# DOCUMENTS ON OTTOMAN-ARMENIANS

**VOLUME II** 



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1893 (89)	18 September 1914	Resolutions of Armenian strategists in pre-First World War days
1894 (90)	24 September 1914	Coded message from Third Army Commander on promises of independence by Russians to Armenians.
1895 (91)	7 October 1914	Report by Intelligence Officer Ahmet from Russia on Armenian activities.
1896 (92)	20 October 1914	Report by Eleskirt Border Battalion on assembly of Armenian Army deserters in Kaĝızman.
1897 (93)	23 October 1914	Report from Third Army Command to the Supreme Command on assembly of Armenians in Kaĝizman.
1898 (94)	24 October 1914	Report from Erzurum province on capture of Armenian mail raiders.
1899 (95)	31 October 1914	Letter by Erzurum Provincial authority on the formation of gangs by Armenian army deserters.
1900 (96)	9/10 November 1914	Letter by 3rd Army Communications Zone Inspectorate on Armenian raid on the mail.
1901 (97)	31 January 1915	Report by General Directorate for security on secret communications of the Armenian Patriarch with foreign sources through the Italian Embassy.
1902 (98)	19 February 1915	Coded message from Elaziĝ on armed clash between Armenians and Gendarmerie in a follow-up operation for deserters in which two gendarmes were killed.

1903 (99)	( ) 1915	Report on meeting of Armenian Ottoman Parliament members Papasian and Viremian in Erzurum with Dashnak delegates from Caucasia, their resoluti- ons, and provokes by officers, doc- tors and enlisted men of Armenian origin in the Ottoman Army.
1904 (100)	27 March 1915	Coded message from 10th Army Corps Command on attacks by Armenians on the gendarmerie in Bafra, Tokat and Susehri, and ammunution and arms captured from Armenians.
1905 (101)	30 March 1915	Coded message received by Ministry of Defence on clashes between Armenian gangs and a military detachment sent from Silvan to Mus and arms and money seized.
1906 (102)	6 April 1915	Report by Special Organisation Volunteer Battalion on Armenian activities in Ulukısla, Sivas and Erzincan and on the Armenians' possession of 30,000 weapons.
1907 (103)	20 April 1915	Order from the Ministry of Defence to the Third Army Command on capturing Armenian and Greek army deserters,
1908 (104)	20 April 1915	Coded message from 10th Army Corps command on arms and ammunition captured in Armenian villages of Horasan and Hafik.
1909 (105)	21 April 1915	Urgent-emergency coded message from Governor of Van on Armenians preparations for revolt.
1910 (106)	22 April 1915	Affidavit statements of parents of an Armenian army deserter from the 5th
1911 (107)	22/23 April 1915	Army Corps. Coded Message from the Governor of Sivas on Armenians arming against Ottoman rule.

1912 (108)	27 April 1915	Coded message from the Governor of Diyarbakır on arms, ammunition, explosives and military uniforms captured from Armenians.
1913 (109)	28 April 1915	Cable from 11th Army Corps Command seizure on the capture of arms and explosives from a concealed cache at the house of Armenian Artin in Diyarbakır.
1914 (110)	30 April 1915	Coded message received by the Fourth Army Command on imports of arms by the Armenian Charity Association and its political affiliations.
1915 (111)	13 May 1915	Letter to requesting Hunchak Commit- tee Secretary Negyazarian, on trail before Martial Law Court, to be sent to Kayseri to help uncover hidded arms and ammunition.
1916 (112)	30 May 1915	Regulation on housing, accommodation and lodging of Armenians being settled in other places because of the state of war, emergency situation and political necessity.
1917 (113)	28 June 1915	Coded message from 10th Army Corps Command and massacres by Armenians in Karakus sub-district.
1918 (114)	16 July 1915	Report by the Gendarmerie detachment on the protection of Armenian convoys against attacks by Kurdish gangs.
1919 (115)	23/24 July 1915	Cable by Konya Conscription Office on crimes and destruction by a 300-strong Armenian gang in Boĝazliyan.
1920 (116)	27 July 1915	Letter from 1st Army Corps Command on measures against 300-strong Arme- nian Gang which raided Boĝazliyan.

