

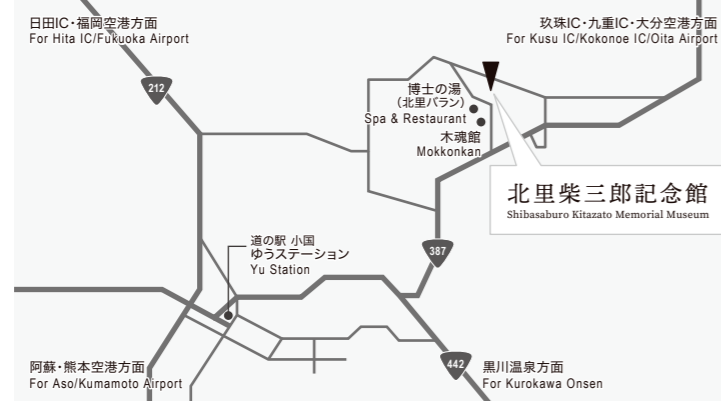
Information

北里柴三郎記念館

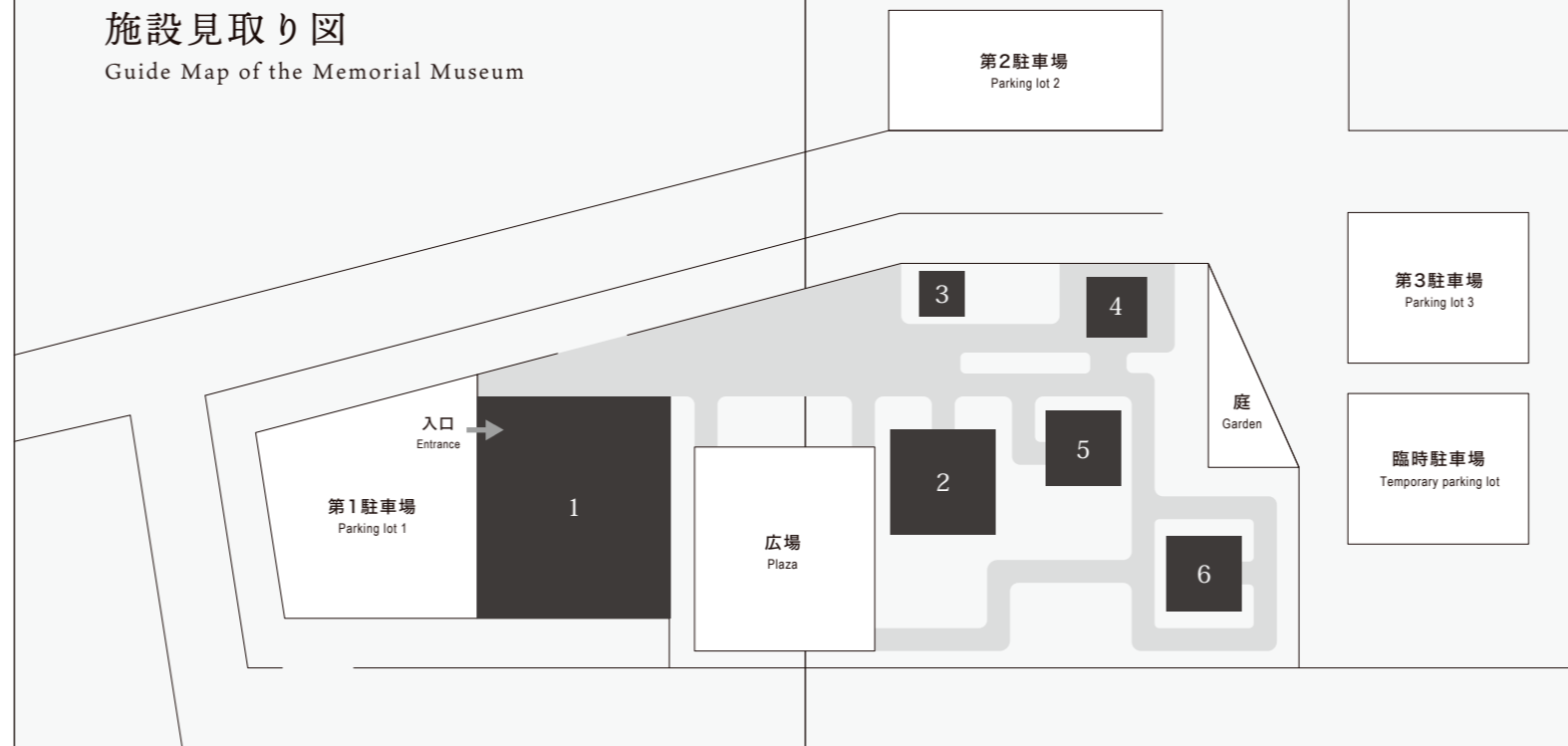
営業時間 9:30-16:30(最終入場16:00)
 定休日 年中無休(ただし、12月29日~1月3日を除く)
 入館料 大人 / 600円(500円)
 高校生 / 450円(400円)
 小中学生 / 350円(300円)
 幼児 / 無料
※()は20名さま以上の団体料金です。
 ※中学生ファミリー割引:家族で来館の中学生は50円割引になります。
 ※障がい者手帳の交付を受けている方は200円割引になります。
 駐車場 有り
 住所 〒869-2505 熊本県阿蘇郡小国町北里3199
 電話番号 0967-46-5466
 URL <https://s-kitazato.jp>

