

Notty introduces Nonoichi Cuisine!!

Let me show you what cuisine Nonoichi has to offer. Hop on the Notty bus and let's go!

The number on the map, for example 13, closely relates to the bus stop number.

Notable Sweets

Nonoichi City mascot Notty



Notty Dorayaki (right)
Notty Senbei (left)
Kakōan (076-294-1112)



Nonoichi Rusk
Essen (076-294-1112)



11 Tsuno Pan
1 Fresh Bake (076-246-7715)



11 Kiwi fruit cake
Bistro Heureux (076-249-0093)



30 Noto salt pistachio and mascarpone of orange vanilla
Malga (076-246-5580)



11 Nonoichi City Roll
28 Eclantant (076-246-7715)



3 Nan Cake
29 Indian Dining Sharma (076-256-3114)

We've got a lot of sweets!

Mmm Tastes good!

Traditional Sweets



3 Kaga Famous Confection Kanjincho
27 Kashida Fugakudō (076-248-0306)



4 Nonoichi Senbei Ai-to Wa Association of Industrial Promotion (076-246-1242)
* Sold in some local stores.



4 Nonoichi Tsubaki-manjū
26 Isoya Seikaho (076-248-0154)



12 Togashi-no Sato
Kakōan (076-294-1112)

Notty Bus Route Guide Map

Notty bus fare is 100 yen per ride.

It runs counter-clockwise.



Nonoichi Seasoning & Drinks



Bottled Water
Water Supply Division in Nonoichi
(076-227-6120)



Nonoichi Kiwi fruit Vinegar
Kiwi fruit Wine
JA Nonoichi (076-248-8954)



Junmai Ginjo-shu Ichi-Tsubaki
Nakamura Brewing (076-248-2435)



Ichi-tsubaki is sake made from yeast from Camellia plants. Nonoichi's city flower. Check out some other products made from Ichi-tsubaki.

Products made from Ichi-Tsubaki

Curry from Nonoichi



Large cutlet curry
Champion Curry (076-248-9558)



11 Tsubaki-no Hoppeta (right)
Ishi-tsubaki Macaroon (left)
Eclantant (076-294-6128)

Traditional Foods



Kabura-zushi (top)
Daikon-zushi (above)
Butta Nosan (076-248-076)



Kakimochi
Hayashi Nōsan (076-246-1241)
Whew! I'm stuffed!
I hope this helped you learn about Nonoichi Cuisine.

Hon-machi Street Access

1. Ishikawa-Line for Hokuriku Railway: Get off at Kōda-mae Station. Walk about 2 min. to Hon-machi Ni-chōme intersection.
2. JR Hokuriku-Line: Get off at Nonoichi Station. Take the Notty Bus North Route from Nonoichi Station, Kita-guchi (North Exit) to Kita-Kinenkan (about 20 min).
3. By bus from Kanazawa: Get on Hokutetsu bus from Kanazawa Station, Higashi-guchi (East exit) to Nonoichi Shako via Nishi-izumi (about 26 min.) and get off at Nonoichi Hon-machi San-chōme.
4. By car: Please refer to the parking area information below.
 - (1) About 5 min. walk from Forte Parking to Hon-machi intersection.
 - (2) Take the Notty Bus Center Route from Nonoichi City Hall parking to Kōdai-mae (about 16 min.).

Free Parking

- These are two areas that offer free parking.
1. Culture Hall "Forte": No.5 & No.6 parking lot
 2. Nonoichi City Hall
- When an event is held, space might be limited.

