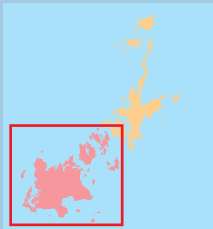


A HANDBOOK FOR VISITING THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN GOTO CITY

SURELY YOU WILL ENCOUNTER THE GENTLE AND WARM
ATMOSPHERE OF A "HOLY PLACE OF PRAYER" IN THE CHURCHES

MAP OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN LOWER GOTO ISLAND





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MAP OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN LOWER GOTO ISLAND

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Catholic populations and percentages (2016)

- ◆ In the World : over 1.2 billion (17.8%) ※2016
- ◆ In Japan : 434,054 (0.3%)
- ◆ In Nagasaki Prefecture : 60,989 (4.4%)
- ◆ In the Goto Islands : 8,375 (14.6%)
- ◆ In Goto City : 3,113 (8.3%)

PARTICULARLY SACRED SPACES AND OBJECTS INSIDE THE CHURCHES

Some points to be carefully considered while inside the church. The Christians take great care of the place of prayer which is the church. Visitors should understand this.



THE SANCTUARY

THE SANCTUARY

This place around the altar is especially sacred. Only priests are allowed here.



THE TABERNACLE

THE TABERNACLE

The box in which the Eucharist is stored. If the Eucharist (the holy bread) is inside, a red light will be lit to remind us that Jesus is present. (The Eucharist is the body of Jesus Christ, so the red light means Jesus is present.)



THE WAY OF THE CROSS

It means truly the way Christ walked carrying his cross from the Antonia Tower to Mount Calvary. In order to commemorate the sufferings he underwent during this way the faithful, too, walk around the both sides of the church following the so called stations of the cross which in different forms represent those episodes, from number 1 to 14.

※For inquiries relating to media coverage of any of the churches, please visit the website of the Catholic Archdiocese of Nagasaki. (<http://www.nagasaki.catholic.jp>)

THE CHURCH IS A PLACE OF PRAYER. KEEP THE FOLLOWING MANNERS INSIDE.

Try to understand that there are people praying here. This is very important to restrain from any conduct that interferes with the worship place.



DURING MASS DO NOT DISTURBE

- When there is mass, do not cause any disturbance to the people offering it. When there is a funeral, better abstain from entering the church altogether.

AVOID TALKING IN A LOUD VOICE. SHUT OFF YOUR MOBILE PHONES

- Stop any private talk. It is forbidden to raise loud your voice.

AVOID WEARING DARING DRESSES

- Remove your hats or caps on entering the church. Extremely provocative dresses are forbidden.



IN MOST OF THE CHURCHES IN GOTO YOU MUST TAKE OFF YOUR SHOES AT THE ENTRANCE

- There are some shelves to put your shoes.
- Most of the churches are daily open, but some are not. Get that information.

ABSTAIN FROM TOUCHING THE DECORATIONS, STATUES AND HOLY OBJECTS, BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE OF THE CHURCHES

- Right at the entrance of the church, there is the container of Holy water. It is water for purification used by the faithful while making the sign of the cross. It is water blessed by a Priest.
- The sound of bells carries a special message to the faithful. Do not ring them.
- Inside the church there are Catholic Bibles, prayer books, song books, etc. which belong to the faithful; not public material.



DO NOT ENTER THE SANCTUARY

- The space around the altar, is the most sacred one. Strictly forbidden to enter.



EATING, DRINKING OR SMOKING ARE NOT ALLOWED INSIDE THE CHURCHES

TAKING PHOTOS IS NOT ALLOWED INSIDE OF THE CHURCHES

- Basically it is forbidden, permission should be requested from the person in charge.

CONCERNING TRASH

- Everyone should take your trash home.



National Important Cultural Property

1

Egami Church

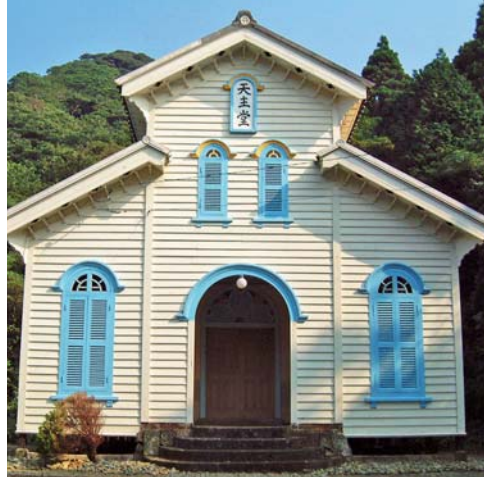
THE LOVELY WHITE WALLS AND BLUE WINDOWS
AN IMPORTANT HIGH LEVEL CULTURAL ASSET, REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE WELL KNOWN BUILDER TETSUKAWA YOSUKE

The history of this church begins with the baptism of 4 families of the hidden Christians in March,1881.Their ancestors were from Sotome and who moved to this place at the onset of the Edo era. In those days, masses were celebrated in private houses because there was no church in the Egami District. In 1906, a simple church was built at its present address (1131 Okushi, Naru Town).

The definite building of a church was constructed in 1917. At that time there were only 40-50 families in the region, but, as everywhere churches were been built, the Christians entrusted Tetsukawa Yosuke with the project of church. The faithful cut trees themselves to open the ground. In order to pay the expenses for the building, they sold the nets they manufactured, together with other items and the following year,1918 in March the church was completed.

Visitors to Egami church are impressed by the outer view of the immaculate white color of the walls, surrounded by green trees and by the blue windows, a charming view. The whole structure, because of the humidity, rests on an elevated floor. The columns are decorated showing the grain of the timber. The windows with transparent flowers' drawings are very especial features. It has three aisles and the ceiling of umbrella, round beautiful design, all of these form an atmosphere of warm prayer.

This church nationally, as a wooden construction is considered a fine piece of architecture, prominent historically speaking and, in spite of its rather small scale, it is an important, representative work of Tetsukawa Yosuke. On June, 9, 2008 it was declared National Cultural Asset.



Address	Egami Church 1131 Okushi, Naru-machi, Goto City 853-2202
Access	From Naru Port, 15 minutes by car
Mass schedule	Third Sunday: 15:00
Open to the public?	The church is usually closed to the public. To visit the interior, advance booking with the Hidden Christian Sites in the Nagasaki Region Information Center is required either via its website or by telephone (095-823-7650). Visiting hours are from 9:00 to 16:00. Visiting is not accepted on Mondays (or the following Tuesday if a public holiday falls on a Monday) and on the third Sunday of each month after 14:30.
Other matters	Parking and sanitary facilities available



2

Naru Church

From Omura Feudal territory migrants descendants

The Kazurashima church faithful all get together as vanguards migrants

Before the opening of the Edo period, from the Omura Feudal territory (Present days Nagasaki city, Sotome) the hidden Christians moved first to the Naru district's Kazurashima. Settled in different places inside the island, and started cultivating the; and, forming small villages.

