# MAP

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

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# 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	Population	Location	coordinates	Notes
	Name	(1967)	on the	WGS84	
			map		
			•		
01	Abu Fula	349	A-4	35.65327355846	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
				32.99010602679	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	A small Bedouin village.
				33.15180104903	
04	Abu Qalla	240	B-5	35.80263683168 32.92726577039	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of two residential blocks, the
				32.92/203//039	Northern part? consisted of 20 houses, while
					the southern part? consisted of several groups
					of houses.
05	Abu Shlula	-	C-5	35.84997810753	Located inside a minefield, close to the "ceasefire line". It is not mentioned on the
				32.88595311874	website of Israel's Antiquities Authority, but it
					appears on the map issued in 1972 by the
					Archaeological Survey Society.
06	Ahmadiya	438	B-4	35.70363941435	Some sources refer to a population of 457
	(ʿAamudiya)			33.00434132109	people.
07	Al Mugher	784	B-3	35.72874179274	Kipnis spoke about a population of 627 people.
00	Al Dananius	227	C-5	33.08718984767 35.84078273690	
08	Al-Razaniya	337	C-5	32.87928947346	
09	Al-'Aamudiya	119	B-5	35.75369721643	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
				32.96626171240	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
				33.10130404770	of 100 houses.
11	Al-Arbaáin	420	B-5	35.78969476188	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
				32.91019549229	consisted of three residential blocks, with a
12	Al-Baghlah	390	C-5	35.83474831972	total of 65 houses.  According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
12	Al-Dagillali	390	C-5	32.93251790387	consisted of 4 residential blocks with a total of
					50 houses. In its Northeast, there was a farm
				25 7500000050	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
				33.0342003003	village of Al-Dalwa. Hebrew sources consider it
					as a separate village.
14	Al-Beer (Batra)	533	B-5	35.70741885835	
15	Al-Beer-South		D E	32.91596353549 35.71061299898	An unnamed village. Israel's Antiquities
13	AI-DEEL-SUULÍI	_	B-5	32.91369648030	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
16	Al Butavba	1 100	۸۶	35.62450308956	village Al-Beer. In 1945, its population reached 650 and it
16	Al-Butayha	1.190	A-5	32.91694718775	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
		1			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	1.130 реоріс.
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	<u> </u>
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.

Al-Khusha			1 00		25 65207726050	A
1	40	Al-Khusha	60	A-5	35.65287736958	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
Al-Khushniya					32.911662/1509	
32,99485145234   consisted of More than 300 houses. Hebrew sources spoke shout 2,015 people.	- 44	Al Idl	2 222		25 01050205407	
Al-Mark	41	Al-Knusnniya	2.330	C-4		=
Al-Marsi					32.99463143234	
3.2.850(1271798   3.2.850(12	42	A1 1/	420	Λ. C	25 65021066222	sources spoke about 2,013 people.
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Al-Maghraz	42	Al Mahaa	200	D.C		According to Israel's Antiquities Authority it
Al-Maghraz	43	Al-iviabra	208	B-6		
32.8422935889	4.4	Al Marker	110	D.C		
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the north and east of the square.						
46						
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47         Al-Manshiya         202         B-6         35.74121867514 3.2.84813784466           48         Al-Manshiya         225         B-4         35.69925855677 3.2.98632566487         Kipnis spoke about a population of 1,191 people.           49         Al-Manssura         1,244         B-3         35.79444910434 3.3.427974233         Kipnis spoke about a population of 610 people.           50         Al-Masáadiya         911         A-5         35.62390776246 32.88563887353         Kipnis spoke about a population of 610 people.           51         Al-Massiya         -         B-7         35.70426997132 32.73564040364         Kipnis spoke about a population of 610 people.           52         Al-Mishta         694         B-4         35.63340273466 32.93181854282         Alarge village. According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of more than 200 buildings. The more than 200 buildings.           54         Al-Mjehiya         487         A-6         35.68977452766 32.81864915705         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 20 houses.           55         Al-Musakiya (Maráana)         411         A-6         35.6897789352 32.839078352 32.839078352 32.830634 32.97256841923         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it's not mentioned. In Arabic source, but without specifying its location on the map. On the Website of Israel's Antiquities Authority, it's not mentioned. In Arabic source, but without specifying its lo	40	Al-ivialishiya	130	D-3		
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52         Al-Mihjar         2.101         A-5         35.63340273466 32.90181854282           53         Al-Mishta (Al-Bira)         694         B-4         35.78273461565 32.99047527627         Al 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         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 20 houses.           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 source 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	31	Al-Iviassiya	-	D-/		
32.90181854282  33.90181854282  34. Al-Mishta (Al-Bira)  54. Al-Mjehiya  55. Al-Musakiya (Maráana)  56. Al-Musherfi  57. Al-Musherfi  58. Al-Musherfi  59. Al-Musherfi  59. Al-Musherfi  50. Al-Musherfi  50. Al-Musherfi  51. Al-Musherfi  52. Al-Musherfi  53. Al-Musherfi  54. Al-Musherfi  55. Al-Musherfi  56. Al-Musherfi  57. Al-Musherfi  58. Al-Musha Al-Musha Al-Musha Al-Musherfi  59. Al-Musherfi  50. Al-Musherfi  50. Al-Musherfi  50. Al-Musherfi  50. Al-Musherfi  50. Al-Musherfi  51. Al-Musherfi  52. Al-Musherfi  53. Al-Musherfi  540. B-4  35. 75480593634 32. 97256841923 32. 97256841923 32. 97256841923 32. 83. 77931696653 32. 81307619908 32. 800538895 Al-Nahil  57. Al-Nahil  58. Al-Nahil  59. Al-Nahil  59. Al-Nahil  59. Al-Nahil  50. Al-Sushiba Al-Musherfi  50. Al-Rusherfi  50. Al-Nahil  50. Al-Rusherfi  50. Al-Nahil  50. Al-Rusherfi  50. Al-Nahil  50. Al-Nahil  50. Al-Rusherfi  50. Al-Nahil  50. Al-Nahil  50. Al-Nahil  50. Al-Nahil  50. Al-Rusherfi  50. Al-Nahil  50. Al-Rusherfi  50. Al-Nahil  50. Al-Nahil  50. Al-Nahil  50. Al-Rusherfi  50. Al-Nahil  50. Al-Rusherfi  50. Al-Nahil  50. Al-Nahil  50. Al-Rusherfi  50. Al-Nahil  50. Al-Nahil  50. Al-Rusherfi  50. Al-Nahil  50. Al-Rusherfi  50. Al-Rusherfi  50. Al-Rusherfi  50. Al-Nahil  50. Al-Rusherfi  60. Al-Rusherfi  60. Al-Rusherfi  60. Al-Rusherfi  60. Al-Rusherfi  60. Al-Rusherfi  60. Al-Rus	52	Al Mihiar	2 101	۸۶		
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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  56 Al-Musakiya (Maráana) 411 A-6 35.65970589352 32.78359974767 Arbitoutises Authority, it's not 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 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, It's onsisted of three residential blocks, with more than 90 houses.  58 Al-Mwesa - B-3 35.75259032830 59 Al-Nahil - B-6 35.77931696653 32.81107619908 Antiquities Authority, but it appears on the	53		694	B-4		
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Al-Nukhell					1	I
Construction of the "Hystal-Naba" water construction of the "Hystal-Naba" water construction of the "Hystal-Naba" water complex, which was constructed in 1970.						Survey Association, and in the website "Amoud
						,
Al-Nukheli						
115   A-6   33.2699779082   population was 420 people in 1967.	60	Al Nukhali	420	۸ ၁	35 65141367705	
Al-Nuqeb	60	Ai-Nukneii	420	A-2		, ,
	61	Al-Nugeh	115	۸-6	+	
62         Al-Qadriya         544         B-4         35.74488683317         Some sources refer to a population of 455 people.           63         Al-Qahtaniya (Al-Mderiya)         301         C-3         35.83707828302         Ascording to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consists of the residential blocks, with 50 houses. Some sources consider al-Qahtaniya and 4 Mderiya to be one village, and others consider then to be two separate villages.           64         Al-Qalaá         469         B-3         35.71205600688         33.16570115156         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           66         Al-Qussayba         322         B-4         35.71416892691         32.9754416963           67         Al-Rafid         30         A-4         35.73815991193         32.8755606615           66         Al-Rafid         30         A-4         35.9001509329.         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, It consisted of 5 houses.           67         Al-Rafid         477         C-5         35.9015093929.         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, It consisted of 5 houses.           70         Al-Ramthaniya         1.304         B-4         35.74619389907         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, It consisted of 1 houses. <td>01</td> <td>Al-Nuqeb</td> <td>113</td> <td>A-0</td> <td></td> <td>no population in 25 to mas 57 6 people.</td>	01	Al-Nuqeb	113	A-0		no population in 25 to mas 57 6 people.
