

# Kanazawa, a Historic Japanese City



– City of Traditional Culture and Modern Art –



Illuminated night view of Kenrokuen Garden in winter



Ishikawa Gate in Kanazawa Castle Park



Kanazawa Station East Square

## 【For Information】

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# 【Access to Kanazawa】

## From Tokyo (By air, JR train or bus)

Narita Airport (Narita)	ANA: 1 h 15min. (2 flights/day)	Komatsu Airport	Airport Bus (Express): 40 min, 1,100 yen Airport Bus (Stop at Katamachi, Korinbo, Musashigatsuji): 60 min, 1,100 yen	Kanazawa Station
Haneda Airport (Tokyo)	JAL: 65min. (6 flights/day) ANA: 65min. (5 flights/day)			
Tokyo Station	JR Joetsu Shinkansen, Toki or Tanigawa: 1 h 15min. (23 trains/day)	Echigo Yuzawa Station	JR Express, Hakutaka: 2 h 40 min. (12 trains/day)	

## From Osaka (By JR train)

Kansai Airport	JR Express, Haruka: 50 min. (30 trains/day)	Shin-Osaka Station	JR Express, Thunderbird: 2h 30 min. (24 trains/day)	Kanazawa Station
Osaka Station	JR Express, Thunderbird: 2h 40 min. (24 trains/day)			

## From Nagoya (By Meitetsu and JR trains)

Chubu Airport	Meitetsu train: 30 min. (30 trains/day)	Nagoya Station	JR Express, Shirasagi: 3hrs (8 trains/day)	Kanazawa Station
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## From Takayama/Shirakawa-go Village (By bus)

Takayama Station	Express bus: 50 min. (3 buses/day), 2,400 yen Reservation required.	Shirakawa-go Village	Express bus: 1 h 15 min. (3 buses/day), 1,800 yen (3,300 yen from Takayama)	Kanazawa Station
	Express bus: 50 min. (5-6 buses/day), 2,400 yen			

# 【Outline of Kanazawa】

## ■The Center of the Hokuriku District

Kanazawa is the capital of Ishikawa Prefecture, which is situated in the center of the main island of Japan. The downtown area has developed between the Sai-gawa River and the Asano-gawa River, and the outskirts face the mountains to the southeast and the Sea of Japan to the northwest. The city has grown around Kanazawa Castle Park and Kenrokuen Garden, which are surrounded by shopping and amusement areas such as Korinbo/Katamachi, Musashi and the Kanazawa Station area.

The population of the city is 460,000 (as of April 2010) and the city is the economic and cultural hub not only of the prefecture but also of the entire Hokuriku District, which includes the prefectures of Toyama and Fukui. On holidays the downtown area is crowded with shoppers from areas all over Hokuriku.

Kanazawa is also an attractive sightseeing city, visited by over seven million tourists every year. The Tokai-Hokuriku Expressway, which was completed in July 2008, shortened the transportation time from Takayama, a traditional merchant town, and the Shirakawa-go Village, a World Heritage Site, and improved access from Nagoya. In addition, the Hokuriku Shinkansen line (bullet train), which is scheduled to be completed in 2014, is expected to promote the regional economy and to increase tourism in Hokuriku.

The weather in Kanazawa is as mild as it is in Tokyo and Osaka. However, from December through February it is often snowy and the snow accumulates even in the city center, although the temperature remains above zero.

## ■A 400-year History

According to legend, Kanazawa, which literally means “golden stream”, is said to have been named after a “gold-washing stream” where a farmer supposedly found gold dust and washed it in the water. It is also said that Kanazawa was so named since the area around the present Kenrokuen Garden used to be called Kanazawa-go or Kanazawa-sho.

In the middle of the 16th century, Kanazawa was the center of the Ikko Sect of Buddhism and governed by Buddhist temples. In 1583, Lord Maeda Toshiie, one of the leading retainers of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, the ruler of Japan, entered Kanazawa Castle, and after that, the Kaga domain (present-day Kanazawa City) was governed by 14 generations of the Maeda clan over a period of more than 280 years.

