

Al-Damun



al-Damun: A Depopulated Palestinian Village in the Acre District

al-Damun was a Palestinian village in the Acre District, situated across the top and slopes of a rocky hill on the eastern edge of the Acre Plain, approximately 11.5 kilometres southeast of Acre and at an average elevation of about 35 metres above sea level. Its population reached 1,310 in the 1944/1945 statistics, including 1,240 Muslims and 70 Christians. Units of the Seventh, or Sheva', Brigade occupied the village on 15–16 July 1948 during the second stage of Operation Dekel. Its inhabitants were displaced and the village was destroyed during the Nakba and the

occupation of Palestine in 1948.

Item	Information
Subdistrict	Acre
Distance from district center	11.5 km southeast of Acre
Average Elevation	35 m above sea level
Population in 1931	917
Number of Houses in 1931	183
Population in 1944/1945	1,310 – 1,240 Muslims and 70 Christians
Estimated Population in 1948	About 1,520 – a later demographic estimate, not an official census
Total Land Area in 1945	20,357 dunams
Attack and Depopulation	The village fell in the second stage of Operation Dekel on 15–16 July 1948 to units of the Seventh (Sheva') Brigade, according to Benny Morris as cited by Khalidi, whereas Palestinian historian Aref al-Aref dates its capture to late May 1948, following the fall of Acre. Some inhabitants fled during the bombardment that preceded the attack on the village; the rest were expelled, and the village was completely destroyed, according to both al-Aref and Morris.
Final Israeli Control	15–16 July 1948, according to Benny Morris as cited by Khalidi; sources differ, as Aref al-Aref dates the village's fall to late May 1948, following the fall of Acre
Military Operation	Operation Dekel (second stage)
Military Unit	Units of the Seventh (Sheva') Brigade
Cause of Depopulation	Direct military assault by Israeli occupation forces, preceded by bombardment of the village, followed by the expulsion of the remaining inhabitants

Item	Information
Settlements Documented on Village Lands	No Israeli settlements on village land, according to Khalidi; however, the settlement of Yas'ur, established in January 1949 on the lands of neighbouring al-Birwa, uses al-Damun's lands for agriculture

Location

al-Damun stood on the eastern edge of the Acre Plain, spreading across the top and slopes of a rocky hill approximately 11.5 kilometres southeast of Acre.

Its average elevation was about 35 metres above sea level.

Secondary roads connected the village with the Acre–Safad and Acre–Haifa highways.

Its lands bordered or lay near those of al-Birwa, Sha'b, Kabul, Tamra, al-Ruways, and Shafa 'Amr.

al-Damun Through History

The inhabitants of al-Damun traced their origins to the al-Zaydaniyya tribe, which had migrated from the Hijaz.

The Persian Muslim traveller Nasir Khusraw recorded visiting al-Damun in 1047 after arriving from al-Birwa and mentioned visiting the shrine of Dhu al-Kifl.

Crusader sources referred to the village by a name rendered as Damar.

During the nineteenth century, al-Damun was surrounded by olive groves, and its population was estimated at approximately 800 in 1859.

Nineteenth-century descriptions also recorded two small mosques in the village.

Architecture

At the beginning of the twentieth century, al-Damun's houses were concentrated mainly along a single road.

From 1935 onward, villagers increasingly used reinforced concrete in house construction alongside traditional building materials.

The built-up area covered approximately 111 dunams in the 1944/1945 statistics.

Population

The 1922 census recorded 727 inhabitants in al-Damun: 687 Muslims and 40 Christians. The Christian inhabitants recorded in that census were Roman Catholics.

By the 1931 census, the population had increased to 917, including 870 Muslims and 47 Christians, living in 183 houses.

According to the 1944/1945 statistics, the population reached 1,310: 1,240 Muslims and 70 Christians.

The estimate of approximately 1,520 inhabitants in 1948 is a later demographic estimate rather than an official Mandate census figure.

Palestine Remembered estimates the number of refugees and their descendants at approximately 9,332 in 1998.

