International Student Workshop on Agents

Excursion Guide

The schedule for the one day of workshop includes time for excursions in Kyoto. There are three excursion routes from which attendees can choose. (Each course is led by local arrangement members).

- **North Course** includes two world heritages: *Ryoanji temple (Rock Garden)* and *Ninnaji (Five-Storied Pagoda)*. You cannot miss these too famous temples in Japan!

- **East Course** includes *Kiyomizu temple* and *Yasaka Tower*. Let’s enjoy exploring the prestige stone pavement. You may find apprentice geishas in this area…!? 

- **West Course** includes *Tenryuji temple* and *Togetsukyo-Bridge*. Let’s walk through Bamboo street, and enjoy quiet Kyoto.

Please enjoy! 😊

**Points to notice:**

- **Be prepared for a long walk, wearing suitable shoes and clothes.** It is suggested that excursion attendees bring these items with them to the workshop.

- **There will not be time before, during and after excursion to go back Hotel.** Please cooperate with the workshop staff during the excursion to the best of your ability. (When you want to leave the group during the excursion, let the staff know)

- **Please inform the meeting secretariat if you have any special dietary needs for lunch** (We plan to have vegetarian diets on North course and West course).

- **The cost for lunch and temples entrance fees will be borne by the attendees.**
North Course
-Two World Heritages-

<Course Plan>
Start: Shiran Kaikan
↓ taxi
- lunch at Chikurin-no-sato (竹林の里)
↓ 5min. walk
- Ryoanji temple (fee 500 yen)
↓
- Kinukake-no-michi street
↓ 15 min. walk
- Ninnaji temple (Kinkakuji)
↓ taxi
- Shiran Kaikan

[Cost]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>2500yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryoanji Temple</td>
<td>500yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninnaji Temple</td>
<td>500yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUM</strong></td>
<td><strong>About 3, 500yen</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<Details>

Lunch place: Chikurin-no-sato
TEL (075) 461-6215
Open 10:30～17:30 (Tuesday 10:30～15:30)

Yuba dish... 2500yen
(Yuba roll + Yuba Sashimi + Tofu + Rice + Pickles + Soup.
Vegetarian menu)

What is Yuba?
Yuba, like tofu, is a food whose flavor is determined by the soybeans, the water, and the technique of the producer. The process for making yuba is identical to that for tofu from the boiling of the soybeans to the production of soy milk. After that, the soy milk is heated and the thin film that forms on the top is removed using thin rods made of bamboo. This thin film is called nama-yuba, or fresh yuba.

Approximately 70 to 80 percent of all the yuba produced in Japan comes from Kyoto. The three key aspects of good yuba are said to be the color, luster, and taste, and the key to all three is, of course, the water used. To preserve the texture and flavor that have been prized since ancient times, well water of consistent quality and temperature are used. Some producers have switched
to tap water, but it is said that even they use well water for the critical steps of washing and soaking the soybeans. It is no exaggeration that excellent water is essential to the production of the best yuba. 

Let's try Yuba!!

**Ryoanji temple**

Origin: The Temple was founded in 1450 under the patronage of Hosokawa Katsumoto, a top-ranking warlord, who was offered the premises by the Tokudaiji family.

Features: The Temple is well-known for its rock garden, surrounded by earthen walls in three directions and faced with the corridor of the Hojo building. In the rectangular space measuring 30 m from east to west and 10 m from north to south, 15 rocks of various sizes are arranged on white sand in five groups, each comprising five, two, three, two, and three rocks. The most popular explanation of this garden is that the rocks represent a mother tiger and her cubs, swimming in the river of the white sand toward a fearful dragon.

**Ninnaji temple**

Origin: Since its foundation by Emperor Uda in 888 A.D., the Temple has been known as Omuro Palace, since the head priests of the Temple were tonsured sons of the imperial family until the Meiji Restoration (1869).

Features: Passing through the vermilion Chumon Gate (Important Cultural Property), visitors see a five-storied pagoda (Important Cultural Property) and Kondo Hall (National Treasure), originally a Shishinden Hall of the Imperial Palace. The uniquely trimmed low-branched squat cherry trees are known as Omuro cherries for their beautiful blossoms.
East Course
- Feel the ancient air-
exploring the prestige stone pavement

<Course Plan>

Start: Shiran Kaikan
↓ taxi
• Kiyomizu-zaka
↓ 10 min. walk
• lunch at Akebono-tei (明保野亭)
↓ 5 min. walk
• Kiyomizu temple (fee 300 yen)
↓
• Sannen-zaka
↓ 10 min. walk
• Yasaka Tower (Hokanji-Temple) (fee 400 yen)
↓ taxi
• Shiran Kaikan

[Cost]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>2000yen + tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiyomizu Temple</td>
<td>300yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yasaka Tower</td>
<td>400yen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SUM
About 3,000yen

<Details>

Lunch place: Akebono-tei
TEL (075) 561-5963

Lunch Box
(Sashimi + First, Second dish + Rice + side dish + Soup + Pickles) ---- 2000yen

This is a historical restaurant which Ryoma Sakamoto who is the hero of the Meiji Restoration patronized.
**Kiyomizu temple**

According to legend, Priest Enchin built his hermitage and a small chapel here in 778 A.D. With support from General Sakanoue no Tamuramaro, the Temple was erected in 798. Many of the present buildings were reconstructed between 1631 and 1633 by order of Shogun Iemitsu Tokugawa.

