Kyoto
May 11-18, 2016

UTSA Honors College in Japan
2016

京都を歩こう！
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</tbody>
</table>
Flight Itinerary

Outbound (To Japan)
UA 133  11MAY W
DEPART SAN ANTONIO 6:10A
ARRIVE SAN FRANCISCO(SFO) 8:08A

UA 35  11MAY
DEPART SFO 11:15A
ARRIVE OSAKA,JAPAN 3:00P 12MAY

Inbound (To U.S.)
UA 6  26MAY TH
DEPART TOKYO NARITA JAPAN 4:35P
ARRIVE HOUSTON 2:45P

UA 331 26MAY TH DEPART HOUSTON 7:10P
ARRIVE SAN ANTONIO 8:16P

Terminal 1 Building

F International Arrival Floor

GOURMET
1 Doutor Coffee Shop
2 STARBUCKS COFFEE

SHOPPING
3 SKY MARKET

SERVICE
4 Currency Exchange
5 Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation
6 Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation
7 Senshu Ikeda Bank
8 Travelex
9 Kansai Int'l Airport Intl Arrivals Lobby
10 Kansai Airport Foreign Exchange Shop
11 International Arrival Floor South Shop
12 ATM
13 SMBC Trust Bank ATM
14 SEVEN BANK ATM
15 Baggage Storage
16 JAL ABC
17 Kansai Airport Baggage Service
18 Baggage Delivery Service
19 JAL ABC
20 Kansai Airport Baggage Service
21 Customs Service for bonded baggage
22 Customs Clearance Center (Kinki Tsukan)
23 Mobile phone/WiFi
24 JAL ABC
25 SoftBank Counter
26 Telecom Square
27 XCOM GLOBAL
28 GLOBAL WiFi
29 SoftBank Counter
30 GLOBAL WiFi
(Scheduled to open in mid April 2016)
31 High-Speed Ferry
32 Kobe-KIX Bay Shuttle
33 Airport Shuttles (Shared Ride)
34 Yasaki Kanku Shuttles Counter (Reservation required)
35 MK Skygate shuttles Kanku Counter
(Reservation required)
36 Limousine Bus
37 Limousine bus counter

Tourist Information/Travel Support
1 Tourist Information of Kansai
2 H.I.S.
3 Visit Japan Service Desk
4 HANATOUR
5 Other services
6 Coin-operated battery chargers
- Exchange money at the exchange booths (there are several of them at the KIX Airport)
- Then go to YASAKA Van Company, located in the south arrival gate (1st floor, Exit G) of the airport building. Two door-to-door vans will take the group to the Kyoto hotels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Car #1 (First stop at Toyoko Inn and second stop at Seed Inn)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Mary McNaughton-Cassill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Aaron Cassill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Oscar Nila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Christopher Mowrey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Aaliyah Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Cynthia Rodriguez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Hailey Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Laura Orth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mr. Justin Cody</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Car #2 (SEED IN KYOTO)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Nathan Steiner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Charleston West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Matthew Trevino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Graciela Garcia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Reem Farra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Sara Knowles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Salma Mendez Gomez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Angela Castillo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Brandie Moser</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kyoto hotel info

Kyoto hotels (May 12-19: 7 nights)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Half of the group will stay in Seed in Kyoto (short stay apartment hotel)</th>
<th>Half of the group will stay in Toyoko Inn (Business hotel)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong> 1 Mibushujakucho, Nakagyo Ward, Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture 604-8871, Japan</td>
<td><strong>Address:</strong> 6-2 Mibubojcho, Nakagyo Ward, Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture 604-8804, Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phone:</strong> +81 120-410-395</td>
<td><strong>Phone:</strong> +81 75-803-1045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Room 1:</strong> Justin Cody Nathan Steiner</td>
<td><strong>Room 1:</strong> Dr. and Dr. Cassill</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Room 2:</strong> Mimi Yu</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Room 3:</strong> Oscar Nila Christopher Mowrey</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Room 4:</strong> Aaliyah Smith Cynthia Rodriguez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Room 5:</strong> Hailey Do Laura Orth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Room 3:</strong> Graciela Garcia (with Reem) Reem Farra (with Gracie)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Room 4:</strong> Sara Knowles (with Salma) Salma Mendez Gomez (w/ Sara)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Room 5:</strong> Angela Castillo Viviana Martinez</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dietary restrictions
RF: No pork, no alcohol
MT: No meat; however, seafood okay
NS: Too many shrimp will give him allergy.
MMCI: allergic to cinnamon, no fish.
Kyoto hotel info

Seed in Kyoto

Toyoko Inn
Internet access in Japan (part 1 of 3)

Wifi

Emergency wifi: 00000JAPAN

Free wifi available at all train stations and bus stops

Seed at Kyoto has free (wired) internet
  • You can purchase a mini router to convert wired internet to wireless. Most of them are around $30 or less price range. Example: http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_sb_noss_1/185-7598470-9025142?url=search-alias%3Daps&field-keywords=mini+router
  • Example: http://www.neweggbusiness.com/product/productlist.aspx?Submit=ENE&DEPA=0&Order=BESTMATCH&N=-1&isNodeId=1&Description= wifi+mini+routers

Toyoko Inn offers free wifi in all rooms

Internet Cafes are a good place to use the internet

Starbucks
http://starbucks.wi2.co.jp/sp/sma_index_en.html
Sign up for a free account using the link above BEFORE you leave. With the account, you can go to any Starbucks in Japan and use wi-fi there.

7-Eleven
http://piece-of-japan.com/directory/wifi/7-eleven-7spot.html
Internet access in Japan (part 2 of 3)

Useful apps

Travel Japan wifi (first two weeks are free)
http://wi2.co.jp/tjw/english.html

interactive offline map, train route finder, speak JPN without learning JPN, find a place to eat, news, points of interest guide, etc.
https://triplelights.com/blog/9-useful-apps-while-trave-227

JAPAN MAP by itsumo NAVI

Trains JP

Google Hangouts
This app will allow you to call any lines (land line or cell line) in the U.S. Set this up in the U.S.
Internet access in Japan (part 3 of 3)

SIM cards and Portable Routers
You may rent a prepaid SIM card to be used in your UNLOCKED phone. You can also rent a portable router so that your devices can use the internet.
Here are some websites you can buy/rent from with their rates and data plans:

- [http://www.bmobile.ne.jp/english/](http://www.bmobile.ne.jp/english/)

Pocket wifi
In Japanese

In English
[http://japan-wireless.com/Rent_Wifi.html?gclid=Cj0KEQjwo_y4BRD0nMnfoqxnxtEBEiQAWdA122zeAIUGFVlfyl5MdRD5QVWX_LinFaVNGXvAPqxYLv4aAnoE8P8HAQ](http://japan-wireless.com/Rent_Wifi.html?gclid=Cj0KEQjwo_y4BRD0nMnfoqxnxtEBEiQAWdA122zeAIUGFVlfyl5MdRD5QVWX_LinFaVNGXvAPqxYLv4aAnoE8P8HAQ)
HON 3233 Honors Seminar: Modern Japan
Japan: Where Traditions and Modernism Intersect

INSTRUCTOR INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead faculty: Mimi Yu</th>
<th>Co-Lead: Dr. Aaron Cassill</th>
<th>Co-Lead: Dr. Mary Mc.-Cassill</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phone: 210.458.8558</td>
<td>Phone: 210.458.5491</td>
<td>Phone: 210.458.6839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:Mimi.yu@utsa.edu">Mimi.yu@utsa.edu</a></td>
<td><a href="mailto:aaron.cassill@utsa.edu">aaron.cassill@utsa.edu</a></td>
<td><a href="mailto:Mary.mcnaughtoncassill@utsa.edu">Mary.mcnaughtoncassill@utsa.edu</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DATES

May 11-May 26, 2016

TEXTBOOK INFORMATION

- Various homepages related to the Japanese sites to be visited during the tour (TBA)

COURSE OBJECTIVES

This field-based course aims at helping students deepen their understanding of Japanese society, business, politics, religions, philosophy, educational system through lectures, guest speaker presentations, and company, government office and K-12 school visits. The field trip will start in Kyoto and students will also visit Nara, birthplace of Japanese Buddhism, Osaka, home of the feudal Japanese era, and Tokyo, capital and largest city in Japan, which is also the seat of the Japanese Emperor and the Japanese government.

This course will also allow students to Immerse in Japanese culture through tea ceremony, calligraphy lesson, and temple, shrine, and museum visits as well as field trips to historical sites and landmarks.

In addition, students will have the opportunities to interact with Japanese college students at the host universities and attend local festivals in Tokyo and Kyoto to gain a well-rounded perspective on Japan from its past to the present.

TENTATIVE TOPICS TO BE COVERED (subject to change without notice)

The course will approach Japan from various angles:

- Japanese government and history: by visiting the U.S. Consulate/Embassy, Meiji Shrine, and Osaka Castle
- Japanese religions (Buddhism, Shintoism, and Zen) by visiting Asakusa, Fushimiinari, Kiyomizu Temple, Kinkakuji (Golden Pavilion), Ryoanji Zen Garden, and Nara
- Japanese Economy: through company and factory visits with presentations given by their CEOs or CFOs
- Japanese public transportation: by riding the Shinkansen, Japan Railway (JR), and visiting the Tokyo JR Station
- Kyoto history: by visiting Kyoto University of Foreign Studies for lectures, with whom UTSA has an exchange agreement
- Japanese education system by visiting Jissen Girls’ High School, Jissen Women’s College (JWC), and Kyoto University of Foreign Studies (KUFS) for lectures
- Japanese nature: by visiting Arashiyama, Sagano, and Nara Park
- Conversation with JWC and KUFS students for cultural and language exchange
- Japanese food culture: by visiting Tsukiji Fish Market and taking a “Kyo-Ryori” lesson at KUFS
• Japanese pop culture: by visiting Ghibli Museum, Shibuya, Akihabara, and Toyko Sky Tree

EVALUATION AND ASSIGNMENTS

Reading assignments will be distributed to students in the spring of 2016.

There will be two pre-immersion meetings to prepare the students (1) to learn basic Japanese (2) to learn about various aspects of the Japanese society by discussing “Learning to Bow” book chapters (3) to learn about the places to be visited in Japan.

Lectures will be delivered during the tour and discussions and Q&A will also be conducted on a daily basis during the immersion program.

Reflective/Summative Field Notes

Your success in this class requires that you develop skills in observation and reflection.

You will be asked to keep a daily field journal to record your observations in a creative and reflective way. Your journal should also be a place where you document your learning, share your discoveries, and make connections to ideas/theories presented in class lectures and readings. The purpose of the field notes is to observe, interpret and describe you daily experience during the trip, guided by daily reflective questions. The composition of field notes is part systematic observation and part artistic expression.

Specifically, you will be given daily reflective questions that are related to each day’s activities. At the end of the day, you will record your experience from the day and answer the reflective questions. You can also add your own observations in your daily field notes. The instructors will periodically provide feedback on your field notes.

At the completion of visit to each of the three main visit sites (Kyoto, Osaka, Tokyo), you will be asked to write reflective/summative field notes (limited to 3 to 5 pages), in which you make connections, ask questions, and think critically about what you have observed. You might also address the political, cultural or economic dilemmas presented or observed. This is however not a place to report the information that you learned. Use it to reflect on your own experience of Japan; work on ideas from lectures, observations, readings, or discussions, and push yourself on topics that frustrate or inspire you. You need to form meaningful connections by being creative, original, and critical.

Assignments must be submitted on the due date (TBA). Failure to complete the assignments on time will result in a 50% deduction of the point value of the assignment with exception for documented emergencies.

CLASS PARTICIPATION AND ATTENDANCE

Students will be expected to participate and contribute to class discussions and to read all assigned readings, prepare oral presentations, and complete assignments. If a class session must be missed for personal or professional reasons, please contact the instructors prior to the session and make arrangements with a classmate for notes and materials to be collected. Each student is allowed one excused absence. After this, each absence will result in a deduction of 5% of the total course points. Any assignments or quizzes missed due to absence will receive zero points, unless turned in ahead of time.
GRADING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Points</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reading assignment and presentation at pre immersion meetings</td>
<td>20 pts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily reflective field notes and summative field notes (3-5 pages)</td>
<td>50 pts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation during the study abroad program</td>
<td>30 pts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>100 pts.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FINAL GRADES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>100-93</th>
<th>92-90%</th>
<th>89-86%</th>
<th>85-83%</th>
<th>82-80%</th>
<th>79-76%</th>
<th>75-73%</th>
<th>72-70%</th>
<th>69-66%</th>
<th>65-63%</th>
<th>62-60%</th>
<th>&lt;59%</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A (4.0)</td>
<td>A-(3.7)</td>
<td>A+(3.3)</td>
<td>A (3)</td>
<td>B+(2.7)</td>
<td>B (2.3)</td>
<td>B (2)</td>
<td>C+(1.7)</td>
<td>C (1.3)</td>
<td>D (1)</td>
<td>D-(0.7)</td>
<td>F (0)</td>
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Student Code of Conduct

During the study abroad program in Japan all UTSA student code of conduct rules will apply.

Tentative schedule (subject to change without notice)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>May 11 (W)</th>
<th>Depart the U.S.</th>
<th>Mid air</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Day 2</td>
<td>May 12 (Th)</td>
<td>Arrive in Kyoto</td>
<td>Arrive in KIX and travel to Kyoto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 3</td>
<td>May 13 (F)</td>
<td>Kyoto 1</td>
<td>Opening ceremony at KUFS, lecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 4</td>
<td>May 14 (Sat)</td>
<td>Kyoto 2</td>
<td>Ryoanji Zen Garden, Golden Pavillion, Nishiki Market/Teramachi, Gion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 5</td>
<td>May 15 (Sun)</td>
<td>Kyoto 3</td>
<td>Free day: Aoi Festival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 6</td>
<td>May 16 (M)</td>
<td>Kyoto 4</td>
<td>ROHM Company visit and Gekkeikan Sake Company visit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 7</td>
<td>May 17 (T)</td>
<td>Kyoto 5</td>
<td>Arashiyama tour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 8</td>
<td>May 18 (W)</td>
<td>Kyoto 6: to Osaka</td>
<td>Visit Osaka Castle and Dotonbori district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 9</td>
<td>May 19 (Th)</td>
<td>Travel from Kyoto to Tokyo</td>
<td>Travel from Kyoto to Tokyo, Sumo tournament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 10</td>
<td>May 20 (F)</td>
<td>Tokyo 1</td>
<td>Opening ceremony at Jissen Women’s College Shibuya campus, lecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 11</td>
<td>May 21 (Sat)</td>
<td>Tokyo 2</td>
<td>Free day: Imperial Palace Eastern Garden, Meiji Shrine, Yokohama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 12</td>
<td>May 22 (Sun)</td>
<td>Tokyo 3</td>
<td>Free day: Takao san mountain hiking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 13</td>
<td>May 23 (M)</td>
<td>Tokyo 4</td>
<td>Jissen Women’s University main campus lecture, tea ceremony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 14</td>
<td>May 24 (T)</td>
<td>Tokyo 5</td>
<td>Asakusa, Edo Tokyo Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 15</td>
<td>May 25 (W)</td>
<td>Tokyo 6</td>
<td>Free day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 16</td>
<td>May 26 (Th)</td>
<td>Depart from Tokyo</td>
<td>Mid air and arrive in the U.S. on the same day</td>
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</table>
A pre-paid IC card

Suica is JR EAST’s convenient IC card with which you can enjoy trains, buses and shopping. If the remaining balance is low, you can easily charge it at the station.

This information is current as of March 2016.
Enjoy shopping with Suica!
It’s easy to shop with no need for cash

Suica is accepted at stores displaying this logo.

You can shop with this card.

Suica can be used to shop at so many stores!

Beverage vending machine
Kiosk
Convenience store
Café
Electronics store
Coin-operated locker
Taxi

Please check our website for details.
www.jreast.co.jp/e/pass/suica

Learn more about Suica

March 2016
You can purchase a Suica card from Multifunction Ticket Vending Machines or the Ticket Offices (Midori-no-madoguchi) at JR EAST Suica accepting stations.

* Suica is a card which can be used again and again after purchase. To prevent the cards from being thrown away, we will hold a deposit of ¥500 when you first purchase the card.

In the table below, the column “Deposit” shows the amount you must deposit when purchasing the Suica card.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Deposit</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>¥1,000</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If your balance is low, it’s time to recharge!

You can recharge your Suica card at the ticket vending machine or at the Ticket Office (Midori-no-madoguchi).

1. Insert Suica into a ticket vending machine
2. Select “Charge”
3. Select the amount
4. Insert the selected amount of money into the ticket vending machine
5. Charging completed

Get a refund

Please bring your no-longer used Suica back to the Ticket Office (Midori-no-madoguchi) at a JR EAST Suica accepting station. Your ¥500 deposit will be refunded.

* If any charge balance remains on the card, it will also be refunded together with your deposit, deducting a handling fee (up to ¥220).
**Ride on trains and buses**

1. Touch the automatic ticket gate!
2. Check the displayed remaining balance!
3. Go to your destination!
4. Touch the automatic ticket gate and have your fare automatically adjusted!

※If the remaining balance is insufficient, add credit/charge at a fare adjustment machine before touching the ticket gate again.
※如餘額不足，請在自動補票機充值後再重新驗票。
※使用時請注意自動驗票機後再重新驗票。

**At stores!**

1. How would you like to pay?
2. With Suica, please!
3. Touch firmly until the “Beep!”
4. There is no small change, so it is very convenient!

**At beverage vending machines!**

1. First press the product button.
2. Touch firmly until the “Beep!”
3. Take the item from the compartment at the bottom.

※Before pressing the product button, please select the desired product.
※Before pressing the product button, please select the desired product.
※Before pressing the product button, please select the desired product.
This city bus, subway route map was designed to connect visitors to Kyoto's major sightseeing areas.
Packing list (part 1 of 2)

You will NOT need a converter/adapter for the wall outlets in Japan.

Check list:

- A pair of white socks for the tea ceremony in Tokyo, no long nails, accessories (ring, bracelet, necklace)
- Cell phone and charging cords
- Money
- Credit cards/ATM cards (inform your banks about your upcoming int’l travel/dates)
- Passport
- Gifts (optional for the Japanese students you will meet)
- Suitcase(s)
- AHP insurance card (print it out and keep it with you the whole time just in case you will need medical attention. iSOS will ask for the UT policy number)
- iSOS card
- Personal belongings
- Medicine (if needed)

Thing to pack:

One business Casual/business smart attire
Two pairs of shoes: Comfortable Walking shoes & Business Casual shoes
Socks
Clothes
Swimsuit (optional)
Beach sandals (optional)
Hand Towels/handkerchief (Sometimes there are no paper towels in Japanese bathrooms)
Toiletry: Tooth brush, toothpaste, Personal grooming items, Cosmetics (Limited to 24 of 1 item. ex: 24 different lipsticks)
Electronics
Camera (optional)/memory card(s)
Laptop (optional)
Ethernet Cable (If you have a laptop)
Chargers for laptop, cell phone, and other electronics
Plug Adaptor for 3 Prong Plugs (2 Prongs Plugs are ok)
Cell phone
Packing list (part 2 of 2)

**Medicine**
(Prescribed) glasses
Contact lens, case
Cleaning Solution
Small First-Aid Kit
Medicine *(Please read below)*

**Recommended**: if you do need to bring medication or medicine, bring only what you need for 2 weeks.
For headache and fever: Tylenol or Advil are recommended.
For upset stomach and diarrhea: Imodium AD or Pepto Bismol (in pills) is recommended.

**Not Recommended**: Some over the counter medicines are not allowed in Japan. See below for medicines not allowed.

**Products that contain stimulants** (medicines that contain Pseudoephedrine, such as Actifed, Sudafed, and Vicks inhalers), Codeine, Methamphetamine or Amphetamine (Adderall and so on) are prohibited. If you require medicine that use injections you will need to apply for “Yakkan Shoumei”, otherwise it is prohibited.

If you are found with any medicine containing Methamphetamine or Amphetamine illegally in Japan, you can be arrested as a criminal on the spot, immediately, without a warrant in principle.

For more information: [http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-medimport.html](http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-medimport.html)

**Misc.**
Ear plugs/eye mask (if you are a light sleeper sensitive to noise)
Pens/Pencils
Travel Bag
Umbrella
Pocket Dictionary
Picture ID other than passport
Map/Guidebook
Insect repellent spray (Optional)
Sun Screen
Notebook/Notepads
Power bars or snacks
Entertainment items for the airplane/train rides
Playing cards, games
Extra money for buying souvenirs or food if you eat a lot
Empty water bottle (optional)
Reminders (part 1 of 2)

Do not forget that you are representing UTSA!