Shibasaburo Kitazato Memorial Museum

Hours 9:30-16:30 (last admission: 16:00)
 Closed Open daily (except December 29 to January 3)
 Admission Adults: ¥600(¥500),
 High school students: ¥450(¥400)
 Elementary and junior high school students: ¥350(¥300)
 Infants: Free
*Prices in parentheses are for groups of 20 or family discount.
 *A 200-yen discount will be given to those with a disability certificate.
 Parking Available
 Address 3199 Kitazato, Oguni, Kumamoto, 869-2505 Japan
 Tel +81-96-46-5466



施設見取り図
 Guide Map of the Memorial Museum



1
 ドンネル館
 Donner Hall



2
 北里文庫
 Kitazato Library



3
 お手植えの杉
 Hand-planted cedar by Mr. and Ms. Kitazato



4
 胸像
 Bust of Dr. Shibasaburo Kitazato



5
 貴賓館
 Guest House



6
 生家
 Shibasaburo Kitazato's Birthplace



Shibasaburo Kitazato Memorial Museum
 北里柴三郎記念館

JAPANESE / ENGLISH

北里柴三郎記念館について

About the Shibasaburo Kitazato Memorial Museum

「近代日本医学の父」と称され、世界的な細菌学者としても名高い北里柴三郎。この記念館は博士が生まれた小国町北里に佇んでいます。敷地内には博士が愛した里山の風景を一望できる「貴賓館」や幼少期を過ごした「生家」、大正5年に設立された「北里文庫」などが保存されており、研究と教育に力を尽くした博士の足跡を辿ることができます。生誕170周年にあたる2023年（令和5年）、最新のデジタルコンテンツと大正時代のノスタルジーが見事に融合した新しい「北里柴三郎記念館」にて、感染症との戦いに「終始一貫」挑んだ博士の人となりを知っていただければ幸いです。

Shibasaburo Kitazato is a world-renowned scientist called the "Father of Modern Japanese Medicine." This memorial museum is located in his town of birthplace — Kitazato, Oguni. The premises buildings where the "Guest House" overlooking the unchanged view spreading foot of Waita mountain, Birthplace where he spent his childhood, and the "Kitazato Library," with donated 1500 books for the people of former Kitazato village. Here, you can trace the footsteps of the Dr. Shibasaburo Kitazato who dedicated his life to fighting the infectious disease, as his motto "be consistent from start to finish". In 2023, the Donner Hall, a facility including brilliant theater and digital contents, will open to commemorate the 170th anniversary of his birth. Please enjoy new Shibasaburo Kitazato Memorial Museum.

