

ISTROX



50 godina istrorumunjskog jezika: od oxfordske Hurrenove zbirke do ISTROX projekta

50 Years of the Istro-Romanian Language: from the Oxford-Hurren collection to the ISTROX project

U suradnji s Istraživačkim centrom za romansku lingvistiku Sveučilišta u Oxfordu

In collaboration with the Research Centre for Romance Linguistics, University of Oxford

26/6 – 24/8/ 2022

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Muzej-Museo Lapidarium u suradnji s
Istraživačkim centrom za romansku lingvistiku
Sveučilišta u Oxfordu

Museum Lapidarium in collaboration with the
Research Centre for Romance Linguistics,
University of Oxford

Novigrad-Cittanova, 26 | 6 – 24 | 8 | 2022



1960-e/s Tony Hurren, Žejane

Tony and Vera Hurren

The ISTROX Project (Martin Maiden, Adina Brădeanu, Oana Uță-Bărbulescu)

Tijekom 1960-ih, oksfordski lingvist Tony (Antony) Hurren i njegova žena posjetili su istrorumunjska sela istarskog poluotoka u Hrvatskoj. Pedeset godina kasnije, njegova udovica, gospođa Vera Hurren, velikodušno je darovala Sveučilištu u Oxfordu veliki broj neobjavljenog materijala koji je vezan uz jezično istraživanje Tonyja Hurrena u Istri. Donacija Vere Hurren bila je početak našeg projekta ISTROX.

U proljeće 2019., mi iz ISTROX tima, otputovali smo u Istru kako bismo se susreli s bivšim sudionicima Hurrenovog istraživanja (ili njihovim rođacima) te dobili pristanak da koristimo tu građu za javnu objavu. Kada smo sreli Adrijanu Baćac ispred njezine kuće u Šušnjevi i spomenuli ime Tonyja Hurrena, njezina prva reakcija, uz veliki smiješak, bila je: "Toni i Vera, Hampton Poyle!" (ime sela u kojem su Hurrenovi živjeli). Tijekom godina, gospođa Vera ostala je u kontaktu s Adrijanom te joj slala pisma, razglednice i male poklone. Reakcija Adrijane Baćac je zanimljiva, najviše zato što je osim što se sjetila adrese obitelji Hurren, spomenula i Ve-

During the 1960s, the Oxford linguist Tony (Antony) Hurren and his wife visited the Istro-Romanian villages of the Istrian Peninsula, in Croatia. Fifty years later, his widow, Mrs Vera Hurren, generously made a gift to Oxford University of a large amount of unpublished material connected with the linguistic research her husband conducted there. Vera Hurren's donation was the starting point of our ISTROX project.

In the spring of 2019, we – the ISTROX team – travelled to Istria to meet former participants (or in some cases the surviving relatives) in Tony Hurren's research, to obtain their permission to use the material donated by Mrs. Hurren for our research and make it public. The first reaction that Adrijana Baćac had as we met her in front of her house in Šušnjevi and mentioned Tony Hurren's name, was to exclaim with a smile: "Toni and Vera, Hampton Poyle!". Adrijana, who had been interviewed by Tony Hurren when she was about 16, explained that she remembered "Hampton Poyle" (the name of village that has been the Hurren's home) because, throughout the years, Vera kept in touch with her by sending letters, postcards, and small presents, particularly around

rino ime. Ponajviše stoga što se sjetila adrese obitelji, kao i Vere koja je gotovo deset godina pratila Tonyja tijekom terenskih istraživanja.

Vera Hurren pripada vremenu kada žene koje su pomagale svojim muževima u njihovom radu najčešće nisu dobile zaslužen priznanje u akademskoj zajednici. Danas, kako bismo pokazali svoju zahvalnost za potporu koju je pružila svom mužu tijekom njegovog rada u Istri, kao i za donaciju koja je omogućila korištenje građe Tonyja Hurrena za buduća istraživanja, prikupili smo neka od njezina sjećanja o tom vremenu.

Našli smo se s njom nekoliko puta u zadnjih par godina kako bismo saznali više o radu njezinog muža te njihovim iskustvima u Istri, kao i to kako bi ju izvijestili o napretku ISTROX projekta koji nastoji proširiti međunarodnu raspravu o istrorumunjskom jeziku i populaciji. Tekst je izmijenjen u svrhu jasnoće i pripovjednog stila.

Christmas. Looking back at Adrijana's reaction during our field trip, we find it telling that she not only remembered the Hurren's postal address in England, but also that she mentioned Vera Hurren's name alongside that of her the husband she accompanied in the field for almost a decade.