	62	Al-Oadriya	544	R-4		Some sources refer to a population of 455
Al-Namira   Al-Sahabaniya   Al-Shaabaniya   Al-Shabaniya   Al-Sh	02	Ai Quuriya	344	D 4		
Al-Qulaia   469	63	Al-Oahtaniya	301	C-3	35.83707828302	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
Al-Qalaá		-			33.10922803413	consists of two residential blocks, with 50
Consider them to be two separate villages.   Consider them to be two separate villages.		(Al Widerrya)				houses. Some sources consider al-Qahtaniya
64         Al-Qalaá         469         B-3         33.71205600685 3.318571015156           65         Al-Qunaytra         30.000         C-3         35.82646057260 3.312280591376         A city, capital of the Golan, it was returned (destroyed) to Syrian sovereignty in 1974. Some Arabic sources rate to a population of 25,493 people, others refer to a spoulation of 25,493 people, chers refer to a spoulation of 25,493 people, chers refer to a population of 25,493 people, chers refer to 28,000 people. And the writer adopted the number in the table.           66         Al-Qussayba         652         B-6         35.73415891293         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 5 houses.           69         Al-Rafid         477         C-5         35.80540360006 33.02012258396         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 1 houses.           70         Al-Rammana         45         B-5 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>and Al-Mderiya to be one village, and others</td>						and Al-Mderiya to be one village, and others
Al-Qunaytra   30.000   C-3   33.16570115156   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, can't the writer adopted the number in the table.						consider them to be two separate villages.
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. And the writer adopted the number in the table.           66         Al-Qussayba         322         B-4         35.71416892691 33.97454410693         And the writer adopted the number in the table.           67         Al-Qussayba         652         B-6         35.73815991393 32.87255606615         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 5 houses.           68         Al-Rafid         30         A-4         35.60263183025 32.95556183025 32.9556183025         It was returned the table.           69         Al-Rafid         477         C-5         35.9001503925 32.9556183025         It was returned the table.           70         Al-Ramthaniya         1.304         B-4         35.60540360006 33.02012258396         It was returned the table.           71         Al-Ramthaniya         1.304         B-4         35.80540360006 33.02012258396         It was returned consisted of 5 houses.           72         Al-Saffuriya         200         B-7         35.7668452059 32.75505860454         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of three residential blocks. Each one contained a group of houses.           75	64	Al-Qalaá	469	B-3		
33.12280591376   (destroyed) to Syrian sovereignty in 1974. Some Arabic sources refer to a population of 25,433 people, others refer to as population of 25,433 people, others refer to 28,000 people. Hebrew sources refer to 28,000 people. And the writer adopted the number in the table.						
Some Arabic sources refer to a population of 25,493 people, others refer to estimate it at 37,000 people. Alter we sources refer to 28,000 people. And the writer adopted the number in the table.	65	Al-Qunaytra	30.000	C-3		
25,439 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.					33.12280591376	` ', ', '
37,000 people. Hebrew sources refer to 28,000 people. And the writer adopted the number in the table.						
B-4   35.71416892691   32.97454416963   32.97454416963   32.97454416963   32.97454416963   32.97454416963   32.97454416963   32.97454416963   32.97454416963   32.97456416963   32.97456416963   32.97456416963   32.97456416963   32.97456416963   32.97456416963   32.97456416963   32.97456416963   32.97456416963   32.97456416963   32.97466165   33.00096372541   consisted of 5 houses.   1 twas returned (destroyed) to Syrian sovereignty in 1974 as part of the disengagement agreement.   35.80540360006   33.02012258396   33.02012258396   33.02012258396   33.02012258396   33.02012258396   34.94464   34.9446   34.944						
The table   The						
66         Al-Qussayba         322         B-4         35.71416892691 32.97454416963 32.97454416963 32.97454416963 32.87255606615 32.87255606615 32.87255606615 33.287255606615 33.287255606615 33.287255606615 33.0096372541 consisted of 5 houses.           68         Al-Rafid         30         A-4         35.64262810024 35.0096372541 consisted of 5 houses.         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 5 houses.           69         Al-Rafid         477         C-5         35.90015039252 32.95561383025 32.9566132 32.9566138025 32.9566183025						
32.97454416963   32.97454416963   32.97454416963   32.974566615   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 5 houses.   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 5 houses.   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 5 houses.   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 5 houses.   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 5 houses.   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it disengagement agreement.   Al-Rammana	66	Al Oussayba	222	D 4	25 71/16802601	the table.
67         Al-Qussayba         652         B-6         35.73815991393 32.8725606615         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 5 houses.           68         Al-Rafid         30         A-4         35.64262810024 33.00096372541 consisted of 5 houses.         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 5 houses.           69         Al-Rafid         477         C-5         35.9015039252 as.95561380005 soverighty in 1974 as part of the disengagement agreement.           70         Al-Ramthaniya         1.304         B-4         35.80540360006 as.0201258396         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of three residential blocks. Each one contained a group of houses.           71         Al-Rummana         45         B-5         35.74619359377 as.9563890914         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of three residential blocks. Each one contained a group of houses.           72         Al-Safturiya         200         B-7         35.70648452059 32.75005860454         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of Thouses.           73         Al-Salba South         50         B-5         35.71169768708 32.933660710         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 7 houses.           75         Al-Samak (Auyun Al-Samak)         200         B-3         35.71940728312 2cording to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of three residential blocks, with tota	00	Al-Qussayba	322	D-4		
Section	67	Al-Oussayba	652	R-6	+	
68         Al-Rafid         30         A-4         35.64262810024 33.00096372541 consisted of 5 houses.         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 5 houses.           69         Al-Rafid         477         C-5         35.9015093252 32.95561383025 32.95561383025         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of three residential blocks. Each one contained a group of houses.           70         Al-Ramthaniya         1.304         B-4         35.80540360006 33.02012258396         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of three residential blocks. Each one contained a group of houses.           71         Al-Rammana         45         B-5         35.70648452059 ontained a group of houses.           72         Al-Saffuriya         200         B-7         35.70648452059 ontained a group of houses.           73         Al-Salba         -         B-5         35.7390431000 33.18542890307         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 7 houses.           75         Al-Salba South         50         B-5         35.71069768708 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 7 houses.           76         Al-Samak (Auyun Al-Samak)         200         B-3         35.71967968708 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 20 houses.           77         Al-Shaábaniya         418         C-5         35.81861737497 According to Isra	0,	Al-Qussayba	032	D-0		
33,0096372541   consisted of 5 houses.   It was returned (destroyed) to Syrian sovereight yin 1974 as part of the disengagement agreement.	68	Al-Rafid	30	Α-4		According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
32.95561383025		, ii riarra	30	, , ,	33.00096372541	
32.95561383025	69	Al-Rafid	477	C-5	35.90015039252	It was returned (destroyed) to Syrian
70         Al-Ramthaniya         1.304         B-4         35.80540360006 33.02012258396         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of three residential blocks. Each one contained a group of houses.           71         Al-Saffuriya         200         B-7         35.70648452059 32.75005860454         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of three residential blocks. Each one contained a group of houses.           73         Al-Sahtiya         -         B-2         35.7390431000 33.18542890307           74         Al-Salba         -         B-5         35.7138086206 32.93036603710           75         Al-Salba South         50         B-5         35.71069768708 32.92857360612 consisted of 7 houses.           76         Al-Samak (Auyun 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 To houses.           78         Al-Shaábaniya- West         60         B-5         35.81005303172 32.91731181713         An unnamed village. Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of Shaábaniya. It consisted of three residential blocks, each one had three houses.           79         Al-Shamz         512         C-5         35.83155					32.95561383025	sovereignty in 1974 as part of the
33.02012258396						disengagement agreement.