日本が誇る世界的な細菌学者

Japan's world-renowned scientist



北里柴三郎 Shibasaburo Kitazato

ドイツ留学中に破傷風の純粋培養とその毒素を用いた血清療法により抗菌薬のない時代に感染症と戦う術を見出しました。帰国後は福澤諭吉の援助のもと、伝染病研究所さらに北里研究所を創設し日本の公衆衛生の礎を築きました。2024年（令和16年）発行の新千円札の肖像画に採用されています。

提供：学校法人北里研究所北里柴三郎記念室所蔵 Provided by: The Kitazato Institute

As a great scientist who researched infectious diseases, he had outstanding achievements in the history of medicine, such as the pure culture of the tetanus bacillus (*Clostridium tetani*) followed by establishment of serotherapy using its toxin and discovering the plague bacillus (*Yersinia pestis*). He later contributed to the modernization and development of Japanese medicine with the support of Yukichi Fukuzawa. In 2024, he will be featured on the new 1,000 yen bill.



ドンネル館

Donner Hall

映像やデジタルコンテンツをとおして、博士の生涯と偉業を現在に伝える施設です。館内の展示物はすべてARに対応しており、多言語で北里柴三郎博士の偉業や人となりを知ることができます。この建物は既存の建物との融合をはかり、涌蓋山をイメージした美しい優雅なスタイルを誇っています。

A facility that presents the life and achievements of Dr. Shibasaburo Kitazato through high quality of movie and digital contents. The contents are consisted of latest systems such as life-size panel, hologram and 3D animation, with multilingual. In addition, augmented reality system will efficiently guide you in multiple languages at the points including theater, library, guest house and birthplace. The roof of the building has an elegant, streamlined shape and is designed to blend in with the Waita mountain scenery observed from this Memorial Museum.

北里文庫

Kitazato Library

1916年（大正5年）、郷里の子どもたちのために博士が私財を投じて設立したルネサンス様式の図書館で横田芳太郎氏によって設計されました。銅板と瓦が見事に融合した屋根が特徴で両端に北里家の笹竜胆の家紋が施されています。建物正面の「北里文庫」の文字は月桂冠と破傷風菌のシンボルで修飾され、破傷風菌に打ち勝った博士の信念が感じられます。現在は博士ゆかりの品の展示や、業績を年代順に追って学べる資料館となっています。

In 1916, Shibasaburo built a library using his own money for the children of his hometown. The beautiful imitated renaissance building was designed by Mr. Yoshitarou Yokota and the roof is configured with copper plate and Kawara (Japanese traditional tile) with sign of Kitazato Library (for people of former Kitazato village, mentioned by Shibasaburo at its opening ceremony) which is beautifully decorated with laurel and symbolic *Clostridium tetani* (with spirit of victory against *Clostridium tetani*). It was considered the second-largest library after the Kumamoto Prefectural Library during that period. Currently, the establishment serves as a museum where visitors can chronologically explore the Shibasaburo's accomplishments and view exhibits featuring items associated with him.



書庫

Archive

北里文庫が図書館として利用されていた時の土蔵。最盛期には1511冊を収蔵していました。古来より伝わる日本の伝統的な工法である「置屋根式」で作られ、防音、防湿、断熱に優れています。

An earthen storehouse for books of library is constructed in the traditional storehouse style of Oguni, featuring an off-roof design that excels in disaster prevention and moisture resistance. Maximum 1511 books were stored.



貴賓館

Guest House

帰省の際の居宅、または賓客をもてなすための邸宅として1916年（大正5年）に建てられました。小国特産の杉材と、当時は貴重だった曇りガラスが使われ、質素な中にも丹念な施工の跡が、うかがえます。2階からは北里柴三郎博士が愛した涌蓋山と里山を一望でき北里川を渡る爽やかな風が訪れる人をお迎えします。

It was built in 1916 to entertain distinguished guests when Shibasaburo returned Oguni. Oguni cedar, a locally sourced material, and frosted glass, which was valuable at that time, were utilized in the building construction, showcasing signs of meticulous craftsmanship despite its simplistic design. From the 2nd floor, you can see the same scenery that Shibasaburo saw, view of Mt. Waita, called Oguni Fuji, and feel refreshing breeze blowing over the Kitazato River.



