

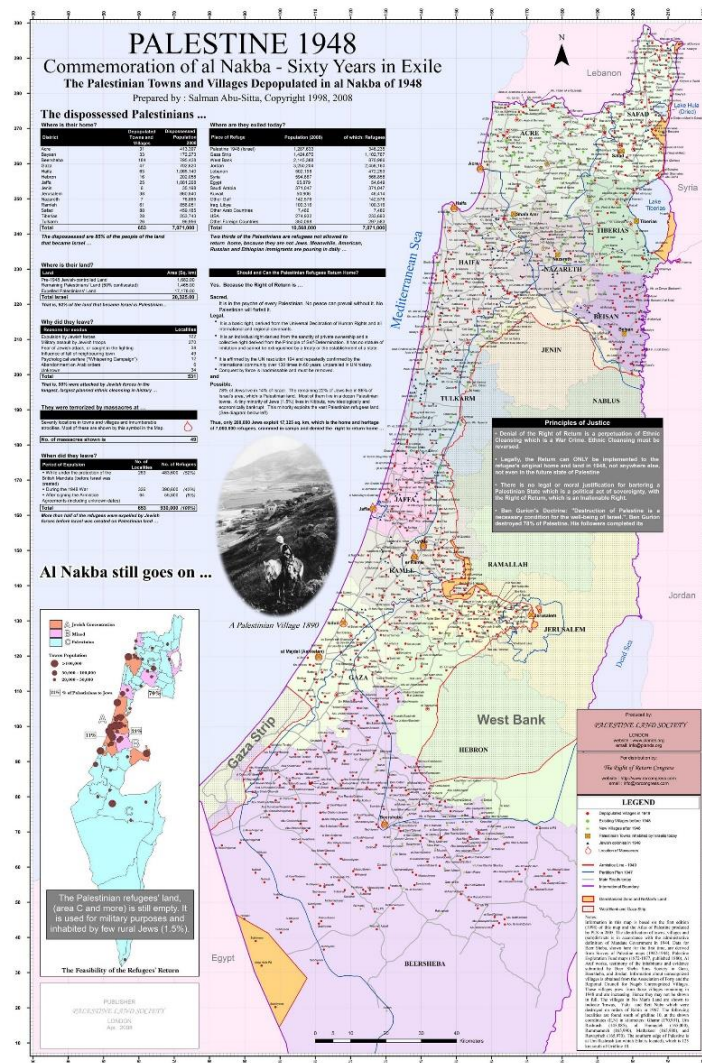
Village Database Information Guide



Village Database 0- Palestine in the 20th and 21st Century

We shall start with the 20th century although we are now in the 21st. That is because al Nakba, the catastrophe, occurred primarily in 1948 and never stopped. Al Nakba is the destruction of Palestine and the uprooting of its people, the most catastrophic event in Palestine’s 4000-year history.

About 560 towns and villages were depopulated and their people became refugees since 1948. That makes two thirds of the Palestinians refugees (6 million registered with UNRWA +2 million unregistered- 2018 data). The other third is under Israeli occupation since 1967 in Gaza and the West Bank. Most of the depopulated villages are shown in this map.



Data for **480** villages are given here in detail. To start with, six maps/photos are given for each village as follows:

M1.1 the village built up area (BUA) location.

M1.2 the village land area showing place names, natural features and landmarks such as mosques, churches, schools, cemeteries, sheikh/*weli/maqam*, antiquities, wells and so on.

M2.1 aerial photo of the village, Survey of Palestine maps (if either is available) or a drawn map of the village as best as possible based on sketches drawn by the village residents.

M2.2 Digitized plan of the village houses as far as can be ascertained. When available, the names of the house owners are given. The list of house owners is not needed for the Competition but may help to visualize the future design of the village and the *hamula* or *haret* house distribution. Note that, although the information obtained from various sources may not be complete, it gives a reasonable picture of the village as it was.

➤ The maps M1.1 to M2.2 refer to the village as it was pre-1948 (20th century).

Comprehensive data about this period is shown in the **Atlas of Palestine 1917- 1966, Part I**. A soft copy is available following this link: <http://www.plands.org/en/maps-atlases/atlases/the-atlas-of-palestine>

M3.1 The village land area today (circa year 2000) showing new roads and Israeli settlements on the village land where relevant, while showing the old landmarks on the same map for reference to the original village.

M3.2 A modern satellite image of the village site as it exists today. It is remarkable to see that most village sites are still vacant. Most of Kibbutzim (Israeli settlements) were built away from the original village sites. Therefore, the new village could be built on the same old location.

➤ Maps M3.1 and M3.2 show the village in the 21st Century.

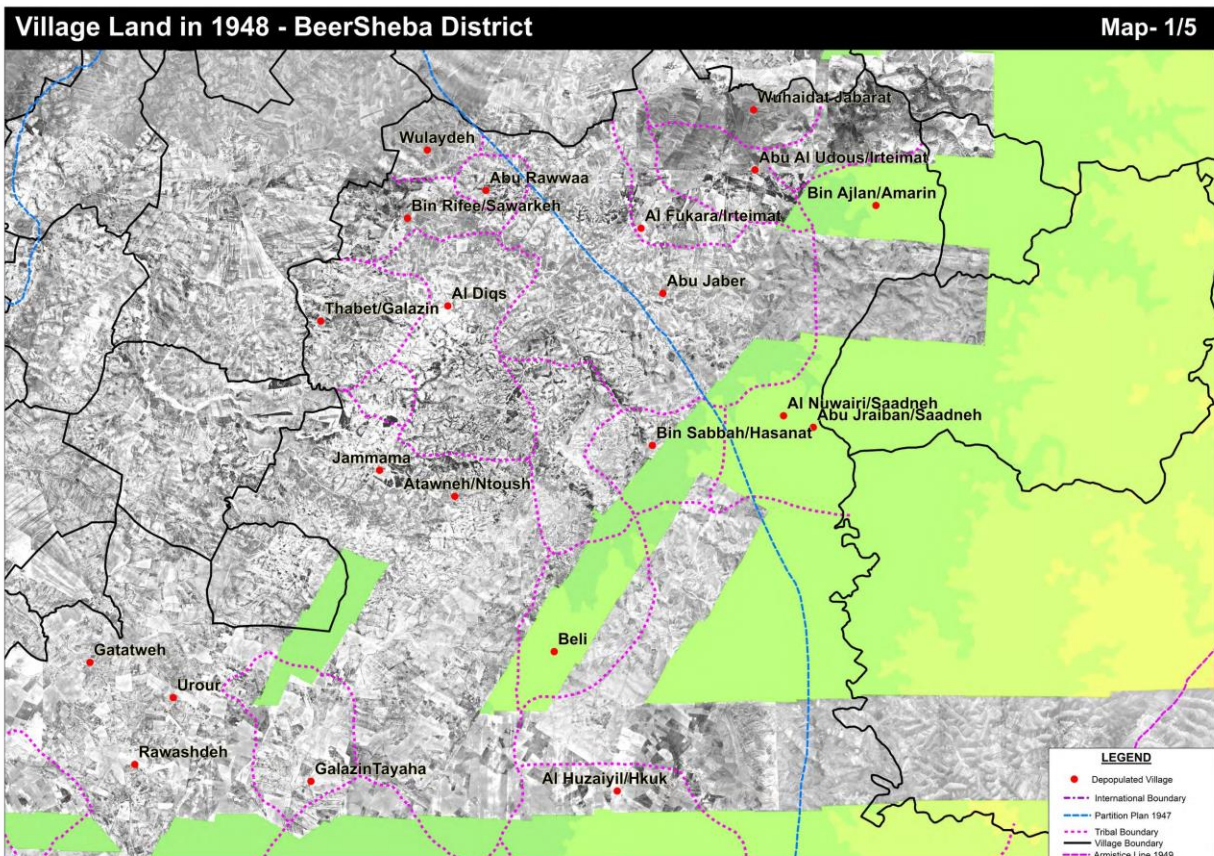
Comprehensive data about this period is shown in the **Return Journey Atlas**.