The Maeda clan was favorably treated as an important family of lords by the Tokugawa Shogunate, the government of Japan. The Lords of the Maeda clan used their financial power, gained through abundant rice harvests, for the development of culture and education. As a result, the city produced various handicrafts such as gold leaf crafts and Kaga silk dyeing, and developed cultural activities such as the tea ceremony and Noh theater, as well as food such as Kaga cuisine and traditional sweets. These traditional crafts and cultures have been handed down to the present day.

In the period of modernization after the 1868 Meiji Restoration, Kanazawa fell behind Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagoya in industrial development, and the city, which was once one of the largest in Japan, became a medium-sized city and the center of the Hokuriku District. Because it was spared from bombing in World War II, the city still retains its historic streets, which coexist with the modern buildings downtown.

## ■City of Crafts

In June 2009, Kanazawa City became a member of the UNESCO Creative Cities Network. Under the patronage of UNESCO, the network aims to promote international cooperation and exchanges among cities that are actively engaged in the promotion of creative and cultural industries.

The fields of excellence are classified into: Kanazawa has been designated as a City of Crafts and Folk Art, one of seven UNESCO

categories. This designation gives us the opportunity to offer distinctive sightseeing itineraries, as part of what we call “Kanazawa Craft Tourism”. Participants visit sightseeing spots, observe traditional craft production sites, and experience craft production.



# 1 ■ Kenrokuen Garden

## ■ One of Japan's Three Most Beautiful Gardens

Kenrokuen Garden is a Japanese-style landscape garden with an area of 11.4ha, located next to Kanazawa Castle on a hill in the center of Kanazawa. The garden was constructed by many generations of Maeda lords who governed the Kaga domain. With its unparalleled scale and beauty, it is representative of the Japanese-style gardens constructed by feudal lords.

The garden has a large pond, hills, and teahouses from which visitors can enjoy the scenery. The large Kasumigaike Pond symbolizes the ocean, and the island in the middle of the pond, where an immortal hermit is said to live, symbolizes longevity and eternal prosperity. The name Kenrokuen means “a garden with a combination of six attributes”. According to an ancient Chinese book of gardens, there are six different sublime qualities to which a garden should aspire. Grouped in their traditional complementary pairs, they are: spaciousness and seclusion, artifice and antiquity, and watercourses and panoramas.

The famous Kotoji lantern, which is shaped like the bridge used for stretching the strings of the Japanese harp, stands by Kasumigaike Pond. The garden also has a fountain, the water of which comes from Kasumigaike Pond, and spurts up because of natural pressure caused by the difference in the surface levels of the two bodies of water.

Visitors to the garden can appreciate various aspects of the four seasons: beautiful plum and cherry blossoms of light crimson that herald the arrival of spring, irises and azaleas that vividly color the winding streams in early summer, maple trees that add a special touch to the surroundings in autumn, and snow-capped pine trees that are protected by rope supports that take one month to set up, beginning on November 1, and are reflected on the crystalline water in the tranquility of winter.

- ◆Open: 7:00am~6:00pm (8:00am~5:00pm from Oct.16 to the end of Feb.)
- ◆Admission: Adults: 300 yen, Children 6~18: 100 yen, Seniors over 65: free (ID required)
- ◆Parking for buses: Ishikawa Prefecture Kenroku Parking (Charged)
- ◆For information: Tel: +81-76-234-3800 Fax: +81-76-234-5292  
<http://www.pref.ishikawa.jp/siro-niwa/kenrokuen>



Kasumigaike Pond and Kotoji Lantern



Cherry blossoms in spring



Preparation for snow (Nov.)



Snowscape

## 2 ■ Kanazawa Castle Park

### ■The Castle of the Maeda Clan, Governors of the Kaga Domain

The first feudal lord Maeda Toshiie, who was the leading retainer of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, the ruler of Japan, entered Kanazawa Castle in 1583. Subsequently, the castle became the political headquarters for the Maeda clan, who governed the Kaga domain (present-day Ishikawa and Toyama Prefectures) for over 280 years. Though the donjon was destroyed by fire and never rebuilt, other parts of the castle were rebuilt many times after repeated destruction. Ishikawa Gate and the Sanjukken Nagaya storehouse were rebuilt in 1788 and 1858 respectively.

