

carpentry, and glass-making.”⁶⁷

Although there was a noticeable increase in this sector, it remained very small relative to the whole economy. Most of the production was organized in workshops or was home based. The number of wage labor remained minuscule. Although some machinery was introduced, the methods of production remained primarily the same with limited use of motor power.

2.3.4 The Tertiary Sector

The tertiary sector underwent substantial growth in the import and export trade, other auxiliary services (including transportation and banking), and those services associated with the growth of the urban population.

The substantial expansion of agricultural production resulted, among other things, in a surplus production of cereals, and in a phenomenal increase in the production of cash crops. Although these products were exported to the regional market prior to the 1850s, afterwards they were increasingly exported to Europe.

For the period 1856-1882, according to Scholch, exports increased tremendously compared to the first half of the century. While there are no statistics on the volume of products exported for the first half of the nineteenth century, there are figures for the value of exports, and thus making a comparison possible, to be discussed below. However, a presentation of some of Scholch’s findings for the volume of exports is very useful.

⁶⁷Himadeh, “Industry,” 216, 220.