

The origin of the Kōzân-oghlu dynasty and its name is uncertain. According to Aḥmad Djewdet Paṣha, the family came from the Arlḳ tribe, one of the Wārsāk (Fārsāḥ) tribes which settled the Taurus Mountains in the 13th century A.D., and its name originated with an ancestor from the village of Kōzân near 'Ayntāb (*Tedhākīr*, iii, 108-9). The family had gained leadership of the tribe by 1689 (Ahmet Refik [Altınay], *Anadolu'da türk aşiretleri*, 89) and went on to control the entire area and exercise the functions of government in virtual independence of Istanbul. Only in 1865 were the Ottomans able to defeat, capture and exile the *derebeys*, settling the tribes on which their power had depended and establishing normal administration. Kōzân was of concern once again in 1878 when Kōzân-oghlu Aḥmad Paṣha tried to re-establish his control, but with his defeat the area ceased to be of special importance.

Bibliography: The most detailed accounts of Kōzân and the Kōzân-oghlu are those of Aḥmad Djewdet Paṣha in *Ma'rūdāt*, in *TTEM*, x (87), 278-82 and *Tedhākīr*, iii, ed. Cavid Baysun, Ankara 1963, 107-15, 117-19. A general description of the area as it was in 1890 is given in V. Cuinet, *La Turquie d'Asie*, ii, Paris 1892, 90-7. Selected documents concerning the Kōzân-oghlu are found in Ahmet Refik (Altınay), *Anadolu'da türk aşiretleri: 966-1200*, Istanbul 1930. On the Wārsāk tribes, see Faruk Sümer, *Çukurova tarihine dair araştırmalar (Fetihten XVI yüzyılın ikinci yarısına kadar)*, in *AÜDTCFD*, i, 70-93. The most recent study of this area in the nineteenth century is A. G. Gould, *Pashas and brigands: Ottoman provincial reform and its impact on the nomads of Southern Anatolia, 1840-1885*, Ph.D. thesis, University of California, Los Angeles 1973, unpublished.

(A. G. GOULD)

× KÖZÂN-OGHULLARI, a family of *derebeys* [q.v.] in Ottoman southern Anatolia, with their centre of power in the 19th century in the *sandjak* of Kōzân [q.v.] (i.e. western Kōzân) and the *kaḏā* of Kōzân (i.e. east Kōzân), in the piedmont area where the Taurus Mountains come down to the Cilician Plain or Çukurova. They were thus in a good position, during the 19th century, together with other local *derebeys*, to dominate the plain and at times to exert influence in Adana itself.

The Kōzân-oghulları claimed descent from a Türkmen tribe which had entered Cilicia in Saldjūḳ times, and which is certainly heard of in historical sources for the 17th century. From the beginning of the 19th century onwards, they were able to beat off several military attacks by the Porte in Istanbul and to act as virtually independent local rulers, levying taxes, but acting nominally as officials, *kā'immaḳāms* or *müdürs*, of the Ottoman government. Their position locally was strengthened by an informal alliance with the Armenian clergy and notables of Kōzân (the Armenian Catholicos or Patriarch had his seat in a monastery at Sīs in the Kōzân district, the ancient capital of mediaeval Little Armenia [see V. F. Büchner, art. Sīs, in *EI*]), who were also concerned lest the Sultan's direct influence be extended into the region. The Kōzân-oghlu family was, however, rent by internal rivalries in the middle years of the 19th century. In 1865 the central government was able to reduce the power of the Cilician *derebeys* by the despatch of the military "Reform Division" (*Fırka-yi İslāhiyye*) to Iskenderün; various members of the Kōzân-oghulları went over to the government side, and after some attempts at resistance, the family finally submitted. Several of

them were given official posts in the Ottoman administration, and others brought to honourable exile in Istanbul; after a final local rising in 1878 just after the Russo-Turkish War, the region of Kōzân was substantially pacified.

Bibliography: see A. G. Gould, *Lords or bandits? The derebeys of Cilicia*, in *IJMES*, vii (1976), 491-505, with references to the sources, and a kinship table of the family as it was in 1865 at p. 492. (Ed.)

— **KRÂN** [see *sıkkā*].

— **KRİM** [see *klrīm*].

— **KRİZ** (Russian designation, Krizl [from the *aul* Kriz]), a small Caucasian ethnic group, forming with the *Khaput* [q.v.] and Dzhek the Dzhek subdivision of the Samurian group (Lezghin, Agul, Rutul, Tsakhur, Tabasaran, Budukh, Dzhek), of the north-eastern Ibero-Caucasian language family.

According to the 1926 Soviet census, ethnically there were 5 Kriz, and linguistically 4,348 (including speakers of Dzhek and *Khaput* dialects). According to a 1954 estimate, there were some hundreds of Kriz living in a single *aul*, that of Kriz, located in the basin of the upper Kudialchay, in the *Shakhdagh* area (Konakhkend district, Azerbaidjan SSR). The Kriz are Sunnī Muslims of the *Shāfi'ī* rite. The traditional economy of the Kriz was based on sedentary animal husbandry, agriculture, and horticulture.

The Kriz language is only a variant of Dzhek (as is *Khaput*), which is a purely vernacular language; Azeri is used as the literary language. The Kriz are being culturally and linguistically assimilated by the Azeris.

Bibliography: A. Bennigsen and H. C. d'Encausse, *Une république soviétique musulmane: le Daghestan, aperçu démographique*, in *REI* (1955), 7-56; Geiger, Halasi-Kun, Kuipers and Menges, *Peoples and languages of the Caucasus*, The Hague 1959; S. A. Tokarev, *Etnografiya narodov S.S.S.R.*, Moscow 1958. (R. WIXMAN)

Q KRUIJE, a town in northern Albania, lying around the foot of a precipitous rock, a spur of the steep Krujë Range, with the fertile plain of the Ishm river to the south and west.

Under the Ottoman administration the town was officially known as Aḳ Hışār [q.v.]. It was the chief administrative centre of the *wilāyet* and after 1466 of the *kaḏā* of this name. For most of the second half of the 19th century the *kaḏā* was part of the *wilāyet* and of the *sandjak* of Skutari (cf. Th. Ippen, *Beiträge zur inneren Geschichte Albanien im XIX. Jahrhundert*, in L. von Thallóczy, *Illyrisch-Albanische Forschungen*, Munich-Leipzig 1916, i, 363). The *kaḏā* comprised a *nāhiye*, an area north of the river Mat, known as Ohëri i vogël (cf. F. Seiner, *Die Gliederung der albanischen Stämme*, Graz 1922, 6), which was inhabited by the Kthella tribe (cf. *Detaillbeschreibung von Albanien. 1. Teil: Nord-albanien mit den angrenzenden Theilen Dalmatiens und Montenegros*, Vienna 1900, 110 ff., 130 ff.). At the time of the Austro-Hungarian occupation of Northern Albania in 1916, the *kaḏā* of Krujë functioned as part of the *sandjak* of Krujë, together with the *kaḏā*'s of Matja and Ohëri (cf. F. Seiner, *Ergebnisse der Volkszählung in Albanien in dem von den österr.-ungarischen Truppen 1916-1918 besetzten Gebiete*, Vienna-Leipzig 1922, 14). In the independent Albanian state the area of Krujë became a sub-prefecture of the prefecture of Dürres (cf. *Albania. Geographical Handbook Series, Naval Intelligence Division*, Oxford 1945, 146). After 1949, the position of the town was affected by various administrative changes; cf. *Die*