

Khirbat al-Shuna (al-Shuna)



Khirbat al-Shuna (al-Shuna) - Depopulated Palestinian Village of the Haifa Subdistrict

Khirbat al-Shuna, originally known simply as al-Shuna, was a depopulated Palestinian village in the Haifa Subdistrict. It was located at the southwestern foot of Mount Carmel, approximately 32.5 kilometers south of Haifa, at an average elevation of about 25 meters above sea level.

The village stood very close to the main coastal road, while the Haifa-Tel Aviv railway passed along its western edge. The establishment and subsequent expansion of the Zionist settlement of Binyamina south of the village during the

1920s also affected the way al-Shuna appeared in British Mandate statistical records.

Item	Information
District	Haifa
Distance from Haifa	Approximately 32.5 km south of Haifa
Elevation	Approximately 25 m above sea level
Natural Setting	At the southwestern foot of Mount Carmel, close to the coastal highway and the Haifa-Tel Aviv railway
Population in 1944/1945	No reliable separate figure is provided for Khirbat al-Shuna in the principal sources used; the locality had been statistically incorporated into larger units
Estimated Population in 1948	No independently documented village-specific estimate is available; the figure 197 should not be used because it belongs to al-Shuna in the Safad Subdistrict
Depopulation Period	Palestine Remembered gives 15 March 1948; Khalidi's detailed account places the village within a broader campaign extending from mid-March through the first half of May 1948
Military Context	Campaign against Palestinian villages along the coastal zone between Tel Aviv and Zikhron Ya'aqov
Military Unit	Haganah and Irgun participated in the wider campaign; the village-specific source does not identify the force that entered Khirbat al-Shuna
Total Land Area	No independently documented village-specific total is provided by the principal sources used
Israeli Settlements Established on Village Lands	None documented; Binyamina was established south of the site and later expanded close to the original village boundaries

The Name Khirbat al-Shuna

The village was originally known simply as al-Shuna. By the mid-1920s, the Palestinian locality came to be called Khirbat al-Shuna, distinguishing it from the nearby Zionist settlement that had initially been associated with the name “Jewish al-Shuna” before the name Binyamina became established.

Walid Khalidi's account describes the Palestinian locality as having become increasingly surrounded by the development associated with Binyamina. During the Mandate period, the Palestine Index Gazetteer classified Khirbat al-Shuna as a hamlet.

Location and Transportation

Khirbat al-Shuna stood at the southwestern foot of Mount Carmel on relatively low ground, approximately 25 meters above sea level.

The main coastal highway passed very close to the village, while the Haifa–Tel Aviv railway ran along its western edge. The village therefore lay beside one of Mandatory Palestine's principal coastal transportation corridors.

Population and Statistical Problems

Population figures for Khirbat al-Shuna require particular caution because the locality was not consistently enumerated as an independent statistical unit.

In the official 1922 Census of Palestine, a locality named *Shuneh* had a total population of 66: 15 Muslims and 51 Jews. The total of 66 should not be presented as the population of the Palestinian community alone, since the statistical entry reflected both the Palestinian inhabitants and Jewish residents associated with the locality that subsequently developed as Binyamina.

Year	Figure	Nature of Figure and Notes
1922	66 total: 15 Muslims and 51 Jews	Official census entry for Shuneh; 66 is not the Palestinian population alone
1931	1,429 total	Combined statistical unit under Zikhron Ya'aqov, including Esh Shuna and Umm al-'Alaq; no separate population for Khirbat al-Shuna can be extracted
1944/1945	No reliable separate figure	The principal sources used do not provide Khirbat al-Shuna as a separately enumerated population unit

Year	Figure	Nature of Figure and Notes
1948	Not reliably established	The figure 197 appearing in some secondary material belongs to al-Shuna in the Safad Subdistrict, not Khirbat al-Shuna in Haifa

The 1931 Census and Number of Houses

PalQuest and Palestine Remembered display a 1931 population of 1,429 and 191 occupied houses, but these figures require an important qualification.

The official 1931 census treated Zikhron Ya'aqov as the parent locality and listed Esh Shuna and Umm al-'Alaq as subordinate or attached localities. The census methodology assigned the population of such attached hamlets to the parent village rather than publishing a separate figure for each one.

The combined unit contained 1,429 people: 214 Muslims, 1,192 Jews, and 23 Christians, with 191 occupied houses. These figures therefore cannot be presented as the population or housing stock of Khirbat al-Shuna alone.

Land Ownership and Land Use

The principal sources reviewed for Khirbat al-Shuna do not provide an independent 1944/45 land-ownership or land-use table for the Palestinian village.

Because Khirbat al-Shuna had been statistically and administratively incorporated into larger surrounding units during the Mandate period, figures belonging to Binyamina or Zikhron Ya'aqov should not be reassigned to Khirbat al-Shuna and presented as the village's land area. No unsupported total is therefore supplied.

Economic Life in Khirbat al-Shuna

The principal sources used here do not provide sufficient village-specific quantitative evidence concerning agricultural production, crops, or land distribution in Khirbat al-Shuna during the 1940s.

