SHIRDASHT (MANGALAT) and DUZARAY

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Spring 1960

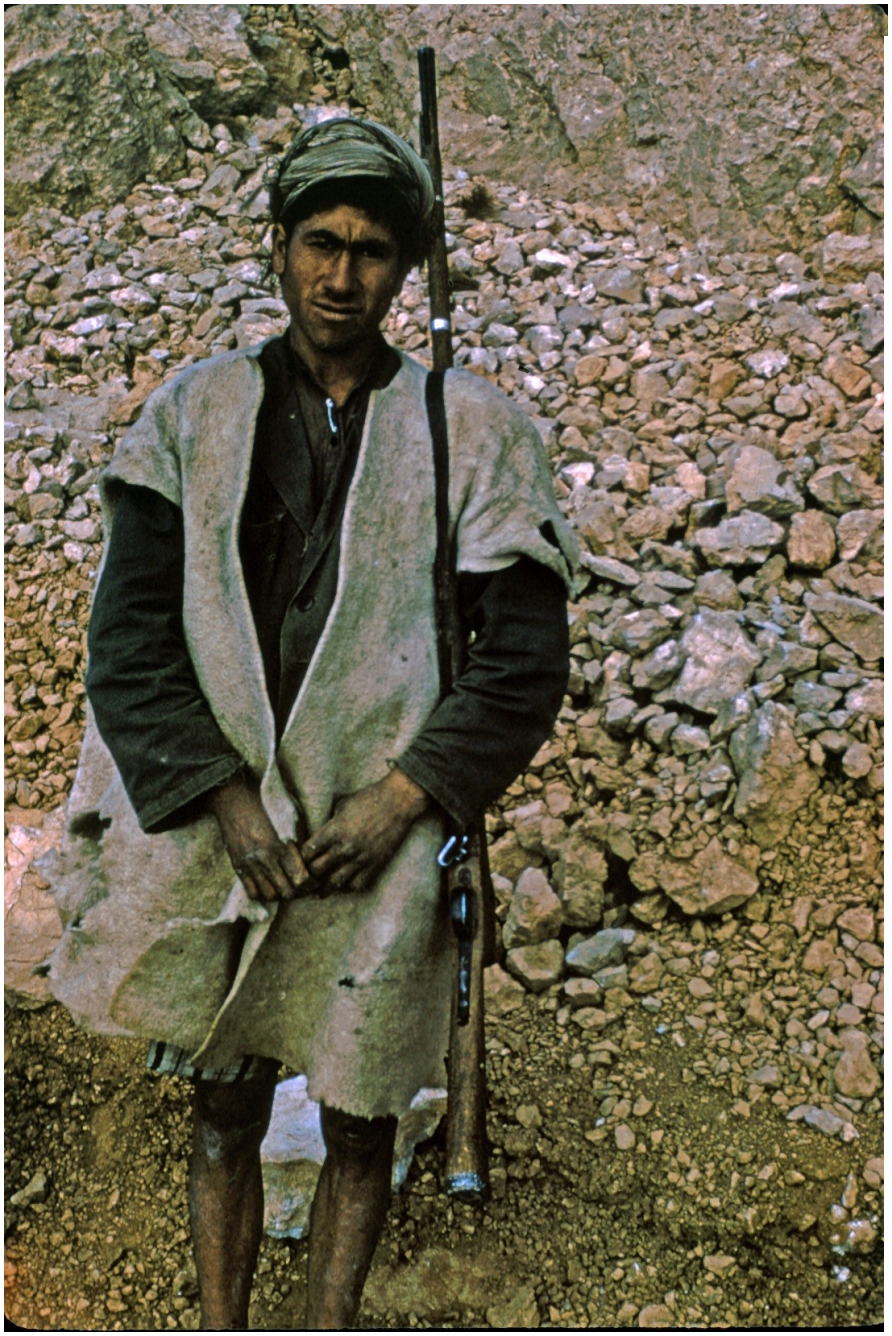
Mangalat

- At north edge of Kermanshah plain at mouth of Tang-i-Knesht.
- The winter site for Kurdi pastoralists who take their herds up the Kuh-i-Parau.
- Near Taq- Bustan the Sasanian reliefs and huge spring.
- Wild fauna still abundant – goats, wolves, partridges, etc.
- About 160 people. Some worked at Warwasi and Kobeh.
- Houses here built of stone with mud packing. Roofs the same as Faraman
- No good water. Use seeps and pools left from snow, or trek to Taq-I Bustan.
- Farm small plots on rocky, irregular terrain.

