

An overview of the Golan

The area of the Syrian Golan is 1,860 km². Israel occupied the largest part of it (1,260 km²) during the aggression it launched on June 5, 1967. During the six-day war, and after its end, the occupation authorities made a major physical change in the natural landscape of the occupied Golan. The demographic and urban scene was almost completely destroyed. Population centers (villages and farms) were emptied of their residents, who were forcibly expelled to Syria (with the exception of five villages in the northern Golan). These residential centers were then looted and leveled to the ground, preventing residents from returning to their homes.

Within a period of weeks, the occupied part of the Golan had lost more than 95% of its population, and had witnessed - measured by geographical area - the largest ethnic cleansing in history since the end of World War II. After completing the process of ethnic cleansing, the occupation authorities began to create a new demographic and urban landscape in the Golan, through the construction of Jewish settlements with a European urban character.

This happened by a political decision of the supreme authority, in which the occupation army, the "Israel Lands Administration", the "Jewish National Fund - KAKAL -" and other Zionist organizations from inside and outside participated. The displaced villages constituted a living material testimony to the crime against humanity committed by the occupation authorities against the Syrian residents.

After the war of October 6, 1973, the Syrian state and Israel signed the 1974 disengagement agreement, according to which approximately 60 km² were returned to Syrian sovereignty, including the city of Quneitra, but after the occupation authority had destroyed it.

On December 14, 1981 - after fourteen years of occupation and the imposition of military laws - the Israeli parliament (the Knesset) passed the so-called "Golan Law", according to which the Golan was officially annexed to Israel, and its laws were imposed on the Syrian population remaining under occupation. However, the UN Security Council rejected the annexation decision, and adopted on December 17, 1981, its Resolution No. 497, in which it considered Israel's decision to annex the Golan to be illegitimate and invalid and had no legal effect at the international level. The Security Council demanded that Israel retract the decision. In addition, dozens of resolutions were issued by the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council rejecting the annexation decision, and demanding that Israel end its occupation of the Golan. However, Israel disregarded all the resolutions and did not implement any of them.

Today, there are around 29,000 Israeli settlers in the Golan, living in 35 illegal settlements. Together with the Israeli authorities, they control over 95% of the land and maintain at least 167 illegal settlement businesses. The remaining indigenous Syrian population of approximately 28,000 live in five villages in the northern Golan, controlling less than 5% of the land.

About the map

The Israeli occupation authorities have conducted a comprehensive "archaeological" survey of all urban sites in the Golan, from its north in the Shebaa Farms (the Lebanese border), to its south at the village of Rafid and the Yarmouk River (the Jordanian border). The occupation authority started implementing this project at the beginning of 1968 and ended it a few years ago. Several groups headed by experts in archaeology participated in it, and the results of the "archaeological" survey were published on the website of the Israel Antiquities Authority.

There is no doubt that the first objective of this work, which took a long time and generous budgets, was to use archeology on support the Zionist narrative about the Jewish presence since antiquity in the region, to decolonize the project of establishing a Jewish state on Arab land (Palestine and the Golan). So that the colonial Jewish state appears as a natural continuation of the ancient Jewish presence in the region, even though the ancient presence (the Hebrews) had nothing to do with the Jews of modern history, and this was proven by "anthropological" and historical researches.

The number of urban sites covered by the archaeological "Golan Survey" reached 1,236. The provided information played a major role in enabling the author to determine the geographical location of many residential communities, which are missing from maps in Arabic sources. All Arabic sources located the main villages on maps, while small residential communities, were mentioned just in the written texts, without specifying their geographical location on the maps, and this was one of the problems that the author faced in producing the map that was issued in 2017 by Al-Marsad. The writer

also noted in the Arab sources, the apparent confusion between the farm as a residential community, and the farm as a unit and space for agricultural production, as all sources included in the lists of residential communities farms whose function does not exceed agricultural production, and the definition does not apply to them as a residential community.

After the availability of new information, and the discovery of deficiencies and errors in the previous map issued in 2017, "Al-Marsad" – The Arab Center for Human Rights in the Golan" decided to issue a new map, filling the deficiencies in the previous map.

According to the new data, the number of residential communities in the occupied Golan, which were destroyed by the occupation, reached 341 communities.

It is worth noting that there are about 10 sites that were identified by the teams that participated in the "archaeological" survey, as farms for one family, and the writer decided not to include them in the list of residential communities, as it does not affect the final number of residents who were expelled from their homes by the occupation forces. In addition, there are a few sites that were not included in the archaeological survey, due to their presence in areas planted with mines.

After calculating the population of the residential communities (as in the table), the pre-invasion population census for 1967 reaches 138,237 people. With the addition of the census of the residential communities in the Shebaa Farms area and the north western slopes of Jabal El Sheikh (Hermon Mountain), the population census reaches more than 142,000 people. However, there are also residential communities that the writer was unable to determine the population of, due to the lack of available sources for this data.

AL-MARSAD

AL-Marsad - Arab Human Rights Center in Golan Heights is an independent non-profit legal human rights organization located in Majdal Shams in the Occupied Syrian Golan. The center was founded in October 2003 by a group of lawyers, planners and professionals in the fields of health, education, journalism and engineering as well as human rights defenders and other interested community members.

We commenced our work on voluntary basis but throughout the years, we have been able to successfully establish partnerships and attract funding from local and international sources, which has been used to support many of our projects.

General Objectives:

The Israeli military and subsequent civilian rule have committed many human rights abuses and violations of international human rights and humanitarian law. These violations, while taking new forms, persist to the present day. The lack of international intervention and the absence of recognized local civil society forums helped to conceal the harsh realities of occupation faced by the remaining Syrian communities. It also helped to create a political/ societal vacuum which allowed abuse and mismanagement and weakening of vital arenas of social life including education, health, economic policy, and regional and municipal planning).

In light of this, AL-MARSAD's main goals are to:

- Monitor and document violations of both international human rights and humanitarian law committed in the occupied Syrian Golan, both past and present
- Educate the local indigenous community regarding their rights under international law through workshops and forums;
- Increase awareness amongst the international community regarding Israel's illegal occupation of the Syrian Golan;
- Bring impact litigation and other legal interventions before Israeli courts and state authorities;
- Provide legal consultation to native Syrian residents, and local institutions.

Syrian residential communities destroyed by Israel after occupying the Golan in 1967

	Community Name	Population (1967)	Location on the map	coordinates WGS84	Notes
01	Abu Fula	349	A-4	35.65327355846 32.99010602679	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 40 houses.
02	Abu Khett	414	C-6	35.82577014269 32.83690608797	Some sources refer to a population of 367 people.
03	Abu Masaqa	-	B-3	35.70913074524 33.15180104903	A small Bedouin village.
04	Abu Qalla	240	B-5	35.80263683168 32.92726577039	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of two residential blocks, the Northern part? consisted of 20 houses, while the southern part? consisted of several groups of houses.
05	Abu Shlula	-	C-5	35.84997810753 32.88595311874	Located inside a minefield, close to the "ceasefire line". It is not mentioned on the website of Israel's Antiquities Authority, but it appears on the map issued in 1972 by the Archaeological Survey Society.
06	Ahmadiya (Aamudiya)	438	B-4	35.70363941435 33.00434132109	Some sources refer to a population of 457 people.
07	Al Mugher	784	B-3	35.72874179274 33.08718984767	Kipnis spoke about a population of 627 people.
08	Al-Razaniya	337	C-5	35.84078273690 32.87928947346	
09	Al-Aamudiya	119	B-5	35.75369721643 32.96626171240	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 16 houses.
10	Al-Ahmadiya	992	C-3	35.84066929715 33.16150404776	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of two residential blocks, with a total of 100 houses.
11	Al-Arba'ain	420	B-5	35.78969476188 32.91019549229	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of three residential blocks, with a total of 65 houses.
12	Al-Baghlah	390	C-5	35.83474831972 32.93251790387	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 4 residential blocks with a total of 50 houses. In its Northeast, there was a farm consisting of a group of houses.
13	Al-Bajja	-	B-3	35.7622090968 33.0942969003	Located close to the village of Al-Dalwa. Some Arabic sources consider it belonging to the village of Al-Dalwa. Hebrew sources consider it as a separate village.
14	Al-Beer (Batra)	533	B-5	35.70741885835 32.91596353549	
15	Al-Beer-South	-	B-5	35.71061299898 32.91369648030	An unnamed village. Israel's Antiquities Authority called it Al Beer- South. It consisted of a few buildings, and was located on the eastern bank of Wadi Petra, southeast of the village Al-Beer.
16	Al-Butayha	1.190	A-5	35.62450308956 32.91694718775	In 1945, its population reached 650 and it increased after the Nakba in 1948, when Palestinian refugees who were expelled by Israel from the city of Tiberias and the neighboring villages settled there. If we calculate the percentage of natural increase in