1. Attend every class
   • Your attendance and participation throughout the tour will affect your final grade.

2. Be punctual
   • In Japanese culture, being punctual is highly valued. If you are late, this is considered impolite to your instructor, classmates, and our hosts.
   • Remember if your class starts at 8am, you should be ready to start at 8am. 8am is not the time to arrive or when you should arrive. There is no fashionably late in Japan!

Appearances and manner-みだしなみ

It is very important to dress and groom properly in Japan. This is considered minimum manners in the Japanese society

• Personal space in Japan is much closer than what you usually experience in the US. Thus, Japanese people are sensitive to any kind of scents. Please do not put too much perfume when you are in Japan.
• Japanese people are super hygienic too. Please keep up your personal hygiene and shower daily.

When in Rome, do as the Romans do

Try anything at least once and be culturally sensitive. Here are some tips:

1. Take Your Shoes Off
   Shoes are never worn in someone's home or on Japanese traditional flooring (tatami mats). You may be expected to take your shoes off in a restaurant, hotel, hot spring resort etc. You'll always be given a place to put your shoes. You'll also be given slippers to wear. There are often different slippers for the bathroom. Never wear the normal slippers into the washroom (if washroom slippers are provided). Never wear the washroom slippers outside the washroom.

2. Cell phone etiquette
   Japanese people don't conduct loud public conversations on their mobile phones, so never speak on the phone on the train or in a shop. Most people keep their phone on manner mode (vibrate only).

3. Chopstick Manners
   • Don't use your chopsticks as a toy.
   • Never eat directly from common dishes — put it on your plate first.
   • Never stab something with chopsticks or stick your chopsticks in your rice. It is considered bad luck.
   • Two people should never pick up the same food with chopsticks (i.e. if someone is struggling to pick something up from a plate, you are not supposed to them). This reminds people of the funeral ritual in Japan. It's downright morbid.
Reminders (part 2 of 2)

reminds people of the funeral ritual in Japan. It's downright morbid.
• Avoid putting your chopsticks on the table. Use the chopstick holder or rest.

4. Escalator
Tokyo escalators are strictly “stand left pass right” as a part of the Japanese traditions of having two opposite standards for everything — Osaka is stand right pass left.

5. Onsen
• Nudity is required in most bathhouses. You can't wear a bathing suit.
• Use the lockers. You can't bring anything but a small towel with you into the onsen area. Sometimes you need your own soap and shampoo (other times it is provided). Usually, hotels and ryokan provide soaps.
• Use the provided showers to completely clean yourself before entering the bath. No soap can enter the onsen water.
• If you have a tattoo you may not be allowed to enter an onsen. Don't get angry that's just the way it is (nothing personal). Everyone may feel uncomfortable if you have a tattoo. Generally, its not recommended to go to onsen if you have large tattoos.
• Don't splash or play around in the water (it's not a swimming pool).
• Be careful to enter the correct side of the onsen. Red is female, blue is male.
• Keep your little towel out of the onsen water. Onsen pros put the towel on their head

1 Blowing your nose in public
   It's rude to blow your nose in public. Go to the washroom.

Other reminders
• Call your credit card and ATM card companies to make sure they will not block your international transactions in Japan.
• Illegal drugs and underage smoking/drinking are not allowed.
• UTSA student code of conduct applies when students are on all study abroad program.
• Contact your parents/guardians on a regular basis when you are in Japan
• Keep the hotel addresses with you the whole time so that you can get back to the hotel if you are separated from the group
• Keep track of your passport and know where it is the entire time.
• Keep a digital copy of your passport on your phone just in case you need to apply for a new one during the trip.
• Your Texas drivers license can not be used as ID in Japan.
iSOS and travel insurance info (part 1 of 2)

AHP/iSOS hotlines

Dedicated Line for Students, Faculty, and Staff
1 (215) 942-8478 (Call collect when needed outside of the U.S.)
1 (800) 523-6586 (Toll free within the U.S.)

iSOS
Asia Collect 65-6338-7800

Phone number for iSOS Offices in Asia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>China</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>Taiwan</th>
<th>Hong Kong</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beijing and Xi’an +86-106-462-9100</td>
<td>Tokyo (81) 3 3560 7183</td>
<td>Taipei (886) 225-23-2220</td>
<td>Hong Kong (852) 25-28-9990</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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2015 Study Abroad Identification Card
ACE American Insurance Company
Philadelphia, PA

Insured: __________________________

If a premium has been paid, the participant whose name appears above has been insured under a Policy issued to:

Group: THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM
STUDY ABROAD
ID #: __________________________

Policy #: GLMN04969340
Dates of Coverage ___/___/___ to ___/___/___

CLAIMS INSTRUCTIONS
Claims must be submitted to the Company within 90 days after the date of treatment; or as soon as reasonably possible. Please mail all medical and hospital bills to HealthSmart, 3320 W. Market St., Suite 100, Fairlawn, OH 44333; Email: akronclaims@healthsmart.com

NOTICE TO ALL HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
This card is not a guarantee of coverage. For information concerning coverage, co-payments and claim instructions, please call Claims Administrator, HealthSmart, at 1 (800) 331-1096 (Toll-Free Inside U.S. Only); 1 (330) 867-8443 (Direct Inside U.S. Only)

When you are outside of the U.S. or to arrange service, please always call International SOS first at:
1 (800) 523-6586 toll free in the USA or
1 (215) 942-8478 collect outside of the USA
How to call US Collect from Asia

Beijing region
Dial 108-888

Southern and central China, the Shanghai and Guangzhou regions
108-11

At the automatic prompt press zero for the operator and say you want to make a collect call.

Japan
866-390-8511 after it has been accepted dial (1) (area code) (Number)

More links:

AHP for UTSA
AHP coverage brochure
AHP claim form
Contact AHP
AHP/ACE Study Abroad ID Card
Kyoto facts (part 1 of 3)

- Located in the central part of the island of Honshu, Japan.
- It has a population close to 1.5 million.
- Formerly the imperial capital of Japan for more than one thousand years,
- It is now the capital city of Kyoto Prefecture located in the Kansai region
- Known as the City of Ten Thousand Shrines.
- The city has been called Kyō (京), Miyako (都), or Kyō no Miyako (京の都).
- Archaeological evidence suggests human settlement in Kyoto began as early as the Paleolithic period.
- The original city was arranged in accordance with traditional Chinese feng shui.
- One of the best preserved cities in Japan.
- The dialect spoken in Kyoto is known as Kyō-kotoba or Kyōto-ben.
- Kyoto preserves much of its historical charm and beauty in its many temples and shrines, its parks and gardens, and its old wooden houses with their gray tile roofs.
- Kyoto forms part of a large urban complex referred to as the Kinki region, which includes Osaka and Kobe as well.
- The Kitano Shrine, established in the 10th century, honors the Heian statesman Sugawara Michizane. The buildings of both are 17th-century reconstructions.
- The prestigious Doshisha University is a Christian school founded in 1875 by Joseph Niijima in cooperation with the American Board of Foreign Missions.
- Kyoto has many of Japan’s national treasures, shrines, and 2,000 temples are here.
- Many of Japan’s old customs such as flower arranging, schooling for geisha girls, and the Japanese tea ceremony have originated from Kyoto.
- The temperature in Kyoto ranges from a high of 24C (76F) to a low of 13C (56F).
- On average it rains almost 6 inches each month.
- The languages spoken there are Japanese and Kyoto-ben dialect.
- Nintendo originated here.
- Around 50 million people visit Kyoto every year.
- Kyoto is 1,000 meters above sea level.
- Kyoto sits on top of a large natural water basin, which is where most of the city gets its water wells.
- Kyoto was chosen as the capital for its safety. It’s far enough inland that it doesn’t suffer typhoons, and is one of the least geologically active areas in Japan. It was the capital city and the emperor’s residence from 794 to 1868.
- It is reached easily from Osaka International Airport or in about three hours by superexpress train from Tokyo.
- Kyoto forms part of a large urban complex referred to as the Kinki region, which includes Osaka and Kobe as well.
Kyoto facts (part 2 of 3)

- This city is also an important industrial center, suffering as all Japanese cities do from overcrowding, transportation bottlenecks, environmental pollution, and urban blight. In response to these problems, the government in 1965 passed the Kinki Region Development Law, which attempts to control land use, transportation, and air quality in the area.
- Kyoto has more than 30 colleges and universities including Kyoto University which is considered the best in Japan after Tokyo University.
- Among the secular monuments in Kyoto, the three that usually are mentioned as the most outstanding are the Imperial Palace, the Nijo Castle, and the Katsura Imperial Villa.
- The palace, or Gosho, is located in a park of 200 acres (80 ha) surrounded by high walls. The present buildings duplicate the simple lines and beautiful proportions of those of the Heian period (794–1192). The palace is especially noteworthy for its use of natural materials, including wood, bamboo, bark, straw, and paper; for the elegance and beauty of its design; and for its lovely blending of landscape and structure. These features have never been surpassed.
- Of the three great Shinto shrines in Kyoto, the Heian Jingu was erected only in 1895, to commemorate the 1,100th anniversary of the founding of the city. It is, however, a most impressive structure, based on the old Imperial Palace.
- The Yasaka Shrine, founded in the 7th century, is dedicated to Susa-no-wo, the patron deity of Kyoto.
- The Kitano Shrine, established in the 10th century, honors the Heian statesman Sugawara Michizane. The buildings of both are 17th-century reconstructions.
- Daitokuji, the center of Zen Buddhism, was founded in the 14th century, but the main buildings date from the 16th century. It is famous for its paintings and gardens as well as its architecture.
- Kinkakuji contains the lovely Golden Pavilion built in the 14th century as the gilded retreat of the military ruler Ashikaga Yoshimitsu and reconstructed in 1955 after a fire.
- Ryoanji, founded in the 15th century, is noted for its magnificent rock garden designed by Soami under Zen inspiration. Sanjusangendo, on the other hand, is celebrated for its large 13th-century hall and 1,000-armed sculpture of the deity Kannon.
- Nishi Hoganji, founded in the 13th century, is the headquarters of the Jodo Shin sect. Some of its marvelous artworks come from Hideyoshi’s castle that once stood in the Fushimi district.
Kyoto facts (part 3 of 3)

- Of the city’s museums, the Kyoto Kokuritsu Hakubutsukan (Kyoto National Museum), with its extensive collection of Japanese paintings, sculptures, and decorative arts, is the most noteworthy. The work of contemporary artists is exhibited in the National Museum of Modern Art in Tokyo.
- The prestigious Doshisha University is a Christian school founded in 1875 by Joseph Niijima in cooperation with the American Board of Foreign Missions.
- The original name of Kyoto was Heiankyo, or Capital of Peace, but the city came to be called Kyoto, meaning the Capital. Although it now ranks only sixth in population among Japanese urban centers, it was for many centuries the largest city in the country and one of the most populous in the world. It is estimated to have had a half-million people by the 16th century, when few cities in Europe were that large.
- If you’re calling a Kyoto number from outside Kyoto but within Japan, the area code for Kyoto is 075. For calls within Kyoto, don’t dial the area code.
- Kyoto is generally hotter and more humid than Tokyo in summer and colder than Tokyo in winter.
- The city is famous for its cloisonné, bronzes, damascene work, porcelain, and lacquer ware, and its renowned silk industry dates from 794.
- After 1192 Kyoto lost its political power to Tokyo; but since 1868, when the latter became the official capital, Kyoto has often been referred to as Saikyo [western capital].
- Kyoto is covered predominantly by the Tamba Mountains.
- The city had the largest industrial production of any prefecture in Japan until World War II.
- If you plan to visit Kyoto, then check out the Nishiki Market, which is in a very old part of city.
- The Kamo River which flows from north-south through the middle of the city serves as a useful reference point. The areas alongside the river bank have been developed into parks, walking trails, and playing fields. Thus, the riverside is a favorite spot of both citizens and visitors to relax within the city.
- Kyoto was laid out in a grid pattern with the Imperial Palace located at its center. The city was modeled on Chang-an (modern-day Xian), the capital of the Tang Dynasty of China.
- The surrounding areas are named according to their positions relative to the Imperial Palace: Rakuchu for central Kyoto, Kitayama for northern Kyoto, Higashiyama for eastern Kyoto, and Nishiyama for western Kyoto.
- Kyoto is known as the “spiritual home of the Japanese” and it is often said that without knowing Kyoto, it is impossible to grasp the true essence of Japan.