In the year 1868 the year after the Goto Christian Collapse the Kazurashima faithful 12 families were called to the municipal office. Their 3 leaders were tortured by making them seat on top of sharp stones and pressed by heavy stones from on top. Besides these, there are no records of tortures more severe in Narushima.

In the year 1873 the decree of Christian persecution was abolished. Many churches, one after the other were built in the Goto island. But at that time, in Narushima and its vicinity only 2 churches existed in Kazurashima and in Egami.

At the beginning the church of Naru's construction expenses were covered by the Shukuwa village's 20 Christian families. The work was entrusted to the carpenter of Aokata, in Kamigoto. In the 1926 it was completed at the present site. Afterwards there was some enlargement work, but in 1959 judging that it would not be strong enough to stand the typhoons it was dismantled by the Christians themselves.

The present church construction started in the year 1961 and in the same year on December 14th it was blessed and consecrated.

There is one more episode to be mentioned in the history of the Naru church. In 1973 in the month of March, the islanders of Kazurashima, as a whole, emigrated to Kashinokiyama district and all became members of he Naru church. Moving from a remote island to another remote island which is Narushima, they added new hazards to their lives.

In the district of Narushima the migration of the hidden Christians from the Omura feudal territory was the earliest and their fervent Christian lives history through one hundred and several tens of years has been engraved in this island, making Kazurashima church the first to be built.



Address	Naru Church 395 Ura, Naru-machi, Goto City 853-2201
Access	From Naru Port, 20 minutes by foot or 5 minutes by car
Mass schedule	Monday-Friday (except Wednesday):6:00 Wednesday:17:30 First, third and fourth Saturdays:19:00 Second Saturday:18:00 Sunday:8:00
Open to the public?	The church is usually open to the public.
Visiting hours	9:00~ 17:00
Other matters	Parking and sanitary facilities available



3 Gorin Church

A faith rooted in a simple way of life New church built next to the old Gorin Church

In the small piece of land facing the Naruseto fishing port, with the steep mount Hisakajima on the back, the new Gorin church was erected next to the old church.

The present church building is one of the most recent churches in Goto City. It was constructed in 1985 right next to the old Gorin Church, to replace and preserve the historic yet decayed church building at the same time.

Inside the church, the statue of Saint Joseph with the Child Jesus in his arms and the Way of the Cross pictures on both sides speak to visitors about the faith rooted in a simple way of life in this district.

Even now in this Gorin district there are no roads for cars. Visitors must leave their vehicles and walk up the mountain. The other choices are sea-taxi-boats or fishing boats.

(※) For more information about details see page 2



Address	Gorin Church, Warabi-cho, Goto City 853-2172
Access	Fukue Port – marine taxi(25 min.) – Gorin Port Fukue Port – liner (20 min.) – Tanoura Port – car (about 40 min.) – walk(10 min.) Fukue Port – car(12 min.) – Okuura Port – marine taxi(10 min.) – Tanoura Port or Hamawaki Port – car (about 40 min.) – walk(10 min.)
Mass schedule	Fourth Sunday:10:00
Open to the public?	The church is usually closed to the public.
Visiting hours	9:00~ 17:00
Other matters	Parking and sanitary facilities not available (the area is inaccessible by car).



SAVES THE FERVENT FAITHFUL FROM THE PERIL OF DISPERSION

AN INTERIOR SPACE BUILT, IMPOSSIBLE TO IMAGINE FROM
THE EXTERIOR OF A JAPANESE TYPE OF HOUSE

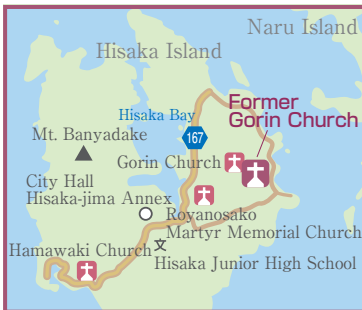


On the occasion of the re-building of the Hamawaki Church, the Gorin District accepted the Former Gorin as a transference. The Hamawaki Church, built in 1881 was re-built in Hisakajima, Hamawaki. In 1931 it was transferred to the present site. For the following 50 years or so, the church served as the spiritual home of the local Catholic population. However, due to decay, it was replaced by the new Gorin Church built next to it in 1985.

At this point there were talks about tearing it down, but thanks to the efforts of the people in charge and to the cooperation of the local faithful, who considered it a cultural asset and a building of special value, it avoided the peril of destruction and has preserved its original state. The building was donated to Fukue city (Presently Goto city). Now under the supervision of the city, it is open to the public.

The building itself reveals faithfully the time of its construction. At the time of its transfer a front gate was added. On the back of the altar one can see how an enlarged storage room existed. The plain tile roof made of wood, the whole outer appearance, are completely Japanese style, with the exception of the pointed arched windows.

The interior of three aisles and of gothic umbrella style ceiling, makes of it a genuine church style building. Studying the features of the construction, one realizes the historical and architectural value of the building which in 1999 on the 13th of May was decreed an important cultural asset.



Address	Former Gorin Church 993-11 Warabi-cho, Goto City 853-2172
Access	Fukue Port – marine taxi(25 min.) – Gorin Port Fukue Port – liner(20 min.) – Tanoura Port – car (about 40 min.) – walk(10 min.) Fukue Port – car(12 min.) – Okuura Port – marine taxi(10 min.) – Tanoura Port or Hamawaki Port – car (about 40 min.) – walk(10 min.)
Mass schedule	Mass is no longer celebrated in this church.
Open to the public?	To visit the church's interior, advance booking with the Hidden Christian Sites in the Nagasaki Region Information Center is required via either its website or by telephone (095-823-7650). Visiting hours are from 9:00 to 17:00. * except Monday
Other matters	Parking and sanitary facilities not available (the area is inaccessible by car).



5 Royanosako Martyr Memorial Church

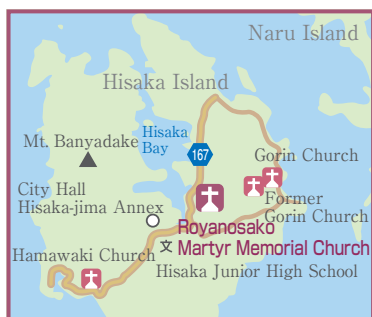
PLACE WHERE THE HISTORY OF THE
 “CRUSHING OF THE GOTO CHRISTIANS” IS ENGRAVED
 EVERY YEAR, LOCAL AND OUTSIDER
 CHRISTIANS GATHER TO HONOR THE MARTYRS

In the year 1868 the faithful from Hisakajimauchi at this place (Hisaka Obiraki) were arrested and tortured cruelly. It was called the “Crushing of the Goto”, meaning the oppression of the Goto Christians.