A soft copy is available following this link: <http://www.plands.org/en/maps-atlases/atlases/the-return-journey>

The **Excel** file, if available, shows the list of house owners as accurately as possible as they were in pre1948. It shows the distribution of each *hamula* and the village public places. A typical village social structure is usually made up of about 4 to 5 large families (*hamulas*) in 4 or 5 neighborhoods (*harat*), usually referred to by direction: *Al-harah Al-gharbiya, sharqiya, shamaliya, qibliya*.

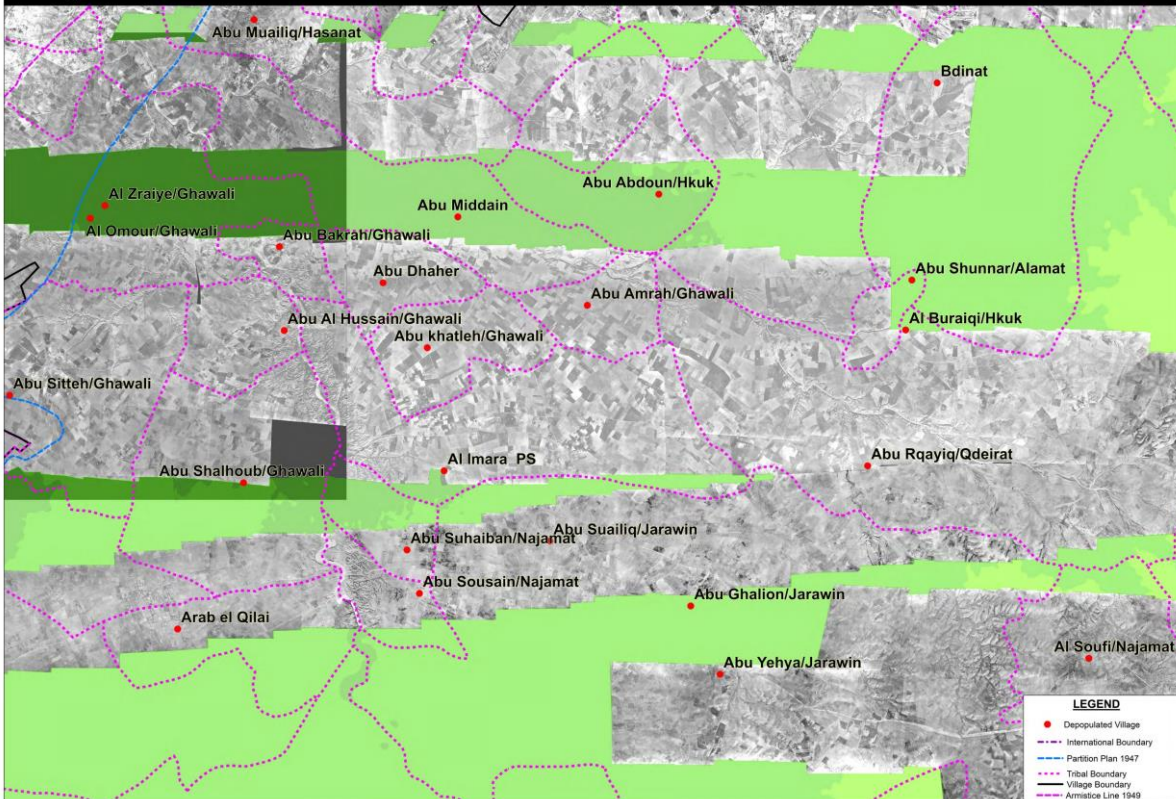
The **report** about the village lists in 12 points the following about the pre-1948 village: the population statistics of the village at different times old and new, its land area, its geography and history, its families, education, agriculture, crafts, water resources, antiquities and holy sites, description of Israeli attacks and occupation, the path of expulsion, present exile and the remains of the village today.

This leaves 87 villages in Beer Sheba. These are shown in large scale maps with aerial photos when available.



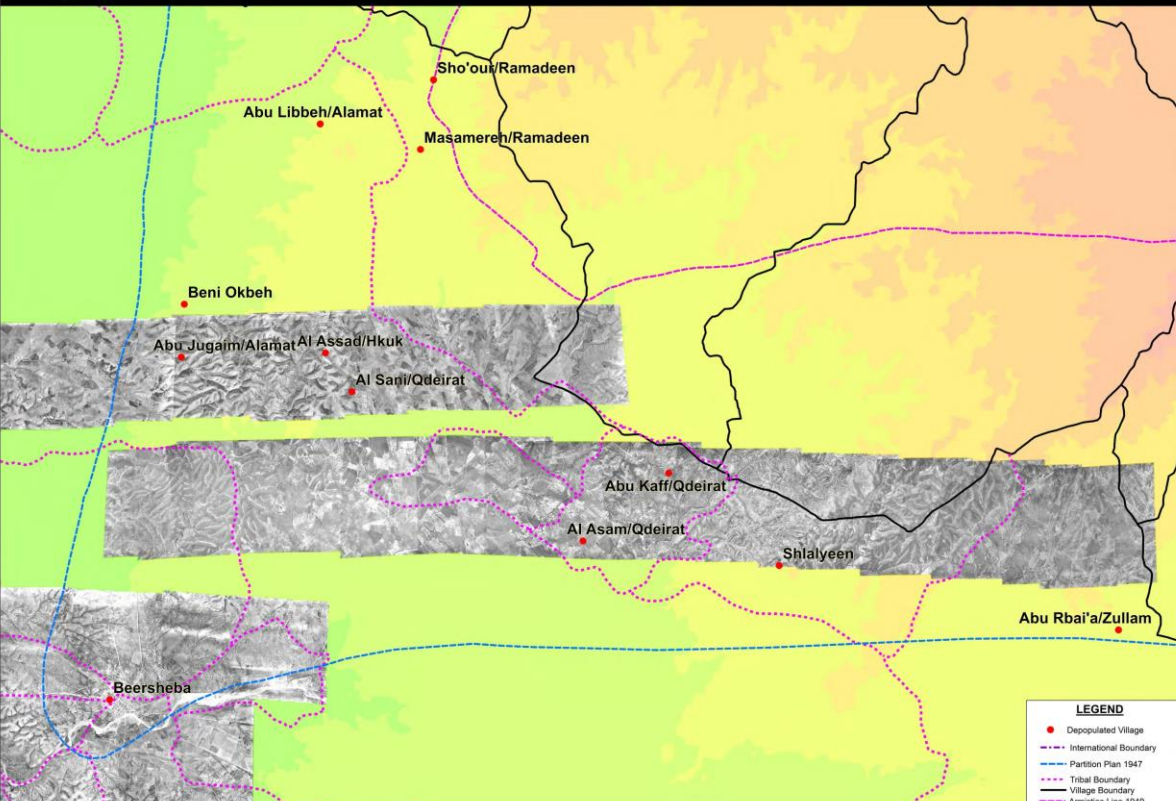
Village Land in 1948 - BeerSheba District

