

Wendy's recommendation for the people, ever been to Kyoto before

A relaxing one-day tour of Another Kyoto “Higashiyama South course”

Visit the base of Zen Buddhism in the southeastern area between the Higashiyama mountain range and the Kamo River from the east side of JR Kyoto Station and immerse yourself in the world of Zen. On the way back, visit the museum to see the cultural assets and treasures of Kyoto from ancient times.



Tour Itinerary

Time	Places to visit	Transportation/Travel Time
09:00	Sanjusangen-do Temple/viewing	↓ Private Mini-van/10 min from central Kyoto
10:00		↓ Private Mini-van/10 min
11:00	Shorinji Temple/viewing (Zen Meditation Experience)	
12:00	Lunch time (each)	↓ On foot/5 min
13:00	Tofukuji Temple/viewing & strolling	
14:00		↓ On foot/5 min
15:00	Komyo-in Temple/viewing	↓ Private Mini-van/10 min
16:00	Kyoto National Museum/viewing	↓ Private Mini-van/10 min to central Kyoto
17:00		

Tour Fee

Prerequisite participants	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons
Price per person (tax included)	JPY 72,000.-	JPY 51,000.-	JPY 40,000.-	JPY 33,000	JPY 29,000
Other prerequisites	Admission/Transportation/Tour Guide Fee included, Lunch excluded				

1st stop of the morning “Sanjusangen-do Temple”



The temple has a main hall that stretches 120m from north to south and is named after the 33 spaces between the pillars in the inner sanctuary, but its official name is “Rengeo-in”. It is a wooden building of such length that it is rare anywhere in the world and has been designated a national treasure. Inside the main hall are enshrined 1001 standing Thousand-Armed Kannon statues, 28 guardian deities, statues of the wind god and thunder god, and a seated Thousand-Armed Kannon statue, all of which, along with the main hall, are national treasures.



Overall, Sanjusangen-do Temple is a place for one to marvel at the beauty of Japanese Buddhist sculpture and surrender to the compassionate gaze of all those pairs of eyes.

2nd stop of the morning “Shorinji Temple”

Shorinji Temple, one of the 25 sub-temples at Tofukuji Temple, the head temple of the Rinzai sect of Buddhism, is located to the north, which is considered to be an inauspicious direction from Tofukuji Temple, and it is dedicated to protecting Tofukuji Temple, with Bishamonten, the guardian who protects the north in Buddhism, as its principal image.



Japanese temples and shrines have chozuya (purification fountains) where people can purify themselves before worshiping, but Shorinji Temple's chozuya is famous for its flower chozuya decorated with flowers. You can also experience zazen or copying sutras and Buddhas here, but this is conditional on making a reservation.



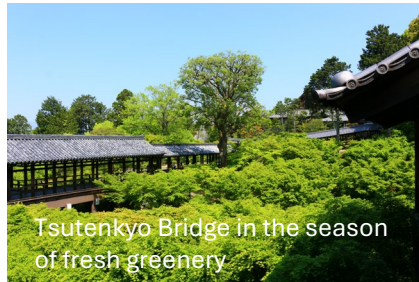
1st stop of the afternoon

“Tofukuji Temple

Tofukuji is a large temple built over a period of 19 years by the Kamakura period regent Kujo Michiie as the family temple of the Kujo family. Its size is second only to Todaiji in Nara, and it was named Tofukuji by taking the character "To(east)" from Todaiji and the character "Fuku(fortune)" from Kofukuji, which was the most prosperous temple in Nara at the time. It is currently the head temple of the Tofuku-ji Temple branch of Rinzai Zen Buddhism and is one of the Five Mountains of Rinzai Zen in Kyoto.



Landscape Garden



Tsutenkyo Bridge in the season of fresh greenery

The oldest surviving Sanmon gate, which represents the Zen temple complex, is designated as a national treasure, and many valuable buildings remain that give insight into the lives of Zen monks in the Muromachi period, such as the bathhouse, toilet, and Zen Hall (all of which are important cultural properties). The abbot's quarters are surrounded by a dry landscape garden named "Hasso," and the view from Tsutenkyo Bridge during the autumn foliage season is one of Kyoto's best spots to see the autumn leaves.



Sanmon Gate



Tsutenkyo Bridge dyed in autumn leaves

2nd stop of the afternoon “Komyo-in Temple”

Komyo-in was founded in 1391, at the beginning of the Muromachi period, as a subtemple of Tofukuji Temple by Kanayama Myocho.

「Hashintei」 is a dry landscape garden with a pond designed by landscape designer Mirei Shigemori. It was created in 1939 along with the main garden, Tofukuji Hojo Garden, which displays a stunning harmony of moss and stones.

The Heian-style sandbar-style 「Hashintei」 garden is a reference to the temple's name, "light and brightness," and features standing stones lined up in a diagonal line, with a triad of stones floating on the white sand, representing the ocean.



Sanmon Gate



Main garden “Hashintei”

3rd stop of the afternoon “Kyoto National Museum”

It is one of the three major museums in Japan, and exhibits cultural assets centered on Kyoto culture from the Heian to Edo periods. Representative items include the Important Cultural Property "Anthology with Crane Design" painted by Tawaraya Sotatsu and calligraphy by Hon'ami Koetsu, and the National Treasure "Wind Gods and Thunder Gods Screens" on loan from Kenninji Temple in Kyoto.



Thunder Gods Screen



The impressive exterior of the museum