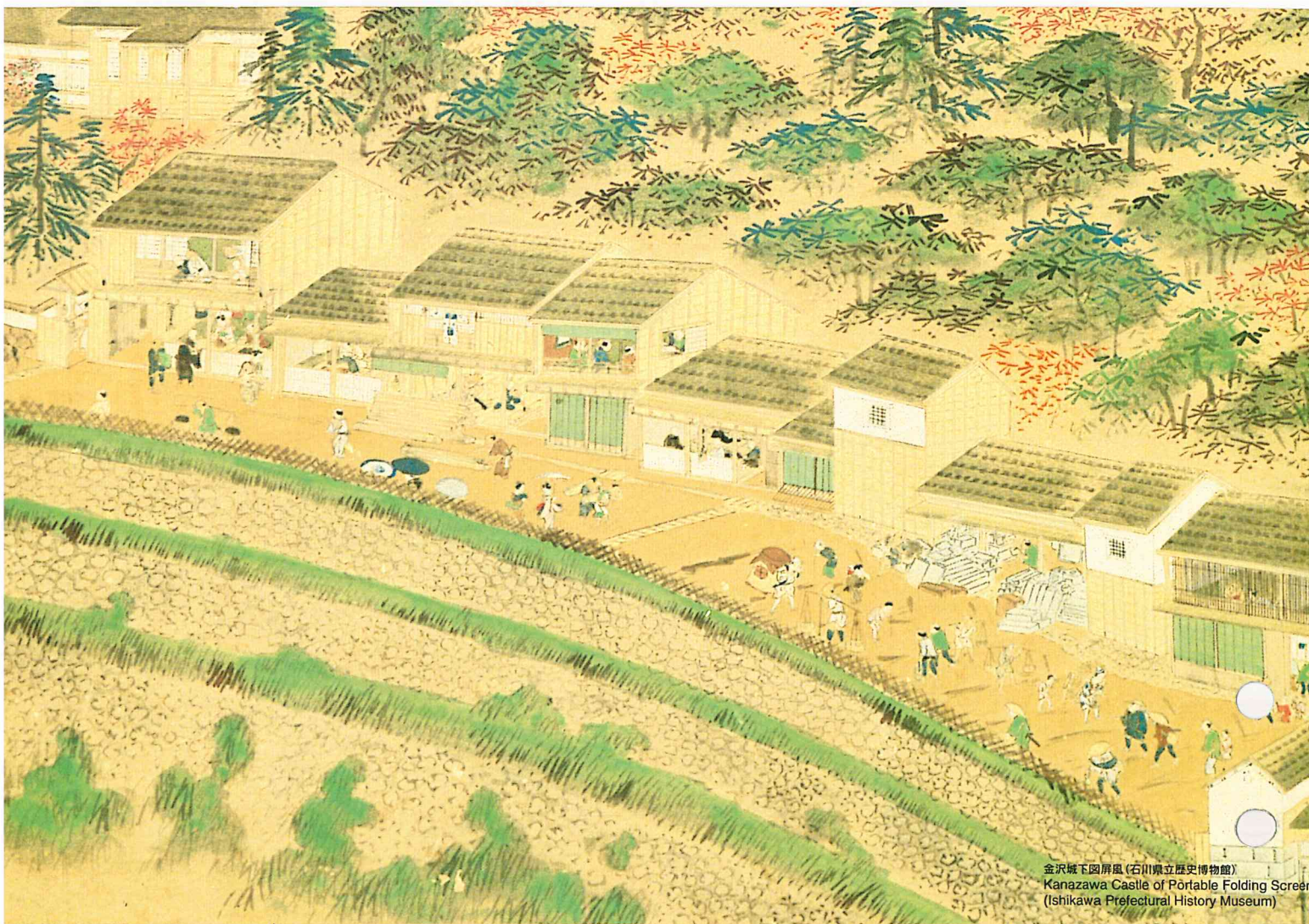


K A N A Z A W A



金沢



金沢城下図屏風 (石川県立歴史博物館)  
Kanazawa Castle of Portable Folding Screen  
(Ishikawa Prefectural History Museum)



