

TOTAL PAGES (INCLUDING THIS SHEET): 2

Message:

Quotation

Tour Name	Gyeongju & Busan Tour (4D & 3N)			Departure Day	Wed. ~ Sat.	
No. of pax	2~3	4~7	8~10	11~19	20~29+1	30up+1
Price (p/person)	US\$1,770	US\$1,277	US\$985	US\$921	US\$848	US\$783
				Departure Day	Sat. ~ Wed.	
No. of pax	2~3	4~7	8~10	11~19	20~29+1	30up+1
Price (p/person)	US\$1,727	US\$1,234	US\$941	US\$876	US\$802	US\$738
Price Includes	Hotel	2 persons share 1 room at the following hotels or similar: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Gyeongju: Hotel The D.Y. (4-star) for 2 nights ▶ Busan: Kunoh Seacloud Hotel (4-star) for 1 night 				
	Meal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Breakfast: Daily breakfast at hotel ▶ Lunch: 4 times at local restaurant ▶ Dinner: 1 time at local restaurant 				
	Transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Private bus ▶ 2 times of Bullet train 'KTX' one-way ticket (Seoul → Gyeongju / Busan → Seoul) 				
	Guide	English-speaking				
	Others	Admission Fee, Toll/parking fees, Tips for driver				
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Itinerary is subject to change under local circumstances ▶ Final payment must be received by HANJIN TRAVEL 14 days prior to tour departure date 					
Itinerary	Details					Meal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Day 1 [SEOUL→GYEONGJU] Arrive in Seoul Station on your own (09:30) – Take KTX(Korean TGV) for Singyeongju Station(10:30) – Arrive at Singyeongju Station(12:39) & Meet a guide – The National Museum of Gyeongju – Cheomseongdae Observatory – Daereungwon Tomb Complex –Anapji Pond – Back to hotel(18:00) 					L: Local

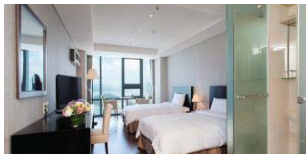
	<p>▶ Day 2 [GYEONGJU↔ANDONG] Meet a guide at hotel lobby(09:00) – Drive to Andong (about 2h 30min) – Andong Hahoe Folk Village – Andong Jungang Market – Back to hotel, Gyeongju(20:00)</p>	<p>B: Hotel L: Local D: Local</p>
Itinerary	<p>▶ Day 3 [GYEONGJU→BUSAN] Meet a guide at hotel lobby(09:00) – Bulguksa Temple – Seokguram Grotto – Leave Gyeongju for Busan (about 2h) – Haedong Yonggungsa Temple – APEC Nurimaru House & Dongbaekseom Island – Move to hotel & C/In(18:00)</p>	<p>B: Hotel L: Local</p>
	<p>▶ Day 4 [BUSAN→SEOUL] Meet a guide at hotel lobby(09:00) – Taejongdae Resort Park – Busan Tower – Gukje Market – Jagalchi Fish Market – Busan Station(16:00) – Take KTX(Korean TGV) for Seoul Station(16:30) by your own – Arrive in Seoul Station(19:12)</p>	<p>B: Hotel L: Local</p>

Hotel Information



Hotel The D.Y.: Best Quality, the only business hotel in Gyeongju. Elegant rooms and high-end facilities services at our Hotel the D.Y. which boasts improved Performance Upgrade Your Business dignity. Located in the heart of Gyeongju, transportation is more convenient. The rooms are located in the high-end massage chairs comfort comfortable as receive a massage in your room to rest can help.

▶ Website: <http://hotelthedy.com/>



Kunoh Seacloud Hotel (4-star): Kunoh Seacloud Hotel has a total of 177 luxuriously furnished guest rooms specially designed to meet your work or leisure needs! Rooms with high speed broadband connection, and wi-fi system at each room. Also, 32-inch LCD television, individually controlled air-conditioning, a living & dining room. IDD telephone line, laundry service, a mini refrigerator, coffee/tea-making facilities with the addition of a kitchen complete with utensils in the Serviced Residence Suites. Designed to meet the need of every modern traveler, it is like a home away from home

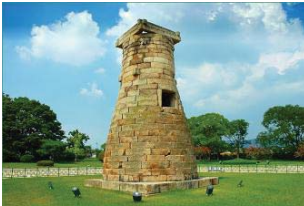
▶ Website: <http://www.seacloudhotel.co.kr/eng/index.html>

Tourist Attraction Information

- Gyeongju -



Gyeongju National Museum: Gyeongju National Museum rests deep in tradition, with a history of about 90 years. Representing Gyeongju, which used to be the capital of Silla (BC57~AD935), the museum is where you can view the cultural history of Gyeongju district.



Cheomseongdae Observatory: Cheomseongdae is the oldest existing astronomical observatory in Asia. Constructed during the reign of Queen Seon-deok (632-647), it was used for observing the stars in order to forecast the weather. This stone structure is a beautiful combination of straight lines and curves, and was designated as National Treasure No.31 on December 20th, 1962.



Daereungwon Tomb Complex: Large ancient tombs of kings and noblemen of the Silla Kingdom can be seen around Gyeongju at the Daereungwon Tomb Complex (Cheonmachong Tomb). There are twenty-three large tombs located here; the most famous being Cheonmachong and Hwangnamdaechong. In an excavation of the area in the 1970's, Cheonmachong was discovered with a painting of mounted horse. This painting is the only discovered painting from the Silla Era.