Vera Hurren belongs to a time when a woman's dedicated assistance in the work of her male partner remained largely unacknowledged in academia. Today, as a way of showing our gratitude for the support that she offered to her husband throughout his work in Istria, and for the donation that has made Tony Hurren's audio recordings available for future research, we have put together some of Vera's reminiscences about their trips to Istria. We have met her several times in recent years, to learn more about her husband's work and their experiences in Istria, and to keep her updated on developments in our project, which is aiming to expand the international conversation around the Istro-Romanian language and population. We have edited our recordings of her for clarity and narrative purpose.

Istarske avanture britanskog lingvista

Mislim da je bila 1963., kada smo prvi puta išli u istrorumunjska sela. Ja sam se preselila u Englesku krajem 1950-ih. Rođena sam u Istočnoj Njemačkoj, išla sam u katoličku školu, ali sam htjela studirati nešto što bi mi pomoglo da se brinem sama o sebi te mi omogućilo da se maknem iz Njemačke, dalje od Stasija. Stoga sam upisala komercijalnu školu da naučim tipkati i voditi knjige. Tonyja sam upoznala nedugo nakon što sam stigla u Englesku dok sam radila kao tajnica za kompaniju *De La Rue*. Vjenčali smo se u ljeto 1962. te smo se odmah nakon vjenčanja preselili u ovu kuću u Hampton Poyleu, koja je od tada bila naš dom. Nakon što smo se vjenčali, Tony je otišao nazad na Sveučilište u Oxfordu gdje je studirao moderne jezike, francuski i talijanski, te je i započeo s radom na svom doktoratu. Njegova je tema bila istrorumunjski jezik, koji je u to vrijeme govorilo nekoliko stotina ljudi u Jugoslaviji.

Tako smo mi počeli putovati na istarski poluotok gdje je bilo nekoliko sela koje su naseljavali ljudi koji su govorili istrorumunjski. Išla sam s njim svako ljeto između 1963. i 1970.

Istrian Adventures of a British Linguist

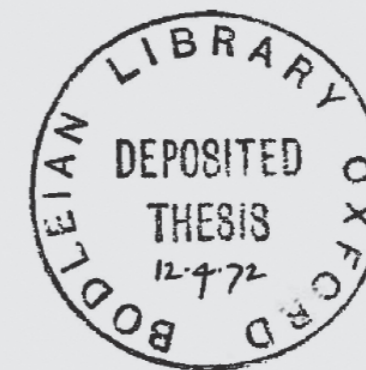
It was in 1963, I think, when we first went to the Istro-Romanian villages. I had moved to England at the end of the 1950s. I was born in East Germany, went to a Catholic school, but then I wanted to study something that would prepare me to support myself and allow me to move away from Germany and the Stasi, so I went to a commercial college to learn typing and book-keeping. I met Tony rather soon after I'd arrived in England, while working as a professional secretary for the *De La Rue* company. We got married in the summer of 1962, and straight after our marriage ceremony we moved in this house in Hampton Poyle, which has been our home ever since. After we got married, Tony went straight back to Oxford University, where he had studied Modern Languages, French and Italian, and he started a research project to read for a doctorate. His chosen subject was Istro-Romanian, which I understood to be spoken by a few hundred people in what was at the time Yugoslavia. This is how he started travelling to the Istrian peninsula, where there were several villages inhabited by the people who spoke this language. I accompanied him each summer between 1963 and 1970.



1970-e/s. Antony (Tony) Hurren, Oxford

Jako sam voljela putovati s Tonyjem u svrhu njegovih istraživanja. Postojala je i jedna neobična strana tih naših putovanja... Skoro deset godina, nisam bila u mogućnosti zadržati stalan posao ili napredovati u karijeri jer sam mijenjala posao svake godine: provela bih devet mjeseci na jednom poslu i onda bih dala otkaz kako bih otputovala s Tonyjem na tri mjeseca. Tijekom 1960-ih i 1970-ih radila sam za različite kompanije u Oxfordu i poučavala njemački jezik u školi. To je bilo najbolje jer smo imali tri mjeseca praznika preko ljeta... Putovali smo u Istru svakog ljeta do početka 1970-ih kada je Tony pozvan da predaje lingvistiku, na godinu dana, u Ameriku. Zajedno smo otišli na Sveučilište Florida u Gainesvilleu. U Ameriku smo puto-

I loved travelling with Tony for his research. There's a somewhat funny side to this travelling of ours... I mean, for almost a decade, I was unable to keep a steady job or advance in my career as I kept changing jobs every year: I would spend nine months in a job with a company, then I would resign at the beginning of the summer to go away with Tony for three months. I would then return sometime in the autumn, look for another job and do the exact same thing the following spring. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, I worked for various companies in Oxfordshire, then I taught German in a school – which was better than most as it gave me a three-month summer holiday anyway... We kept going to Istria every summer until the beginning of the 1970s, when Tony was invited to teach Linguistics in America for a year, so we went together to the University of Florida in Gainesville.