## 金沢のあゆみ

- 1488 加賀の守護富樫政親が一向一揆に滅ぼされた
- 1546 金沢御坊がたてられた
- 1580 金沢御坊が佐久間盛政に攻め落とされる
- 1583 加賀藩祖、前田利家、尾山城に入城
- 1822 竹沢御殿が完成、その庭園を兼六園と命名
- 1872 金沢で郵便業務開始
- 1889 金沢市制施行、年末推計人口94,209人  
第1回金沢市会開会
- 1891 金沢市き章制定
- 1898 金沢駅開業
- 1900 金沢電気(株)が発送電を開始
- 1901 金沢で市内電話開通
- 1908 金沢で電気瓦斯(株)がガス供給開始
- 1919 市内電車運転開始
- 1922 市庁舎広坂通りに竣工
- 1923 第1回金沢市祭挙行
- 1928 市立金沢病院開院
- 1930 金沢市立図書館開館  
金沢放送局(JOJK)放送開始  
金沢で上水道開始
- 1946 金沢美術工芸専門学校(現金沢美大)開校
- 1948 金沢市消防本部設置
- 1949 国立金沢大学開校
- 1952 第1回百万石まつり開催
- 1962 米国、バッファロー市と姉妹都市提携
- 1963 金沢中央气象台観測史上最大の積雪、  
181cmを記録
- 1967 ソ連(現ロシア)、イルクーツク市と  
姉妹都市提携  
ブラジル、ポルト・アレグレ市と姉妹都市提携  
市内電車廃止
- 1970 金沢市木を「梅」に指定
- 1971 ベルギー、ゲント市と姉妹都市提携
- 1972 フランス、ナンシー市と姉妹都市提携  
北陸自動車道開通(金沢西—小松)
- 1979 市民憲章制定
- 1981 中国、蘇州市と姉妹都市提携
- 1989 金沢卯辰山工芸工房竣工  
金沢大学移転開始
- 1996 中核市に移行
- 1997 姉妹都市公園開園
- 1998 キゴ山天体観察センター開館

## Historical Record

- 1488 Masachika Togashi, a feudal lord of Kaga was  
conquered by the Ikko Sect Buddhist farmers
- 1546 Kanazawa Gobo, a branch of Kyoto's  
Honganji Temple, was established
- 1580 Kanazawa Gobo was destroyed by General Morimasa Sakuma
- 1583 Toshiie Maeda made a triumphal entry into Oyama Castle
- 1822 Takezawa Villa was completed with attached garden, Kenrokuen
- 1872 Postal service was started
- 1889 Kanazawa municipal system was enacted  
Population of the city estimated at 94,209  
First City Council meeting was held
- 1891 The municipal crest was established
- 1898 Kanazawa's first railroad began service
- 1900 Kanazawa Electric Power Company started to supply power
- 1901 Telephone service was started
- 1908 Kanazawa Electric and Gas Company started to supply gas
- 1919 Cable cars started running
- 1922 City Hall was completed on Hirosaka Street
- 1923 The first city festival was held
- 1928 Municipal Hospital opened
- 1930 Kanazawa Municipal Library opened  
Kanazawa Broadcasting Company (JOJK) started broadcasting  
Water service was established
- 1946 Kanazawa Arts and Crafts School opened
- 1948 Kanazawa city fire station head office opened
- 1949 Kanazawa University opened
- 1952 The First Hyakumangoku Festival was held
- 1962 Sister-city affiliation was established with Buffalo, USA
- 1963 Biggest snow fall ever recorded by the Kanazawa  
Meteorological Observatory (181 cm)
- 1966 Central Wholesale Market was completed
- 1967 Sister-city affiliations were established with Irkutsk, Russia,  
and Port Alegre, Brazil  
Cable car service was stopped
- 1970 The plum tree was designated the tree of Kanazawa
- 1971 Sister-city affiliation was established with Ghent, Belgium
- 1972 Sister-city affiliation was established with Nancy, France  
Hokuriku Expressway (West Kanazawa—Komatsu) opened
- 1979 The Citizens' Charter was established
- 1981 Sister-city affiliation was established with Suzhou, China
- 1989 Utatsuyama Traditional Crafts Workshop opened  
Kanazawa University began to move
- 1996 Kanazawa declared a middle-sized metropolis and given  
increased self-governing power
- 1997 Kanazawa Sister City Park opened
- 1998 Kigoyama Astronomical Observation Center opened

# 金沢のまちのいわれはいくつがあるが……

金沢の名の起こりは、現在の兼六園近くの沢で古くに砂金を洗ったという「金洗沢」から始まったと言われている。

## まちの特徴・特性

金沢は西は日本海に面し、東は山地となっている。市街地は金沢城址を中心に広がり、犀川・浅野川の清流が市内を貫流し、そこから多くの用水が縦横に市内を流れており、河岸段丘や寺社の木々の緑とともに美しいたずまいを見せている。

市の中心部では、日本三名園の一つ兼六園が春から初夏にかけては、梅、桜、つつじ、さつき、杜若などが咲競い、秋の紅葉、冬の雪つりの雪景色など四季の彩りを楽しませてくれる。

一方、震災を受けていないまちは一步小路に入ると伝統的なまちなみとそこに暮らす人々の生活感が漂う、そんな風情のあるところが残っている。特に路の両側に土塀が続く武家屋敷界限や格子戸の家が並ぶ三つの茶屋街ではそれぞれしっとりとした落ち着いた雰囲気を楽しむことができる。

## 伝統的まちなみの保存と開発との調和

金沢には歴史的なまちなみが多く残っており、これらを保存することと、その一方では活発化する都市化に対応することが必要となっている。そこで保存する地区、近代的な都市化にする地区を分け、機能分担することで魅力的なまちづくりを行っている。

