A GEOLINGUISTIC STUDY ON THE HISTORY OF RECEPTION OF ‘CONTAS’ AND ‘ROSARIO’ IN THE KYUSHU DISTRICT OF JAPAN AFTER THE 16TH CENTURY

Shunsuke Ogawa
Hiroshima University of Economics, Japan
s.ogawa@hue.ac.jp

Abstract

‘Contas’ was received as the name of a tool in “K&R distribution area” — Coastal area and Remote island area of Northwest Kyushu region. In addition, ‘Contas’ was handed down over centuries by Hidden-Christians up until about 1870.

‘Rosario’ has been received as a new word by Catholic believers since about 1870. Catholic propagators of the age had a consciousness that ‘Rosario’ was the best name for the Rosary (a string of prayer beads, or a series of prayers), but Catholic believers of the same age mainly used ‘Contas’ instead of ‘Rosario’ as the name of a rosary.

Nowadays, ‘Rosario’ has come to be used in lieu of ‘Contas’ in Coastal area and Remote island area of Northwest Kyushu region where ‘Contas’ had been used from the 16th century onward, and the distribution area of ‘Rosario’ is now being expanded along with the propagation of Catholic Churches in the Central part of Kyushu region, whereas in the Southeast Kyushu region where the faith in the Catholic Church has not been well established, ‘Rosario’ is yet to be fully received.

Keywords

1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose

The aim of this paper is to elucidate the history of the reception of ‘Contas’ and ‘Rosario’. ‘Contas’ and ‘Rosario’ refer to the tool that Catholic Believers use when

---

1 This work was supported by KAKENHI (Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists (Start-up) 2008-2010, project no. 20820061, “A Geolinguistic Study on the History of Reception of the Vocabulary Introduced by the Portuguese and Spaniards in the Kyushu District of Japan”). I am great indebted to my informants who kindly co-operated to my fieldwork.

©Universitat de Barcelona
they say their prayers. These two words, and therefore tools, were introduced into the Kyushu district of Japan after the 16th century by Portuguese and Spanish propagators from the Roman Catholic Church.

1.2. Method

The data used in this paper were collected by the author from fieldwork carried out in the Kyushu district of Japan between August 2003 and November 2005. Four requirements were established in choosing the informants; they had to be:

1) over sixty years old,
2) female,
3) born in the region without having lived anywhere else for more than three years,
4) speakers of the local dialect.

I have made up a linguistic atlas out of the data provided through fieldwork in 300 spots of the Kyushu district. Further, from the distribution of the dialects ‘Contas’ and ‘Rosario’ shown in the linguistic atlas, I will bring in some speculations on the history of the reception of these words. Please note when I give an interpretation to a linguistic atlas, I’m referring to the following four pieces of basic information.

5) Distribution of Catholic Churches
6) Distribution of “Hidden-Christians”

---

2 Refers to the distribution of the Catholic Church in 1948. I created Figure 2 from Wake (1948)’s data.
3 Between 1587 and 1873, Christianity was regarded as an evil religion, so that cruel suppression and persecution were ordered. The government prohibited Christianity because it considered “Christian propagators harbored ambition of the colonialism and attempted to invade Japan.” In addition, the government forced people year after year to stamp the copper tablets on which Jesus and Mary were depicted, to demonstrate that one was not a Christian. If a person was found out to be a Christian, he or she was severely punished — by burning at the stake, and so on.

As the consequence of such policies of the government, the Christianity in Japan suffered a devastating blow, resulting in the virtual extermination of Christianity up until 1873 when the missionary and belief of Christianity were permitted. However in the Kyushu district, there were people who secretly endured the beliefs in the absence of missionaries. They are known as KAKURE-KIRISITAN or Hidden-Christian.

4 I created Figure 2 from the data of Anezaki (1925), Urakawa (1927-28), Tagita (1954), Furuno (1959), Kataoka (1967), Junshinjoshitankaigaiku Nagasakichihibunkashikenkyujo (ed.) (1986) and Miyazaki (1996, 2002).
(7) The books about Christianity published from about 1580 to about 1640 — such as *Doctrina Christian* which was written and published in the Kyushu district in 1592 by the propagators from the Society of Jesus.

(8) The books about Christianity published from about 1860 to about 1880 — such as *Rozariyo Kiroku* which was written and published in the Kyushu district in 1869 by the propagators from the Missions Etrangères de Paris.