1921 (117)	30/31 July 1915	Coded message of Third Army Command repeating instructions for the protection of the Armenians transferred to inner regions and order not to allow any insult or humiliation to them.
1922 (118)	29 September 1915	Coded cable from Urfa local authority requesting assistance from the 4th Army Corps Command against rebelling Armenians who wounded three gendarmes.
1923 (119)	21 January 1916	Correspondence related to a \$ 100,000 donation by Armenians living in the United States through the Permanent Mutual Assistance Committee of Philadelphia for Armenians in need.
1924 (120)	9 April 1916	Cable from the 5th Army Corps Conscription Office on abduction of four Moslem women of Caykapu village of Tosya by armed Armenian gangs.
1925 (121)	10 February 1917	Coded cable from Adana Gendarmerie Command of armed clash between a 30-strong Armenian gang and the gendar- merie.
1926 (122)	(?) 1917	Report on Armenian cruelties and atrocities to local population in Ottoman lands evacuated by Russian occupation forces.
1927 (123)	24 May 1917	Correspondence related to attacks on Moslem Population by Armenian gang in 1915 on Adana – Maras Road.
1928 (124)	2 February 1918	Letter from Third Army Commander General Mehmed Vehib to Commander- in-Chief of Russian Caucasian Armies General Perjovalsky on Armenian cruelties and atrocities to the Moslem population in territories evacuated by Russian Occupation forces.

1929 (125)	3 February 1918	Army reports on Armenian cruelty to Turkish population and information received from refugees and deserters.
1930 (126)	6 February 1918	Coded message from 1st Caucasian Army Corps Command to Third Army Command on indiscriminate murdering of Moslems the aged, women and children alike, by Armenians in Erzincan and gun-fire on villages. There will be no living human being left, if no help arrives within days, said the message.
1931 (127)	7 February 1918	Translation from Russian of the affidavit statement of Russian Captain Kazmir from 13th Turkistan Snipers Regiment who witnessed Armenian murders, plunder destruction and atrocities.
1932 (128)	7 February 1918	Orders from Third Army Commander General Vehib to attached army corps on fair and humanitarian treatment of all populations with cout discrimination, to comply with the "Geneva Convention" for hospitals and patients and strictly abide by laws and regulations in all applications to the local people in the advance operation following the agreement with the Russians.
1933 (129)	8 February 1918	Information on Armenian cruelties in Erzincan given by four Turks who escaped.
1 <b>934</b> (130)	1918	Report by 13th Caucasian Regiment Commander on Armenian cruelties in Bayburt.
1935 (131)	23 February 1918	Third Army Command Report on the murder and burning of 300 defenceless Moslem Turks by Armenians.
1936 (132)	27 February 1918	Summaries of cables from the Third Army Command to the National News Agency, foreign and local newspapers, on Armenian cruelties.

1937 (133)	1918	Statement of Ali from Hospiya on Armenian cruelties he witnessed as prisoner of war at Ahilkelek.
1938 (134)	21 April 1918	Report from Group Command to Third Army Command on repeated Armenian cruelties to Turkish population in the region between Ahilkelek and Ardahan.
1939 (135) 1940 (136)	25 April 1918 5 May 1918	Letter from the Third Army Command to the Supreme Command assuring just, civilised and humanitarian treatment to all Armenian and Greek populations in Kars, Ardahan, Artvin and Caucasia upon liberation of these provinces from occupation. Cable to General Headquarters on the
		murders massacre and destruction by Armenians in Erzurum.
1941 (137)	8/9 May 1918	Cable to General Headquarters on the murder and destruction by Armenians in Mamahatun.
1942 (138)	17 May 1918	6th Army Command's Situation Report on Armenian cruelties in Baku, Tiflis, Genç and Eastern Caucasia.
1943 (139)	14 July 1918	Letter from Third Army Commander replying the official letter of P. Donikalatozev, leading figure of the Armenian Catholic Community of Batum, assuring fair and humanitarian treatment to Armenians and all other groups living in Ottoman territories; that of their lives, dignity and porperty security is guaranteeing and saying problems which arise can always be discussed and settled mutually.
1944 (140)	26 July 1918	Report by Caucasian Islamic Army Commander Nuri Pasha on horrible murders of the Moslem population by Armenians in Gence and Baku regions.