## 個性あるまちづくり

金沢市は1996年に総合的なまちづくりの指針として「世界都市構想」を策定した。この構想に基づき、まちの個性ともいえる学術・文化、自然・伝統環境、福祉とコミュニティの土壌を磨き高めることで小さくても世界の中で独特の輝きを放つ都市の形成を目指している。

## 活力ある産業

金沢の近代工業として成長したのは、藩政時代から受け継がれてきた繊維工業とそれを支える機械工業である。工場の多くは中小企業であり、大企業が参入していない分野で製品を開発して成功している企業も多い。最近では繊維機械にかわり電子機械や工作機械の生産が多くなっている。



兼六園・徽砂灯籠  
Kenrokuen Garden,  
Kotoji-toro Stone Lantern

金沢駅から金沢港  
From Kanazawa Station  
to Kanazawa Port

ひがし茶屋街  
Higashi Chaya District

機械工業見本市  
Kanazawa Machinery and  
Electronics Exhibition

# One of the Origins of Kanazawa

It is believed that during olden times, specks of gold were washed in a stream near the present site of Kenrokuen Garden. This is the origin of the name Kanazawa, meaning "marsh of gold."



## Characteristics and Uniqueness of Kanazawa

Kanazawa is flanked by the Japan Sea to the west and mountains to the east. At the center of the city's expansive downtown area sits the ruins of Kanazawa Castle. The Sai-gawa and Asano-gawa Rivers, along with a network of winding waterways, flow through the city, one on each side of the center of town. Kanazawa is blessed with beautiful scenery, from the grassy riverbanks to green landscaping on the grounds of temples.

At the center of the city is the famous Kenrokuen Garden, known as one of the three most beautiful gardens in Japan. During each season, the garden has its own unique beauty: flowering blossoms (plum, cherry, azalea and iris) from spring to summer; red and yellow leaves in autumn; and in winter, umbrella-like straw rope and bamboo supports called yuki-tsuru adorn the trees, protecting them from the heavy snow.

Having been spared from war damage, in Kanazawa there are many historical areas that still remain today. A traditional, relaxing atmosphere, where the lives of citizens can be felt, is preserved in these areas of Kanazawa. Both sides of the picturesque narrow streets in the Samurai House District are lined with tile-roofed, earthen walls. And the traditional houses in the Chaya Districts (old-fashioned entertainment districts) feature attractive lattice-covered doors. Visitors can get a first-hand impression of modern life in these elegant historical districts.

## Harmony between Historical Preservation and Development

While many historically-rich areas, with rows of traditional houses and buildings, still remain in Kanazawa, it is also a prospering, growing city. Properly preserving the historical areas of town demands equal consideration of corresponding development issues. By identifying historical preservation areas, to be distinguished from designated modern-development areas, Kanazawa ensures the success of both areas, each serving different yet valuable functions in creating a harmonized, charming city.

## Making Kanazawa a World City

In 1996, Kanazawa enacted a plan, called the World City Concept. This concept provides a set of goals for enriching the city, in areas of learning, culture, nature, traditional environment, welfare and community. Through polishing up these areas of city policy, Kanazawa, even as a small city, aims to share its uniqueness with the rest of the world.

## Dynamic Industries

Since feudal times, the textile industry and related industries, such as machinery, have been very successful in Kanazawa. Among the numerous companies with factories in Kanazawa, many are small- and mid-sized firms, many of which are succeeding in fields in which larger industries are not participating. Recently, instead of textile machinery, electronic machinery and machine tool production is increasing in Kanazawa.

## 息づく伝統芸能と工芸

藩政期に金沢の地を治めた大名前田家が行った文化政策、特に学問、芸能、工芸に力をそそいだことにより、この地では独特の伝統文化を形成した。特に能、邦楽、邦舞、茶道、華道など伝統芸能として今日まで綿々と引き継がれ、また加賀友禅、金沢箔、金沢漆器、象嵌、九谷焼、大樋焼、加賀水引細工など多様な伝統工芸が息づいている。これら優れた技と心による文化伝統が市民の豊かな感性を育み、市民生活に活かされている。伝統文化を担う人材の育成、新たな文化育成にも力を注いでおり、内外に誇れる貴重な財産として発展し、その魅力を深めている。

## 恵まれた食文化

漆や陶器といった器などの伝統文化と海や山の豊かな自然を有する金沢は四季を通じて食材に恵まれ、加賀料理として洗練された独特の食文化を育んでいる。冬には食の祭典「フードピア金沢」が毎年開催され、冬の味覚であるカニや甘エビ、地酒などは全国の食通を魅了している。また茶の湯が盛んなことから多くの銘菓があり、四季折々の風情を表現した和菓子は色・形・味わいともに上品で高く評価されている。