1.3. On the Relationship between earlier literature and this paper

It is well known that Latin, Portuguese, and Spanish received in the 16th century are still in use as dialects in Nagasaki and Kumamoto Prefectures. Among those dialects, there are words whose tones and meanings in the Latin, Portuguese, and Spanish survived “as-is” up until the present — such as “Sancta Maria”. On the other hand, there are words both tones and meanings have changed — such as “Pater” and “Padre”. These two words are the term meaning priest or father. ‘Padre’ was written in Japanese Kanji as ‘伴天連’. It is pronounced [bateɾe]. [bateɾe] is used as a term having several meanings such as father, sister, Catholic believer, foreigner, eccentric, tomboy, and stylish person. There is no prior literature that investigated into the history of the reception of these words based on the fieldwork conducted over the entire area of Kyushu district.

By the way, please note I am referring to the information on such religious facts as the informants believe in concerning the history of the Catholic Church in Japan, when I make any interpretation of a linguistic atlas in this paper. There was virtually no prior literature throughout the Japanese geolinguistics that ever tried to interpret a linguistic atlas using such approaching methodology.

1.4. Questionnaire

“What is this called?”
2. Body

2.1. General view of the distribution of the dialect

2.1.1. “K&R / R /φ”distribution

We can classify the distributed words into two groups. They are the group of ‘Contas’ and the group of ‘Rosario’. I named the area where both word groups are distributed “K&R distribution area”, and the area where only ‘Rosario’ group is distributed “R distribution area”. And, I also named the area where informants commented that they have never seen such an article (Photo 1) and therefore they didn’t know the name of the article “φ distribution area”. Each group falls precisely on the following well-defined distribution areas.

“K&R distribution area” = Coastal area and Remote island area of Northwest Kyushu region

“R distribution area” = “K&R distribution area” + Central part of Kyushu region

“φ distribution area” = Southeast Kyushu region

= Whole of Kyushu region – “R distribution area”

[kurusu] is distributed over Nagasaki region four places, but I’d leave it out of consideration in this paper.
Figure 1. Rosary
Figure 2. Catholic Church and Hidden-Christian

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diocese</th>
<th>Area (km²)</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Lay Catholics</th>
<th>% of Lay Catholics</th>
<th>Clerics, Religious, Seminarians</th>
<th>Total Catholics</th>
<th>% of All Catholics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fukuoka</td>
<td>14,361</td>
<td>7,750,946</td>
<td>30,768</td>
<td>0.397%</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>31,263</td>
<td>0.403%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagasaki</td>
<td>4,096</td>
<td>1,482,146</td>
<td>63,581</td>
<td>4.290%</td>
<td>1,073</td>
<td>64,654</td>
<td>4.362%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oita</td>
<td>11,445</td>
<td>2,385,575</td>
<td>5,929</td>
<td>0.249%</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>6,264</td>
<td>0.263%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kagoshima</td>
<td>9,044</td>
<td>1,751,510</td>
<td>9,353</td>
<td>0.534%</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>9,573</td>
<td>0.547%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 Quoted from Katorikku Chuokyogikai (ed.) (2008).
2.1.2. The correlation between “K&R distribution area” and distribution of “Hidden-Christians” and the correlation between “R distribution area”, “φ distribution area” and distribution of Catholic Churches

Figure 2 indicates the distribution of the Catholic Churches as of 1948 and the distribution of “Hidden-Christians”. I can identify three important points by comparison of Figure 1 with Figure 2, as follows.

(9) “K&R distribution area” falling precisely on the distribution of “Hidden-Christians”.
(10) “R distribution area” falling precisely on the area where a lot many Catholic Churches were built as of 1948.
(11) “φ distribution area” falling precisely on the area where no Catholic Church was built as of 1948.

2.1.3. Interpretation of “K&R / R / φ” distribution — Three hypotheses

Because Christianity was prohibited for about 300 years by the government of Japan, “Hidden-Christians” came into being in this country — see footnote 3. And, there are people still maintaining the faith in Hidden-Christianty even today in Nagasaki region. They continue to succeed the faith that they inherited from their ancestors without coming back to the Catholic Church after 1873 when the Christian faith was admitted by the government. Nevertheless, their own ancestors were converted to the Catholic faith imported from the West nearly 450 years ago.

