

Discussion of the amount that was actually secured.

In general when we speak of grain we mean barley, which was the most common grain of Babylonia. There were also a number of other types of grain which were used widely.

Heredotus remarks "That the Babylonians do not have any other oil excepting what they get from sesame for they do not have olive trees." This is true of both ancient and modern times. Sennacherib seems to have tried to introduce olive tree into Assyria but he did not have any wonderful success. For oil, which is so necessary, since it is used for food, for ointment, for cult, for medicine, for soothsaying, and for a thousand things of daily life, it was necessary to depend almost entirely upon sesame.

Some discussion of this.

Small products.

Roots.

From the field at all times the garden was sharply distinguished. This latter comprised the culture of fruit trees and vegetables. Gardeners were often very highly schooled and much sought after. (reference page 200).

Most gardeners had their troubles, just like the farmer. The rent of a garden was higher than the rent of ordinary land, etc.

A good garden with trees and canals was regarded by the Orientals as an earthly paradise.

Such gardens were built around the palaces of Assyrian monarchs and the temples of the gods.

Gardens of private individuals were generally closer to the city than ordinary agricultural fields were.

The date palm was the principle tree cultivated in the Babylonian garden. (long discussion of this).

Next to the date palms came the fig trees. (page 207).

Vineyards discussed.