71         Al-Rummana         45         B-5         35.74619359377 32.96358950914 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 consisted of 7 houses.           76         Al-Samak (Auyun Al-Samak)         200         B-3         35.71940728312 33.13952367320 consisted of 20 houses.           77         Al-Shaábaniya         418         C-5         35.81861737497 32.91907335264 consisted of three residential blocks, with total of 70 houses.           78         Al-Shaábaniya- West         60         B-5         35.81005303172 32.91731181713 consisted of three residential blocks, each one had three houses.           79         Al-Shamra         512         C-5         35.83155990769 32.93523890797 32.93523523890797 32.93523890797 32.93523890797 32.93523890797 32.9352389079 32.9352389079 32	70	Al-Ramthaniya	1.304	B-4		
32.96358950914					33.02012258396	
32.96358950914   consisted of three residential blocks. Each one contained a group of houses.	71	Al-Rummana	45	B-5	35.74619359377	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
72         Al-Saffuriya         200         B-7         35.70648452059 32.75005860454           73         Al-Sahtiya         -         B-2         35.73790431000 33.18542890307           74         Al-Salba         -         B-5         35.713838086206 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 (Yauyun 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 70 houses.           78         Al-Shaábaniya- West         60         B-5         35.81005303172 32.91731181713 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					32.96358950914	consisted of three residential blocks. Each one
32.75005860454     73						contained a group of houses.
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 consisted of 7 houses.           76         Al-Samak (Auyun 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	72	Al-Saffuriya	200	B-7		
33.18542890307  74 Al-Salba - B-5 35.71338086206 32.93036603710  75 Al-Salba South 50 B-5 35.7109768708 32.92857360612 consisted of 7 houses.  76 Al-Samak (Auyun Al-Samak) 200 B-3 35.71940728312 33.13952367320 consisted of 20 houses.  77 Al-Shaábaniya 418 C-5 35.81861737497 32.91907335264 consisted of three residential blocks, with total of 70 houses.  78 Al-Shaábaniya- West 60 B-5 35.81005303172 32.91731181713 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 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 20 houses.  80 Al-Shamz 100 C-5 35.83474831973 There is no mention of it in the Arabic sources. According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 20 houses.						
74Al-Salba-B-535.71338086206 32.9303660371075Al-Salba South50B-535.71069768708 32.92857360612 consisted of 7 houses.76Al-Samak ('Auyun Al-Samak)200B-335.71940728312 33.13952367320According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 20 houses.77Al-Shaábaniya418C-535.81861737497 32.91907335264According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of three residential blocks, with total of 70 houses.78Al-Shaábaniya- West60B-535.81005303172 32.91731181713An 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.79Al-Shamra512C-535.83155990769 32.93523890797According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 20 houses.80Al-Shamz100C-535.83474831973 32.93251790387There is no mention of it in the Arabic sources. According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it	73	Al-Sahtiya	-	B-2		
32.93036603710  75 Al-Salba South  50 B-5 35.71069768708 according to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 7 houses.  76 Al-Samak ('Auyun Al-Samak)  77 Al-Shaábaniya  418 C-5 35.81861737497 according to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 20 houses.  78 Al-Shaábaniya- West  79 Al-Shamra  512 C-5 35.83155990769 according to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of three residential blocks, each one had three houses.  80 Al-Shamz  100 C-5 35.83474831973 according to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 20 houses.  78 There is no mention of it in the Arabic sources. According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 570 houses.  79 Al-Shamra  512 C-5 35.83155990769 according to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 20 houses.  79 Al-Shamz  70 Al-Shamz  710 C-5 35.83474831973 There is no mention of it in the Arabic sources. According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it						
75 Al-Salba South 50 B-5 35.71069768708 32.92857360612 consisted of 7 houses.  76 Al-Samak (Auyun Al-Samak) 200 B-3 35.71940728312 33.13952367320 consisted of 20 houses.  77 Al-Shaábaniya 418 C-5 35.81861737497 32.91907335264 consisted of three residential blocks, with total of 70 houses.  78 Al-Shaábaniya- West 60 B-5 35.81005303172 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of three residential blocks, with total of 70 houses.  78 Al-Shaábaniya- West 512 C-5 35.83155990769 According to 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.  80 Al-Shamz 100 C-5 35.83474831973 32.93251790387 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it	74	AI-Salba	-	B-5		
32.92857360612 consisted of 7 houses.  Al-Samak ('Auyun Al-Samak)  Al-Shaábaniya  418  C-5  35.81861737497 32.91907335264  Al-Shaábaniya- West  Al-Shaábaniy	75	Al Calba Cauth	Γ0	D -		According to Israel's Antiquities Authority it
76 Al-Samak ('Auyun Al-Samak)  77 Al-Shaábaniya  418  C-5  35.81861737497 32.91907335264  According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 20 houses.  78 Al-Shaábaniya- West  60  B-5  35.81005303172 32.91731181713  According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of three residential blocks, with total of 70 houses.  Al-Shaábaniya- West  Al-Shamra  512  C-5  35.83155990769 32.93523890797  Al-Shamz  100  C-5  35.83474831973 32.93251790387  According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of three residential blocks, each one had three houses.  There is no mention of it in the Arabic sources. According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 20 houses.	/5	Ai-Saida South	50	R-2		
(Auyun Al-Samak)  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.  There is no mention of it in the Arabic sources. According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 20 houses.	76	Al-Samak	200	В 3		
77 Al-Shaábaniya 418 C-5 35.81861737497 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 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 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 20 houses.  80 Al-Shamz 100 C-5 35.83474831973 There is no mention of it in the Arabic sources. According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it	'0		200	3-ت		
32.91907335264 consisted of three residential blocks, with total of 70 houses.  78 Al-Shaábaniya- West 60 B-5 35.81005303172 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 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 20 houses.  80 Al-Shamz 100 C-5 35.83474831973 There is no mention of it in the Arabic sources. According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it	<u> </u>					
78 Al-Shaábaniya- West 79 Al-Shamra 512 C-5 35.83155990769 32.93523890797 Al-Shamz 60 B-5 35.83155990769 32.93523890797 Al-Shamz 60 Al-Shamz 60 B-5 35.83155990769 32.93523890797 Al-Shamz 60 C-5 35.83474831973 32.93251790387 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 20 houses. C-5 35.83474831973 32.93251790387 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 20 houses. According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 20 houses.	77	AI-Shaabaniya	418	C-5		
Al-Shaábaniya- West  Al-Shaábaniya- West  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.  According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 20 houses.  Al-Shamz  100  C-5  35.83474831973 32.93251790387  According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 20 houses.  According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it					32.3130/335264	·
32.91731181713 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 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 20 houses.  80 Al-Shamz 100 C-5 35.83474831973 There is no mention of it in the Arabic sources. According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it	70	Al Chaébarina M.	60	D -	25 91005202172	
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 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 20 houses.  According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it	/8	Ai-Shaabaniya- West	υO	B-5		
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 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it					32.31/31101/13	, 9
79Al-Shamra512C-535.83155990769 32.93523890797According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 20 houses.80Al-Shamz100C-535.83474831973 32.93251790387There is no mention of it in the Arabic sources. According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it						
79 Al-Shamra 512 C-5 35.83155990769 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 20 houses.  80 Al-Shamz 100 C-5 35.83474831973 There is no mention of it in the Arabic sources. 32.93251790387 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it						
80 Al-Shamz 100 C-5 35.83474831973 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it	79	Al-Shamra	512	C-5	35.83155990769	
32.93251790387 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it		•				
32.93251790387 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it	80	Al-Shamz	100	C-5	35.83474831973	There is no mention of it in the Arabic sources.