A LINGUISTIC DESCRIPTION
OF ISTRO-RUMANIAN

By

H.A. Hurren, M.A.


Thesis submitted for the degree of D.Phil.
in the University of Oxford
Michaelmas Term 1971

Wadham College, Oxford, November 1971 [12.4.72]

MS.D.P.W. 1. 1971

DESCRIPTION ² SIGNALEMENT		Bearer Titulaire	*Wife Femme
Profession	BUSINESS MAN.		
Place and date of birth	NOTTINGHAM 23 MARCH 1933		
Country of Residence	ENGLAND.		
Height	5 ft. 7 in.		
Colour of eyes	BLUE.		
Colour of hair	AUBURN.		
Special peculiarities	NONE.		
*CHILDREN ENFANTS			
Name	Date of birth	Sex	Sexe
Usual signature of bearer <i>H. Antony Huron</i>			
Usual signature of wife			

Bearer Titulaire




Wife Femme

CANCELLED

(PHOTO)

DESCRIPTION ² SIGNALEMENT		Bearer Titulaire	*Wife Femme
Profession	HOUSEWIFE		
Place and date of birth	BERLIN 3-3-1938		
Country of Residence	ENGLAND		
Height	5 ft. 4 in.		
Colour of eyes	GREY-BLUE		
Colour of hair	BROWN		
Special peculiarities			
*CHILDREN ENFANTS			
Name	Date of birth	Sex	Sexe
Usual signature of bearer <i>Vera Huron</i>			
Usual signature of wife			

Bearer Titulaire



Wife Femme

CANCELLED

(PHOTO)

vali brodom, tako da je trebalo dosta vremena da stignemo. Kako bi natipkala Tonyjev rad ponijela sam svoju njemačku prijenosnu pisaću mašinu. Bila je teška poput cementa!

Natipkala sam sve što je rukom napisao tijekom godina, uključujući i doktorat kojeg je Tony predao 1972. Možete li zamisliti kako je to natipkati cijelu jednu doktorsku radnju iz područja lingvistike o jeziku koji ne razumijete i u kojem postoji toliko posebnih simbola?

Sjećam se da sam radila na svom pisačem stroju, a ne na računalu, i svaki put kada bi Tony otkrio grešku morala bih ponovno natipkati cijelu stranicu. Svejedno sam uživala u tome jer je on bio toliko strastven oko svog rada... Na kraju jednog od tih ljeta, kada smo se vraćali iz Istre preko Pariza – provalili su nam u auto. Među ukradenim stvarima bile su i neke od Tonyjevih istarskih snimaka. Tony je bio shrvan, ali je našao snagu da nastavi i sljedeće ljeto. Istraživanja istrorumunjskog su mu puno značila. U 1971., na kraju našeg boravka na Sveučilištu Florida, ponuđeno mu je da ostane i započne projekt o Seminole Indijancima koji su živjeli na tom području. Ponuda mu je bila vrlo primamljiva, razmatrao je i tu mogućnost, međutim nije prestao misliti na svoja istrorumunjska istraživanja. Stoga smo se nakon godinu dana iz Floride vratili u Oxford.

U 1963. kada smo prvi put otišli u Istru, ona je bila dio Jugoslavije, pa nismo znali što možemo očekivati. Tony je bio jako oprezan oko cijele situacije. Prvo smo otišli u britansku ambasadu, a zatim na Sveučilište u Zagrebu. Sa sobom je ponio službene dokumente s Oxforda o svojem istraživačkom projektu, u slučaju da su nas vlasti pitale da pokažemo

We travelled to America by boat, it took quite a while to get there. I took with me my German typewriter, supposedly a portable one, but as heavy as cement, so I could type out Tony's work. I typed all the work that he produced over the years, including his doctoral thesis, which he submitted in 1972. Can you imagine what it means to type an entire thesis in linguistics, about a language that you do not understand and that needs so many special symbols to write it down? And remember that I was working on a typewriter and not on a computer: every time Tony discovered a mistake, I had to re-type the whole page! Yet, I still enjoyed doing it: he was so passionate about his work... At the end of one of these summers, as we returned from Istria, we stopped in Paris, where we had our car burgled. Among the stolen goods were some of the recordings that he had made of speakers of Istro-Romanian. Tony was devastated at the time, but then he found the strength to start all over the next summer... His research on this language was crucial for him. In 1971, at the end of our stay at the University of Florida, where he taught linguistics, he was offered the option to stay and start a research project on the Seminole Indians who lived in the region. He was genuinely interested and considered that option, but his mind was always on his research on the Istro-Romanians, so he wanted to return to Oxford and finish that and in the end, we left Florida after one year.