					population (3.8%), its population should be 1.190 people.
17	Al-Dahsha	520	B-4	35.70806311310 33.02956978809	
18	Al-Dahthamiya	70	B-6	35.72305973694 32.84827440920	
19	Al-Dalwa	1.789	B-3	35.76417209691 33.10056039003	In some sources, the village of Al-Dalwa is mentioned as a separate village from the village of Al-Bajja
20	Al-Danqala	-	B-4	35.69729930519 33.01879295026	
21	Al-Dufayla	-	C-5	35.81300100454 32.87942771600	An unnamed village, located between two tributaries of Wadi Dufayla. Israel's Antiquities Authority, named it "altitude point 472". The writer named it Al-Dufayla, based on its Location, near Wadi Dufayla.
22	Al-Dura	-	A-4	35.66291189078 32.99187432916	
23	Al-Durbashiya	154	A-3	35.65283372441 33.08709820512	
24	Al-Duka	504	A-6	35.64408532775 32.86300358586	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 20 houses. The number of the houses does not match the number of the population.
25	Al-Fajir	850	A-4	35.67186599071 33.06667819842	
26	Al-Fakhuri (Seda)	238	B-6	35.73553077924 32.83658149133	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 20 houses.
27	Al-Faraj	224	C-5	35.83492745623 32.95776329387	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 20 houses.
28	Al-Furn	514	B-3	35.75053644505 33.14750579645	
29	Al-Habash	60	B-5	35.70964904261 32.93218450282	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 12 houses.
30	Al-Hafir	767	A-3	35.68700501677 33.09366984570	Other sources refer to a population 649 people. Yigal Kipnis mentions the population of 621 people.
31	Al-Hajaf	52	B-3	35.77095819463 33.15643088185	
32	Al-Hassel	-	A-5	35.61747232893 32.89011779089	
33	Al-Hawi	240	B-5	35.78777047104 32.94275438364	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of two residential blocks, with a total of 35 houses.
34	Al-Himma	450	A-7	35.66349002048 32.68890808296	
35	Al-Hish Al-Shamaliya		B-3	35.73240253316 33.16201004703	A small Bedouin village.
36	Al-Husayniya	1.029	A-5	35.65277742709 32.89182631835	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 30 houses. According to Arabic sources, the population of the village was 1,029. The number of houses doesn't match the population.
37	Al-Husayniya-East	90	A-5	35.66773932256 32.89177179133	An unnamed village, located 1 km east of the Al-Husayniya. According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 14 houses. They gave it this name, based on its Location.
38	Al-Jumayza	-	B-5	35.71698261111 32.90600636967	
39	Al-Jukhadar	578	C-5	35.85396689355 32.92881289036	Some sources refer to a population of 395 people.

40	Al-Khusha	60	A-5	35.65287736958 32.91166271509	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of two residential blocks – North and South – separated by a road.
41	Al-Khushniya	2.330	C-4	35.81058205487 32.99485145234	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of more than 300 houses. Hebrew sources spoke about 2,015 people.
42	Al-Kursi	438	A-6	35.65031066223 32.82601271798	
43	Al-Mabra	208	B-6	35.70637943398 32.84536688756	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 15 houses
44	Al-Maghraz	119	B-6	35.76574965124 32.84222935889	An unnamed village. Israel's Antiquities Authority named it "Matzok Nahal El Al". Salloum (2002) stated that Al-Maghraz is located 2 km east of Al-Fakhouri village. The writer believes that "Matzok Nahal El-Al" is commensurate with Mazraat -Al Maghraz.
45	Al-Majamiá	60	A-5	35.69275020145 32.97012144546	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority it consisted of a central square, with residential units on its edges, and groups of buildings to the north and east of the square.
46	Al-Manshiya	150	B-3	35.70220885651 33.10199532538	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 15 houses.
47	Al-Manshiya	202	B-6	35.74121867514 32.84819784466	
48	Al-Manshiya	225	B-4	35.69925855677 32.98632566487	
49	Al-Manssura	1,244	B-3	35.79444910434 33.14279742333	Kipnis spoke about a population of 1,191 people.
50	Al-Masáadiya	911	A-5	35.62230776246 32.88563887353	Kipnis spoke about a population of 610 people.
51	Al-Massiya	-	B-7	35.70426997132 32.73564040364	
52	Al-Mihjar	2.101	A-5	35.63340273466 32.90181854282	
53	Al-Mishta (Al-Bira)	694	B-4	35.78273461565 32.99047527627	A large village. According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of more than 200 buildings. The number of residents is not proportional to the number of buildings.
54	Al-Mjehiya	487	A-6	35.68977452766 32.81684915705	
55	Al-Mundassa	610	A-5	35.64421884699 32.89005335895	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 20 houses.
56	Al-Musakiya (Maráana)	411	A-6	35.65970589352 32.78359974767	The village was mentioned in more than one Arabic source, but without specifying its location on the map. On the Website of Israel's Antiquities Authority, it's not mentioned. In Arabic sources it was stated that the village is located 3 km south of Skufiya village and 3 km east of Lake Tiberias. Based on this data, the writer believes that the site of the village is the same that was mentioned on the website of Israel's Antiquities Authority under the name "Nahal 'Ain Gev".
57	Al-Musherfi	540	B-4	35.75480593634 32.97256841923	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, It consisted of three residential blocks, with more than 90 houses.
58	Al-Mwesa	-	B-3	35.75259032830 33.13307068306	
59	Al-Nahil	-	B-6	35.77931696653 32.81107619908	It's not mentioned on the website of the Israel Antiquities Authority, but it appears on the map issued (1972) by the Israeli Archaeological

