

Former Residence of Harada Jiro

House of a Man of Faith - Samurai spirits in social welfare

原田二郎旧宅



Former Residence of Harada Jiro 1290 Tonomachi, Matsusaka, Mie 515-0073

General Information

【Hours】 9:00~17:00 (Entry is permitted until 16:30)

【Closed】 On Wednesday and the year-end and new year's holidays.

It will be closed on Thursday when national holidays fall on Wednesday.

【Free Parking Lot】 weekdays: Matsusaka City Parking Lot (9min. on foot)
weekends: Matsusaka City Hall (7min. on foot)

HP



Google Map



[To know more about Matsusaka historical houses, you can visit these sites in 10 minutes on foot.](#)

Former Ozu Residence - The residence of a wealthy merchant of Japanese traditional "Washi" paper. (Address: 2195 Honmachi)

Former Hasegawa Residence - The residence of a wealthy merchant of Matsusaka cotton textile. (Address: 1653 Uomachi)

Please contact us for more information.

<https://matsusaka-rekibun.com/> info@rekishibunkasha.onmicrosoft.com

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Around the castle of Matsusaka, was the district called “Tonomachi.” The guard of the castle, or *gojoban*, started to live in the houses called “Gojobanyashiki” in 1863 while *doshin*, or samurai officials, lived in the block next to Gojobanyashiki, which was called “Doshincho.”

In Matsusaka, there were less samurai compared with other towns in those days, and the town flourished as post town and merchants’ town. After the 17th century, when Matsusaka merchants opened branch shops in Edo, Kyoto and Osaka, their fortune made Matsusaka thrive as a town of commerce.



Gamo Ujisato built a new castle and a town around it and named the town Matsusaka in 1588.

He stayed in Matsusaka just for a short period of time, but he set up the base of the prosperous town of commerce. He tried not only to let merchants do their business freely but also to build the town safe from enemies and to protect the lives of the public.



Harada Jiro, known as a businessman, was born in 1849 to a family of a *doshin*. After studying in Kyoto and Tokyo, he started to work for the Ministry of Finance when he was 27, and became the head of one of the national banks as young as 31. Then, at the age of 54, he was asked to reconstruct the finance of Konoike Bank and succeeded in it by the time he became 71.

In 1920, Harada established Harada Sekizenkai Foundation with all his money (10.2 million yen then which is worth about 15 billion yen in current value), to provide aid to social utilities all over Japan in various ways. Harada was much concerned about the gap between the poor and the rich, and insecurity of the society after the Meiji Restoration in Japan. Harada believed that his fortune should not be used for himself, but for the welfare of the country and he led the foundation for ten years before he died at the age of 82 in 1930. In Matsusaka, the aid has been used for starting school lunch, building hospitals, planting trees in town, scholarship for college and so on.





The Harada Residence, built in the mid-19th century, is a small house of a samurai.

In 1882, Harada added his study on the second floor. Through the round window of his study, you can see the stone walls of Matsusaka Castle Ruins as well as his garden.

Around the Harada's, some mid-19th century samurai houses are still left. The houses are surrounded by hedges. The hedges of the houses in the street are preserved, thanks to the efforts of community.

You can enjoy quiet and nostalgic atmosphere of samurai house streets including Gojobanyashiki area in the streets from Harada Residence to Matsusaka Castle Ruins.