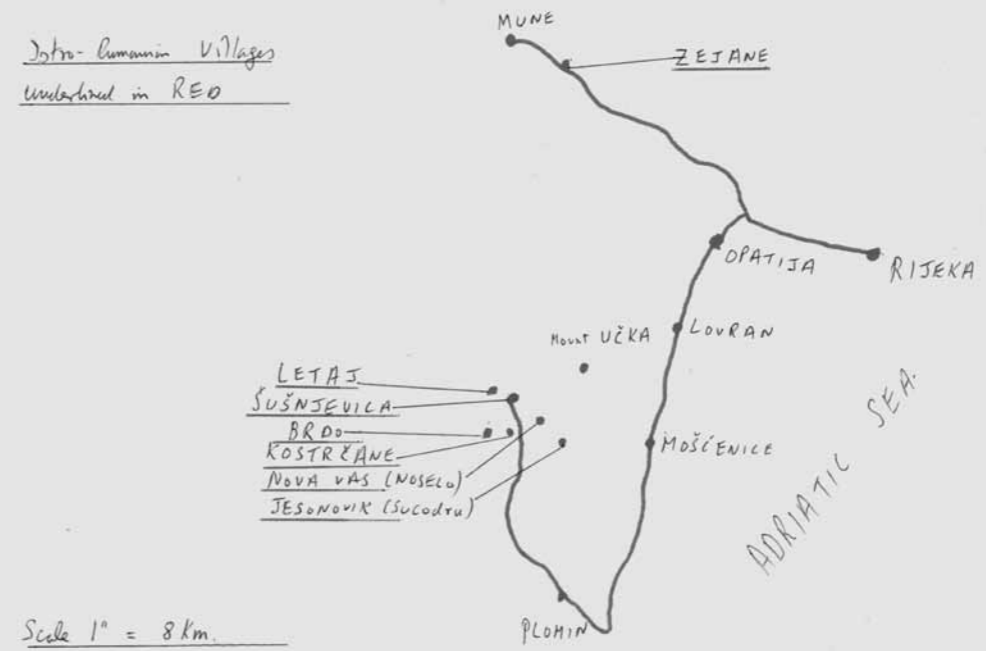
In 1963, when we first went to Istria, it was part of Communist Yugoslavia, so we had no idea what to expect when we arrived. Tony approached the situation very carefully. We started by going to the British Embassy, then to Zagreb University. He had with him official documents from Oxford University about his research project, just in case we were asked by the authorities to provide a reason for our being in the country. We really had no idea how we would be regarded by the Communist authorities... or by the



Volkswagen obitelji Hurren parkiran kod ulaza u crkvu u Šušnjevići, 1960-e.

1960s. The Hurrens' Volkswagen parked by the entrance to the church in Šušnjevića.

Istria - Communist Villages
Unlabeled in RED



Crtež Tonya Hurrenta 1960-e.

Drawing by Tony Hurren 1960s..

Tony Hurren snima Nerinu Peculić, Frano Strogila (stoji), Kostrčani 1960-e.

Tony Hurren recording an interview with Nerina Peculić, standing Frano Strogila, Kostrčan, 1960s.

zašto smo u Jugoslaviji. Stvarno nismo znali kako će na nas gledati komunistička vlast... ili seljani. Na kraju, nije bilo ni blizu tako loše kako smo se bojali da će biti. Postupno, lokalci, pa čak i vlast, su se navikli na nas i mogli smo se kretati potpuno slobodno. Ja sam organizirala putovanja po Istri i po selima. Vozila sam i auto – onda smo imali Volkswagen koji možete vidjeti na mojim ondašnjim fotografijama. Obožavala sam voziti, ali nisam se baš najbolje snalazila, tako da bi Tony uvijek gledao u karte i govorio mi kuda trebamo ići. Ja sam većinu vremena vozila. Tog malog Volkswagena sam imala od kada sam, u svojoj 21 godini, položila vozački ispit. Kasnije smo u zajedničkom životu imali sve same Volkswagene u različitim bojama, jedan sivi, pa onda plavi, pa i jedan crveni...