“Kiyomizu-no-butai” (veranda of Kiyomizu) is a very famous spot. “Otowa-no-taki” (waterfalls of Otowa) is also famous and consists of three small waterfalls. Sakanoue no Tamuramaro quenched his thirst with water of the falls. So, the name of this temple originates from the falls (Kiyomizu means clear water).

**Sannen-zaka**

This slope consists of a series of stone pavements. There are many souvenir shops and restaurants along this pavement. You can enjoy seeing traditional scenery. There are some legends of the origin of the name of this slope. It is said that this road was constructed in 808 A.D. 808 A.D. is also called Taisei 3 in Japan (Taisei is the name of an era). So, this road is called “sannen-zaka” (Sannen means 3rd year).

According to another legend, because this is the road to Koyasu Kannon in Kiyomizu Temple to which people pray for an easy birth, this road is also called “Sannei-zaka” (Sannei means an easy birth).

**Yasaka Tower**

This temple is formally known as Hokanji Temple. Tradition says that Shotoku Taishi build this temple in the 6th or 7th century. The tower has been burned down and rebuilt many times. The present tower is reconstructed in 1440 by Shogun Yoshimasa Ashikaga. Walking around this area, the tower is seen off and on among houses. This tower is the symbol of this area. This is a five-story tower and the height is about 40 meters. Some Buddhas are enshrined there.

Near the tower, there is Yasaka Kosindo. This small temple is sacred to three monkeys, “mi-zaru”, “iwa-zaru”, and “kika-zaru”.
West Course
-Enjoy the beautiful scenery and good walking-

<Course Plan>

Start: Shiran Kaikan
↓ taxi
• lunch at Shigetsui
↓ 5min. walk
• Tenryuji temple  fee 500yen
↓
• Bamboo street
↓ 20min. walk
• Togetsu-bridge
↓ taxi
• Shiran Kaikan

[Cost]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>3000yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenryuji Temple(Garden)</td>
<td>500yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUM</td>
<td>About 3,500yen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<Details>

Lunch: Shigetsui (天龍寺篩月)

TEL:075-882-9725
Open: 11:00～14:00
Shojin-Ryori set（精進料理膳） ･･･¥3,500
(includes Tenryuji temple’s garden admission fee)
(Vegetarian diet)

What is Shojin-Ryori?

Shojin-Ryori is a vegetarian meal prepared for Buddhist monks. Following the Buddhist prohibition on taking any life, it contains no fish or meat. In the 13th century, Zen monks from China popularized a form of vegetarian cuisine in Japan. The practice of preparing delicious meals with seasonable vegetables and wild plants from the mountains, seaweed, fresh soybeans, and seeds (such as walnuts, pine nuts and peanuts) is a tradition that is still alive at Zen temples today.
Tenryu-ji Temple (World Heritage)

Main temple of the Rinzai sect, Tenryu-ji School. Opened in 1339. At the time, this was the greatest of five main temples in Kyoto. Visited repeatedly by fire, little of the temple's grandeur at the time of foundation remains today. All of the present structures are late-19th or early-20th century. The abbot's quarters contain a statue (Important Cultural Property) of the Buddha who founded the faith, dating from the Heian period (794-1185). There is also an image of Nikko Hensho Bodhisattva (All-Illuminating Sunlight). The garden retains its original design. It is a Historic Site and Place of Scenic Beauty, that makes use of the scenery of Arashiyama and Kameyama (mountains). Registered as part of the World Cultural Heritage in December 1994.

Bamboo street and Street of Arashiyama

Togetsu-kyo Bridge

The symbol of Arashiyama is the "bridge that leads to the moon", the famed wooden Togetsu Bridge spanning the Katsura River. The river itself is the site of two wonderful festivals, both harking back to the days when the Imperial family visited. Mifune Matsuri, held on the third Sunday in May, recreates spectacular scenes of these visits with a boat festival replete with participants in Heian period costumes. Momiji Matsuri on the second Sunday in November is a celebration of the blazing autumnal tints for which Arashiyama is famous. This festival brings to life the Heian times when the Emperor and his court visited Arashiyama to enjoy the Momiji (maple) leaves. Beautifully-decorated boats float along the river: on them, participants clad in ancient costumes perform music, dances, poetry readings, and Noh drama, recalling similar times several centuries ago.