Many propagators came to visit Japan from foreign countries to work on Catholic propagations after 1873. Meanwhile the Constitution of the Empire of Japan established in 1889 guaranteed the freedom of religion. A lot many Catholic Churches came to be built in the various places in the Kyushu region after 1889.

From the above-mentioned history of Hidden-Christians and Catholic Churches, and from 2.1.2 (9) ~ (11), I can propose the following three hypotheses:
Hypothesis 1: The words of the ‘Contas’ group are the oldest. Those words have been used in “K&R distribution area” after 1549.\(^7\)

Hypothesis 2: The words of the ‘Rosario’ group came to be used only after around 1873 in “R distribution area”. The area where the words of ‘Rosario’ group are distributed has become spreading out in parallel with the re-propagation of the Catholic Church.

Hypothesis 3: Reception of Rosario would not advance in the area where no Catholic Church was erected e.g. Southeast Kyushu region.

2.2. ‘Contas’ and ‘Rosario’ on past books

The aim of this section is the verification of the hypotheses 2.1.3. So I quote some sentences from past books in which ‘Contas’ or ‘Rosario’ was used. The International Phonetic Alphabets (IPA) inserted in the following sentences was added by me.

2.2.1. ‘Contas’ and ‘Rosario’ on the books about Christianity published from about 1580 to about 1640

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>‘Contas’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>献ずる所の物七種、七十五里を一目に見る遠眼鏡、芥子を卵の如くに見る近目鏡、猛虎皮五十枚、毛氈五町、四方見当なき鐵炮、伽羅百斤、八疊釣りの蚊帳、一寸八分の香筥に入る、コンタツ [kontatsutu] という珠數、紫金にてこれを造る。四十二粒あり。切支丹國四十二國あり是に擬ふ埋朱の壺に積む。</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1638?)『南蠻寺興廢記』Nanbanji Kohaiki\(^8\)

\(^7\) In 1549, Francisco de Xavier disembarked at Kagoshima. Xavier was a Jesuit priest. This was the opening of the Christian missionary work in Japan. After this, Christianity was enthusiastically accepted all over Japan. Some of the feudal lords in the provinces of Kyushu district came to believe in Christianity. The Society of Jesus actively propagated Christianity, and the majority of the missionaries were Portuguese. Therefore, a large vocabulary of Latin and Portuguese words entered Japanese. Such examples are the words padre (father), Cristão (Christian), gentio (pagan), etc.

\(^8\) Quoted from Washio (ed.) (1930).
In the quoted documents mentioned above, ‘Contas’ is used only as a name for a tool to use when a Catholic believer gives his/her prayers, and ‘Rosario’ is used only as a name for prayers. Next, I’ll write down the document names which I have investigated in relation to ‘Contas’ and ‘Rosario’. ● mark shows that ‘Contas’ was used as a name for a tool according to the documents, and ▲ mark shows that ‘Rosario’ was used as a name for prayers according to the documents.

9 Quoted from Washio (ed.) (1930).
10 Quoted from Washio (ed.) (1930).
Iuzu (数珠). Contas dos gentios

Ichiren (一連). Modo de contar rofairos, ou ramais de contas

In all documents I have investigated, ‘Contas’ was not used as the name for prayers but as a name for a tool, likewise, ‘Rosario’ was not used as the name for a tool but as the name for prayers. That is to say, the Japanese in the 16th century received...
‘Contas’ as the name for a tool and received ‘Rosario’ as the name for prayers from the Catholic propagators who came to Japan all the way from the Western world.

But we should pay attention that both ‘Contas’ and ‘Rosario’ were used equivocally as the terms for tools and prayers in 『ロザリオの経』 Rosariono kyo written by Juan de Rueda who was a padre of Ordo fratrum Praedicatorum on 1623 in Manila. This document was written in Japanese in Roman letters as follows:12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Juan de Rueda (1623) 『ロザリオの経』 Rosariono Kyo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xicareba cano nhonin S.Domingoye mairi, gomufōno arifamauo cotocomacani catari, Confelsionuo mōfæreqereba : goteineini goqeőqe arite, nacanimo câninno michiuo goxinan nafare, jigō igo Rofarioo Oraciouo tçutomubexito, vōxe fādame tamō nari. Mata vottono togauo yameflubeqi tameni, vazato Rofarioo ichiren tçumani vataxi tamai, vottono tameni Oraciouo mōxi, jūgoyono aida vottono neyano macurano xitani cacuxi voqubexito vōxetçuqerareqereba…</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We can reason perhaps that the then Portuguese and the Spanish propagators used ‘Contas’ and ‘Rosario’ equivocally as the name of a specific tool as well as prayers, but thereafter the Japanese may have received and discerned ‘Contas’ as a name for a tool, and ‘Rosario’ as a name for prayers.

