"KÖSEDAĞ SAVAŞI"

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111286 - Köredağ Savaşı

ÇAKMAK, Mehmet Ali, **«Kösedağ Savaşı (1243)»**

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Sonuçları itibariyle Türk tarihinin dönüm noktalarından biri olma vasfını arzeden Kösedağ Savaşı üzerine yapılan bu çalışma dört bölümden oluşmaktadır.

Birinci bölümde Sultan I. Alaeddin Keykubad'ın ilk yıllarında yapılan fetihler ve I. Alaeddin Keykubad zamanında Türkiye Selçuklu Devletinin doğu siyaseti incelenmektedir. İkinci bölümde, Kösedağ Savaşı öncesinde Moğolların batıya yönelmesi ve Türk Devletleri için tehlikenin belirmesi ile yine bu savaş öncesi Selçuklu Moğol, Selçuklu-Harezm Şah ve Selçuklu-Eyyubi münasebetleri ele alınmaktadır. Üçüncü bölümde, Türkiye Selçuklu Devletinin çöküşünü hazırlayan sebepler ve Kösedağ Savaşı hakkında bilgi verilmektedir. Dördüncü ve son bölümde ise Kösedağ Savaşı sonrası Anadolu Selçuklu Devletinin durumu üzerinde durulmaktadır.

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Tarih Bilim Dalı

In the reign of Sulaymān I, according to a *taḥrīr defteri* utilised by M. T. Gökbilgin (*Belleten*, xx, 280, 327), Ḳoron was the seat of a *ḳāḍī* with a revenue of 150 *akčes per annum*, in the *sandjak* of Modon, *liwā* of Mora. The fortress and its dependent territories formed an imperial fief (*ḵhāṣṣ-i hümāyūn*) which yielded 162,081 *akčes* of revenue *per annum*: these revenues, according to Th. Spandugino, *Commentarii*, 78, were bestowed with those of Modon by Bāyazīd II on Mecca.

Later in the 11th/16th century (by 991/1582: cf. Gökbilgin, *loc. cit.*) the *ḳaḍā'* of Ḳoron was annexed to the *sandjak* of Mezestre (Mistra). At this time the town contained 300 Christian and 10 Jewish households; the entire Muslim population of garrison officials and some 300 *ḳal'e neferāti* must have been what it appears to have remained in succeeding centuries (cf. the testimony of Evliyā Čelebī for the late 17th century and Leake for the early 19th), i.e. of *'askeri* status.

Western travellers apart, Ḳoron was visited in 1040/1630-1 by the Ottoman historian Pečewī (*Tā'rīḵh*, Istanbul 1283, i, 172) who recalls the events of a century previously, and, later in the century (1668) by Ewliyā Čelebī, who has left a description of the fortress and its inhabitants (*Seyāḥat-nāme*, Istanbul 1314/1896-7 to 1938, viii, 326-33; cf. Ulrich Wolfart, *Die Reisen des Evliya Čelebi durch die Morea*, Inaug.-Diss., Munich 1970, 59-66).

In the Sacra Liga War of 1095/1684 to 1110/1699, Ḳoron was the first fortified place to fall to Venice in the course of her reconquest of the Morea, despite a vigorous defence and attempts to relieve the garrison by land. (Djumādā 'l-ākhir 1086/25 June to 7 August 1685; cf. Silaḥdār, *Tā'rīḵh*, Istanbul 1928, ii, 218 ff.; Pietro Garzoni, *op. cit.*, 101, 107-17; Alessandro Locatelli, *Racconto historico della Veneta guerra in Levante* . . . 1684-1690, Colonia 1691, 124-38, 158.

Ḳoron was recovered for the Ottomans by the Grand Vizier Čorlulu 'Alī Pasha in Sha'bān 1127/August 1715. In this last phase, the town and its trade insensibly declined. Leake, in 1805, found that the export of silk and olive-oil, which down to the 1770s had supported four French merchant houses, was no longer flourishing: the harbour, blocked and ruinous already at the time of Bernard Randolph's visit in the late 17th century, offered only an insecure anchorage, while the town itself was much affected by the depredations of the "Janissaries of Koroni" (W. M. Leake, *Travels in the Morea*, London 1830, i, 485). Ḳoron finally passed from Ottoman, and Islamic, rule in the course of the Greek War of Independence.