## 学術・・・知恵、情報の集積と連携

「加賀は天下の書府」とたえられた藩政期以来の学術研究の集積により、多くの優れた人材を輩出している。また本市を囲むように14の高等教育機関が立地する「大学環状都市」となっている。こうした恵まれた環境の中、研究機関、シンポジウムや学会などの内外からの知恵と情報の集積による営みが金沢の都市基盤をさらに強め、市民の郷土愛と自立の精神につながっている。

## 地域社会における 心のかよった福祉・教育

金沢は古くから培われてきた豊かなコミュニティの土壤があるまち。地域の町内会や地域で防火を図る消防団、地域福祉活動を行う善隣館、各地に残された伝承行事などが、連帯と協調の市民意識を一層強める土壤となっている。地域などで隣人をいたわり、助け合う心が福祉や教育に活かされている。



伝統工芸品  
Traditional Crafts

国連北東アジアシンポジウム  
United Nations Symposium  
on Northeast Asia

加賀料理  
Kaga Cuisine

デイサービスセンター  
Day Center for Seniors



### Time-Honored Traditional Arts and Crafts

The Maeda family, leaders of Kanazawa during feudal times, made great efforts, particularly in promoting learning, performing arts, and crafts. Due to these cultural policies, a unique traditional culture took shape in Kanazawa. Traditional performances of Noh drama, Japanese music and dance, as well as the tea ceremony remain popular today in Kanazawa. Among traditional crafts which have successfully been handed down through the ages are Kaga Yuzen silk dyeing, Kanazawa gold leaf, Japanese lacquerware, inlaid metal work, Kutani pottery, Ohi pottery, and mizuhiki cord decorations. The rich traditional culture in Kanazawa fosters a deep sensitivity in the towns people and enhances their lifestyles. Kanazawa is working to preserve these traditional arts and crafts by fostering the creation of new culture, as well as talented arts and crafts people. Kanazawa aims to enhance the charm of its precious cultural treasures that are worthy of admiration both domestically and overseas.

### Blessed with Local Flavor

Kanazawa is well-known for its refined, local cooking. The elegant uniqueness of Kaga cuisine comes from the abundant seafood and mountain products available year round, as well as the complementary use of fine traditional Japanese lacquerware and pottery. During the annual winter festival "Foodopia Kanazawa," the nation's gourmets are charmed by Kanazawa's delectable crab, shrimp, and Japanese rice wine.

In addition, various kinds of Japanese sweets are renowned in Kanazawa both for their appearance and taste. It is said that these sweets, available for every occasion, capture the essence of the four seasons with their unique shapes and beautiful colors. These sweets originated from the tea ceremony, a practice which has flourished in Kanazawa since olden times.

### Learning: Accumulation and Cooperation between Information and Knowledge

It is said that over the ages the Kaga region has been built into a learning center. Since feudal times, education and research has flourished, bringing excellent scholars, one after another, to this area. There are 14 institutions of higher education located, in a loop, around the city. Taking advantage of this academically-rich atmosphere, many research institutes, symposiums and educational meetings draw Japanese and international scholars to Kanazawa. Through these activities, the people of Kanazawa gain a greater appreciation for their town and a renewed sense of independence.

### Heart-Warming Community Welfare and Education

Historically, people in Kanazawa care for and help one another. Community centers, volunteer fire departments, Zenrinkan (institutions where community welfare activities are held), and the holding of traditional events play an active role in strengthening community-building. Through these various activities, community consciousness among its citizens has been fostered since olden times. Thus, in Kanazawa, citizens work together to make welfare and education a strong component of each community.



伝統的な雛人形 Traditional Hina Dolls



鯉のぼり Carp-shaped Streamers

## 金沢の伝統行事

### 1月元旦～3日 正月

一年の切れ目を祝う行事。神に鏡餅を供える。新年にその年の多幸を神社で祈願することを初詣という。

### 1月4日以降の最初の日曜 加賀とび 出初め式

江戸の加賀藩雇用の町火消しを加賀とびと呼び、明治以降、その加賀とびを金沢に呼び寄せ、義勇消防団を組織し、その伝統を伝えた。当日は市内全消防団が犀川河川敷に集まり、はしご登り、裸放水を披露し、志気を表す。

### 1月15日 左義長

正月の飾りや書の上達を祈って書き初めを神社境内で燃やす。

### 2月3日または4日 節分

家庭で「鬼は外、福は内」と言って豆をまいたり、歳の数だけ豆を食べて厄除けとする。

### 3月3日 雛まつり

桃の節句ともいい、女の子の成長を祈る日で女兒のいる家庭では雛人形を飾る。雛人形は公家の主人と妃、女官、家臣ら7段に15人の人形を飾り、家具や花の他、金沢では魚や野菜をかたどった金花糖が供えられる。また金沢では旧暦の4月3日まで飾る習慣がある。