1945 (141) 27 July 1918

Report by a Turkish Officer sent to Erivan as delegate by the 9th Army indicating that "Moslem Turks under the jurisdiction of the Armenian Government face a constant threat".

1946 (142) 30 December 1918

Coded message from 9th Army Command to the Ministry of Defence on the British seizing arms and equipment of Turkish troops and handing them over to Armenians in Batum.

#### PREFACE

This is the second book compiled of documents from Turkish Military History Archives showing the hostility provoked by the Armenian militants and the atrocities committed by them toward the Ottoman State and the Turkish Moslems of Anatolia during the First World War years. The facsimiles of the original documents in the old Turkish script together with their modern Turkish transcriptions in Latin alphabet were published in the periodical "Military History Documents" No. 83/1983 by the Military History and Strategic Studies Department of the Turkish General Staff. The English translation of the Documents is presented to enlighten the world public opinion on the real nature of the historic facts and to encourage research activities in this field.

In other words, the purpose of publishing these documents is not to revive the hatred and enmity continuously fanned today by distorting the past but to demonstrate in an unbiased way the basellesness of the genocide allegations. Documents published herein again reveal in a catalogue the Armenian atrocities and massacres perpetrated on Turkish people during the First World War years. The documents also very explicitly demonstrate the just and fair treatment accorded by the Ottoman Administration to all citizens, irrespective of their religion, race, sect or any other consideration.

We hope that this book, by exhibiting the realities will bring commonsense to the issue and help eliminate distortion of the facts.

Necati ÖZKANER Director General of Press and Information

#### **DOCUMENT NO: 1893 (89)**

سبیسی ولیس م<del>علی ک</del>یند مورود <u>ه ( ۱۹۷۷ / ۲۹۰</u> تا یک شیده معولد ر

ارخ تنفذي ارسنده مين مدره ديله قرار اجرابيه تغيات حراهد نزقادار سونه والمفتذي مى فلم اتيك وحراعوه أيييس اردور في المعالمة الما المعالمة الما المعالمة الما المعالمة الما المعالمة والمواهدة الما المعالمة والمواهدة الما المعالمة ا

شبر سانان ماهادام داواهای دخت بری ستور مزدی ایبلشت بری ستور مزدی ایبلشت سکت سید

#### **DOCUMENT NO: 1893 (89)**

Decoded Message from Mustafa Bey, Governor of Bitlis Dated 5 September 330 (18 September 1914):

Recent decision and instigations of Armenian strategists envisage the following moves: To preserve their loyalty in peace to the Administration pending the declaration of war. If war is declared Armenian soldiers in the Ottoman Army will take shelter on the enemy side with their arms. If the Ottoman Army advances, to remain inactive, if the Ottoman Army retreats, to form armed bands and hinder transport and communications. The above information based on documentary evidence was filed from Provincial authority of Mus.

Section 2/6 (19)

Info, noted and filed to Section 1 for action.