consisted of 15 houses.					32.93251790387	
						consisted of 15 houses.

81	Al-Shumar Al-	60	B-3	35.70197937096	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
01	Tahtani	00	D-3	33.09929132305	consisted of several residential blocks, each
	Talitalii				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	In 1974 it was returned (destroyed) to Syrian
				32.9498874525	sovereignty as part of the disengagement
02	Al-Suffera	400	D.C	35.78927428253	agreement.  According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
83	Al-Suffera	400	B-6	32.84617916984	consisted of 100 buildings.
84	Al-Sulayla	319	C-5	35.87433441597	consisted of 100 buildings.
04	Al-Sulayla	319	C-5	32.93591860875	
85	Al-Tareeq	200	B-3	35.71192101407	
	(Auyun Al- Tareeq)	200		33.14225928954	
0.0		465	A 7	35.63828054770	Some Arabic sources refer to a population of
86	Al-tawafiq Alfuqa	465	A-7	32.70171176417	366 people. The village Al-tawafiq Altahta was
				32.70171170417	destroyed by the Israeli in 1955 after the
					expulsion of its inhabitants.
87	Al-Tayyiba	253	B-5	35.72149923687	
0,	711 1477154	233	5 5	32.94746428850	
88	Al-Waára Al-Beda	-	B-3	35.69589035295	A small Bedouin village.
	(Záarta Al-Jadida)			33.15043825362	_
89	` '	386	D.E.	35.70433354382	
69	Al-Yahudiya	360	B-5	32.93761585348	
	(Al-Yaárubiya)				
90	Al-Yaqussa	713	B-7	35.73108921766	
				32.76077789175	6
91	Al-ʿAal	3.000	B-6	35.74840455083	Some sources refer to a population of 2,421
02	A L 'A = : / L= L : L = \	25.0	р. г	32.80037796980 35.76763615174	people.  According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
92	Al-ʿAamiriya (Isbita)	256	B-5	32.97160957598	consisted of 160 houses. The number of the
				32.57100337338	population doesn't match the number of the
					houses.
93	Al-'Aamra	-	A-4	35.64258800120	
	(Ain-Aalmeen)		, , ,	32.99284894849	
94	·		Λ 1	35.64184533644	
94	Al-ʿAbbasiya	-	A-1	33.27506418340	
95	Al-ʿAesalan	_	B-5	35.78644675593	
93	Al-Aesalali	_	D-3	32.90389901872	
96	Al-'Ameriyya	880	A-5	35.6361028646	
30			7, 3	32.9111156548	
07	(Tal-Al Aáwar)	267		25 66700001114	Company and a second se
97	Al-'Auyun	367	A-7	35.66790891114 32.71864788208	Some sources refer to a population of 157 people.
	(Khirbet Al- Auyun)				people.
98	Bab Al-Hawa	250	B-3	35.77731332835	
				33.14468065408	
99	Bab Al-Hawa	-	B-5	35.72874546332	
100	D : :	200		32.90685926709	According to Javool's Antiquities Anthonia:
100	Bajuriya	300	B-6	35.78939259276 32.86421200364	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 30 houses. Some sources refer to
				32.80421200304	a population of 245 people.
101	Banyas	1.252	B-2	35.69642443817	Some sources refer to a population of 1,125
101	Daliyas	1.232	D-Z	33.24600847204	people.
102	Bassit Al-Jokhadar	389	C-5	35.85062849588	F C C F C C C
	Dassie / II Joillaudi			32.91079707735	
103	Beer Al-Shukum	366	A-6	35.66406363602	Some Arabic sources refer to a population of
				32.80071586750	266 people.
104	Beer Sef	-	C-3	35.83791744162	
				33.16768250953	
105	Bet 'Aeed	-	C-6	35.8468227655	Located on the border strip, east of Al-Saqi Hill.
				32.8639174236	It is not mentioned on the Website of Israel's

Map   Saude   map   Saude   map   Saude   map   Saude   map   Saude   map						Antiquities Authority, but it appears on the
106   Butmiya   1.079   C-5   3.8.8190128004   3.9.4669762557   3.8.8190128004   3.9.4669762557   3.8.8190128004   3.9.4669762557   3.8.8190128004   3.9.865328283766   3.8.85328283766   3.8.85328283766   3.8.85328283766   3.8.85328283766   3.8.8532828766   3.8.85328283766   3.8.85328283766   3.8.85328283766   3.8.85328283766   3.8.85328283766   3.8.85328283766   3.8.8532878596   3.8.8532878596   3.8.8532878596   3.8.8532878596   3.8.8532878596   3.8.8532878596   3.8.8532878596   3.8.8532878596   3.8.8532878596   3.8.8532878596   3.8.8532878596   3.8.8532878596   3.8.8532878596   3.8.8532878596   3.8.8532878596   3.8.8532878596   3.8.8532878596   3.8.8532878596   3.8.853287869						
107   Buyut Abu-Raqqah   -     B-6   32.94669762557						Archaeological Survey Association, and on
107   Buyut Abu-Raqqah   -	106	Butmiya	1.079	C-5	35.88190128024	
108   Buyut Abu Rujum   200   8-6   3.7 7526733174   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it 2.8 6255916278   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it 2.8 6255916278   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it 2.8 6255916278   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it 2.8 625607859461   Buyut Al-Grenat   90   8-6   3.7732731940   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it 2.8 825607859533   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it 2.8 825607859533   It is not entitioned on the website of Israel's Antiquities Authority, it 2.8 825607859533   It is not entitioned on the website of Israel's Antiquities Authority, it 2.8 825607859507   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it 2.8 82560785078   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it 2.9 8256078078079   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it 2.9 8256078078079   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it 2.9 8256078079700   According to Israel's Antiquit					_	
108   Buyut Abu Rujum   200   8-6   35.7562633174   consisted of 20 houses.	107	Buyut Abu- Raqqah	-	B-6		
109   Buyut Al-Maqamat	100	December Alexa Decisions	200	D.C		According to Israel's Antiquities Authority it
109   Buyut Al-Maqamat	108	Buyut Abu Rujum	200	В-6		
110   Buyut Al-Qrenat   90   8-6   35.7732751940   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 10 houses.	109	Ruvut Al-Magamat	_	B-6		consisted of 20 flouses.