### 4月中旬 花見

古くは梅の花を觀賞するために野山に出て飲食し、遊ぶことをいった。現在では主に桜の花を觀賞することをいい、兼六園、犀川周辺には多くの市民が、宴を開いている。

### 5月5日 こどもの日

端午の節句ともいい3月3日の雛祭りに対して男の子の祭りとされる。家庭では五月人形や鯉のぼりが飾られ、ちまきなどを食べてお祝いし、また菖蒲湯をたてて魔除けとする。

### 6月1日 衣替え

季節に合わせて衣服を着替えることで学生や警察官などが一斉に夏服に衣替えする。また逆に10月1日には冬服に衣替えする。

### 6月第2土曜日前後 百万石まつり

加賀藩祖前田利家の金沢城入城にちなんだ祭り。武者行列、パレードを中心として開催。新能、芸能選、加賀友禅灯籠流しがみどころ。

### 7月1日 氷室の日

藩政時代はこの日に江戸の將軍へ氷を献上していたことが慣例であった。今でも湯涌で見られる。現在は人々は氷に見立てた氷室饅頭を食べ、一年間の無病息災を願う。

### 7月7日 七夕

年に一度のこの日に織姫と彦星が会うという星祭り。笹竹をたて短冊にお願いすると叶うといわれる。

### 7月中旬 虫送り

稲に付く害虫を駆除する行事。太鼓とたいまつで田んぼ道をまわり、最後にたいまつを寄せ集めて焚きあげる。

### 7月第4土、日曜 山王悪魔払い

大野日吉神社の夏祭りで白布で頭を包み、天狗、鬼人、翁の面をつけた踊り手たちが町内をまわって邪気払いを行う。

### 8月第1日曜とその前2日 金石湊祭り

金石地区の夏祭りで曳き山と太鼓台を引き出す。

### 8月13～16日 お盆

祖先の霊を迎え、供物をそなえて供養すること。金沢では新盆といい7月15日が一般的である。盆灯ろうの一種のきりこ、花、線香を持ってお墓参りに出かける。また盆踊りも行われる。

### 9月中旬～10月 秋祭り

収穫の感謝と豊作祈願を行う祭り。神社にはしめ縄が張られ家庭では紫に模様の入った幕や提灯がかけられる。

### 11月上旬 雪つり

冬の間、樹木を雪の重みから守るため、竹や木の支柱を立て、その先端から枝先に縄を結び、枝を吊り上げる伝統的な手法が、兼六園では毎年11月1日に行われる。

### 11月15日 七五三の祝い

子供の成長を祝って氏神様に参拝する習俗。地方によって異なるが男の子は三歳、五歳、女の子は三歳、七歳に祝うことが多い。

### 12月22日 冬至

一年で昼が最も短く、夜が最も長い日のことでカボチャと小豆と一緒に煮たものを食べて中風よけとする。

### 12月28日頃 餅つき

家庭や和菓子屋等では正月用の餅つきが行われる。

### 12月31日 大祓え

6月の晦日(30日)と12月の大晦日の年2回、神社で行われる汚れを祓う行事。

### 12月31日 除夜の鐘

各寺院では百八煩惱にちなんで一つ一つ鐘をつくことでそれを救うとされ、百七つまでは旧年中に、残り一つは新年につく。



室の日 Himuro Day



秋祭り、獅子舞 Ritual dance with a lion mask at a Fall Festival

## Annual Events in Kanazawa

### January 1 - 3 New Year's (Shogatsu)

A festival to welcome the new calendar year. Round rice cakes are displayed in each household as an offering to the gods. To pray for good luck for the new year, people also make their first visit of the new year to a shrine (called hatsumode).

### First Sunday (except for 1st three days) in January Kagatobi Dezomeshiki

Named Kagatobi, firefighters hired by the Kaga Clan in the former capital city of Edo became known for their unique uniforms and fantastic techniques. Since the Meiji Period, the firefighters from Kanazawa, as successors of the original Kagatobi, have continued this tradition by performing their agile fire-fighting methods. Nowadays, as an expression of their fire-fighting spirit, all the local firefighters gather on the banks of the Sai-gawa River and perform gymnastics atop ladders and spray water on each other clothed in nothing but a loincloth.

### January 15 Sagicho

On this day, the New Year's decorations and characters written at Kakizome, the first picture or calligraphy written in the year (held on January 2), are burned at shrines in order to advance the art of calligraphy.

### February 3 or 4 Setsubun

At private households, roasted beans are thrown by the handful while shouting, "Demons out! Good luck in!" And, in order to insure a year filled with good health and fortune, people eat beans, the same number as their age.

### March 3 Doll's Festival (Hina-matsuri)

Also known as Girl's Festival or the Feast of the Chrysanthemum. This festival celebrates the maturity of girls. On this day, hina dolls are displayed in the houses where young girls live. The dolls (15) are displayed on seven levels, and in addition to the king, queen, and servants, furniture and flowers are displayed. In Kanazawa, hina dolls are displayed on April 3, in accordance with the lunar calendar. Also, kinkato, a colorful sugar-based sweet shaped into fish, grapes and other edible delights, is displayed along with the dolls.