Map- 2/5



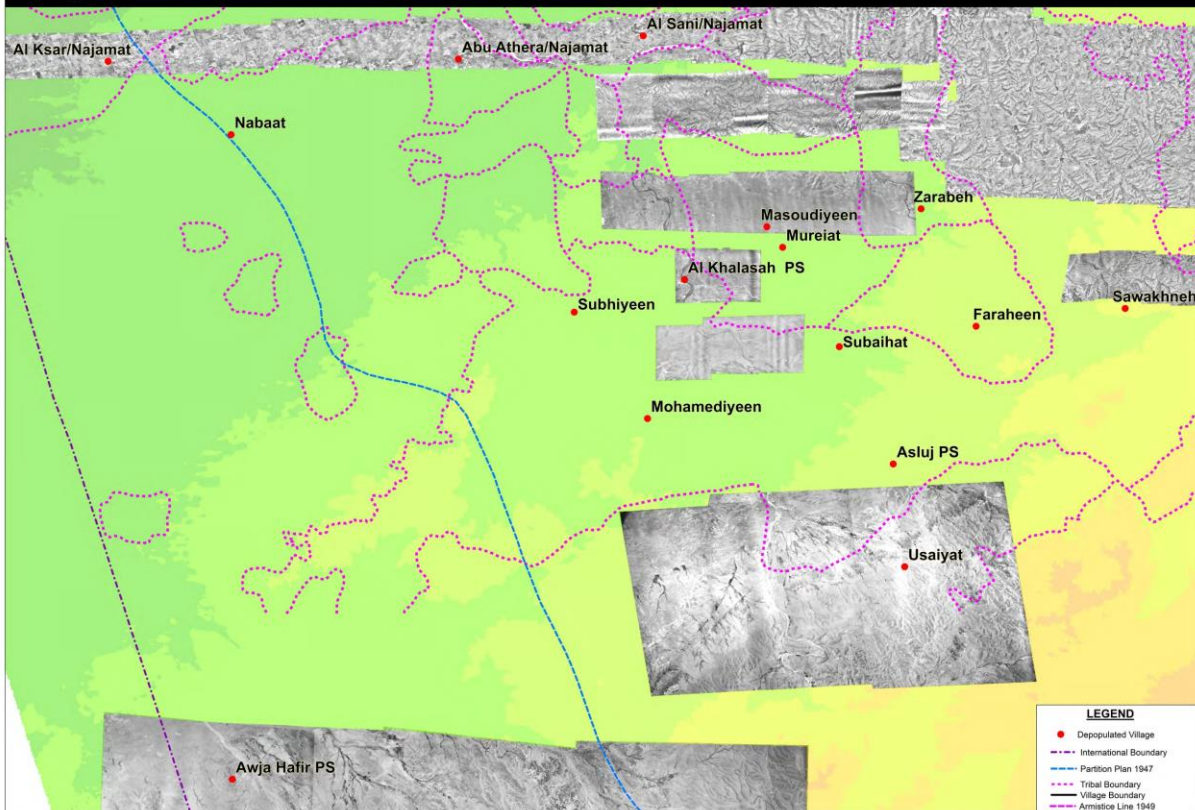
Village Land in 1948 - BeerSheba District

Map- 3/5



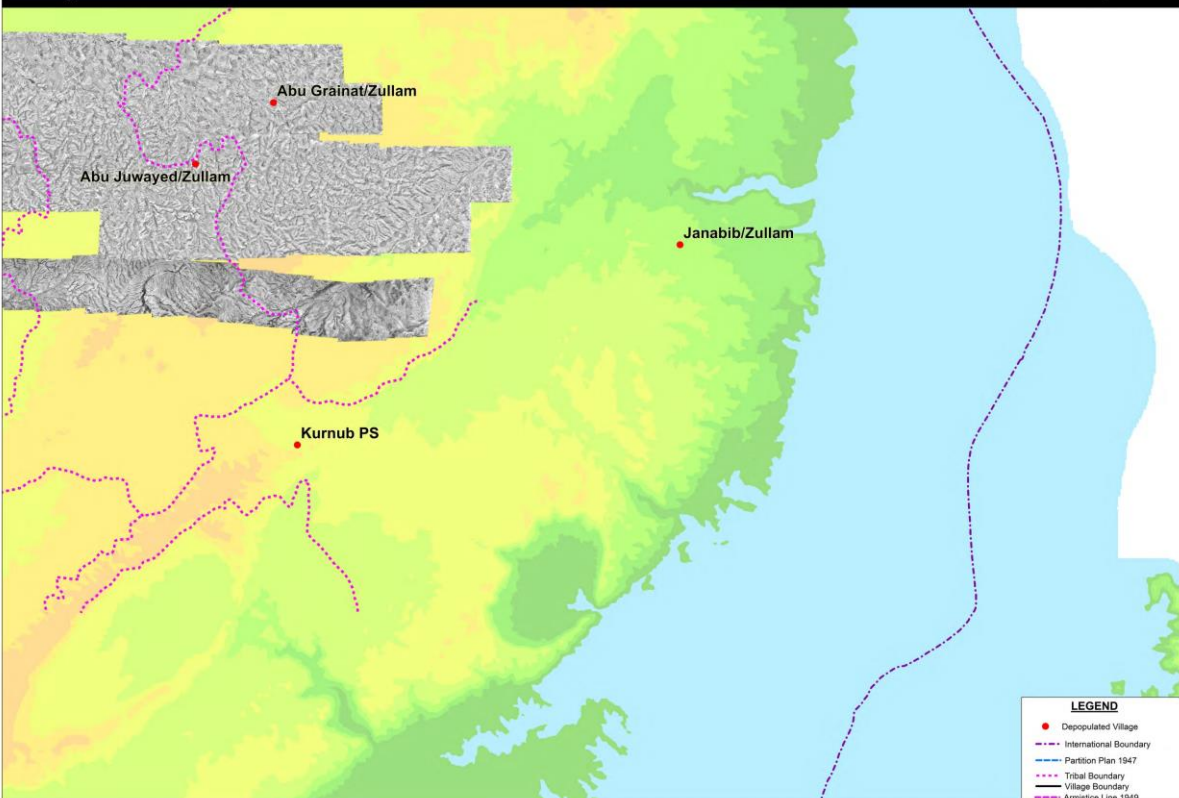
Village Land in 1948 - BeerSheba District

Map- 4/5



Village Land in 1948 - BeerSheba District

Map- 5/5



Further data are shown for the villages as follows:

- Village pictures/maps of various locations collected from various sources, including the following:

- Survey of Palestine maps (1945) - 1:20,000 scale, village land
- Survey of Palestine maps (1945) - 1:1250, or 2500 scale, village built-up area
- Extra aerial photo of the village
- Handmade sketches made by one of the village people.
- New Satellite photo of the village location

This collection of data is intended to document the villages from 1920, the beginning of the British Mandate on Palestine, till the present time. Needless to say, this data can be augmented by a variety of archives which are revealed day by day and will portray the full spectrum of the Palestinian landscape which was destroyed, deliberately and systematically, by Israel from 1948 and ever since.