To learn more about Kyoto: [http://www.insidekyoto.com/kyoto-districts](http://www.insidekyoto.com/kyoto-districts)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>日本語 (Japanese)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Welcome</td>
<td>ようこそ (yokoso)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hello (General greeting)</td>
<td>今日は (konnichiwa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>おっす (ossu) - used between close male friends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hello (General greeting)</td>
<td>もしもし (moshi moshi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How are you?</td>
<td>お元気ですか？ (o genki desu ka)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reply to 'How are you?'</td>
<td>はい、元気です。あなたは？ (hai, genki desu. anata wa?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>お陰様です元気です (o kagesama de genki desu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long time no see</td>
<td>久しぶり (hisashiburi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>久しぶりですね (o hisashiburi desu ne)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What's your name?</td>
<td>お名前はなんですか? (o-namae wa nan desu ka)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My name is ...</td>
<td>... だ (... da) (inf)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>... です (... desu) (frm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where are you from?</td>
<td>出身どこですか？ (Shusshin wa doko desu ka?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>どちらからですか？ (Dochira kara desu ka?) - frm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I'm from ...</td>
<td>(私は)～出身です ((watashi wa) ... shusshin desu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleased to meet you</td>
<td>初めまして (hajimemashite)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>初めまして。どうぞ宜しく (hajimemashite. dozo yoroshiku)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>お会いできて嬉しいです (oaidekite ureshii desu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good morning (Morning greeting)</td>
<td>お早うございます / おはようございます (ohayō gozaimasu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>お早う / おはよう (ohayō)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good afternoon (Afternoon greeting)</td>
<td>こんにちは [今日は] (konnichiwa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good evening (Evening greeting)</td>
<td>今晩は / こんばんは (konbanwa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good night</td>
<td>おやすみなさい (oyasumi nasai)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>おやすみ (oyasumi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodbye (Parting phrases)</td>
<td>さようなら (sayōnara)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>行って来ます (ittekimasu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 'I'll be back' - you are leaving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>行ってらっしゃい (itterasshai)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 'come back soon' - you are slaying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>じゃあまたね (jā mata ne) - see you later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good luck</td>
<td>ご幸運を祈ります! (gokōun o incrimasu) - frm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>頑張ってね (gambatte ne) - inf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheers! (Toasts used when drinking)</td>
<td>乾杯 (kanpai) lit. &quot;dry glass&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have a nice day</td>
<td>良い一日を (Yoi ichinichi o)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bon appetit / Have a nice meal</td>
<td>どうぞめしあげれ (douzo meshiagare)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>= 'enjoy your meal' - said by the cook/chef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>いただきます (itadakimasu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- said before a meal by those eating it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ご馳走さまでした (gochisōsama deshita)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- said after a meal by those who have eaten it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>日本語 (Japanese)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Bon voyage / Have a good journey    | よい旅行を (yoi ryokō o)  
ごきげんよう！ (gokigen yō - Goodbye / Good luck)  
いってらっしゃい (itte irasshai - Go and come back)  
一路平安を祈る (ichiroheian o inoru)  
- I wish you a smooth road (old fashioned) |
| I understand                        | わかります (wakarimasu)  
わかる (wakaru) inf                                                                 |
| I don't understand                  | わかりません (wakarimasen) - frm  
わからない (wakaranai) - inf                                                      |
| Please speak more slowly            | ゆっくり話してください (yukkuri hanashite kudasai)  
ゆっくり言ってください (yukkuri itte kudasai)                                       |
| Please write it down                | 書いてください (kaite kudasai)  
書いて、頂けますか (kaite iidadakemasu ka)                                           |
| Please say that again               | もう一度、言ってください (mō ichido, itte kudasai)                               |
| Do you speak English?               | 英語はできますか (Eigo wa dekimasu ka?)                                          |
| Do you speak Japanese?              | 日本語を話しますか (Nihongo o hanashimasu ka?)  
日本語は話せますか (Nihongo wa hanasemasu ka?)  
日本語はできますか (Nihongo wa dekimasu ka?)                                        |
| Yes, a little (reply to 'Do you speak ...?') | はい、話します (Hai, hanashimasu)  
はい、話せます (Hai, hanasemasu)  
はい、出来ます (Hai, dekimasu)                                                      |
| How do you say ... in Japanese?     | ... は日本語でなんと言いますか。 (... wa nihongo de nanto ōmasu ka?)                |
| Excuse me                           | すみません！ (sumimasen)                                                            |
| How much is this?                   | いくらですか (ikura desu ka?)                                                     |
| Sorry                               | ごめんなさい! (gomen nasai)                                                        |
| Thank you                           | どうも (dōmo)  
ありがとう (arigatō)  
ありがとうございます (arigatō gozaimasu)  
どうもありがとうございます (dōmo arigatō)  
どうもありがとうございます (dōmo arigatō gozaimasu) |
| Reply to thank you                  | どう致しまして / どういたしまして (dō itashimashite)                                |
| Where's the toilet?                 | 便所どこですか (benjo wa doko desu ka?)  
トイレどこですか (toire wa doko desu ka?)  
手洗いどこですか (toreai wa doko desu ka?)                                           |
<p>| This gentleman/lady will pay for everything | この人が全部払います (konohito ga zembu haraimasu)                             |
| Would you like to dance with me?    | 一緒に踊りませんか (ishshoni odorimasenka?)                                        |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese (Japanese)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| I love you                     | 好きです (suki desu)  
好きだ (suki da)  
好きだよ (suki dayo)  
好きよ (suki yo)به  
大好きです (daisuki desu)  
愛してるよ (aishiteru yo)  
愛してるわ (aishiteru wa) > |
| Get well soon                  | お大事に (odaiji ni)                                                              |
| Leave me alone!                | ほっといて! (hottoite!)                                                            |
| Help!                          | 助けて! (tasukete!)                                                                |
| Fire!                          | 火事だ! (kaji da!)                                                                 |
| Call the police!               | 警察を呼んでください!  
(keisatsu o yonde kudasai!)                                                        |
| Christmas and New Year greetings | メリークリスマス (meri kurisumasu)  
New Year greeting - 'Western' style  
新年おめでとうございます (shinnen omedetō gozaimasu)  
New Year greetings (used before New Year)  
良いお年を (yoi otoshi o) - inf  
良いお年をお迎え下さい (yoi otoshi o omukae kudasai) - frm  
New Year greetings (used at New Year, not before)  
明けましておめでとうございます (akemashite omedetō gozaimasu)  
旧年中大変お世話になりました (kyūnenjū taihen osewa ni narimashita)  
今年もよろしくお願いします (kotoshi mo yoroshiku onegai itashimasu) |
| Easter greetings               | 復活祭おめでとうございます (fukkatsu-sai omedetō gozaimasu)  
イースターおめでとうございます (tsūta omedetō gozaimasu)                                |
| Birthday greetings             | お誕生日おめでとうございます (ctanjōbi omedetō gozaimasu)                             |
| One language is never enough   | 言語を一つは決して足りない (gengo o hitotsu wa kesshite tarina)  
言語は一つだけでは足りない (gengo hitotsu dake de wa tarina)                             |
| My hovercraft is full of eels  | 私のホバークラフトは鰻でいっぱいです (Watashi no hobākuraiauto wa unagi de ippai desu.) |
| Why this phrase?               |                                                                                    |
Useful Japanese Part 1-2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English meaning</th>
<th>Japanese Romanization</th>
<th>In Japanese alphabet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>General</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do I find ___? / Where is ___?</td>
<td>____ wa doko desu ka?</td>
<td>はどこですか？</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m lost.</td>
<td>sumimasen, moyoi mashita</td>
<td>すみません、まよいいました</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am waiting for my teacher/classmates/host-family.</td>
<td>____ wo mattei masu</td>
<td>まっています。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I lost my passport/wallet/train ticket/plane ticket/cellphone.</td>
<td>pasupoto/saifu/ryoken/densha no kippu/hikouki no kippu wo nakushi mashita</td>
<td>パスポート・りようけん・さいふ・でんしゃのきっぷ・ひこうきのきっぷをなくしました。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there a Western-style toilet available?</td>
<td>yoshiki toire wa arimasu ka</td>
<td>ようしき トイレは ありますか？</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(in a taxi) Please take me to (a place)</td>
<td>(place) he onegai shimasu</td>
<td>いってきます！</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>At Home</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When returning home:</td>
<td>tadamashu</td>
<td>ただいま！</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greeting someone who’s returned:</td>
<td>okaeri nasai</td>
<td>おかえりなさい！</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before eating:</td>
<td>itadakimasu</td>
<td>いただきます！</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After Eating:</td>
<td>gochisousama</td>
<td>ごちそうさまでした！</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offering to help with chores:</td>
<td>otetsudai shimasu</td>
<td>お手伝いいたします。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do say... in Japanese?</td>
<td>____ wa nihongo de nan to iimasu ka</td>
<td>は にほんごで なんといいますか</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>At hotel</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m going to be late for my check-in.</td>
<td>sumimasen, chekkuen ga osoku narimasu</td>
<td>すみません、チェックインがおそくなっています。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What time do I need to checkout?</td>
<td>nanji ni chekkuauto desu ka</td>
<td>なんじにチェックアウトですか？</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What time is breakfast?</td>
<td>asagohan wa itsu desu ka</td>
<td>あさごはんは いつですか？</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I lost my room key.</td>
<td>sumimasen, heya no kagi wo naku shimasita</td>
<td>すみません。へやのカギをなくしました。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I got locked out of my room.</td>
<td>heya ni kagi wo okiwasure mashita</td>
<td>へやにカギを おきわれました。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>During what times are the onsen open?</td>
<td>nanji made, onsen wa oiteimasu ka</td>
<td>なんじまで、おんせんはあいていますか？</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where can I find ___?</td>
<td>____ wa doko desu ka</td>
<td>はどこですか？</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you have [toothbrush/hairdryer/etc] that I can use?</td>
<td>haburashi/doraiya/hamigakiko wa arimasuka</td>
<td>ハブラシ/ドライヤー/はみがきはありますか？</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can you call a taxi for me?</td>
<td>takushii wo yonde kudasai</td>
<td>タクシーをよんでください</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do I get to ____?</td>
<td>____ he no ikikata wo oshiete kudasai</td>
<td>____への いきかたを おしえてください</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you have a map of [city]?</td>
<td>____ no chizu wo arimasuka</td>
<td>____の ちずはありますか</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(on the phone) Would you please transfer me to room ____?</td>
<td>heya bangou ni tensoushite kudasai</td>
<td>へやばんごに てんそうしてください</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where is the nearest station?</td>
<td>chikaku no eki wa doko desu ka</td>
<td>ちかくのえきは どこですか？</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### At a restaurant:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I would like _</td>
<td>__wo kudasai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does this have [type of food] in it?</td>
<td>kono tabemono no naka ni ____ ga haitteimasu ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where is the bathroom?</td>
<td>toire wa doko desu ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is your recommendation?</td>
<td>osusume wa nan desu ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is this?</td>
<td>kore wa nan desu ka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Health Related:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am allergic to ____</td>
<td>____ arerugiga arimasu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My head/stomach/eyes/etc. hurts.</td>
<td>atama/onaka/me ga itai desu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I think I’m getting sick (Catching cold).</td>
<td>kaze girinidesu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Temples and Shrinles:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is it alright to take photographs in here?</td>
<td>shashin wo tottemo ii desu ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there an additional fee to enter?</td>
<td>nyuujouryou haikura desu ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do I need to remove my shoes?</td>
<td>kutsu wi megi masu ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there any special events happening here today?</td>
<td>kyou wa ibento ga arimasu ka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Transportation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Please show me how to buy a ticket.</td>
<td>kippu no kalkata wo oshiete kudasai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where is platform #?</td>
<td>#bansen wa doko desu ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can I get to ____ using this line?</td>
<td>kono densha wa ____ ni ikimasu ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is this an express train?</td>
<td>kono densha wa kyuukou densha desu ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What time does this train/bus/subway depart?</td>
<td>itsu kono densha/basu/chikatesu wa shuppatsushi masu ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When is the next train/bus/subway arriving?</td>
<td>itsu tsugi no densha/basu/chikatesu wa kimasu ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How long is the travel time between ____ and ____?</td>
<td>____ kara ____ made dono gurai jikan ga kakarimasu ka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Shopping:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How much is this?</td>
<td>kore wa ikura desu ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you have this in other colors/patterns?</td>
<td>boka no iro/gara wa arimasu ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are the famous products for this area?</td>
<td>kono hen no melibutsu wa nan desu ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you accept credit cards?</td>
<td>kurejitto kado wa tsukaemasu ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When is the expiration date (food)?</td>
<td>shouumi kiken haitsu desu ka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Kyoto Itinerary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>May 11 (W)</th>
<th>Depart the U.S.</th>
<th>Mid air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Day 2</td>
<td>May 12 (Th)</td>
<td>Arrive in Kyoto</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Arrive in Kansai Airport and travel to Kyoto (UA35; arrive in KIX at 3:00 p.m.)&lt;br&gt;• Exchange money at the exchange booths (there are several of them at the KIX Airport)&lt;br&gt;• Go to YASAKA Van Company, located in the south arrival gate (1st floor, Exit G) of the airport building. Two door-to-door vans will take the group to the Kyoto hotels.&lt;br&gt;• Mimi will meet half of the group at the Toyoko Inn first. She will then meet the other half at the Seed in Kyoto when you check in.&lt;br&gt;• Group dinner near Toyoko Inn (TBA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 3</td>
<td>May 13 (F)</td>
<td>Kyoto Day 1</td>
<td><strong>Business attire (NO denims, T-shirts, sneakers/flip flops)</strong>&lt;br&gt;• 11:30 AM: orientation at Kyoto University of Foreign Studies (KUFS) Bldg.#1 6th floor, Room 167&lt;br&gt;• 12:00 Welcoming lunch reception to be hosted by KUFS&lt;br&gt;• 3:00 PM: Meeting President Matsuda&lt;br&gt;• 3:20 PM: ROMH Company visit lecture&lt;br&gt;• 4:30 PM: Leave for hotel to change into casual clothes&lt;br&gt;• 5:30 PM: Kyoto (Train) Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 4</td>
<td>May 14 (Sat)</td>
<td>Kyoto Day 2</td>
<td><strong>Sightseeing day (casual)</strong>&lt;br&gt;• AM: Ryoanji Zen Garden&lt;br&gt;• AM: Golden Pavilion&lt;br&gt;• Group lunch near Kiyomizu Temple (reservation needed)&lt;br&gt;• PM: Kiyomizu Temple&lt;br&gt;• PM: Heian Shrine (if there is time)&lt;br&gt;• Evening: <strong>Gion, (Shingyokoku, Teramachi St., Nishiki Market)</strong> <a href="#">More on Gion</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 5</td>
<td>May 15 (Sun)</td>
<td>Kyoto Day 3</td>
<td><strong>Sightseeing day (casual)</strong>&lt;br&gt;• AM: Aoi Festival&lt;br&gt;• PM: Free time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 6</td>
<td>May 16 (M)</td>
<td>Kyoto Day 4</td>
<td><strong>Business attire (NO denims, T-shirts, sneakers/flip flops)</strong>&lt;br&gt;• AM: ROHM Semiconductor Company visit&lt;br&gt;• Group lunch at Restaurant Cozy, ANA Crowne Plaza Kyoto&lt;br&gt;• PM: Gekkeikan Okura Sake Museum&lt;br&gt;• PM: Fushimi Inari Shrine&lt;br&gt;• Back to Kyoto (Train) Station and free time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 7</td>
<td>May 17 (T)</td>
<td>Kyoto Day 5</td>
<td><strong>Sightseeing day (casual)</strong>&lt;br&gt;• AM: Arashiyama field trip: <a href="#">About Arashiyama Torokko Train Ride</a>, <a href="#">Hozu River Boat Tour Bamboo Grove</a>&lt;br&gt;• Lunch at an Arashiyama restaurant&lt;br&gt;• PM: Lecture at KUFS&lt;br&gt;• Evening: <strong>Gion Corner Show</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 8</td>
<td>May 18 (W)</td>
<td>Kyoto Day 6: to Osaka</td>
<td><strong>Sightseeing day (casual)</strong>&lt;br&gt;• AM: Osaka Castle and Dotonbori District&lt;br&gt;• Lunch near Dotonbori District&lt;br&gt;• PM: Aqua Liner Cruise (around Osaka)&lt;br&gt;• Farewell dinner (reservation needed)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5/13 (F)

KUFS & Kyoto Station
Originally established in Kyoto in 1947, Kyoto University of Foreign Studies is a comprehensive educational institution comprised of the university, a junior college, a career college, and a high school. Guided by its philosophy of "World Peace through Languages," the university fosters the development of individuals who understand the importance of lifelong learning and who pursue their dreams with unyielding conviction.

Kyoto University of Foreign Studies was founded in 1959. With "PAX MUNDI PER LINGUAS" as a motto and mindset, the university puts great effort into educational research, not only in linguistics, but also in a broad range of background issues such as culture and customs. KUFS also implements many international exchange programs and continues to raise levels of erudition in an effort to become a bridge across the global seas.
Faculty of Foreign Studies

1  Department of British and American Studies
2  Department of Hispanic Studies
3  Department of French Studies
4  Department of German Studies
5  Department of Brazilian and Portuguese Studies

Japanese Studies Center for International Students

This is a one-year training course in Japanese Studies for foreign students who are studying Japanese for the first time, or who do not have sufficient Japanese skills and knowledge. More than 70 overseas students, including exchange students from partner universities, study in this course to master basic skills and gain knowledge about Japanese and Japan.

Graduate School of Foreign Studies

At the Graduate School of Foreign Studies, our goal is to foster the growth of professionals who not only excel in research, but who have strong interpersonal skills in addition to the high level of expertise needed to engage in a wide variety of fields. Because Kyoto University of Foreign Studies, with its diversity of foreign language education, serves as its foundation, the Graduate School is home to a wealth of researchers in foreign language fields. Their fields of expertise cover languages from all around the world, resulting in a system in which one could easily engage in topics of research spanning multiple languages. One of the defining features of the Graduate School is an interdisciplinary approach to education and research that explores different languages and cultures within the context of their relationship to each other, beyond simple differences of nationality and ethnicity.
Kyoto Junior College of Foreign Languages

Kyoto Junior College of Foreign Languages was founded in 1950. It is possible to study while working or apply for admission as a transfer student. The doors to learning are wide open to society. The Junior College emphasizes education in small classes, which is needed for mastering practical English skills, and conducts intensive classes in a short period of time through a semester system that divides two academic years into four terms. Although the schedule is demanding, it is a very effective program for those who have these educational needs. The campus is there for those who have a desire and willingness to learn.

Kyoto Gaidai Nishi High School

Kyoto Gaidai Nishi High School was founded in 1957. The school has four courses: the College Prep Course (Supreme and Exceed), the International & Cultural Studies Course (A and B), the Stellar Course, and the Sports Course. These are comprehensive study programs geared to developing the scholastic ability and individuality of each student. A feature of the school is the tradition of being free and vivacious. For example, to deepen interest in international and social problems, students are encouraged to participate in robust, lively enterprises, such as simulating international meetings (Model UN) and to undertake volunteer activities. In sports, school teams have excelled in many national competitions. Our goal is to cultivate students who are internationally minded, and have the strength to move forward into future frontiers and express themselves to the world.
Kyoto Career College of Foreign Languages

Kyoto Career College of Foreign Languages was opened in 1998. This was the first college in Japan to offer English and six other Asian languages as courses of study. The eight departments include British and American English, Chinese, Korean, Thai, Indonesian, Vietnamese, and Japanese Communication (for overseas students). Students of various ages come to the college with diverse dreams of entering university, obtaining work positions, and going to study overseas. After graduating, more than half go on to study at university — a high figure that we are proud of. Our goal is to groom people to be well-versed in Asian languages and cultures in order for them to function in careers as true cosmopolitans.
Kyoto Station and how to get back to the hotel
The Kyoto Station (京都駅, Kyōto-eki) building was constructed on the 1200th anniversary of the capital's foundation in Kyoto. It was opened to the public in 1997 and stands in perfect contrast to many foreign tourists' image of Kyoto as the capital of traditional Japan.

The building's futuristic design and atmosphere was conceived by the Japanese architect Hara Hiroshi. Hara's design attempts to convey historical Kyoto through a modern aesthetic. The station's large main hall with its exposed steel beamed roof, called the Matrix, is meant to reflect both the structure of the station and the grid-like layout of Kyoto's street network. Hara also designed the Umeda Sky Building in Osaka.
Kyoto Station is the city's transportation hub, served by Japan Railways (including the Tokaido Shinkansen), Kintetsu Railways and the Karasuma Subway Line. It is also the site of a large bus terminal for city buses and long distance and overnight highway buses.

There are two sides to Kyoto Station: Karasuma and Hachijo. The busier Karasuma side to the north faces downtown and is named after the main street leading downtown. The main bus terminal is located on the Karasuma side, as are many hotels, shops and Kyoto Tower. The calmer Hachijo side to the south provides access to a few more hotels, Toji Temple and some more highway bus stops.
May 13 (F) Kyoto Station

There are also two tourist information centers in the building. The general Tourist Information Center on the 2nd floor offers multilingual staff, pamphlets and some PC terminals for use by tourists. Even more English information is available at the International Information Center on the 9th floor. It is staffed by multilingual representatives and also provides free internet access.

Luggage storage and takuhaibin (delivery service) counters are available in the basement of the station. Coin lockers are scattered all over the building, but not seldomly fill up on busy days. Besides the station facilities, the building’s 15 floors offer several other attractions and conveniences including the Granvia Hotel, an art museum, a theater and a vast array of shopping and dining options:

**Shopping**

**Isetan Department Store**
Hours: 10:00 to 20:00 (Restaurant open longer)
Closed: Irregular closures

JR Kyoto Isetan department store occupies 10 stories in the western portion of the station building. Goods on sale include clothing, accessories, fresh food, local souvenirs, stationery and more. Isetan also has a small art museum on its 7th floor as well as a range of restaurants on the 11th floor.

**Porta Underground Shopping Mall**
Shop Hours: 10:00 to 20:00 (until 20:30 on Fri and Sat)
Restaurant Hours: 11:00 to 22:00

Kyoto Station extends underground into the Porta shopping mall. The mall is located under the bus terminal and plaza on the Karasuma side of the station and offers roughly 100 shops and restaurants, as well as access to the Karasuma Subway Line.

**The Cube Shopping Mall**
Shop Hours: 8:30 to 20:00
Restaurant Hours: 11:00 to 22:00

The Cube is a shopping mall in the basement of the Kyoto Station building. It offers a lot of local souvenirs, such as sweets and pickles on the first basement floor, and fashion and accessories on the second basement floor. Some of the restaurants on the building’s 11th floor are also considered part of The Cube.
Other Attractions

Observation Deck
Hours: Always open
Admission: Free
Reached via a long series of escalators and a final flight of stairs, an open air observation deck is located on the top floor of the station building. Unfortunately, the views from the deck are not very attractive, because they are only possible through heavily toned windows.

Skyway
Hours: 10:00 to 22:00
Admission: Free
The Skyway tunnel allows visitors to walk the length of Kyoto Station, 45 meters above the central hall. The Skyway’s glass windows provide views of the city and station below. It starts from the restaurant floor on the 11th floor of the station building.
May 13 (F) How to get back to the hotels from Kyoto Station

- See the next three pages for timetables and how many stations to get to Shijoomiya

Take bus#206 here at A3

Take bus#26, 28 here at D3
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>時</th>
<th>京都駅前発</th>
<th>Nishioji-dori St.</th>
<th>平成28年03月19日実施</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

日    Nishioji-dori St.

| 北野白梅町 御室仁和寺・山越行 | Omuro Ninnaji Temple |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>平日 Weekdays</th>
<th>土曜日 Saturdays</th>
<th>休日 Sundays &amp; Holidays</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>お盆・年末年始を除く時</td>
<td>お盆・年末年始を除く時</td>
<td>お盆・年末年始を除く時</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6月14日～6月16日</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12月29日～1月3日</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>02040</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>02040</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>02040</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

上: 山 宇 福 御 妙 北 西 島 西 四 四 烏 烏 京
下: 越 多 王 室 心 野 J N 嵐 大 条 地 条 地 丸 丸 都
堀川通 Horikawa-dori St.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>嵐山・大覚寺行き Daikakuji Temple Via Arashiyama</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>平 日 Weekdays</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>お盆・年末年始を除く時</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>お盆・年末年始</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 45 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 23 35 47 59</td>
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5/14 (Sat)

• Ryoanji Zen Temple
• Golden Pavilion
• Kiyomizu-dera Temple
• Heian Shrine (?)
Ryoanji Zen Temple
Ryoanji Temple (龍安寺, Ryōanji) is the site of Japan's most famous rock garden, which attracts hundreds of visitors every day. Originally an aristocrat's villa during the Heian Period, the site was converted into a Zen temple in 1450 and belongs to the Myoshinji school of the Rinzai sect of Zen Buddhism, whose head temple stands just a kilometer to the south.

As for the history of Ryoanji's famous rock garden, the facts are less certain. The garden's date of construction is unknown and there are a number of speculations regarding its designer. The garden consists of a rectangular plot of pebbles surrounded by low earthen walls, with 15 rocks laid out in small groups on patches of moss. An interesting feature of the garden's design is that from any vantage point at least one of the rocks is always hidden from the viewer.
Along with its origins, the meaning of the garden is unclear. Some believe that the garden represents the common theme of a tiger carrying cubs across a pond or of islands in a sea, while others claim that the garden represents an abstract concept like infinity. Because the garden's meaning has not been made explicit, it is up to each viewer to find the meaning for him/herself. To make this easier, a visit in the early morning is recommended when crowds are usually smaller than later during the day.

Ryoanji’s garden is viewed from the Hojo, the head priest’s former residence. Besides the stone garden, the Hojo features some paintings on the sliding doors (fusuma) of its tatami rooms, and a couple of smaller gardens on the rear side of the building. In one of the gardens there is a round stone trough that cleverly incorporates its square water basin into a Zen inscription, which students of kanji may be able to appreciate. The Hojo is connected to the Kuri, the former temple kitchen, which now serves as the temple’s main entrance.

Ryoanji’s temple grounds also include a relatively spacious park area with pond, located below the temple’s main buildings. The pond dates back to the time when the site still served as an aristocrat’s villa and features a small shrine on one of its three little islands that can be accessed over a bridge.

Besides some nice walking trails, the park also offers a restaurant which specializes in the Kyoto specialty of Yudofu (boiled tofu). The food is served in attractive tatami rooms that look out onto a traditional Japanese garden. It is also possible for patrons to order just drinks or share one dish between multiple people, but in both cases an extra charge applies.
May 14 (Saturday) Ryoanji Zen Temple

Get There and Around

Ryoanji can be reached directly from Kyoto Station by JR bus. The bus ride takes about 30 minutes, costs 230 yen and is covered by the Japan Rail Pass. There are buses every 15-30 minutes. Alternatively, Ryoanji is a five minute bus ride or 20 minute walk west of Kinkakuji.

The temple can also be reached by the Keifuku Kitano Line, a small train that runs through the calm residential areas of northwestern Kyoto and offers a connection to Arashiyama. To access Ryoanji, get off at Ryoanji-michi Station from where it is a 5-10 minute walk to the temple.

How to get to and around Kyoto

Hours and Fees

🕒 HOURS 8:00 to 17:00 (March to November)
8:30 to 16:30 (December to February)

냅 CLOSED No closing dates

💰 FEES 500 yen
• Golden Pavilion
Kinkakuji (金閣寺, Golden Pavilion) is a Zen temple in northern Kyoto whose top two floors are completely covered in gold leaf. Formally known as Rokuonji, the temple was the retirement villa of the shogun Ashikaga Yoshimitsu, and according to his will it became a Zen temple of the Rinzai sect after his death in 1408. Kinkakuji was the inspiration for the similarly named Ginkakuji (Silver Pavilion), built by Yoshimitsu’s grandson, Ashikaga Yoshimasa, on the other side of the city a few decades later.

Kinkakuji is an impressive structure built overlooking a large pond, and is the only building left of Yoshimitsu’s former retirement complex. It has burned down numerous times throughout its history including twice during the Onin War, a civil war that destroyed much of Kyoto; and once again more recently in 1950 when it was set on fire by a fanatic monk. The present structure was rebuilt in 1955.
Kinkakuji was built to echo the extravagant Kitayama culture that developed in the wealthy aristocratic circles of Kyoto during Yoshimitsu's times. Each floor represents a different style of architecture.