Što se tiče našeg prvog puta u Istru, sjećam se jednog od seljana koji je imao jako bliske veze s lokalnim vlastima. Ne mogu se sjetiti odakle je točno bio, ali znam da nije bio ni iz Žejana ni iz Šušnjeviće. Ljudi su ga zvali 'Komunist'. Rekli su nam da je

villagers. In the end, it was not as bad as we had feared. Gradually, local people and even the authorities got used to us and we were able to move around quite freely. I was the one who organised the trips to Istria, and then the trips around the villages; I also drove the car – we had a Volkswagen that you can see in some of the pictures that I took. I loved to drive but I was not very good at finding my way, so Tony would have the maps and would often direct me when we were travelling, but it was me sitting at the wheel most times. I had this little Volkswagen from the day I took my driving licence, when I was about 21. Later on in our life together, we had several cars, all Volkswagens, in different colours: the first one was grey, then we had a blue one, then also a red one...

Speaking of our first visit to Istria, I remember that there was one of the villagers – I cannot remember where from, but I know that he was neither from Žejane nor from Šušnjevića – who had a very close relation with the official authorities. People referred to him as "the Communist". We understood that he used to go around the villages, try to learn things





Tony Hurren, Žejane

išao po selima i pokušavao saznati što tko radi i gdje se kreće. Naravno, počeli smo ga zanimati i mi jer je bio malo sumnjičav kada smo stigli. Jednom prilikom sreli smo ga u lokalnoj gostioni, počeli pričati i na kraju je postao Tonyjev prijatelj. Ljudi su inače brzo zavoljeli Tonyja kada bi ga upoznali. Bio je duhovit, ponekad i drzak... Bilo je korisno i to što je Tony znao nekoliko jezika. Zbog povijesti svoje zemlje, ljudi su u ovim selima govorili različite jezike: stariji njemački, oni srednjih godina talijanski, a mlađi hrvatski. Kada smo mi došli, srpsko-hrvatski je bio službeni jezik. Ja sam govorila samo njemački, ali je zato Tony znao pored njemačkog i talijanski, što je umnogome pomoglo. Naravno, ljudi su međusobno govorili svoje jezike (žejžanski i vlaški, op.ur.), ali ih nisu znali pisati.

Kada bismo došli u Istru, uvijek smo boravili na ista dva mjesta. Kada smo bili u Šušnjevići, odsjeli bi-

about people's whereabouts... Naturally, he became interested in us and was somewhat suspicious when he first arrived to the village. Eventually we met him one evening at the pub, spent some time together, and then he became quite friendly with Tony. People usually got very fond of Tony once they got to know him. He was very funny, really a cheeky chap... It was also useful that Tony spoke several languages. The history of their country meant that the people in these villages used to speak various languages: the older ones spoke German, the middle-aged ones spoke Italian, which they had had to learn at school, and the younger ones spoke Croatian. By the time we got there, Serbo-Croat had become the official language of the country. I only spoke German, but Tony spoke both German and Italian, which helped a lot when we were there. Of course, the people communicated among themselves in their own lan-



Gracijela Bortul, Frane Stroligo "Katolik" i Tony Huren u Puli 1960-e.

Gracijela Bortul, Frane Stroligo ("Cattolico") and Tony Huren in Pula 1960s.

smo na farmi koja je bila u vlasništvu Slavka i Dalle Belulović. Ovo je bila jedna od rijetkih kuća u selu u kojoj obitelj nije imala djece, što je značilo da su imali mjesta za nas. Možda je to i bio razlog zašto je njihova nećakinja Gracijela često dolazila. Kuća njezinih roditelja je bila dalje u selu. Mislim da nas je ona voljela, kao i mi nju. Tony je intervjuirao nju i dvije druge tinejdžerke te još jednu koja je bila malo mlađa. Tonyju je bilo teško raditi kada smo živjeli na farmi jer smo imali samo jednu sobu koja je bila dosta mračna. Ali ljudi su bili stvarno dragi, često bi došli navečer da vide kako smo. Kada bi Tony snimao nekoga u dvorištu, djeca bi ga okružila, uvijek bi ga zanimalo što imaju za reći. Tijekom dana, kod kuće su bile većinom žene koje su se brinule o djeci, a muškarci bi radili u tvornicama, najviše u Rijeci. Svi su jako puno radili. Dalla

guages (žejžanski and vlaški, ed.), but could not write in those languages.

We always stayed in the same two places when we went to Istria. When we were in Šušnjevića, we stayed at the farmhouse owned by the Belulović family, Slavko and Dalla. This was one of the very few houses in the village where the family had no children, which means that there was room for us. Perhaps that was also the reason why their niece, Gracijela, was often there; her parents' house was elsewhere in the village. I think she liked us: she was there most of the time. We also liked her very much. Tony interviewed her and two other teenage girls, plus another one who was younger... It was slightly difficult for Tony to work while we lived at the farm, as we had only one room which was rather dark. But the people were very nice, they would often come by in the evening to see how we were doing. When Tony was recording somebody in the courtyard, chil-



Tony i Vera Hurren, Žejane.