In modern times, the castle fell under the control of the Japanese army, and then became the site for the campus of Kanazawa University after the War. The latest reconstruction project started in 1996, and the largest wooden castle complex, which includes the Hishi-yagura watchtower, the Gojukken Nagaya storehouse and the Hashizume-mon Tsuzuki-yagura watchtower was completed and opened to the public in 2001. In addition, in April 2010, the Kahoku gate and the Imori moat were restored.

In the feudal days of the Edo Period, the castle was a fortress surrounded by fences with hidden openings for shooting enemies trying to invade. In contrast to its military function, the castle has an elegant appearance, with white lead roof tiles and plaster walls patterned with square tiles. Stone walls, which are tiered according to different methods, periods of construction and places, can be seen here and there in the park, and some of them date back 400 years.

- ◆Open: 7:00am~6:00pm (8:00am~5:00pm from Oct.16 to the end of Feb.)  
\*Hishi-yagura/Gojukken Nagaya/Hashizume-mon Tsuzuki-yagura and the Kahoku gate are open 9:00am~4:30pm (Admission~4:00pm).
- ◆Admission: Free  
\*Hishi-yagura, Gojukken Nagaya and Hashizume-mon Tsuzuki-yagura:  
Adults: 300 yen, Children 6~18: 100 yen, Seniors over 65: free (ID required)  
\*There is no admission fee for the Kahoku gate.
- ◆Parking for buses: Ishikawa Prefecture Kenroku Parking (Charged)
- ◆For information: Tel: +81-76-234-3800 Fax: +81-76-234-5292  
<http://www.pref.ishikawa.jp/siro-niwa/kanazawajou>



Ishikawa-mon Gate



Gojukken Nagaya (storehouse), Hishi-yagura (watchtower)



Ishikawa-mon Gate and cherry blossoms



Illuminated night view of the castle

### 3 ■ Higashi Chaya Amusement Quarter

#### ■ Geisha Districts Designated as National Important Cultural Assets

In the Edo Period, a *chaya* was a place for drinking and eating while enjoying dances and music performed by geishas. In 1820, these establishments, which up until then had been dotted around the downtown area, were gathered into two districts away from the central area, and the Higashi chaya area was the larger of them.

The *chaya* has a wooden two-storied structure, a style that was approved only for the lord in the olden days, with fine lattices outside the first floor and guest rooms on the second floor. There are still narrow, complicated alleyways behind the main streets, which create a nostalgic atmosphere. The Higashi and Kazuemachi *chaya* areas in Kanazawa, and Kyoto's Gion district are the only geisha districts to have been designated as national important cultural assets.

The two *chayas*, Shima and Kaikaro, are open to the public, and the interior of the buildings, which were built 180 years ago, can be seen. Some of the other old buildings have been renovated as restaurants, coffee shops, and souvenir shops. Visitors can enjoy the historic atmosphere and the nearby Asano-gawa River while strolling through the streets.

Geisha performances sponsored by the Kanazawa City Tourist Association can be seen in one of the city's three geisha districts on Saturdays. (Reservation required)

#### ◆ Shima (National Important Cultural Asset):

Open: 9:00am~6:00pm, no closing day

Admission: Adults: 400 yen, Groups: 350 yen/person

#### ◆ Kaikaro: Open: 9:00am~5:00pm, no closing day

Admission: Adults: 700 yen

\*Restaurants, coffee shops and souvenir shops are open around 10:00am~6:00pm.