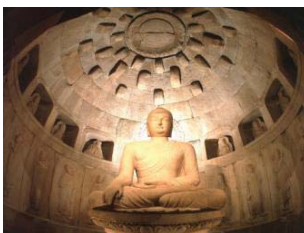
Anapji Pond: According during the 14th year of King Kingdom (57 BC-935 AD). Fortress (erected in 101 AD destroyed and now lies in large spherical shapes meters in height) which pond. Thanks to these Anapji Pond has been restored to nearly its former glory.



to the historical records, Anapji Pond was built Munmu (in power 661-681 AD) of the Silla. The pond was originally built in Wolseung during the Silla period), but the fortress was ruins. In 1974, an excavation project revealed (measuring 200 meters in diameter and 180 indicated that 3 islands had been located in the important findings and existing historical records,



Bulguksa Temple [UNESCO World Heritage]: Bulguksa Temple was built in 528 during the Silla Kingdom, in the 15th year of King Beop-Heung's reign (514-540). The temple was originally called 'Hwaeom Bulguksa Temple' or 'Beopryusa Temple' and was rebuilt by Kim Dae-Seong (700-774), who started building the temple in 751 during the reign of King Gyeong-Deok (in power 742-765) and completed it in 774 during the reign of King Hye-Gong (in power 765-780). Upon completion, the temple's name was changed to 'Bulguksa.'



Seokguram Grotto [UNESCO World Heritage]: Seokguram, located on Tohamsan Mountain, is the representative stone temple of Korea. The official name of Seokguram, National Treasure No. 24, is Seokguram Seokgul. Designated as World Cultural Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1995, it is an artificial stone temple made of granite. The construction was started by Kim Dae-Seong (700-774) in 751 during the reign of King Gyeong-Deok (742-765) of the Silla Kingdom (57 B.C.-A.D. 935) and it was finished twenty-four years later in 774.

Tourist Attraction Information

- Andong -



Andong Hahoe Folk Village: Hahoe Village is home to descendants of the Ryu clan of Pungsan and is well-known for its traditional houses. Birthplace of renowned scholars of the Joseon Period such as Gyeomam Ryu Un-ryong and Seoae Ryu Seong-ryong, the village became even more famous after Queen Elizabeth of England visited on April 21, 1999. Hahoe Village (translating to "Village Enveloped by Water") gets its name from Nakdong River, which flows around the town's perimeter. The village is located at the foothills of Hwasan Mountain, an offshoot of Taebaek Mountain that rises up to the east. The center of the village is populated by large tile-roofed houses belonging to the Ryu clan, adding their own unique charm to the surrounding thatched roofs.

Tourist Attraction Information

- Busan -



Nurimaru APEC House: Located on Dongbaekseom Island, which is noted for its beautiful, natural landscape accented by dense camellia and pine trees, Nurimaru APEC House has been used as a memorial hall and a prestigious international conference hall since the APEC summit meeting. Nurimaru, a 3-story building, is a modernistic expression of "jeongja," a pavilion in traditional Korean architectural style. Its roof shape symbolizes the ridgeline of Dongbaekseom Island. Its interior design is a visual display of Korea's creative traditional culture.



Dongbaekseom Island: There are many islands named Dongbaekseom Island in the South Sea where dongba(Camellia) trees thrive. Among them, the Dongbaekseom Island in Busan used to be an island, but is now part of the mainland. Dongbaekseom Island is a very small, and many dongbaek trees and evergreens thrive there.



Haedong Yonggungsa Temple: Haedong Yonggungsa Temple is situated on the coast of the north-eastern portion of Busan. This superb find of a tourist spot and temple offers visitors the rare find of a temple along the shore line. Most temples in Korea are located in the mountains. Haedong Yonggungsa Temple was first built in 1376 by the great Buddhist teacher known as Naong during the Goryeo Dynasty.



Taejongdae Resort Park: Under the lighthouse of this resort is a rock called Sinseon Rock, named after the myth that gods and goddesses came down here to relax. At this rock is a figure called Mangbuseok, named after the story of a woman who waited for her husband who had been taken to Japan. Taejongdae is also famous for the ritual of praying for rain, performed when there are droughts, and rain on the 10th of lunar May is called the 'Taejong Rain'. On days with clear skies you can see Japan's Tsushima Island from the observatory.



Gukje Market: Located on Arirang Street in Gukje Market, Restaurant Street boasts over 60 years of history. It offers delicious Korean food such as gimbap (steamed white rice and various ingredients rolled in dried seaweed), sundae (steamed cow intestines stuffed with various ingredients), and noodles. The open seating and street dining are representative characteristics of the traditional marketplace. The area specialty is Chungmu Gimbap (rolls made of dried seaweed stuffed with rice and served with spicy radish and boiled squid) and is wildly popular among Koreans and international tourists.



Jagalchi Market: The Jagalchi Market is Korea's largest seafood market. After the Korean War the market solidified itself as a fish market. Most of the people who sell fish are women, so the women who sell here are called 'Jagalchi Ajumma,' 'ajumma' meaning middle-aged or married women. This market represents Busan and is famous throughout the country. If you visit you can eat fresh raw fish right at the market. Even these days you can see women selling mackerel, sea squirts (ascidians) and whale meat on wooden boxes along the road.



Yongdusan Park Busan Tower: Busan Tower in Yongdusan park is a popular landmark of Busan. On the first floor of the tower is a souvenir shop that sells Korean traditional handicrafts. At the top is an observatory (designed after the baldaquin of Dabotap Pagoda in Bulguksa Temple) where the entire city of Busan can be seen. Moreover, there are several rest areas as well as musical instrument museum and a cultural relic exhibit hall in the vicinity of Busan Tower.