1. Record Nr. UNINA9910790038803321 Autore Nielsen John P (John Preben), <1973-> Titolo Sons and descendants [[electronic resource]]: a social history of kin groups and family names in the early neo-Babylonian period, 747-626 BC / / by John P. Nielsen Leiden;; Boston,: Brill, 2011 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-283-12007-0 9786613120076 90-04-18964-5 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (356 p.) Culture and history of the ancient Near East, , 1566-2055;; v. 43 Collana 935/.04 Disciplina Soggetti Kinship - Iraq - Babylonia Names, Personal - Social aspects - Iraq - Babylonia Elite (Social sciences) - Iraq - Babylonia Babylonia Social conditions Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references (p. [297]-310) and indexes. Nota di contenuto Preliminary Material / J. P. Nielsen -- Chapter One. Sons, Descendants, And Family Names: Problems, Sources, And Approaches / J. P. Nielsen -- Chapter Two, Kin Groups In Northern Babylonia: Babylon, Borsippa. And Dilbat / J. P. Nielsen -- Chapter Three. Kin Groups In Northern Babylonia: Sippar, Kish, Der, And Cutha / J. P. Nielsen -- Chapter Four. Kin Groups In Central Babylonia: Nippur And Marad / J. P. Nielsen --Chapter Five. Kin Groups In Southern Babylonia: Uruk And Ur / J. P. Nielsen -- Chapter Six. Conclusions: Toward An Understanding Of Kin Groups And Family Names In Early Neo-Babylonian Society / J. P. Nielsen -- Bibliography / J. P. Nielsen -- General Index / J. P. Nielsen -- Personal Names / J. P. Nielsen -- Family Names And Possible Family Names / J. P. Nielsen. Sommario/riassunto Sons and Descendants represents the first comprehensive study of Babylonian family names. Drawing primarily on evidence from legal documents from the early Neo-Babylonian period (747-626 B.C.), the

> book examines the presence of large, named kin groups at the major Babylonia cities, considering their origins and the important roles their

members played as local elites in city governance and temple administration. The period of Neo-Assyrian ascendance over Babylonia marks the first for which there is adequate textual material to allow for a study of these groups, but their continued presence and prominence in Babylonia under the native Neo-Babylonian dynasty and the Persian Empire means that this work is an important contribution to Assyriological understanding of Neo-Babylonian society.