Buyut Al-Sdara	103	Bayaerii Maqamae			32.85260785940	
32,8489599333   Consisted of 10 houses.	110	Buyut Al-Qrenat	90	B-6	35.77327519140	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
112   Bur Saáeed   188						consisted of 10 houses.
32.81852526680	111	Buyut Al-Sdara	-	B-6		
Dabura   S37	112	Bur Saáeed	188	B-6		
Dabura   S37					32.81852526680	
Dabura   S37						
113   Dabura						The state of the s
33.04687019059	113	Dabura	537	Δ-Δ	35.66426717651	
32,7517897567   people.	113	Dabara	337			
32,7517897567   people.						
Dabya (Dubbiya)   300	114	Dabusiya	648	B-7		
33.0096502684   consisted of two residential blocks -North and south-both contained 50 houses.	115	D 1 (D 11: )	200	D 4		
South-both contained 50 houses.	115	Dabya (Dubbiya)	300	B-4		
Darkara   Darkara (Dyabat)   Gastara   Darkara (Dyabat)   Der Al-Rahib (Ain Nashut)   Der Al-Rahib (Ain Nashut)   Der Al-Rahib (Der Mufadal)   Der Máadal (Der Mufadal)   Der Quruh   Basia   Basia   Basia   Darkara (Dyabat)   Der Quruh   Basia   Basia   Basia   Darkara					33.00303020004	
117   Dardara   203   A-3   33.05539180510     118   Dardara (Dyabat)   631   A-5   35.6366212630   ag. 30.06674508589   ag. 30.06674508589   ag. 30.06674508589     119   Der Al-Rahib (Ain Nashut)   120   A-4   35.68976323842   ad. according to Arabic sources, it's a small village, and according to the Israeli Antiquities Authority, it is a ruin.     120   Der Máadal (Der Mufadal)   120   B-5   35.77383433520   ad. according to the Israeli 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   35.68139149949   33.04590425886     123   Der Aziz   430   B-6   35.71247045775   32.86454797200     124   Fakhura   280   B-4   35.69185392334     125   Fazzara (Fazra)   357   C-4   35.82463040752   33.01470883342   consisted of 50 houses. Some Hebrew sources refer to a population of 294     126   Fham   308   C-5   35.828635613   30.1470883342   consisted of 50 houses. Some Hebrew sources refer to a population of 294     127   Fiq   2.819   B-7   35.70257044758   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   ascording to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of nine residential blocks, the east   ascording to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of nine residential blocks, the east   ascording to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of nine residential blocks, the east   ascording to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of nine residential blocks, the east   ascording to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of nine residential blocks, the east   ascording to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of nine residential blocks, the east   ascording to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of nine residential blocks, the east   ascording to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consists of three residential blocks, the east   asc	116	Dalhamiya	200	B-4	35.78315858869	
33.06674508589   population of 71 people.					33.05539180510	
118         Dardara (Dyabat)         631         A-5         35.67701245150 32.92735299577         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 and according to the Israeli Antiquities Authority, it is a ruin.           121         Der Quruh         86         B-5         35.74690533909 32.90497847293         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of more than 20 houses.           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 33.0470883342 consisted of 50 houses. Some Hebrew sources refer to a population of 241.           126         Fham         308         C-5         35.82858035613 other Arabic sources refer to a population of 241.           127         Fiq         2.819         B-7         35.70257044758 a2.77532148215         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	117	Dardara	203	A-3		
120						population of 71 people.
119	118	Dardara (Dyabat)	631	A-5		
(Ain Nashut)   33.01070760548   and according to the Israeli Antiquities Authority, it is a ruin.	119	Der Al-Rahih	120	Δ_1		According to Arabic sources, it's a small village.
120	113		120			
121   Der Quruh   86   8-5   35.74690533909   32.90497847293		(Alli Nasilat)				
121   Der Quruh   86	120	Der Máadal	120	B-5		
122   Der Sras   599		(Der Mufaḍal)			32.93731854274	consisted of more than 20 houses.
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         35.6918539234 33.00168292429           125         Fazzara (Fazra)         357         C-4         35.82463040752 33.01470883342 consisted of 50 houses. Some Hebrew sources refer to a population of 241.           126         Fham         308         C-5         35.82858035613 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 onsisted of nine residential blocks. Some sources refer to a population of 2,120 people.           128         Ghadir Al-Saqi         -         A-3         35.69478843624 on 33.14503279732 on 33.14503279732         A small Bedouin village.           129         Gharghar         150         B-5         35.76481463181 on	121	Der Quruh	86	B-5		
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 consisted of 50 houses. Some Hebrew sources refer to a population of 241.           126         Fham         308         C-5         35.82858035613 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 a2.77532148215 consisted of nine residential blocks. Some sources refer to a population of 2,120 people.           128         Ghadir Al-Saqi         -         A-3         35.69478843624 a3.14503279732         A small Bedouin village.           129         Gharghar         150         B-5         35.76481463181 a3.94826937662         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consists of three residential blocks, the east	122	Der Sras	599	A-4		
32.86454797200     124   Fakhura   280   B-4   35.69185392334     33.00168292429     125   Fazzara (Fazra)   357   C-4   35.82463040752   33.01470883342   consisted of 50 houses. Some Hebrew sources refer to a population of 241.     126   Fham   308   C-5   35.82858035613   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   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   A small Bedouin village.     129   Gharghar   150   B-5   35.76481463181   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consists of three residential blocks, the east	122	Dor 'Aziz	120	D 6		
124Fakhura280B-435.69185392334 33.00168292429According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 50 houses. Some Hebrew sources refer to a population of 241.126Fham308C-535.82858035613 32.96771332679other Arabic sources refer to a population of 214 people, and some Hebrew sources refer to a population of 294127Fiq2.819B-735.70257044758 32.77532148215According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of nine residential blocks. Some sources refer to a population of 2,120 people.128Ghadir Al-Saqi-A-335.69478843624 33.14503279732A small Bedouin village.129Gharghar150B-535.76481463181 32.94826937662According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consists of three residential blocks, the east	123	Del Aziz	430	B-0		
125 Fazzara (Fazra) 126 Fham 127 Fiq 128 Ghadir Al-Saqi 129 Gharghar 120 Fazzara (Fazra) 1357 1357 1357 1357 1357 1357 1357 1357	124	Fakhura	280	B-4		
33.01470883342 consisted of 50 houses. Some Hebrew sources refer to a population of 241.  126 Fham 308 C-5 35.82858035613 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 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  129 Gharghar 150 B-5 35.76481463181 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consists of three residential blocks, the east					33.00168292429	
refer to a population of 241.  126 Fham  308  C-5  35.82858035613 32.96771332679 214 people, and some Hebrew 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 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  129 Gharghar  150  B-5  35.76481463181 32.94826937662 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consists of three residential blocks, the east	125	Fazzara (Fazra)	357	C-4		
Fham  308  C-5  35.82858035613 32.96771332679  214 people, and some Hebrew sources refer to a population of 214 people, and some Hebrew sources refer to a population of 294  According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of nine residential blocks. Some sources refer to a population of 2,120 people.  A-3  35.69478843624 33.14503279732  According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of nine residential blocks. Some sources refer to a population of 2,120 people.  A small Bedouin village.  According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consists of three residential blocks, the east					33.01470883342	
32.96771332679 214 people, and some Hebrew sources refer to a population of 294  127 Fiq 2.819 B-7 35.70257044758 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  129 Gharghar 150 B-5 35.76481463181 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consists of three residential blocks, the east	120	- Cham	200	C F	25 82858025612	
a population of 294  127 Fiq  2.819  B-7  35.70257044758 32.77532148215  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  129 Gharghar  150  B-5  35.76481463181 32.94826937662  According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consists of three residential blocks, the east	126	rnam	308	L-5		
Fiq 2.819 B-7 35.70257044758 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  129 Gharghar 150 B-5 35.76481463181 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consists of three residential blocks, the east					32.337, 1332073	
32.77532148215 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  129 Gharghar 150 B-5 35.76481463181 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consists of three residential blocks, the east	127	Fig	2.819	B-7	35.70257044758	
128 Ghadir Al-Saqi - A-3 35.69478843624 A small Bedouin village.  129 Gharghar 150 B-5 35.76481463181 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consists of three residential blocks, the east		'	<del>.</del>		32.77532148215	consisted of nine residential blocks. Some
129 Gharghar 150 B-5 33.14503279732 35.76481463181 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consists of three residential blocks, the east						
129 Gharghar 150 B-5 35.76481463181 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consists of three residential blocks, the east	128	Ghadir Al-Saqi	-	A-3		A small Bedouin village.
