

Enumerative style found in P. very early

To say that the enumerative style of P is late is absurd inasmuch as it is to be found in the Farah tablets, from about 2600 B.C., which "contain lists of gods, illustrating a type of school activity which continued into much later times and produced the great canonical list of gods from the First Dynasty of Babylon (1730-1530 B.C.)." On page 46 of W. F. Albright, Archaeology and the Religion of Israel (Baltimore;The Johns Hopkins Press) Fourth Edition, 1956

Notes to the 3rd edition

p.224 Re p. 46 Some of the dates on this page must be corrected in accord with discoveries since 1946. My date for the First Dynasty of Babylon is 1830-1530; the date 1700-1530 extends from Hammurabi's conquest of Larsa to the end of the Dynasty. We now know that Gudea actually flourished toward the end of the Third Dynasty of Ur, thanks to S. Kraemer's announcement of the discovery of the prologue to the Laws of Ur-Hammu(Zur-Nammu), mentioning his defeat of Namkhani(Nammakhni), ensi of Lagash before Gudea. The great Gudea is thus the same as the ensi of Lagash in the reign of Shu-Sin, in the early twentieth century B.C. (Galkenstein chronology).

See 12.6 Chadwick, H. Munro and N. Kershaw Chadwick, The Growth of Literature, Vol. I (Cambridge at the University Press) 1932

p. 494 Written literature usually begins with the writing of the Laws. Such was the case in England, in the North - apparently in Sweden and Denmark, as well as in Norway and Iceland - and probably also in Ireland. In Greece the first written Laws are said to have been drawn up by Zaleucos for Locroi Epizephyrioi, in the south of Italy, c. 660. At Athens the first written Laws appear to have been those of Dracon, enacted in 621.