Hours : 9:00 – 17:00
Closed : Mondays (if Monday is a national holiday or August 6, the facility will be open);
the weekday after a national holiday; and December 29 to January 3.
Admission: Free

Guides: Displaying an officer of the building, presentation content guide is engaged (free). A group of 10 people
1 hour and 30 minutes, which is from 10:00 to 11:30, and 1 hour and 30 minutes, this
is from 13:00 to 14:30. On a Sunday, as well as a national holiday, the facility will be closed.

Traffic: No parking available
Approx. 50 minutes from the South Exit of JR Hiroshima Station
- Take a streetcar for Eba and get off at Eba. (10 minute walk from the stop)
Approx. 35 minutes from the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum
- Take a streetcar for Eba from Genbaku Dome-mae and get off at Eba.
  (10 minute walk from the stop)
- Take a Hiroden bus for Eba from Chuden-mae, and get off at Sarayama Koen-shita.

Location
1-2-43 Eba-nihommatsu, Naka-ku, Hiroshima City 730-0834
Contact
Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, Curatorial Division
TEL (082) 241-4004 FAX (082) 542-7941
E-mail gakugei@pcf.city.hiroshima.jp
The Schmoe House

Shocked by the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, American Floyd Schmoe launched a project to build houses in Hiroshima. The Schmoe House was originally built as a community center in 1951. The Hiroshima Minami Road project led to the closing of the community center, but in 2012 it was moved 40 meters northwest to this location, where it will be preserved in perpetuity. Its role now is a gallery in which to tell the stories of people who reached across the sea to help Hiroshima after the atomic bombing. The Schmoe House is a branch of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum.

The Numa Family

Numa’s 1949 (昭和24年)に3人の仲間とともに広島へ到着しました。暑ささつなの作業でしたが日本人のボランティアと協力しながら、皆町に産業を完成させました。

その後も「広島の家」の建設は続き、家づくりを通して国や人種を超えてお互いを思いやる気持ちが育まれました。

Floyd Schmoe and three friends arrived in Hiroshima in 1949. Construction carried on through the summer with the help of Japanese volunteers, and the first house was completed in Minami-machi. As the Houses for Hiroshima project continued, compassion for one another was nurtured by working in a large group that transcended race and nationality.

The Numa Family

精神養子運動は、海外の市民が国をわたった広島の子どもたちを保護し、養育資金を送付するというものです。ノーマン・カズンズ氏は養親となり子どもたちを援助しました。

Through the “moral adoption” program, Americans sponsored children who lost their families in the atomic bombing, providing money for their upbringing. Norman Cousins sponsored some of these children.

The Hiroshima House, where the survivors could get some peace of mind, was proposed by Mr. and Mrs. Morris.

Barbara Reynolds sent a Peace Pilgrimage from Hiroshima to other countries, and created the World Friendship Center to support A-bomb survivors and peace activists.