They were arrested when they themselves confessed to be Christians (Catholics). In a narrow prison of a space of about 20 square meters, as many as 200 persons were forcibly squeezed inside. They were 17 people per tatami, unable to lay down, nor to release themselves outside, an inhuman condition unimaginable. They stood this torture for 8 months, but 39 died of famine or deceases during this period, with 3 others at the end of the imprisonment, making a total of 42 who lost their lives, as a result.

The present Royanosako Martyr Memorial Church was built on the site of the martyrdom. The first church to commemorate the martyrdom was built in 1969 in March, a short distance away from the site, but when it deteriorated, lately in 1984 in was replaced on the very site of the prison. The floor of the present church has tatami of diverse colors to let one appreciate the narrowness of the place at first sight, speaking loudly of the heroism of the martyrs.

Every year in the Autumn, to honor the martyrs and pay tribute to the faith of the ancestors, faithful from the Goto islands and pilgrims from everywhere get together to celebrate the Feast of the Prison Martyrdom.



Address	Royanosako Martyr Memorial Church Obiraki, Hisaka-cho, Goto City 853-2171
Access	Fukue Port – liner(20 min.) – Tanoura Port – car(15 min.) – church Fukue Port – car(15 min.) Okuura Port – marine taxi(10 min.) – Tanoura Port or Hamawaki Port – car(15 min.) – church
Mass schedule	Third Sunday:9:30
Open to the public?	The church is usually closed to the public.
Visiting hours	9:00~17:00
Other matters	Parking unavailable; sanitary facilities available



6

Hamawaki Church

THE FIRST FERRO-CONCRETE CHURCH BUILT IN THE GOTO ISLANDS

After accomplishing its role of the first genuine wooden church at Hisakajima

During the Kansei era the hidden Christians from the Omura feudal territory settled down in Hisakajima, in Kaminohira, Zazare, Eiri, Kodomari, Sotowa, Obiraki, etc.

Around the year 1866 the historical fact of the Discovery of the Nagasaki Christians and the news of the arrival of Bishop Petitjean were heard by the hidden Christians of Hisakajima. To meet the “padres” (the Catholic priests) for generations waited for, without fearing the dangers, many navigated secretly to Nagasaki and reveled their existence to Bishop Petitjean. Lately in Hisakajima, in spite of the fact that the Christian persecution continued, one after the other, there were cases of officials of the government who confessed publicly their Christian faith. All these led to the event of the Prison Martyrdom.

The faithful survivors of the persecution in the Hisakajima region were the builders of the first Hamawaki church in the year 1881. The exterior is completely Japanese style, but the interior is a fine, genuine church building of 3 aisles, an umbrella Gothic style ceiling and Gothic style altar-wall. (Cfr. The Former and New Gorin churches)

The wooden churches were badly damaged by the winds from the sea and the number of faithful continued decreasing, unable to make repairs, that is why in 1931 the first ferro-concrete church was built, aiming for a building strong against typhoons, as it stands nowadays.



Address	Hamawaki Church 263 Tanoura-cho, Goto City 853-2173
Access	Fukue Port – liner(20 min.) – Tanoura Port – walk(10 min.) – church Fukue Port – car(15 min.) – Okuura Port – marine taxi(10 min.) – Tanoura Port or Hamawaki Port – walk(10 min.) – church
Mass schedule	First, third and fifth Sundays:8:00 Second and fourth Saturdays:18:00 First Friday:6:00 Second, third, fourth and fifth Thursdays:6:00
Open to the public?	The church is usually open to the public.
Visiting hours	9:00 ~ 17:00
Other matters	Parking and sanitary facilities available



7 Hantomari Church

A FEELING OF PURITY AND PRAYER IN A PURE ATMOSPHERE

WITH A DONATION FROM IRELAND AND
ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN FROM TETSUKAWA YOSUKE

At the end of the Edo period several Christians families from the Omura

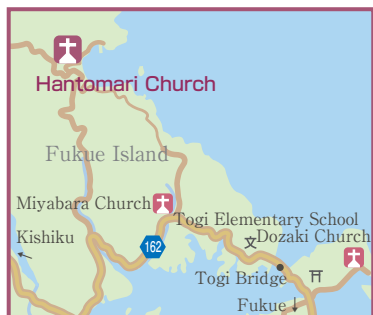
Feudal Territory, escaping from the persecution arrived to the Goto islands to the north east of Fukue island, to a small beach. However as the place was too narrow for the number of people to settle down there, only half of them remained there and the other half went on the direction of Miiraku, this place was called Hantomari. (Half stayed)

From the year 1920 the people from Hantomari started plans to build a church and with a donation from Ireland it was realized. The faithful in spite of their poverty, contributed generously to the construction. The carpenter was Tetsukawa Yosuke and the site was bought from a former paddy field, taking 3 years for its completion, the church was finished in 1922.

At one sight the building looks like a private house but, as simple wood was used inside and decorations were suppressed around the altar and on the walls, a deep feeling of pureness floats around.

With a raised ceiling folding, and the 3 aisles, the white walls bordered with water blue color, all create an ample, pure space for prayer.

Five years later to protect the church from typhoons the faithful collected stones from the beach and built a wall in front of the church. Afterwards again a big repair project was conducted and in 1970 a block wall was built around, and up till now the keeping and caring of the building goes on.



Address	Hantomari Church 1223 Hantomari, Togi-cho, Goto City 853-0054
Access	From Fukue Port or Fukue Airport,30 minutes by car
Mass schedule	Second Sunday:13:00
Open to the public?	The church is usually open to the public.
Visiting hours	9:00~17:00(closed 16:00 in winter)
Other matters	Parking available, sanitary facilities not available



8

Miyabara Church

WAITING EAGERLY FOR THE ITINERANT PRIEST FR. PELU OFFERED MASS, AND CONFERRED BAPTISMS

From 1797 the Christians moving from the Omura Feudal territories to the Goto island came to the Okuura region, to Hirazo, Uragehira, Otomari, Hamadomari, Dozaki, Sagase, Kannonbira, Hantomari, Mabushi and here to Miyabara, too. It is said that the Christians from Miyabara also were disguised disciples of a Buddhist Temple at their original village.

After overcoming numerous troubles, the faithful seeing the posters proscribing Christianity removed and a foreign priest visiting them, they built a church in their own village. Fr. Pelu celebrated mass and it is said that a government representative and tens of others received baptism.

In this church there were women catechists who were instructed by the missionary priest. They stayed by turns teaching the Catholic Catechism, and instructing the children. At that time, it is said that the church was used, but only for the mass, by removing the screen covering the altar.

In 1971 the faithful, started saving money, with the government representative as a central person, for the reconstruction of the church and on July 11th of the same year, the work was completed as it is at present.