The first floor is built in the Shinden style used for palace buildings during the Heian Period, and with its natural wood pillars and white plaster walls contrasts yet complements the gilded upper stories of the pavilion. Statues of the Shaka Buddha (historical Buddha) and Yoshimitsu are stored in the first floor. Although it is not possible to enter the pavilion, the statues can be viewed from across the pond if you look closely, as the front windows of the first floor are usually kept open.

The second floor is built in the Bukke style used in samurai residences, and has its exterior completely covered in gold leaf. Inside is a seated Kannon Bodhisattva surrounded by statues of the Four Heavenly Kings; however, the statues are not shown to the public. Finally, the third and uppermost floor is built in the style of a Chinese Zen Hall, is gilded inside and out, and is capped with a golden phoenix.
May 14 (Saturday) Kinkakuji Golden Pavilion

After viewing Kinkakuji from across the pond, visitors pass by the head priest’s former living quarters (hojo) which are known for their painted sliding doors (fusuma), but are not open to the public. The path once again passes by Kinkakuji from behind then leads through the temple’s gardens which have retained their original design from Yoshimitsu’s days. The gardens hold a few other spots of interest including Anmintaku Pond that is said to never dry up, and statues that people throw coins at for luck.

Continuing through the garden takes you to the Sekkatei Teahouse, added to Kinkakuji during the Edo Period, before you exit the paid temple area. Outside the exit are souvenir shops, a small tea garden where you can have matcha tea and sweets (500 yen) and Fudo Hall, a small temple hall which houses a statue of Fudo Myoo, one of the Five Wisdom Kings and protector of Buddhism. The statue is said to be carved by Kobo Daishi, one of the most important figures in Japanese religious history.
May 14 (Saturday) Kinkakuji Golden Pavilion

Get There and Around

Kinkakuji can be accessed from Kyoto Station by direct Kyoto City Bus number 101 or 205 in about 40 minutes and for 230 yen. Alternatively, it can be faster and more reliable to take the Karasuma Subway Line to Kita-ōji Station (15 minutes, 260 yen) and take a taxi (10 minutes, 1000-1200 yen) or bus (10 minutes, 230 yen, bus numbers 101, 102, 204 or 205) from there to Kinkakuji.

How to get to and around Kyoto

Hours and Fees

☀️ HOURS 9:00 to 17:00
☒ CLOSED No closing days
Ҥ FEES 400 yen
• Kiyomizudera Temple
Kiyomizudera (清水寺, literally "Pure Water Temple") is one of the most celebrated temples of Japan. It was founded in 780 on the site of the Otowa Waterfall in the wooded hills east of Kyoto, and derives its name from the fall's pure waters. The temple was originally associated with the Hosso sect, one of the oldest schools within Japanese Buddhism, but formed its own Kita Hosso sect in 1965. In 1994, the temple was added to the list of UNESCO world heritage sites.
May 14 (Saturday) Kiyomizu Temple

Kiyomizudera is best known for its wooden stage that juts out from its main hall, 13 meters above the hillside below. The stage affords visitors a nice view of the numerous cherry and maple trees below that erupt in a sea of color in spring and fall, as well as of the city of Kyoto in the distance. The main hall, which together with the stage was built without the use of nails, houses the temple's primary object of worship, a small statue of the eleven faced, thousand armed Kannon.

Construction Notice: Several of the buildings at Kiyomizudera are being renovated step by step over the coming years. Currently, the Okunoin Hall, which is well known for the temple's secondary balcony and the neighboring Amida Hall and Shaka Hall are being renovated. Furthermore, the main entrance gate is closed, although there is an alternate side entrance nearby. The construction has a certain but not overwhelming impact on a visit. Later in the decade, the main hall will also undergo renovation which can be expected to have a bigger impact on a visit.

Behind Kiyomizudera’s main hall stands Jishu Shrine, a shrine dedicated to the deity of love and matchmaking. In front of the shrine are two stones, placed 18 meters apart. Successfully finding your way from one to the other with your eyes closed is said to bring luck in finding love. You can also have someone guide you from one stone to the other, but that is interpreted to mean that an intermediary will be needed in your love life as well.
May 14 (Saturday) Kiyomizu Temple

The **Otowa Waterfall** is located at the base of Kiyomizudera's main hall. Its waters are divided into three separate streams, and visitors use cups attached to long poles to drink from them. Each stream's water is said to have a different benefit, namely to cause longevity, success at school and a fortunate love life. However, drinking from all three streams is considered greedy.

Other structures on the spacious **temple** grounds include the **Okunoin Hall**, which resembles the main hall on a smaller scale and has also a stage. Near the Okunoin are halls dedicated to Shaka Buddha (the historical Buddha) and Amida Buddha, as well as a small hall with nearly 200 stone statues of Jizo, the protector of children and travelers. The three-storied **Koyasu Pagoda** stands among the trees in the far southern end of the temple grounds, and a visit is said to bring about an easy and safe childbirth.
May 14 (Saturday) Kiyomizu Temple

Around the entrance of Kiyomizudera, outside the paid area, stand various other temple buildings, including a vermilion three storied pagoda, a repository for sutras, large entrance gates and the Zuigudo Hall which is dedicated to Buddha’s mother and where against a small entrance fee you can wander the pitch black basement that symbolizes a mother’s womb.

Koyasu Pagoda viewed from the main hall of Kiyomizudera

Part of the fun of visiting Kiyomizudera is the approach to the temple along the steep and busy lanes of the atmospheric Higashiyama District. The many shops and restaurants in the area have been catering to tourists and pilgrims for centuries, and products on sale range from local specialties such as Kiyomizu-yaki pottery, sweets and pickles to the standard set of souvenirs.

The Higashiyama district together with Kiyomizudera, Yasaka Shrine and other temples in the area, have special evening illuminations during the annual Hanatoro event held in mid March. Kiyomizudera also has special illuminations during the autumn leaf season in the second half of November.
May 14 (Saturday) Kiyomizu Temple

Get There and Around

Kiyomizudera can be reached from Kyoto Station by bus number 100 or 206 (15 minutes, 230 yen). Get off at Gojo-zaeki or Kiyomizu-michi bus stop, from where it is a ten minute uphill walk to the temple. Alternatively, Kiyomizudera is about a 20 minute walk from Kiyomizu-Gojo Station along the Keihan Railway Line.

How to get to and around Kyoto

Hours and Fees

Kiyomizudera Temple

☀ HOURS 6:00 to 18:00 (until 18:30 on weekends and holidays from mid April through July and everyday in August and September)

关门 Closed No closing days

 спец FEE 400 yen

Spring and Fall Illumination

☀ HOURS 18:00 to 21:00 (mid March to mid April and mid November to early December)

 спец FEE 400 yen
• Heian Shrine (if time allows)
Heian Shrine (平安神宮, Heian Jingū) has a relatively short history, dating back just over a hundred years to 1895. The shrine was built on the occasion of the 1100th anniversary of the capital's foundation in Kyoto and is dedicated to the spirits of the first and last emperors who reigned from the city, Emperor Kammu (737-806) and Emperor Komei (1831-1867). Heian is the former name of Kyoto.
May 14 (Saturday) Heian Shrine

A giant torii gate marks the approach to the shrine, around which there are a couple of museums. The actual shrine grounds themselves are very spacious, with a wide open court at the center. The shrine's main buildings are a partial replica of the original Imperial Palace from the Heian Period, built on a somewhat smaller scale than the original.

![Garden behind the main building](image)

Behind the main buildings there is an attractive, paid garden with a variety of plants, ponds and traditional buildings. The garden's most striking feature are its many weeping cherry trees, which bloom a few days later than most other cherry trees, making the garden one of the best cherry blossom spots in Kyoto around the tail end of the season, which is usually around mid April.

Occasionally, the shrine's court is used for special events. For instance, the shrine serves as a site of the Jidai Festival each year on October 22, the anniversary of the foundation of Kyoto. The festival's main event is a parade of people in costumes from different periods of Japanese history that leads from the Kyoto Imperial Palace to Heian Shrine.
May 14 (Saturday) Heian Shrine

Get There and Around

Heian Shrine can be reached by Kyoto City bus number 5 or 100 from Kyoto Station in about half an hour (230 yen). Alternatively, take the subway via Karasuma Oike Station to Higashiyama Station (20 minutes, 260 yen), from where the shrine is a ten minute walk.

How to get to and around Kyoto

Hours and Fees

Heian Shrine

⏰ HOURS  6:00 to 17:30 (closing time varies seasonally by half an hour)
☒ CLOSED  No closing days
💰 FEES  Free

Heian Shrine Garden

⏰ HOURS  8:30 to 17:00 (closing time varies seasonally by half an hour)
☒ CLOSED  No closing days
💰 FEES  600 yen
Gion
Gion (祇園) is Kyoto's most famous geisha district, located around Shijo Avenue between Yasaka Shrine in the east and the Kamo River in the west. It is filled with shops, restaurants and ochaya (teahouses), where geiko (Kyoto dialect for geisha) and maiko (geiko apprentices) entertain.

Gion attracts tourists with its high concentration of traditional wooden machiya merchant houses. Due to the fact that property taxes were formerly based upon street frontage, the houses were built with narrow facades only five to six meters wide, but extend up to twenty meters in from the street.
May 14 (Sat) Gion

The most popular area of Gion is **Hanami-koji** Street from Shijo Avenue to Kenninji Temple. A nice (and expensive) place to dine, the street and its side alleys are lined with preserved machiya houses many of which now function as restaurants, serving Kyoto style **kaiseki ryori** (Japanese haute cuisine) and other types of local and international meals.

Interspersed among the restaurants are a number of **ochaya** (teahouses), the most exclusive and expensive of Kyoto's dining establishments, where guests are entertained by **maiko** and **geiko**.

Another scenic part of Gion is the **Shirakawa Area** which runs along the Shirakawa Canal parallel to Shijo Avenue. The canal is lined by willow trees, high class restaurants and ochaya, many of which have rooms overlooking the canal. As it is a little off the beaten path, the Shirakawa Area is typically somewhat quieter than Hanami-koji Street.

Many tourists visit Gion hoping to catch a glimpse of a **geiko** or **maiko** on their way to or from an engagement at an ochaya in the evenings or while running errands during the day. However, if you spot a geiko or maiko, act respectfully. Complaints about tourists behaving like ruthless paparazzi are on the increase in recent years.
May 14 (Sat) Gion

The ultimate experience is being entertained by a maiko or geiko while dining at an ochaya. As expert hostesses, maiko and geiko ensure everyone’s enjoyment by engaging in light conversation, serving drinks, leading drinking games and performing traditional music and dance.

The services of geiko are expensive and exclusive, traditionally requiring an introduction from an existing customer. In recent years, however, some travel agencies and hotels have started to offer lunch or dinner packages with a maiko to any tourist with a sufficient budget. There are even a few companies which target foreign tourists without Japanese language skills.
May 14 (Sat) Gion

A more accessible experience is the cultural show held everyday at Gion Corner at the end of Hanami-koji. Aimed at foreign tourists, the show is a highly concentrated introduction to several traditional Japanese arts and include short performances of a tea ceremony, ikebana, bunraku, Kyogen comic plays and dances performed by real maiko. If you are in Kyoto in April, check out the Miyako Odori with daily dance performances by maiko.

Shijo Avenue, which bisects the Gion district, is a popular shopping area with stores selling local products including sweets, pickles and crafts. Gion is also known for the Gion Matsuri, the most famous festival in Japan. Ironically, the most spectacular events of the festival are held outside of Gion on the opposite side of the Kamo River.

A visit to Gion is best combined with a stroll through the nearby Higashiyama District between Yasaka Shrine and Kiyomizudera. This area has more preserved streets and traditional shops selling all kinds of local foods, crafts and souvenirs.

Gion Corner
May 14 (Sat) Gion

Get There and Around

Gion can be reached from Kyoto Station by bus number 100 or 206 (20 minutes, 230 yen). Get off at Gion bus stop. Alternatively, the closest train stations are Gion Shijo Station on the Keihan Line and Kawaramachi Station on the Hankyu Line.

How to get to and around Kyoto
Shinkyogoku
Teramachi St.
May 14 (Sat) Teramachi St. and Shinkyogoku

History of Shinkyogoku

Kyoto’s Shinkyogoku shopping arcade is the second oldest shopping strip after Asakusa Nakamise in Tokyo which established in 1872. Since Shinkyogoku’s establishment, it was renowned for its many performing arts facilities that lined the arcade such as comedy halls and show theatres, almost like New York’s Broadway. Along with the debut of movie entertainment, the performing arts halls soon became movie theatres solely to project films instead of plays. Downtown Kyoto became “The City of Movie Watching” which kept Shinkyogoku a lively movie entertainment district that attracted widespread popularity to people around neighboring prefectures as well. Restaurants and souvenir shops multiplied around the theatres which attracted even more visitors.

Post 1970, along with the downturn of the movie industry, the number of movie theatres substantially decreased. Kyoto city transitioned from being “The City of Movie Watching” to “The City of Souvenirs” as it turned its attention to target tourism; domestic and overseas visitors.

Not only local specialties such as Japanese sweets and pickles, but T-shirts and Kimono are popular souvenir choices among foreign tourists. Shinkyogoku shopping arcade is the perfect place to find that perfect souvenir! Moreover, you can also find plenty of eateries such as sushi bars, unagi, soba, udon and other Japanese cuisine restaurants, western food, coffee houses and more! A range of clothing boutiques and accessory shops for the younger crowd and various specialty stores selling eyeglasses, knives and swords, cosmetics, etc. Window shopping or not, enjoy a fun-filled day for all!

Another attraction of Shinkyogoku shopping arcade are the 7 temples and 1 shrine that are situated along the strip. Each temple and shrine having its own intriguing history and story which draws many visitors from all over the world. One step into the tranquil precincts of the temple or shrine will instantaneously make you forget where you are and the lively atmosphere outside. A visit to one these temples is surely recommended when you are in Shinkyogoku.

Located in the centralized commercial district of downtown Kyoto (Shijo Kawaramachi Area), Shinkyogoku Shopping arcade stretches 500 meters long. Depending on each shops closed days, over 90% of the shops are open for business from 11:00am to 9:00pm.
May 14 (Sat) Teramachi St. and Shinkyogoku

Kyoto features a unique mix of shopping, where modern, high end fashion shops can be found alongside stores with centuries of history selling traditional Kyoto crafts or specialty foods. This is well expressed in the city's largest shopping district along Shijo Street at the heart of central Kyoto.

The shopping area along Shijo Street is centered around the intersection of Shijo and Kawaramachi streets where you will find the Takashimaya and Marui department stores. A Daimaru department store, as well as high end fashion brands like Louis Vuitton, stand nearby. If you continue along Shijo Street across the Kamo River toward Yasaka Shrine, the large stores give way to smaller shops selling fashion and Kyoto specialty foods and crafts.

Branching off Shijo Street around the Kawaramachi intersection are the Teramachi and Shin Kyogoku Shopping Arcades. These two parallel running, covered pedestrian streets, are packed with shops and restaurants that sell day-to-day clothes and goods and draw a younger crowd than the more upscale stores along Shijo Street. Also found in the area, Nishiki Market, a colorful narrow food market street known as "Kyoto's Kitchen", runs about a block off parallel to Shijo Street.
These two covered shopping arcades are the most popular shopping streets in all of Kyoto, and they’re often crammed with kids out on school excursions.

Right in the middle of downtown Kyoto, these two streets form the heart of Kyoto’s main shopping district. The eastern street, known as Shinkyogoku, is filled with tacky souvenirs of almost every description – need a shirt reading “Ichi-ban” (Number One)? This is the place to go.

The western street, known as Teramachi, is an altogether more refined place, with a variety of art galleries, bookshops, and clothing shops. In addition, you’ll find several shops selling religious goods like incense, Buddha images, prayer beads and the like. These shops are a holdover from the 16th century, when the warlord Toyotomi Hideyoshi moved many of the city’s temples to Teramachi Street in an effort to control the clergy (the name of the street, Teramachi, literally means “temple town.”

Nishiki Market branches off Teramachi about 100 meters north of Shijo Street and an exploration of the two market streets, perhaps combined with a trip to one of the nearby department store food floors, is a great way to spend a rainy day in Kyoto.
Nishiki Market
Nishiki Market (錦市場, Nishiki Ichiba) is a narrow, five block long shopping street lined by more than one hundred shops and restaurants. Known as "Kyoto's Kitchen", this lively retail market specializes in all things food related, like fresh seafood, produce, knives and cookware, and is a great place to find seasonal foods and Kyoto specialties, such as Japanese sweets, pickles, dried seafood and sushi.

Nishiki Market has a pleasant, but busy atmosphere that is inviting to those who want to explore the variety of culinary delights that Kyoto is famous for. The stores found throughout the market range in size from small narrow stalls to larger two story shops. Most specialize in a particular type of food, and almost everything sold at the market is locally produced and procured.
Some of the shops freely give out samples or sell sample dishes and skewers meant to be eaten then and there. There are also a few small restaurants and food stands selling ready made food. A few are sit down establishments, although some consist of no more than a couple of stools and a bar. They usually specialize in one type of food, and are often attached to a store of the same specialty.

The market has a history of several centuries, and many stores have been operated by the same families for generations. It all started as a fish wholesale district, with the first shop opening around 1310. A larger variety of shops moved in later, and the area changed from a wholesale market to retail. Today it remains an important market for Kyoto and is often packed with locals and tourists alike.
May 14 (Sat) Nishiki Market

The Nishiki Market street runs parallel to Shijo Avenue, one block north of Shijo Avenue. It can be reached on foot in less than five minutes from Shijo Station on the Karasuma Subway Line (4 minutes, 210 yen from
May 14 (Sat) Gion How to get back to the hotels from Shijo Kawaramachi

Take bus#11, 201, 203, and 207 to get back to Shijoomiya

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(B) 【京都駅】
4・17・80・205・104・106・かわらまちよるバス

(C) 【三条京阪】
17・104

(D) 【千本通・西大路通】
3・11・12・31・32・46・201・203・207・ぎおんよるバス

(E) 【祇園・平安神宮】
11・12・31・46・201・203・207・100円循環バス(西詰)

(F) 【下鴨神社・北大路BT】
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86
5/15 (Sun)

Aoi Festival
The Aoi Matsuri (葵祭) is one of Kyoto's three most famous festivals (along with the Gion Matsuri and Jidai Matsuri) and takes place every May 15. The festival's main attraction is a large parade in Kyoto, in which over 500 people dressed in the aristocratic style of the Heian Period (794-1185) walk from the Imperial Palace to the Kamo Shrines. Aoi is Japanese for Hollyhock, and the festival is named after the Hollyhock leaves that are worn by the members of the procession.

Predating Kyoto's establishment as the national capital in 794, the Aoi Matsuri began in the 7th century, although its precise origins are uncertain. There were most likely natural disasters occurring that were believed to be caused by the deities of the Kamo Shrines. After the Emperor made offerings to the gods, the disasters subsided and a tradition was begun. The festival's official name remains Kamo Matsuri, because of its association with the shrines.
The festival grew in prominence so that during the Heian Period the word festival became synonymous with the Aoi Matsuri. Nowadays, the massive procession illustrates the high regard in which the festival would have been held. There are men on horseback, giant bouquets of flowers, ornately decorated ox drawn carts, and a large retinue of women in kimono accompanying the year's Saio.

Traditionally, the Saio was a young female member of the imperial family who served as the high priestess of the Kamo Shrines. During festivals, the Saio performed rituals at the shrines. In the modern era, a different unmarried woman from Kyoto is selected each year to serve as Saio. She must go through purification ceremonies before the festival, and is taken through the procession on a palanquin.
The parade begins at 10:30 at the southern gate of the Imperial Palace, and crosses the river in front of Shimogamo Shrine at 11:15. Ceremonies are performed within the shrine for about two hours before the procession departs for Kamigamo Shrine, where the head of the parade arrives around 15:30. Watching the entire procession pass by, from beginning to end, takes about one hour.
May 15 (Sunday) Aoi Festival
May 15 (Sunday) Aoi Festival

Paid seating is available at the Imperial Palace and both Kamo Shrines. Without reserved seats, it is advised to arrive early if you intend to see the parade at the Imperial Palace or the Kamo Shrines. The crowd is sparse along the rest of the route, but watching the parade on a regular city street does not provide the same atmosphere. In the days before the festival, related events are held at the shrines, such as horse races and the purification of the Saio and her attendants.