The statistical incorporation of the locality into neighboring units makes it unsafe to attribute agricultural data published for Binyamina or Zikhron Ya'akov directly to the Palestinian residents of Khirbat al-Shuna. No unverified crop or land-use figures are therefore added.

Tall Mubarak and Archaeological Remains

West of Khirbat al-Shuna stood an archaeological site known as **Tall Mubarak**. PalQuest reports that archaeological work identified fourteen strata extending from the early second millennium BCE through the Roman, Byzantine, and Crusader periods, as late as approximately the thirteenth century CE.

The summit of the mound also served as a cemetery for the nearby Palestinian village of Jisr al-Zarqa.

This archaeological information is presented as reported by PalQuest; the original Israeli excavation publication is not used independently as a source for this article.

Occupation and Depopulation of Khirbat al-Shuna

Walid Khalidi's detailed account does not establish an exact independently verified date for the entry of military forces into Khirbat al-Shuna. It is therefore important to distinguish the date displayed in a database summary from the wider documented military chronology.

Palestine Remembered gives **15 March 1948** as the date associated with the village's depopulation or occupation and classifies the cause of departure as expulsion by Zionist forces.

Khalidi's fuller historical narrative places Khirbat al-Shuna within the Palestinian coastal zone extending northward from Tel Aviv to Zikhron Ya'akov. From mid-March through April and the first half of May 1948, Haganah and Irgun forces carried out a series of raids intended to remove Palestinian inhabitants from this

coastal region.

The village-specific account does not name a distinct military operation for the occupation of Khirbat al-Shuna, nor does it identify a particular brigade or battalion as the independently documented force that entered the village.

Occupation Chronology

Stage	Date	Details
Beginning of the Coastal Campaign	Mid-March 1948	Haganah, with Irgun participating in parts of the wider campaign, began a series of raids aimed at removing Palestinian communities from the coastal zone extending toward Zikhron Ya'aqov.
Palestine Remembered Depopulation Date	15 March 1948	The summary field gives this date and attributes the villagers' departure to expulsion, but Khalidi's detailed narrative does not independently establish it as the exact date on which Khirbat al-Shuna was entered.
Continuation of Regional Operations	April – first half of May 1948	Military raids continued across Palestinian localities in the coastal area. Khalidi's account states that by mid-May most Palestinian inhabitants had been removed from this part of the coastal plain.
Destruction of Most Village Buildings	After depopulation; precise date undocumented	Most of the village's buildings were subsequently destroyed, while a small number survived.

Military Operation and Unit

Military Operation: The principal sources do not identify a separately named operation specifically responsible for the occupation of Khirbat al-Shuna. Its depopulation is situated within the broader campaign against Palestinian villages in the central and northern coastal plain during the spring of 1948.

Military Unit: Haganah and Irgun forces participated in the broader coastal campaign. Khalidi's village-specific account does not independently identify which organization, brigade, or battalion entered Khirbat al-Shuna itself, so no more specific unit is assigned.

Cause of Depopulation

Palestine Remembered classifies the cause of departure as the expulsion of the villagers by Zionist forces. Khalidi's historical account places the village within a broader military campaign intended to remove Palestinian communities from the coastal area.

The village's depopulation can therefore be documented in the context of military raids, pressure, and expulsions affecting the region, while the precise village-level date and executing unit remain uncertain.

Destruction of Khirbat al-Shuna

The sources indicate that most of the village's houses were destroyed, although a small number of buildings survived. The principal sources do not provide a separate exact date for the demolition, so no unsupported date is supplied.

Israeli Settlements on Khirbat al-Shuna Village Lands

According to Walid Khalidi and PalQuest, no Israeli settlement was established on the lands of Khirbat al-Shuna itself.

Binyamina had been established in 1922 south of the village site. Its built-up area later expanded until some buildings stood very close to the original boundaries of Khirbat al-Shuna.

In 1946, Binyamina was combined with **Nahalat Jabotinsky**. Although some simplified online database fields may create the impression that Binyamina and

Nahalat Jabotinsky were established directly on Khirbat al-Shuna's lands, Khalidi's detailed account explicitly states that no Israeli settlement was founded on the village lands themselves.

Khirbat al-Shuna Today

According to the field documentation used by Walid Khalidi, including a photograph published by PalQuest and dated May 1990, the village site had been fenced. A few surviving houses had been renovated and converted into tourist facilities.

Tall eucalyptus and palm trees, together with cactus plants, grew around the surviving structures, while most of the original Palestinian built environment had disappeared.

This description reflects field documentation preceding the publication of *All That Remains* in 1992, specifically documentation from 1990. It should therefore not be treated as a direct field verification of conditions at the site in 2026.

Sources

- [PalQuest – Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question: Khirbat al-Shuna](#)
- [Palestine Remembered – Khirbat al-Shuna, Haifa District](#)
- [Palestine Remembered – Historical account of Khirbat al-Shuna from Walid Khalidi's *All That Remains*](#)
- [Government of Palestine – Census of Palestine, 1922](#)
- [Government of Palestine – Census of Palestine, 1931, E. Mills](#)
- Walid Khalidi, *All That Remains: The Palestinian Villages Occupied and Depopulated by Israel in 1948*.