Address	Miyabara Church 773-2 Togi-cho, Goto City 853-0054
Access	From Fukue Port or Fukue Airport, 20 minutes by car
Mass schedule	First and third Sundays: 13:00
Open to the public?	The church is usually open to the public.
Visiting hours	9:00~17:00
Other matters	Parking available, sanitary facilities not available



9

Dozaki Church

CENTER FOR CATHOLIC REVIVAL IN GOTO
 THE STRONG FEELING OF EXISTENCE OF THE CHURCH,
 AS AN IMPORTANT AUTHORITATIVE FACTOR FOR THE
 PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH

On the occasion of the Hisakajima Prison Martyrdom in 1868 in the Okuura district, too, there were harassments, detentions,

imprisonments, etc. After the abolition of the persecution decree in 1873, Father Fraineau arrived in Goto, and the first Christmas mass on the island since the removal of the signboards prohibiting Christianity was held on the beach in Dozaki. In 1877, with a permanent priest in the island, a real pastoral work took a start. Till time of the establishment of the parishes everywhere in the island was finished, the Dozaki church played a basic role after the revival of Christianity in the Goto islands.

In 1880 The Paris Mission Society's Fr. Marmand built a temporary church. His successor, Fr. Pelu, rebuilt it and His successor, Fr. Pelu, supervised the reconstruction project. The church building as it stands today was completed in 1907 and consecrated in 1908.

On April 9th, 1974 in recognition of the architectural skills of the time of its construction, it was declared a Cultural Asset of Nagasaki Prefecture.

In 1977 it was converted into a Museum of Christian History with exhibits from the time of the early evangelization, through the era of persecution, up to the revival of the faith.

Further more this place was, not only the starting point for evangelization, but under the direction of the missionaries, the children catechesis rooms and the cradle for this work, the "onnabeya" or the organization of women volunteers to teach the catechism, all expanded from here and wrote a golden page in the history of the transmission of the faith.



Address	Dozaki Church 2019 Dozaki, Okuura-cho, Goto City 853-0053
Access	From Fukue Port or Fukue Airport, 15 minutes by car
Mass schedule	First Sunday: 6:00
Admission fees	[General Admission] Adults 300yen Middle and High School Students 150yen Children 100yen (Group admission is available for groups of more than 20 people)
Opening hours	9:00~17:00(closed 16:00 in winter)
Other matters	Parking and sanitary facilities available
Remarks	The Dozaki Museum of Christian History is located inside the church.

10 Uragashira Church

IN THE SHAPE OF NOAH'S ARK
 WITH A MOUNTAIN VILLAGE AS A BACKGROUND,
 PROJECTING A MODERN BLINDING WHITE COLOR SHAPE



When in 1868 in the village of Okuura in the island of Fukue 59 faithful from Uragashira were imprisoned, after Hisakajima, the persecution against the Christians turned full scale. Lately the number of prisoners increased while others were kept in a different prison for 2 years. In 1873 with the abolition of the decree of prohibition of Christianity, the persecution, the exiles and the throwing into prison all ceased.

It was 1888 the year of the erection of the first church in the territory of Uragashira. The second with design and construction work of Tetsukawa Yosuke was completed in June, in the year 1921. It was called at that time Hirazo church. The faithful from the vicinity who gathered for the Sunday Mass filled the church and even piled outside in the garden. That is why in May, 1950 some big scale reforms were discussed in all detail.

The present Uragashira Church was built in 1968 (showa 43), changing its site to the upland of the village. With the closure of Dozaki church which played a central role in the Shimogoto Island and of the church of Otomari, the faithful of the district of Okuura who were 1,170 living in 170 houses at that time, now belong to the recently built church of Uragashira.

With a mountain in the back which dresses according to the different seasons, the brilliant white modern shape reminds us of the Bible's Arch of Noah. Lately it serves as music hall to stage concerts of choirs of religious music.



Address	Uragashira Church 2716 Hirazo-cho, Goto City 853-0051
Access	From Fukue Port or Fukue Airport, 10 minutes by car
Mass schedule	Monday-Friday (except Tuesday): 6:00 Tuesday: 17:30 Sunday: 5:30 (except first Sunday), 8:00
Open to the public?	The church is usually open to the public.
Visiting hours	9:00~17:00
Other matters	Parking and sanitary facilities available



11 Fukue Church

**ESCAPED THE FUKUE GREAT FIRE
IT IS THE CENTRAL CHURCH OF THE GOTO ISLANDS
AND WITH MORE FAITHFUL THAN ANY ONE**

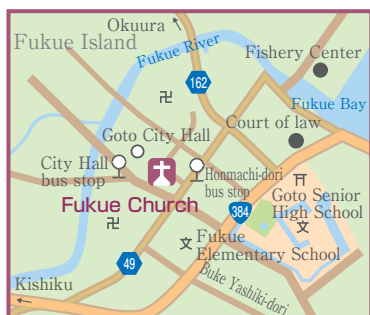
The history of the Fukue church begins with the arrival of the faithful from Hisakajima in 1896. After that, Fr. Pelu purchased the land where the public hospital used to be at that time, in 1910. The wards were transformed into a church.

In April, 1914 the faithful who belonged to the Dozaki parish, departed from there, became independent and started the Fukue parish.

After long years of plans and dreams to build a new church, and fund rising by the faithful, the construction work started in March 1961 and on April 25, 1962 at the day of its consecration it saw the fruit of all the efforts.

Only 5 months later, on September 26 early in the morning a fire that consumed most of the commercial district, becoming after the war the worst calamity in the history of Nagasaki Prefecture, spared miraculously the newly built church, which became the symbol of the reconstruction of the city, tall above the ruins, giving hope and strength to the citizens.

Situated in the Shimogoto district where the central government and the economy of the region is centered, the Fukue church with the greatest number of Christians, has a mission to carry in the middle of the biggest town.



Address	Fukue Church 3-6 Suehiro-machi, Goto City 853-0005
Access	From Fukue Port, 15 minutes on foot From Fukue Airport, 10 minutes by car
Mass schedule	Monday-Friday: 6:00 Saturday (Sunday Mass): 19:00 Sunday: 6:00, 9:00
Open to the public?	The church is usually open to the public.
Visiting hours	9:00~17:00
Other matters	Parking and sanitary facilities available

12 Shigejiki Church

A CHURCH BUILT ON AYAMANTA LONELY MOVED TO THE TOP OF A LUXURIANT MOUNTAIN ROAD

In 1853 one Christian family living in the village of Kishiku fukumi got permission to change address to work reclaiming land in the wilderness for 10 years, finally got a wide piece of land to start the history of Shigejiki church. Lately 8 families of hidden Christians gather here. As they were reclaiming land in the mountains, they called “Yamanta”.

They kept quietly the Christian faith, disguised as Buddhists, however, when the storm of the persecution fall upon the Goto island, even to this land, deep into the mountains, without exception, it advanced and in 1870 for one and a half caused tortures, oppression, loss of their rice fields, or their possessions and all kind of sufferings.