◆ Kanazawa City Tourist Association: Tel: +81-76-232-5555 Fax: +81-76-232-1170



Higashi Chaya Area



Evening view of Higashi Chaya Area



National important cultural asset "Shima"



Geisha performance show in a *chaya* area

## 4 ■ Nagamachi Samurai Houses

### ■ Houses of the Retainers of the Maeda Clan

In Nagamachi, there used to be the houses of two of the eight chief retainers and many other retainers of the lower classes in the Kaga domain. The appearance of most of those houses has changed, but narrow, winding alleys and clay walls with traditional gates can still be seen. The clay walls were made by molding clay and stones and covering them with wooden roofs. Some of the clay walls are a few decades old, but most of them have been rebuilt. The walls are covered with straw mats to protect them from snow from early December until mid-March. Some old houses are open to the public, including the house of the Nomura family, who were important members of the government of the Kaga domain for generations, the house of the Takada Family, middle-class warriors, and the house of an *ashigaru*, the lowest-class retainer. Kanazawa Shinise Museum is a reconstructed old pharmacy originally built in 1579, which contains displays of typical pharmacy equipment and interior furnishings. Ohno-sho Canal is the oldest canal in Kanazawa. It was once used for transporting goods from a nearby port to the castle town.

- ◆ **Nomura Family House:** Open: 8:30am~5:30pm (Oct-March: ~4:30pm)  
Closed: Dec.26-27  
Admission: Adults: 500 yen
- ◆ **Takada Family House:** Open: 9:30am~5:00pm, no closing day, free of charge
- ◆ **House of an Ashigaru:** Open: 9:30am~5:00pm, no closing day, free of charge
- ◆ **Kanazawa Shinise Museum:** Open: 9:30am~5:00pm, no closing day  
Admission: Adults: 100 yen
- ◆ **Kanazawa City Tourist Association:** Tel: +81-76-232-5555 Fax: +81-76-232-1170



Nagamachi Samurai House Area



Nagaya-mon Gate in Nagamachi Samurai House Area



Nomura Family House



Ohno-sho Canal

## 5 ■ Ohmi-cho Market

### ■ 280-year-old Citizens' Market

Ohmi-cho Market has provided the citizens of Kanazawa with food since its establishment in 1721. The more than 170 shops that line the aisles include many fishmongers selling fresh seafood from the Sea of Japan, greengrocers selling fruits and vegetables including Kaga specialties, and restaurants and sushi bars serving fresh seafood. The market is an arcade where shopping can be enjoyed regardless of the weather. It is crowded with local residents and tourists at lunchtime and in the evenings, and the spirited voices of the vendors plying their produce can be heard from both sides of the streets.

Crab, yellowtail and sweet shrimp sold from November through winter are highly prized by Japanese people; the market becomes more crowded in winter, with many tourists coming from Tokyo and Osaka to buy seafood. In April 2009, the Ohmi-cho Ichibakan building, which houses shops and restaurants, was opened in the market.

- ◆Open: Approx. 8:00am~6:00pm (Depending on the shop)
- ◆Closed: National holidays, New Year's holidays (Jan. 1-4), Bon holidays (Around Aug. 15)  
\*Some shops are closed on Sundays.
- ◆For information: Ohmi-cho Market Association: Tel: +81-76-231-1462  
<http://ohmicho-ichiba.com>



Ohmi-cho Market



Sweet shrimp



Kaga vegetables

## 6 ■ 21st Century Museum of Contemporary Art, Kanazawa

### ■ A Walk among Fabulous Art

21st Century Museum of Contemporary Art, Kanazawa has attracted a great deal of attention for its innovative style, which is totally different from the image of conventional art museums. The number of visitors to the museum since its opening in Oct. 2004 has exceeded 7.7 million. The building has a close resemblance to a UFO. Entirely surrounded by glass walls, it has four entrances at right angles, and is surrounded by grassy areas — a feature that gives visitors the feeling of taking a walk in a park.

Many of the exhibits are contemporary art objects that can be touched, ridden, worn or entered. Both adults and children can have an exciting experience regardless of age. In addition, some parts of the building also constitute art objects. Visitors can feel as if they are looking up at the sky through water from the bottom of a swimming pool, appreciate the beautiful local flowers covering the entire exterior, look up at the clouds in the sky through the opening in the ceiling, and enjoy the beauty of the colorful Kaga Yuzen silk patterns painted on the wall.

The souvenir shop has a wide selection of unique accessories and goods inspired by the image of the art museum.