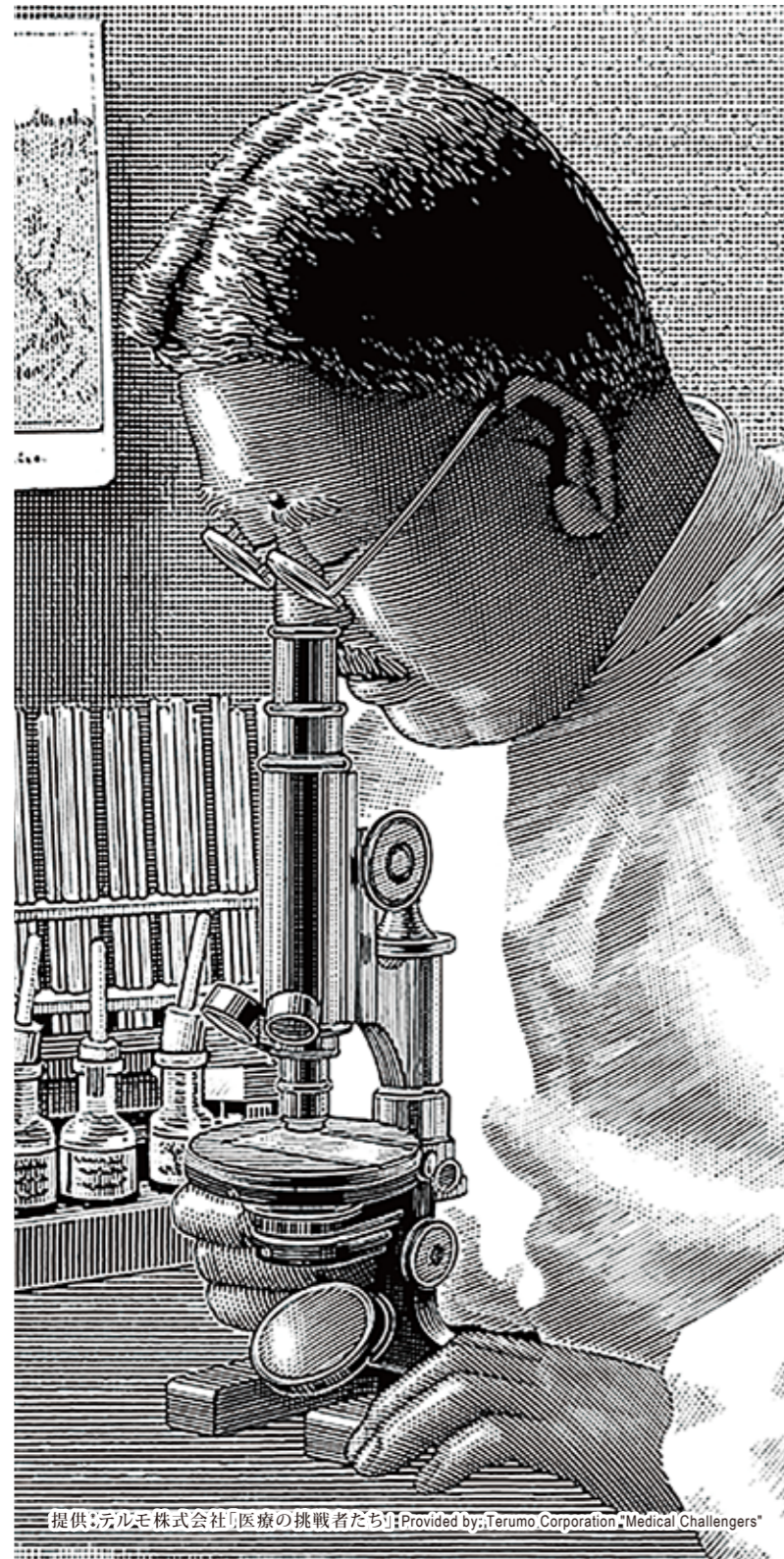
生家の一部

Shibasaburo Kitazato's Birthplace

博士が少年時代を過ごした家。元々は記念館より北側の川沿いにあり、通称坂下屋敷と呼ばれていました。1895年（明治28年）博士が両親を東京に招き一緒に暮らすようになった際、旧居を縮小して現在の二部屋にしたものと伝えられています。

The house where Shibasaburo spent his childhood. The mansion, commonly called the Sakashita Mansion, was initially located near the river, north side of the museum. In 1895, Shibasaburo invited his parents to relocate to Tokyo and reside with him, reducing the previous residence to its current state of two rooms.





