

INTRODUCTION

This bibliography, which includes almost all the material in my *Jewish and Hebrew Onomastics: A Bibliography* (New York: Garland, 1977), adds newer items published through 2000 and older ones that had escaped my attention. That bibliography, containing only 1,195 entries, is thus now obsolete, replaced by this new work, which has almost three times as many.

The strength of a bibliography rests in part on a clear statement of what is included and excluded. My goal has been to list scholarly and most non-scholarly studies of Jewish personal names and naming practices from earliest times to the present day in all parts of the world. I have culled the entries in this bibliography from an array of publications in many languages. Included, too, are unpublished academic theses and dissertations. Reviews of books are, for the most part, listed only if the book deals solely or mostly with Jewish names. Among the exclusions are:

1. Discussions of the origins of the etymons of Jewish personal names. To take three hypothetical examples, I would list a publication dealing with the Hebrew male given name *Arye*, the Central Ashkenazic family name *Warszawski*, or the non-Ashkenazic Jewish family name *Porat*, but would omit treatments of the Hebrew common noun *arye* 'lion' (whence that given name), of Polish *warszawski* 'of Warsaw' or Russian *varšavskij* 'of Warsaw' (whence the second of those family names), and of Hebrew *porat* (whence the third). Listing those other treatments would have swollen the bibliography beyond any reasonable size and drowned the pertinent listings amid marginal material. More often than not, the curious reader can turn to Hebrew, Polish, or Russian dictionaries to get the etymologies of the words from which those names derive.
2. Lists of names of Jews in which onomastic analysis is absent, as in most Jewish genealogies and family histories, indexes, naturalization and census records, membership and telephone directories, name registers, lists of subscribers, deportees and martyrs, and collections of tombstone inscriptions.
3. Etymologies of Biblical names in dictionaries and topical guides to the Bible, like the *Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible*, 4 vol. (Nashville, 1962; *Supplementary Volume*, 1976). Dictionaries like Ludwig Köhler and Walter Baumgartner's *Hebräisches und aramäisches Lexikon zum Alten Testament*, 2 vol. (Leiden, 1967-90) may be consulted for etymologies, comparative data, and analytical references to other specialized sources. An English edition of that work, *The Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament* (Leiden, 1994-2000), is now available in five volumes and also as a CD-ROM.

4. Material on the names of some prominent historical non-Israelite figures like *Darius* and *Nebuchadnezzar*. However, I have listed in this bibliography discussions of personal names in the Jewish Scriptures even if the people therein so named were not Hebrews, Israelites, or Jews.
5. Most writings of a non-scholarly nature published in the world's Jewish daily or weekly press, which are not worth the effort of verification (however, non-scholarly publications appearing in magazines with at least a monthly frequency, for instance, are generally included).
6. Unpublished conference papers (except entry 1032); typescripts and holographs; archival collections; term papers; audio-visual materials; Internet sites; texts in electronic journals, bulletin boards, and e-mail discussion groups; CD-ROMs, databases, and computer files.

The foregoing notwithstanding, even a carefully delineated boundary must be fluid (especially since all fields of research intersect with others). Therefore, a few items on the periphery of anthroponymy, like some major genealogies and epigraphic collections, have been included. With regard to publications on Hebrew inscriptions, ossuaries, ostraca, and seals in the Land of Israel (another peripheral group), their number is now so large that I can make no claim to having listed all of them; for guidance in this area, see Robert W. Suder, *Hebrew Inscriptions: A Classified Bibliography* (Selinsgrove, Pa., and London, Eng., 1984), now supplemented by Graham I. Davies, *Ancient Hebrew Inscriptions: Corpus and Concordance* (Cambridge, Eng., 1991).

Many of the items recorded here are sections of text hidden away in monographs and journals running the gamut from Ancient Western Asiatic studies, Biblical studies, Semitics, epigraphy, philology, and medieval history to modern Jewish history and sociology. Finding this literature is hard because it is both submerged and farflung, because we lack a central organ for Jewish onomastics, and because today's indexing services are inadequate. A wealth of unindexed etymological information on Jewish names is found, by the way, in the Responsa (later the Queries and Replies) section of *Jewish Language Review* (seven volumes) and its successor, *Jewish Linguistic Studies* (two volumes to date).

The organization of this expanded bibliography follows closely that of my 1977 work. Among the newly added sections are "Judeophobia and Jewish Names," "Library Cataloging Issues," and "Literary Onomastics." Two reviewers of the earlier bibliography (Paul Wexler, *Onoma* 23 (1979): 215-19, and David L. Gold, *Jewish Language Review* 5 (1985): 376-77 and 7 (1987): 407-8) have addressed the thorny problem of classifying publications on Jewish personal names in ways that are both geographically accurate and topically logical. The present work, combining as it must both a geographical and a topical approach to material which ranges over some 3,500 years of Jewish history and a diaspora in lands often no longer coterminous with present-day political borders, tries to solve the problem through gener-

ous cross-references. The geographical approach dominates; hence, publications about names of the Sephardic Jews in Bulgaria, for example, are listed in section 6.0 (under *Bulgaria*) and not in section 9.0, *Sephardic Names*, which is limited to general and multinational subjects.

Items which I have been unable to examine are asterisked. The entries are not annotated except if their titles do not communicate their scope or value. No effort has been made to record the publisher of a work or the series to which it belongs; however, I have tried to list reprints.

As a general rule, authors' names are given as established by the Library of Congress (hence *Weinreich*, not *Vaynraykh*), with this library continually revising its headings related to Jewish names and topics to conform with those found in the *Encyclopaedia Judaica* (Jerusalem, 1972). I have, however, departed from Library of Congress practice by replacing initials with full forms in the interest of completeness.

Occasional liberties have been taken by altering the capitalization or punctuation of titles in the interest of maintaining a consistent style.

Yiddish titles are romanized according to the Standardized Yiddish Romanization. The treatment of Hebrew titles generally adheres to American practice recommended by the Library of Congress. Avraham Even-Shoshan's *ha-Milon he-ḥadash*, 5 vol. (Jerusalem, 1997), has been my authority on Hebrew vocalization and, hence, Hebrew romanization. Because Hebrew and Yiddish use no capital letters, proper nouns in those languages appear here in lower case, with the opening word of a title, for instance, being the only exception (though in Hebrew titles, if the opening word begins with the definite article, only the immediately following noun is capitalized).

Regarding the place of publication, I have given current English place names, even if they were not used at the time of publication. For example, in entry 2290, the city in question is now part of Ukraine and officially called *Lviv*; in 1936 it was part of Poland and officially called *Lwów*.

Jewish personal names have attracted many devotees, a few of them qualified, academically trained linguists, archeologists, or historians, but many more who are amateur genealogists, newspaper people, or others who more often than not rely merely on readily available derivative or discredited sources, if not on their own imaginations. **The inclusion of an item in this bibliography does not necessarily mean that it is reliable or authoritative.** All sources should be evaluated and used critically.

My earlier bibliography contained an almost complete index to Norbert Pearlroth's "Your Name" column, which mentioned over 3500 family names. Dissecting Pearlroth's explanations, David L. Gold, founding director of the Jewish Family Name File, has discovered that only about fifteen to twenty are right. Consequently, that index has been omitted here.

Naturally, any errors in the present bibliography are solely the responsibility of the compiler. It should be noted that this bibliography concludes my work in this area. David L. Gold, who gave generously of his time in suggesting improvements for this expanded work, will continue to gather and verify citations by way of maintaining supplementary bibliographical coverage.

R.S.

April 13, 2001 (rev. March 10, 2010)