- ◆Open: 10:00am~6:00pm (~8:00pm on Fridays & Saturdays)
- ◆Closed: Mondays (Tuesday if Monday is a national holiday), Dec.29~Jan.3  
\*Free zone (Corridors around the exhibition rooms) is open 9:00am ~ 10:00pm and on Mondays as well.
- ◆Admission: Exhibition zone (Special exhibition / Permanent exhibition): Approx. 800 yen (Depending on special exhibition)  
Permanent exhibition only: 350 yen, Group: 280 yen/person
- ◆Parking for buses: Ishikawa Prefecture Kenroku Parking (Charged)  
Buses can stop on Honda Street for passengers to get on/off.
- ◆For information: Tel: +81-76-220-2800 Fax: +81-76-220-2802  
<http://www.kanazawa21.jp>



Overall view



Artwork by Olafur Eliasson



Inside view



"Swimming Pool 2004" by Leandro Erlich

## 7 ■ Kanazawa Noh Museum

### ■Exhibition about Noh, the Traditional Japanese Performing Art

Kanazawa Noh Museum is next to 21st Century Museum of Contemporary Art, Kanazawa. Noh is the traditional performing art of Japan, and Kanazawa is one of the centers for Noh theater, along with Tokyo and Kyoto.

In the museum, basic information about Noh plays is provided through videos and PCs, and there are displays of Noh masks, colorful costumes and fans used in Kanazawa by the Kaga Hosho school.

Adjoining the museum there is a shop called Kanazawa Craft Hirosaka, which sells special Kanazawa handicrafts such as paper umbrellas and Kaga embroidery.

- ◆Open: 10:00am~6:00pm (Admission~5:30pm)
- ◆Closed: Mondays (Tuesday if Monday is a national holiday), Dec.29~Jan.3
- ◆Admission: 300 yen, Groups: 250 yen/person  
\*Entrance to Craft Hirosaka is free of charge.
- ◆Parking for buses: Ishikawa Kenroku Parking (Charged)  
Buses can stop on Honda Street for passengers to get on/off
- ◆For information: Tel: +81-76-220-2790 Fax: +81-76-220-2791  
<http://www.kanazawa-noh-museum.gr.jp>



Virtual Noh stage



Noh mask



2F Exhibition room



Noh fan

## 8 ■ Kanazawa Gold Leaf

### ■ Gold Leaf with a Thickness of 0.2 Micron, Kanazawa Produces 99% of the Domestic Share

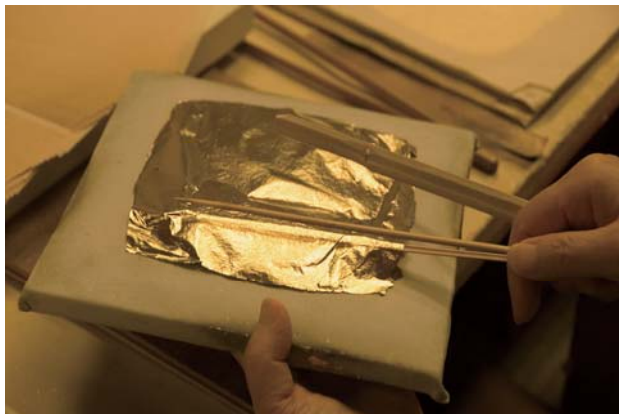
Gold leaf is made by pounding gold to make it as thin as possible. It is used for interior decoration and handicrafts. During the manufacturing process, a piece of gold the size of a small bean (2 grams) is wrapped in special thin paper and flattened by beating it into a leaf with an area of 1 m<sup>2</sup> and a thickness of 0.2 micron. It becomes so thin that it would disappear if rubbed between two fingers. Kanazawa produces almost all of the gold, silver and platinum leaf in Japan, and Kanazawa gold leaf has been designated as a National Traditional Product.