Population of al-Damun

Year	Population	Note
1859	About 800	Historical estimate
1922	727	687 Muslims and 40 Christians
1931	917	870 Muslims and 47 Christians
1944/1945	1,310	1,240 Muslims and 70 Christians

Year	Population	Note
1948	About 1,520	Later estimate
1998	9,332	Estimate of refugees and their descendants

Number of Houses

The 1931 census recorded 183 houses in al-Damun.

The figure of approximately 303 houses for 1948 is a later estimate rather than an official census count.

Education

Elementary education existed in al-Damun from the Ottoman period, with a school established in 1886.

Educational documents from the Mandate period confirm that the al-Damun school continued to operate and that teachers were appointed there during the 1930s and 1940s.

Local Palestinian documentation states that by 1948 the village had two elementary schools, with the older boys' school dating to 1886 and a second school established in the western part of the village during the British Mandate.

Because Walid Khalidi explicitly documents only one elementary school, the two-school description and details of the western school are presented here as additional local Palestinian documentation.

Water and Economic Life

The inhabitants obtained drinking water from nearby springs and irrigated some of their crops from the Na'amin River.

Agriculture formed the basis of the village economy. Wheat, sorghum, and barley

were among the principal cereal crops, while olives were an important tree crop.

al-Damun was also known for its watermelons and cantaloupes.

Villagers engaged in supplementary crafts, particularly weaving mats and baskets from grasses and reeds growing near the river.

Land Ownership

According to the 1944/1945 statistics, al-Damun had a total land area of 20,357 dunams.

Arab ownership amounted to 19,073 dunams, Jewish ownership to 687 dunams, while 597 dunams were classified as public land.

Total	20,357
Ownership Category	Area in Dunams
Arab ownership	19,073
Jewish ownership	687
Public land	597

Land Use

Cereal cultivation covered 17,052 dunams: 16,256 Arab-owned dunams, 684 Jewish-owned dunams, and 112 dunams of public land.

Irrigated and plantation land covered 709 dunams: 706 Arab-owned and 3 Jewish-owned.

Approximately 484 dunams of Arab agricultural land were planted with olive trees. This represents a crop category within cultivated land and should not be added separately to the overall land-use total.

The built-up area covered 111 Arab-owned dunams.

Uncultivable land covered 2,485 dunams: 2,000 Arab-owned dunams and 485 dunams of public land.

Total	19,073	687	597	20,357
Type of Use	Arab	Jewish	Public	Total
Irrigated and plantation land	706	3	0	709
Cereals	16,256	684	112	17,052
Built-up area	111	0	0	111
Uncultivable land	2,000	0	485	2,485

Mosques, Church, and Shrines

Historical sources recorded two small mosques in al-Damun during the nineteenth century, while Walid Khalidi later referred to the village's well-known mosque.

Local Palestinian documentation also records a church in the eastern quarter of the village, together with a central mosque and other religious sites.

Local accounts describe the central mosque as an old stone structure with a courtyard and well and date its construction to 1722–1723. Because this date is based primarily on local documentation, it is not presented as independently established by the principal reference source.

Village traditions also record several shrines and tombs, including Dhu al-Kifl, Abd al-Mughith, Ahmad al-Ajami, Shaykh Abdallah al-Dajani, Banat al-Zawiya, and Shaykh Muhammad.

The shrine of Dhu al-Kifl is the best attested of these in the historical literature, having been mentioned by Nasir Khusraw during his eleventh-century visit.

Archaeological Remains

An archaeological tell west of the village contained the foundations of walls,

fortifications, and a well.

Local Palestinian documentation also records caves, burial areas, and other archaeological features around al-Damun.

The precise identification of all these remains with particular historical periods requires specialist archaeological evidence, and this article therefore avoids unsupported chronological claims.

Operation Dekel

Operation Dekel began on **8 July 1948** and continued until **18 July**.

The operation sought to expand Israeli control in western and Lower Galilee and involved forces primarily from the **Seventh (Sheva') Brigade, Carmeli Brigade, and Golani Brigade**.

During the initial stage, forces from the Seventh Brigade and the First Battalion of the Carmeli Brigade advanced along an axis in western Galilee.