In 1919 after getting over all their grief the faithful built their first church, but not on the same place, but at a plain piece of land at the foot of the mountain. This church, during the II World War was used as a dormitory for workers at a dam site construction, according plans to increase the rice production. But around 1943 it was burnt down when fire started by the indwellers could not be controlled. In 1948 the work of reconstruction of the church initiated, but as it was under the area of the dam, it was teared down. At this point many the faithful moved to Nagasaki city, or Sotome.

In 1974 after 26 years of history, the present church was built on a side of the dam, at the top of a luxuriant mountain road, on a scarce piece of land.



Address	Shigejiki Church Shigejiki Dorenji, Tomie-cho, Goto City 853-0204
Access	From Fukue Port or Fukue Airport, 30 minutes by car
Mass schedule	Fourth Sunday: 15:30 * Mass is not celebrated in some months.
Open to the public?	The church is usually open to the public.
Visiting hours	9:00~16:00
Other matters	Parking available (for up to two cars); sanitary facilities not available



13 Mizunoura Church

A MASTER PIECE OF TETSUKAWA YOSUKE WOODEN CHURCH DEDICATED TO THE ASSUMPTION OF MARY, OF EXCEEDING BEAUTIFUL WHITE

The history of Mizunoura church starts from the time 5 men with their families, hidden Christians from the Omura feudal territory, moved to this land. Disguised as Buddhist, they practiced daily their Christian religion. Around

1866 some faithful came to Mizunoura, bringing the news of the construction of the Oura church in Nagasaki. The same year on November 8th, the leader and others, 3 men from Mizunoura traveled to Nagasaki, met Bishop Petitjean, received from him medals and crosses and returned to their island. On the 25 of December, 1868, while the Christians were gathered for prayer at the house of their leader, the officials irrupted and 4 or 5 days later, 30 men were arrested and kept enclosed into the house of the leader. A year later the great majority got free, however the main 8 ones were kept in prison for too much for two years.

The faithful from Mizunoura when the persecution was abolished, 7 years later, in 1880, built their first church on small hill overlooking the Mizunoura bay.

Close to 60 years later this church got old beaten by the salty winds and deteriorated badly in need to be rebuilt. The present church was built in 1938, using the blue prints of a church destined for Unzen but postponed for different reasons. The architect and constructor was Tetsukawa Yosuke and the purchased materials for the church of Unzen were acquired to build the Mizunoura present church.

Dedicated to Our Lady of the Assumption, it is a beautiful, brilliant white church.



Address	Mizunoura Church 1643-1 Kishiku, Kishiku-machi, Goto City 853-0701
Access	From Fukue Port or Fukue Airport, 30 minutes by car
Mass schedule	Monday and Friday: 5:45 Wednesday: 17:30 Saturday: 18:00 First, third and fifth Sundays: 8:30 Second and fourth Sundays: 6:30
Open to the public?	The church is usually open to the public.
Visiting hours	9:00~16:00
Other matters	Parking available under the church and sanitary facilities available

14 Kusuhara Church

GOTHIC STYLE WITH THE STRENGTH OF BRICKS INSIDE, OUR LADY OF FATIMA WITH THE LITTLE SHEPHERDS

From the first group of the 108 hidden Christians arriving from Sotome, there were some who settled down in Kusuhara. At the time of the Discovery of the Christians, 1865, many faithful in sequence traveled to Nagasaki to meet Bishop Petitjean, from all the corners of the Goto islands, making the request for a priest they were waiting for, to be sent to them. However, with the Meiji era, came the oppression and imprisonments, turning the house of the leader into a jail in Kusuhara.

When they were taken to the prison of Mizunoura they suffered cruel tortures from the officers. Finally after the persecution was abolished, all these ceased in 1873.

The present church came to be in 1912, after 3 years of construction. It is second to Dozaki church in antiquity in the whole of Shimogoto.

Later, with the passing of time, repairs were needed, but in 1968 including the repairs of the altar, a great scale of work was undertaken to restore it as it is seen today.

In the interior the statue of Our Lady of Fatima with the Little Shepherds is nice praying corner.

The remains of the prison of Kusuhara and a monument can be seen in the vicinity.



Address	Kusuhara Church Kusuhara, Kishiku-machi, Goto City 853-0703
Access	From Fukue Port or Fukue Airport, 30 minutes by car
Mass schedule	Thursday and Saturday: 5:45 First, third and fifth Sundays: 6:30 Second and fourth Sundays: 8:30
Open to the public?	The church is usually open to the public.
Visiting hours	9:00~16:00
Other matters	Parking (for up to 20 cars) and sanitary facilities available



15 Uchiori Church

A PLAIN, SIMPLE BEACH CHURCH IN ANSWER TO PRAYERS, A CHURCH BUILT WHERE THEY LIVED

At the beginning of the Meiji era, like the other Christians of Shimogoto, the ones of Uchiori and Kishiku district as well, have to endure torture and imprisonment in the Mizunoura jail.

After the persecution was over, churches were built in many places, but the people of Uchiori district did not have one for a long period of time. For Sunday mass the faithful had to walk for 2 hours to Kusahara church or by boat to Mizunoura.

In 1935 the desire of the faithful was granted, when their church was built on the back of their village, at the middle of the mountain and mass was offered regularly and the annual retreat was held. At that time there was a cemetery, but no road to the church. People had to follow paths to the rice fields to reach the church.

In 1973 the ruinous, old Uchiori church was rebuilt by the beach, as it is at present.

The gable roofed plain church, of small scale with white walls is a model of a simple church.



Address	Uchiori Church Kawara Uchiori, Kishiku-machi, Goto City 853-0702
Access	From Fukue Port or Fukue Airport, 30 minutes by car
Mass schedule	First and third Sundays: 10:30
Open to the public?	The church is usually open to the public.
Visiting hours	9:00~16:00
Other matters	Parking unavailable; sanitary facilities available

16 Miiraku Church

IMPRESSIVE STAIN GLASS WITH A MOSAIC WALL IN THE FRONT CATCHING THE EYE

With the exterior mosaic wall of All Saints at the entrance and the interior stain glass beauty, the Miiraku church is extraordinary. The stain glass were a gift of the family, originally from this town, and with the help of local volunteers working for several years, this church was completed in 2005, comparatively a very modern church.

The history of this church begins with the arrival of 70 farmers Christians to Fuchinomoto. The great majority of them moved the following year to Miiraku. 3 years later 78 of them moved back to Fuchinomoto. Escaping from the crushing of the Christians of Urakami in Nagasaki in 1839 a number of them settled down in Miiraku.

The persecution of 1868 which started in Hisakajima affected the Christians of Miiraku, too. But, without having any apostasies or losses from deaths, some earlier, others till 1871, finally all returned free.