Boćalište u Žejanama 1960-e.
Playground for bowls in Žejane
1960s.

Belulović, naša domaćica, bila je jedna od rijetkih žena koje su to vrijeme vozile.

Kada smo boravili u Šušnjevići provodili smo puno vremena s nećakinjom od Belulovića i s još jednim drugim čovjekom iz sela. Ne mogu se sjetiti njegova imena (vjerojatno je riječ o Frani Stroligu, op. ur.), ali znam da je u selu bio znan kao "Cattolico" ('Katolik'). On je govorio njemački pa smo i Tony i ja mogli razgovarati s njim. Bio bio je iz Kostrčana, ako se dobro sjećam... Nekada bismo išli na izlet s njim i Gracijelom izvan sela. Sjećam se rimskog amfiteatra negdje blizu Šušnjevice, nekada smo tamo išli nedjeljom...

Kada smo bili u Žejanama, uvijek smo odsjeli u gostionici. Ona je bila veća od kuće u Šušnjevići, svjetlija i nekada smo tamo bili sami. Zgrada je bila

dren would often surround him; he was always interested to listen to them. There were mostly women at home during the day, taking care of children, as men would, be away working in factories, mostly in Rijeka. Everybody worked very hard. Dalla Belulović, the woman who hosted us in the village, was one of the women who were more mobile at the time and sometimes travelled outside the village.

When we stayed in Šušnjevića we used to spend quite a lot of time with the niece of the Belulovićs and another man from the village... I cannot remember his name (we now think Vera is referring to Frane Stroligo), but I know that, in the village, he was known as "Cattolico" ('Catholic'). He spoke German, so that both Tony and myself were able to talk to him freely. He was from Kostrčan, if I remember rightly... Sometimes we would take him and Gracijela for a trip outside the village. There was this Ro-

malo odignuta od zemlje pa si mogao stajati na krovu i promatrati život sela. Ja sam često promatrala mještane kako igraju igre s loptom kraj kafića. Ne mogu se sjetiti imena igre, ali uslikala sam par fotografija jedne godine...

Život je bio težak za većinu ljudi u ovim selima. Sjećam se da sam, na kraju našeg prvog ljeta u Istri, prije nego smo se vratili u Englesku, htjela prirediti malu zabavu za ljude s kojima smo se zblížili. Ništa otmjeno, vremena su bila teška, to je bilo za vrijeme komunizma, nije bilo puno hrane i ljudi si nisu mogli puno toga priuštiti. Ja sam otišla do grada i kupila neke stvari, napravila sendviče... Kasnije toga tjedna, kada sam priredila zabavu, odjednom sam shvatila koliko je život težak u selu kada je netko napomenuo da sam na sendviče stavila maslac, a

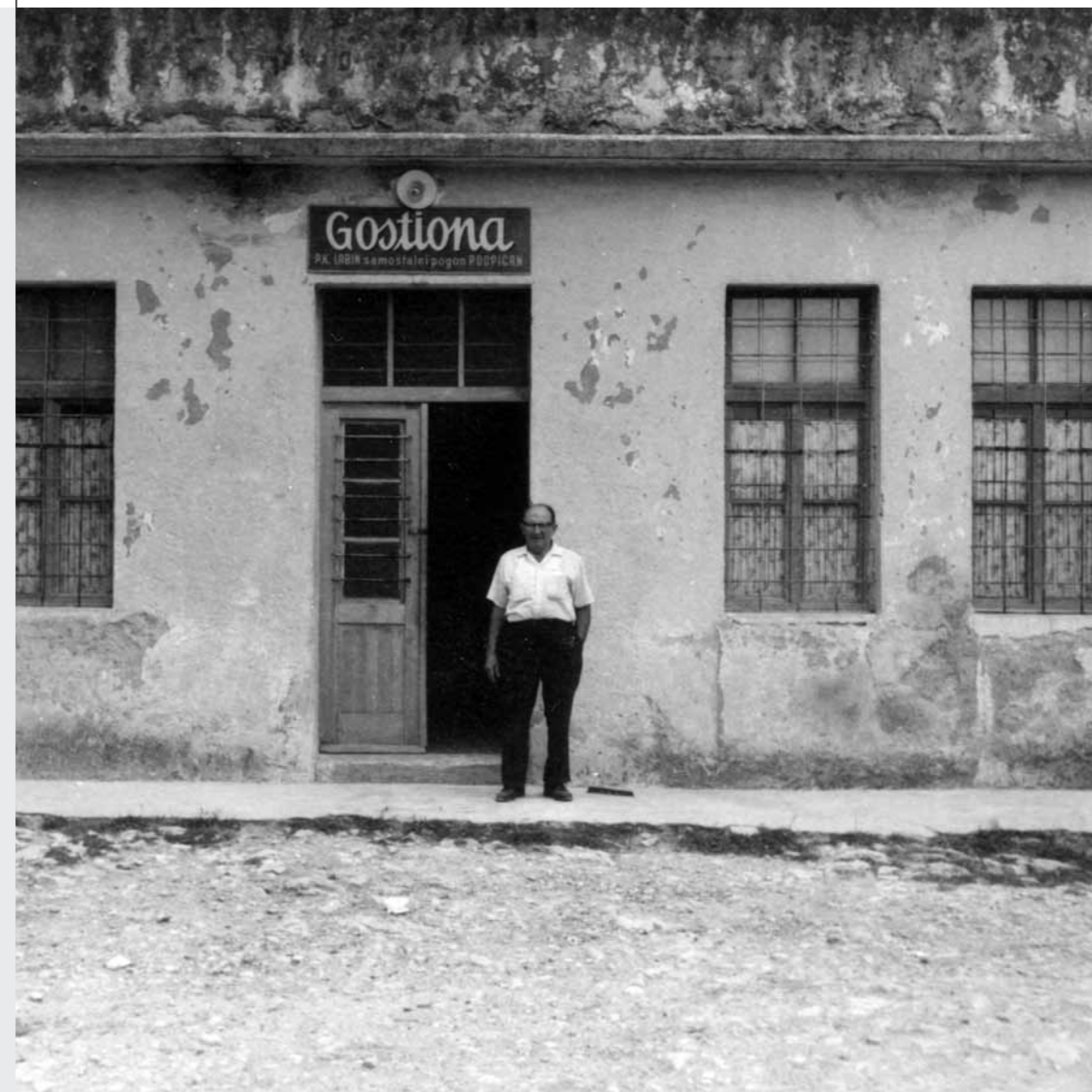
man amphitheatre somewhere close to Šušnjevića, we sometimes went there on Sunday...

