

the increase in agricultural production, population and urban growth, and the increase in foreign trade. Most of the increase was related to the processing of agricultural products and building construction.

As Scholch showed, the 1860s and the 1870s witnessed an increase in soap production in Nablus and Gaza, the construction trade in Bethlehem and Nazareth, weaving and cotton processing in Gaza and Nablus, glassware in Hebron, and the production of devotional items in Bethlehem, to name the most important.⁵⁹ There were neither new products introduced nor any new methods of production.⁶⁰

The growth of this sector continued after the 1880s. This involved the increase in the already existing craft manufacturing, and primarily using the same existing production methods. Whatever motor power used was mainly used in European (Jewish and Templar) manufacturing; and new products were confined to wine making in Jewish and Templar enterprises and the manufacture of milling machinery, irrigation pumps (nonmotorized), and olive oil presses in three factories in Haifa and Jaffa.⁶¹

The lack of Ottoman statistics on this sector is partially compensated for by the British *Palestine Census of Industries 1928*, which included those industries established before WWI. Of the latter, there were 1,236 establishments of which

⁵⁹Ibid., 286.

⁶⁰Ibid., 167.

⁶¹Himadeh, "Industry," 216-7.