### mid April Cherry Blossom Viewing (Hanami)

In ancient Japan, people packed food and drink and went to the country to view the plum blossoms, but nowadays people enjoy drinking and feasting while admiring the cherry blossoms. Today people gather in Kenrokuen Garden and along the banks of the Sai-gawa River to continue this tradition.

### May 5 Children's Day

Also known as Boy's Festival or Feast of the Irises, this holiday is the counterpart of the Girl's Festival in March. Samurai dolls and streamers shaped like carp are displayed, and chimaki (sweets made from sticky rice flour) are eaten on Children's Day. In order to protect themselves from evil, people add the leaves of iris plants to the bath water.

### June 1 Koromogae

The changing of clothing according to the seasons. Nowadays, school and police officers' dress changes to summer dress, or short sleeves on this day, and returns to winter dress, or long sleeves on October 1.

### Second Weekend in June Hyakumangoku Festival

This three-day festival commemorates the day that the Kaga Lord Toshiie Maeda entered Kanazawa Castle. A parade with warriors and volunteer firemen is held on Saturday. Other featured events include Noh drama, performing arts, and setting Kaga Yuzen lanterns afloat on the Asano-gawa River.

### July 1 Himuro Day

According to the lunar calendar, this day marks the day that frozen snow from Kanazawa was delivered to the shogun in Edo, the former capital of Japan. Today, the storage house in which the snow was preserved can be seen in the Yuwaku region of Kanazawa. White, pink, and green himuro manju (buns filled with bean paste) are eaten on this day to insure health and happiness.

### July 7 Tanabata

This festival celebrates the once a year meeting of the stars of lovers, Vega, a weaver, and Altair, a cowherd. Poems and wishes are written on strips of paper of five colors and are hung on young bamboo branches. It is said that these wishes will come true.

### middle of July Mushi okuri

A festival to honor and then eradicate insects that harm the rice crop. Farmers walk through their rice fields playing taiko drums and waving taimatsu, a burning pine branch, in order to attract the insects. All of the farmers gather with their taimatsu and burn the insects that have been attracted to the light of the fire.

### 4th weekend in July Sanno Akuma Barai

A summer festival held at the Ono Hiyoshi-jinja Shrine in the Ono-machi area of Kanazawa. People wrap their heads with cloth and wear masks representing tengu (a long-nosed goblin), evil spirits, and old men while parading around town to ward off evil.

### First Sunday in August (and the two preceding days) Kanaiwa Port Festival

At this festival that takes place in the Kanaiwa region of Kanazawa, large floats and taiko drums are wheeled around town.

### August 13-16 Obon

Obon is observed to greet and honor the spirits of dead ancestors. In Kanazawa, Shinbon, an early observance of this holiday, is observed on July 15. People take paper memorial lanterns called kiriko, flowers, and incense as offerings to their ancestors' graves. Special dances for obon are performed by townspeople in each local area.

### mid-September through October Fall Festivals

A festival held to thank the gods for a bountiful harvest and to request a plentiful harvest for the coming year. Straw-rope decorations are hung at shrines, and purple, curtain-like cloths are hung at the entrance of private homes.

### beginning of November Yuki-tsuri

A process using rope and bamboo stakes to protect and support trees and bushes during the heavy snowfall of winter. Yuki-tsuri can be seen in Kenrokuen Garden annually starting on November 1.

### November 15 Seven-Five-Three Festival

A custom of visiting the local shrine to celebrate and thank the gods for the healthy maturation of children. Boys participate at three and five years old and girls when they are three and seven, but these ages vary from area to area.

### December 22 Toji

The day with the shortest period of daylight in a year. In Kanazawa, people eat pumpkin boiled with adzuki beans to prevent palsy.

### December 28 Mochi Pounding

Individual households and rice stores pound steamed rice into cakes (mochi) for the New Year cuisine.

### December 31 Oharae

A ritual held at shrines on June 30 and December 31 to rid people and their households of impurities that have built up over the past six months.

### December 31 New Year's Eve Bell

On New Year's Eve, the bell at all temples is rung 108 times to get rid of the 108 earthly desires. The bell is rung 107 times on New Year's Eve, and the 108th ring is rung after midnight.

# 金沢市の概要と姉妹都市



市庁舎と梅花に金の文字を配した市き章  
City Hall and Municipal Emblem, with the first character  
of Kanazawa inside a ume flower.