2.2.2. ‘Contas’ and ‘Rosario’ on the books about Christianity published by Bernard Thadée Petitjean who was Padre of the Missions Etrangères de Paris at Nagasaki from about 1860 to about 1880.

12 Quoted from Takaha (1954-1955).
Both ‘Contas’ and ‘Rosario’ were used as the name of a tool as well as prayers according to this document.

Summary of 2.2.

From 2.2.2, 2.2.3 and Figure 1, we can infer that the contemporary Japanese used ‘Contas’ as the name a tool during 16th and 17th century and the nomenclature succeeded until 19th century by and among Hidden-Christians, and both ‘Contas’ and ‘Rosario’ have begun to be used as the name of a tool from 19th century onward in the Kyushu region. In short:

The way of naming Rosary (a string of prayer beads) in Japan:

From 1543 to about 1870 = ‘Contas’
After about 1870 = ‘Contas’ and ‘Rosario’

---

13 Quoted from Meijibunka Kenkyukai (ed.) (1928).
2.3. Why a Christian who lives in K&R distribution area has begun to use ‘Rosario’ instead of ‘Contas’ as the name of Rosary?

In K&R distribution area, there are 29 informants who answered ‘Contas’ as the name of Rosary, and 24 out of 29 answered that they use both ‘Contas’ and ‘Rosario’ as the name of Rosary, and 22 out of 24 mentioned that ‘Contas’ is the old word and ‘Rosario’ is the new word. There is no informant at all who said that ‘Contas’ is the new word and ‘Rosario’ is the old word. In this paragraph, I will consider the reason, “why a Christian living in K&R distribution area has begun to use ‘Rosario’ instead of ‘Contas’ as the name of Rosary?”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bernard Thadée Petitjean (1869)</th>
<th>Rozariyo Kiroku</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>


（中略）

This document conveys the meaning shown below:

(12) Virgin Mary is the object of absolute faith, and she is the best existence of mankind and rose is the superior creature in all flowers.

(13) The tool and prayers was named ‘Rosario’ in connection with Virgin Mary and Rose which are both the best creatures of God.

(14) So, there are some names for Rosary — for example, Pusaruterio, ‘Contas’, Korona and so on; but ‘Rosario’ is the best name.

In addition, we can make sure that ‘Rosario’ has a special meaning in Catholic Churches on 『聖教日課』Seikyo nikka.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bernard Thadée Petitjean (1871)</th>
<th>『聖教日課』Seikyo Nikka</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ร ง , ร ง , ร ง , ร ง , ร ง , ร ง</td>
<td>คุณตุ [kontasu] と</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ร ง , ร ง , ร ง , ร ง , ร ง , ร ง</td>
<td>โนะ [rozari] の じょ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above means that it is ‘Rosario,’ which is called ‘Contas’ by Japanese Christians.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bernard Thadée Petitjean (1874)</th>
<th>『聖教日課』Seikyo Nikka revised edition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ร ง , ร ง , ร ง , ร ง , ร ง , ร ง</td>
<td>คุณตุ [kontasu] と おぼえ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ร ง , ร ง , ร ง , ร ง , ร ง , ร ง</td>
<td>โนะ [rozari] の じょ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above means that it is ‘Rosario’ which Japanese Christians remembered as ‘Contas’.

By the way, two informants both being a Catholic believer commented as follows:

(15) [kontasu] is an old dialect and [rozari] is the new expression. I use [rozari] now.

---

14 He was a bishop of Nagasaki region of Kyushu district.
15 Quoted from Meijibunka Kenkyukai (1928).
From these comments, we can conclude that the concept of ‘Rosario’ being the best name has come to be accepted by the Catholic believers in the Kyushu region.

In short, the reason why Christians in K&R distribution area have begun to use ‘Rosario’ instead of ‘Contas’ as the name of Rosary is that ‘Rosario’ was considered an innovative word which had special meaning in the Catholic Church and therefore ‘Contas’ was considered an obsolete dialect.