In the second stage, units of the Seventh Brigade turned westward to occupy several villages in western Galilee, including al-Damun.

The Occupation and Depopulation of al-Damun

The detailed Operation Dekel account places the occupation of al-Damun on **15-16 July 1948** during the second stage of the operation.

The direct attacking force is identified as units of the **Seventh, or Sheva', Brigade**.

Palestine Remembered gives **15 July 1948** as the occupation date and likewise identifies the Seventh Brigade as the attacking formation.

The sources reviewed do not identify a specific battalion as the unit that directly

entered al-Damun, and this article therefore does not assign the village's capture to a particular battalion.

Palestinian historian 'Arif al-'Arif gave an earlier date, placing the fall of al-Damun in late May 1948 after the fall of Acre.

This chronology is substantially earlier than the detailed Operation Dekel account. The article therefore treats 15–16 July as the stronger documented chronology while preserving al-'Arif's differing account.

PalQuest and Walid Khalidi, transmitting Israeli-source material, report that some villagers fled during the bombardment preceding the assault, while the remaining inhabitants were expelled after the village was entered.

al-Damun was subsequently extensively destroyed.

Information originating in Israeli sources is cited here only as transmitted through Walid Khalidi and PalQuest, not through direct reliance on the original Israeli sources.

Occupation and Depopulation Chronology

Stage	Date	Details
Beginning of the military operation	8 July 1948	Operation Dekel began on the night of 8 July. After the initial Israeli successes in central Galilee during its first stage, units of the Seventh (Sheva') Brigade moved westwards to take control of a number of western Galilee villages, al-Damun among them.
Shelling of the village and beginning of the exodus	Just before the attack (15–16 July 1948, according to Morris)	According to Morris as cited by Khalidi, the inhabitants had been demoralized by the fall of Acre and Nazareth, and some of them fled during the bombardment that preceded the attack on the village.

Stage	Date	Details
Final occupation	15–16 July 1948, or late May 1948 according to al-Aref	According to Morris as cited by Khalidi, the village fell in the second stage of Operation Dekel to units of the Seventh (Sheva') Brigade. Palestinian historian Aref al-Aref, however, dates its capture much earlier, to late May 1948, following the fall of Acre.
Expulsion of the remaining inhabitants	After the occupation (the sources give no date)	The inhabitants who remained in the village were expelled, according to both al-Aref and Morris as cited by Khalidi.
Destruction of the village	After the occupation (the sources give no date)	The village was completely destroyed, according to both al-Aref and Morris as cited by Khalidi.

Israeli Settlements and al-Damun's Lands

According to Walid Khalidi and PalQuest, no Israeli settlement was established directly on al-Damun's lands.

Yas'ur

Yas'ur was established in January 1949 on lands belonging to the neighbouring Palestinian village of al-Birwa, approximately 3 kilometres northwest of al-Damun.

Although it was not built on al-Damun's lands, Yas'ur used portions of the village lands, particularly those on the Acre Plain, for agriculture.

al-Damun After the Nakba

According to the field documentation relied upon by Walid Khalidi, much of the village site became overgrown with thorns, cactus plants, olive trees, and pine trees.

Stone and concrete rubble was scattered across the site.

The structure that had protected the principal spring and regulated its flow survived but was neglected and deteriorating in several places at the time of documentation.

The village cemetery also remained, although some grave markers were deteriorating.

Later Palestinian documentation records continued visits by displaced villagers and efforts to maintain parts of the cemetery.

The surrounding lands, particularly those on the Acre Plain, were used for agriculture.

Khalidi's description reflects the condition of the site during his field documentation and should not necessarily be treated as a comprehensive survey updated to 2026.

Sources

- PalQuest – Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question: al-Damun.
- PalQuest: Operation Dekel.
- Palestine Remembered: al-Damun, Acre District.
- Walid Khalidi, *All That Remains*, entry on al-Damun.
- 'Arif al-'Arif, writings on the Nakba and the villages of the Acre District.
- Local Palestinian documentation of al-Damun published through Palestine Remembered.
- Government of Palestine, censuses of 1922 and 1931.
- Government of Palestine, Department of Statistics, *Village Statistics*, 1945.