## 都市宣言

- 世界連邦平和都市宣言 (1957. 9.26 議決)
- 交通安全都市宣言 (1962. 3.15 議決)
- 緑の都市宣言 (1974. 6.12 議決)
- 平和都市宣言 (1985.12.21 議決)
- 景観都市宣言 (1992. 3.23 議決)
- 世界工芸都市宣言 (1995. 9.26 議決)
- 環境都市宣言 (1998. 3.26 議決)

## City Declarations

- Declaration of World Peace City September 26, 1957
- Declaration of Traffic Safety City March 15, 1962
- Declaration of Green City June 12, 1974
- Declaration of Peaceful City December 21, 1985
- Declaration of Scenic City March 23, 1992
- Declaration of World Crafts City September 26, 1995
- Declaration of Environmental City March 26, 1998

## 金沢市の概要(2000年)

- ◎ 市の誕生 .....1889年
- ◎ 人口 .....453,975人
- ◎ 面積 .....467.77km<sup>2</sup>
- ◎ 市の木 .....梅

## Outline of Kanazawa City (as of the year 2000)

- ◎ Declared a City in .....1889
- ◎ Population .....453,975 people
- ◎ Area .....467.77 km<sup>2</sup>
- ◎ Tree of Kanazawa .....Ume Tree

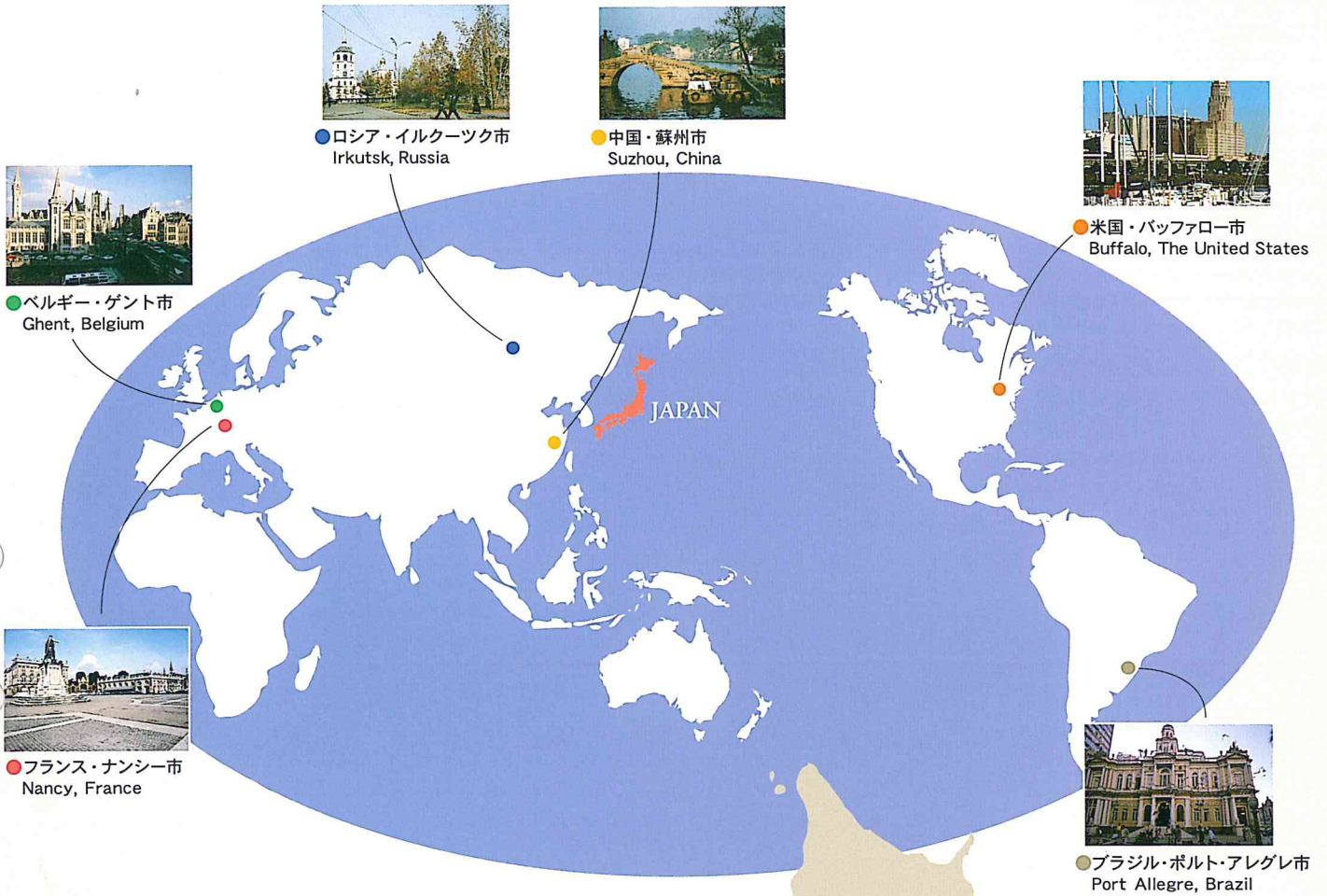
## 金沢市のデータ

- 人口10,000人あたり金融機関数 ...5.37 (日本第1位)
- 金箔生産 .....98% (日本第1位)
- 年間降水量 .....2,654mm (日本第2位)
- 人口10,000人あたり事業所数 .....741 (日本第3位)
- 1人あたり住宅延べ面積 .....34.1m<sup>2</sup> (日本第4位)