In 1880 at the same site of the present church a wooden, gothic style church was built. It underwent repairs, during the passing of the years, but finally, after 90 years of history it had to be teared down, ruined by white ants in 1970.

A new church was built in 1971 and basically, with the art improvements mentioned above, it is the church of present day.



Address	Miiraku Church 1420 Take, Miiraku-machi, Goto City 853-0607
Access	From Fukue Port or Fukue Airport, 40 minutes by car
Mass schedule	Monday-Saturday (except Wednesday):6:00 Saturday (Sunday Mass):18:30 Sunday:7:30
Open to the public?	The church is usually closed to the public.
Visiting hours	9:00~17:00
Other matters	Parking and sanitary facilities available



17 Kaitsu Church

A TRIANGULAR ROOF CROWNED WITH A TOWER
THE COLORED LIGHT FROM THE STAIN
GLASSES CREATES A WARM ATMOSPHERE

The history of the Kaitsu church begins with the settling of the hidden Christians in Takeyama village, coming from the Omura Feudal territories to Furuta in Miiraku or to

Tamanoura Tontomari.

At the onset of the Meiji era, the persecution of Christians in Hisakajima affected also the ones in Miiraku and in Kaitsu. They were tortured in Hamanokuri, at the residence of the official of the government and sent to jail. In 1924 half a century after the abolition of the persecution, the present wooden church was built by the 40 families of faithful at that time, dedicated to Saint John the Apostle. As the church became a church visited by the itinerant priest by turns, most of the faithful lived in Takeyama village. Previous to this church, another very narrow, of about a little less than 33 square meters, had existed, incapable of holding all the congregation, forcing many to attend the ceremonies from outside.

In 1952 the Kaitsu parish was erected, independent from the Take parish. In 1962 the old church underwent a reconstruction which including the triangular roof and the tower. The interior, with the addition of the colored glass of the windows, gave the church its typical warm atmosphere.

Surrounded by a quiet, solitary atmosphere, adorned with flowers of the different seasons, within a solemn air, it helps the hearts of the visitors find peace and rest.



Address	Kaitsu Church 458 Kaitsu, Miiraku-machi, Goto City 853-0604
Access	From Fukue Port or Fukue Airport, 40 minutes by car
Mass schedule	Wednesday:6:00, Sunday:6:00
Open to the public?	The church is usually open to the public.
Visiting hours	9:00~17:00
Other matters	Parking (for up to ten cars) and sanitary facilities available

18 Saganoshima Church

IT KEPT ITS ORIGINAL STRUCTURE WITH GREAT CARE
THE FISHERMEN, TURNING TO HER STATUE,
PRAY TO MARY FOR SAFE NAVIGATION

From 1797, escaping from the persecution in the Omura Feudal territories, the hidden Christians came to settle in the small island of Saganoshima, 4 km. west of Kaitsu.

After the persecution was over, till a church could be built, the Christians offered mass at the private houses, but in 1888 a small church was built.

Later in 1918 the numerous faithful from Takehara village built the present wooden church. At that time it belonged to the parish of Miiraku, but in 1953, on the occasion of the erection of Kaitsu parish, Saganoshima, too, became a parish to be visited in turns by a priest. The faithful from the island have repaired many times the Church built in 1918, carefully keeping its original structure.

Old age advances among the islanders, but their comparatively energetic activities has helped to transmit the faith to their descendants. The majority of the faithful dedicate themselves to fishing, the great activity of this island. They take in their boats statues of Mary praying for safety in the perilous ocean, like their ancestors, trusting Her.

Twice a month a priest from Miiraku church comes here to offer mass.



Address	Saganoshima Church Saganoshima, Miiraku-machi, Goto City 853-0611
Access	From Kaitsu Port, 10 min. by Saganoshima passenger boat - from Saganoshima Wharf, walk for about 10 min.
Mass schedule	First and third Sundays: around 10:00 * The schedule is subject to change due to weather; confirm in advance.
Open to the public?	The church is usually open to the public.
Visiting hours	9:00~17:00
Other matters	Parking available for up to three cars Sanitary facilities are available in the waiting lounge of Saganoshima Wharf.



19 Tamanoura Church

LIKE A LOVELY CHILDREN'S WORLD'S TALE A CHURCH SUMERGED HARMONIOUSLY INTO THE SURROUNDING SCENERY

At the beginning, as in this district most of the faithful lived in two story houses, the Mass was offered in the upper-rooms of the Christians. In 1962 many faithful moved to this same district and built the present Tamanoura church. It stands in a picturesque site of Osezakidangai lighthouse and close to the oldest

Lourdes Grotto of Imochiura Church, in the middle of the town of Tamanoura. It is a church facing the beach of placid waves, in the corner of a row of houses with a gable roof, and a simply constructed entrance.

The interior of a small scale harmonizing with an altar and seats for the faithful, creates a quiet place of prayer. The spire, the cross and the white walls of the small church are clearly visible from a distance, strongly mixed with the surrounding scenery, conveying the feeling of something of the lovable world of the tales of children.



Address	Tamanoura Church 622-1 Tamanoura, Tamanoura-machi, Goto City 853-0411
Access	From Fukue Port or Fukue Airport, 65 minutes by car
Mass schedule	First and third Wednesdays: 17:00
Open to the public?	The church is usually open to the public.
Visiting hours	9:00~17:00
Other matters	Parking unavailable; sanitary facilities available

20 Imochiura Church

A PLACE TO VISIT THE OLDEST LOURDES GROTTO OF JAPAN
A ROCK BUILT CAVE LIKE IN SAGANOSHIMA
AND OTHER PLACES IN GOTO.

The district of Tamanoura church and the site where the Imochiura church is built was spared the tempest of the Goto Christian persecution at the onset of the Meiji era.

In 1897 the French Fr. Pelu of the Paris Foreign Mission directed the construction of the umbrella ceiling and the beautiful red brick church. Two years later in 1899 the same father Pelu exhorted the faithful to built a cave like the one where Our Lady appeared in Lourdes of France.

Fr. Pelu gathered a great number of rocks washed by the furious East China Sea in Saganoshima and rocks of good and rare shape in different places of the Goto Islands. Demolishing the house keeper house by the side of the church constructed the cave. He placed a statue of the Virgin Mary brought from France and poured the miraculous water from Lourdes on it. In 1900 Bishop Cousin gave special solemn blessing to the cave.

Twenty-nine years later in 1924 the interior of the church needed some repair and enlargement and the arches supporting the interior were remolded. Imochiura church was famous as the first Romanesque style church but a typhoon in 1987 caused a great damage to the building. The present church is the one restored the following year after the typhoon.



