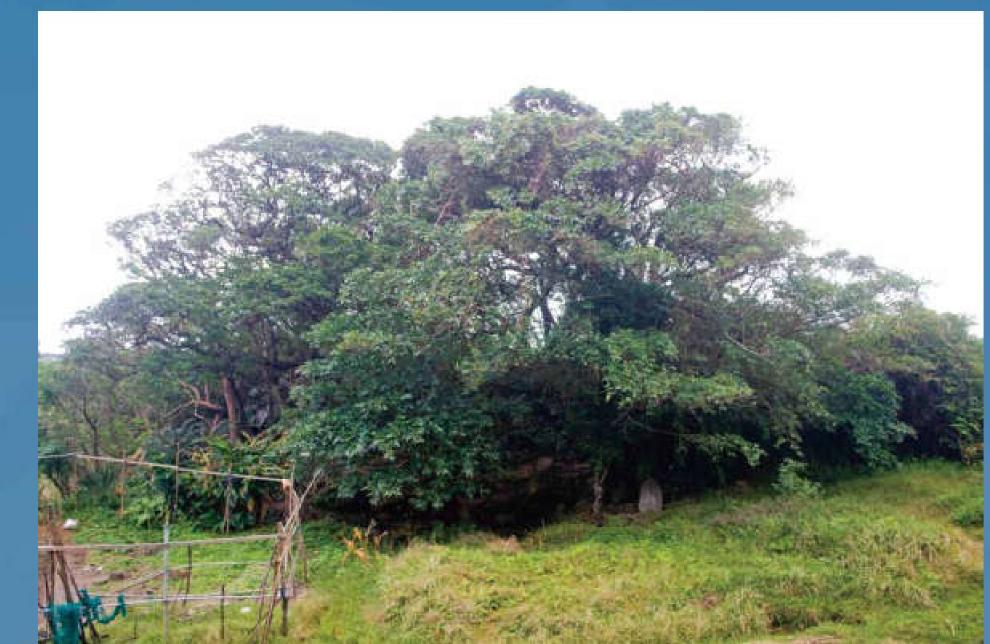
Kasari Area (Amami City) Tourist Map





1 Old Yasuda residence (Yoan)

The old Yasuda residence features a unique architectural complex structure from the late Edo period (1840's - 1960's). The main building has two rooms with iron plate roofing. Behind the entrance, there re two small rooms (4.5-tatami mats large) and one large room (10-tatami mats large) on the right. The old Yasuda residence was relocated to the current ocation from Yo Community in 2003. The property was designated as a tangible cultural property of



2 Yeahyeah Cave Ruins (Tsuchihama)

This limestone cave has a forest atop it, and the ceiling has collapsed. The cave was a sky burial site in the early modern ages, and the locals fear the human bones in *Yeahyeah* cave, calling them Gushu gami (people from another world). In 1963, Masafumi Nagai and Itaru Mishima held research and excavation at the ruins and discovered some potsherds with nail-shaped patterns from the Jomon and Yayoi periods (approx. 13,000 years ago - the 3rd century AD).



3 Amandi and Amamiko Shrine (Setta)

Imandi is situated on Okariyama Mountain at a eight of 180m on the north side of Setta Community. At the tip of its midslope, a stone monument vas built in 1901 to indicate the first place where Amamiko deity came down from heaven. Down to the south, Amamiko shrine is situated on a hill in the community. These shrines indicate that the island inherits composite myths of *Tenson Korin* (the descent on the earth by the creators) and Neriyakanaya (paradise over the horizon).



4 Setta Stone Quarry (Setta)

The mountains on the west side of Yo Community are collectively called "Murayama." Hachiman Shrine was built at the midslope of Murayama, which has long been considered as an elevated sacred spot. The deity of this Hachiman Shrine was enshrined from Arata Hachiman Shrine, in Kagoshima, in 1890 to protect the community which experienced serious damage from fire and typhoons in the Meiji period. The current shrine was rebuilt in



5 Tofuru Graves (Shiroma)





5Km

Shower P Parking area Rest area Barrier-free toilet

Major Sightseeing Spots and Facilities (C) Kasari Branch, Amami City

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Kasari area is surrounded by the Pacific Ocean and the East China Sea, and has small mountains with

altitudes of 200m or less running north and south. On the east side, here lies a flatland where sugarcane

and semi-tropical fruit fields are cultivated, and livestock is raised. Kasari Bay, one of " 500 Important

Wetlands in Japan," designated by the Ministry of the Environment, covers the west side. Many

generation to generation through their daily lives.

mmunities in Kasari area inherit their traditional performing arts, passing their unique culture from



6 Holding Child Rock (Tomori Beach)

Tomori beach with a mother-holding-child rock (Kwadaki iwa) is a beautiful beach. The offshore current is a complex and dangerous place for swimming. The Holding Child Rock consists of a round sandstone on top of a limestone. The name comes from the shape resembling a mother piggybacking a child. The spot with white crested waves in the off-shore is called *Zan-no-su* (a dugong nest).



7 St. Michael Catholic church in Central Kasari (Angelus bell) (Kasari 3nd Ward)

Father Chohachi Nakamura started his missionary activity in 1903, and St. Michael Catholic Church in Central Kasari was established 1915. In 1951, the church was relocated to its current address, and the main building was built in 1972. Its "Angelus Bell," lost during WWII, was found and returned to the church on December 10, 1984.



8 Kasarizaki lighthouse and Otomizu waterfall

Kasarizaki (Kasari cape) Lighthouse, located at the northern tip of Amami Oshima island, is also known as Yo Misaki (cape) Lighthouse. From atop the solid rock at the edge of Kasarizaki cape, the lighthouse has been in operation since March 31, 1962, providing a navigational beacon for ships traveling northbound and southbound from the height of 67 m above sea level. A stream running along the rocky stretch to the lighthouse is a sacred purification site for the local deities.



9 Gamo Shrine area (Yani)

Gamo Shrine has a number of interesting historical and cultural assets, including a big mirror (1806), a stone monument (1725), and a Benzaiten goddess statue (by Ryosuke Yamada). The shrine deifies Gamo Zaemon, one of the defeated Heike refugee warriors who came to Amami after the battle of Dan-no-ura (1185), along with its Miyaterasama deity and guardian gods. It is said that there is a sunken stone wall in the ocean near the shore, built by Gamo