Get There and Around

The procession departs from the Imperial Palace, passes through Shimogamo Shrine and terminates at Kamigamo Shrine:

Hours and Fees

Paid Seating

There are seats lining the parade route at the Kyoto Imperial Palace and the Shimogamo Shrine. Seats at the Imperial Palace and Shimogamo Shrine cost 2050 yen and can be purchased at convenience stores or through travel agents. Seats at Kamigamo Shrine cost 1000 or 5000 yen (depending on location) are sold at the shrine only on the day of the festival, starting at around noon.
5/16 (M)

• ROHM Company visit
• Gekkeikan Sake Factory company visit
• Fushimi Inari Shrine
• ROHM Company visit
May 16 (Monday) ROHM

ROHM's CSV passed down since its establishment

As the world comes to recognize the importance of sustainability and begins addressing a variety of social issues, the concept of creating shared value (CSV), which is practiced in corporate activities, is rapidly gaining popularity. However, this is not a new concept for ROHM. We have continued to contribute to the advancement and progress of society based on our company mission since ROHM was founded - through manufacturing that emphasizes a quality-first approach.

Although the size of our company and the business environment have changed dramatically during the last fifty-odd years, this mindset persists unaltered and is an integral part of ROHM's DNA.

We believe that having each and every employee implement the concepts of the company mission and basic management policy to pursue innovative product development and high quality manufacturing leads to both increased customer satisfaction (CS) and social contribution. This, in turn, becomes a source of pride and confidence for ROHM employees, bringing forth new challenges.

In the ROHM Group, this virtuous cycle is considered our CSV, and we aspire to meet our stakeholders' expectations through honest corporate activities.
Supplying innovative new products and resolving social issues

ROHM contributes to society by supplying groundbreaking products based on the concepts of energy saving, safety, comfort, and compactness. Among the numerous key devices ROHM has been supplying in recent years in a variety of fields include technologically advanced automotive products, computerized medical instruments, industrial equipment that support social infrastructure and high-efficiency plants, and IT devices such as smartphones.

Contributing to society through analog power technology

Analog power technologies play a key role as the core of ROHM products. Our experienced, highly-skilled analog engineers utilize the most advanced processes and circuit design expertise to produce high-efficiency power LSIs, motor drivers, and other analog power LSIs featuring class-leading performance.

ROHM also leads the world in the power device field with products based on silicon carbide (SiC) that achieves superior energy savings. ROHM provides customers with optimized power solutions by fusing its 3 core technologies comprised of a wide range of discrete power devices along with LSI-based analog control and module expertise.

We believe that ROHM can greatly contribute to the Internet of Things (IoT) that is expected to show explosive growth through low-power microcontrollers and wireless communication technologies that leverage Kionix's market-leading MEMS-based sensors with LAPIS Semiconductor's ultra-low power expertise (both ROHM Group companies). Fusing sensor, control, and wireless communication technologies will make it possible to build sensor networks that can achieve safer, smarter, more comfortable living.
May 16 (Monday)

ROHM

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<th>Corporate Data</th>
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<td><strong>President</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Net Sales</strong></td>
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**Sales by product category (consolidated)**

- **ICs**: 46.8%
- **Discrete Semiconductor Devices**: 35.6%
- **Modules**: 10.0%
- **Others**: 7.6%
Trend of Net Sales (consolidated)

(Unit: ¥ million)

Consolidated 21,100 as of September 30, 2015
May 16 (Monday)

ROHM

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>Satoshi Sawamura</th>
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<tr>
<td>President</td>
<td>Tadanobu Fujiwara</td>
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<td>Directors</td>
<td>Eiichi Sasayama</td>
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<td>Koichi Nishioka</td>
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<td>Full-Time Auditor</td>
<td>Yoshiaki Shibata</td>
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<td>Hideo Iwata</td>
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<td>Auditors</td>
<td>Yasuhito Tamaki</td>
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<td>Shinya Murao</td>
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<td>Haruo Kitamura</td>
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May 16 (Monday)

ROHM

Organization Chart

- President
- Fundamental Research and Development Div.
  - LSI Product Development Headquarters
    - Automotive Corporate Market Strategy Div.
    - Industry·IoT Corporate Market Strategy Div.
    - Consumer & Smart Device Corporate Market Strategy Div.
- LSI Production Headquarters
- Discrete & Module Production Headquarters
- Sensor Business Strategy
- Production Engineering Headquarters
- Japanese Sales Headquarters
- Overseas Sales Headquarters
- Corporate Communications Headquarters
- Accounting Headquarters
- Administrative Headquarters
- Corporate Quality Headquarters
  - Internal Audit Div.
ROHM - up for the challenge in any era -

ROHM was established in Kyoto in 1958 as initially a manufacturer of small electronic components. In 1967 production was expanded to include transistors and diodes, and in 1969 ICs and other semiconductor products were added to the lineup. Two years later (in 1971), going against conventional Japanese business culture, the company entered the US market by establishing a sales office and IC design center in Silicon Valley. Through the hard work and passionate dedication of its young work force, business flourished, causing the industry to take notice. ROHM's expansion overseas soon became a template for other companies and eventually was accepted as common business practice.

|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------|

### 2010 - Toward the next 50 years

**2010**
- Developed the world's first laser diode that can control beam direction.
- Began mass production of SiC Schottky barrier diodes.
- Retrofitted the Kyoto Technology Center and Business Center with green technology, including ROHM LED lighting products, high efficiency air conditioners, and a garden rooftop.
- Developed a chipset and reference board for Intel's next-generation embedded processor.
- Acquired MARUZEN ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

**2011**
- Established ROHM Semiconductor India Pvt. Ltd.
- Constructed the Tsinghua-ROHM Electronic Engineering Hall at Tsinghua University (Beijing, China)
- Established sales companies in Brazil

**2012**
- Established the ROHM-Tsinghua Joint Research Center
- ROHM Kyoto Station Building received the Natural Resources and Energy Secretary Award for Energy Conservation
- Began mass production of Full SiC Power Modules
- Developed LDO regulators for automotive applications featuring an industry-low quiescent current of 6uA (80% less than conventional products)
- Began mass production of the world's smallest transistor package (VML0806)
- Developed the world's smallest Zener diodes (0402 size)
- Became a promoter for EnOcean Alliance, a next-generation wireless communication standard promotions organization utilizing energy harvesting technology
- Began mass production of the industry's first SiC MOS module with no Schottky barrier diode
May 16 (Monday)

ROHM

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<tr>
<td>• Established a design center in India</td>
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<td>• Launched the industry’s first MEMS foundry business for supplying high accuracy thin-film piezoelectric elements</td>
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<td>• Developed the first Wi-SUN-compatible universal wireless communication module ideal for Smart Communities</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Developed high power ultra-low-ohmic shunt resistors optimized for current detection in automotive and industrial applications</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Developed the world’s smallest transistors (VML0604) that reduce mounting area by 50% over conventional products</td>
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<td>• Acquired partial assets of Renesas Semiconductor Manufacturing’s Shiga Factory (8-inch wafer fab line)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Acquired digital power supply control IC pioneer Powervation (presently ROHM POWERVATION Ltd.)</td>
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http://www.rohm.com/web/global/company-history
On the 50th anniversary of ROHM's founding, a new logo was introduced. The word ‘Semiconductor’ was added after ROHM to represent the main line of products the company manufactures. The background color of the logo is red indicating the passion and venture spirit that started this company and sustains it. ROHM will strive to achieve customer satisfaction while following the aspiration to become a corporation that contributes to the advancement and improvement of culture without losing sight of its original identity.

The History of ROHM's Brand

From the beginning to 1979
Expresses our quality and reliability as a manufacturer of resistors

1979 to 2008
Expresses ROHM's new identity as a manufacturer of a broad range of electronic components including development of semiconductors

2009 and onward
Expresses ROHM’s commitment to maintaining the venture spirit from its earliest days of striving to achieve ultimate customer satisfaction
• Gekkikan Sake Factory
Fushimi: The Town where Gekkeikan was Founded

Fushimi lies at the southern end of the Kyoto Basin. It has always been blessed with good quality groundwater, and a rich natural environment even to this day. The city retains the atmosphere of the olden days, and is enjoyed by many as a city which breathes history.

Fushimi became a major castle town at the end of the 16th century, when Fushimi Castle was built. During the 17th century, in the Edo period, progress was made on the construction of a canal, making Fushimi into a center of transport between Kyoto and Osaka. In 1637, when Gekkeikan was founded, the sankin-kōtai system of alternate-year residence by daimyo (feudal lords) in Edo had started just two years before, so daimyo would stay here, so Fushimi thrived as both a riverside trading town and a post town, filled with boathouses, timber wholesslers, and transportation wholesalers.

The land divisions and the canal used as the castle’s outer moat are largely unchanged since the Edo period. About 7 km south of Kyoto Station, Fushimi offers streetscapes that still retain this historical appearance, and visitors can stroll around the Horikawa River, which formed the outer moat of Fushimi Castle and admire the white earthen-walled sake breweries beyond the willow trees lining the river.
May 16 (Monday) Gekkeikan Sake Factory

Fushimi: A Historical Town that Developed as a Castle Town, a Post Town, and a Riverside Trading Town

In 794, an area about 4-5 km square centered on the northern part of the Kyoto Basin was divided into a grid using the old jo/ri grid system, on which the Emperor Kanmu founded the new capital of Heiankyo. Court culture developed in this area, and numerous shrines and temples were established in order to enshrine the Buddhist deities and Shinto spirits that would guard the capital. In 1336, when the Ashikaga Clan commenced ruling Japan from their shogunate in Kyoto, thus ushering in the Muromachi period, Kyoto reached its greatest glories as a city. The economy developed, creating a commercial city in which important local businessman became prominent, and culture also became mature.

The center of Heiankyo was termed “Rakuchu” or “inside the capital,” with the area surrounding it called “Rakugai,” or “outside the capital.” Fushimi, in the Rakugai region, was located at the southern end of the Kyoto Basin, and was used by nobles in the Heian period to construct their villas, thanks to its scenery and lovely views of Ogura Pond. On Shigetsu Hill (currently Momoyamacho Taichoro, Fushimi-ku, Kyoto) in 1592, Toyotomi Hideyoshi constructed Fushimi Castle. When Hideyoshi was master of Japan, Fushimi was the center of government and flourished as the de facto capital of Japan, and saw numerous political struggles for control of the country until the Tokugawa wrested control, ushering in the Edo period.
May 16 (Monday) Gekkeikan Sake Factory

The two major building periods of Fushimi Castle, in 1594 and 1597, created a castle town 4 km east-west and 6 km north-south in extent. The development of the castle town also saw the population swell to tens of thousands, making it the largest city after Edo, Osaka, and Sakai. During the Edo period, leyasu himself, as well his son Hidetada, the second shogun, and his grandson Iemitsu, the third shogun, received the title of Sei-I Tai-Shogun at Fushimi Castle, showing how important the place was as a political center.

Central Fushimi was a neatly laid out cityscape of samurai residences belonging to various daimyo encircling the castle. Along with the development of the castle town, the banks of the Uji River were rebuilt and roads laid out, while the outer moat was dug through the town and embankments constructed, linking the Yodo, Uji, and Katsura rivers and allowing the city to develop as a riverside trading town. Roads were built along the tops of the banks, with the Kyo-kaido Road built on the Bunroku Bank linking Fushimi with Osaka Castle, and other major roads like the Saigoku-kaido, Yamato-kaido, and Otsu-kaido roads, as well as the Takeda-kaido and Fushimi-kaido roads leading to the capital, all passed through Fushimi. Thus, Fushimi became the gateway to Kyoto as well as a major land and water transport hub connecting Nara and Osaka.
May 16 (Monday) Gekkeikan Sake Factory

The area to the west of the samurai residences was home to merchants and artisans, who obtained official appointments to supply items to the samurai. Sake brewers also flourished in this area, supplying the castle town with the sake it demanded. This is when the roots of Fushimi as a sake-brewing town were established.

Then, in 1624, Fushimi Castle was abandoned, and the political center in the area moved to Osaka Castle. This had the result of temporarily stopping Fushimi’s urban development. However, with the establishment of the sannin-kotai system in 1635, all daimyo from western Japan would stay in Fushimi with their retinue on their way to Edo. Special inns for daimyo to stay (honjin) and subsidiary inns for the vassals (waki-honjin) were constructed in Fushimi Minamihama, which filled with other inns and boathouses, and a wide range of transportation operators set up shop here. Fushimi was once again full of people as a post town and riverside trading town, and also saw a huge increase in goods distribution.

Development of Fushimi as a Sake Production Site

Through its regeneration into a transport and trading hub, the demand for sake also increased, with numerous brewers setting up shop. Right after this, in 1637, Gekkeikan (called Kasagiya at the time) was founded in the Minamihama area, facing the outer moat of the castle town. In 1657, there were 83 breweries in Fushimi, producing some 2.7 million liters of sake.
May 16 (Monday) Gekkeikan Sake Factory

In the Edo period, Fushimi sake was drunk mainly by travelers and locals as a local brew, but, following the turmoil of the Restoration and the start of the new Meiji era, Fushimi became established as a major production area on a national scale. Railway lines were laid down between Fushimi and Kyoto, Osaka, and Nara, which it had been connected to previously via water, with the completion of the Osaka-Kyoto section in 1877 and the Tokaido Line in 1889 becoming major assets. In the 20th century there was a rapid shift from water-borne to rail transport by sake producers, who started the path to development, aiming at penetrating the Tokyo market.

Later, in 1909, the Fushimi Sake Brewers Association Research Institute of Brewing was formed, paving the way for the introduction of scientific techniques in sake brewing and improving its quality, leading to Fushimi sake taking some of the top prizes in national competitions and enhancing its reputation. Work was also done on the sales side, such as when Gekkeikan started selling bottled sake with drinking cups at stations in 1910, which spread word of the brand around the country as the railway network spread wider and wider.

As a town of merchants, who would welcome all comers, there was a high rate of transiency among the populace, bringing a diversity of viewpoints and a free and vigorous atmosphere, which in turn had a considerable effect on the Fushimi sake brewers. Being in a major city allowed the astute, quick-witted enterprising quality of Fushimi brewers to be cultivated and polished amidst the constant waves of new residents and visitors alike.
May 16 (Monday) Gekkeikan Sake Factory

Revival as a Town of Water, History, and Sake

Fushimi's traditional position as a sake-producing town remains alive today. The Fushimi Sake Brewers Association includes more than twenty brewing companies. Some of the oldest remaining merchant’s houses and sake breweries were built back to the first half of the 19th century to the early 20th century, and visitors are able to enjoy the traditional streetscapes and atmosphere of the time. Sake production has also continued without interruption. During the depths of winter, when winter-brewed refined sake production reaches its peak, rice is steamed and the “moromi” main mash is fermented, filling the air with its aroma in a way that lets people know that this is a sake town. Many companies use old sake warehouses as museums or shops, and visitors can enjoy sake tasting and visiting breweries. Where we are, the roads have been paved in a color close to the natural earth, with walking paths and retro-style streetlamps, and overhead wires have been buried to create an attractive streetscape where visitors can experience the elegant atmosphere created by the traditional townscape.
May 16 (Monday) Gekkeikan Sake Factory

As a town of water, a town of history, Fushimi has even more to offer. The Gekkeikan Uchigura Sake Brewery viewed from the Horikawa River, which formed the outer moat of Fushimi Castle, is a beloved landmark in Fushimi tourism. The banks of the river have been developed into walking paths, and near the sake breweries, willow trees, weeping cherries, Somei-Yoshino cherries, Thunberg’s meadowsweet, and hydrangeas change throughout the seasons, bringing pleasure to people. There are many historical places to see, and visitors can explore the local historical sites as they stroll around the water. This area also includes the site of the Terada-ya Inn where Sakamoto Ryoma stayed, the Gokonomiya Shrine, which houses the local tutelary deity, and the remains of the Fushimi Magistrate’s Office, who was responsible for administration and law during the Edo period, recalling the days when Fushimi was the center of power.

From spring to autumn, tourist boats, known as Jikkokubune and Sanjikkokubune (traditional small or medium boats for transporting goods and people), operate on the river. The smaller Jikkokubune depart from the west side of the Gekkaikan Okura Sake Museum, and turn back at the Misu Lock Gate, which has been restored as part of a park. (Misu Lock Gate: This short section of canal was developed to allow vessels to transit the 4.5 m difference in water levels between the Uji and Horikawa rivers. It was built in 1929, and was in use until the 1960s).

With Keihan, Kintetsu, and JR railway lines, as well as main roads passing through, this area is a modern-day transport hub, making access easy. From Kyoto Station, it’s just a dozen or so minutes by JR Nara Line (Momoyama Station) or Kintetsu Kyoto Line (Momoyama-Goryomae Station). Keihan Electric Railway runs rapid trains that cover the distance between Chushojima and Terribashi stations, equivalent to the distance the larger Sanjikkokubune covered, in just over half an hour.

When you come and visit Fushimi, we hope you will take the time to taste the local sake and relax and enjoy yourself.
May 16 (Monday) Gekkeikan Sake Factory

Kyoto Fushimi Sake, Created Through Clean, Plentiful Water

There is a stone well in front of the Uchigura Sake Brewery, next to the Gekkeikan Okura Sake Museum. The water used to produce sake at this kura, or brewery, comes from fifty meters below the ground. Visitors to the Museum often say that they can sense a gentleness in this water, and that even in summer it remains cool and delicious.

Fushimi’s groundwater includes the perfect amount of minerals dissolved into it from the granite layer, making it medium hard water with a hardness of 60-80 mg/L. The small amount of iron also makes it suitable for brewing sake. This pure water is the wellspring that gives birth to the smooth, mellow sake of Kyoto Fushimi.

The Name “Fushimi”

The name “Fushimi” is written with the two characters “伏” (fushi) and “見” (mi). In the past it has also been written “仰見” using the characters “仰” and “見” to mean “birds-eye-view,” referring to the wonderful view seen from the Momoyama hills. The placename “Fushimi” already appears in the Nihon Shoki, or Chronicles of Japan, by the 8th century, the Manyoshu poetry collection from the 7th and 8th centuries, the Pillow Book from the 11th century, and the Shin Kokin Wakashu, or New Collection of Ancient and Modern Poems from the 13th century.
May 16 (Monday) Gekkeikan Sake Factory

In the Edo period, the characters “伏水” (fushimi) were used, combining “伏” (fushi) and “水” (which means mizu, or water). This placename, referencing water, comes from the fact that south of Fushimi, which lies at the southern end of the Kyoto Basin, is an area which contains a lot of water, including the Ogura Pond, as well as the canal that ran through Fushimi to serve as the outer moat of Fushimi Castle, and the fact that Fushimi itself developed as a riverside trading town thanks to its ports where Sanjikkokubune (traditional medium boats to transport goods and people) arrived after travelling up the Yodo River. In addition, Fushimi has the thickest groundwater layer in the Kyoto Basin, and so this placename could be seen as symbolizing how all this groundwater keeps brimming up. But it’s thanks to this wealth of water that sake breweries could concentrate in the area, letting Fushimi develop into one of Japan’s prime sake-producing regions, with more than twenty brewers currently members of the Fushimi Sake Brewers Association.

Topographical Reasons for the Wealth of Water

Kyoto has been called “the capital celebrated for scenic beauty,” referencing its purple mountains and pure water. The mist rising from the earth makes the hills surrounding the basin seem purple. This mist becomes clouds, which return the moisture to the earth in the form of rain and snow. The rain that falls in the mountains the surround Kycto to three sides filters through these forested hills and into the Kamo and Katsura rivers which flow through the city. The area around the To-ji Temple (the Kyogokokurangi Temple, Minami-ku, Kyoto) is about 50 meters lower compared to Kitayama-dori street at the north of the city. The river water flows down this gentle slope towards Fushimi in the southern area.

The flow of water from the north to the south is seen underground as well. In addition to water flowing in the rivers, it is also absorbed into the ground, gradually becoming stockpiled as groundwater. The rivers have changed their current time and again over the centuries, but a wealth of underground water remains underneath the old river channels as well.

Underneath the Kycto Basin lies a vast reservoir of water, almost as large as Lake Biwa, that has been termed the Kyoto Suibon, or Kyoto Water Basin. Professor Hareshige Kusumi of Kansai University has announced that the Suibon contains 21.1 billion tons of water. Its scale reaches 12 km east-west and 33 km north-south, getting deeper towards the southern area, reaching its deepest at the location where Ogura Pond once lay (until it was finally completely filled in 1933), immediately to the south of Fushimi, where it hits 800 meter deep. This report both underscores how much the rich water supply of Kyoto has contributed to the development of industry and culture, as well as suggests it a major positive for future development.
May 16 (Monday) Gekkeikan Sake Factory

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May 16 (Monday) Gekkeikan Sake Factory

What is “Hardness”?  
Hardness of water is shown by the value (mg/L=ppm) of the calcium and magnesium dissolved in 1 liter of water when converted to its amount in mg of calcium carbonate (CaCO₃). The measurement method is defined by the Japanese Industrial Standards (JIS). According to general guidelines for classifying water, soft water has a hardness level of 0-60 mg/L, moderately hard water a level of 61-120 mg/L, and hard water a level of 121-180 mg/L, while very hard water is above 181 mg/L.