32.94826937662 consists of three residential blocks, the east	120	Charghar	150	p.r		According to Israel's Antiquities Authority it
	129	Gnargnar	120	B-5		
i one had to houses, the south one 70 houses.					32.5 .52555, 502	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	
	(0.000)			32.95043750605	
131	Ghzayyil	1.403	A-5	35.64213023383	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
				32.89997907922	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	400	A-5	35.65279104984	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
	Al-Sheikh 'Ali			32.89453128527	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	Some sources refer to a population of 438
				32.89195011863	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	Some sources refer to a population of 792
				32.78948276837	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	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
				33.03618738828	consisted of 160 houses. Hebrew sources refer
4.45		4-0		25 72222077522	to a Population of 841 people.
145	Jwezit Wasit	150	B-3	35.73222977523	
1.1.0	, ,	255	5.5	33.13315858764 35.73613063192	Some sources refer to a population of 198
146	Jurmiya	266	B-5	32.89059808564	people.
147	Vafar Alma	0.0	C C	35.82107527089	people.
147	Kafar Alma	859	C-6	32.81086136045	
148	Kafar Harib	2.041	A-7	35.65958199111	
140	Kalai Halib	2.041	A-7	32.75925459380	
149	Kafar Naffakh	856	B-4	35.73825601703	Some sources refer to a population of 828
173	Naiai ivalianii	830	D-4	33.06641174126	people.
150	Kafar 'Aagab	637	A-6	35.65690567795	
100	Marai Mayab	037		32.86295788497	
151	Kanaf	400	A-6	35.68580006015	Some sources refer to a population of 202
				32.87186680640	people.
152	Karm Al-Makhabe	-	B-5	35.73097127323	
L				32.92172737962	
153	Karm Al-Makhabe-	-	B-5	35.72666063609	An unnamed village. Israel's Antiquities
	South			32.91588464392	Authority gave it this name, based on its
	33411				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	1

				33.02246311871	
157	Khirbet Al-Mjehiya	45	A-6	35.69192982865	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
				32.82044750691	consisted of 7 houses.
158	Khirbet Al-Mughir	-	B-3	35.72986110198 33.09529988931	
159	Khirbet Al-Nuqaib	-	A-6	35.65331047638	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
				32.78542619908	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	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
				32.88849048396	consisted of 7 houses.
161	Khirbet Al-Sheikh	132	B-5	35.69909772598 32.95747324153	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 15 houses.
	Hussayn				
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
				32.83128004073	of 18 houses.
163	Khirbet Masáada	-	A-3	35.67513122662	
	(Al-Husayniya)			33.07658401583	
164	Khirbet Shalal	-	B-5	35.79389870255	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
				32.89935580021	consisted of several houses and stables.
165	Khirbet Sihan	-	B-6	35.66386707895	
166	Khirbet Summan		A-2	33.17580617945 35.66386707895	A small village, according to Israeli sources, the
100	Knirbet Summan	-	A-2	33.17580617945	village was abandoned in the late twenties of
					the last century.
167	Khirbet Zumemra	-	A-5	35.67870996208	
460	1/1 1 1 1/4 1 1			32.94492902251	Adia A Ah Idi AAiiai AAhia
168	Khirbet 'Aalmin	-	A-4	35.63113732432 32.99515262329	According to the Israeli Antiquities Authority, ancient ruin and remains of modern Arab
				32.33313202323	houses that were destroyed. it is believed that
					it was a small village (farm).
169	Khisfin	1.634	C-6	35.81493420361	
170	Khwekha	573	B-4	32.84966330949 35.78857736962	
170	KIIWEKIIA	373	D-4	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	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
				32.90907027212	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	
177	Maiduliya	162	D C	32.84664084993 35.76160966653	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
177	Majduliya	463	B-6	32.86343713609	consisted of 25 houses. Some sources refer to
					a population of 287 people.
178	Manssura	200	C-5	35.81120199843	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
170	Managa Dalaa	C.F.	<u> </u>	32.92902780184 35.84093097524	consisted of 30 houses.  According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
179	Maqam Daher	65	C-5	32.90002691843	consisted of 10 houses
180	Mazráat	150	C-5	35.81618182865	An unnamed village. According to Israel's
	Abu Kundara			32.87580554374	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 "Tzumit 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 Ḥussun Al-Tanuriya", based on its location, near the ruin "Ḥussun 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 Zwitan Elyon". The writer named it "Mazráat-Almaya", because of its proximity to the Water Spring Ain-Almaya.
190	Mazráat Áin 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 "Mazr'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 "Zwitan-South Waterfall". The writer named it Mazr'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				1		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
214	212	Qassrin	474	B-4	35.70462299823	
(Ain Al-Hamra)	212	O-t:		6.2		
214   Qinabin	213	,	-	C-2		
Al-Dahiriya   3.13396953132   people	214	·	F.C.7	A 2	25 69174505566	Some sources refer to a population of 491
215   Quaytrat Al-Kharab   160   8-5   35.77568898620   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of two residential blocks, with total of 30 houses.	214	•	567	A-3		
23.8931286585   27.721121727   27.721121727   27.721121727   27.7211217275   27.7211217275   27.7211217275						
216   Qussayba Al-Jadida   556   B-4   35.72811217275   33.98079808181   35.7485462852   An unnamed village, Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of more than 20 houses.   22.87942586132   Authority gave it this name, based on its location, east of Al-Qussayba it consisted of three residential blocks, general with few houses, surrounded by courtyards, stables and agricultural buildings.   22.8807951251   22.880795125	215	Qunaytrat Al-Kharab	160	B-5		
216   Qussayba Al-Jadida   556   B-4   35.7811217275   32.98079808181     217   Qussayba-Ost   -   B-6   35.7456462852   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   33.1894403847   consisted of more than 200 houses. The number of the houses does not match the number of the houses do					32.69312603630	·
23.98079808181   32.98079808181   32.98079808181   37.84568282   An unnamed village, Israel's Antiquities Authority gave it this name, based on its name, based on its Authority gave it this name, based on its name, base	216	Oussayha Al-Iadida	556	R-4	35.72811217275	of 30 mouses.
