

called second wave of immigrants (35,000-40,000), who arrived in Palestine between 1904-1914, eventually left the country during the same time period.¹⁰⁷

However, the settlers were relatively more successful in the acquisition of land.

There are varying but close estimates of the amount of land acquired by Jewish settlers up to the start of WWI in 1914. According to Granott, a high land official of the Jewish National Fund, to be discussed below, and to the Encyclopaedia Judaica, the land acquired by the settlers amounted to 418,000 *dunums*;¹⁰⁸ Orni, another official of the Jewish National Fund, gives the figure of 404,000 *dunums*;¹⁰⁹ according to the French Institute National de Statistique, 420,700 *dunums*;¹¹⁰ and finally, there is the estimate of 450,000 *dunums*.¹¹¹ Given the figures of the Jewish National Fund officials, Lehn and Davis question the government estimate of 650,000 *dunums*.¹¹² Most of the land acquired during this time period was in the northern coastal plains and around Lake Tiberias (i.e.,

¹⁰⁷Cited in Weinstock, 75.

¹⁰⁸Quoted in Lehn and Davis, Table III, 74.

¹⁰⁹Ibid.

¹¹⁰Quoted in Weinstock, 75.

¹¹¹Quoted in Owen, *Middle East*, 270.

¹¹²Lehn and Davis, 74; as they point out, the government explained this figure simply "as generally accepted." Further the government's figure is undermined by the fact that the war virtually disrupted land sales, and, later on, the British military administration suspended land sales from November 1918 to September 1920; also see John Ruedy, "Dynamics of Land Alienation," in *The Transformation of Palestine*, ed. Ibrahim Abu-Lughod (Evanston: Northern University Press, 1971), 126.