Village Database 1- Palestine in the 19th Century

Palestine in the last quarter of the 19th century was a province in the Ottoman Empire. The province consisted of several *Sanjacs* (districts). The most important one was Al Quds Al Sharif which was headed by *al Mutassaref*, appointed directly from Istanbul. Under him was the southern part of Palestine down to Beer Sheba. The Ottoman rule was undermined by the increasing power and interference of European powers under the guise of offering “protection” to foreign residents of Palestine. Several European consulates were opened in Palestine.

In 1865 the Palestine Exploration Fund (PEF) was established in London. PEF organized the Survey of Western Palestine (SWP). The survey mission was to map Palestine, ostensibly to study the geography of the Bible in the Holy Land. In reality, the survey was a cover for the military objectives of charting Palestine and the region, which resulted in the British occupation of Palestine 1917.

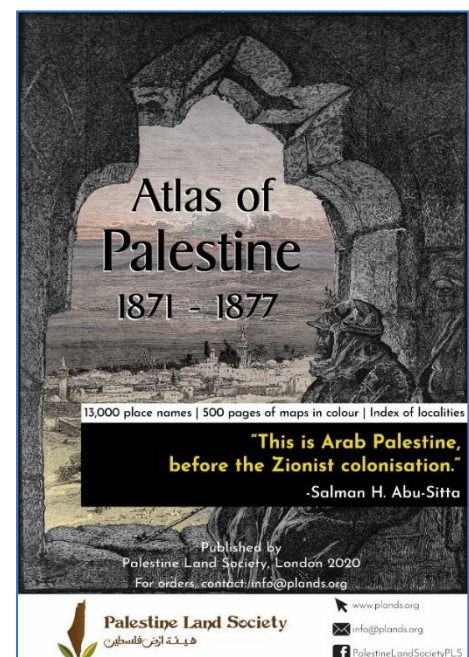
However, SWP became a valuable record of Palestine at the time. Palestine Land Society (PLS) did considerable research of SWP’s original documents, corrected errors in geographical accuracy and place names and added newly discovered data not used in the published survey. Details of this work are given here:

<http://www.plands.org/en/articles-speeches/speeches/2020/the-survey-of-western-palestine-revisited>

The value of this work is that it shows Arab Palestine before the Zionist colonization of Palestine. Among 13,000 names there was not a single Zionist colony. The majority of these colonies were planted in Palestine after the British Mandate officially stated in 1922.

The result of this work was the publication of the **Atlas of Palestine 1871- 1877** in 2020. Find link here:

<http://www.plands.org/en/maps-atlases/atlases/the-atlas-of-palestine-1871-1877>



One of the important results of the research is to compile an index of 13,000 place names, with added 4000 names, more than the originally published survey. These include 2,525 human settlements (towns, villages, hamlets, and tribes). This is double the recognized number of villages in the Village Statistics of 1945 by the (Mandate) Government of Palestine. The reason is that the latter defined a village land in which a major village or a cluster of villages are located.

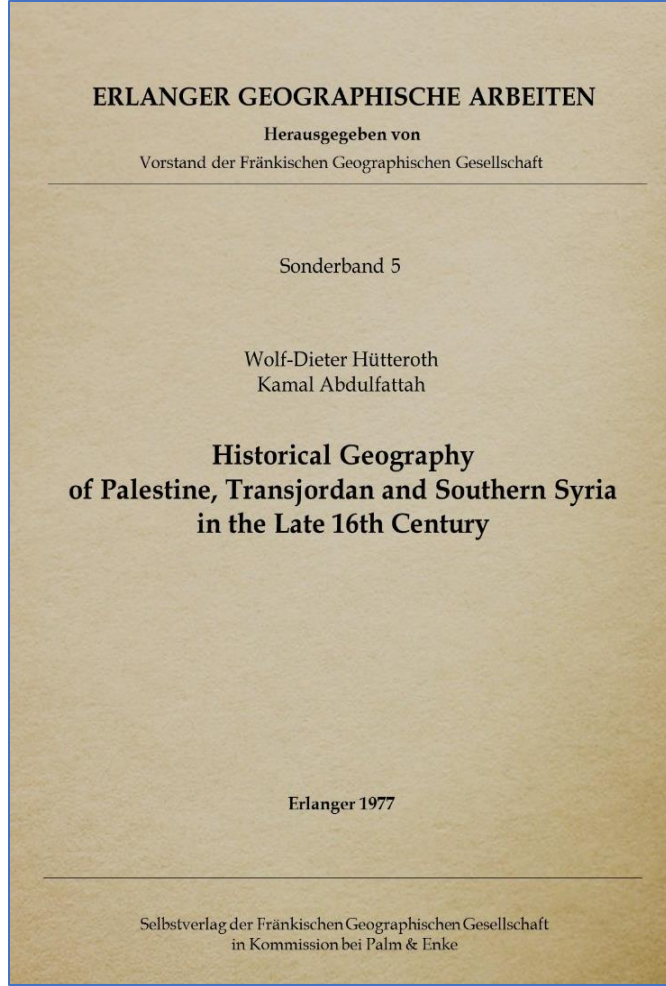
The following table shows the number of villages according to the nomenclature of the names with or without various prefixes preceding the name of the village. The village names today may keep or omit some prefixes. The codes are added in the Atlas to identify different prefixes. There are also some minor changes in the spelling of the names.

Codes	Village Name Prefix	No of Villages
101	Beit	73
102	Burj	15
103	Deir	64
104	Khurbet	1450
105	Khurab	3
106	Kuryet	4
107	Saknet	7
109	Names in the Atlas of Palestine 1917- 1966	654
110	Arab (clan)	75
111	Kefr	42
112	Umm--	35
108	Other Village Points	103
	Total Villages	2,525

In this DATABASE file, each village name in the 19th century (or its location if name not found) is shown in a red rectangle as it appears in the relevant page of the **Atlas of Palestine 1871- 1877**.

Village Database 2- Palestine in the 16th Century

The Islamic State, since the birth of Islam in the seventh century, extended at its zenith from China to Spain. The Muslim rulers and their capitals changed but the rule of Islam over its subjects, who were predominantly Muslim, remained governed by Islamic Shari'a. The Ottoman Empire (The Sublime Ottoman State) ruled Palestine from 1517 when Sultan Selim removed the Mamluke rulers. This lasted four centuries until the First World War, when the British army invaded Palestine and occupied Beer Sheba in October 1917.



Soon after the Ottoman established their rule in Palestine, they collected taxes from the inhabitants according to population number, their occupations, and their produce. The Ottoman Tax Register of 1596 is a valuable source of information. This register was the subject of a PhD thesis and thorough research in the listed reference below. We have based all our research on this reference:

All such information about Palestine in this reference was classified, digitized, and converted into maps by Palestine Land Society. Moreover, names and location of villages were compared to the **Atlas of Palestine 1917- 1966** based on the Survey of Palestine in 1945.

- Here are the main conclusions in Arabic, followed by English:

قررنا عمل دراسة مفصلة لـ "دفتر المفصل" و قمنا بتقييم الجدول بكامله كما أعدنا رسم خارطة النواحي والالوية والأقضية.