When in Žejane, we always stayed at the inn. The inn was somewhat larger than the house in Šušnjevića, brighter, and sometimes we had all of it to ourselves. The building was slightly raised from the ground, so that you could stand on the roof and observe the life of the village. I would often look at men playing ball games by the side of the pub. I can't remember the name of the game, but I took some photos with them one year...

Life was difficult for most people in these villages. I remember that, at the end of our first summer there, before going back to England, I wanted to throw a small party for the people who had become closer to us. Nothing fancy, the times were hard, it was during Communism, there were food shortages and



Jože Doričić ('Dottore') i Tony Hurren, Buffet Šija, Žejane.



Pepo Skuro iz Šušnjevice, Gostiona u Podpičanu 1960-e.

Pepo Skuro from Šušnjevice, Gostiona in Podpičanu 1960s.

još na to i sir i kobasice... Odgovorila sam da jesam jer je za nas to bilo nešto posebno – oproštajna zabava – tako da sam željela imati puno dobrih namirnica. Bilo mi je vrlo drago što sam mogla to organizirati, ali nisam htjela nikoga osramotiti. Nakon toga sam, svako ljeto do 1970-ih, prije našeg odlaska organizirala male zabave. Ali naravno, naš život tamo se nije vrtio oko tih zabava. Tony je radio nevjerojatno puno kada smo bili u Istri. Razgovarali

people could not afford much. I went to town and bought some things, made some sandwiches... Later that week, when we had the party, I suddenly realized how hard life was in the village, when somebody remarked that I had put butter on the sandwiches, and also added cheese, sausages... So I replied that yes, for us it was a very special party, a farewell party, so I wanted to have as many good things as I could find. I was happy to set up that party, but didn't want anybody to feel embarrassed. And then, between that summer and the summer of 1970s, I organized a

bismo s ljudima i snimali intervju tijekom dana, a onda bi još noću Tony dugo bio budan. Pokušavala sam ga uvjeriti da ide spavati, ali on bi mi rekao da ne može, da mora naučiti što više novih riječi svaku noć. Ljudi su znali reći da ima jako dobro pamćenje i dar za jezike.

Ostali smo u kontaktu s nekima od ljudi iz sela koliko god smo mogli. Kada je Tony počeo objavljivati na temu istrorumunjskog, ljudi koji su bili podri-

small farewell party at the end of each summer before leaving the village. But of course, our life out there was not about parties... Tony worked enormously hard when we were in Istria. He would talk to the people and record interviews during the day, then he would stay up most of the night. Once, when I tried to convince him to go to bed, he replied that he could not afford to do that, as he aimed to learn as many new words as he could each night. People said he had a wonderful memory and a sure gift for languages ...



jetlom iz regije ponekad su mu pisali da mu se zahvale ili da se predstave. Sjećam se da je jednom, nakon što je objavio rad u časopisu, dobio pismo od nekoga tko je bio iz ovih sela, ali živio u Americi, i tako su započeli dopisivanje koje je dugo trajalo. Ja sam nekada slala male poklone nekima od seljana, pogotovo tinejdžerkama koje je Tony intervjuirao. Na primjer, Gracijeli sam poslala veo za njezinu krizmu, a poslije toga mi je ona poslala fotografiju na kojoj ga nosi.