					Survey Association, and in the website "Amoud Annan". It was destroyed and razed during the construction of the "Hytal-Nab" water complex, which was constructed in 1970.
60	Al-Nukheli	420	A-2	35.65141367705 33.25699779082	According to (Khalifa: Shebáa Farms...), its population was 420 people in 1967.
61	Al-Nuqeb	115	A-6	35.64702867423 32.81024491046	Its population in 1948 was 370 people.
62	Al-Qadriya	544	B-4	35.73488683317 33.04027842789	Some sources refer to a population of 455 people.
63	Al-Qahtaniya (Al-Mderiya)	301	C-3	35.83707828302 33.10922803413	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consists of two residential blocks, with 50 houses. Some sources consider al-Qahtaniya and Al-Mderiya to be one village, and others consider them to be two separate villages.
64	Al-Qalaá	469	B-3	35.71205600685 33.16570115156	
65	Al-Qunaytra	30.000	C-3	35.82646057260 33.12280591376	A city, capital of the Golan. it was returned (destroyed) to Syrian sovereignty in 1974. Some Arabic sources refer to a population of 25,493 people, others refer to estimate it at 37,000 people. Hebrew sources refer to 28,000 people. And the writer adopted the number in the table.
66	Al-Qussayba	322	B-4	35.71416892691 32.97454416963	
67	Al-Qussayba	652	B-6	35.73815991393 32.87255606615	
68	Al-Rafid	30	A-4	35.64262810024 33.00096372541	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 5 houses.
69	Al-Rafid	477	C-5	35.90015039252 32.95561383025	It was returned (destroyed) to Syrian sovereignty in 1974 as part of the disengagement agreement.
70	Al-Ramthaniya	1.304	B-4	35.80540360006 33.02012258396	
71	Al-Rummana	45	B-5	35.74619359377 32.96358950914	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of three residential blocks. Each one contained a group of houses.
72	Al-Saffuriya	200	B-7	35.70648452059 32.75005860454	
73	Al-Sahtiya	-	B-2	35.73790431000 33.18542890307	
74	Al-Salba	-	B-5	35.71338086206 32.93036603710	
75	Al-Salba South	50	B-5	35.71069768708 32.92857360612	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 7 houses.
76	Al-Samak (Ayun Al-Samak)	200	B-3	35.71940728312 33.13952367320	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 20 houses.
77	Al-Shaábaniya	418	C-5	35.81861737497 32.91907335264	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of three residential blocks, with total of 70 houses.
78	Al-Shaábaniya- West	60	B-5	35.81005303172 32.91731181713	An unnamed village. Israel's Antiquities Authority gave it this name, based on its location, west of Shaábaniya. It consisted of three residential blocks, each one had three houses.
79	Al-Shamra	512	C-5	35.83155990769 32.93523890797	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 20 houses.
80	Al-Shamz	100	C-5	35.83474831973 32.93251790387	There is no mention of it in the Arabic sources. According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 15 houses.

81	Al-Shumar Al-Tahtani	60	B-3	35.70197937096 33.09929132305	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of several residential blocks, each one consisted of two or three yards and in each yard, there was a mixture of residential and agricultural buildings.
82	Al-Siham	-	C-5	35.8993416773 32.9498874525	In 1974 it was returned (destroyed) to Syrian sovereignty as part of the disengagement agreement.
83	Al-Suffera	400	B-6	35.78927428253 32.84617916984	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 100 buildings.
84	Al-Sulayla	319	C-5	35.87433441597 32.93591860875	
85	Al-Tareeq (Auyun Al- Tareeq)	200	B-3	35.71192101407 33.14225928954	
86	Al-tawafiq Alfuqa	465	A-7	35.63828054770 32.70171176417	Some Arabic sources refer to a population of 366 people. The village Al-tawafiq Altahta was destroyed by the Israeli in 1955 after the expulsion of its inhabitants.
87	Al-Tayyiba	253	B-5	35.72149923687 32.94746428850	
88	Al-Waára Al-Beda (Záarta Al-Jadida)	-	B-3	35.69589035295 33.15043825362	A small Bedouin village.
89	Al-Yahudiya (Al-Yaárubiya)	386	B-5	35.70433354382 32.93761585348	
90	Al-Yaqussa	713	B-7	35.73108921766 32.76077789175	
91	Al-Áal	3.000	B-6	35.74840455083 32.80037796980	Some sources refer to a population of 2,421 people.
92	Al-Áamiriya (Isbita)	256	B-5	35.76763615174 32.97160957598	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 160 houses. The number of the population doesn't match the number of the houses.
93	Al-Áamra (Áin-Áalmeen)	-	A-4	35.64258800120 32.99284894849	
94	Al-Ábbasiya	-	A-1	35.64184533644 33.27506418340	
95	Al-Áesalan	-	B-5	35.78644675593 32.90389901872	
96	Al-Ámeriyya (Tal-Al Ááwar)	880	A-5	35.6361028646 32.9111156548	
97	Al-Áuyun (Khirbet Al- Áuyun)	367	A-7	35.66790891114 32.71864788208	Some sources refer to a population of 157 people.
98	Bab Al-Hawa	250	B-3	35.77731332835 33.14468065408	
99	Bab Al-Hawa	-	B-5	35.72874546332 32.90685926709	
100	Bajuriya	300	B-6	35.78939259276 32.86421200364	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 30 houses. Some sources refer to a population of 245 people.
101	Banyas	1.252	B-2	35.69642443817 33.24600847204	Some sources refer to a population of 1,125 people.
102	Bassit Al-Jokhadar	389	C-5	35.85062849588 32.91079707735	
103	Beer Al-Shukum	366	A-6	35.66406363602 32.80071586750	Some Arabic sources refer to a population of 266 people.
104	Beer Sef	-	C-3	35.83791744162 33.16768250953	
105	Bet Áeed	-	C-6	35.8468227655 32.8639174236	Located on the border strip, east of Al-Saqi Hill. It is not mentioned on the Website of Israel's

					Antiquities Authority, but it appears on the map issued in 1972 by the Israeli Archaeological Survey Association, and on "Amud Annan" Website.
106	Butmiya	1.079	C-5	35.88190128024 32.94669762557	
107	Buyut Abu- Raqqah	-	B-6	35.75200558796 32.86528287464	
108	Buyut Abu Rujum	200	B-6	35.75626233174 32.86255916278	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 20 houses.
109	Buyut Al-Maqamat	-	B-6	35.76367848198 32.85260785940	
110	Buyut Al-Qrenat	90	B-6	35.77327519140 32.84985959353	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 10 houses.
111	Buyut Al-Sdara	-	B-6	35.75409784909 32.85806033529	
112	Bur Saáeed	188	B-6	35.79270927089 32.81852526680	It is not mentioned on the website of Israel's Antiquities Authority, this may be due to the disappearance of the village during the construction of the "Haytal" water complex, which was built in 1970.
113	Dabura	537	A-4	35.66426717651 33.04687019059	
114	Dabusiya	648	B-7	35.72463403334 32.75178797567	Other Arabic refer to a population of 477 people.
115	Dabya (Dubbiya)	300	B-4	35.72828259005 33.00965026684	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of two residential blocks –North and South– both contained 50 houses.
116	Dalhamiya	200	B-4	35.78315858869 33.05539180510	
117	Dardara	203	A-3	35.65366212630 33.06674508589	Other Arabic sources refer to refer to a population of 71 people.
118	Dardara (Dyabat)	631	A-5	35.67701245150 32.92735299577	
119	Der Al-Rahib (Ain Nashut)	120	A-4	35.68976323842 33.01070760548	According to Arabic sources, it's a small village, and according to the Israeli Antiquities Authority, it is a ruin.
120	Der Máadal (Der Mufaḍal)	120	B-5	35.77383433520 32.93731854274	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of more than 20 houses.
121	Der Quruh	86	B-5	35.74690533909 32.90497847293	
122	Der Sras	599	A-4	35.68139149294 33.04590425886	
123	Der 'Aziz	430	B-6	35.71247045775 32.86454797200	
124	Fakhura	280	B-4	35.69185392334 33.00168292429	
125	Fazzara (Fazra)	357	C-4	35.82463040752 33.01470883342	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 50 houses. Some Hebrew sources refer to a population of 241.
126	Fham	308	C-5	35.82858035613 32.96771332679	other Arabic sources refer to a population of 214 people, and some Hebrew sources refer to a population of 294
127	Fiq	2.819	B-7	35.70257044758 32.77532148215	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of nine residential blocks. Some sources refer to a population of 2,120 people.
128	Ghadir Al-Saqi	-	A-3	35.69478843624 33.14503279732	A small Bedouin village.
129	Gharghar	150	B-5	35.76481463181 32.94826937662	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consists of three residential blocks, the east one had 10 houses, the south one 70 houses,

