

# Hideyo Noguchi on the 1000-yen note

The world-famous scientist Hideyo Noguchi is on the currently circulating 1000-yen note. The original picture used for the image printed on 1000-yen note was taken in Ecuador while Hideyo was working to control yellow fever. The picture was his favorite one and he presented it to his mentors and friends.



The 1000-yen note numbered A000002A


## Free Wi-Fi audio guide service is available

You can enjoy an audio guide service in English to hear descriptions of the exhibits at 28 locations marked on your smartphone or other devices.



### How to use

**Caution** Use earphones when using this service.

1. Turn Wi-Fi "on" in the settings of your smartphone or other device.  
Access point : **noguchihideyo** Password : **noguchi2022**
2. Access the Hideyo Noguchi Memorial Museum official homepage.  
→ <https://www.noguchihideyo.or.jp>  
 


\* Please use the smartphone site, since some audio guide content is not available on the PC site.
3. Click on "Museum Exhibits (Audio Guide)" on the homepage.
4. Select an area and click on the audio guide content you want to hear.



Ask reception staff if you have any questions.

## Information

### ■ Access

By train, transfer at Koriyama Station of Tohoku-Shinkansen to Ban-Etsu-West Line and get off at Inwashiro Station. From the station, it is about 10 min by bus or about 6 min by taxi.

By car, drive down from the Inwashiro-Bandaikogen interchange of the Ban-Etsu Expressway and pass to the Aizuwakamatsu area on the National Route 49.

### ■ Admission

Opening hours: April~October, 9:00-17:30

November~March, 9:00-16:30

(Ticket counter closes 30 minutes before museum closure)

Closed: December 29 to January 3

Time required for observation: 40-50 minutes

### ■ Admission fee

(Including admission fee of Infectious Disease Museum)

Adult (15 years or more)	<b>1200yen</b>
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Junior (6-14 years)	<b>550yen</b>
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Preschool child	<b>Free</b>
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Group (more than 20)

Adult (15 years or more)	<b>1100yen</b>
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Junior (6-14 years)	<b>450yen</b>
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### ■ Address

Hideyo Noguchi Memorial Museum

〒969-3284 81 maeda, Mitsuwa, Inwashiro, Yama-gun, Fukushima

Tel:(81)-242-65-2319 Fax:(81)-242-65-2500



The Birth House of Hideyo Noguchi, a Registered Tangible Cultural Properties, was built on this spot in 1823. The sunken hearth where Hideyo fell and burnt himself

at the age of one and one-half years and the declaration of resolve that he carved in the alcove pillar when leaving for Tokyo have been preserved unchanged from those times.

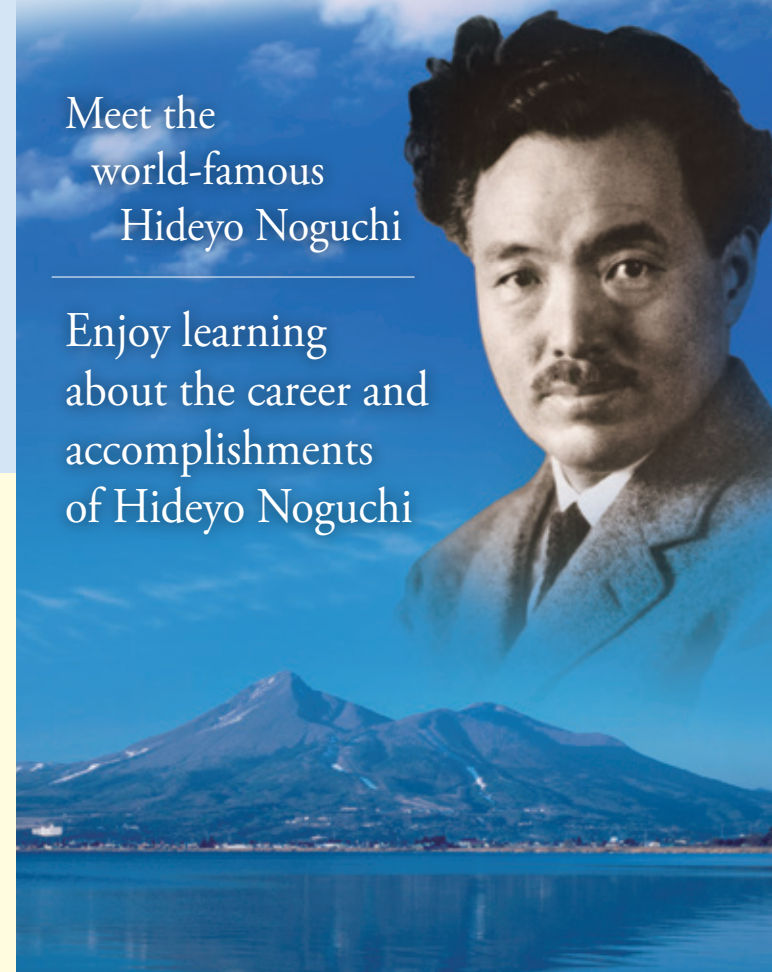


# Hideyo Noguchi Memorial Museum



Meet the  
world-famous  
Hideyo Noguchi

Enjoy learning  
about the career and  
accomplishments  
of Hideyo Noguchi



## Inawashiro/Aizuwakamatsu Era (1876–1896)

Seisaku Noguchi (later Hideyo Noguchi) was born on 9 November, 1876 in a poor farming family in Inawashiro. Seisaku fell into a sunken hearth in his house at 1.5 years of age and burnt himself very badly. All five fingers of his left hand became stuck together like a knot on a pine tree. When Seisaku was 15 years of age, Dr. Kanae Watanabe performed surgery on his left hand and he regained the ability to move his thumb. Impressed by the wonders of the surgery that had enabled him to hold things again, Seisaku resolved to embark on a career in the field of medicine. For this, he aimed to take the national examination and become qualified as a medical doctor.