Farm
Šušnjeva

Istria

H. A. Hurren



view of village

Žejane

Istria

H. A. Hurren

We kept in touch with some of the people for as long as we could. As Tony started publishing on the topic of Istro-Romanians, people who had roots in the region sometimes wrote to thank him or let him know things about themselves. I remember sometime after he had published something in a journal, he received a letter from somebody who was from one of these villages and was in America, and they started a correspondence that lasted for a while. Sometimes I would also send small presents to some of the villagers, in particular to the teenage girls that



Rafaella Bortul, Gracijela Bortul, Dalla Belulović na krizmi u Trstu (nepoznata godina).

Rafaella Bortul, Gracijela Bortul, Dalla Belulović at confirmation ceremony in Trieste (year unknown).



Nakon što je Tony završio svoju doktorsku radnju, dio svojih saznanja o istrorumunjskom je objavio i nastavio predavati na Wadham koledžu. Osim toga, prihvatio je mjesto voditelja Odsjeka za jezične studije na Lanchester Polytechnic (današnje Sveučilište u Conevtriju), i to na puno radno vrijeme. Nije mu bilo lako; četiri dana u tjednu putovao je za Midlands, a subotama predavati u Oxordu. Godine 1985., postao je tajnik društva The Oxford Society (danas the Oxford University Society, op.

Tony had interviewed. For instance, I sent Gracijela a veil for her confirmation ceremony and sometime after that she sent us a photo with her wearing it.

After Tony finished his thesis, he published part of his findings on Istro-Romanian and continued to teach it at Wadham College in Oxford University. Other than that, he took up a full-time position as head of the Department of Language Studies at Lanchester Polytechnic (now the University of Coventry). It was not easy, as he had to commute four days a week to the Midlands, then teach in Oxford on Saturdays. Later

ur.), a kasnije i urednikom časopisa *Oxford* koji je društvo objavljivalo. Osim svog istraživanja, Tony je volio život, dobro vino i smijeh (u svojoj je mladosti slovio za nekoga tko voli raditi svakakve nepodopštine... ali to je priča za neki drugi put). Umro je mirno 1. kolovoza 2006. Meni je iznimno drago da Tonyjeva istraživanja žive i nakon njega, da su i danas korisna svima onima koji se bave istrorumunjskim jezikom.

on, in 1985, he became the Secretary of The Oxford Society (now the Oxford University Society, ed.) and, later on, became editor of the Oxford magazine published by the society. Apart from his research, Tony loved life, good wine and a good laugh (indeed, in his youth he had a reputation as a prankster... but that is another story). He died peacefully on 1 August 2006.

I am so glad that his research survives him and is still useful to other scholars who are researching the Istro-Romanian language today.



Žejane

I za kraj...

Ovaj je materijal snimljen i transkribiran u sklopu ISTROX-a, projekta kojeg vodi Fakultet za lingvističku, filologiju i fonetiku Sveučilišta Oxford. ISTROX se temelji na zbirci zvučnih zapisa koji su donirani Taylor Institution knjižnici u Oxfordu. Pedeset godina nakon što je oksfordski lingvist Tony Hurren prikupio ove zapise, mi iz ISTROX-a spojili smo lingvističko istraživanje s novim online uključivajem zajednice. Na taj smo način pokušali istražiti povijest iznimno ugroženog jezika: istrorumunjskog.

Ako govorite ili razumijete vlaški ili žejãanski i htjeli biste sudjelovati u našem projektu posjetite stranicu

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istrox@ling-phil.ox.ac.uk

Izvorni Hurrenov materijal je dostupan online na ORA-i (Znanstveni arhiv Sveučilišta Oxford).

Last but not least...

This material has been recorded and transcribed as part of ISTROX, a project developed in the Faculty of Linguistics, Philology, and Phonetics at the University of Oxford. ISTROX is based on a collection of sound recordings donated to the Taylor Institution Library in Oxford. Fifty years after these recordings were made by the Oxford linguist Tony Hurren, we combine linguistic research and online community-sourcing to explore the history of a severely endangered language: Istro-Romanian.

If you speak or understand vlaški or žejãanski and would like to take part in our project please go to

The original Hurren material is available online in ORA (the Oxford University Research Archive).

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