					the western one 5 houses, the central one had 6 yards, and each yard had several houses.
130	Ghraba (Jraba)	605	A-5	35.65200358204 32.95043750605	
131	Ghzayyil	1.403	A-5	35.64213023383 32.89997907922	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of two residential blocks, each one had 7-10 houses. Some Arabic sources refer to a population of 711 people. The number of the houses doesn't match the number of the population.
132	Hanut Al-Maydan	-	C-5	35.82178684272 32.91364779089	
133	Haytal	1.064	B-6	35.77935896653 32.79933802863	
134	Husayniyat Al-Sheikh 'Ali	400	A-5	35.65279104984 32.89453128527	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 60 houses.
135	Husniya (Kufayra)	320	A-3	35.67622622094 33.08108809844	
136	Hutiya	121	B-6	35.69197907698 32.82946411136	
137	Jaddiya	248	B-6	35.74857485841 32.82832924194	
138	Jalabina	317	A-4	35.83339221206 32.89195011863	Some sources refer to a population of 438 people.
139	Jbab Al-Mes	360	B-2	35.71217035370 33.18553650380	
140	Jibaá	-	C-2	35.81002204405 33.19979270647	
141	Jibin	587	B-6	35.76541814611 32.78948276837	Some sources refer to a population of 792 people.
142	Jubatha Al-Zet	2.992	B-1	35.74159466357 33.26295230568	
143	Jurniya	150	C-5	35.83339221206 32.89195011863	
144	Jweza	954	C-4	35.83869673326 33.03618738828	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 160 houses. Hebrew sources refer to a Population of 841 people.
145	Jwezit Wasit	150	B-3	35.73222977523 33.13315858764	
146	Jurmiya	266	B-5	35.73613063192 32.89059808564	Some sources refer to a population of 198 people.
147	Kafar Alma	859	C-6	35.82107527089 32.81086136045	
148	Kafar Harib	2.041	A-7	35.65958199111 32.75925459380	
149	Kafar Naffakh	856	B-4	35.73825601703 33.06641174126	Some sources refer to a population of 828 people.
150	Kafar 'Aaqab	637	A-6	35.65690567795 32.86295788497	
151	Kanaf	400	A-6	35.68580006015 32.87186680640	Some sources refer to a population of 202 people.
152	Karm Al-Makhabe	-	B-5	35.73097127323 32.92172737962	
153	Karm Al-Makhabe-South	-	B-5	35.72666063609 32.91588464392	An unnamed village. Israel's Antiquities Authority gave it this name, based on its location, south to Karm Al-Makhabe.
154	Khatir	40	A-5	35.66471975909 32.92784969653	
155	Khirbet Al-Bayda	141	A-3	35.68525077738 33.16490588729	
156	Khirbet Al-Drejat	117	A-4	35.63733688104	

				33.02246311871	
157	Khirbet Al-Mjehiya	45	A-6	35.69192982865 32.82044750691	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 7 houses.
158	Khirbet Al-Mughir	-	B-3	35.72986110198 33.09529988931	
159	Khirbet Al-Nuqaib	-	A-6	35.65331047638 32.78542619908	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it was completely bulldozed and turned into agricultural land but they found remains of modern buildings. It is believed that there was a small village (farm).
160	Khirbet Al-Rmilat	60	B-5	35.80344485343 32.88849048396	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 7 houses.
161	Khirbet Al-Sheikh Hussayn	132	B-5	35.69909772598 32.95747324153	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 15 houses.
162	Khirbet Farfur	120	B-5	35.78422686087 32.89128604073	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of two residential blocks, with a total of 18 houses.
163	Khirbet Masáada (Al-Husayniya)	-	A-3	35.67513122662 33.07658401583	
164	Khirbet Shalal	-	B-5	35.79389870255 32.89935580021	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of several houses and stables.
165	Khirbet Sihan	-	B-6	35.66386707895 33.17580617945	
166	Khirbet Summan	-	A-2	35.66386707895 33.17580617945	A small village, according to Israeli sources, the village was abandoned in the late twenties of the last century.
167	Khirbet Zumemra	-	A-5	35.67870996208 32.94492902251	
168	Khirbet 'Aalmin	-	A-4	35.63113732432 32.99515262329	According to the Israeli Antiquities Authority, ancient ruin and remains of modern Arab houses that were destroyed. it is believed that it was a small village (farm).
169	Khisfin	1.634	C-6	35.81493420361 32.84966330949	
170	Khwekha	573	B-4	35.78857736962 33.06528459008	
171	Khukha	343	B-5	35.69447177947 32.89437492037	
172	Krez Al-Khazáal	-	B-2	35.79661875632 33.16318284265	
173	Krez Al-Tawil	-	B-2	35.75825117415 33.16674482584	
174	Krez Al-Wawi	175	B-2	35.73370207419 33.19987282781	
175	Krez Al-Wawi	202	C-5	35.83565106208 32.90907027212	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of two residential blocks, the central one consisted of 20 houses, And the western one consisted of two groups, each one contains several houses.
176	Lawiya	125	A-6	35.68032293808 32.84664084993	
177	Majduliya	463	B-6	35.76160966653 32.86343713609	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 25 houses. Some sources refer to a population of 287 people.
178	Manssura	200	C-5	35.81120199843 32.92902780184	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 30 houses.
179	Maqam Daher	65	C-5	35.84093097524 32.90002691843	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 10 houses
180	Mazráat Abu Kundara	150	C-5	35.81618182865 32.87580554374	An unnamed village. According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of two urban blocks, with a total of 20 houses.

181	Mazráat Al-Ramthaniya	-	C-4	35.81716361157 33.01826212088	An unnamed village. Israel's Antiquities Authority named it "Ramthaniya- Dam" and the writer named it "Mazráat Al-Ramthaniya."
182	Mazráat Al-Yahudiya	-	B-5	35.70006659653 32.93943617294	An unnamed village. Israel's Antiquities Authority named it "Mazráat Jahudiya".
183	Mazráat Al-Sheikh Mussa	-	A-5	35.66164917636 32.95446006991	An unnamed village. According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 3 houses. They named it "Nahal Mishushim". The writer named it "Mazráat Sheikh Mussa", based on its location, near the valley of "Sheikh-Mussa".
184	Mazráat Al-Tayyiba	-	B-5	35.71776426839 32.94883217764	
185	Mazráat Al-Mishta	60	B-4	35.79974969754 32.97506726436	An unnamed village. According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it was composed of two residential blocks, with total of 20 houses. They named it "Tzomit Keshet-Tanuria" (the Keshet-Tanuria Junction). The writer named it "Mazráat-Al-Mishta", based on its location, near Al-Mishta village.
186	Mazráat Um Al-Dananir	-	C-5	35.81562732596 32.95064597244	An unnamed village. According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of two houses, stables and courtyards. They named it "elevation point 647". The writer named it "Mazráat Um-Aldananeer", based on its location, near Um-Aldananir village.
187	Mazráat Tal Abu Khanzir	-	B-3	35.77577463270 33.07255700662	An unnamed village. According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of two buildings, and they called it "Har Shifon-north". The writer named it "Mazráat-Tal Abu Khanzir", based on its location, near the Hill "Tal Abu Khanzir".
188	Mazráat Hussun Al-Tanuriya	40	C-5	35.81353183405 32.95696777990	An unnamed village. According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 6 houses. The writer named it "Mazráat Hussun Al-Tanuriya", based on its location, near the ruin "Hussun Al-Tanuriya".
189	Mazráat 'Almaya	-	B-4	35.72712209551 32.99432704333	An unnamed village. located north of 'Ain-'Almaya. Israel's Antiquities Authority named it "Nahal Zwtan Elyon". The writer named it "Mazráat-'Almaya", because of its proximity to the Water Spring 'Ain-'Almaya.
190	Mazráat 'Ain Jaddiya	-	B-6	35.75390896192 32.82740426887	An unnamed village. Located east of Ein-Jaddiya. Israel's Antiquities Authority called it "Nahal El- Al". The writer named it "Maz'aat-Ein Jaddiya".
191	Mazráat 'Ain 'Aabdullah	-	A-5	35.66990973466 32.89807542828	An unnamed village. According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 20 houses. They called it "Nahel Daliot Elyon". Based on the data (Salloum, p. 29), the writer believes, the site is Mazráat-'Ain 'Aabdullah.
192	Mazráat Ghadir Al-Nahaas	-	A-5	35.68946737751 32.95660933637	An unnamed village. According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of three buildings and courtyards. They named it "Zwtan-South Waterfall". The writer named it Maz'aat Ghadir al-Nahhas, due to its proximity to the waterfall.
193	Mazráat Misháan	-	B-5	35.79487673104 32.96616403493	An unnamed village, located 1 km east of the village of Mishaan. According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, the place is completely destroyed, but there are remains of stables and modern buildings, which indicates the