Address	Imochiura Church 1243 Tamanoura, Tamanoura-machi, Goto City 853-0411
Access	From Fukue Port or Fukue Airport, 60 minutes by car
Mass schedule	Second, fourth and fifth Wednesdays: 17:00 First, third and fifth Saturdays: 17:00 Second and fourth Sundays: 8:30
Open to the public?	The church is usually open to the public.
Visiting hours	9:00~17:00
Other matters	Parking (for up to 50 cars) and sanitary facilities available



HISTORY OF CHRISTIANITY

THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE FAITH IN THE GOTO ISLANDS

INTRODUCTION

IN NAGASAKI THE PREACHING OF FRANCIS XAVIER TAKES ROOTS

In Europe from the start of the 15th century the time of great navigations brought about a spirit of “Adventure” or of “Discovery” of the New World which profoundly changed the vision of the world. In a special way, the Far East attracted great interest, being Portugal in the 16th the first to start trading with Asia, with Goa and Malacca the centers.

In 1543 the Portuguese arrived the first to Tanegashima introducing the firearms and in 1549 Francis Xavier, a member of the founders of The Society of Jesus arrived in Japan to start the spreading of the faith. Through Francis Xavier in a short period of time, the Christian faith expanded, mostly in Western Japan. In 1580 the first Christian daimyo, Omura Sumitada entrusted Nagasaki to the Society of Jesus and it became the center of the propagation of the faith with the establishing of many churches and related institutions. Its glory is well described at that time when Nagasaki was called “The Little Rome” of Japan.

EVANGELIZATION OF SHIMOGOTO AND ITS PROGRESS

BR. ALMEIDA PIONEERS WITH 2,000 FAITHFUL

The Christianization of Shimogoto starts with the invitation made to Br. Luis de Almeida, a physician, and Br. Lorenzo, Japanese by the Land Lord Uku Sumisada.

Twenty five of the vassals were baptized, after been instructed by Almeida and Lorenzo, the first newly born Christians of the Goto Islands.

On hearing about the baptism of the 25 vassals, 120 from Okuura followed.

Sumitaka, son of Uku Sumisada was baptized by the successor of Almeida, Fr. Monchi with the baptismal name, Luis, to become Don Luis. When he married, the wife and 15 of her attendants, together with 100 vassals received baptism. On becoming the 19th. successor as Land Lord, he went around the island spreading the faith to reach to 2,000 faithful. At that time permission was given to build churches below the Fukue castle and in the land of Okuura.

PERSECUTION. HIDDEN CHRISTIANS ERA

FROM THE OMURA FEUDAL TERRITORIES, INMIGRATION TO THE ISLAND WHERE CHRISTIANS WERE EXTINCT

In 1597 the martyrdom of the Twenty-Six Saints occurred in Nagasaki. In addition, on the occasion of the so called "Shimabara Rebellion", the persecution and oppression of the Christians turned very severe. As this situation prolonged for years, in the Vatican it was thought that not a single Christian had remained alive in Japan.

Simagoto was not an exception, but as the severity of the persecution increased, many still secretly kept their faith. It is said that around 2,300 numbered in the Goto islands. John Goto, one of the Twenty-Six Martyrs was born here, but trying to avoid the persecution moved to Nagasaki where, as a Jesuit taught the Christian faith, was imprisoned and, together with the other 25, at the hill of Nishizaka suffered martyrdom.

As, even after the enforcement of the stepping on holy images the Christian persecution grew stronger, the work of evangelization carried by priests in Shimogoto secretly continued. In 1628 the government prohibited very strictly the immigration of Christians into the island. Because of this severity the theory of the extinction of Christianity in the Goto islands prevailed.

In 1797 farmers from the Feudal territories of Omura, hidden Christians, escaping from the forced stepping on holy images and trying to keep their faith, 3,000 in number, moved to settle in the Goto islands. They could keep their faith, in spite of not having any priest, by organizing themselves under the direction of 3 types of leaders: the ones in charge of lists, the ones in charge of the water and the ones in charge of management. (Disguised names of the religious leaders and instructors, etc.)

REVIVAL

THE PERSECUTION WHICH STARTED WITH THE FIRST YEAR OF THE MEIJI ERA

With the opening of the country by Perry, the Paris Foreign Missionary Priests landed in Japan. In Nagasaki, the residential land for foreigners, the Oura church was built and in 1865 a group of ten and a little Christians from Urakami came to see Fr. Petitjean, and identified themselves as Christians. The news of the discovery of the Christians, even from the persecutor country, Japan, secretly was carried to the Vatican causing a great surprise in the whole world, calling it a historical miracle in the religious world, arousing both, admiration and stimulus. But soon after, the citizens from Urakami were imprisoned and the so called “Crushing of Urakami Fourth Quarter” everywhere spread calamity. These events stirred great criticism in the world, forcing the abolition of the religious persecution in Japan in 1873.

In 1868 in the Goto Islands, starting from the Hisakajima prison martyrdom, the Christian persecution for their faith, including infants, produced innumerable martyrs. At that time, the persecution extended to the whole territory of Shimogoto and grew in intensity.

TESTIMONY OF FAITH

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE FOREIGN PRIESTS THE JAPANESE CARPENTERS CHALLENGED THE IGNORED TECHNIQUE FOR BUILDING CHURCHES

After the decree against the Christian faith was abolished, here and there in the Nagasaki Prefecture, small or big churches were constructed.

In Shimogoto the foreign priests engaged in open evangelization work and the faithful expressed their joy for obtaining freedom to practice their religion building their churches. Many of these churches were constructed under the direction of the foreign priests, but the hand-work was of the Japanese builders where the hidden Christians had kept their faith. And even if they were by no means leading any rich lives, they offered with joy their poor possessions and their work to build their churches.



Former Okuura Jikei-in (1968-2006)

[Okuura Jikei-in (orphanage)]

Orphanage built with Fr. Pelu's personal funds

When missionaries from the Paris Foreign Missions Society (MEP) first commenced full-scale work in Goto, the local people were living in extreme poverty. They were still practicing the old custom of secretly “disposing of” unwanted newborn babies, especially those born in multiple births or with disabilities. Fr. Marmand, who led the construction of the first church in Dozaki, launched a campaign to save such unfortunate babies. He mobilized the help of local women who were working as priests’ housekeepers and obtained the cooperation of girls from local Catholic families. He managed to rent a house in Ootomari to look after abandoned babies. This is how the orphanage Okuura Jikei-in came into being. Initially, it was called “*ko-beya*” (literally “children’s room”).

In 1880, the *ko-beya* was relocated to Dozaki at the same time as the construction of Dozaki Church. Fr. Marmand’s successor, Fr. Pelu, purchased a tract of land in the mountains of Akase with the money he had inherited from his mother, developed it, and had a new orphanage built there in 1904.

In those days, the orphanage was almost entirely self-funded: the women engaged in farming and peddling to earn money to use it to care for orphans. In 1909, it was recognized as a non-profit corporation and named Okuura Jikei-in. It was relocated to Hirazo Town in 2006.