Director Section 2

A. Muhtar

Archive No : 4/3671 Cabin No : 163

Drawer No : 1

File No : 2811 Section No : 26

Index No : 28

DOCUMENT NO: 1894 (90)

د به مورث مورث



ومرو

-12

نفق المِعِي الدوقيما لدان عبدعات بالتارد والمائكا اللحافظ أ يجي تنفع مومورتيار

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ملفوى

دومهای مفقه سدده کی ارشی و مفهود رفتی در گیرده کی آیشیری علای بخیار در صفه ارد علیمی برای ارشیره و برواز کفیمی در کی بوار فیافتنی بروده آدموی فی فوده کی بخود این توان می بود کی بوار فیافتنی بروده آدموی فی بخوده کی بخود برای بود کی بوار می بود برای برواز این می برواز ارد در در این این می برواز این می بر

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**DOCUMENT NO: 1894 (90)** 

# OTTOMAN ARMY ACTING SUPREME COMMAND

Section :

No.

(COPY)

TO: THE SUPREME COMMAND

(Summary)

Copy of decoded message from Hasan Izzet Pasha, Commander of the Third Army in Erzurum, dated 11 September 330 (24 September 1914):

The Russians have provoked Armenians living in our country, through Armenians in the Caucasus, by promises that they will be granted independence in territories to be annexed from Ottoman land, they have brought many of their own men disguised as Turkish peasants to the Armenian villages in our country, they have been engaged in forming armed bands, and storing arms and ammunition in many places to be distributed to Armenians, according to reliable information. In the same context they have resolved to preserve their loyalty in peace pending the declaration of war and if war is declared Armenian soldiers in the Ottoman Army will join the Russians with their arms. If the Ottoman Army advances to preserve loyalty and peace, should the Ottoman Army then retreat, to form armed guerilla bands and fight against us. Arms have been uncovered in a number of Armenian houses which were searched.

To counter this move, the units were instructed as follows: Border units will capture all non-Moslem persons who try to enter our territories without a passport. Anybody who attempts to import arms and ammunition will be executed. Armenians will to the greatest extent possible be placed along with non-combatants. Any action against us will be supressed and those who lead the action will be excuted.

#### Recommendation to Local Administrations:

To increase investigations and form a militia force from Moslem people with no military service commitment. These will stay in their villages and be called when needed.

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Cabin No : 158
Drawer No : 3
File No : 2703
Section No : 308
Index No : 23-1

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اروَدِن الْجِنِّ لِرَجِنَّ وَالْعَقِيِّ لِيَسْطِينِيَ