الغرض الأول من هذا العمل هو معرفة ديمومة أسماء القرى على مدى 4 قرون مقارنة بالأسماء التي سجلناها في أطلس فلسطين 1917 – 1966 باللغة العربية والتي يبلغ عددها 50,000.

وعلى ذلك صنفنا كل قرية من أصل 997 الموجودة في الجدول الى 11 صنف (كود) وصفها في الجدول المرفق. علماً بأننا أخذنا في الاعتبار فقط النواحي التي تشمل فلسطين ويمتد بعضها الى لبنان الحالي كما لم نأخذ في الاعتبار الجزء من فلسطين الموجود في ناحية الأغوار وبها 3 أماكن في فلسطين مثل بيسان، نمرين، وفرونه. وبالاطلاع على الجدول المرفق نجد أن عدداً كبيراً من القرى، لا يزال محتفظاً بأسمه حتى عهد الإنتداب، وهناك تحريف بسيط في بعض الأسماء ربما بسبب الخط العثماني حيث أن (النون) تصبح (راء) و(القاف) تصبح (فاء)

و(الياء) تصبح (باء) وتفسير هذا بسيط في خط اللغة العربية. وعندما نجد أسم القرية في العصر الحديث نجده غالباً في نفس المكان. ومن حسن الحظ أن الأطلس يحتوي أيضاً على أسماء الأماكن والمعالم أيضاً بجانب أسماء القرى. وفي اختلاف المكان يبدو أن أهل القرية رحلوا عنها وبقي اسم المكان كما هو ولم تعد مأهولة بعدد كبير من الناس. كما أن بعض الأسماء تغير قليلاً بإضافة أو حذف كلمة خربة أو كرم أو بيت أو كفر ولكن بقي العنصر الأصلي من الأسم واضحاً. وهناك قرى لم نجد لها في إحدائياتها المذكورة في الجدول ولكن وجدناها في مكان آخر ولكن في نفس الناحية. وقد إحترمنا تهجئة الاسم واسم الناحية باعتبار انه موجود في الدفتر بكل وضوح ولذلك بحثنا عن القرية المطلوب تحديدها في نفس الناحية ووجدناها أحياناً موجودة في الاطلس لعام 1945 ولكن بتغير صوتي في الاسم مثل استابة وإكتابة وعدرا والغذراء وعندور وأندور. كما أن هناك قرى وجدناها في إحدائيات مختلفة عن الدفتر ولكن في نفس الناحية. أما بخصوص العربان والعشائر فقد وزعناها على الساحل أو صحراء أريحا القدس حسب إستدلالنا عليه من معلومات تاريخية علمياً بأن العربان زحفت بشكل بطيء من الجنوب الى الشمال على الساحل مثل عرب السوالمة الذين كانوا شرق رفح وأصبحوا في القرن العشرين شمال يافا. أما الجماسين أو الغوارنة فقد وزعناهم من بحيرة الحولة الى جنوب عكا وعلى جسر الزرقاء ونهر الفالق ونهر العوجا على الساحل حيث توجد مياه لتربية الجواميس.

وهناك قرى (تصنيف 9) قدرنا لها إحدائيات تخميناً وليس هناك دليل مطلق على صحتها. وعندما لم نجد تخميناً لإحدائيات هذه القرى أدرجناها تحت تصنيف (11). ومن هذه المعلومات الهامة أمكن لنا إجراء تعديل بسيط في حدود النواحي الموجودة على خريطة رقم 1 في الكتاب، وذلك بسبب وجود بعض قرى الناحية خارج حدود الناحية. والغرض النهائي من هذا العمل اصدار خريطة لفلسطين في القرن 16 علمياً بأن القرى التي ستظهر على الخريطة ليست مجمل القرى أو التجمعات السكنية، لأنها تلك التي تدفع الضرائب فقط. واضفنا على الخريطة بعض التضاريس الطبيعية مثل الأنهار والوديان حيث أنها في الأغلب لم تتغير. وربما أضفنا أيضاً بعض الأماكن الدينية مثل الأضرحة والأولياء إذا ثبت أنها كانت معروفة في القرن 16.

هذا مع العلم أننا أدرجنا في الأطلس العربي (اطلس فلسطين) المنشور عام 2012 جميع أسماء القرى والأماكن والمعالم التي سجلتها البعثة البريطانية في سبعينات القرن 19 إذا لم تكن موجودة في خرائط الإنتداب أو بمعنى آخر أن الأطلس العربي خلاف الأطلس الإنجليزي يحتوي على أسماء كانت سائدة في القرن 19 وأصبحت دراسة أو مهملة في القرن 20.

وفيما يلي جدول تصنيف القرى وعددها في كل فئة.

In this database file, each village name (or its location) is shown in red rectangle as it appears in the relevant Ottoman Tax Register in 1596.

PALESTINE in The Year 1596

S.No.	Livna	Nahya	Ottoman Name
1	Gazza	Gazza	Arsuf
2	Gazza	Gazza	Bayt Mirin
3	Gazza	Gazza	Dayr Sabir
4	Gazza	Gazza	Iraq Hatim
5	Gazza	Gazza	Lima
6	Gazza	Gazza	Nablusa
7	Gazza	Gazza	Miyasli
8	Gazza	Gazza	Munay'ir
9	Gazza	Gazza	Nahasa
10	Gazza	Gazza	Namra (Nasira)
11	Gazza	Gazza	Qasr'un
12	Gazza	Gazza	Sawmriyya as-Sugra
13	Gazza	Gazza	Zawiya
14	Ramla	Ramla	'Arur
15	Gazza	Ramla	Bayt Luma
16	Gazza	Ramla	Bayt Qufa
17	Gazza	Ramla	Dayr Kabir
18	Gazza	Ramla	Dayr Garbi
19	Gazza	Ramla	'Iltit
20	Gazza	Ramla	Kafr 'Amud ('Arur)
21	Gazza	Ramla	Kafr Hir
22	Gazza	Ramla	Kafr Zabad
23	Gazza	Ramla	Lutariyya
24	Gazza	Ramla	Miligr
25	Gazza	Ramla	Milus
26	Gazza	Ramla	Nal'in as-Sarbiyya wa al-Garbiyya
27	Gazza	Ramla	Sawamin
28	Gazza	Ramla	Sisat
29	Gazza	Ramla	Sitan
30	Lajjun	Sahil 'Alit	Jabaswar
31	Lajjun	Sahil 'Alit	Masmar wa Magarat Masmur
32	Lajjun	Sahil 'Alit	Lum al-Lusur
33	Nablus	Bani Sa'b	Burayk
34	Nablus	Bani Sa'b	Majdal Yibwa
35	Nablus	Jabal Qubal	'Arin
36	Nablus	Jabal Qubal	Awajir
37	Nablus	Jabal Qubal	Yibin
38	Nablus	Jabal Qubal	Marbur
39	Nablus	Jabal Qubal	Runur
40	Nablus	Jabal Sami	Aran(Arat)
41	Nablus	Jabal Sami	Baka
42	Nablus	Qasun	Itasim
43	Nablus	Qasun	Kafr Shihir
44	Nablus	Qasun	Muqata'idi (Dayr Rajil)
45	Nablus	Qasun	Naffa
46	Quds	Halil	Hasaman
47	Quds	al-Ayn	al-Ayn
48	Quds	al-Fawqa	al-Fawqa
49	Quds	Baqi ad-Dan	Baqi ad-Dan
50	Quds	Bayt ...?	Bayt ...?
51	Quds	Bayt Falama	Bayt Falama
52	Quds	Bayt Farin (Masiin)	Bayt Farin (Masiin)
53	Quds	Bayt Haramayn	Bayt Haramayn
54	Quds	Bayt Tafna	Bayt Tafna
55	Quds	Dan'a	Dan'a
56	Quds	Dayr as-Sitta	Dayr as-Sitta
57	Quds	Dushan'iyah	Dushan'iyah
58	Quds	Faratiyya	Faratiyya
59	Quds	Irbat Bani Siba	Irbat Bani Siba
60	Quds	Kafr Ba'it	Kafr Ba'it
61	Quds	Qirwin Tahani wa Fawqari	Qirwin Tahani wa Fawqari
62	Quds	Sahiq (Sahawa)	Sahiq (Sahawa)
63	Quds	Saban	Saban
64	Quds	Tasur (Qusur)	Tasur (Qusur)
65	Safad	'Akka	Kafr Dimkan
66	Safad	'Akka	Sa'ba
67	Safad	'Akka	Sayzur
68	Safad	Ira	Ira
69	Safad	Saqif	Burqil
70	Safad	Saqif	Dayr Kabir
71	Safad	Saqif	Harabta (Habrta)
72	Safad	Saqif	Jarmas
73	Safad	Saqif	Kafr Marir
74	Safad	Saqif	Nubariyya (Nuweiyya)
75	Safad	Saqif	Qarnsiyya (Hamsiyya)
76	Safad	Saqif	Rabiba
77	Safad	Tabarriyya	Sarhit
78	Safad	Tabarriyya	Sinar
79	Safad	Tibnin	'Abbar al-Garbiyya
80	Safad	Tibnin	Armahz
81	Safad	Tibnin	Akadaba'iyah
82	Safad	Tibnin	Ara (Itra)
83	Safad	Tibnin	Bani Masmar
84	Safad	Tibnin	Dnaba
85	Safad	Tibnin	Irtaba, (Irtayya) (Irtiyya)
86	Safad	Tibnin	Marin as-Sa'ra (as-Sarra)
87	Safad	Tibnin	Milum al-Taha
88	Safad	Tibnin	Musariyya
89	Safad	Tibnin	Sali'as (Salibiyya)
90	Safad	Tibnin	Sarjad? (Sahaj)?
91	Safad	Tibnin	Satin, (Hatr)
92	Safad	Tibnin	Tayr Naliya
93	Safad	Tibnin	Tina