With his friend Yasuhei Yago (left) after the surgery

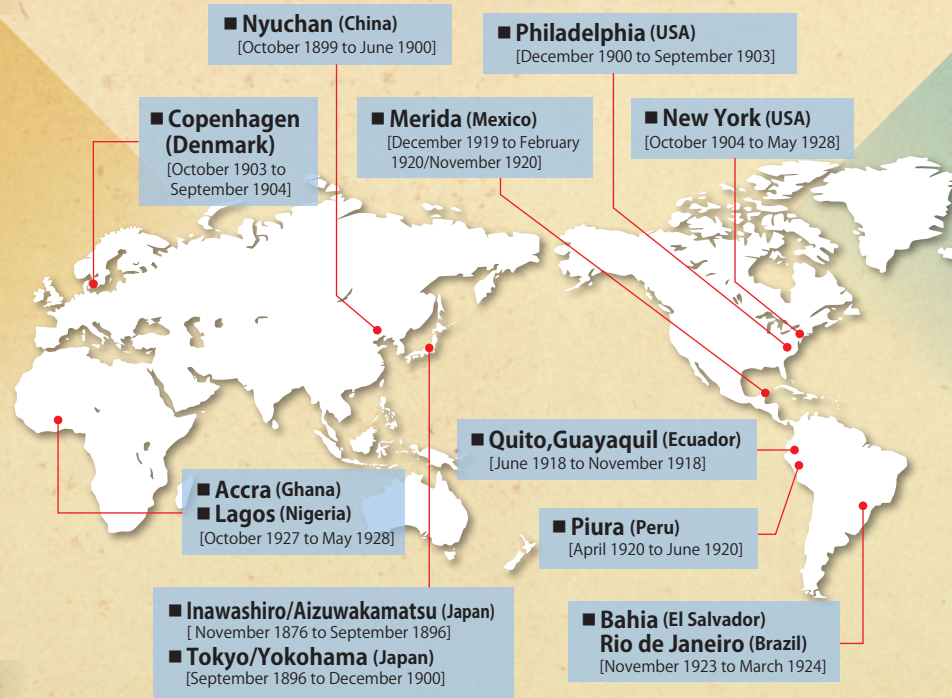
## Tokyo Era (1896–1900)

Seisaku left Inawashiro for Tokyo in 1896. In the next year he passed the national examination and became qualified as medical doctor. In 1898, he joined the Institute of Infectious Disease headed by Dr. Shibasaburo Kitasato with the desire of becoming a bacteriology researcher. Around this time, he changed his name from Seisaku to Hideyo. During his time at the Institute of Infectious Diseases, Hideyo worked at the Yokohama Quarantine Station and in Niuzhung, currently Yingkou, China, where he combated plague, very infectious disease.



Hideyo soon after his arrival in Tokyo

# Hideyo Noguchi Around the World



## Career of Dr. Hideyo Noguchi

- 1876 Born in Mitsuwa, Yamagun, Fukushima
- 1878 Fell into a sunken hearth in his house and burnt himself very badly
- 1892 Received surgery on his left hand and regained the ability to move his thumb. This impressed him so much that resolved to embark on a career in the field of medicine
- 1896 Left Inawashiro for Tokyo
- 1897 Passed the national examination and became qualified as a medical doctor
- 1900 Made voyage to the United States relying upon Dr. Simon Flexner and worked at the University of Pennsylvania
- 1903 Went to Denmark to work at the National Serum Institute
- 1904 Started work at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York
- 1913 Reported the groundbreaking discovery that the syphilis spirochete was present in the brain tissues of patients with cerebral syphilis
- 1915 Triumphantly returned to Japan after 15 years
- 1918 Went to Ecuador to control yellow fever
- 1928 Died of yellow fever in Accra, West Africa, at 51 years of age

## America/Denmark Era (1900–1928)

In 1900, Hideyo became an assistant to Dr. Simon Flexner at the University of Pennsylvania and worked on snake venom. After 3 years he went to Denmark to work at the National Serum Institute in Copenhagen. One year later, he returned to the United States and joined the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York headed by Dr. Flexner. At the Institute, he began research on the syphilis spirochete. In 1913, he reported the groundbreaking discovery that the syphilis spirochete was present in the brain tissues of patients of cerebral syphilis. For this finding, he was nominated for the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1914 and 1915.



Hideyo (center) with scientist of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research

## Central and South America/Africa Era (1918–1928)

In 1918, Hideyo went to Guayaquil, Ecuador to work on eradication of yellow fever. He was successful in identifying a spirochete in a patient and developing a vaccine. The vaccine proved effective in countries across Central and South America. Over time, however, it became evident that what he had eradicated was not yellow fever, but Weil's disease.

In 1927, Hideyo went to Accra in the Gold Coast of West Africa (currently the Republic of Ghana) to investigate the cause of yellow fever. He appeared to have made some headway in his studies and was planning to return to New York, when he developed yellow fever and passed away in Accra on 21 May 1928, at the age of 51 years.



Hideyo with Dr. A. F Mahaffy from the Rockefeller Foundation