

the seed and receive one-fifth of the harvest.<sup>450</sup> This arrangement could have existed between the Shāwars and the villagers in Jamrūra whether Hajj Ibrahim was the permanent or temporary owner of the property. Given the fractional divisions, we can assume that he possessed the rights to one-fifth of the harvest by himself, and he and each of his brothers together possessed the rights to another one-fifth of the harvest. Given *tācir* Hajj Ibrahim's brothers' professions as stated in 1905, it is not unlikely that the Shāwars were in the business of providing villagers with loans to finance their plantings, then buying their harvests and selling them in Hebron, either in the younger brothers' stores or to other urban merchants.

I have not found records to indicate whether this mortgage was repaid or whether Hajj Ibrahim and his brothers gained permanent title to these lands and, perhaps, sold them. It is worthwhile to note that the family has held on to at least some Jamrūra property over the years. According to a news story in *al-Ayyam* In early 2006, the Shāwar family was among the owners of Jamrūra lands who were notified that their olive trees were to be uprooted so that The Separation Wall could be extended. In an interview, family members

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<sup>450</sup> Michael Fischbach, "State, society, and land in 'Ajlūn (northern Transjordan), 1850-1950", PhD dissertation, Georgetown University (1992): 207.