218   Qutuá Al-Sheikh Ali   696	210	Qussayba Ai saalaa	330			
218   Qutuá Al-Sheikh Ali   696	217	Qussayba-Ost	-	B-6	35.74564462852	An unnamed village. Israel's Antiquities
218   Qutuá Al-Sheikh Ali   696					32.87342558132	
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   33.1894403847     220   Razaniya   536   B-4   35.75190862186   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 Zaki   - B-6   35.7135533090   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it is a ruin. On the map issued in 1972 by the Israeli Archaeologis Durvey Society, it was stated that it is a ruin and a residential complex of modern time. 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   35.7350350847   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of two residential blocks. Each block contained a group of houses.    225   Rusum Al-Balutt   230   B-6   35.80016091216   32.8357829691   32.83587829691   32.83587829691   32.83587829691   32.83587829691   32.83587829691   32.83587829691   32.83587829691   32.83587829691   32.83587829691   32.83587829691   32.83587829691   32.835886495846   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of three residential blocks, with a total of 25 houses.    228   Rusum Al-Hikat   150   B-5   35.80121693354   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of three residential blocks, with a total of 25 houses.    228   Rusum Al-Kabsh   180   B-6   35.83121693354   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of three residential blocks, with a total of 25 houses.    230   Rusum Al-Shuwan   - C-5   35.8316636531   32.894894281   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 6 houses   32.99141577356   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 6 houses   32.99141577356   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 6						· ·
218						
	218	Outuá Al-Sheikh 'Ali	696	Δ-5	35.66127157495	agricultural surrumgs.
Same	210	Queud / II Shelith / III	030	, , ,	32.88097551251	
220   Razaniya   536	219	Rawiya	1.170	A-3	35.67964288650	
33.02307362491   Consisted of more than 200 houses. The number of the houses does not match the number of the houses does not match the number of the population.						
Rujum Al-Yaqussa	220	Razaniya	536	B-4		
Rujum Al-Yaqussa   -   B-7   35.73910506593   32.77151208842					33.0230/362491	
Rujum Al-Yaqussa						
222   Rusum Abu Rujum   -   B-5   35.73503508547   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. 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 Rujum   -   B-5   35.73503508547   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of two residential blocks. Each block contained a group of houses.   224   Rusum Al- Darb   -   C-6   35.83945524801   32.85557629691   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of the residential blocks, with a total of 25 houses.   226   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   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   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of three residential blocks, with a total of 28 houses.   231   Rusum Al-Shuwan   -     C-5   35.851636531   32.894949281   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 15 houses   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 15 houses   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 15 houses   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 15 houses   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 6 houses   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 6 houses   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 6 houses   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 6 houses   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 6 houses   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 6 hous	221	Rujum Al-Vaguesa	_	R-7	35.73910506593	number of the population.
32.80863227503   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.	221	Najam Ar ragassa		5,		
It is a ruin. On the map issued in 1972 by the Israel intrological Survey Society, it was stated that it is a ruin and a residential complex of modern times.	222	Rujum Zaki	-	B-6	35.71535533090	According to Arabic sources, it's a small village,
Same		•			32.80863227503	
Stated that it is a ruin and a residential complex of modern times.   Stated that it is a ruin and a residential complex of modern times.						=
C-5   35.81743031289   According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of two residential blocks. Each block contained a group of houses.						
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 32.8557629991           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         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of three residential blocks, with a total of 28 houses.           229         Rusum Al-Kabsh         180         B-6         35.77745524026 32.83541377377         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 15 houses           230         Rusum Al-Shuwan         -         C-5         35.853649588         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 15 houses           232         Rusum Al-Swela         -         C-5         35.8516636531 32.894894281         According to Israel's Antiquities Autho						
Rusum Abu Rujum	223	Rusum Abu	_	C-5	35.81743031289	·
Rusum Abu Rujum   -   B-5   35.73503508547   32.8869439789					32.90194764804	
32.88609439789						contained a group of houses.
225         Rusum Al- Darb         -         C-6         35.83945524801 32.85557629691           226         Rusum Al-Balutţ         230         B-6         35.80016051216 32.87678452934         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of three residential blocks, with a total of 25 houses.           227         Rusum Al-Hikat         150         B-5         35.76924815952 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         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of three residential blocks, with a total of 28 houses.           229         Rusum Al-Kabsh         180         B-6         35.80121693354 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of three residential blocks, with a total of 28 houses.           230         Rusum Al-Rabaḥ         100         B-6         35.77745524026 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 15 houses           231         Rusum Al-Shuwan         -         C-5         35.8516636531 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 6 houses           233         Rusum Fatima         90         B-4         35.7958618502         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 6 houses	224	Rusum Abu Rujum	-	B-5		
226         Rusum Al-Balutţ         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-Rabaḥ         100         B-6         35.77745524026 32.83541377377         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 15 houses           231         Rusum Al-Shuwan         -         C-5         35.8516636531 32.894894281           232         Rusum Al-Swela         -         C-5         35.80056512631 32.8994894281           233         Rusum Fatima         90         B-4         35.7958618502 35.7958618502 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 6 houses	225	D ALD I		6.6		
226         Rusum Al-Balutţ         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-Rabaḥ         100         B-6         35.77745524026 32.83541377377         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 15 houses           231         Rusum Al-Shuwan         -         C-5         35.853649588 32.9041577356         32.9041577356           232         Rusum Al-Swela         -         C-5         35.8516636531 32.8994894281         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 6 houses           234         Rusum Fatima         90         B-4         35.7958618502         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it	225	Rusum Al- Darb	-	C-6		
32.87678452934	226	Rusum Al-Ralutt	230	R-6	+	
32.88864958406	220	Nasaiii Ai-Daiati	230	B-0		
228   Rusum Al-Hizan   -   B-5   35.73417038069   32.92036136942	227	Rusum Al-Hikat	150	B-5	35.76924815952	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
228         Rusum Al-Hizan         -         B-5         35.73417038069 32.92036136942           229         Rusum Al-Kabsh         180         B-6         35.80121693354 20.87497616293         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of three residential blocks, with a total of 28 houses.           230         Rusum Al-Rabaḥ         100         B-6         35.77745524026 32.83541377377 20.841937377 20.83541377377 20.83541377377 20.83541377377 20.83541377377 20.83541377376         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 15 houses           231         Rusum Al-Shuwan         -         C-5         35.8516636531 32.99041577356           232         Rusum Al-Swela         -         C-5         35.80056512631 32.8994894281           233         Rusum Al-Abd         40         B-5         35.80056512631 32.93719390096 20.85164 60.85164 60.85164 60.85164 60.8516					32.88864958406	
32.92036136942						total of 25 houses.
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-Rabaḥ       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 consisted of 6 houses         234       Rusum Fatima       90       B-4       35.7958618502 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it	228	Rusum Al-Hizan	-	B-5		
32.87497616293   consisted of three residential blocks, with a total of 28 houses.	220	Dugum Al Vahah	100	P.C		According to Israel's Antiquities Authority it
230     Rusum Al-Rabaḥ     100     B-6     35.77745524026 32.83541377377 and sonsisted of 15 houses     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 consisted of 6 houses       234     Rusum Fatima     90     B-4     35.7958618502 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it	229	Kusum Al-Kabsn	180	B-p		
230         Rusum Al-Rabaḥ         100         B-6         35.77745524026 32.83541377377 consisted of 15 houses         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 consisted of 6 houses           234         Rusum Fatima         90         B-4         35.7958618502 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it					32.07.137010233	
32.83541377377   consisted of 15 houses	230	Rusum Al-Rabah	100	B-6	35.77745524026	
32.9041577356						consisted of 15 houses
232         Rusum Al-Swela         -         C-5         35.8516636531 32.8994894281           233         Rusum Al-Abd         40         B-5         35.80056512631 32.93719390096 consisted of 6 houses         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 6 houses           234         Rusum Fatima         90         B-4         35.7958618502 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it	231	Rusum Al-Shuwan	-	C-5		
233         Rusum Al-Abd         40         B-5         35.80056512631 as 35.80056512631 consisted of 6 houses         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 6 houses           234         Rusum Fatima         90         B-4         35.7958618502 as 35.7958618502 consisted of 6 houses         According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it						
233Rusum Al-Abd40B-535.80056512631 as.93719390096According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 6 houses234Rusum Fatima90B-435.7958618502According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it	232	Rusum Al-Swela	-	C-5		
32.93719390096 consisted of 6 houses  Rusum Fatima 90 B-4 35.7958618502 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it	222	Dugung Al 'Alad	40	n r		According to Israel's Antiquities Authority it
234 Rusum Fatima 90 B-4 35.7958618502 According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it	233	Kusum Al-Aba	40	B-2		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	234	Rusum Fatima	90	R-4		
	257	Nasani radina	50	5-4		