Livna Ajlun	Nahya Qasr
The Following Villages not shown	
1	Nasirin
2	Kafin
3	Fah al-Tahta
4	Sawir (Hawir)
5	Huwaym
6	Abisa
7	Dayr Rama
8	Umm Bana
9	Hammot Jur
10	Mahaytha
11	Dayr Abla
12	Ranis (Bariwa)
13	Karim
14	Baysan
15	Dayr Radqa
16	Radqa
17	Fawana
18	Huwaym
19	Faynis
20	Zarna'a
21	Qasr
22	Sayyis
23	Marfafa al-Tinta
24	Mahana
25	Hamsiyya



This map is based on:
 - Arab Topography and Gazetteer - 1906
 - Historical Geography of Palestine, Transjordan and Southern Syria in the Late 16th Century
 - Ethnographic Studies of Palestine
 - Geographic
 - Gazetteer, 1906
 - Palestine Land Society
 - LCNCR, September 2012

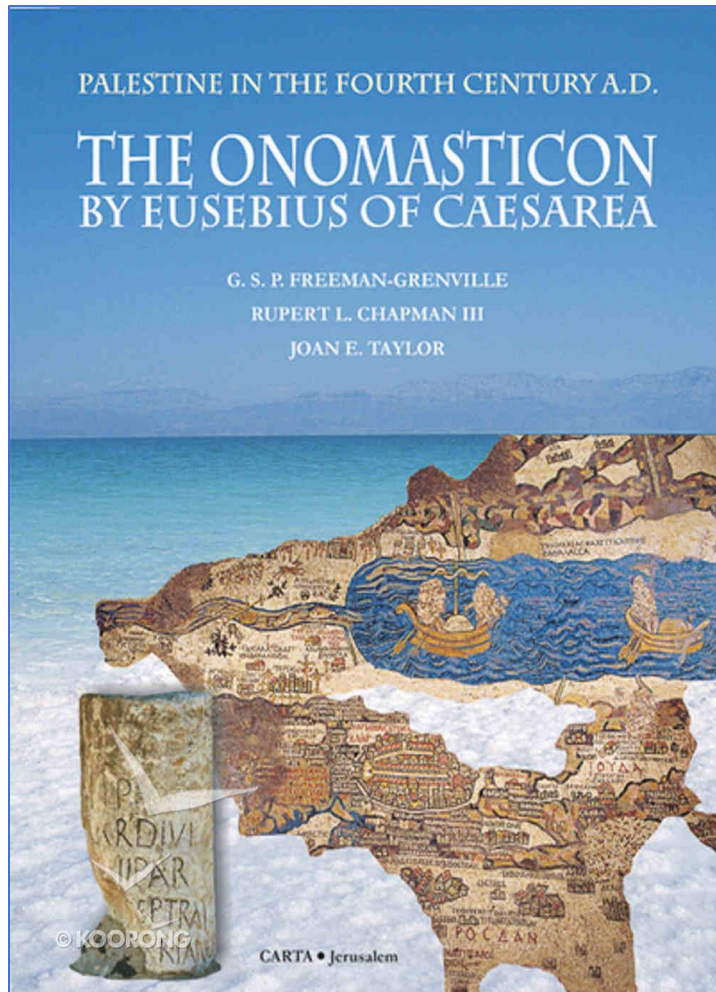
- Existing as is
- Existing as place
- Existing, different location
- Existing, slight change
- Place with different spelling
- Tribes
- Village with different spelling
- Wrong coordinates/spelling
- Palestine modern boundary
- Livna boundary
- Nahya boundary

No of Villages in Palestine	No of Villages in Lebanon	Total	Notes in Arabic	Class Code	A Description	Notes in English
فلسطين	لبنان	المجموع	ملاحظات	الكود	الوصف	Description
348	53	401	هي قرى تم وضعها في سجل الضرائب العثمانية لعام 1596، وما زالت موجودة بنفس الاسم.	1	قرى موجودة منذ العهد العثماني حتى 1948 بنفس الاسم	Existing Localities from Ottoman Period till 1948 with same name
153	11	164	قرى موجودة منذ الفترة العثمانية مع تحريف بسيط في احد احرف الاسم مثل بئر معين وبيير ماعين - جمالا وجمالة - شنيرية والسنيرية.	2	قرى موجودة منذ العهد العثماني حتى 1948 مع تغيير بسيط في الاسم أو إختصار للاسم	Existing Localities from Ottoman Period till 1948 with slightly different spelling or shortened name
124		124	قرى سجلت على انها قرى لكن بمفهوم القرية غير موجودة ووجد مكانها اسم مكان او معلم مثل: جعتون - شبا - جزور - عوبا.	3	قرى كانت موجودة في العهد العثماني وتحولت الى اسم مكان او معلم	Localities from Ottoman period became extinct but name remaining as a place or landmark
7		7	قرى بها خطأ في الاحداثيات مثل الدامون - جاحولا - صلحة - مسكة وغيرها من القرى.	4	قرى موجودة بنفس الاسم لكن خطأ في احداثياتها	Localities(village) with same name but different location (wrong coordinates)
16	1	17	قرى بقيت مع تغيير كلي في الاسم مثل : إستابة وإكتابة - سيلا وسيلة الظهر - صفصاف	5	قرى موجودة بتغيير كلي في الاسم	Localities(village) with totally different spelling
24		23		6	اسم مكان او معلم مع تغيير كلي في الاسم	Localities became extinct with totally different spelling
2		2		7	اسم مكان او معلم مع تغيير كلي في الاسم وخطأ في الاحداثيات	Localities became extinct with totally different spelling with wrong coordinates
11	4	15	قرى سجلت في سجل الضرائب العثمانية على انها قرى وهي غير متعارف عليها كقرية الان مثل : قفقا - بلوش - مارون شقاية	8	قرى لم يستدل على مايشير لوجودها في العصر الحالي	Unidentified Localities from ottoman period