Gekkeikan Okura Sake Museum

This museum on sake-making is run by the Gekkeikan Sake Company, Ltd., one of Japan's preeminent sake companies. Opened in 1982, it is housed in an old sake brewery that was built in 1909, and presents the history of sake in Japan and sake production in Fushimi in an easy-to-understand manner. In addition to its permanent exhibitions of some 400 sake production items, displayed to show each stage of the process, it also displays period materials dating back to Gekkeikan's founding, including different types of vessels. Traditional chants of sake makers are also played throughout the museum, recreating the atmosphere of the old brewery. Following your visit, you can taste Ginjoshu and other sakes in the lobby.
May 16 (Monday) Gekkeikan Sake Factory

Visitor Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>247 Minamihama-cho, Fushimi-ku, Kyoto City 612-8660</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access</td>
<td>5 mins walk from Chushojima Station or 10 mins walk from Fushimi-Momoyama Station on the Keihan Main Line. 10 mins walk from Momoyama-Goryomae Station on the Kintetsu Kyoto Line 18 mins walk from Momoyama Station on the JR Nara Line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maps</td>
<td>📄 English  📄 Japanese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hours</td>
<td>9:30 – 16:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>New Years holiday period, O-Bon festival (August)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admission</td>
<td>300 yen (adults), 100 yen (children aged 12-17) Door gift of 180 mL bottle of Junmaishu or Sake Brewing postcards for minors Reservations are required for groups (15 or more) or to view the Gekkeikan Sakekobo Mini-Brewery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>075-623-2056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>075-612-7571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTE</td>
<td>Sake tasting is not available for visitors who will be driving or riding a vehicle, minors, and pregnant or nursing women.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
May 16 (Monday) Gekkeikan Sake Factory

Galleries and Exhibits

Entrance

The development of Fushimi as a sake production site began around four centuries ago, when Fushimi Port was developed as part of the construction work for Fushimi Castle. In one corner of this town, which was constantly busy with traffic to and from Kyoto, Osaka, and Nara, Gekkeikan was founded in 1637. As the founder was from Kasagi, in the south of what is now Kyoto Prefecture, the brewery was initially called “Kasagiya,” and his brew was labeled “Tama no Izumi,” or “Jewel of the Fountain.” Up until around the 1890s, the brewery was a small-scale affair, mainly selling locally. The Museum entrance is designed to incorporate elements of the pre-modern era, such as the exhibit recreating the payment counter, and visitors can immerse themselves in the atmosphere of an old Fushimi brewery.

▲Old payment counter

▲Ceiling roof-truss beams

Sake Brewery Courtyard

There is a courtyard between the Gekkeikan Okura Sake Museum and the Meiji-period Uchigura brewery next door. Up until the 1930s, open wooden containers were used, and the courtyard was filled with rows of large containers drying in the sun.

The south side of the brewery, where the well is located, was where washing was done, and there was an analysis and inspection office to the east, while to the west was rest area for the chief brewers and other skilled workers.

▲Sake container (roughly equivalent to fermentation tanks)
May 16 (Monday) Gekkeikan Sake Factory

Gekkeikan Sakekobo

Inside the white-walled Uchigura brewery, which lies beside the Gekkeikan Okura Sake Museum and dates back to 1906, is the Gekkeikan Sakekobo mini-brewery, which can produce sake year-round. Its annual production volume is 40 kiloliters, which is about the same as Kasagiya when it was founded back in 1637.

Inside this old-style sake brewery, visitors can see the fermentation of the “moromi” main mash from behind glass. (Processes such as steaming the rice and preparation work happen on an irregular basis and cannot be witnessed all the time.) Please contact the Gekkeikan Okura Sake Museum for reservations by the day before your visit.

Tools of the Trade

The traditional tools and equipment that were actually used for brewing sake at Gekkeikan from around 1900 to 1960 are displayed to guide visitors through the brewing process. There is also a series of illustrations showing the brewing process during the Edo period, which lets you see how these tools were actually used. In 1985, 6,120 items in the Museum’s collection were registered by Kyoto City as Tangible Cultural Assets. The Museum features around 400 of these on permanent exhibition.
May 16 (Monday) Gekkeikan Sake Factory

The “Kasagiya” Name and the “Tama no Izumi” Brand

Gekkeikan’s predecessor, Kasagiya, was founded as a sake brewery in Fushimi, Kyoto, in 1637. The name “Kasagiya” comes from the fact that the founder, Jiemon Okura, came from Kasagi in the south of Kyoto. Jiemon’s father was involved in a wide range of businesses, including agriculture and commerce, and also owned a sake brewery, which is what led to the establishment of one in Fushimi. Fushimi had developed as a castle town, a riverside trading town, and a post town, and was constantly busy with people as a transportation hub, so Kasagiya sold its sake to travelers and locals under the brand-name of “Tama no Izumi.”

▲“Tama no Izumi” brand sake  ▲Kasagiya “tokkuri” flask
May 16 (Monday) Gekkeikan Sake Factory

Unlike coastal Nada (Hyogo Prefecture), which developed considerably through shipping sake to Edo (now Tokyo), Fushimi is inland, and so the predecessor of Gekkeikan, Kasagiya, sold its sake to locals for many generations.

However, once the 20th century started, Fushimi sake started being shipped nationwide. Tsunekichi Okura, the 11th-generation head, registered the “Gekkeikan” (laurel wreath) trademark, symbolizing victory and glory in 1905, and in 1907 established a research office, bringing science and technology to the production of sake. While barreled sake production was at its peak, he pushed for bottling, and also tried other innovative approaches to brewing.

Utilizing the ever-expanding rail network, Gekkeikan tested out the market for bottled sake in Tokyo and other parts of the country. The company came up with a range of products, including small sake bottles that were sold complete with drinking cups that were sold at railway stations. The name “Gekkeikan” became known far and wide through sales of sake at stations and all the prizes it won at fairs.

Up until the 1800s, Kasagiya produced about 90,000 liters, so about 50,000 bottles’ worth (1.8 L/bottle), but under the 11th head, Tsunekichi Okura, production increased a hundred-fold to 9 million liters.
May 16 (Monday) Gekkeikan Sake Factory

Commercialization of Bottled Sake

When barreled sake was still in its prime, sake shipped from brewers to retail shops would be blended with sake from other brands and poured into containers brought by the customers themselves. However, with the commercialization of bottled sake, products that Gekkeikan itself had bottled and labeled with its brand could now be provided direct to customers. The company came up with one new idea after the other, including the development of sake without preservatives and sake sold in small bottle with cups included (a forerunner of modern outdoor goods), the use of dark brown bottles to prevent degradation from ultraviolet light, and the exhibition at expos overseas of bottled sake in brown bottles designed in a Western style.

▲Small sake bottle with drinking cup  ▲Bottled sake products

Sake Vessels

Vessels used to enjoy sake come in sets, which include a sake server, a Kan “tokkuri” for warming, and sake cups. To transport sake, sake barrels, containers, and large “tokkuri” are used. The names, shapes, and designs of these vessels has changed over time with the evolution of crafts and techniques to suit the ever-changing ways to enjoy sake.

▲Porcelain sake cup, “tokkuri” flask
May 16 (Monday) Gekkeikan Sake Factory

Other Sake-related Items

Once it has been fermented and strained, sake is matured to give it a balanced, harmonious taste by storing it, and shipped in barrels or bottles. The barrels are wrapped with straw to protect them, and the wooden boxes used to transport the bottled sake display the trademarks and sake quality and are decorated with a wide range of designs, with paint imprinted using molds, or vermilion seals impressed using blocks. The Museum displays old sake coupons from Kasagiya, which are equivalent to modern gift certificates, and their blocks, along with other tools and equipment used in Edo period sake sales.

▲Sake coupons from Kasagiya and blocks

▲Hand-pressed hot brands

Sake Tasting Area

After visiting the galleries, visitors are welcome to taste the Gekkeikan Retro-Bottle Ginjoshu, Tama no Izumi Daiginjo, and Plum Wine in the lobby. You can compare the rich taste of Gekkeikan Retro-Bottle Ginjoshu with the dry, crisp taste of Tama no Izumi Daiginjo, both Ginjo sakes but very different. Our flavorful Plum Wine (a sweet fruit sake) is very popular as an aperitif or to drink with meals. These are also some of our most popular souvenirs, and visitors are welcome to purchase their own at the Museum Shop.

▲Gekkeikan Retro-Bottle Ginjoshu[Left], Tama no Izumi Daiginjo[Right]
May 16 (Monday) Gekkeikan Sake Factory

Fushimi Inari & Fushimi Momoyama:
The rich, colorful history and culture concealed within the landscapes of southern Kyoto.

Many people come from all over Japan and the world to explore the historical and cultural attractions of the ancient capital of Kyoto. However, Fushimi, in the southern part of Kyoto, is not as well known as the central parts of the city north of Kyoto Station. Yet places like the Fushimi Inari or Fushimi Momoyama are becoming increasingly famous, with visitors coming here to visit the shrines, stroll through historical areas, visit sake breweries, or hike through the natural scenery.

The Fushimi Inari Shrine, known fondly as “O-Inari-san,” is noted for its long corridors of vermilion torii gates climbing high into the rich natural environment of Mt. Inari, inviting visitors to explore and wander. Going further down south from Inari, to Momoyama, visitors can stand in the grounds on the Gokonomiya Shrine, nicknamed “Gokon-san,” and remember the days long past when such great warlords as Toyotomi Hideyoshi and Tokugawa Ieyasu would come here to worship. This area has also been a major sake production area, and still contains a number of sake breweries where visitors can view the breweries, taste the sake, and enjoy meals washed down with sake at restaurants. With whisky and winery tours now a standard part of international tourism, Fushimi, Kyoto, is a place where you can fully enjoy sake, Japan’s national drink.

Fushimi developed as a castle town at the end of the 16th century, when Toyotomi Hideyoshi constructed Fushimi Castle, and was a town of warriors, filled with the residences of lords (daimyo) from all over the country. Its history as a sake-producing town dates back to those days. Surviving the vicissitudes of history and even the destruction of Fushimi Castle, Fushimi drew on its prime location for river and land transport to be reborn as a post town and Riverside trading town, filled with travelers from all parts. As a free and vigorous city that has been both a town of warriors and a town of merchants, Fushimi has welcomed all to develop into the unpretentious, down-to-earth town it remains today.

Access to the Fushimi area is easy. Just take the JR Nara Line or the Kintetsu Kyoto Line from Kyoto Station, or the Keihin Main Line from either Sanjo or Shijo stations in central Kyoto, or from Osaka City. With such ease of access, why not spend a while visiting Fushimi Inari, Fushimi Momoyama, or any of the many other areas of interest here?
The first missionary to arrive in Japan to spread Christianity is believed to have been Francis Xavier, who arrived in 1549. There are records of him visiting the capital, Kyoto, in 1550 and departing by ship from Toba Port in Fushimi (now Shimo-Toba, Fushimi-ku, Kyoto City) when leaving the capital. Following Xavier, Christianity gradually spread around Japan, and the Azuchi-Momoyama period “Christian Daimyo,” Takayama Ukon, is known as one of its main driving forces.

Takayama Ukon was born in 1552, in Takayama in the province of Settsu (now Toyono District, Osaka Prefecture), and served both Oda Nobunaga and Toyotomi Hideyoshi as a warrior during the Warring States period. While he was lord of Takatsuki Castle, he also fostered a faith in Christianity, and proselytized to daimyo close to him, including Kuroda Kanbei and Gamo Ujisato. The unwavering faith that Takayama Ukon fostered penetrated deep into peoples' hearts.

However, the country's rulers were wary of faith in a foreign religion. After Toyotomi Hideyoshi's 1587 order to expel missionaries from Japan, Takayama Ukon found refuge as a “guest general” under the protection of the Maeda family, lords of Kaga Domain. However, with the Tokugawa Shogunate's 1614 general prohibition on Christianity, he was forced to flee Japan, finding a home in Manila in the Philippines, where he died in 1615.

Fushimi, Kyoto, is not usually seen as a place connected with Takayama Ukon. Fushimi was a center of politics from Hideyoshi’s era to that of the third Tokugawa shogun, considered to be a politically important site as a sort of “capital,” and the castle town of Fushimi was filled with mansions built by the lords of Japan to show their submission. We can see how Ukon's footprints have been imprinted on the soil of Fushimi through historical records. The way that the lane leading to the Fushimi Jesuit Church (1604–1614) Ukon was involved with was secretly maintained was confirmed by Gekkeikan, which owns the land, in 2015.
Statue of Takayama Ukon (Catholic Takatsuki Church) holding a rosary to his chest. This statue is noted for showing his deep, unwavering faith.
• Fushimi Inari Shrine
Fushimi Inari Shrine (伏見稲荷大社, Fushimi Inari Taisha) is an important Shinto shrine in southern Kyoto. It is famous for its thousands of vermilion torii gates, which straddle a network of trails behind its main buildings. The trails lead into the wooded forest of the sacred Mount Inari, which stands at 233 meters and belongs to the shrine grounds.

Fushimi Inari is the most important of several thousands of shrines dedicated to Inari, the Shinto god of rice. Foxes are thought to be Inari's messengers, resulting in many fox statues across the shrine grounds. Fushimi Inari Shrine has ancient origins, predating the capital's move to Kyoto in 794.
May 16 (Monday) Fushimi Inari Shrine

A giant torii gate in front of the Romon Gate at the shrine's entrance

While the primary reason most foreign visitors come to Fushimi Inari Shrine is to explore the mountain trails, the shrine buildings themselves are also attractive and worth a visit. At the shrine's entrance stands the Romon Gate, which was donated in 1589 by the famous leader Toyotomi Hideyoshi. Behind stands the shrine's main building (Honden) and various auxiliary buildings.

At the very back of the shrine's main grounds is the entrance to the torii gate covered hiking trail, which starts with two dense, parallel rows of gates called Senbon Torii ("thousands of torii gates"). The torii gates along the entire trail are donations by individuals and companies, and you will find the donator's name and the date of the donation inscribed on the back of each gate. The cost starts around 400,000 yen for a small sized gate and increases to over one million yen for a large gate.
May 16 (Monday) Fushimi Inari Shrine

The hike to the summit of the mountain and back takes about 2-3 hours, however, visitors are free to walk just as far as they wish before turning back. Along the way, there are multiple smaller shrines with stacks of miniature torii gates that were donated by visitors with smaller budgets. There are also a few restaurants along the way, which offer locally themed dishes such as Inari Sushi and Kitsune Udon ("Fox Udon"), both featuring pieces of aburaage (fried tofu), said to be a favorite food of foxes.

After about a 30-45 minute ascent and a gradual decrease in the density of torii gates, visitors will reach the Yotsutsuji intersection roughly half way up the mountain, where some nice views over Kyoto can be enjoyed, and the trail splits into a circular route to the summit. Many hikers only venture as far as here, as the trails do not offer much variation beyond this point and the gate density decreases further.
May 16 (Monday) Fushimi Inari Shrine

Get There and Around

Fushimi Inari Shrine is located just outside JR Inari Station, the second station from Kyoto Station along the JR Nara Line (5 minutes, 140 yen one way from Kyoto Station, not served by rapid trains). The shrine can also be reached in a short walk from Fushimi Inari Station along the Keihan Main Line.

How to get to and around Kyoto

Hours and Fees

- **HOURS**: Always open
- **CLOSED**: No closing days
- **FEES**: Free
5/17 (T)

- Arashiyama area
- Sagano Scenic Railway
- Hozu River Cruise
- Bamboo Grove
• Arashiyama area
Arashiyama (嵐山) is a pleasant, touristy district in the western outskirts of Kyoto. The area has been a popular destination since the Heian Period (794-1185), when nobles would enjoy its natural setting. Arashiyama is particularly popular during the cherry blossom and fall color seasons.

The Togetsukyo Bridge is Arashiyama's well known, central landmark. Many small shops, restaurants and other attractions are found nearby, including Tenryuji Temple, Arashiyama's famous bamboo groves and pleasure boats that are available for rent on the river.
May 17 (Tuesday) Arashiyama

North of central Arashiyama the atmosphere becomes less tourusty and more rural, with several small temples scattered along the base of the wooded mountains. The area north of the Togetsukyo Bridge is also known as Sagano, while the name "Arashiyama" technically just refers to the mountains on the southern bank of the river but is commonly used to name the entire district.

One of the most enjoyable and convenient ways to travel around the Sagano area is by rental bicycle, which are available for around 1000 yen near the train stations. Cycling through rural residential areas and past fields while traveling between temples can be one of the most enjoyable parts of a visit to Arashiyama. There is also an attractive preserved town area near the Adashino Nenbutsuji Temple.

Arashiyama becomes most attractive (and busy) around early April and the second half of November when the cherry blossom and fall color seasons usually peak. During the summer months, traditional cormorant fishing is practiced on the Hozu River for tourists to watch. Another good time to visit is during December's Hanatoro illumination, when lanterns line the streets and bamboo groves.
May 17 (Tuesday) Arashiyama

**Togetsukyo Bridge**
The Togetsukyo Bridge (lit. "Moon Crossing Bridge") is Arashiyama's most iconic landmark. It was originally built during the Heian Period (794-1185) and most recently reconstructed in the 1930s. The bridge looks particularly attractive in combination with the forested mountainside in the background. A riverside park with dozens of cherry trees is located just adjacent to the bridge.

**Bamboo Groves**
The walking paths that cut through the bamboo groves make for a nice walk or bicycle ride. The groves are particularly attractive when there is a light wind and the tall bamboo stalks sway gently back and forth. The bamboo has been used to manufacture various products, such as baskets, cups, boxes and mats at local workshops for centuries.

**Okochi Sanso Villa**
Hours: 9:00 to 17:00  
Closed: No closing days  
Admission: 1000 yen  
This is the former villa of the popular actor Okochi Denjiro (1896-1962), located in the back of Arashiyama's bamboo groves. Okochi Sanso consists of several different gardens and buildings, including living quarters, tea houses and gates. The buildings can only be viewed from the outside. Admission includes matcha green tea with a snack.

**Monkey Park Iwatayama**
Hours: 9:00 to 17:00 (until 16:00 from November to March 14)  
Closed: Days with heavy rain or snow  
Admission: 550 yen  
Located in the Arashiyama mountains, the entrance to the monkey park can be found just south of the Togetsukyo Bridge. After hiking uphill for about ten minutes, visitors will find an open area with over a hundred monkeys roaming freely. There are also nice views down onto the city.
May 17 (Tuesday) Arashiyama

Saga-Toriimoto Preserved Street
Much of this street along the way to the Adashino Nenbutsuji Temple has been preserved in the style of the Meiji Period (1868-1912). Many of the buildings are traditional machiya ("town houses") that served as private residences but have since been converted into shops and restaurants.

Rakushisha Residence
Hours: 9:00 to 17:00 (10:00 to 16:00 from January to February)
Closed: December 31 and January 1
Admission: 250 yen
The Rakushisha Residence is a thatched hut that belonged to the 17th century haiku poet Mukai Kyorai. Mukai was a student of Basho Matsuo, one of Japan's greatest poets. Basho even composed a few poems here. Mukai named his residence Rakushisha ("fallen persimmon hut") after a storm had taken down the fruits of the surrounding trees.

Temples

Tenryuji Temple (more details)
Hours: 8:30 to 17:30 (until 17:00 from late October to late March)
Closed: No closing days
Admission: 500 yen for gardens, additional 100 yen to enter buildings
Ranked among Kyoto's five great Zen temples, Tenryuji is the largest and most impressive temple in Arashiyama. Founded in 1339 at the beginning of the Muromachi Period (1338-1573), the temple is one of Kyoto's many UNESCO World Heritage Sites. In addition to its temple buildings, there are attractive gardens with walking paths.

Daikakuji Temple (more details)
Hours: 9:00 to 17:00 (entry until 16:30)
Closed: No closing days
Admission: 500 yen (600 yen combination ticket with Gionji)
Daikakuji is a temple of the Shingon sect of Japanese Buddhism. Formerly the residence of an emperor, the buildings were converted into a temple in 876. During its history the temple traditionally had members of the imperial family serve as the head priest. Beside the main temple buildings there is a large pond and a pagoda.
May 17 (Tuesday) Arashiyama

Jojakkoji Temple
Hours: 9:00 to 17:00 (entry until 16:30)
Closed: No closing days
Admission: 400 yen
This mountainside temple was founded in 1596. With small, attractive buildings and gates, the temple has a quiet and understated atmosphere. Maple trees and moss are located just beside the paths and stairs that lead across the temple grounds. From a number of spots, visitors can enjoy views over Kyoto. The main hall is currently being renovated through summer 2016, but a visit is still worthwhile.