There are some shops that sell gold leaf handicrafts, cosmetic paper made by recycling the thin paper that is used in the manufacturing process of gold leaf, and food and drinks containing gold leaf. The manufacturing processes can be observed and experienced in the following shops:

#### 【Shops offering gold leaf handicraft workshops】

Shop name	Handicraft workshop	Remarks
<b>Imai Kinpaku</b> Tel: +81-76-223-8989 Fax: +81-76-223-1659	Max. 40 persons Required time: 60 min. Article: Square plate (630 yen), etc.	Exhibition: Gold holy spring
<b>Sakuda Gold &amp; Silver Leaf</b> Tel: +81-76-251-6777 Fax: +81-76-251-6677	Max. 20 persons Required time: 60 min. Article: Chopsticks (500 yen), box (800yen), etc.	Manufacturing processes can be observed. Exhibition: Gold leaf restroom Parking: Higashiyama Bus Parking (Charged)
<b>Hakuza Hikarigura</b> Tel: +81-76-251-8930 Fax: +81-76-253-8955	Max. six persons Required time: 30 min. Article: Chopsticks (750 yen), etc.	Exhibition: Gold room (Manufacturing processes and the gold room can be observed in the main store.)
<b>Hakuichi (Hakukokan)</b> Tel: +81-76-240-0891 Fax: +81-76-240-6800	Max. 70 persons Required time: 90 min. Article: Hand mirror, jewel box (1,800 yen), etc. *The last process of placing gold leaf can be experienced. (Max. 4 persons, 20 min., Fee: 500 yen)	Observation of manufacturing processes Exhibition: Gold leaf room Free bus parking available
<b>Kanazawa Katani</b> Tel: +81-76-263-6111 Fax: +81-76-222-3433	Max. 30 persons Required time: 40 min. Article: Plate (900 yen), box (1,100 yen), lunch box (1,500 yen), etc.	English guide available

- Handicraft making: Attaching gold leaf to various products (30~90 min.)
- Gold leaf placing: Placing gold leaf into a case using bamboo tweezers)



Gold leaf manufacturing process



Experience of applying gold leaf onto the chopsticks

## 9 ■ Kaga-yuzen Silk Dyeing

### ■ Beautiful, finely patterned high-end kimonos

“Yuzen” refers to a traditional dyeing method, or silk fabric dyed by that method; it is well known by the name Kyo-yuzen in Kyoto. The basic technique was established by Miyazaki Yuzensai in the 18th century. Kaga-yuzen has realistic designs depicting beautiful elements of nature such as flowers, birds and landscapes. Five distinctive colors called Kaga *go-sai* are used, and the technique of shading the outlines of patterns is characteristic. The dyeing process is complicated and involves several stages — copying the design on a sheet of paper onto the fabric, drawing the lines with rice paste, drawing in the colors, steaming and washing the fabric. Kaga-yuzen’s beautiful, fine designs have made it well known as a high-quality kimono fabric. You can observe the process of Kaga-yuzen hand dyeing, try your hand at dyeing, and try on a kimono at the facilities listed below:

#### 【Facilities related to Kaga-yuzen】

Facility	Description	Kimono-wearing experience
<b>Kaga Yuzen Traditional Industry Center</b> Tel: +81-76-224-5511 Fax: +81-76-224-5533	Open: 9:00a.m. ~ 5:00p.m. Closed: Every Wednesday (Open on national holidays) and Dec. 28 ~ Jan. 3 1F: Exhibition area, Demonstration area B1F: Yuzen shop Admission: 300yen, 15 or younger: 200yen <a href="http://www.kagayuzen.or.jp/english.html">http:// www.kagayuzen.or.jp/english.html</a> *Hand-drawing dyeing workshop (Stamp dyeing: 20 min. 1,575yen) (Hand-drawing dyeing: 60 min. 2,625yen)	Kimono-wearing experience: 1) Trying on a kimono (20 min) and having one’s picture taken in it (2,000yen) 2) Putting on a kimono (20 min) and going for a stroll in it (4,500yen /1hr, 6,000yen /3hrs) (Both charges include admission to the Center)
<b>Kaga Yuzen Studio Nagamachi Yuzen-kan</b> Tel: +81-76-264-2811 Fax: +81-76-221-7663	Open: 9:00a.m. ~ 5:00p.m. Closed: Dec. 28 ~ Jan. 3 2F: Exhibition area, Yuzen shop 3F: Guided studio tour Admission: 350yen <a href="http://www.kagayuzen-club.co.jp/">http://www.kagayuzen-club.co.jp/</a> *Hand-drawing dyeing workshop available. (Hand-drawing dyeing: 1 ~ 2hrs, 4,000yen incl. admission)	Kimono-wearing experience (for women) 1) Trying on a kimono (30 min) and having one’s picture taken in it (1,000yen) 2) Going on an excursion in the city wearing a kimono (4,000yen incl. admission)