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(C. J. HEYWOOD)

ḲORYÜREK, ENIS BEHIDJ, modern Turkish orthography ENIS BEHIÇ KORYÜREK, Turkish poet (1891-1949). Born in Istanbul, the son of an army doctor, he attended schools in Salonica, Üsküb (Skopje) and Istanbul and graduated from the School of Political Science (*Mekteb-i mülkiyye*) in 1913. He served as a diplomat in Bucarest (1915) and Budapest (1916-22) and as a civil servant in various ministries. He died in Ankara on 18 October 1949. Like most poets of his generation, Enīs Behīdj wrote poems in the style and manner of the *Therwet-i fünün* school [*q.v.*] and of its extension, the *Fedjr-i ātī* [*q.v.*] one, in *'arūḍ* metre and with an artificial language loaded with Arabic and Persian elements, and published them mainly in the periodical *Shehbāl* (1912-14) until he came under the influence of Ḍiyā' (Ziya) Gökalp [*q.v.*], who was leading the "national literature" trend (*Millī edebiyyāt djereyānī*). Under Gökalp's guidance, he switched to syllabic metre (*hedje wezni*), spoken Turkish and "national" themes, and soon became one of the five leading young exponents of syllabic metre known as *hedjeniñ beš shā'iri* (the others being Khālid Fakhrī (Ozansoy), Orkhan Seyfi (Orhon), Yūsuf Ḍiyā' (Ortaç) and Fārūḳ Nāfidh (Çamlıbel)). Ḳoryürek was particularly successful, with an original approach and style, in his epic poems (e.g. *Milli neshīde*, *Süwāriler*) and in his evocative tales of the exploits of Turkish seamen in the Mediterranean (e.g. *Gemidjiler*, *Wenedikli ḳorṣān ḳızı*, *Ugkursuz baskın*). He published his collected poems in *Mīrāth* ("The legacy", Istanbul 1927). His *Güneşin ölümü* ("The death of the sun"), containing his later, less interesting, poems, was posthumously published, with a new edition of *Mīrāth*, by F. Tevetoğlu as *Enis Behiç Koryürek'ten, Miras ve Güneşin ölümü*², Ankara 1971. During the last years of his life he was subject to depression and wrote old style pseudo-mystic poems of mediocre quality supposedly inspired by a 11th/17th century *shaykh*, *Varidat-i Süleyman*, Ankara 1949.

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(FAHIR İZ)

KÖSE DAGH, a land-corridor some 50 miles/80 km. to the north-west of Sīwās where there took place in 641/1243, probably on 6 Shawwāl/26 June, the decisive battle which opened up Asia Minor to the Mongols and sounded the knell for the Saldjūḳ sultanate of Rūm. The first contacts of the Mongols and Saldjūḳs went back to the last years of 'Alā' al-Dīn Kayḳubād I [*q.v.*], but at that time Anatolia was too well-protected in relation to the conquests already effected by the Mongols for the latter really to have any plans for conquering it. It was only under Kaykhusraw II [*q.v.*] that the threat took definite shape, without one being able to ascertain how far the invaders intended to advance. However, after the Great Khān Ögedey's death, the new Mongol head of the Caucasian region, Baydju, seized Erzerum in the midst of the winter of 1242, and thus opened up the way into Asia Minor for the following spring.

The sources give few details about the campaign and the battle. Kaykhusraw seems only very late to have fully realised the seriousness and imminence of the danger. He summoned forces together, comprising his allies or vassals, even including Armenians, Greeks and "Franks", ending up with what was certainly a force numerically superior to Baydju's.

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Köse Dağı, battle of

The **battle of Köse Dağı** was a turning-point confrontation between the Saljūq sultanate of Rūm, led by Sultan Keyhüsrev (Kaykhusraw) II (r. 634–44/1237–46), and a Mongol army commanded by the *noyan* Baiju (d. 658–9/1260). It took place in a defile below the mountain Köse Dağı, some fifty miles northwest of Sivas, on 6 Muharrem (Muḥarram) 641/26 June 1243. Although the Saljūq forces considerably outnumbered those of the Mongols, the latter shattered Keyhüsrev's army, and the sultan fled for safety to Antalya.

The Mongols' westward expansion towards Anatolia had deeply concerned local powers for quite some time. Indeed, in 633 (16 September 1235–3 September 1236), Keyhüsrev's father, Keykubad (Kayqubād) I (r. 618–34/ 1220–37), was discussing terms of vassalage with envoys