2.4. Why ‘Contas’ has been used up until today?

2.4.1. ‘Contas’ was changed from closed syllabic structure to open syllabic structure like [kontatsu] or [kontatsu] in Japan

As mentioned in 2.3, there are 29 informants who answered ‘Contas’ as the name of Rosary. ‘Rosario’ is known to have special meaning in the Catholic Church, then, why ‘Contas’ has come to be used until today? I’d like to explain about this matter by the conception of Japanization of ‘Contas’. ‘Contas’ is the word of closed syllabic structure, but informants pronounced it [kontatsu], [kontatsu] or [kontaktu]. These are all the words of open syllabic structure. I want to call this phenomena Japanization. Please see comment about ‘Contas’ by informants shown below:


(Nishi-shitsu-machi, Nagasaki-shi, Nagasaki-pref. / July 24th, 2004)

We should pay attention that this informant considered that [rozařijo] is a word of Latin and [kontat-stu] is a word of Japanese. The one reason why ‘Contas’ is used even now in a large area is that ‘Contas’ has come to be considered that it is a Japanese
word, rather than a foreign word, because ‘Contas’ has changed to a word of open
syllabic structure.

2.4.2. Severance of the meaning of Rosary

One informant who is a Catholic believer explained about Rosary as follows:

(18) [kontastur] is the name a tool that I use when I say my prayer of Rosary, and
[rozařijo] is the name of the prayer.

(Himosashi-cho, Hirado-shi, Nagasaki-pref. / May 11th, 2004)

We can guess that a contact of words occurred between ‘Contas’ and ‘Rosario’
once in this area. As a result of this contact, meaning of Rosary was divided into the
name a tool and of prayers. We may be allowed to interpret in such a way on the ground
that the division of the meanings typified by ‘Contas’ has survived until today.

2.4.3. ‘Contas’ is an important device and a word that narrates the history of hardships
of Christianity over 200 years

One informant who is a Catholic believer explained about ‘Contas’ as follows:

(19) [kontastu] is a tool and a word handed down from our ancestors. Although
priests recommended to call it [rozařijo], I should like to esteem the word inherited from
our ancestors. I will continue to use [kontastu].

(Sakitsu, Kawaura-machi, Amakusa-shi, Kumamoto-pref. / October 30th, 2005)

This informant declared me “I will continue to use ‘Contas’” will avoid using the
standard term [rozařijo] knowingly out of strong determination of her own. In addition,
she declared to refuse to abide by the Catholic Father’s guidance: “Rosary would be
more normative expression,” etc., in spite that she herself is an enthusiastic Catholic.

In Amakusa area where she lives, Catholic belief has endured in secrecy in total
absence of missionary from 1644 when the missionaries were subjected to deportation
through 1873 when Christian missionary work and belief were permitted. In other
words, it is the area where Hidden-Christians were present. Furthermore, it is said that
the belief of Hidden-Christian underwent a modification and turned into a folk belief due to the absence of missionary for over 200 years. In the mean time, the rosary itself became the object of belief in the process of handing down, from generation to generation, the rosary given by a missionary in the 16th century; and it is known that in some places the rosary was called [okontatutusama] and worshipped as a god or an idol. [o] and [sama] in [okontatutusama] are the polite honorific expression of Japanese.

That is, in Amakusa area where she lives, ‘Contas’ is not merely a tool used for prayer but an important device and word that narrate the history of hardships over 200 years. Now, let’s throw a new look at her explanation. She stated clearly that “I should like to esteem the word inherited from our ancestor. I will continue to use ‘Contas’.”

2.5. ‘Contas’ and ‘Rosario’ for Hidden-Christians of today

The followings are the comments about ‘Contas’ and Rosary by informants of Hidden-Christians or whose ancestors were Hidden-Christians. That is, from (20) to (22) are the comments which informants of Hidden-Christians explained, and (23) and (24) are the comments which informants whose ancestors were Hidden-Christians explained.

(20) It is called [rozarijo] by Catholic believers, but a Hidden-Christian does not use it. I have never heard the word [kontatsui] before.
(Sato-men, Ikitsuki-cho, Hirado-shi, Nagasaki-pref. / May 7th, 2004)

(21) It is called [kontatsui], [kontatsui], [kontaktu] and [rozarijo] by Catholic believers but a Hidden-Christian does not use it. It is a tool used by Catholic believers.
(Fukaura, Kirifurusato-go, Shin-Kami-Gotocho, Minami-Matsuura-gun, Nagasaki-pref. / March 8th, 2004)

(22) I have never seen this tool and heard the word [kontatsui] before. Once I have heard [rozarijo] but I do not know the meaning.
(Kiyama, Ura-go, Naru-machi, Goto-shi, Nagasaki-pref. / March 12th, 2004)
(23) I have neither seen this tool and nor heard the word [kontatsui] before. Once I have heard [rozarijo] but I do not know the meaning.