Husbandry

- Animals given salt every 10-14 days. It is spread on the surrounding boulders. Sheep and goats crave it and come running.
- Young males culled before winter, along with old animals. Sheep meat costs 2x that of goats.
- Wool is a cash crop and is harvested at Duzaray, but goats at Medan.
- Sheep and goats milked 2x/day. After milking ewes are put with their lambs and kids to nurse.
- Lambs and kids are kept in pens to keep them from ewes, and sent out to graze separately.
- Most milk is used to make *dugh.* Milk is boiled, then *mast* starter is added so it will develop overnight. The *mast* is then put into goatskin bag and churned to make butter and dugh. *Dugh* can be dried to make *kashk*, which can be used throughout the winter.
- The people also make *panir* (curd cheese*)*, which is sold in Kermanshah

Mangalat settlement and fields

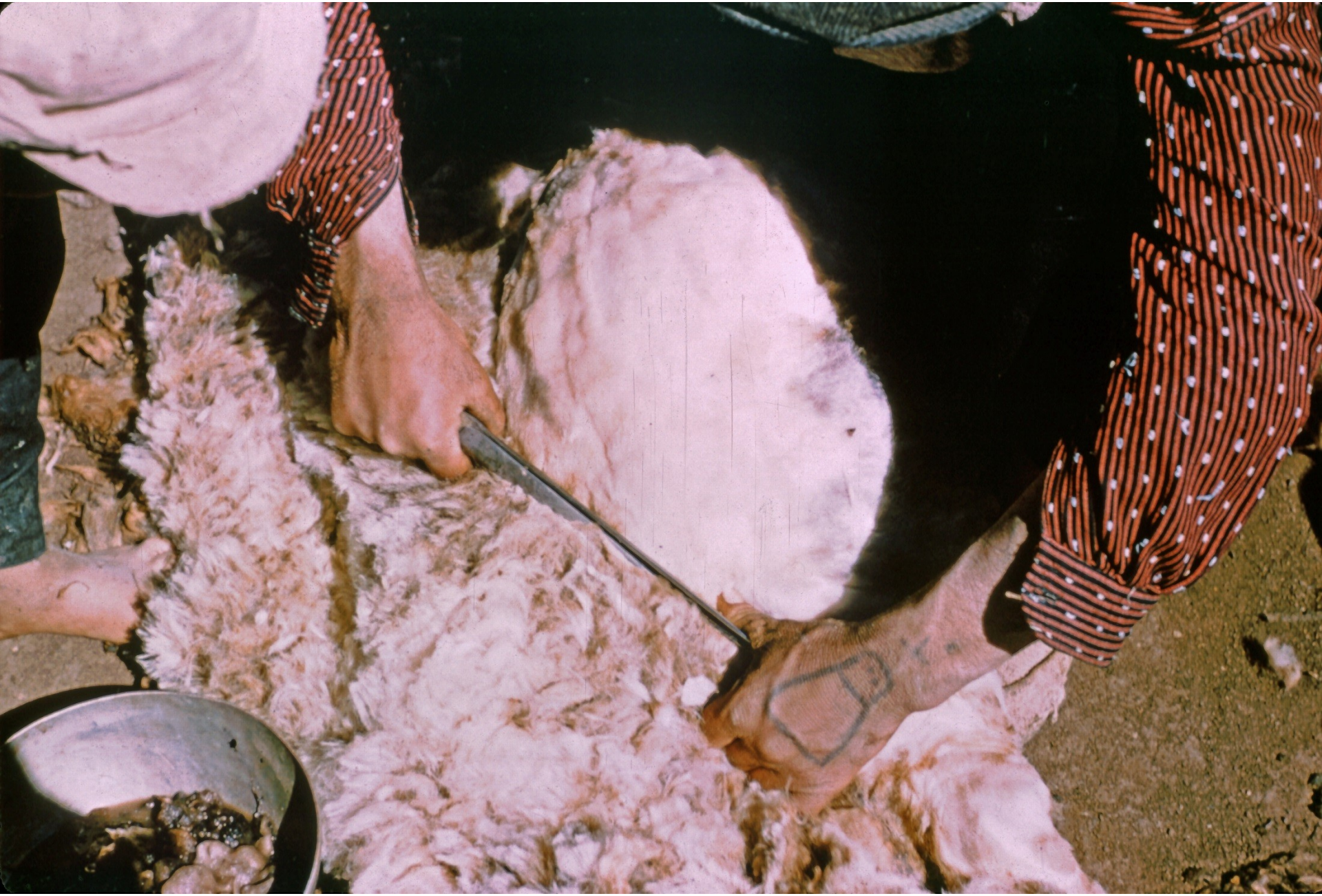
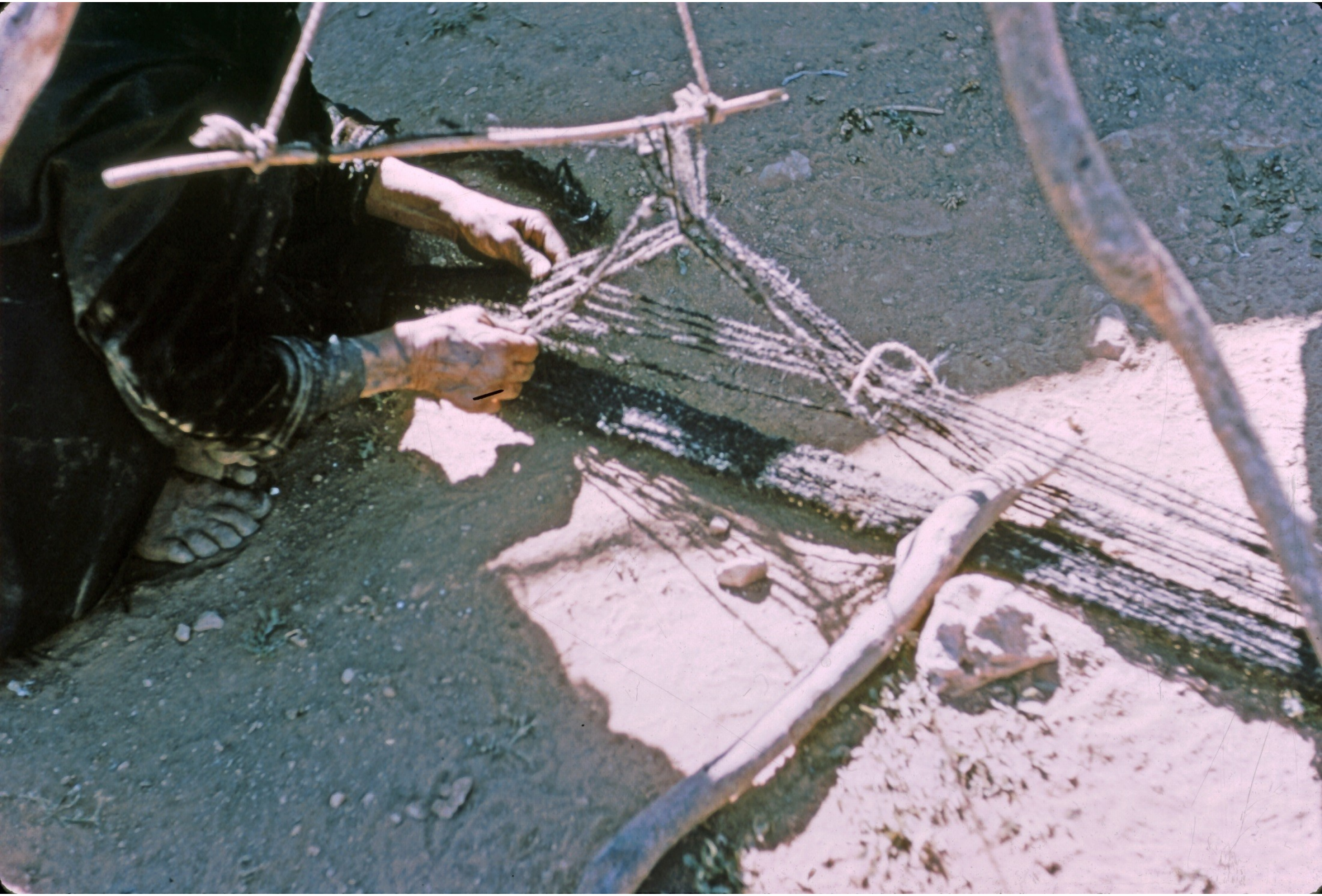


Mangalati with rifle

Mangalati with goat

DUZARAY

- Mangalatis have three principal sites: the village, which is occupied in the winter; Duzaray, a camp ground some 2 hours walk up the mountain; and Medan, the summer camp ground atop the mountain at 3000m.
- In August again return to Duzaray; thence to a lower pasture and finally Mangalat.
- Crops are planted in the autumn and harvested in the spring.
- The fields are owned by absentee landlords; the Mangalatis are share-croppers like the villagers at Faraman.

En route to Duzaray

Duzaray Camp Site