Kaga-yuzen kimono



Kimono wearing experience

# 10 ■ Traditional Japanese Sweets

## ■ One of the Three Most Famous Places for Excellent Traditional Sweets

Kanazawa has produced various traditional sweets since the culture of the tea ceremony developed here in the feudal period. Kanazawa is one of the three most famous places for the production of excellent traditional sweets. Traditional Japanese sweets are made in such a way as to emphasize beautiful colors and seasonal designs as well as taste. Traditional sweets are cherished as part of the daily lives of Kanazawa residents. They eat sweets for good luck on important occasions such as New Year's, serve sweets as treats to guests, and send them as presents for weddings and other auspicious occasions.

There are two kinds of traditional Japanese sweets: unbaked sweet bean cake served as part of the tea ceremony and dry confectionery that can be stored for days. The places listed below sell good dry confectionery, which is suitable as a souvenir of Kanazawa, and offer sweets workshops for tourists. Visitors can make sweets and take them home.

### 【Places offering sweets workshops】

Name	Facility	Workshop
<b>Ishikawa Kanko Bussankan (Local Product Shop)</b> Tel: +81-76-222-7788 Fax: +81-76-222-5183	Open: 10:00am~6:00pm (Open at 9:00am on Sat., Sun. and holidays and on weekdays from Aug. through Oct.) Closed: Tuesdays in Dec.~ March 1F: Shops of local food and sweets 2F: Local handicraft shops Location: 3 min. walk from Kenrokuen Garden (Katsurazaka Entrance) Parking for buses: Ishikawa Kenroku Parking (Charged) For information: <a href="http://kanazawa.ftw.jp">http://kanazawa.ftw.jp</a> Note: Visitors can also experience designing a handcrafted doll called Kaga-hachiman Okiagari (30 min., 1,000 yen including materials)	Time: 10:00am~3:00pm on Sat., Sun. and holidays (Required time: 30 min., Max. 120 persons) Fee: 1,200 yen for 4 pcs. (Fee includes a 500-yen shopping coupon.)  Note: The fee includes a 10% commission for travel agencies.
<b>Ishikawa Confectionery Culture Museum</b> Tel: +81-76-221-8366 Fax: +81-76-221-8396	Open: 9:30am~5:00pm (Admission ~4:30 pm) Closed: Wednesdays 1F: Food and sweets shops 2F: Introduction of confectionery culture in Ishikawa (Admission: 300 yen, Groups 250 yen/person) Location: 10 min. walk from Higashi Chaya Amusement Quarter Parking for buses: Higashiyama Bus Parking (Charged) For information: <a href="http://www.kashikaikan.or.jp/">http://www.kashikaikan.or.jp/</a>	Time: 9:30am~5:00pm (Required time: 60 min. for 4 pcs., 90 min. for 6 pcs.) Fee: Groups of 20~29 persons: 1,400 yen/person for 4 pcs. 1,600 yen/person for 6 pcs. Groups of 30~60 persons: 1,200 yen/person for 4 pcs. 1,400 yen/person for 6 pcs. *Participants can enter 2F for free of charge.



Hand-made sweets workshop



Seasonal Japanese cakes



Cherry blossoms in spring  
(for 10 days to two weeks in early April)



Floating of Kaga-yuzen Lanterns



Kanazawa Hyakumangoku Festival opening ceremony  
(1st Sat. in June)



Ladder acrobatics at Kanazawa fire fighters' New Year's performance (1st Sun after Jan. 5)



Rinsing process for Kaga-yuzen silk dyeing (Winter)