



DOŠMANZĪĀRĪ

DOŠMANZĪĀRĪ, name of two Lor tribes in southern Persia, the Došmanziārī-e Mamasanī and the Došmanziārī-e Kūhgīlūya.

The Došmanziārī-e Mamasanī were one of the four principal components of the Mamasanī tribal confederation. They were greatly weakened in the power struggle following the execution of their chief, Moḥammad-Rezā Khan, in 1256/1840 (de Bode, p. 269). By the early 1900s they had already settled in what is today the *dehestān* of Došmanziārī, southeast of Fahliān in the subprovince of Kāzerūn in western Fārs (Field, p. 224). According to Gustave Demorgny (p. 127), the tribe comprised about 1,500 families in 1331/1913, a figure repeated by Maḥmūd Kayhān (*Joḡrāfiā* II, p. 90). Henry Field (p. 224) was informed that in 1335/1918 the tribe had consisted of some 2,000 families, but he noted that this figure was probably exaggerated. According to Persian army files, in 1337 Š./1958 the tribe comprised the following clans (*tīras*): Serenjelāk (300 families), Baḳšī (300 families), Maḥmūdī (300 families), Tirtājī (300 families), Kolāhsīāh (200 families), Tawakkolī (200 families), Ḥasanī (200 families), Harāyjānī (300 families), Mašāyek (300 families), Ardešīrī (100 families), Rūdbālī (200 families), and Bābā Šams-al-Dīnī (150 families).

The Došmanziārī-e Kūhgīlūya were one of the four components of the Čahār Bonīča tribal confederation, which also included the Boir Aḥmadī, Čorām, and Novī. Their leader at the time of Nāder Shah (1148-60/1736-47), Moḥammad Khan Goš-tāsbī, was head of the entire confederation. He built an impressive residence for himself in the village of Dehdašt, 4 km northeast of Qal'a-ye Kalāt, the main tribal center and today capital of the *dehestān* of Došmanziārī



northeast of Behbahān in the governorate of Kūhgīlūya in western Fārs (Fasā'ī, II, pp. 273-74). Ḥājī Mīrzā Ḥasan Fasā'ī estimated (II, p. 273) the tribe at no more than 400 families in the early 1890s, Kayhān at about 700 in 1311 Š./1932 (*Joḡrāfiā* II, p. 89), Maḥmūd Bāvar at about 500 in 1324 Š./1945 (p. 107), Manūčehr Žarrābī at about 1,200 in 1340 Š./1961 (p. 302), Hūšang Kešāvarz at about 1,840 in 1347 Š./1968 (p. 1), and Sāzmān-e omūr-e 'ašāyer at about 2,150 in 1360 Š./1981 (cf. Afšār Sīstānī, p. 595). Many of these Došmanzīārī have remained nomadic, 1,057 families according to a recent survey (Sāzmān-e barnāma). Their summer quarters (*yeylāq*) are in the mountainous regions of Jowkār, Reven, Dālven and Gol-Aspīd, their winter quarters (*qešlāq*) around Ābrīz, Bīdanjār, Rūd-e Šūr, Zīrnā, Qal'a-ye Kalāt, and Qal'a-ye Rāk (Afšār Sīstānī, pp. 595-96). The settled tribesmen are scattered in villages throughout the *dehestān*. The tribe is divided into four subtribes: the Elyāsī, Bāvar(-e) Dīnārī, Sādāt, and Novī. The Elyāsī comprise the clans of Šīr-Moḥammadī, Ra'īs, Goštāsbī, K̄vāja, Kolī, and Šāh-Ḥosaynī; the Bāvar Dīnārī the clans of Qalandarī, Būyrī, Šayk-'Ālī, and Solṭān 'Alī; the Sādāt the clans of Sādāt-e 'Esmā'īlī, Sādāt-e 'Abbāsī, Sādāt-e Mašhadī, Sādāt-e Kordlī, and Sādāt-e 'Alā'ī (Afšār Sīstānī, p. 594).

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