

with together, as an inseparable unit. This way only can we reach knowledge, which will allow us to draw new, more correct and accurate borders. They need to be, more accurately than up to now, dealt with within the framework of both Romance and Slavonic neighbouring vernaculars. Neighbouring non-related idioms are the ones which will allow us to identify loan words belonging to older linguistic layers, which were not preserved in the vernacular that loaned them - of course this is valid for research in the opposite direction, too. Rada Košuta wrote her book in accordance with all criteria described above. Her work, together with the ones that still need to be written and published, will enable us to reach the aim set at SRC Koper years ago: a more correct and accurate definition of dialectal borders of the Slovene linguistic territory in Istria and Italy, the need for which has been present for a long time now. More research will be needed, vernaculars of all Istrian villages as well as those on the other side of the border have to be recorded and analysed. Times of being unprofessional in dialectology have passed. The book in our hands is the first one to deal with a vernacular spoken by a Slovene speaking community in Italy in a modern and completely scientific way.

In conclusion, dr. Košuta's monograph is an extremely valuable scientific work, which bears, as I said before, a high cultural value. Today, in the atmosphere of total globalisation, big danger is lurking at so-called minor languages or actually languages of "minor nations" - that they will simply disappear in the oceans of universal Americanisation. A fate even crueller is awaiting dialects, let alone Slovene vernaculars in Italy, which have been drowning in the sea of the Romance culture and world for centuries. This book might represent a contribution to the preservation of a Slovene vernacular spoken in a small village on the other side of the border. However, if despite this it vanishes in inevitable complete globalisation, at least we will have evidence of its existence, and not only that, we will have its integral portrait from the end of the 20th century!

Goran Filipi

BUZETSKI ZBORNIK 28 (28th volume of Buzet Booklet).
Buzet, Katedra Čakavskog sabora Buzet, Pučko otvoreno
učilište "Augustin Vivoda" Buzet, "Josip Turčinović"
d.o.o. Pazin, 2002, pp. 486

This year (2002), the 28th volume of Buzetski zbornik has been published. The texts, arranged in seven chapters, were contributed by forty authors.

The Buzet area is a place of inexhaustible investigatory opportunities, believes Klara Matijašić – Buršič

PhD, who has been visiting the area, as an archaeologist, for a number of years, as demonstrated in her contribution Toponymy of the Buzet Area. Prof. Elena Grah, on the other hand, wrote about phonological characteristics of the local idiom in the village of Krbavčiči. The contents are dedicated to the analysis of the village's phonological characteristics: accentuation, vocalism and consonantism. The author initially deals with accentuation. The accentuation structure of this idiom has two units, the short-descending and long-descending accents, with no unaccentuated lengths.

Within the vocal inventory framework she analyses the point of realisation of all ten units, i.e. of vowel **i**, closed **e**, ordinary **e**, open **e**, vowel **a**, closed **a**, ordinary and closed vowel **o**, vowel **u** and reduced vowel which has, in this idiom, the status of a vowel as well. She concludes the presentation of phonological characteristics by analysing the consonant inventory and the consonant groups.

In the conclusions, the author repeats the basic theses by confirming the affiliation of this idiom to the *čakavski* dialect.

In the end the author presents a list of reflexes of the 33rd letter in the Glagolitic alphabet in the root and grammatical morphemes with examples that confirm them.

The phrases of the Buzet idioms are presented by Prof. Nataša Vivoda.

Prof. Vivoda deals with the phrases (as constant expressions entering the vocabulary in a unified and unchanged form) most often used in the Buzet idioms. Sixty phrases are presented, although the so-called phrases of comparing type predominate in the Buzet idioms.

In the text entitled "Stjepan Konzul in the Croatist research of the 20th century", Alojz Jembrih chronologically presents the works of various Slavists / Croatists and historians dealing with Stjepan Konzul. Within the framework of a wider spectre of bibliographic units, the author demonstrates how Konzul's work had been in the centre of scientific research as early as in the 17th century as well as in the ensuing periods until the end of the 20th century.