					existence of a small village. They called it "Nahal Ett- Elyon", and the writer named it Mazráat Misháan.
194	Mazráat Wadi Al Hussun	-	A-7	35.65484803541 32.77279704624	An unnamed village, located 500 m southwest of Qaláat al-Hussun. According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, they found remains of two buildings, a tower, and agricultural land. They named the site "Shluhat Nahal Susita". The writer named it Mazráat Wadi Al-Hussun.
195	Mazráat Wadi Al-Suffera	-	B-6	35.71657820073 32.83567763865	An unnamed village, located west of Mazraat al-Fakhouri, between the confluence of Wadi Al-Suffeira and Wadi Al-Shabab. Israel's Antiquities Authority, named it "Mifgash-Hanihalim" (the confluence of valleys). The writer named it Mazraat Wadi Suffera.
196	Mazráat Wadi Masáud	-	B-7	35.69909024118 32.76361333617	An unnamed village, located north of Wadi Masoud stream, north of Saffuriya. Israel's Antiquities Authority named it "Nahal Mitzar". The writer named it "Mazraat Wadi Masoud", based on its location, north of Wadi Masáud
197	Mazráat Jbara	-	A-4	35.65552801609 33.01263930953	
198	Misháan	169	B-5	35.78258772075 32.96793465547	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of two residential blocks, with more than 25 houses.
199	Mseel Al-Birka	-	B-3	35.69593949181 33.11117183539	An unnamed village, located next to the Tapline Road. Israel's Antiquities Authority named it "Mseel Al-Birka", in reference to the name of the valley that passes beside it.
200	Mughur Wasitt	-	B-3	35.73659237968 33.14576287924	
201	Mumsiya (Al-Ghasaniya)	640	C-3	35.83149774213 33.07769910038	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 90 houses.
202	Mumsiya-West (Khirbet Mumsiya)	-	C-3	35.8207508249 33.07234286096	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of two modern buildings.
203	Naáran	474	B-4	35.68879661386 33.02964604665	Kipnis refer to a population of 428 people.
204	Nab	425	B-6	35.78808815572 32.82815126680	
205	Nab-West	-	B-6	35.77424256807 32.83407592895	An unnamed village, located on the edge of the settlement of "Nov" to the west. Israel's Antiquities Authority named it "Nab-West", based on its location, west of the destroyed Syrian village Nab.
206	Nghel	150	B-5	35.78660017420 32.92734148741	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 25 houses.
207	Qalaá Al-Qiráani	300	A-5	35.66155406766 32.93597630606	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 40 houses
208	Qalaq	140	B-5	35.77051753382 32.92020206890	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 20 houses. Some sources refer to a population of 199 people.
209	Qalaq-North	120	B-5	35.77053475328 32.92290697415	An unnamed village. According the Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of an urban block with 10 buildings, and to the east of the block a number of houses built of stone.
210	Qalaq-North-East	40	B-5	35.77802399844 32.92377449525	An unnamed village. According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 6 houses. They gave its this name, based on its location, northeast to Qalaq.
211	Qarhatta	863	B-3	33.11608173937 35.71927047154	

212	Qassrin	474	B-4	35.70462299823 32.98900926196	
213	Qatarni (Ain Al-Hamra)	-	C-2	35.81613994983 33.17965938330	
214	Qinaábi (Al-Dahiriya)	567	A-3	35.68174595566 33.13369653132	Some sources refer to a population of 481 people.
215	Qunaytrat Al-Kharab	160	B-5	35.77568898620 32.89312865856	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of two residential blocks, with total of 30 houses.
216	Qussayba Al-Jadida	556	B-4	35.72811217275 32.98079808181	
217	Qussayba-Ost	-	B-6	35.74564462852 32.87342558132	An unnamed village. Israel's Antiquities Authority gave it this name, based on its location, east of Al-Qussayba. It consisted of three residential blocks, each with few houses, surrounded by courtyards, stables and agricultural buildings.
218	Qutuá Al-Sheikh 'Ali	696	A-5	35.66127157495 32.88097551251	
219	Rawiya	1.170	A-3	35.67964288650 33.11894403847	
220	Razaniya	536	B-4	35.75190862186 33.02307362491	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of more than 200 houses. The number of the houses does not match the number of the population.
221	Rujum Al-Yaquussa	-	B-7	35.73910506593 32.77151208842	
222	Rujum Zaki	-	B-6	35.71535533090 32.80863227503	According to Arabic sources, it's a small village, and according to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it is a ruin. On the map issued in 1972 by the Israeli Archaeological Survey Society, it was stated that it is a ruin and a residential complex of modern times.
223	Rusum Abu Kharwaáa	-	C-5	35.81743031289 32.90194764804	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of two residential blocks. Each block contained a group of houses.
224	Rusum Abu Rujum	-	B-5	35.73503508547 32.88609439789	
225	Rusum Al- Darb	-	C-6	35.83945524801 32.85557629691	
226	Rusum Al-Balutt	230	B-6	35.80016051216 32.87678452934	
227	Rusum Al-Hikat	150	B-5	35.76924815952 32.88864958406	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of three residential blocks, with a total of 25 houses.
228	Rusum Al-Hizan	-	B-5	35.73417038069 32.92036136942	
229	Rusum Al-Kabsh	180	B-6	35.80121693354 32.87497616293	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of three residential blocks, with a total of 28 houses.
230	Rusum Al-Rabah	100	B-6	35.77745524026 32.83541377377	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 15 houses
231	Rusum Al-Shuwan	-	C-5	35.8533649588 32.9041577356	
232	Rusum Al-Swela	-	C-5	35.8516636531 32.8994894281	
233	Rusum Al-'Abd	40	B-5	35.80056512631 32.93719390096	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 6 houses
234	Rusum Fatima	90	B-4	35.7958618502 33.0336928248	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 15 houses.

