

and finally oranges from 6,050,000 units to 39,221,000 with a growth multiple of 6.48.<sup>71</sup>

As for the value of exports, one estimate for Jaffa in 1825 was a mere £P 5,000. The value of the average annual exports for 1841-1843 was about £P 56,000.<sup>72</sup> By the late fifties to early sixties, it increases by almost three times: the value of the average annual exports was £P 164,000 for 1857-1860 and 1862-1863.<sup>73</sup> In the seventies, it almost doubles; the value of the average annual exports reaches £P 323,000 for 1873-1882.<sup>74</sup>

The same types of products were exported in the 1880-1914 period, with the addition of wine, now manufactured by the German Templars and Jewish Europeans.<sup>75</sup> The value of exports continued to grow. Average annual exports increased from £P 372,000 for 1883-1887, to £P 950,000 for 1908-1912.<sup>76</sup> In 1913, for Jaffa alone, exports amounted to £P 745,000.

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<sup>71</sup>All figures from Scholch, 92, Table 24, except the ones for oranges calculated from the number of boxes he gives; figure for oranges excludes 1882.

<sup>72</sup>Calculated from "Trade of Jaffa," in Issawi, Table 2, 50.

<sup>73</sup>Scholch, 93, Table 25: converted at the rate of £1 = 100 piasters given by Owen, *Middle East*, 176, and rounded to closest thousand.

<sup>74</sup>Scholch, 93.

<sup>75</sup>Himadeh, "Industry," 217.

<sup>76</sup>Owen, *ibid*, 265, Table 68; actual figures would be somewhat less, since part of the exports of Acre came from outside what became mandatory Palestine.