34

ربي كرندين جربمكي مطن بديره مجترد ده جيث ينث دورز دلت يخر عودت الميتنث بالهابيور ملع أنا عض شغه فا تعذاخنارا حالم متع بأنبرندم الأولنان مسألين ، – رفلد حابلاكة يبتديم الغث مقتام فمثله ، – ربيرنه احال على عنديمن في ايدن ويكي مسلكات خ<u>امه وره وه</u> «يكيا أية <u>عنى ادجيلا ساطا</u> رشزياره ب رلوي جعابي برا برور بولجوالم فالددره ومارحوندنا فبنق سفصادقريمنى وهالكيلج ودمقدارهنكه واردروقا يه يجنزوه بإثوزقد يباطق وتميير نشية تسد قزامد وارد رخرداوف خدد برمشارحسكر واللبص فقل زقدر الحلين إيمتكن صايقهمشده دبي ابتوا ية ليعن أحفا فيديعنكم وأردربونك بيغ شكابي ونشط فزاقدت فتسطاطه تدر نكام أدنؤز لمويون زع ديسيا رلمون وأماديش بعظيمه العمادية وشقوشا لرقدشف دد عفائي زفدر حكوه ردا مان ميشفة «كاه بتيرابره دنع بعمض دكر. برقاق حشيص ميشمذا لمبان حدددة حدكوندردين فهيتيكن أدفا يرنى كندتكليرا تكميب ارضائ ارتزائ اركيتين ران دواح ق يعد الحافذه خنكوا شبكى دادزين ادرندكى دوختكاها بجنه ) دم بروكت ابده بمك ادلين دق عفها مرَّم مصفض خور دوزه يوشمندون حيكت ابتردويك وضغطوا يموسري بتمشاح انتيلى فداه مقابط فربهع رادمكع الحطيمان فأجاجط حكرتف مقرايه ادليشف فسديخيداولغ البرناق اوجيف نسدها اخلى ميتا نسين ريقا الحص ردلغاؤه اللراءك كموجح سورية خففه ادليق ديوخن لبتز ويتناعر قديعر خزامد مصروالكاح بإلمطال وكفنك دلهرآ نشهمه وزرا دليق كذوا حفه إغمد فردقورتده دنى ءدج دفرا فد بربي زايق رديف الزادق دبيفك بأبر ادفج درت لمدير متع دبه نتي دبهنيني قافق فيثنا زلغ العكامة على الحامة ، إلى يمنيكي مِنْ فِي زاع خود يون صدير فلمريق ناط جلائين. المامة على بركا والدح يعام مكن سرعيفري التخرياليدده هذا يقيم مداولين وريبرده ع<u>ن بدارن فداع المناحده الخاسة المواليداده أي المراليداده أي المرا</u> وفك رد مكوى دروه السر والى كدوركارله الده مكرة وتونيالاه با نالدوه مديه فا والده المالات با چشانه ارافاس دریکیه ۱ نوانو تامنده برا برند رکی «تاریم» ندانی بازیور می برقا جگون ایل <u>تاریخت اوراده .</u> رستهار فدانی با زدند برخدن دراری با بدا ترکدن میزد نفست و یکی خشانهٔ انصبه بیلین میداد زده انفاریکن در ر مداد المك مناه ما وقد الدي والاج ريا إلا جف مدروه وين وعدد الدوي الأس العالم عر بالله ره والأيدي سردنته تغيس البرحكم إرفياني ارتاع وإيستاديه أنا سازة أثمر ضا بوكلو يكريش ضدا عابا زاو إدزاره جرأ أن روكن ر مشرور معاملة بوزن ديانه الماني معادر -ال تحرير والمدوع إلا

#### **DOCUMENT NO: 1895 (91)**

SECRET

Horasan 24/25 September 330 (7/8 October 1914)

No: 87

#### TO: THIRD ARMY COMMAND -- ERZURUM

Ahmet who was dispatched to Russia had to return tonight at seven o'clock as he came across with the patrol from Mecingred. Related to issues requested in the coded message of your high command dated 14 September 330 (27 September 1914) the following information is submitted herewith:

- 1. A part of a map is submitted in enclosure.
- 2. Information to the military position in Russia:

In Hendere there are some three thousand Saltats (Russian Soldiers) together with eight mobile artillery guns and ammunition. The guns are in Hendere. A number of soldiers with two ours and some ammunition is in Serbasan village. In upper Mecingred there are some 200 Saltat and around 70 or 80 Cossack soldiers. Soldiers also exist in Karaurgan, their number, however is unknown. In Sarıkamıs there are some 3000 soldiers, out of which some 800 are Cossacks and the remainder are Saltats. There are over 30 mobile artillery guns drawn by three double-horse units each. In Kosakilise there are about 200 soldiers. The number of soldiers in the Revan direction is unclear, some soldiers in this region and in the Gümrü region have been sent to the German border, the sources said. The informant said his friend. Arshak had been to Kars and observed ditches dug around Kars, wide enough for people to move in about and with the tops covered. They have also laid rails in parts of Kars, using trains for transport. The number of workers employed in digging the ditches exceeds forty thousand daily, while, the number of soldiers in Kars is around 15,000 out of which some three thousand are regulars and the remainder reserves. Reserves are equipped with bolted rifles. There are also some two thousand Cossacks with Mauser-type rifles. In Karakurt there are 300 Cossacks and 750 reservists with four artillery guns. The Commander of Caucasia is the same, name unknown. Commander of Kars is Ziveron and Commander of Sarıkamis is Bratov. A new commander is expected from Russia, the informant learnt. Armenians in Russia are registering as volunteers to join the war, arms and bread to be supplied by Russia and horses and clothing by themselves. Leaders for drafting volunteers are Aramalis from Papsin of Bitlis