235	Rusum Hudhud	120	B-5	35.8066080972 32.8821636473	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 20 houses.
236	Rusum 'Aulayqa	40	C-5	35.8291934399 32.9027910905	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 6 houses.
237	Sa'aid (Ain Sa'aid)	148	B-7	35.72883345428 32.74004852299	
238	Sahita	300	B-2	35.79629666996 33.25819594254	
239	Sahm Al-Mukh	400	B-6	35.79672130180 32.84163579740	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 80 houses.
240	Sahra	45	B-5	35.77660903068 32.95308487342	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 8 houses.
241	Sanabir	1.597	A-4	35.66938335459 33.00176862054	
242	Sendyana	1.025	B-4	35.75847692688 33.04648742773	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of dozens of houses, with a street separating the northern section, which is the largest, and the southern section, small and contained 20 houses.
243	Shabba	732	B-5	35.74600117745 32.93203228362	
244	Shuqef	320	A-4	35.68480107231 32.98367713859	
245	Shuqef-Mashrafawi	437	A-6	35.67502970800 32.85567763158	
246	Sir Al-Khurfan	305	A-5	35.64675980620 32.97119441483	
247	Sir Al-Qrenat	40	C-5	35.82368004002 32.87847364343	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 7 houses.
248	Sir Dyab	256	B-2	35.69071532738 33.18381889069	
249	Skek	688	B-2	35.73246738091 33.17282930955	
250	Skufiya	1.524	A-6	35.68755111927 32.80062747559	
251	Suluqiya	889	B-4	35.76674937132 33.00046643754	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consists of two residential blocks –North and South– and contained more than 300 houses. The number of the houses does not match the number of the population.
252	Sumaqa	150	B-3	35.67667473703 33.16493869936	
253	Surman (Al-'Aadnaniya)	1.637	C-3	35.83807841127 33.09930502014	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of three residential blocks, with a total of 80 houses. The number of the houses doesn't match the number of the population. Hebrew sources refer to 1,107 people.
254	Swehiya	-	A-4	35.66660020335 32.98104084012	
255	Swehiya-West	-	A-4	35.66393275789 32.98240316973	An unnamed village. Israel's Antiquities Authority gave it this name, based on its location, west of Swehiya.
256	Tal Abu-Zaytun	-	B-6	35.80198319659 32.82988906109	
257	Tal Al-Baziq	-	B-5	35.76297769697 32.91121935908	An unnamed village. Israel's Antiquities Authority gave it this name, based on its location, closed to the Hill of Tal Baziq.
258	Tal Al-Tannuriya	120	B-5	35.79428144111 32.95706014385	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of a dense residential block, with more than 20 houses, in addition to scattered houses near the center.

259	Tal 'Ain Al-Hariri	-	B-5	35.80577098403 32.91643082768	
260	Tannuriya	959	B-5	35.79849900463 32.94802361358	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of two residential blocks, with a total of 30 houses. Some Arabic sources refer to a population of 266. The number of the houses does not match the number of the population.
261	Tannuriya -North	-	B-5	35.78735060439 32.96024846325	An unnamed village. According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of three residential blocks. They gave it this name based on its location, north of Tannuriya.
262	Thlijat	682	B-3	35.80959546643 33.16346215443	
263	Um Al-Dananir	200	C-5	35.81933335646 32.94530803108	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of more than 30 houses.
264	Um Al-Mutáabeen	-	B-6	35.71119198584 32.82758446065	
265	Um Al-Qanattir	117	B-6	35.73802495210 32.85001484846	
266	Um Al-Qubur	70	B-5	35.74568297646 32.87973709896	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 10 houses.
267	Um Al-Qubur- North	60	B-5	35.74678996013 32.88604398118	An unnamed village. According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it was consisted of a group of houses separated by great distances. They gave it this name, based on its location, north of Um Al-Qubur.
268	Um Al-Sudrah	60	A-5	35.64562740829 32.95857515170	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 10 houses. Some sources refer to a population of 117 people.
269	Um Al-Tawahin	82	B-5	35.80673618417 32.90109795279	
270	Um Khashabi	115	B-5	35.74594076542 32.92211426526	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of three residential blocks.
271	Wahshara	150	B-5	35.73097928161 32.92307984100	
272	Wasitt	600	B-3	35.73119047236 33.13857278186	
273	Záarta	429	A-3	35.69054116188 33.15226250705	
274	Záura	2.114	B-2	35.71343557478 33.21889143347	Some Hebrew sources refer to a population of 1,413 people
275	Zetta	-	B-5	35.71150984712 32.88348696967	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, its residents abandoned it before the occupation of the Golan in 1967.
276	Zur Abu Qafza	-	B-7	35.7149367784 32.7182776593	In Arabic sources, it isn't mentioned as a locality. On the website of Israel's Antiquities Authority, it is not mentioned at all. It's mentioned as a locality only by Kipnis, and on the Website "Amud Anan".
277	'Aalmeen	366	A-4	35.64683172401 32.98562071964	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 40 houses. Some sources refer to a population of 686 people.
278	'Aamrat Al-Frej	249	B-6	35.71774481153 32.85280469271	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 15 houses. The number of the houses doesn't match the number of the population.
279	'Aarab Al-Hesh	-	B-2	35.74222083051 33.18991845666	
280	'Abarat Hamid	200	A-5	35.64745183086 32.89545198339	
281	'Abbasiya	206	B-5	35.73322468727 32.94110360075	

282	'Abbasiya -East	25	B-5	35.73748831469 32.93883133672	An unnamed village. Israel's Antiquities Authority gave it this name, based on its location, east of the village 'Aabbasiya. It consisted of 5 houses.
283	'Ain Al-Desa	-	A-2	35.68660917800 33.21719501849	
284	'Ain Al-Faras	-	B-5	35.78645855102 32.90570228870	
285	'Ain Al-Hamra	1.571	C-2	35.80762443061 33.18871713617	
286	'Ain Al-Hamra Alfuqa	-	B-2	35.80441990413 33.19053586159	
287	'Ain Al-Qurra	235	B-4	35.75411631773 33.03388368329	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of three residential blocks, with more than 30 houses.
288	'Ain Al-Qussayba	-	B-5	35.72623989910 32.93527216001	
289	'Ain Al-Sumsum	347	B-4	35.70268088104 33.02418149066	
290	'Ain Al-Sweqtta	-	B-6	35.70368621555 32.82220454249	
291	'Ain Al-Wardi	627	B-4	35.78623422549 33.03463972488	
292	'Ain Al-Wardi-North	90	B-4	35.78201730469 33.04457739108	An unnamed village. According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 15 houses. It was located north of 'Ain Al-Wardi.
293	'Ain Al-Ziwan	1.095	C-3	35.81879086676 33.09849992846	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of three residential blocks, with total of 210 houses. Hebrew sources refer to a population of 993 people.
294	'Ain Al-'Aalaq	-	B-4	35.72424552406 33.05114296305	
295	'Ain Al-'Aarayis	-	B-7	35.74600169447 32.75620590967	
296	'Ain Al-'Awenat	-	B-5	35.72360108795 32.94114394907	
297	'Ain-Fit	2,325	B-2	35.70811360961 33.22612605985	
298	'Ain-Hur (Ain-Hura)	497	B-3	35.79460001592 33.16533736294	
299	'Ain-Maymun	304	A-3	35.65925749119 33.11361025849	Some sources refer to a population of 210 people.
300	'Ain-'Abbasiya	-	B-5	35.73323541889 32.94290687624	
301	'Ain-'Aisha	1.071	C-4	35.82703313655 33.05202482169	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of three residential blocks, with more than 155 houses.
302	'Aisha	1.238	C-5	35.87567613867 32.97197737318	Some sources refer to a population of 989 people.
303	'Audes	145	B-6	35.71117150882 32.82397782988	
304	'Aulayqa	728	B-4	35.70822217562 33.05752021343	
305	Urfa (Al- Urfiya)	-	A-3	35.65024265972 33.10851249072	
306	'Aussayla	340	A-5	35.67561672596 32.96658060504	
307	'Auyun Al-Bajja	-	B-4	35.79674835082 33.00618843959	

308	'Ayun Al-Hajal	380	B-3	35.77318344162 33.16904350953	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of two residential blocks, with total of 55 houses.
309	'Ayun Fham	40	C-5	35.81146687637 32.96779765984	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 6 houses.
310	'Ayun Fham-West	-	B-5	35.80719461790 32.96871999920	An unnamed village. Israel's Antiquities Authority gave it this name, based on its location, west of 'Ayun Fham.
311	'Ayun Hadid	410	C-6	35.82258023676 32.87397076262	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 30 houses. Some sources refer to a population of 584 people.
312	'Ayun Hadid-South	180	C-6	35.81925663932 32.85685548994	An unnamed village. According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 30 houses. It was located south of 'Ayun Hadid.
313	'Ayun Hammud	-	B-5	35.71044124801 32.88349129691	
314	'Awenat Al-janubiya	198	A-4	35.68026277107 33.03508877661	
315	'Awenat Al-Shamaliya	765	A-4	35.67599065260 33.03690829265	
		138,237			

Residential communities destroyed by Israel in the area of Shibáa Farms and in the northwestern foothills of Jabal al-Sheikh (Hermon Mountain).