(Misaki, Ichibu, Ikitsuki-cho, Hirado-shi, Nagasaki-pref. / May 6th, 2004)

(24) I do not know the name of this tool. I have neither heard [kontatsui] nor [rozarijo].

(Maeshima, Tomari, Naru-machi, Goto-shi, Nagasaki-pref. / March 10th, 2004)

(Kasuga-cho, Hirado-shi, Nagasaki-pref. / May 9th, 2004)

(Yamanaka-cho, Hirado-shi, Nagasaki-pref. / May 10th, 2004)

From the above comments, we can guess that a Hidden-Christian of today does not use ‘Contas’ and ‘Rosario’. From some record of Collected Letter of Bernard Thadée Petitjean,17 we can confirm that Hidden-Christians used ‘Contas’ back in those days from about 1860 to 1880. However, they gradually lost the usage of ‘Contas’ with the lapse of time between about 1870 and today.

3. Conclusion

From the fact that “K&R distribution area” falling precisely on the distribution of “Hidden-Christians,” together with the record written in the books published from about 1580 to about 1640 and the books published by Bernard Thadée Petitjean at Nagasaki from about 1860 to about 1880, we can conclude that ‘Contas’ was received as the name of a tool in “K&R distribution area” — Coastal area and Remote island area of Northwest Kyushu region. And ‘Contas’ was succeeded by Hidden-Christians up until about 1870.

From the distribution of ‘Rosario’ and the books published by Bernard Thadée Petitjean, we can conclude that ‘Rosario’ was received as an innovative word meaning Rosary by Catholic believers after about 1870. And from these books, we can confirm

17 He published and distributed a lot of books about Christianity for Hidden-Christians of the era concerning Rosary with an intention to bring them back to the Catholic Church. There were some records which show that Hidden-Christians received Rosary in place of ‘Contas’ named by them. Please see Junshinjoshitankidaigaku Nagasakichihobunkashikenkyujo (ed.) (1986) Puchijan Shikyo Shokanshu (Collected Letter of Bernard Thadée Petitjean), Nagasaki: Junshinjoshitankidaigaku.
that the Catholic propagators of the age had a consciousness that ‘Rosario’ is the best name for Rosary because the tool and the prayers were named ‘Rosario’ in connection with Virgin Mary and Rose, both of which are thought as the best creatures of God. However, from the comments for ‘Contas’ and ‘Rosario’ by informants, we should acknowledge the situation such that some Catholic believers of that age still used only ‘Contas’ instead of ‘Rosario’ as the name of Rosary.

Judging from the distribution of ‘Contas’ and ‘Rosario’ and the informants’ level of consciousness about these two words, ‘Rosario’ has come to be used in place of ‘Contas’ in Coastal area and Remote island area of Northwest Kyushu region where ‘Contas’ had been used since 16th century, because ‘Rosario’ was considered an innovative word which had special meaning in the Catholic Church and hence ‘Contas’ was considered an obsolete dialect. Consequently, the distribution area of ‘Rosario’ is widening now with the propagation of Catholic Churches in Central part of Kyushu region, but the word ‘Rosario’ is yet to be fully received in Southeast Kyushu region where the faith of Catholic Church does not disseminate wide enough across the area up to now.

References


EBISAWA, Arimichi (1943) Kirishitensekisoko (Study of Literature about Christianity), Tokyo: Takubundo.


OGAWA, Shunsuke (2007c) “Kyushuchihoiikihogenniokeru Kirishitangoi Padreno Juyoshinitsuiteno Chirigengogakuteki Kenkyu (A Geolinguistic Study on the History of
Acceptance of Padre in the Kyushu District of Japan), Kokubungakuko, 192 & 193, 15-25.


TAKA, Goro (1954-55) 1623nenban Rozariono Kyo (The Rosary written in 1623), private printing.


Official homepage of Catholic bishops’ Conference of Japan
http://www.cbcj.catholic.jp/jpn/diocese/history.htm  （accessed Nov. 28th 2009）