

Tupikov, N. M., *Slovar' drevnerusskich sobstvennykh imen (1903)*. Mit einem Nachwort von Ernst Eichler. Reprint der Ausgabe St. Petersburg 1903. Leipzig, Zentralantiquariat der DDR, 1989, 857 + 6 pp.

The reprinting of a nearly one-hundred year old work always raises the question of whether the republication is still warranted or necessary and of further use to the scholarly community. In view of the revival in Slavic name research in the past few decades, it would really be quite astounding to find that no decisive progress had been made in the study of Eastern Slavic personal names. The republication would only be justified if this should prove to be the case.

When the author presented his work at the beginning of this century, there was soon no doubt whatsoever that this was a standard text that would be of much use to those researching Slavic personal names. This applied not only to the study of personal names, but of the place names derived from them as well. The sole criticism of which Tupikov's work is deserving has to do with the title: *drevnerusskij* is, of course – in keeping with the spirit of the times in which the writer lived and worked – understood to mean *Eastern Slavic*.

As stated in Ernst Eichler's afterword, little is known about the author and his life. He was born in 1896, studied at the University of Petersburg, and died at the young age of 31 in Yalta. The young scholar's untimely demise not only foiled his further plans, but also prevented him from completing the present volume himself. Because A.I. Sobolevskij and E.F. Karskij quickly recognized the quality of the work (which was also attested to by the awarding of the Lomonosov Prize), however, the collection was published with slight modifications.

Tupikov endeavored to include only those personal names that had been garnered from the Root Slavic and Eastern Slavic lexical stock, whereby the numerous suffix forms were naturally included. He did not, however, intend to include borrowed Christian names such as *Ivan*, *Fedor*, etc. Of course, this division required a comprehensive knowledge of etymology; thus it was not always easy to fit particular names into one group or the other. So Tupikov was unable to avoid "gewissen Inkonsequenzen, weil die Abgrenzung im einzelnen oft nicht klar zu ziehen ist" (E. Eichler, Afterword, p. 2). In this connection, one should also be sure to consult E. F. Karskij's exhaustive review in: *Trudy po belorusskomu i drugim slavijanskim jazykam*, Moskva 1962, pp. 35-61.

The work has been used in many ways since its original publication. It served as the material basis for all research into Slavic personal names conducted in the twentieth century, so for example the work of V. Čičagov, *Iz istorii russkich imen, otčestv i familij. Voprosy russkoj, istoričeskoj onomastiki XV-XVII vv.*, Moskva 1959, the research of T. Skulina, *Staroruskie imiennictwo osobowe*, T. 1-2, Wrocław, et al., 1973-74, and the more recent monographs of M. Wójtowicz, *Drevnerusskaja antroponimija XIV-XV vv. (Severo-Vostočnaja Rus')*, Poznań

1986.

Tupikov's work contains a basis of material which has been used to advantage again and again. Since the extensive collection of Russian, White Russian, and Ukrainian place names and names of bodies of water initiated by M. Vasmer has become available in its complete form, the value of Tupikov's collection has even increased. In his afterword, E. Eichler suggests, using a few examples, new possibilities for comparing place names and personal names. In this way, Tupikov's vast collection will also be able to cast more light on the old Slavic settlement areas, because the contrasts between the diffusion of place names based on old Slavic lexical bases and types which are based on more recent, perhaps Christian, personal names, can finally be dealt with more effectively.

Of course, one wishes that there would be a completely new revision of the east Slavic personal name material instead of a reprint of a nearly 100-year-old work. But researching these names is a difficult and time-consuming task which is only performed by a few scholars and places high demands on patience and stamina. When E. Eichler voices the conviction in his afterword that it will take a team of authors to create a new dictionary of old Russian personal names, those with a knowledge of research into German place names and personal names may react with skepticism: despite efforts extending over decades, there is still no revision available of Ernst Förstemann's time-tested *Altdeutsches Namenbuch*; thus in the German speech area, we are still making do with works which were even compiled prior to Tupikov's vast collection.

The reprinting of the work is to be greeted without reservation. Thanks to the reprint, this base of material will be even more accessible to scholars who are researching Slavic names and it will continue to be put to profitable use.

*Universität Göttingen*

JÜRGEN UDOLPH