in Sarıkamıs and an Armenian named Antranik in Kars. Antranik had reportedly proceeded to Tiflis to conscript volunteers from among the Christians there, after conscripting a number of volunteers from Kars. All Armenians in Russia will join the volunteers. Russia promised to allocate some of the lands to be captured from the Ottomans to them. Arshak, friend of the informant was was taken by force to Kars by volunteers to join them.

Third Regional Commander (Signature)

Archive No : 4/3671

Cabin No : 163

Drawer No : 2 File No : 2818 Section No : 59

Index No : 2-15

DOCUMENT NO: 1896 (92)

به ؛ خفالردویه ۱ نشکر د رماما د عددرم بورشه مورود ) پراهنجه و ۱۸۸ نورونی

تخبيدانيلشد - التومعلكاءُ نفلًا لدا هلسند شابا بأخل دعمًا ذعي راسوم طف ركوندبيون اكرمفهما افادكينه مدومند -مه بوردواً آن

#### **DOCUMENT NO: 1896 (92)**

Coded Message No: 319 Dated 7 October 330 (20 October 1914) - from Amad Border Battalion in Eleskirt to the 9th Army Corps.:

- 1. The great majority being from Armenians of our land and army deserters, over 8000 Armenians gathered in Kaĝizman.
- 2. Their formation is some sort of guerilla band. They are armed by the government and their needs are supplied by the people on the basis of war commitments.
- 3. Kosti from Karakilise, Aramis from Central Eleskirt and Ipik from Baclı village of Eleskirt are the leaders of the gangs.
- 4. Ten more Plaston companies arrived in Kaĝizman in the last four days. Total forces in Kaĝizman are estimated at 15,000.— This information was furnished by a reliable Moslem from Kaĝizman through a special messenger.

Battalion Commander Hakkı

#### Certified true copy

Seal, 9th Army Corps Staff Section 9 October 1330 (22 October 1914)

Archive No : 4/3671 Cabin No : 163

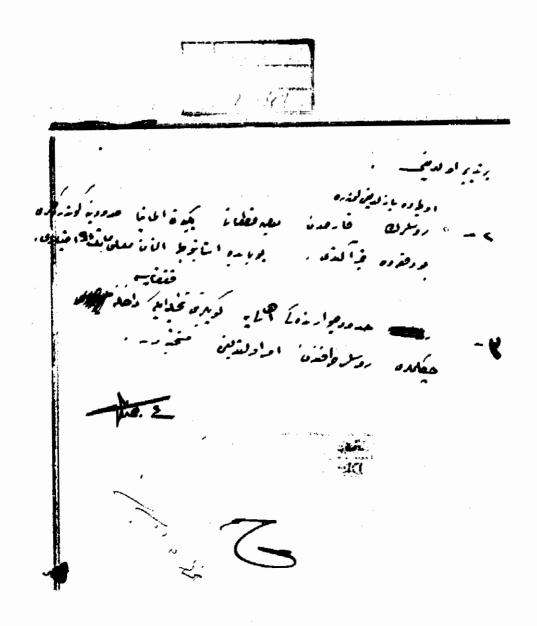
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_	عبدي الرخ اليض ١٨/٨ عبد	مسوعينك امضاسي
•	ه میمنه تونیدن وهی:	الدفع لدوردي
	مقابله جباك المتدارين المقابلة الارياني	ماند اولد ینی دو سیه
	درسدونه زامذ والآث	- <u></u>
رامض. میشنون درن ن	المعادد المعا	

#### **DOCUMENT NO: 1897 (93)**



#### **DOCUMENT NO: 1897 (93)**

Third Army General Staff Section Copying official (Signature)