No of Villages in Palestine	No of Villages in Lebanon	Total	Notes in Arabic	Class Code	A Description	Notes in English
فلسطين	لبنان	المجموع	ملاحظات	الكود	الوصف	Description
118	2	120		9	إحداثيات محتملة	potential coordinates
44		44		10	عرب وعشائر	tribes
83		83		11	قرى غير متعارف عليها في الخريطة او كتاب الدكتور عبد الفتاح (لا توجد احداثيات)	unidentified villages in both our MXD and Dr. Abdul Fattah (no potential coordinates)
930	71	1000	الفارق واحد وذلك لان قرية ابل مكررة مرتين لتكرار الاحداثيات المختلفة			
		246	<p>قرى مسجلة لكن لم يستدل لها على احداثيات لعدة اسباب : منها:</p> <p>1- أن هذه القرية متعارف عليها باسم عشيرة كانت تسكنها مثل جمعة (طائفة أعراب كليب) - حسين (تركمان جماسين در ساحل).</p> <p>2- او تشير الى مزرعة او كرم وهذا فيه صعوبة في التعارف عليها.</p> <p>3- هناك امكانية في التعرف على بعض هذه النقاط الان وذلك لوجود اسماء اماكن ومعالم واودية يحتويه اطلس فلسطين لكنها تحتاج الى وقت ومجهود للعثور على هذه الاماكن من بين الالف الاسماء.</p>			

Village Database 3- Palestine in the 4th Century

The Palestinian bishop, Eusebius of Caesarea (260-339 AD), also called Eusebius Pamphili, (flourished in the 4th century Caesarea Palestinae, Palestine), was baptized and ordained at Caesarea in about 313 AD. He is credited with writing an account of the first centuries of Christianity, in his *Ecclesiastical History*, which became a landmark in Christian historiography. His most important work used in this file, the *Onomasticon*, (more properly, *On the Place-Names in the Holy Scripture*), in Greek, was compiled by him as a directory of place names, or "gazetteer", a primary source that provided pilgrims to Jerusalem ways to travel and provided historical geographers with a contemporary knowledge of early 4th-century Palestine and Transjordan.



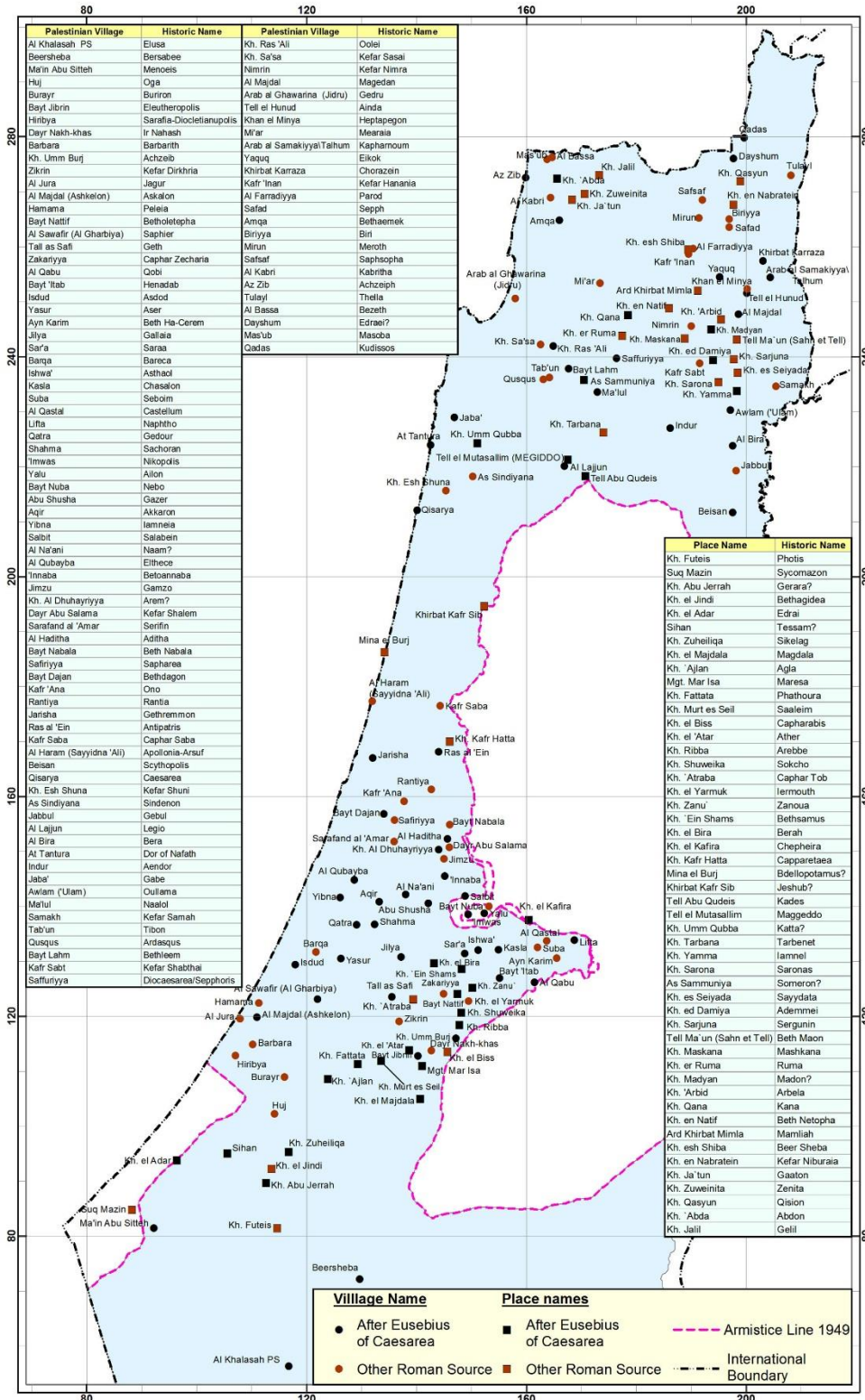
Jerome provided a Latin translation of Eusebius' *Onomasticon*, which Jerome translated in anno 388 CE while living in Bethlehem. Jerome's Latin edition includes various designations, based on the different manuscripts available to him. This Latin version of Eusebius' *Onomasticon* became the main source for research of Palestine in the west.