	Community	Population (1967)	Location on the map	Ccoordinates WGS84	Notes
316	Al-Dura	-	B-1	35.72245818249 33.29368832237	
317	Al-Rassif	-	B-1	35.72354776898 33.29638860765	It is not mentioned in Arabic sources, located 1 km northwest of Kafar Dura
318	Bet Al-Buraq	-	B-1	35.72353442191 33.29413463784	According to Lebanese sources, it consisted of 30 houses.
319	Bir Qasim Ghadir	-	B-1	35.73642004731 33.29453096377	A small community. In Arabic sources it is not mentioned. According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of a group of houses, with an area of approximately 200 dunams.
320	Birkhata	129	B-1	35.72791218297 33.30809122047	The Israel Antiquities Authority refer to a small village (farm), while Lebanese sources describe a village which consisted of 150 houses. Other sources refer to a population of 129 people. The number of residents is not proportional to the number of buildings.
321	Fashkul	-	A-1	35.67296772891 33.27404919164	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 30 houses. Lebanese sources refer to 75 houses.
322	Jabal Al-Siri	-	B-2	35.70777869196 33.26129053815	It is not mentioned in Arabic sources. According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of a group of houses, which spread over an area of 60 dunams.
323	Jabal Shaq Al-'Aajuz	-	A-2	35.66002680548 33.26237625194	A small community. In Arabic sources it is not mentioned. According to Israel's

					Antiquities Authority, it consisted of a group of separate houses.
324	Kafar Dura	-	B-1	35.72782064860 33.29276424913	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 15 houses.
325	Khallit Ghazala	300	A-1	35.67080667558 33.27135246675	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 30 houses. Lebanese sources refer to 90 houses.
326	Mazráat Bet Manssur	-	B-1	35.72467488565 33.30539998878	It is not mentioned in Arabic sources, located 1 km southwest of Berkhata. According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 2 building.
327	Mazráat 'Aiz Al-Din	-	B-2	35.71257666940 33.25586133012	Small village (farm). It is not mentioned in Arabic sources.
328	Mrah Al-Mallul	-	B-1	35.74192617121 33.31704746780	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of a group of houses. Lebanese sources refer to 110 houses.
329	Mrah Al-Mallul -Ost	-	B-1	35.74514772968 33.31703349113	Unnamed village, located east of Mrah Al-Mallul. According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of a group of houses, they named it "Nahal Si'un Elyon". The writer named it Marah al-Mallul -Ost, based on its location, east of Mrah Al-Mallul.
330	Mughur Shibáa Al-Tahta	-	A-2	35.66002212592 33.26147465064	
331	Mughur Shibáa	318	A-2	35.66645649300 33.26054929558	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of more than 25 houses. Lebanese sources refer to a population of 250 people.
332	Mughur Shibáa Al-Fuqa	-	A-2	35.67505637810 33.26322190359	According to Lebanese sources, the village consists of 250 houses.
333	Qafwa	-	A-1	35.67946145586 33.28394231831	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of five residential blocks, with more than 60 houses. Lebanese sources refer to 180 houses.
334	Qaláat Busttara	-	A-1	35.66981946300 33.28758524269	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of a group of houses. Lebanese sources refer to 60 houses.
335	Qubur Birkhata (Birkhata Al-Fuqa)	-	B-1	35.73760880525 33.31345964154	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of a group of houses, extending over an area of 600 dunam. Lebanese sources refer to 125 houses.
336	Rabáa	75	B-1	35.71436969232 33.28741048685	Lebanese sources refer to 60 houses.
337	Ramtha	175	A-1	35.69127448519 33.28479823504	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 40 houses. Lebanese sources refer to 125 houses.
338	Ramtha-Ost (Mashati Bet Tufaha)	-	B-1	35.69770513884 33.28296966022	
339	Rwesit Al-Qarn (Rwesit Sharaf Al- Din)	-	A-1	35.68048108897 33.27402065410	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 6 buildings, with an area of 400 dunams. According to Lebanese sources, the village consists of 90 houses.
340	Zibdin	358	A-1	35.68906777309 33.27398748382	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 40 houses. Lebanese sources refer to 175 houses.
341	Zibdin-South	-	A-1	35.68258354397 33.26589804211	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of a group of residential and agricultural buildings, extending over an area of 600 dunam.

Notes on the residential communities in the Shebaa Farms area and in the north-western foothills of Jabal al-Sheikh (Hermon Mountain).

- According to the Arabic definition, Farm is a small village, with a population of max. 500 people.
- The writer does not enter here into the ongoing debate about whether the Shebaa Farms are Syrian or Lebanese, especially since the borders they are talking about has been set by French and British colonialism. What the writer is interested in here, is the census of the residential communities that were destroyed by the Israeli occupation in 1967.
- The writer faced difficulty in determining the population of the communities of Shebaa Farms, due to the great shortage and discrepancy in information. In the research paper titled: "*Shibáa Farms, Al-Nukhila Village and Kafar Shuba Hills: The Power of Right versus the Right of Power*" by Khalifa Issam, it was stated that the number of houses in all Shebaa farms amounted to 1,363 and the population (Shebaa village and Shebaa farms) reached (in 1967) 6,092 people. He stated that Israel expelled from Shebaa Farms 400 families who were residing permanently, and 500 families who resided there seasonally. (<https://www.palestine-studies.org/ar/node/36014>).
- The data on the website of the Israel Antiquities Authority (Number of houses) are very different with the data of Lebanese sources.
- Some of the communities mentioned by the Israeli Antiquities Authority are not mentioned in the Arabic sources.
- The number of the communities, mentioned by the Israeli Antiquities Authority (26 farms), is much more than the number in the Arab sources (14 farms). Moreso, the Israel Antiquities Authority considered Zibdin two sites (Zibdin and Zibdin -South), and Mughur Shibáa three sites (Mughur Shibáa, Mughur Shibáa al-Fuqa, and Mughur Shibáa al-Tahta), despite this the discrepancy in number remains large.
- Regarding the communities **Jurít Al-Áaqrab** and **Ḍahir Al-Baydar**, which are not mentioned on the Israel Antiquities Authority website, the writer found maps that are not accurate (*Munif al-Khatib: Shibáa Farms - Facts and Facts, - 2001*) and (*Haitham Záiter: Shibáa Farms, Al-Liwa Newspaper, 30 April*). It appears that Jürít al-Áaqrab is located between the village of Fashkul and Khallit Ghazala, and that Mazráat Al-Qarn is located to the southwest of Khallit Ghazala, but this is inaccurate, because between the village of Fashkul and Khallit Ghazala there is no urban site.

Syrian villages under Israeli Occupation

	Name	Population (July 2021)	Site On Map	Population (1967) (3)	
				prewar	after the war
1	Majdal Shams	11,610	B-1	2,907	2,918
2	Buqaatha	6,817	B-2	1,737	1,425
3	Masaada	4,208	B-2	1,909	705
4	Al-Ghajar	2,769	A-1	773	385
5	Ain Qinya	2,461	B-2	996	578
Total		27,865		8,322	6,011

Note: The population of Masáada before the war included Syrian employees and soldiers and their families who lived in an army camp close to the village.

Sources:

1- Government databases (Hebrew).

https://data.gov.il/dataset/residents_in_israel_by_communities_and_age_groups

2- Central Bureau of Statistics (Hebrew, Arabic, English).