Nisonin Temple
Hours: 9:00 to 16:30
Closed: No closing days
Admission: 500 yen
Similar to Jojakkoji, Nisonin Temple is a hillside temple with slightly larger and imposing buildings. A generally understated atmosphere on the temple grounds is partly due to the overhanging trees along approach. Founded in the mid 9th century, Nisonin is a temple of the Tendai sect. There are views over the city from the upper grounds.

Gioji Temple
Hours: 9:00 to 17:00 (entry until 16:30)
Closed: No closing days
Admission: 300 yen (600 yen combination ticket with Daikakuji)
Gioji is even more nestled into the forest than Jojakkoji and Nisonin. It is known for its moss garden that is punctuated with tall maple trees. The temple’s entrance gate and small main hall have thatched roofs. The latter has an attractive round window looking into the gardens.

Adashino Nenbutsuji Temple
Hours: 9:00 to 17:00 (until 16:00 from December to February). Admission ends 30 minutes before closing
Closed: No closing days
Admission: 500 yen
Adashino Nenbutsuji is located at the end of the Saga-Toriimoto Preserved Street. The temple was founded in the early 9th century when the famous monk Kobo Daishi placed stone statues for the souls of the dead here. Today, the temple grounds are covered by hundreds of such stone statues. In the back of the temple, a short path leads through a bamboo forest.
May 17 (Tuesday) Arashiyama

Otagi Nenbutsuji Temple

Hours: 8:00 to 17:00 (entry until 16:45)
Closed: No closing days
Admission: 300 yen

Another ten minute walk north of the similarly named Adashino Nenbutsuji, the Otagi Nenbutsuji Temple is famous for its 1200 stone statues of rakan, devoted followers of Buddhism, each with a different facial expression. Created relatively recently in the 1980s and early 1990s, the many statues stand across the temple grounds which cover part of a forested mountain slope.

Activities

Saga Scenic Railway (more details)

See Saga Scenic Railway page for hours and fares.
The Saga Scenic Railway runs seven kilometers from Arashiyama to nearby Kameoka, mostly alongside the pretty Hozu River. The trains travel at a maximum speeds of about 25 km/h during their 25 minute journey, so passengers can enjoy the scenery without it rushing by too quickly.

Hozu River Boat Tour (more details)

See Hozu River Boat page for hours and fees.
Departing from near the JR Kameoka Station, the Hozu River Boat Tour is a leisurely two hour trip that takes passengers down the winding Hozu River to the Togetsukyo Bridge. The trip passes by the forested mountainsides along the river. The boats seat 25 people and are heated in the winter.

Cormorant Fishing (Ukai)

Daily at 19:00 and 20:00 in July and August (except August 16)
Daily at 18:30 and 19:30 in the first half of September
Canceled if the river’s water levels are high
Cost: 1800 yen for a 1-hour cruise

The Hozu River in Arashiyama is one of about a dozen rivers in Japan where ukai, a traditional fishing methods using cormorants, is practiced. Tourists can observe the action from paid sightseeing boat cruises or from ashore. Cruises depart from the boat pier near the Togetsukyo Bridge.
Get There and Around

By Japan Railways (JR)

The fastest access from Kyoto Station to Arashiyama is provided by the JR Sagano Line (also known as JR Sanin Line). The one way ride to Saga-Arashiyama Station takes 15 minutes and costs 240 yen. From Saga-Arashiyama Station, central Arashiyama can be reached in a 5-10 minute walk.

By Keifuku Railways (Randen)

The small trains on the Keifuku Arashiyama Line connect Arashiyama with Omiya Station at the intersection of Shijo Street and Omiya Street in central Kyoto (20 minutes, 210 yen). Keifuku Railways also provides access to Kitanohakubaicho Station in northern Kyoto, not far from Kinkakuji, Ryoanji and Ninnaji Temples (20-30 minutes, 210 yen). One transfer of trains is required along the way. Keifuku Arashiyama Station is located in the very center of Arashiyama.

By Hankyu Railways

From Kawaramachi or Karasuma Station in central Kyoto (Shijo Street), take the Hankyu Main Line to Katsura Station and transfer to the Hankyu Arashiyama Line for Arashiyama. The one way trip takes about 20 minutes and costs 220 yen. Hankyu Arashiyama Station is located on the opposite side of the river, about a 5-10 minute walk from central Arashiyama.

By bus

Bus lines connect Arashiyama with several parts of Kyoto, however, it is recommended to access Arashiyama by train to avoid the risk of getting stuck in traffic jams.

By car

Access by car is not recommended due to traffic congestion and difficult parking. However, travelers with a car who are interested in also visiting the mountainous Takao region, note that the Arashiyama Takao Parkway toll road conveniently connects Arashiyama with Takao (1180 yen one way).
May 17 (Tuesday) Arashiyama
• Sagano Scenic Railway
May 17 (Tuesday) Arashiyama

Sagano Scenic Railway

Introduction

The Sagano Scenic Railway (嵯峨野觀光鉄道, also known as the Sagano Romantic Train or Sagano Torokko) is a sightseeing train line that runs along the Hozugawa River between Arashiyama and Kameoka. Its charming, old fashioned trains wind their way through the mountains at a relatively slow pace, taking about 25 minutes to make the seven kilometer journey and giving passengers a pleasant view of the scenery as they travel from Arashiyama through the forested ravine and into rural Kameoka.

Originally part of the JR Sanin Line before it was replaced by a faster, straighter route in 1989, the scenic railway route was preserved and outfitted with nostalgic trains featuring wooden benches. The views along the line change with the seasons, and the train is particularly popular during the autumn color season from mid November to early December when the leaves along the ravine change color. Trains do not operate in winter from December 31 to the end of February.
May 17 (Tuesday) Arashiyama

Each train is made up of four enclosed cars (with windows that can be opened) and one fully open car. All seats are reserved, although standing tickets are sold if the seats are full. Tickets can be purchased at Torokko Saga Station, or at JR ticket offices in the Kansai Region. It is recommended to buy tickets early to ensure a seat during the peak seasons. There is no discount for round trip tickets. A small train museum and diorama can also be found at Torokko Saga Station (separate entry fees apply).

Travelers have several options once they reach Torokko Kameoka Station, the terminal station of the line. They can take the sightseeing train back to Arashiyama or walk five minutes to nearby Umahori Station from where they can catch a JR train back to Arashiyama or Kyoto. Last but not least, many travelers combine the sightseeing train with a Hozugawa River Cruise back to Arashiyama. A bus connects the train station to the departure point for the cruises.

**Hours and Fees**

- **(hours)**: Hourly from 9:00 to 16:00 (until 17:00 on busy days)
- **closed**: Wednesdays (except for national holidays, during the spring and summer vacation periods and the autumn foliage season), December 30 to the end of February
- **fees**: 620 yen one way between Torokko Saga and Torokko Kameoka Stations
May 17 (Tuesday) Arashiyama

Get There and Around

Sightseeing trains depart from Torokko Saga Station which lies just next to JR Saga-Arashiyama Station (15 minutes, 240 yen one way from Kyoto Station), and can also be boarded at Torokko Arashiyama Station, one kilometer to the west.

Torokko Kameoka Station, the terminal station of the sightseeing train, is a five minute walk from Umahori Station on the JR Sagano Line from where you can take a train back to Arashiyama (7 minutes, 200 yen) or Kyoto (25-30 minutes, 320 yen). Alternatively, buses connect the station to the boat pier of the Hozugawa River Cruises (15 minutes, 310 yen, departures timed to train arrivals).
• Hozu River Cruise
May 17 (Tuesday)

Hozu River

The **Hozu River** (保津川 *Hozugawa*) is a part of **Katsura River** in **Kyoto Prefecture, Japan**. The river begins in the mountains near Kameoka, a town northwest of **Kyoto City**. It snakes into the **Arashiyama** section of western Kyoto before changing its name to **Katsura River**.

The Hozu River is considered scenic, and is known primarily for its association with **Hozugawa Kudari**, literally "down the Hozu river", a sightseeing **whitewater** boat that goes downstream from Kameoka to Arashiyama. Hozugawa Kudari is especially popular in the fall, when the **Japanese Maple** leaves change colors, and in the Spring, when the **sakura**, or Japanese cherry tree, blooms. The trip usually takes about two hours.

In August, 2006, a rock fell from the mountains that line the river and hit a woman on the head, seriously injuring her. Overall, however, Hozugawa Kudari is considered safe.
Hozugawa River Cruises (保津川下り, Hozugawa Kudari) are sightseeing boat rides down the Hozugawa River from Kameoka to Arashiyama. The cruises utilize traditional style, flat bottomed boats piloted by boatmen who guide the craft with oars and bamboo poles. The boats take about two hours to leisurely make their way down the river and are a relaxing way to see the natural scenery of the largely undeveloped ravine. The river cruises are often combined with a ride on the Sagano Scenic Railway.

Cruises are offered year round, but are particularly popular from mid November to early December when the leaves change color. The boats are heated in winter and operate during light rain (they will be covered in a plastic tent), but service is canceled in case of heavy rain or large changes in the water level.
May 17 (Tuesday) Hozu River Cruise

The Hozugawa River was originally employed to transport logs that were used to build many of Kyoto and Osaka’s famous temples and castles. During the Edo Period the river was cleared of obstructions so that boats carrying grain, firewood and other cargo could safely navigate it. Trains and trucks eventually made river transport obsolete, and operations ceased after several hundred years of use. However, the boats were brought back and eventually became popular as a sightseeing attraction.

Hours and Fees

🌞 HOURS 9:00 to 15:30 (March 10 through November, hourly departures)
10:00 to 14:30 (December to March 9, departures every 90 minutes)
On busy days boats depart irregularly according to demand.

📋 CLOSED December 29 to January 4 and small number of irregular maintenance days.
During very bad weather and when the water level is very high.

💰 FEES 4100 yen (no reservations, tickets may be purchased at the boat departure point)
May 17 (Tuesday) Hozu River Cruise

Get There and Around

The departure point for cruises is a short bus ride (160 yen) or ten minute walk from JR Kameoka Station (20-30 minutes, 410 yen from Kyoto Station). Alternatively, the pier is a 15 minute, 310 yen bus ride from Torokko Kameoka Station, the last stop on the Sagano Scenic Railway from Arashiyama.

Boats arrive in Arashiyama, a few hundred meters upstream from the Togetsukyo Bridge.
• Bamboo Grove
May 17 (Tuesday) Arashiyama Bamboo Grove

Arashiyama Bamboo Grove

The Arashiyama Bamboo Grove is one of Kyoto’s top sights and for good reason: standing amid these soaring stalks of bamboo is like being in another world.

If you’ve been planning a trip to Kyoto, you’ve probably seen pictures of the Arashiyama Bamboo Grove – along with the torii tunnels of Fushimi-Inari-Taisha Shrine and Kinkaku-ji Temple, it’s one of the most photographed sights in the city. But no picture can capture the feeling of standing in the midst of this sprawling bamboo grove – the whole thing has a palpable sense of otherness that is quite unlike that of any normal forest we know of.

You can access it directly from the main street of Arashiyama, a little to the north of the entrance to Tenryu-ji Temple, but it’s best paired with a visit to that temple (exit the north gate, take a left and you’ll be in the grove in no time). There’s just one main path through the grove, which leads slowly uphill. Once you get to the top of the hill, the entrance to the sublime Okochi-Sanso Villa is right in front of you (go in, you won’t regret it).

Opening hours: 24hrs

Non-smoking area: Yes

Nearest Transport:
10 min walk from Saga Arashiyama Station, JR Sagano line
15 min walk from Arashiyama Station, Henkyu railway

Telephone: 861-0012
Osaka Facts
Osaka facts (part 1 of 3)

- Designated city in the Kansai region of Japan.
- Capital city of Osaka Prefecture.
- Largest component of the Keihanshin Metropolitan Area.
- Second largest metropolitan area in Japan and among the largest in the world with over 19 million inhabitants.
- Historically a merchant city.
- Osaka has also been known as the "nation's kitchen" and served as a center for the rice trade during the Edo period.
- Osaka City Council is the city's local government formed under the Local Autonomy Law.
- Home to the National Bunraku Theatre.
- Tenjin-matsuri is held on July 24 and 25.
- Osaka castle is one of Japan's most famous landmarks and it played a major role in the unification of Japan during the sixteenth century of the Azuchi-Momoyama period.
- The third largest city in Japan by population, Osaka has more than 2.5 million residents.
- Together with Kyoto and Kobe, the city is part of Keihanshin, one of the largest urban areas in the world (over 19 million people)
- Osaka is well known for its vast underground shopping malls, its varied and magnificent food, and its friendly people.
- Drinking age is 20.
- The nightlife is concentrated in the areas of Namba (South) and Umeda (North). Most establishments can be divided into two categories:
  1. Bars / pubs frequented by tourists and foreigners.
  2. Japanese establishments, which generally take a table charge.
- Nicknames: City of Water, City of Business, The Venice of Japan.
- Shitennoji is one of the olders Buddhist temples in Japan. It is very stunning, being one of the most beautiful attractions of the city. Truly a must see.
- Temmangu is a shrine dedicated to the Shinto deity of scholarship. Very well known due to the famous Tenjin Festival, one of Japan’s most popular celebrations (held every July).
- Osaka Castle is a beautiful sight, and contains a museum that describes the castle’s history. The Osaka Castle Park is an incredible space where visitors can enjoy cherry trees and other natural attractions.
- Sumiyoshi Taisha is one of Japan’s oldest shrines, offering breathtaking views of the scenery surrounding Sorihashi Bridge.
- the 3rd largest city in Japan, the other two are Tokyo and Yokohama, respectively. It has a population of about 10.5 million people.
- It is in the Kansai Region.
- Unlike Tokyo, Osaka does not have a flashy economy, it has more of an earthy, friendly feeling to it.
Osaka facts (part 2 of 3)

- Osaka was formerly known as Naniwa until the 17th century. It still retains this old name in place names e.g. Naniwabash, Namba, etc.
- It served as capital many times due to its status as a popular port with lots of trade opportunities with neighboring countries in the Asian continent.
- Osaka is Japan’s second largest city.
- Osaka translates to “large hill” or “large slope”.
- Osaka is the thirteenth largest city in the world.
- Almost all of Osaka’s historical monuments were destroyed in World War II bombing raids.
- Osaka has many different types of stores.
- It served as capital many times due to its status as a popular port with lots of trade opportunities.
- It has a population of about 10.5 million people.
- Unlike Tokyo, Osaka does not have a flashy economy, it has more of an earthy, friendly feeling to it.
- Osaka is home to the first Universal Studios outside of the United States.
- It’s known as the birthplace of Kabuki and Bunraku theatrics.
- During World War II, many of their buildings and tourist attractions were destroyed and rebuilt after the war.
- The National Bunraku Theater of Japan provides English translations through headphones.
- Symphony Hall and Izumi Hall are the largest music halls in Osaka, providing classical and pop music events quite often.
- Koshein stadium is where their beloved baseball team plays.
- Restaurants and shopping malls are very popular here. But most shopping consists of bargaining down the price.

- this castle is one of the most famous Japanese castles, and is visited by thousands of tourists each year. It is the most popular out of all the Osaka attractions, because of the additional structures and the beautifully preserved history.
- All of the Japan tours which visit the Kyoto region usually include a stop at this castle, and it is well known throughout the world.
- Osaka Castle was started in the year 1583, and was the dream of Toyotomi Hideyoshi. It includes three underground floors and five floors above the ground, and has been preserved and renovated through the years.
- Osaka Castle Park offers more than just the castle. There are a total of fifteen structures that have historical significance, including temples and shrines, as well as acres of gardens and beautiful landscaping to explore.
- The walls of Osaka Castle were reinforced in 1620 and still stand today. These walls consist of interlocking stones with no mortar or cement, and some still have inscriptions from the 1600s when the blocks were placed.
Osaka facts (part 2 of 3)

- The Osaka Castle Hotel offers one hundred and twenty rooms and eight floors, along with fantastic views of the castle and the Osaka River. The hotel offers modern amenities with a historic charm.
- During the spring the hotels in Osaka fill with visitors for the cherry blossoms. The castle lawns are full of food vendors, and other merchants offer trinkets and other items for sale.
- The year that Osaka Castle was finally finished, in 1597, the original owner died, and the castle was inherited by his son Toyotomi Hideyori.
- Although not as old as Himeji Castle, the castle at Okasa has tours available from Kyoto as well the city of Okasa. Many visitors choose to see both castles, and they are each historically significant and unique.
- Osaka Castle has undergone a number of renovations and repairs through the centuries. In 1660 severe damage was done, but this has been repaired. The most recent work on the castle was completed in 1997.
5/18 (W)

• Osaka Castle
• Dotonbori District
• Aqua Liner River Cruise
1400 Years of Tradition
Since ancient times, Osaka has been a gathering place. Located at the confluence of a vast web of busy river and sea routes, it naturally grew into a flourishing economic center and became the gateway to Japan for travelers and traders from all over Asia.

Osaka’s Origins Go Back to the 5th Century
In the 5th century, Osaka began to flourish as the political and economic center of Japan. Naniwazu Port, the predecessor to the modern port of Osaka, became a gateway into ancient Japan for visitors from Korea, China and the Asian continent. These visitors brought with them knowledge and artifacts of advanced culture, and new technologies in ceramics, forging, construction, and engineering. They also brought with them a new religion, Buddhism, which very quickly began to spread to the rest of the country.

As Buddhism spread, Prince Shotoku constructed Shitennoji Temple in Osaka in 593 A.D., and the city became a base for international exchange with the Asian continent. In 645 A.D., the Emperor Kotoku moved the capital from Asuka (Nara) to Osaka. He built the Naniwanomiya Palace, which is considered to be the oldest palace in Japan. Even though the national government later moved to Nagaoka-kyo (Kyoto), then Heijo-kyo (the city of Nara), then Heian-kyo (Kyoto), then Kamakura, and finally to Edo (Tokyo), Osaka has continued to serve as a sub-capital, and to play a crucial role as a major gateway for foreign culture and trade.
Hideyoshi’s Castle Town

In 794, the capital of Japan was moved to Heian-kyo (Kyoto). The period that followed, called the Heian Period, saw the construction of numerous fine temples around the Kyoto and Osaka areas, while arts, crafts and women’s literature (such as A Tale of Genji) flourished. But by the late 1100s, as the nation entered the Kamakura Period, powerful warlords gained hegemony over the land, and the capital was moved to Kamakura. Thus began more than two centuries of civil war.

During the 14th century, Osaka was largely devastated by a series of wars. Then in 1496, Rennyo, a high-ranking priest, began construction of Ishiyama Gobo, a temple and monk’s quarters on Osaka’s Uemachi Daichi heights. This temple later came to be called Ishiyama Honganji Temple, and the area around it as Osaka. Thereafter, Ishiyama Hongan-ji functioned as an impregnable fort to defend against attack by warlords.

During the late Muromachi Period (1336-1573), Nobunaga Oda, a powerful warlord, took a liking to Uemachi Daichi in Osaka, because it was difficult to attack and commanded a fine view of the surrounding region. It was believed that to control this territory, which was blessed with water from the Yamatogawa and Yodogawa rivers and had a long history of international exchange, was to control the rest of Japan and the world.

A decade-long conflict ensued, and much of the temple was destroyed. After that the temple was transferred to the control of Nobunaga Oda. His successor, Hideyoshi Toyotomi, another famous warlord, unified Japan from his base in Osaka and built Osaka Castle in 1583 during the Azuchi and Momoyama Periods (1574-1600). Rivers were excavated to expand Osaka’s capabilities as a base for marine transportation. However, in battles that raged between the winter of 1614 and the summer of 1615 the castle town of Osaka was burnt to the ground.
5/18 (M) More on Osaka

An Economic & Cultural Hub

As Japan entered the Edo Period (1601-1867), when the political capital was moved north to Edo (present-day Tokyo) and the country was completely isolated from the rest of the world, Osaka was restored from the ashes of civil war and quickly grew into a thriving economic hub. It became known as “Japan’s kitchen” because essential goods including rice, the staple food of the East, were sent to Osaka from all over Japan for shipment to other parts of the country, and also to international destinations.

