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History of Rehovot

Rehovot was founded in 1890 on the southern coastal plain, by the "Rest and Nahala" company from Warsaw, which intended to establish, through company funds, an independent settlement that is independent of the Baron's clerks' mercy. At the same time, Yehoshua Hankin was able to purchase more than ten thousand dunams of "Hirbet Duran" (affiliated with Doron, an active Jewish settlement during the Mishnah and the Talmud who excelled in growing peaches; archaeological finds also indicate vineyards there)

Six thousand dunams were sold to the Rest Association and the rest were sold to the "individuals". In the summer of 1890, 31 people immigrated to a place called Rehovot

The name Rehovot was received according to Israel's proposal in Lakind from the verse – "For now the Lord has expanded to us and our fruit in the land" (Genesis 26b)

The first year began with the planting of vineyards. **By 1981, about 150,000 vines** and thousands of almonds, figs and olives **had been planted**. In the plantings, Jewish workers worked, who were attracted to the independent colony, together with Arab workers

The streets initially suffered from severe housing shortages. Construction licenses were delayed, and only in 1892, after several houses were built without a license, the desired licenses were obtained. In addition, the settlement was accompanied by a clash with the Arabs of Zeranuga and the Bedouins against the background of pasture rights and land processing

In the early years, a continuous process of expansion and growth was evident in the streets thanks to a successful fundraiser that was used for both expenses and bribery. The colony operated a vigorous public committee, initially the landowners, from 1907, also to the taxpayers and from 1921 women were given the right to vote. And this committee was responsible for the physical planning of the colony, the medical services, the operation of the school, etc

Yaakov Street was the first street in the streets and was named after the head of the "Menuha and Nahala" association Yaakov Broida. On this street, at the top of the hill, next to the

beautiful Dondikov House, stood for 40 years the bell of the colony that served as a "clock" for a variety of activities.

Next to the bell stood a small wooden sukhet designed for the guards and through it was distributed, every evening, the mail that came from Jaffa. Naturally, this place served as a meeting place and a recreation for young people who waited for the post office.

Rehovot managed to maintain its independence when in the economic sphere it relied on the graces of the Baron. The winery in Rishon LeZion absorbed the grape crop in a subsidized price, so the growth of the vine was profitable. **In 1904, the first orchard was planted** in an area of 150 minutes (by Zalman Minkov and on his land), thus starting the development of the citrus industry that was identified with Rehovot and gave it the nickname "City of Citrus".

Despite the difficulties of daily life, there was great enthusiasm among the settlers and the workers, and songs such as "his sense, brothers, his sense" and "Ya, the soldiers of Ya Amali", which were then connected in the streets, express it.

In 1907, immigrants from northern Yemen joined the colony. Additional convoy immigrants from Yemen, mainly from March and Hudhan, joined most of them to their predecessors in the streets. The immigrants from Yemen suffered from many absorption difficulties: the peasants did not speak Hebrew, the work of the land was unfamiliar, the wages were low, the Arab workers, feared competition, the casting, the peasants treated with contempt and the livelihoods were in the summer in the grove in the grove and in the winter in the cowsheds, stables and slugs.

The rapid control of the Yemenis in all the hoeworks has led to a change in attitude. We bought land for them, a dunam for the family, and the houses were built in self-construction - first huts and clay bricks and then from kurkar stones that were hewn in the place and trapped in honey. This is how the Yemeni neighborhood was founded (Kafra, Shabazi, Shabati Streets), and later Sha'arim, which had small auxiliary farms **and became the largest Yemenite neighborhood in the country** (along with Kfar Marmorak).

During the Second Aliyah, streets grew and houses and streets were added. Most of the houses were built in the format of the first houses except the clay houses of the Yemenite neighborhood and the magnificent houses on Nahala Street.

The northern part of a street of rest and inheritance is therefore called "Millionaire Street." Three houses of the tenants of the colony in the past still stand in the house of Ephraim Sachs that was used for receptions and events (Ephraim Sacks himself accompanied a money seat to install a water system for houses as well as money for land of gates).

The Yaakov Broida House, the head of the Nahala Association (with his money, a bathhouse, a bathhouse, a Torah study and the Great Synagogue) where the poet Rachel, **and the Slutskin House** (an Australian Jew who lived six months in Israel and a half years abroad) who is now the management of the Amos de-Shalit High School.

After World War I, the orchard industry began to occupy a significant place in the colony's economy and citrus trees were planted over large areas of the colony. In 1920, the railway station was established in the streets and adjacent to it, mechanical packing houses and streets were built to the largest center in the country for packing fruit-glore and for delivery of citrus fruit to the ports. All these contributed to the nickname in which the streets of the "City of .Hadar" were programmed

On the eve of World War II, 9 packing houses operated in the streets and its train station, 40% of the citrus shipments were sent abroad. In the 1950s, the holiday of the "grade" is celebrated .every year

In the colony of Rehovot, writers and poets lived and created, whose works described the colony and its people. Among them can be found Moshe Smilansky, David Shimoni, Yehoash, Nahum Gutman, Benjamin Tammuz, S. Beware and others. In addition to these, the scientists who wrote .important research books lived in the colony

In 1932, the agricultural experience station was transferred from Tel Aviv to Rehovot. Thirty years later, **the station became the Faculty of Agriculture** of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem

In 1934, Dr. Chaim Weizmann in Rehovot founded the Daniel Ziv Institute, which later became **the Weizmann Institute of Science**. Dr. Chaim Weizmann, the first president of the State of Israel, who was also a world-renowned scientist, built his home on the spot. The house was designed by architect Eric Mendelssohn in 1937 and was called the President's House. In the garden surrounding the house are the graves of Vera and Haim Weizmann. In 1978, the building .became a museum

In 1942, the Faculty of Agriculture of the Hebrew University was established and in 1970 the School of Nutritional Sciences. In 1949, the Weizmann Institute of Science was founded in Rehovot and in 1963 the Center for the Study of Settlement was established. In addition to these are located in the city: the Institute for Biological Pest Control of the Citrus Pests and the Israel .Line Institute. All of these gave the streets the title - the city of science

Citrus, science and spirit - these are the three characteristics of the colony and therefore also the symbol of the city of Rehovot is concentrated from the fruit of citrus, a microscope and a .book

R. Dubby received city status in 1950, when its population reached 18,000 inhabitants. The .city serves as a sift center of government services and public services

The history of Rehovot was updated through the Archives for the History of Rehovot and Courtesy of Dr. Amiad Berezner, a historian, veteran volunteer in the archives and the founding .families