Konzul's work in Urach, as of translator of books into Croatian language, printed in the Glagolitic, Cyrillic and Latin alphabets, found its place in the history of the Glagolitic and Cyrillic alphabets and of Croatian language, in the history of the Bible translating and in the history of typography and literature of Croatia as well as Gradišće. All this demonstrates to what extent Stjepan Konzul of Buzet was (and will be) present in the Croatist research, for in spite of all the investigations carried out so far there is still much to be studied and written about him.

On the basis of archival material and registers of the town of Pula, Slaven Bertoša PhD writes about surnames

of the people settling in Pula during the 17th and 19th centuries. This was the time of direct immigration of the people from Buzet, Roč, Lupoglav and Brgradac.

The Čakavski parliament in Buzet made a decision to reprint, at the 450th anniversary of Šimun Greblo's death, the book entitled *Šimun Greblo and His Interpretation of Christ's Suffering* (1493.)

The book's introduction and transliteration was written by Antonija Zaradija Kiš PhD, who also prepared the annex *Šimun Greblo 450 Years After*.

Msgr. Radovan Oštrić writes about the frescoes restored in the church of St. Roque at Roč. The new discoveries made at the end of the restoration throw some new light on the church's history. By discovering the scene of St. Peter's crucifixion it was confirmed that the church was once dedicated to this disciple. The date when the name of the church was changed to St. Roque is not known. In 1580, Valier wrote that this was St. Peter's church. The damages on the frescoes and the church itself were made in the early 15th century (1412), when the old town walls were pulled down.

As to a source for the economic history of Roč, Prof. Dražen Vlahov resorted to the ledger of the Brotherhood of St. Bartholomew at Roč covering the period from 1523 to 1611.

There follow the texts Material of the Buzet Council

at DA Rijeka by Prof. Zadarka Greblo, Preservation of traditional values around Hum by Gordana Čalić Šverko, BSc in Sociology, Novelettes about Mali Mlun by Denis Jerman, BSc in Law, and About the meetings in Buzet by Prof. Josip Šipuš.

Vojmil Prodan writes about the Čiritež valley spreading on some 106 ha. Due to the specific structure of the ground and the numerous springs, the terrain is marshy and a few brickworks were functioning in this area in the previous century. Apart from waters, the author describes all the settlements of the valley.

In the Pastorals written upon the speech made during Martinmas, Ivan Draščić Beli Mate recollects his childhood when he was listening, apart from tending a flock, to numerous stories about the past. The landscape was richer then due to the lively life in pastures and along them. According to the tradition, it was also the best time for farm jobs when, for example, you were not allowed to disturb the vine for about a week from St. Mary Carmella (mid July) until St. Mary Magdalene, when grapes were supposed to "be asleep".

The second chapter, entitled From the Kras, begins with the contribution written by Josip Žmak MSc: *Čičarija* and its mountains.

Čičarija is a component part of the Istrian Peninsula. It spreads from Kozina to Poklon at a length of some 44 km, and from Dolenja vas to Poljane at a width of about 12 km. It covers 528 km² and its average altitude is 800 m. The area encloses 35 inhabited villages or settlements, 24 of which belong to the Republic of Croatia and 11 to the Republic of Slovenia. The highest number of inhabitants was registered in 1910, i.e. 11,709: 8,207 or 70% in Croatian villages, and 3,502 or 30% in the Slovene part of *Čičarija*. Today, the area is populated by 2,254 inhabitants: 1,377 or 61% of them live in its Croatian part and 877 or 39% in its Slovene part.

The basic line of production in *Čičarija* used to be (and partly still is) stockbreeding, forestry, agriculture, and trade (masonry, joinery, lime-making, etc.). At the time when the area was populated by the greatest number of inhabitants, some 15,000 sheep and 3,500 heads of cattle were kept. Today these numbers are about a hundred times lower.

The area from Poklon to Kozina boasts 45 peaks with more than 1,000 m a.s.l., the highest among them being Planik (1.272 m).

All *Čičarija* villages have asphalted access roads, electric power, telephone and (most of them) drinking water.