Candidate for World Heritage Hidden Christian Sites in the Nagasaki Region

'Hidden Christian Sites in the Nagasaki Region' bear unique testimony to the tradition of people and their communities who secretly transmitted their faith in Christianity while surviving in the midst of the conventional society and its religions during the time of prohibition. These sites consist of 12 vital components that express the history of the tradition from its origin and formation, through its continuation and spread, to its transformation and end in the transitional phase following the lifting of the ban. The 12 components are located in very remote areas including peninsulas and small islands in the Nagasaki region where practitioners received pastoral guidance from Catholic missionaries during the Age of Exploration to a greater extent than in any other region of Japan. Japan itself lies at the far eastern edge of the area in Asia where Christianity was first introduced.



Villages on Hisaka Island

Hidden Christians maintained their faith in these villages after migrating to undeveloped land on the island in accordance with a migration policy established by feudal lords. There was mutual cooperation between the Hidden Christians and the pre-existing Buddhist communities.



Egami Village on Naru Island (Egami Church and its Surroundings)

This village was established by Hidden Christians who migrated to a valley near the seacoast, isolated from the pre-existing villages, and they later built a church after the ban on Christianity was lifted. The conventional church design was adapted to take the characteristic topography of the village into account.



MANKIND PATRIMONY, WHAT IS IT?

It is a property of the people of the world, transmitted from today to the future forever as a commune treasure of all men.

It is designated according to the rules of the UNESCO's Patrimony Board (The World Patrimony Treaty) whether it is a building or ancient ruins or a natural site kept by people in the world with great care for their high value. When the necessary conditions are fulfilled, it is officially registered as Patrimony of Mankind.

IN THE GOTO ISLANDS, WHERE IS THE VALUE TO BECOME PATRIMONY OF THE WORLD?

- (1) At the end of the Edo era, abandoning everything, about 3,000 Christians from Sotome came to the Goto Islands to preserve their faith. In the prison of Hisakajima 42 of them died soffocated, etc. and everywhere in the island they suffered oppression and persecution, exposing their lives they supported all and kept their faith. Historically to undergo so much suffering in peril of life for the faith for such long time is considered as a heroic, high moral value.
- (2) The churches the faithful built at the sites where they were persecuted and oppressed are telling the history and offer a testimony of their faith and lives and constitute a superb cultural vision in a special form. Under the guidance of the foreign priests, the Japanese carpenters acquired new knowledge and the skills to build churches, something that historically bears a high value.

WHY WE AIM TO REGISTER?

The aim for that distinction is to keep with great care these wonderful treasures of Goto and to make it possible to pass them over to the next generations.

Please see the World Heritage homepage of the Goto city in detail.
<http://www.city.goto.nagasaki.jp/sekaiisan>

CHURCH TIME TABLE

Church name	Patron	Information
(Not in use) Otomari church	St. Joseph	Construction yr.1879 (provisional) Construction yr.1903 Closed yr.1968
1 Dozaki church	Twenty six Martyrs	Original church yr.1880 Present church yr.1908 Declared Cultural Asset of Nagasaki Prefecture yr.1974
2 Mizunoura church	Assumption of Our Lady	Construction yr.1879 (small church) Present church yr.1938
3 Miraku church	All Saints	Construction yr.1880, renewed yr.1933, 1947, 1952. Present bldg yr.1971
4 Hamawaki church	Sacred Heart of Jesus	Construction yr.1881 Present bldg yr.1931
5 Former Gorin church	St. Joseph	Construction yr.1931 1991 Declared National Cultural Treasure
(Not in use) Tachiya church	St. Peter and Paul	Construction yr.1882-1887 Closed yr.1987
6 Miyabara church	St. Dominic	Construction yr.1885 Present bldg yr.1971
7 Uragashira church	St. Peter and Paul	Construction yr.1888 Present bldg yr.1968
8 Saganoshima church	Our Lady of the Rosary	Construction yr.1888 Present bldg yr.1918
(Not in use) Himeshima church	St. Michael Archangel	Construction yr.1888 Closed yr.1965
9 Imochiura church	Our Lady of Lourdes	Construction yr.1897 Present bldg yr.1988
(Not in use) Kazurashima church	Sacred Heart of Jesus	Construction yr.1899 Closed yr.1973

Church name	Patron	Information
10 Egami church	St. Joseph	Construction yr.1906 Present bldg yr.1918 2008 Declared National Cultural Treasure
11 Fukue church	Sacred Heart of Jesus	Construction yr.1910 Present bldg yr.1962
12 Kusahara church	The Holy Family	Construction yr.912 Present bldg yr.1968
(Not in use) Eiri church	Our Lady of Assumption	Construction yr.1918 Closed yr.1969
13 Shigejiki church	St. Michael Archangel	Construction yr.1919 Present bldg yr.1974
(Not in use) Zazare church	St. Anna	Construction yr.1920 Closed yr.1969
14 Hantomari church	St. Patrick	Construction yr.1922
15 Kaitsu church	St. John the Apostle	Present bldg yr.1924
16 Naru church	St. Francis Xavier	Construction yr.1926 Present bldg yr.1961
(Not in use) Akanita church	The Immaculate Virgin Mary	Construction yr.1926 Closed yr.1969
Nankoshi church	St. Michael Archangel	Construction yr.1927
17 Uchiori church	All Saints	Construction yr.1935 Present bldg yr.1973
18 Tamanoura church	St. Francis Xavier	Construction yr.1962
19 Royanosako Martyr Memorial church	Our Lady Queen of The Martyrs	Present bldg yr.1984
20 Gorin church	St. Joseph	Present bldg yr.1985

THE CHURCH IS A PLACE OF PRAYER DURING WORSHIP MAKE A POINT TO KEEP PROPER MANNERS

- DURING MASS DO NOT DISTURBE.
- DO NOT ENTER A CHURCH WHEN THERE IS A FUNERAL.
- DO NOT TOUCH OR RING THE BELL.
- WHEN POSSIBLE, PLEASE USE THE PUBLIC TOILETS.
- REMOVE YOUR SHOES AND PUT THEM IN THE PROPER SHELF.
- TAKE OFF YOUR HAT OR CAP AT THE ENTRANCE.
- DRESSES SHOULD BE PROPER OF PLACE OF WORSHIP.
- PRIVATE TALK SHOULD BE AVOIDED. SHUT OFF YOUR MOBILE PHONE.
- DO NOT TOUCH DECORATIONS BOTH OUTSIDE AND INSIDE THE CHURCH.
- DO NOT ENTER THE SANCTUARY.
- FOOD, DRINKS AND TOBACCO ARE NOT ALLOWED IN THE CHURCHES.
- TAKING PHOTOS IS NOT ALLOWED INSIDE OF THE CHURCHES.
- TAKE YOUR TRASH HOME.



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