235	Rusum Hudhud	120	B-5	35.8066080972	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
233	Rusummuu	120	D-3	32.8821636473	consisted of 20 houses.
236	Rusum 'Aulayga	40	C-5	35.8291934399	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
				32.9027910905	consisted of 6 houses.
237	Saáid ('Ain Saáid)	148	B-7	35.72883345428	
222	0.11			32.74004852299	
238	Sahita	300	B-2	35.79629666996 33.25819594254	
239	Sahm Al-Mukh	400	B-6	35.79672130180	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
233	Sallili Al-Iviukii	400	B-0	32.84163579740	consisted of 80 houses.
240	Sahra	45	B-5	35.77660903068	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
				32.95308487342	consisted of 8 houses.
241	Sanabir	1.597	A-4	35.66938335459	
				33.00176862054	
242	Sendyana	1.025	B-4	35.75847692688	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
				33.04648742773	consisted of dozens of houses, with a street
					separating the northern section, which is the
					largest, and the southern section, small and
243	Shabba	732	B-5	35.74600117745	contained 20 houses.
243	SIIdDDd	/32	D-3	32.93203228362	
244	Shugef	320	A-4	35.68480107231	
	Siluqei	320	, ,	32.98367713859	
245	Shuqef-Mashrafawi	437	A-6	35.67502970800	
	-			32.85567763158	
246	Sir Al-Khurfan	305	A-5	35.64675980620	
2.47				32.97119441483	A P A P A P P P P
247	Sir Al-Qrenat	40	C-5	35.82368004002 32.87847364343	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 7 houses.
248	Cin Durah	256	B-2	35.69071532738	consisted of 7 flouses.
240	Sir Dyab	250	D-Z	33.18381889069	
249	Skek	688	B-2	35.73246738091	
5	Sitest	000		33.17282930955	
250	Skufiya	1.524	A-6	35.68755111927	
				32.80062747559	
251	Suluqiya	889	B-4	35.76674937132	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
	7			33.00046643754	consists of two residential blocks –North and
					South– and contained more than 300 houses.
					The number of the houses does not match the
252	Cumage	150	n a	35.67667473703	number of the population.
252	Sumaqa	150	B-3	33.16493869936	
253	Surman	1.637	C-3	35.83807841127	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
233	(Al-'Aadnaniya)	1.037	-5	33.09930502014	consisted of three residential blocks, with a
	(Al-Adulialilya)				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	
255	Constitutive 144		A 4	32.98104084012 35.66393275789	An unnamed village. Israel's Antiquities
255	Swehiya-West	-	A-4	35.66393275789	An unnamed village. Israel's Antiquities  Authority gave it this name, based on its
				32.302403103/3	location, west of Swehiya.
256	Tal Abu-Zaytun	_	B-6	35.80198319659	,
				32.82988906109	
257	Tal Al-Baziq	-	B-5	35.76297769697	An unnamed village. Israel's Antiquities
	,			32.91121935908	Authority gave it this name, based on its
				0==========	location, closed to the Hill of Tal Baziq.
258	Tal Al-Tannuriya	120	B-5	35.79428144111	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
				32.95706014385	consisted of a dense residential block, with more than 20 houses, in addition to scattered
					houses near the center.
			l	1	nouses near the center.

250	Tal 'Ain Al Hariri		DE	35.80577098403	
259	Tal Ain Al-Hariri	-	B-5	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	ʿAalmeen	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	Ábarat 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	Άin 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	Áin 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	1	B-5	35.72360108795 32.94114394907	
297	Άin-Fīt	2,325	B-2	35.70811360961 33.22612605985	
298	Άin-Hur (Άin-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	Άin-Άbbasiya	-	B-5	35.73323541889 32.94290687624	
301	ʿAin-ʿAisha	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	Άisha	1.238	C-5	35.87567613867 32.97197737318	Some sources refer to a population of 989 people.
303	Άudesa	145	B-6	35.71117150882 32.82397782988	PP
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	'Auyun Al-Hajal	380	B-3	35.77318344162	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
	,			33.16904350953	consisted of two residential blocks, with total
					of 55 houses.
309	'Auyun Fham	40	C-5	35.81146687637	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
	,			32.96779765984	consisted of 6 houses.
310	'Auyun Fham-West	-	B-5	35.80719461790	An unnamed village. Israel's Antiquities
	,			32.96871999920	Authority gave it this name, based on its
					location, west of Auyun Fham.
311	'Auyun Hadid	410	C-6	35.82258023676	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
	•			32.87397076262	consisted of 30 houses. Some sources refer to
					a population of 584 people.
312	'Auyun Hadid-South	180	C-6	35.81925663932	An unnamed village. According to Israel's
	•			32.85685548994	Antiquities Authority, it consisted of 30 houses.
					It was located south of Auyun Ḥadid.
313	'Auyun Hammud	-	B-5	35.71044124801	
	•			32.88349129691	
314	'Awenat Al-janubiya	198	A-4	35.68026277107	
	, , , , , ,			33.03508877661	
315	'Awenat Al-	765	A-4	35.67599065260	
	Shamaliya			33.03690829265	
	Silailialiya	400.007		<u> </u>	
		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	Location	Ccoordinates	Notes
		(1967)	on the	WGS84	
			map		
316	Al-Dura	-	B-1	35.72245818249	
				33.29368832237	
317	Al-Rassif	-	B-1	35.72354776898	It is not mentioned in Arabic sources,
				33.29638860765	located 1 km northwest of Kafar Dura
318	Bet Al-Buraq	-	B-1	35.72353442191	According to Lebanese sources, it consisted
	•			33.29413463784	of 30 houses.
319	Bir Qasim Ghadir	-	B-1	35.73642004731	A small community. In Arabic sources it is
				33.29453096377	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	The Israel Antiquities Authority refer to a
				33.30809122047	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	According to Israel's Antiquities Authority, it
				33.27404919164	consisted of 30 houses. Lebanese sources
					refer to 75 houses.
322	Jabal Al-Siri	-	B-2	35.70777869196	It is not mentioned in Arabic sources.
				33.26129053815	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	A small community. In Arabic sources it is
				33.26237625194	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 Jurit Al-Aaqrab and Dahir 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 Jūrit al-Aaqrab 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.

Sy	Syrian villages under Israeli Occupation								
	Name	Population	Site	Population (1967) (3)					
		(July 2021)	On Map	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		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.

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

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Jev	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 Arái 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 Fiq. 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 settle- ment 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.
Tota		29,058			

The Snīr settlement is not affiliated with the "Golan Regional Council". It has been attached to the "Galil (1) 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-Buti🗈 a area) was attached to the regional . "Council "Aemik-Hayardin

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