Coded Cable No: 150 Date of Copying: 10.8.330 (23 October 1914)

#### TO: SUPREME COMMAND

- 1. In addition to the Second Turkistan Army Corps, the First Turkistan Army Corps has been reportedly deployed to the Caucasus, ready to fight against us. Please convey any available information in this regard to our headquarters.
- 4. It has also been reported this week that, as it was submitted in earlier reports, Russians have deployed anew part of outfits in Kars to the German border. Any information available in Istanbul in this regard, please convey to this headquarters.
- 5. Further information said, people of villages in the vicinity of the border have been ordered by Russians to evacuate their villages and to withdraw to inner Caucasia.
- 2. Although there are no other changes noted in the border region, some 8,000 Armenians from Mus, Van, Bitlis, including army deserters, are assembled in Kaĝızman, led by gang leaders from Karakilise and Eleskirt. Further, according to information reaching here, many Armenians in the Van region have been conscripted and armed.
- 3. There battalions from the Plaston units which up to date have been stationed in Erivan, have been deployed to Kaĝizman, while a cavalry regiment and two artillery batteries in Kaĝizman were recently deployed to Iran. Reinforcement of Russian forces in Iran by cavalry units is apparently a measure against the tribes.

Signature

Initials

(To the Memoranda File)

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Cabin No : 163
Drawer No : 2
File No : 2818

Section No : 59

Index No : 1-41, 1-42

**DOCUMENT NO: 1898 (94)** 

اديم اردوهمان فوباز أفيطاب فاست

170

. CVC NO

4-262! 1-9

بطيئر انغ خيك

» مستقطع كاربي وسيطيع ترواد نذَد أد عيزي ديد » برشد تعمليد جنائرات برثيه امتاميشه در بستايت بهر مبرد كاج سنك آزار فرد سندكتها في آخريا به امصارا في آخريه دبايز دك بريُديل سيامه بمداري تحفله ديشيني امطالعه الدكيل كارى إجراد فاتحنا ملفارث بديليك معرض اعلاما را ادر فعيشد لما دمك.

المسالة في المالية

المنافر المار بعد المار المنافرة

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#### **DOCUMENT NO: 1898 (94)**

Provincial Authority
Erzurum
Correspondence Section

No: General: 27285

Special: 658

Hour: 10,5

#### TO: THE THIRD ARMY COMMAND

Dear Sir.

Further to our letter No: 27144/540 of 11 October 1330 (24 October 1914).

One of the armed bands which raided the mail was captured in the vicinity of Of. Also captured were Agop, son of Keshis and Agop son of Ohannes, both from the Azaksa village of Ispir and Yumra, Sihak from Pulur of Bayburt and Ohannes from Rüstü village, according to information from District Governor of Bayburt.

We are awaiting your orders in this regard. 15 October 1330 (28 October 1914)

Governor a.i. of Erzurum
Cemal

Section 3 15/16 (28/29) Document No: 2121

> File (16/29) Nuri

Archive No : 4/3671
Cabin No : 163
Drawer No : 2
File No : 2820
Section No : 69

Index No : 1-9

#### **DOCUMENT NO: 1899 (95)**

علدند انت عقیق روزد. دله سع النددارای که توددین را میده به بیرا آقی الفرندی و معانا الدینانی دلان مرابا دادد ازد. آلادد بعضایات دلتی رست برا آقی الفرندی و مقانا به منایای ارلین مترایم دلندی کابر ۱۱ برادل بلا تا یخی شده تفانا رصوره لغا عصر دتندم فاننه مندیمایکی معها سه المالية المالية معدد الركاد. معها سه المالية in wes

#### **DOCUMENT NO: 1899 (95)**

Provincial Authority
Erzurum
Correspondence Section

646/18/19

Hour: 10

No: Special

: 740

General:

TO: THE THIRD ARMY COMMAND

Dear Sir,

Enclosed please find copy of coded cable by Beyezid District Authority dated 16 October 1330 (29 October 1914) covering statements and remarks related to fleeing to Russia of many army deserters and many Armenians from the villages of the region, with the help of some Kurds, to join the bands formed by Surin in Ikdir (Iĝdir). Awaiting your orders for action, 18 October 1330 (31 October 1914).