## Data of Kanazawa City

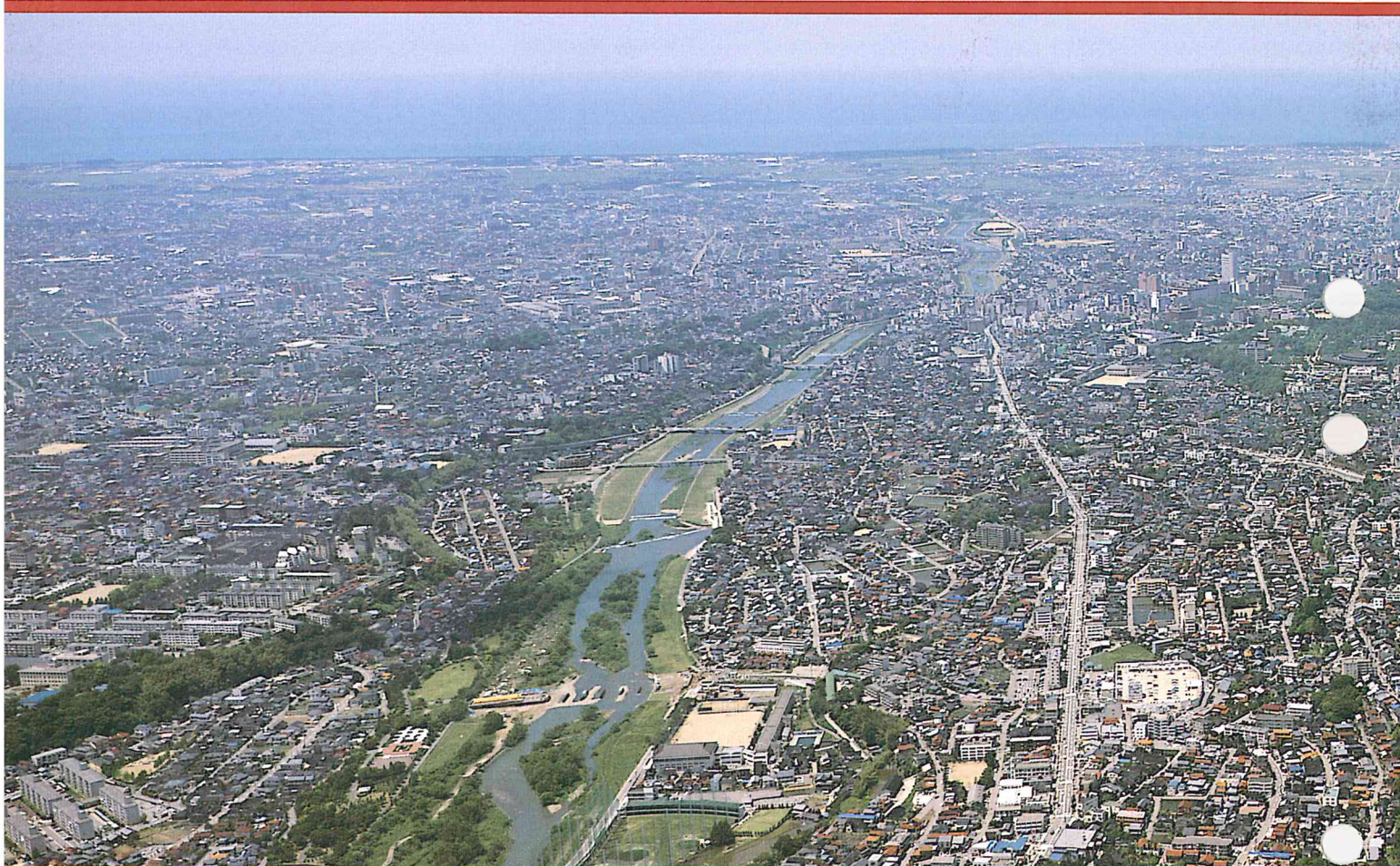
- Number of financial institutions per 10,000 people 5.37 (1st in Japan)
- Production of gold leaf .....98% (1st in Japan)
- Annual Precipitation .....2,654 mm (2nd in Japan)
- Number of places of business per 10,000 people 741 (3rd in Japan)
- Average living space per person .....34.1 m<sup>2</sup> (4th in Japan)

# Outline of Kanazawa City and Sister Cities



金沢は日本の中央部の日本海側に位置し、東京から飛行機を利用して約1時間強、列車なら東京から約4時間、大阪から列車で約2時間半のところにある。

Kanazawa is located in Central Japan, facing the Sea of Japan. It is easily accessible from Tokyo (one hour by plane, or four hours by train) and Osaka (two and a half hours by train).



金沢市上空より Aerial view of Kanazawa

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