Recently an English translation was provided by:

Chapmann III, R.L.; Taylor, J.E., eds. (2003). Palestine in the Fourth Century A.D.: The Onomasticon by Eusebius of Caesarea. Translated by G.S.P. Freeman-Grenville. Jerusalem: Carta. ISBN 965-220-500-1. OCLC 937002750.

We used this reference in this Village Database file. We digitized the maps, identified the villages in their historical names compared with the modern names in 1945 Palestine.

Palestine 313 map



Modern Village (1945)	Historic Name (313)
Al Khalasah PS	Elusa
Beersheba	Bersabee
Ma'in Abu Sitteh	Menoeis
Huj	Oga
Burayr	Buriron
Bayt Jibrin	Eleutheropolis
Hiribya	Sarafia-Diocletianupolis
Dayr Nakh-khas	Ir Nahash
Barbara	Barbarith
Kh. Umm Burj	Achzeib
Zik rin	Kefar Dirkhria
Al Jura	Jagur
Al Majdal (Ashkelon)	Askalon
Hamama	Peleia
Bayt Nattif	Betholetepha
Al Sawafir (Al Gharbiya)	Saphier
Tall as Safi	Geth
Zakariyya	Caphar Zecharia
Al Qabu	Qobi
Bayt 'Itab	Henadab
Isdud	Asdod
Yasur	Aser
Ayn Karim	Beth Ha-Cerem
Jilya	Gallaia
Sar'a	Saraa
Barqa	Bareca
Ishwa'	Asthaol
Kasia	Chasalon
Suba	Seboim
Al Qastal	Gastellum
Ufta	Naphtho
Qatra	Gedour
Shahma	Sachoran
'Imwas	Nikopolis
Yalu	Ailon
Bayt Nuba	Nebo
Abu Shusha	Gazer
Aqir	Akkaron
Yibna	Iamneia
Salbit	Salabein
Al Na'ani	Naam?
Al Qubayba	Elthece

Modern Village (1945)	Historic Name (313)
Sarafand al 'Amar	Serifin
Al Haditha	Aditha
Bayt Nabala	Beth Nabala
Safiriyya	Sapharea
Bayt Dajan	Bethdagon
Kafr 'Ana	Ono
Rantiya	Rantia
Jarisha	Gethremmon
Ras al 'Ein	Antipatris
Kafr Saba	Caphar Saba
Al Haram (Sayyidna 'Ali)	Apollonia-Arsuf
Beisan	Scythopolis
Qisarya	Caesarea
Kh. Esh Shuna	Kefar Shuni
As Sindiyyana	Sindenon
Jabbul	Gebul
Al Lajjun	Legio
Al Bira	Bera
At Tantura	Dor of Nafath
Indur	Aendor
Jaba'	Gabe
Awlam ('Ulam)	Oullama
Ma'lul	Naalol
Samakh	Kefar Samah
Tab'un	Tibon
Qusqus	Ardasqus
Bayt Lahm	Bethleem
Kafr Sabt	Kefar Shabthai
Saffuriyya	Diocaesarea/Sepphoris
Kh. Ras 'Ali	Oolei
Kh. Sa'sa	Kefar Sasai
Nimrin	Kefar Nimra
Al Majdal	Magedan
Arab al Ghawarina (Jidru)	Gedru
Tell el Hunud	Ainda
Khan el Minya	Heptapegon
Mi'ar	Mearaia
Arab al Samakiyya\Talhum	Kapharnoum
Yaquq	Eikok
Khirbat Karraza	Chorazein
Kafr 'Inan	Kefar Hanania
Al Farradiyya	Parod

Modern Village (1945)	Historic Name (313)	Modern Village (1945)	Historic Name (313)
'Innaba	Betoannaba	Safad	Sepph
Mirun	Meroth	Amqa	Bethaemek
Safsaf	Saphsopha	Biriyya	Biri
Al Kabri	Kabritha	Kh. Kafr Hatta	Capparetaea
Az Zib	Achzeiph	Mina el Burj	Bdellopotamus?
Tulayl	Thel la	Khirbat Kafr Sib	Jeshub?
Al Bassa	Bezeth	Tell Abu Qudeis	Kades
Dayshum	Edraei?	Tell el Mutasallim	Maggeddo
Mas'ub	Masoba	Kh. Umm Qubba	Katta?
Qadas	Kudissos	Kh. Tarbana	Tarbenet
Kh. Futeis	Photis	Kh. Yamma	Iamnel
Suq Mazin	Sycomazon	Kh. Sarona	Saronas
Kh. Abu Jerrah	Gerara?	As Sammuniya	Someron?
Kh. el Jindi	Bethagidea	Kh. es Seiyada	Sayydata
Kh. el Adar	Edrai	Kh. ed Damiya	Ademmei
Sihan	Tessam?	Kh. Sarjuna	Sergunin
Kh. Zuheiliqa	Sikelag	Tell Ma'un (Sahn et Tell)	Beth Maon
Kh. el Majdala	Magdaia	Kh. Maskana	Mashkana
Kh. 'Ajlan	Agla	Kh. er Ruma	Ruma
Mgt. Mar Isa	Maresa	Kh. Madyan	Madon?
Kh. Fattata	Phathoura	Kh. 'Arbid	Arbela
Kh. Murt es Seil	Saaleim	Kh. Qana	Kana
Kh. el Biss	Capharabis	Kh. en Natif	Beth Netopha
Kh. el 'Atar	Ather	Ard Khirbat Mimla	Mamliah
Kh. Ribba	Arebbe	Kh. esh Shiba	Beer Sheba
Kh. Shuweika	Sokcho	Kh. en Nabratein	Kefar Niburaia
Kh. 'Atraba	Caphar Tob	Kh. Ja'tun	Gaaton
Kh. el Yarmuk	Iermouth	Kh. Zuweinita	Zenita
Kh. Zanu	Zanoua	Kh. Qasyun	Qision
Kh. 'Ein Shams	Bethsamus	Kh. 'Abda	Abdon
Kh. el Bira	Berach	Kh. Jalil	Gelil
Kh. el Kafira	Chepheira	Dayr Abu Salama	Kefar Shalem

We identified 139 Palestinian villages in existence since then by comparing their Roman and Arabic names in Palestine within the Armistice Line of 1949. Out of these, one hundred villages were depopulated and mostly destroyed by Israel in 1948. The remainder, 39 are still inhabited by Palestinians in Israel. Almost half of the 139 villages were mentioned by Eusebius and the rest by other Roman sources.

There are further 50 identified ancient Roman sites (Khirbet, i.e. old place, ruin) with names current in the first century AD and recognizable in Arabic till 1948.

These sites have been largely erased and omitted from Israeli maps. The above map shows the selected 100 villages and 50 ancient sites (*Khirbets*) in existence for 2000 years and depopulated and/or erased by Israel in 1948.

In this file, we show the village (or its location) in a red rectangle as it was in the map of 313AD Palestine.

A Final Note

This Village Database file, which shows the Palestinian villages in 1877, 1596 and 313AD, is to be added to the Atlas of Palestine 1917- 1966 (before Al-Nakba) and The Return Journey Atlas (after Nakba). This solid continuous historical record shows the continuity of Palestine villages for 2000 years, until most of them were destroyed by Israel in 1948. The stone may be blown up but the name, history, and location of the villages remain. Their people may be depopulated and removed. But they remain and multiply, determined to rebuild and repopulate them, after all evils befell them will no doubt be removed.