

Akkâ sancağı 1908



Zamarin

(Zikhron Ya'akov) pop. 750
Jewish colony founded in 1882

زمارين



Zamarain (Hayfa)
BAY I P.T.T.
C/W II 100 20P (1913-18)
Collins: (1912-18)
black, blue, green, violet



Zamarin 1882 yılında osmanlı devleti –filistin topraklarında kurulan ilk yahudi yerleşkesidir. Bu günkü İsrail devletinin başlangıç yeridir.

ZICHRON YAAKOV “Zammarin” (BEYRUT)

One of the first Jewish settlements in the country,

Zikhron Ya'aqov ([Hebrew](#): זִכְרוֹן יַעֲקֹב, Zikhron Ya'aqov; unofficially also spelled **Zichron Yaakov**) (meaning "Jacob's Memorial") is a [town](#) in [Israel](#), 35 km south of [Haifa](#), part of the [Haifa District](#). It is located at the end of the [Carmel mountain range](#) overlooking the [Mediterranean Sea](#), near the coastal highway (Route 2), and is a 10-minute drive from the [train station](#) in [Binyamina](#).

One of the first Jewish settlements in the country, Zichron Yaakov was established by Baron Edmond de Rothschild and named in honor of his father Yaakov (James). It is the home of "Carmel" and other wineries, where the grapes that grow in the vicinity produce the wine sold throughout the country and the world. Its altitude, proximity to the coast and natural beauty has made it a popular vacation area.

The population of Zichron Yaakov is a combination of veteran settlers and new immigrants. There is a sizeable religious community with a wide range of educational institutions, including Yeshivat Ohr Yaakov that was established by Ohr Somayach and attracts English-speaking students from all over the world.

History One of the first Jewish settlements in the country,

Zikhron Ya'aqov was founded in December 1882 by [Jewish](#) pioneers from [Romania](#), members of the [Hovevei Zion](#) movement. They called their settlement Zammarin. Even before the end of their first year in the region, however, difficult economic conditions and disease forced some of the settlers to leave.

In 1883, [Baron Edmond James de Rothschild](#) became the patron of the settlement and undertook to plan both its residential design and agricultural economy. He renamed the settlement in memory of his father, [James \(Ya'aqov\) Mayer de Rothschild](#).

To accomplish his first objective, Baron de Rothschild designed and allotted housing lots along the main road for the use of settlement farmers. Each lot included a house facing the street, a long interior courtyard and a rear building for storing agricultural implements. The French-inspired architecture included tiled roofs and painted wooden windows. Each farmer was given a salary and placed under the direction of [Elijah Shaid](#), the Baron's clerk.

The Baron also commissioned the construction of a magnificent [synagogue](#) to serve the town, sparing no expense to build the edifice, named *Ohel Ya'aqov* ("Tent of Jacob," an allusion to his father's [namesake](#), the biblical [Jacob](#), who "dwelled in tents" according to [Genesis 25:27](#)) in memory of his father. The synagogue, which has a large main section for men and a second-floor, wraparound women's section, features a majestic [ark](#) made of white [marble](#) and marble interior walls. The synagogue opened in 1886 and has conducted daily prayer services continuously to this day.

In 1885 Rothschild helped to establish the first winery in Israel, [Carmel-Mizrahi Winery](#), together with a bottling factory, in Zikhron Ya'aqov.

Spy ring

Zikhron Ya'aqov gained notoreity during [World War I](#) for the establishment of the [Nili](#) spy ring by [Sarah Aaronsohn](#), together with her brothers, [Aaron](#) (a noted [botanist](#)) and Alex, and their friend [Avshalom Feinberg](#). The group volunteered to spy on [Ottoman](#) positions and report them to British agents offshore. In September 1917, the Ottomons caught one of Sarah's [carrier pigeons](#) and cracked the Nili code. In October, they surrounded Zikhron Ya'aqov and arrested Sarah and several others. After four days of torture, Sarah managed to shoot herself with a pistol concealed on the premises. The Aaronsohn House–Nili Museum recreates the history of this period.

POSTAL HISTORY,

ZEMMARIN-beyrut,akkâ, hayfa; village, 20.09.18 זיכרון יעאקב / ZICHRON YA`AQOV
was appointed a district in 1890 as the Imperial Year Book of 1889 is silent whereas the Post Offices List of 1891 indicates the new administrative status albeit devoid of postal services. Apparently demoted to village status approximately a decade later as the Year Book published in 1898 no longer registers the community; authorities must have decided to invest a post office in the village by mid 1890's as recorded in the Post Offices List of 1899, to answer the needs of a very literate community created by Jewish immigrants from Romania.

Apart from an octagonal bilingual with heavy bars that has been reported to date; the original negative seal of office, a circular bilingual with stars, a large circular bilingual with wide band and possibly a war time issue arabic numerical type postmark should also exist. Mail bags processed through Hefa.

___.__.95 / 20.09.18 Zémarine

ZAMARIN (CAÏFFA) (حيفا) (زمارين) [zemmarin (hayfa)]

One of the earliest but most affluent Jewish settlements created starting from 1882 by a continuous stream of immigrants; had soon grown into a considerable size by the first decade of the century on revenues from extensive vineyards and a wine making facility.

Apparently a local courier was employed to relay and to collect mail from within the farming community to be processed at the post office.

no doubt ,Apart from a single line rubber stamp positive seal in full Hebrew used as an accounting device for rendering such a service that has been another double line linear rubber stamp positive seal in ;reported to date aves of Kevera about a mile to the south westFrench undoubtedly used at the C .where most of the wine was kept was also seen on some postal stationary

20.09.18 / 03.____ זכרון - יעקב [zkhron - ya`kb]

CAVES DE ZICRON - JACOB CAÏFFA (Palestine)