The same author, Josip Žmak, writes about the old traditions still practised in the village of Podgaće, i.e.: 1. *Veje* – gathering of leaves in the autumn; 2. *Čreda* – collective pasture; 3. *Komuščina* – various communal maintenance jobs; 4. *Kolejani* – carol-singing, and 5. *Kondenjika* – a play performed during Shrovetide. Three of the stated five traditions have economic-communal

features, while the remaining two have been practised for pleasure. Of a special interest is the unique *Kondenjika*, which has always been performed on Shrove Tuesdays. Due to the great reduction in the number of inhabitants and therefore in the economic activities, however, only one of the described traditions has survived in the village, i.e. *Komuščina*, while all the rest have remained only in the memory of the older villagers.

About the first Istrian ethnologist, Prof. Jakov Mikac, born in 1892 at Brest below Žbevnica, the collector of material dealing with folk life and tradition, and the author of the book about traditional culture, writes Jelka Radauš Ribarić PhD.

In his text entitled Toponyms of the southern part of Čićarija, Just Ivetač, a journalist and publicist from Pula, deals for the very first time with the toponomastics of this particular area. Namely, he has recorded the names of the mountains, valleys and villages of this mountainous area of Istria, hoping to discover their roots in the linguistic, historical and geographical contexts. In his research, during which he resorted to until now fairly modest toponomastic records about Čićarija, particularly comparative linguistic research into the language of its inhabitants, the author arrived at some interesting results, by discovering the roots of a number of names of mountains, valleys and villages. Apart from it, he established that the majority of the mountains' names are of Slavic as well as Pan-Slavic origin. This is in the first place indicated by the name Pleševica or Plešivica, the mountain with its namesakes in a very wide area, from the Adriatic to the Ural Mountains.

The chapter entitled Literary Supplements includes works in prose by Fedor Putinja, Marin Jedrejčić and Miro Rušnjak and poems by Mirna Bratulić, Marija Ribarić, Snježana Markežić, Daniel Sirotić and Bella Rupena.

In Buzetski zbornik, texts dealing with the history of school education in the Buzet area and Istria in general are published periodically. As far as the Buzet school is concerned, the position of its headmaster has been held the longest by Vinko Šepić (1903-1923), Božo Jakovljević and Ivica Totman. Vinko Šepić was also an active social worker, resisting the Croatian and Slovene school

education being deprived of their national rights. At the time when Croatian schools were left without textbooks, he edited the journal for children Naša nada (Our Hope), published in 1921 in Trieste.

Mirjana Blažević lists numerous teachers employed by Buzet Primary School after World War II.

Some cultural manifestations are described by: Gordana Čalić Šverko, Saša Nikolić, Kristina Pavletić and Siniša Žulić. Buzetski zbornik regularly presents reviews of the published numbers of Annales; in the present Booklet, Nos. 23, 24, 25 and 26 of this Koper journal are presented.

In the supplement dealing with sports, Siniša Žulić writes about motor racing, which has been for more than 20 years held at the foot of Buzet. The author looks back at the two decades long tradition of the oldest hill-climbing race in Croatia, which succeeded in attracting the attention of not only the locals but of entire Croatia. This reminiscence is partly due to the many successes of the Buzet motor racers on the tracks of the former and the present-day state.

The same author also presents a short review of the most important sports events in 2001, with special emphasis on the great success achieved by the Buzet bowlers and taekwondist at various national and international championships.

Of the beginnings of the Buzet ladies' handball reminds us Klaudio Marinac who writes that ladies began to play this game in the same year as men, i.e. at Buzet Primary School, as far as ladies are concerned.

As historical material, the programmes of Buzet scientific meetings (called The Buzet Days), organised by the town for the 32nd year running, are published in Chapter VII. In the Buzet Booklets published so far, the programmes of 20 meetings have been presented, while this particular issue includes the programmes of the meetings to be held in the ensuing years.

The Chief and the Executive Editor of the newest Buzet yearbook is Božo Jakovljević, while the members of its Editorial Board are (recently deceased) Antun Hek from Pazin and Tanja Perić Polonijo from Zagreb.

Božo Jakovljević