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Booklet 116, Table 9, Page 142. (Hebrew).

Jewish settlements in the occupied Golan-Heights

	Name	Population (July 2021)	Founded	Site On The Map	Notes
1	Avne Etan	850	1974	B-6	It was built on the lands of the destroyed village of El-Aal.
2	Odem	191	1975	B-2	It was built on the lands of the destroyed village of Aarab Al-Hish. At first, the settlers lived in a Syrian camp in Tel al-Ahmar, and in 1981, after the construction of the settlement was completed, the settlers moved there.
3	Ortal	378	1978	B-3	It was built on the lands of the destroyed village of Al-Dalwa.
4	Allone Habashan	441	1981	C-4	It was built on the lands of the destroyed village of Jweza.
5	Eli-Aad	501	1973	B-6	It was built on the lands of the destroyed village of El Aal. In 1968, it was first constructed as a military settlement "Nahal", called El Aal. In 1973, the construction of the civilian settlement was completed and they called it Eli- Aad.
6	El-Rum	512	1972	B-2	It was built on the lands of the destroyed village of Auyun Al-Hajal. First, they Called it Ain-Huwar.
7	Aniaam	557	1978	B-5	It was built on the lands of the destroyed village of Al-Aamudiya.
8	Afik	393	1968	B-7	It was built on the lands of the destroyed village of Fiq. It was first constructed in December 1968 by a group of Nhaal-Soldiers, they named it "Nahal-Golan. Later in 1972, it became a civilian settlement, and got the name Afiq.
9	Bene Yehuda	1,305	1972	B-6	It was built on the lands of the destroyed village of Skufiya.
10	Givaat Yoav	749	1968	A-6	It was built on the lands of the destroyed village of Skufiya. The settlers group first lived in the military camp Aráí in Qunaytra. In 1972, they permanently resided here and called it Giváat Yoav.
11	Geshur	331	1976	B-6	It was built on the lands of the destroyed village of Aidesa. It was first constructed as a military settlement "Nahal" in 1968 and called "Nahal Geshur". In 1976, it became a civilian settlement and was named Geshur.
12	Had-Nes	935	1989	A-5	
13	Hispin	1,535	1977	B-6	It was built on the lands of the destroyed villages of Al-Suffera and Sahim Al-Mukh.
14	Younatan	770	1978	B-5	It was built on the lands of the destroyed village of Al-Tanuriya. The first settlers arrived in 1975 to the settlement of "Marom Golan", and tried to settle near Tal Youssef and Tal Abu Khanzir, but the military authority rejected the project. In 1976, the settlers moved to Tal-Faraj (Khirbet Faraj) for temporary housing, and in 1978 they moved to the current site.
15	Kanaaf	498	1991	B-6	It was built on the lands of the destroyed village of Kanaf. In 1985, the first settlers lived in "Eli-Aad" settlement and began establishing the settlement of Kanaf. In 1991 they moved to the current site.

16	Kfar Kharuv	581	1973	A-7	It was built on the lands of the destroyed village of Kafar Harib. In 1973, a group of settlers began building the settlement. During the construction period, they lived in the Afik military camp. In 1974, after the construction work was completed, they moved to the settlement.
17	Mevo-Hamma	599	1968	A-7	It was built on a former Syrian army camp, called "Aamrit Aiz al-Din".
18	Mitzar	246	1981	B-7	It was built on the lands of the destroyed village of Rujum Al-Yaqusa. It started in 1981 as a "Nahal" settlement, and after that it was converted into a civilian settlement. It was dismantled then renovated in 1991 and turned into a kibbutz.
19	Máale Gamla	626	1979	A-5	It was built on the lands of the destroyed village of Khukha. In 1975, the settlers lived in temporary housing near the current settlement site. In 1979, they finished building the settlement and moved to the current site.
20	Merom Golan	838	1968	B-3	A month after the end of the war, 17.07.1967 a group of settlers moved to live in a Syrian army camp in the village of Al-Aulayqa, and worked in collecting livestock (cows and sheep) of the displaced Syrian population. In the beginning of 1968, they moved to live in the houses of the city of Quneitra, and in the military Camp Arái in Qunaytra, from there they started building the settlement in its current location and moved there in 1972.
21	Neot Golan	696	1972	B-6	It was built on the lands of the destroyed village of Fiq. In 1968, the settlers lived at the entrance to Fiq. In 1972, they finished building the settlement. and moved to the current location.
22	Nov	1,018	1973	B-6	It was built on the lands of the destroyed villages of Nab, and Rusum al-Rabah.
23	Neve Ativ	222	1972	B-2	It was built on the site of the destroyed village of Gubbatha Al-Zeit.
24	Natur	558	1978	B-6	It was built on the lands of the destroyed village of Majduliya. The construction of the settlement began in 1978. In 1980 the settlement was completed, and the settlers moved in.
25	Nimrud	22	1982	B-2	It was built on the lands of Majdal Shams and Masaada, by a group of young soldiers, and was called "Nahel Nimrud". In 1999 it turned into a civilian settlement and got the name "Namrud".
26	Ain Zivan	475	1968	B-3	
27	Kidmat Tzvi	618	1985	B-4	It was built on the lands of the destroyed villages of Naáran and Ain Al-Sumsum. In 1981, a group of settlers settled in the settlement of Kelaá. In 1985, after the construction work in "Kidmat Zvi" was finished, they moved to the current location.
28	Kelaá Alon	366	1984	A-3	It was built on the lands of the destroyed village of Al-Qunaaba, by a group of soldiers (Nahal). In 1984, it was transformed into a kibbutz. In 1989 the kibbutz was dismantled, and returned to the management of the Nahal (Soldiers Group). In 1991, it was inhabited by Jewish immigrants, and its name was "Bruchim". In June 2000, the settlement's map was approved, and it was named "Kelaá -Alon".
29	Keshit	831	1974	B-4	It was built on the lands of the destroyed village of Al-Khushniya. The first settlers arrived in 1974, and lived in a former Syrian military camp in Al-Khushniya. In 1978, they moved to the current location.

30	Ramot	654	1973	A-6	It was built on the lands of the destroyed village of Kafar- Aaqab. In 1969, a nucleus of settlers arrived in the village of Skufiya, and after four years (1973) they moved to the current location.
31	Ramat Magshimim	811	1968	B-6	The settlers first lived in the abandoned homes of the Syrian village of Fig. Few months later, they moved to a former camp for the Syrian army. In the summer 1972, they moved to the current location.
32	Ramat Trump	20	2020	A-3	It was built on the territory of the destroyed village of Al-Qunaába. In November 2020, the first prefabricated homes were laid for settlers, and today they are inhabited by 20 families.
33	Snīr (1)	663	1967	A-2	The settlement is located within the demilitarized zone of 1949. In September of 1967, a group of young soldiers set up the Nahal outpost at the site, and in October 1968, it was transformed into a civilian settlement (kibbutz).
34	Shaál	362	1980	B-3	It was built on the lands of the destroyed village of Qarhata. Initially in 1976, the first settlers settled near Gamla, and in 1980, they moved to the settlement in its present location.
35	Kazrin	8,751	1977	A-4	A small city (the capital of the settlements), it was established on the lands of the destroyed villages Qasrin, Shuqaif, and Al-Manshiya.
Total		29,058			

The Snīr settlement is not affiliated with the "Golan Regional Council". It has been attached to the "Galil Elyon" Regional Council. This is because Israel considers the eastern borders of the demilitarized zone (in 1949) to be its borders, and that this area is within its lands. Therefore, the administrative boundaries of the "Golan Settlements Regional Council" do not include the demilitarized zone since 1949. Israel annexed the northern and the central part of the demilitarized zone to the Regional Council "Galil Elyon". The southern part (Al-Butiqa area) was attached to the regional "Council "Aemik-Hayardin

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