

countries regionally and internationally.

As for the number of Jews, McCarthy and Scholch, again using Ottoman data, reach similar figures. Scholch estimates their number at 14,730 in 1871-1872 or roughly 4 percent of the total population of Palestine.³² This seems consistent with other estimates for the previous two decades.³³ McCarthy estimates 13,000 Jewish citizens for 1860-1861 and 13,942 for 1877-1878.³⁴ Growth in the Jewish population was primarily because of immigration that more than offset the negative natural increase, attributable to high mortality rates.³⁵ Actually, at various intervals in this time period, more than half of the Jewish population consisted of recent immigrants.³⁶

2.2.2 1880-1914

This section again utilizes McCarthy's study, which represents the most thorough treatment of the demographic development of Palestine during the late Ottoman period and the Mandate.

³²Scholch, 26.

³³Ibid., footnote 45.

³⁴McCarthy, 10. McCarthy distinguishes between Jews who were Ottoman citizens and those who were not; he estimates an additional 1,000 to 2,000 noncitizens for this time period.

³⁵Usial O. Schmelz, "Some Demographic Peculiarities of the Jews of Jerusalem in the Nineteenth Century," in *Studies on Palestine During the Ottoman Period*, ed. Moshe Ma'oz (Jerusalem: Magness Press, 1975), 119-41.

³⁶Schmelz, 140-1.