Chika Kuroda's Life History

1884	Born on March 24 in Saga, as a Heihachi Kuroda's third daughter.
1901	After finishing Saga normal school for women, became a primary school teacher.
1902	In April, admitted to Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School, Department of Science.
1906	In March, graduated from Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School, Department of Science. In April, became a teacher at Hukui normal school for women.
1907	In April, admitted to Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School, the Graduate course.
1909	In March, graduated from Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School, Graduate course. In April, became an assistant professor at Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School.
1913	In September, admitted to the Tohoku Imperial University College of Science, Department of Chemistry, one of Japan's first female university students.
1916	In January, under Professor Riko Majima, began to study the constitution of pigment obtained from Murasaki. In July, became the first Japanese woman to receive a bachelor's degree of science from Tohoku Imperial University. Became a vice assistant there.
1918	In September, became a professor at Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School. In November, orally presented the constitution of Shikonin in the meeting of the Chemical Society of Tokyo.
1921	In March, visited England at the expense of Japanese. Under Professor W. H. Perkin Jr., did research in derivatives of Phthalonic Acid at the University of Oxford.
1923	In August, came back to Japan.
1924	Became a researcher at the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, and continued her research at Majima laboratory. Newly studied the constitution of Carthamin, pigment from safflower.
1929	Granted Doctor of Science from Tohoku Imperial University for her research on the constitution of Carthamin.
1936	Awarded the Majima Prize of the Japan Chemical Society.
1938	Reexamined the constitution of Shikonin, and did research in the dervatives of Naphthoquinone.
1939	Did research in Spinochrom, the pigments from spins of Sea-urchins, with Masae Okajima (--1964).
1949	In June, became a professor at Ochanomizu University (formerly Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School).

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1952 In March, resigned from Ochanomizu University and became an Emeritus professor.
In December, succeeded in extracting the crystal of quercetin from the outer skins of onion bulbs, and found quercetin to be a hypotensive drug.

1959 Awarded the Medal with Purple Ribbon (紫綬褒章：SHIJU-HOSYO) of Japan.

1960 Installed as the honorary president of the Society of Japanese women scientists.

1965 Awarded the Order of the Precious Crown, Gold Rays with Neck Ribbon.
(勲三等寶冠賞：KUNSANTO HOUKANSYO)

1968 Passed away on November 8.
Posthumously conferred JYU-SANMI (従三位)

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