Nonoichi Hon-machi Street City Walking Map



Volunteer Guide
Nonoichi Satomachi Club Office
 (Regional Development, Nonoichi City Hall)
 Address: Sanno 1-1, Nonoichi City
 Ishikawa 921-8510
 TEL: 076-227-6160
 FAX: 076-227-6254
 E-mail: chiiki@city.nonoichi.lg.jp
 Home page: <http://satomachi.nono1.jp>

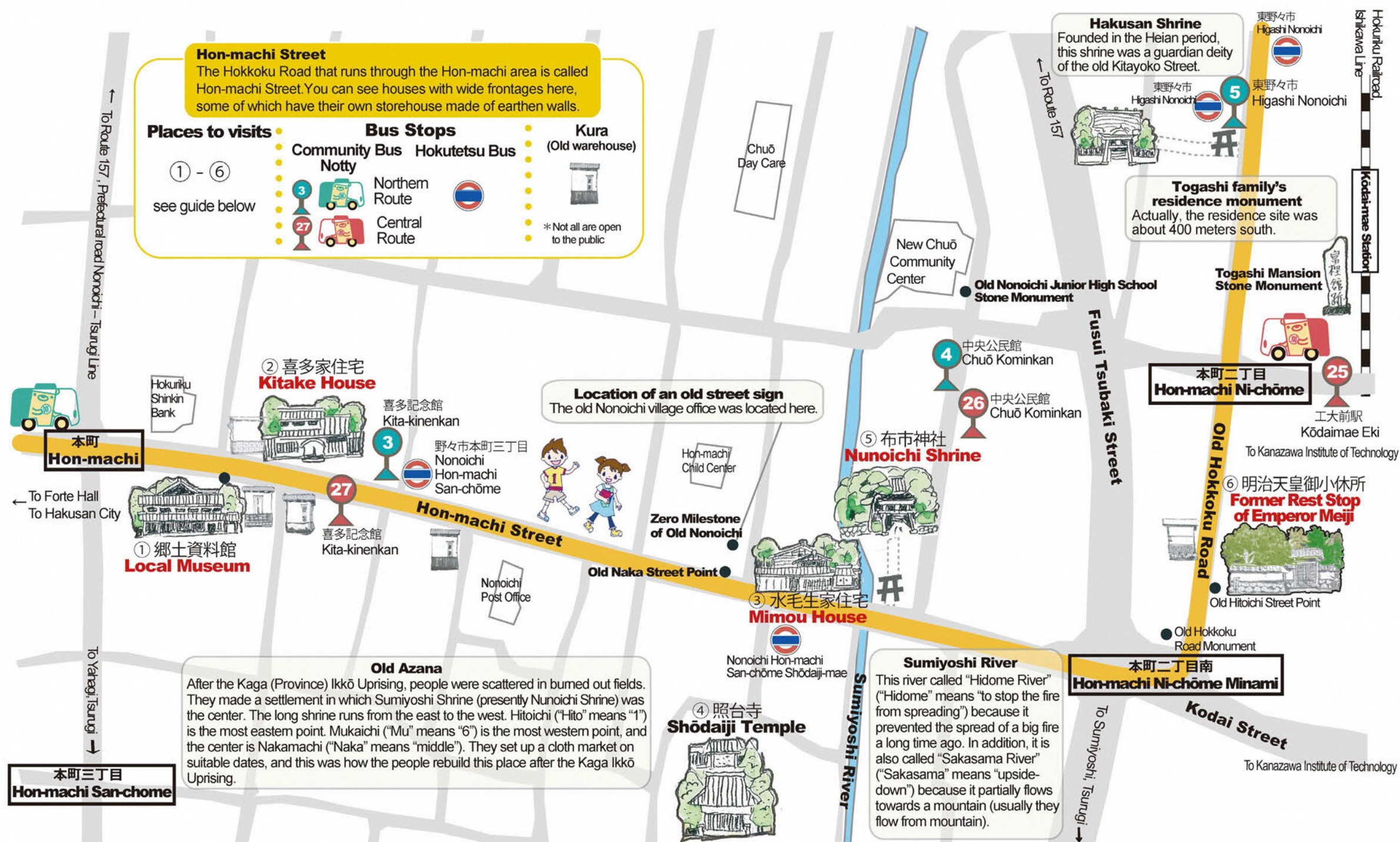
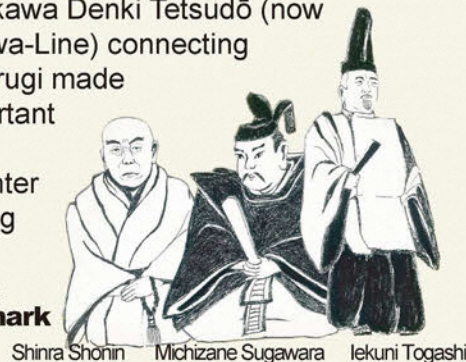
Nonoichi's origin and history

The name of Nonoichi (Noichi) first appears in the Kamakura Era. In the Muromachi Period, the Togashi family, Shugo lords of Kaga Province, had their residence in Nonoichi. Because of this, Nonoichi prospered politically and economically in Kaga Province.