提供:テルモ株式会社「医療の挑戦者たち」 Provided by: Terumo Corporation "Medical Challengers"

生い立ち

Upbringing

1853年1月29日、北里柴三郎博士は熊本県阿蘇郡小国町北里で代々庄屋を務める家に生まれました。明治維新を経て、欧米の文化や技術、思想を取り込みながら日本が近代化を遂げてゆく激動の時代を生きました。

Dr. Shibasaburo Kitazato was born in former Kitazato village, Oguni on January 29, 1853, into a family that has served as the village headman for generations. During the Meiji Restoration, he experienced a period of upheaval in which Japan underwent modernization while assimilating Western culture, technology, and ideas.



熊本医学校時代 北里柴三郎は中央マンスフェルトの向かって左側に
Kumamoto Medical School days: Shibasaburo Kitazato is on the left side of Mansfeldt, who is at the center*

ドイツ留学、細菌学の最先端へ

Study abroad in Germany to become a medical scientist.

熊本医学校で教鞭を執っていたオランダ軍医マンスフェルトは、勉強熱心な若き北里柴三郎博士に医学者の道を勧めます。この助言を受けて、21歳で東京医学校(後の東京大学医学部)に入学。卒業後、当時最先端の医学を学ぶためにドイツへ渡り、ベルリン大学衛生研究所に身を置きます。このとき、教授を務めていたローベルト・コッホ博士は、後に結核の研究でノーベル賞を受賞した細菌学者で、今日では“細菌学の父”と呼ばれています。北里柴三郎博士はコッホ博士の下で研究に没頭し、医学史に輝く数々の偉業を残しました。

Study abroad in Germany to become a medical scientist. Dr. Mansveldt, a Dutch medical doctor teaching at Kumamoto Medical School, recommended that the young and studious Shibasaburo become a medical doctor. Heeding his advice, he enrolled in Tokyo Medical School (later known as the University of Tokyo School of Medicine) at age of 21. After graduating, he got a job in Health Bureau of Ministry of Home Affairs then he was recommended as government-sponsored study to Germany to study cutting-edge bacteriology and enrolled at the University of Berlin. Dr. Robert Koch, who served as a professor at the time, was a later won the Nobel Prize for his tuberculosis research. He is today called the "father of bacteriology." Dr. Shibasaburo Kitazato immersed himself in research under Dr. Koch, leaving numerous achievements that shine in the history of medicine.