This economic affluence helped Osaka create its own culture and style. Popular arts bloomed alongside traditional performance arts, such as Joruri puppet theater (the predecessor to today’s Bunraku puppet plays), Noh theater and Osaka’s own brand of Kabuki theater. Osaka was also instrumental in the development of Japanese education. Schools established in Osaka turned out many scholars who strongly influenced their times. One school, the Tekijyuku, was established for the study of Western sciences and medicines. Its students included men instrumental in reforming Japan’s government when, in the mid-19th century, the nation began to move out of isolation and into the modern age.
5/18 (M) More on Osaka

The Manchester of the Orient

After the Meiji Restoration (1868), enormous social change, far-reaching reforms to the economic system, and the moving of the capital to Tokyo contributed to a decline in Osaka’s prosperity. This caused the city to go through a transformation from a base of trade and finance to a commercial center. So much smoke began spewing from factory smokestacks that by the end of the 19th century Osaka was being called the "smoky city." At one point it was even nicknamed the "Manchester of the Orient."

Osaka was officially incorporated as a city in 1889. In 1903, the Tennoji area was the site of the 5th National Industrial Exposition, a display of high quality industry and arts, which attracted the country’s technological and cultural elite. In this same year, Osaka’s first municipal streetcar went into service. By 1925, Osaka was the largest city in Japan in terms of population and area, and the sixth largest in the world.

Devastation during the War

Continuous air raids by American bombers during World War II leveled almost one third of Osaka, destroying many of its commercial, industrial and public facilities. But after the war, vigorous city planning and Osaka’s positive thinking citizens restored the city to an economic prosperity exceeding prewar levels. Today, the city is home to scores of companies across the sectors of industry, commerce and business. These have helped make Osaka the economic heart of western Japan.

Osaka was chosen to host Expo ’70, the first world exposition held in Asia. Since then, Osaka has hosted an endless series of international expositions, conventions, trade shows and meetings, including the APEC summit in 1995. With its fine convention facilities like the Osaka International Convention Center, top class hotels, excellent cuisine, rich culture and history, and varied entertainment and leisure facilities, Osaka continues to play an important role in forging the future of Asia and the world.
May 18 (Wednesday) Osaka Castle

The construction of Osaka Castle (大阪城, Ōsakajō) started in 1583 on the former site of the Ishiyama Honganji Temple, which had been destroyed by Oda Nobunaga thirteen years earlier. Toyotomi Hideyoshi intended the castle to become the center of a new, unified Japan under Toyotomi rule. It was the largest castle at the time.

However, a few years after Hideyoshi’s death, Tokugawa troops attacked and destroyed the castle and terminated the Toyotomi lineage in 1615. Osaka Castle was rebuilt by Tokugawa Hidetada in the 1620s, but its main castle tower was struck by lightening in 1665 and burnt down.
May 18 (Wednesday) Osaka Castle

It was not until 1931 that the present ferro-concrete reconstruction of the castle tower was built. During the war it miraculously survived the city wide air raids. Major repair works gave the castle new glamor in 1997. The castle tower is now entirely modern on the inside and even features an elevator for easier accessibility. It houses an informative museum about the castle's history and Toyotomi Hideyoshi.

The castle tower is surrounded by secondary citadels, gates, turrets, impressive stone walls and moats. The Nishinomaru Garden, encompassing the former "western citadel", is a lawn garden with 600 cherry trees, a tea house, the former Osaka Guest House and nice views of the castle tower from below. Unlike most of the rest of the castle grounds, the garden requires an admission fee.

The entire Osaka Castle Park covers about two square kilometers with lots of green space, sport facilities, a multi-purpose arena (Osakajo Hall) and a shrine dedicated to Toyotomi Hideyoshi. The park is one of Osaka's most popular hanami spot during the cherry blossom season, which usually takes place in early April.
May 18 (Wednesday) Osaka Castle

Get There and Around

The recommended approach to Osaka Castle is through Otemon Gate at the park’s southwestern corner. The closest station is Tanimachi 4-chrome Station along the Tanimachi Subway Line and Chuo Subway Line.

The closest JR station to Osaka Castle is Osakajokoen Station on the JR Loop Line, a 10 minute, 160 yen ride from JR Osaka Station.

How to get to and around Osaka

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**Hours and Fees**

**Castle Tower**

- Opening hours: 9:00 to 17:00 (entrance until 16:30)
- Extended hours during various holidays and special exhibitions
- Closed: December 28 to January 1

**Nishinomaru Garden**

- Opening hours: 9:00 to 17:00 (until 16:30 from November through February) Open until 21:00 during the cherry blossom season.
- Closed: Mondays (or following day if Monday is a national holiday), New Year holidays
- Fees: 200 yen (350 yen during the extended hours of the cherry blossom season)
Located around Namba Station, Minami (南, "South") is one of Osaka's two major city centers. It is the city's most famous entertainment district and offers abundant dining and shopping choices. The district is easily accessible as it is served by three train companies as well as three subway lines and a highway bus terminal. The other major city center is Kita (北, "North") which is located around Osaka and Umeda Stations.
May 18 (Wednesday) Dotonbori District

**Shopping and Nightlife**

**Dotonbori**
Best seen at night, Dotonbori never truly closes with some restaurants open 24 hours.
One of Osaka’s most popular tourist destinations, this street runs parallel to the Dotonbori canal. It is a popular shopping and entertainment district and is also known as a food destination. At night it is lit by hundreds of neon lights and mechanized signs, including the famous Glico Running Man sign and Kani Doraku crab sign.

**Shinsaibashi Shopping Arcade**
Hours vary by store; typically from around 10:00-11:00 to around 18:30-21:00.
Shinsaibashi Shopping Arcade and the surrounding Shinsaibashi area is Osaka’s premiere shopping center. Approximately 600 m long, this area is unique as it combines chain retail stores and trendy boutiques with expensive department stores and top designer fashion labels.

**Amerikamura**
Hours vary by store.
Locally known as "Amemura," this shopping district is considered Osaka’s counterpart to Harajuku and is a good place to see the cutting edge of teenage fashion and culture in Japan. It is a lively atmosphere that is populated with cafes, clothing stores, and thrift shops with a younger feel than the nearby Shinsaibashi.

**Den Den Town**
Hours vary by store; typically from around 10:00-11:00 to around 19:00-20:00.
Located in the Nipponbashi area, Den Den Town is an electronics district comparable to Tokyo’s Akihabara, and you may be able to bargain to a better deal. Den Den Town is becoming known as an otaku paradise with numerous manga and anime retailers as well as maid and cosplay cafes located there.
May 18 (Wednesday) Dotonbori District

Namba Parks
Shops are open 11:00-21:00. Restaurants vary but most are open 11:00-23:00. Built to resemble a natural canyon, Namba Parks is designed to be a break of nature amidst the sprawling urban landscape. It features a 120 tenant shopping mall including a cinema, amphitheater, and a rooftop garden. The 6th floor is made up of numerous restaurants including some Korean, Italian, and Vietnamese places.

Culture and History

National Bunraku Theater
Bunraku performances are usually held in three week runs in January, April, June, July/August and November. Ticket prices vary by performance but typically range from 2000 to 6000 yen.

Bunraku is similar to kabuki but performed using meter tall puppets. The National Bunraku Theater is considered the nation's most prestigious, and in addition to shows offers free seminars throughout the year. English earphones are available.

Shochikuza Theater
Kabuki performances are usually held in five runs per year, each lasting between three to four weeks. Ticket prices vary by performance but typically range from 4000 to 15000 yen.

The Shochikuza Theater is the prime location to see kabuki performances in Osaka. It is a Western style theater that opened in 1923 and has a seating capacity of just over 1000. English headsets are unavailable at Shochizuka Theater, but English program books can be purchased at the information counter.

Hozenji Yokocho Alley
Admission to the temple is free. Restaurant hours vary.

With Hozenji Temple at one end and with more than 60 traditional restaurants and izakaya along it's narrow path, this alley retains an old time atmosphere reminiscent of Kyoto's Pontocho. Be sure to visit Hozenji Temple where local merchants and visitors alike pour water over the temple's statues for luck.
May 18 (Wednesday) Dotonbori District

Kamigata Ukiyoe Museum
Hours: 11:00 to 18:00 (entry until 17:30)
Closed: Mondays (or following day if Monday is a national holiday)
Admission: 500 yen
This museum is the only one in the world to have a permanent Kamigata Ukiyoe exhibit. Kamigata Ukiyoe are woodblock prints from the Kyoto/Osaka region that typically feature portraits of kabuki actors. The third floor of the building is dedicated to rice growing and the roof has been converted to a wild rice field.

Get There and Around

The Minami area is centered around Namba Station and the Osaka City Air Terminal (OCAT) and is served by multiple train and subway routes as well as buses.

Namba Station is not a single station, but rather a collection of multiple station buildings and platforms, including Nankai Namba Station, JR Namba Station and Kintetsu's Osaka Namba Station. Furthermore, the Midosuji, Yotsushishi and Sennichimae Subway Lines stop at their respective Namba Stations.

Most airport and highway buses serve the Osaka City Air Terminal (OCAT), which is located in the same building as JR Namba Station.
May 18 (Wednesday) Dotonbori District

From Shin-Osaka and Osaka Stations

The Midosuji Subway line connects Shin-Osaka and Osaka/Umeda Stations directly to Namba Station. It takes approximately 8 minutes and 240 yen from Osaka/Umeda Station and 15 minutes and 280 yen from Shin-Osaka Station.

From Kansai Airport

By train

Nankai Railways operates direct trains between Kansai Airport and Nankai Namba Station. Express trains take around 45 minutes and cost 920 yen (non-reserved seats only), while limited express trains ("Rap:t") take around 35 minutes and cost 1430 yen (reserved seats only).

It is also possible to travel by JR, but it requires a transfer at Tennoji Station along the way. The whole trip takes approximately one hour and costs 1060 yen, using the JR Airport Rapid.

By bus

Buses run from Kansai Airport to the Osaka City Air Terminal (OCAT) approximately every 30 minutes. Tickets can be purchased at the airport limousine bus counter and cost 1000 yen. Travel time is about 50 minutes.
Aqua Bus Aqua-Liner

**OPEN HOURS**

10:00 - 17:00

*Changes according to the seasons.
Leaving every one hour

Take the “Aqua-Liner” and tour the “Water Metropolis” from the river. The long, flat boat rises only 1.6m from the surface of the water so that it can pass under bridges. The cruise, which lasts for an hour and runs every day, covers Osaka’s major sightseeing spots, including Osaka Castle, Nakanoshima, OBP (Osaka Business Park), and OAP (Osaka Amenity Park). There are also event boats according to the season, such as the “Draft Beer Festival” in summer. And in March 1998, the aqua-liner “Himawari” started service from OAP Port. This is a restaurant and party boat that can be used for lunch, afternoon and dinner cruises, various charters, and weddings. It has a relaxing inner deck as well as front, back, and upper decks.
May 18 (Wednesday) Acqua Liner Cruise

**ADDRESS**
〒540-0002 2-banchi-saki Osakajo, Chuo-ku, Osaka City

**HOLIDAY**
Irregular holidays in January and February, afternoon of July 25

**TRANSPORTATION**
Short walk from JR Osakajo-koen Sta.

**ADMISSION FEE**
For the period but special adult: JPY1,700, Children: JPY850
※ Special season Adult: JPY2,000, Children JPY1,000

**TIME REQUIRED**
Approx. 1H

**FACILITIES**
Restaurant : Available

**INQUIRIES**
TEL : 06-6942-5511  FAX : 06-6942-5510

**URL**

**MAP**
![Map of Osaka area](image-url)
May 18 (Wednesday) Acqua Liner Cruise
Osaka City

Osaka city was built by Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and it prospered as the central of the business trade in Japan in Edo period. Osaka was also called as the "Capital of Smoke" or "Manchester of the East" in Meiji Period, due to its growth as industrial city. Now, Osaka is one of the biggest cities in western Japan, the center of the economy, transportation and culture, and it is still growing.

Just as any modern city, Osaka also has a lot of tall buildings and highways around the city. But it has a lot of beautiful scenery and famous historical sites hidden inside the city. Enjoy the scenery while riding the tourist boat.

Kyobashi

Toyotomi Hideyoshi was the first to build a bridge in this area. The bridge name means "Bridge which connects to Kyoto". After Toyotomi Hideyoshi built Osaka Castle and Fushimi Castle, he built a long wall on the left riverside of Yodogawa to have a road on it. It was called "Kyokaido", and Kyobashi became the starting point of the road. The meaning of the name, Kyobashi, came from that.

The bridge looks so small and doesn't stand out but has a great history hidden inside. It is also one of the charming points of Osaka.

Hachiken'ya, a River Station

This place serves as the information center for tourist boat and restaurants, and it is the symbol of Aquapolis Osaka. In Edo Period, the Sanjikko-ship which used to connect Osaka and Fushimi departed from this place. The name "Hachiken'ya" came from the shore being called "Hachiken'ya shore" for having eight inns there.

Namba Bridge

This bridge was built in 1914, and lion sculptures were placed on the four main bridge pillars. This bridge has another name called "Lion Bridge".

Nakanoshima

In early Edo Period, Nakanoshima was developed on the river sandbar and it became the center of Japanese economy. Nakanoshima was deserted for some time in Meiji Period, but thanks to the construction of Osaka Central Public Hall in 1891 and Osaka City Hall in 1912, this area was re-born as the center of modern Osaka.

In 1981, Nakanoshima park was established as the first park in Osaka. In May and October every year, the rose garden built within the park has around 3700 roses in 300 different types bloom beautifully, and it makes an oasis in the middle of the city and delights the visitors.

Japan Mint

Most of the Japanese 1yen to 500yen coins are made in this place. The mint is also famous as a good spot for cherry blossom viewing. Around 350 cherry trees in 130 different types are planted in this area. Normally, visitors are not allowed to go in to the path, but it opens when the cherry blossom season comes. In order to ease the congestion there, they make it a one-way route during that time. This event is called the "Sakura no Toorinuke", and it is one of the seasonal events in Osaka spring.

Osaka castle

Osaka castle is the symbol of Osaka. From here, you can enjoy a beautiful castle view. Osaka castle was built in 1583 by Toyotomi Hideyoshi, but it was destroyed when Toyotomi Clan fell during the Summer War in Osaka.

The castle was rebuilt by Tokugawa Hidetada and Iemitsu, but the Main Tower was destroyed 39 years after due to a lightning strike. After that, the Main Tower was missing for 266 years until it was rebuilt in Showa 6 with the donation from the residents of Osaka. The appearance was taken from the real tower in Hideyoshi’s era.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>May 11 (W)</th>
<th>Depart the U.S.</th>
<th>Mid air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Day 2  | May 12 (Th) | Arrive in Kyoto | • Arrive in Kansai Airport and travel to Kyoto (UA35; arrive in KIX at 3:00 p.m.)  
• **Exchange money** at the exchange booths (there are several of them at the KIX Airport)  
• **Go to YASAKA Van Company**, located in the south arrival gate (1st floor, Exit G) of the airport buildings. Two door-to-door vans will take the group to the Kyoto hotels.  
• Mimi will meet half of the group at the Toyoko Inn first. She will then meet the other half at the Seed in Kyoto when you check in.  
• Group dinner near Toyoko Inn (TBA) |

Day 3  | May 13 (F) | Kyoto Day 1 | **Business attire (NO denims, T-shirts, sneakers/flip flops)**  
• 11:30 AM: orientation at **Kyoto University of Foreign Studies (KUFS) Bldg.#1 6th floor, Room 167**  
• 12:00 Welcoming lunch reception to be hosted by KUFS  
• 3:00 PM: Meeting President Matsuda  
• 3:20 PM: ROMH Company visit lecture  
• 4:30 PM: Leave for hotel to change into casual clothes  
• 5:30 PM: Kyoto (Train) Station |

Day 4  | May 14 (Sat) | Kyoto Day 2 | **Sightseeing day (casual)**  
• AM: **Ryoanji Zen Garden**  
• AM: **Golden Pavilion**  
• Group lunch near Kiyomizu Temple (reservation needed)  
• PM: **Kiyomizu Temple**  
• PM: **Heian Shrine** (if there is time)  
• Evening: **Gion**, Shingyokoku, and free time  
  More on Gion |

Day 5  | May 15 (Sun) | Kyoto Day 3 | **Sightseeing day (casual)**  
• AM: **Aoi Festival**  
• PM: Free time |

Day 6  | May 16 (M) | Kyoto Day 4 | **Business attire (NO denims, T-shirts, sneakers/flip flops)**  
• AM: **ROHM Semiconductor Company** visit  
• Group lunch at Restaurant Cozy, ANA Crowne Plaza Kyoto  
• PM: **Gekkeikan Okura Sake Museum**  
• PM: **Fushimi Inari Shrine**  
• Back to Kyoto (Train) Station and free time |

Day 7  | May 17 (T) | Kyoto Day 5 | **Sightseeing day (casual)**  
• AM: Arashiyama field trip: **About Arashiyama Torokko Train RId Hozu River Boat Tour Bamboo Grove**  
• Lunch at an Arashiyama restaurant  
• PM: Lecture at KUFS  
• Evening: **Gion Corner Show** |

Day 8  | May 18 (W) | Kyoto Day 6: to Osaka | **Sightseeing day (casual)**  
• AM: **Osaka Castle** and **Dotonbori District**  
• Lunch near Dotonbori District  
• PM: **Aqua Liner Cruise (around Osaka)**  
• Farewell dinner (reservation needed) |
5/19 (Th)
Kyoto Eki
5/19 (Th)
Bullet trian
info at
Kyoto Eki
May 19th (Thursday)

Meet the lobby of Toyoko Inn at 6:45 AM on May 19th. **DON’T BE LATE.**

Take City Bus #206 bound for Kyoto Station. It takes 30 min. to get there.
May 19th (Thursday)

NOZOMI #302
Departure from Kyoto at 08.12 AM
From platform 12
Arrival at Shinagawa at 10.23 AM

Car Number: 14

Seat Numbers (19 seats):
17BCDE
18ABCDE
19ABCDE
20ABCDE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Tokyo Day</th>
<th>Casual attire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>May 19 (Th)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Arrive in Shinagawa near Tokyo around noon via bullet train; move to Shinjuku</td>
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<td>Hotel check in</td>
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<td>PM: <strong>Attend a sumo tournament</strong> with lunch inside Ryogoku</td>
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<td>PM: <strong>Tokyo Sky Tree</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dinner near Tokyo Sky Tree (reservation needed)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>May 20 (F)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>Business attire (NO denims, T-shirts, sneakers/flip flops)</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>AM: <strong>Jissen Women's University</strong> (Shibuya campus) &amp; Visit Jissen Girls' Middle School</td>
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<td>Lunch at Jissen's cafeteria</td>
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<td>PM: <strong>Aoyama Shibuya Akihabara Maid Café</strong> (theme café)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Evening: free time</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>May 21 (Sat)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td><strong>Casual attire</strong></td>
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<td>AM: <strong>Meiji Shrine</strong> (optional for early risers)</td>
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<td>AM: <strong>Imperial Palace Eastern Garden</strong></td>
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<td>PM: Arrive in <strong>Yokohama</strong></td>
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<td>PM: <strong>Yokohama China Town</strong></td>
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<td>PM: <strong>Yokohama Minato Mirai 21</strong></td>
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<td>Ramen Museum, etc, if there is time</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>May 22 (Sun)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td><strong>Casual attire</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Takao San Mountain</strong> hiking (optional)</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>May 23 (M)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td><strong>Business attire (NO denims, T-shirts, sneakers/flip flops)</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bring white socks for tea ceremony. No long nails, no ring, bracelet, necklace. For female participants: no short/tight skirts; long pants okay.</td>
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<td>AM: Lunch at <strong>Jissen Women's University</strong> Main Campus</td>
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<td>PM: Classroom lecture &amp; <strong>tea ceremony/Japanese etiquette lesson</strong></td>
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<td>Visit <strong>Takahata Fudou</strong></td>
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<td>Evening: free time</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>May 24 (T)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td><strong>Casual attire</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>AM: <strong>Hamarikyu</strong></td>
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<td>AM: Kappabashi Street district</td>
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<td></td>
<td>AM: <strong>Sensoji Temple in Asakusa</strong></td>
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<td>Lunch near/at <strong>Edo Tokyo Museum</strong></td>
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<td>PM: <strong>Edo Tokyo Museum</strong></td>
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<td>PM: <strong>Waterbus Cruise</strong></td>
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<td>Evening: Free time</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>May 25 (W)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td><strong>Casual attire</strong></td>
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<td>AM/PM: free time</td>
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<td>Evening: farewell dinner near the Shinjuku hotel (reservation needed)</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>May 26 (Th)</td>
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<td>Return to the U.S.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mid air and arrive in the U.S. on the same day</td>
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