However, Lord Togashi was defeated in the Kaga Province Ikkō Uprising, and lost power. The Kanazawa-Midō Temple, symbol of the Ikkō Uprising, was moved to Kanazawa, and it became the center of Kaga Province. The army of Nobunaga Oda fought a fierce battle against the Ikkō Uprising. They entered Kaga Province and burned Nonoichi.

In the Edo Era, Nonoichi was a stop along the Hokkoku Road from Kanazawa Castle to Kyoto and it was developed as farmland. From the Meiji Era through the Taishō Era, the Shōkin horse-drawn train connecting Kanazawa and Mattō (now called Hakusan City) and the Ishikawa Denki Tetsudō (now Hokutetsu Ishikawa-Line) connecting Nonoichi and Tsurugi made Nonoichi an important economic and transportation center for the surrounding areas.

Famous people who left their mark on Nonoichi



① 郷土資料館 (旧魚住家住宅)
Local Museum (The Uozumi Family House)
 The old Uozumi Family House, built in old Murai Village (presently Hakusan City), belonged to a merchant family. The house was moved to Nonoichi Village by the Uozumi family in the Meiji Era. It retains the old character of a typical merchant/farm house of the late Edo Era.
 Inquiries: Culture Promotion Division
 Nonoichi City, (076) 227-6122



② 喜多家住宅
Kitake House
 The oldest merchant-house style building in the Kaga area. It was built in the latter half of the Edo Era. For generations, it made and sold lamp oil as well as sake from the late Edo Era. The current main building houses a soy sauce shop which relocated from Kanazawa.
 Admission fee: adult 400 yen, child 200 yen
 Inquiries: Kitake House (076) 248-1131



③ 水毛生家住宅
Mimou House
 The Mimou House is a very important Kaga dwelling. The gabled front of the house is like a farmhouse, but the room arrangement is like other town houses in the region. In the Kyoto style tea ceremony room, visitors are invited to view the beautiful green of the moss-covered Japanese garden that appears like a painting on a folding screen. (Not usually open to the public.)



④ 照台寺
Shōdaiji Temple
 A temple connected to Nonoichi's folk tale, "A letter of a tiger pattern cat." There is an old wisteria tree, said to have been planted by Shinran Shōnin. Nenwa, who founded the Shōdaiji temple, met Shinran near the Kurabe River (Hakusan City) when Shinran was banished to Echigo. Nenwa heard Shinran's important teaching of Exclusive Nenbutsu, embraced it, and changed from the Tendai sect to the Jōdo-Shin sect.



⑤ 布市神社
Nunoichi Shrine
 Once called Togashigō-Sumiyoshi Shrine, it was the guardian deity of old Hitoichi, Naka, and Muika Streets. Togashi Iekuni built the shrine on the estate when completing his Nonoichi manor house. Later, the guardian deities of the old West and Arayoko streets were enshrined together as the Nunoichi Shrine. The Heian Era provincial governor, Sugawara Michizane, is worshipped as the principle deity.



⑥ 明治天皇御小休所
Former Rest Stop of Emperor Meiji
 The Emperor Meiji visited all over Japan from Meiji years 5 to 18. When he visited the Hokuriku and Tōkai regions in the 11th year of the Meiji Era (1878), he took a short rest at Fujimura Family House (now Tamura Family House) in Nonoichi on the morning of October 5th. The mud wall and gate facing Hon-machi Street remain as they were from that time. (Admission is permitted by arrangement only.)