マンスフェルト博士*
Dr. Mansveldt*



ローベルト・コッホ博士*
Dr. Robert Koch*

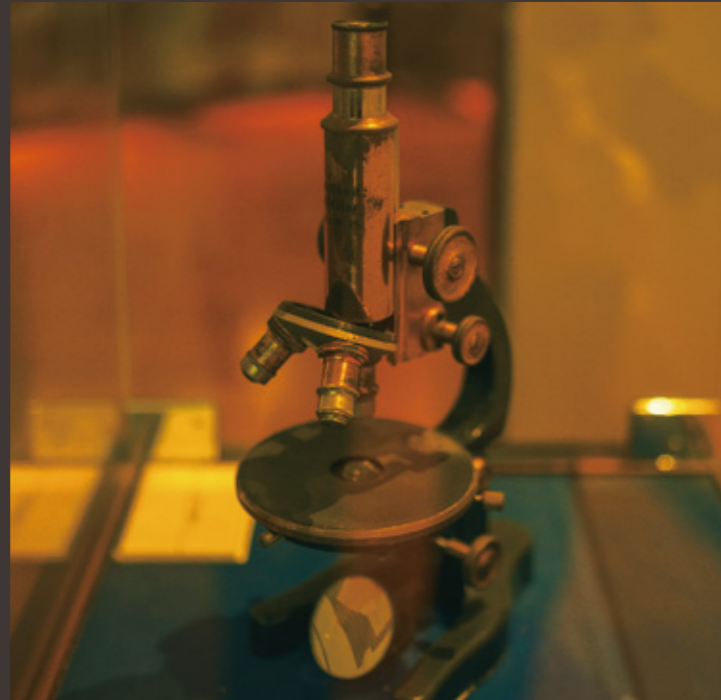


北里柴三郎博士の生家 Birthplace of Dr. Shibasaburo Kitazato

北里柴三郎 年譜

Chronology Shibasaburo Kitazato

- 1853 0歳
years old 1月29日、肥後国阿蘇郡小国郷北里村(現:熊本県小国町)に生まれる。
He was born on January 29 in Kitazato, Oguni Town, Aso District Higo Province (currently Oguni Town, Kumamoto Prefecture).
- 1862 9歳
years old 父・惟信の姉・満志の嫁ぎ先である橋本家(熊本県南小国町)に預けられる。漢学者の橋本龍雲は柴三郎に儒教の経典である“四書五経”を読み、毎日音読させた。伯母にあたる満志は柴三郎に礼儀作法を厳しく教えた。
He was entrusted to the Hashimoto family (Minamioguni Town, Kumamoto Prefecture), where his father's older sister, Mitsushi, married. Ryuun Hashimoto, a Chinese scholar, preached the Confucian scriptures and the Four Books and Five Classics to Shibasaburo and made him read them aloud daily. Shibasaburo's aunt, Mitsushi, strictly taught him etiquette.
- 1863 10歳
years old 橋本家から帰宅した柴三郎は母・貞の実家である豊後国森藩(現:大分県玖珠町)の加藤家に預けられ、儒学者・園田保の塾で漢籍や国書を学ぶ。
After returning home from the Hashimoto family, Shibasaburo was left in the custody of the Kato family of the Bungo Kunimori domain (Kusu Town, Oita Prefecture), the home of his mother, Sada, and studied Chinese classics and Japanese books at the school of Confucian scholar Tamotsu Sonoda.
- 1868 13歳
years old 学問と武芸を学ぶため肥後国の国府である熊本(現:熊本県熊本市)に遊学。儒学者・田中司馬と栃原助之進の下に学ぶ。
He traveled to Kumamoto (now Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Prefecture), the provincial capital of Higo Province, to study academics and martial arts. He studied under Confucian scholars Shiba Tanaka and Sukenoshin Tochiwara.
- 1870 16歳
years old 熊本藩の藩校・時習館に入寮。
He moved into Jishukan, a domain school of the Kumamoto clan.
- 1871 18歳
years old 新設された熊本医学校に入学。オランダ人軍医マンスフェルトと出会い、オランダ語を習得。マンスフェルトとの交流の中で、医学の道に進むことを決意。
He entered the newly established Kumamoto Medical School. He met Dutch medical doctor Mansveldt and learned Dutch. During their interaction, he decided to pursue a medical career.
- 1874 21歳
years old 東京医学校(現:東京大学医学部)に入学。
He entered Tokyo Medical School (now Faculty of Medicine, The University of Tokyo).
- 1883 30歳
years old 東京大学医学部を卒業後、内務省衛生局に奉職。
After graduating from Faculty of Medicine, The University of Tokyo he worked for the Health Bureau of the Ministry of Home Affairs.



愛用の顕微鏡* Favorite microscope*

血清療法の確立

Establishment of serum serotherapy

北里柴三郎博士は破傷風菌の純粋培養に成功し、破傷風菌が出す毒素によって症状が進行することを解明しました。さらに、破傷風菌の毒素を薄めて動物に接種し、徐々に毒素の投与量を増やすと、その動物の血清中に抗毒素が産出することを見出します。これを人に応用することで血清療法が確立されました。ペニシリン等の抗菌剤が発明されていなかった当時において、血清療法は人が感染症と闘うための唯一の術でした。

Dr. Shibasaburo Kitazato cultivated tetanus bacilli (*Clostridium tetani*) in a pure form and elucidated that symptom progression is attributed to the toxins generated by the tetanus bacilli. Furthermore, he discovered that when the tetanus toxin is diluted and inoculated into an animal, and after gradually increasing its dose, the animal produces antitoxin in its serum. Serotherapy was established by applying this method to humans. Serotherapy was the only way for humans to fight infections at a time when antibiotics such as penicillin were not yet invented.

近代日本医学の父

Father of Japanese Modern Medicine

ドイツから帰国した北里柴三郎博士は、日本にも感染症を専門に扱う研究機関が必要だと説きます。その主張に共鳴し、手を差し伸べてくれた人物が福澤諭吉でした。1892年、福澤諭吉は自らが所有する土地に“伝染病研究所”を建設し、その所長に北里柴三郎博士を据えます。その後、北里研究所や慶應義塾大学医学部、日本医師会の創設に携わり、日本の公衆衛生の礎を築きました。

After returning from Germany, Shibasaburo advocated for a research institute specializing in infectious diseases in Japan. Yukichi Fukuzawa shared the doctor's advocacy and reached out to him. In 1892, Yukichi Fukuzawa built the Institute for Infectious Diseases on his land and appointed Shibasaburo as its director. Thereafter, he was involved in establishing the Kitazato Institute, Keio University School of Medicine, and the Japan Medical Association. He was a powerful driving force in modernizing Japanese medicine in terms.



福澤諭吉
Yukichi Fukuzawa



北里文庫 Kitazato Library

未来を担う子どもたちのために

For children who will lead the future

1916年、郷里の子どもたちのために図書館を建設。当時熊本県下で2番目の蔵書を誇ったというこの図書館に“北里文庫”と名づけて寄贈しました。この北里文庫は今日まで受け継がれ、北里柴三郎博士の功績を讃える資料館として北里柴三郎記念館の一角に立ち、日々多くの人が訪れています。

In 1916, Dr. Kitazato built a library for the children of his hometown. He donated books to this library, which he named “Kitazato Bunko (Kitazato Library).” It was the second-largest collection of books in Kumamoto Prefecture at the time. The Kitazato Library currently stands in a Corner of the Memorial Museum as a museum that honors the achievements of Dr. Shibasaburo Kitazato and is visited by many people every day.

北里研究所の模型* Model of the Kitazato Institute*

*提供：学校法人北里研究所北里柴三郎記念室所蔵
* Provided by: The Kitazato Institute

- 1886 32歳
years old ドイツへ留学。ベルリン大学衛生研究所にて、炭疽菌の純粋培養や結核菌の発見などの業績で知られる病原微生物学研究の第一人者、ローベルト・コッホ博士に師事。
He moved to Germany to pursue higher studies. At the Institute for Hygiene, University of Berlin, he studied under Dr. Robert Koch, a leading researcher in pathogenic microbiology known for achievements such as the pure culture of anthrax and discovering tubercle bacillus.
- 1889 36歳
years old 破傷風菌の純粋培養に成功。
He was successful in the pure culture of tetanus bacteria.
- 1890 37歳
years old 世界で初めて血清療法を発見し、ジフテリア毒素と破傷風毒素に対する抗血清を開発。
He discovered the world's first serotherapy and developed antiserum against diphtheria and tetanus toxins.
- 1892 39歳
years old 留学を終えて帰国後、福澤諭吉の支援を受け、私立伝染病研究所を設立。所長に就任。
After returning to Japan after studying abroad, he established a private research institute for infectious diseases with the support of Yukichi Fukuzawa. He was appointed as the director of the institute.
- 1894 41歳
years old 日本政府の命を受け、ペストが流行する香港に赴き、ペストの病原菌を発見。
The Japanese government sent him to Hong Kong, where the plague was prevalent, and he discovered the plague's pathogen.
- 1899 46歳
years old 伝染病研究所が内務省に移管され、国立伝染病研究所となり、所長に就任。
The Institute of Infectious Diseases was transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs and became the National Institute of Infectious Diseases, where he was appointed director.
- 1914 61歳
years old 伝染病研究所が内務省から文部省に移管されることを受け、国立伝染病研究所の所長を辞任。同年11月、私財を投じて「北里研究所」を設立。
In response to the Institute of Infectious Diseases transfer from the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Ministry of Education, he resigned as director of the National Institute of Infectious Diseases. In November of the same year, he established the Kitazato Laboratory.
- 1916 63歳
years old 図書館「北里文庫」を建設し北小国村(現在の小国町)に寄贈。
He built the Kitazato Library and donated it to Kitaoguni Village (now Oguni Town).
- 1917 64歳
years old 慶応義塾大学医学部を創設、初代医学部長に就任。
He founded Keio University School of Medicine and became the first dean without salary.
- 1931 78歳
years old 6月13日、脳溢血により逝去。
He passed away on June 13 due to a cerebral hemorrhage.