Governor a.i. of Erzurum Cemal

Section: 1.3 18 (31) dated

K (commander Documentary: 2234.18/19 (31/1) dated As reserve units are on action, to be filed. 19 (1) dated

Nuri

Archive No : 4/3671
Cabin No : 163
Drawer No : 2
File No : 2820
Section No : 69
Index No : 1–15

## **DOCUMENT NO: 1900 (96)**

ر عاد ا	
- دررامه مد مهية	~ 됐

غدسه أوخما رده مارانس

المنظمة المنظمة

خلاص ۱ دود بوشد تدویلودایخا صددیقیدی میزیان از ای کمد و مصدیق و عظیمتید مطاویری میکودایدی دخی معصوباتی در بت دار داردستای مفدر

A 4-2621 15 H

ایرم بوت مذهبه ایرم و ایرم ای میسان از آن و بدند داند و ایران شای خاد داند داد به بود کار داند و ایرم و ایر

او فی دو و می مسلسه در مراود

سريار د

- y des

**DOCUMENT NO: 1900 (96)** 

"..... Erzincan 27/28 October 330 (9/10 November 1914)

THIRD ARMY
COMMUNICATIONS ZONE INSPECTORATE
Staff Section
Branch: 1
3838

#### TO: THE THIRD ARM COMMAND ERZURUM

Summary: Some of the persons who raided the Erzurum mail confessed their crime, while some others are likely to be found quilty upon their investigation, however the seized money was not recovered.

From persons who raided the Erzurum Mail, Strak from Izaska Village of Yumra sub-district, enlisted man at Third Construction Battalion of Bayburd, AWOL and concurrently under custody at Gümüshane; Sükrü from Sarasor Village of Akçaabad, enlisted man at the Ist Bn. 12th Reg. IXth Corps, AWOL and concurrently under custody at the provincial centre have confessed their crimes. Although Strak has denounced Agop, son of Artin and Osbek son of Sisman from Izaska village (both AWOL and under custody in Bayburd) for being involved in the raid, and Sükrü denounced Süleyman, son of Faik from Yanika village of Maçka district of also being involved, investigations proved Süleyman innocent and he was released.

Further Agop, son of Malkon and Ohannes, son of Saçan from Rahanoĝlu family from Izaska village, both AWOL and concurrently under custody at the provincial centre, are likely to be found guilty upon investigation. The seized money could not be recovered, Investigation running. Based on the statement of Fixed Gendarmarie Regiment Command.

Third Army Communications Zone
Acting Ispector

(Colonel) (Signature)

#### Section 3: 7 (20) dated File. 7/8 Dated (20/21) Nuri

Archive No : 4/3671
Cabin No : 163
Drawer No : 2
File No : 2820
Section No : 69
Index No : 1—14

## DOCUMENT NO: 1901 (97)

ا کارگاه فرن استی ایر شده مدیند ۱ کارگاه فرن استی ایر شده مدیند	\$2	William Strain
D 1051 F 2		•

۱۱ درساده ادی مطریقی : منک آنیالیا بیفاری از طرسیق دفرشطم رصیدی ایما زمید تشوینکونواله نمایی در درامهٔ در موثوقاً استی تخسد اوارمنفسته کان میم اراز و وقایع عکرینگی روست آنسایی تسسیل دنامید ایستا جدا درصدبد نماری حضدی تحقیقات دیشته داویانه به تون اوقتی

ر مان اجدالمه ادوره خارتب سانوره بالاطوائد رفي ادرندان فرائب حديثه عاده التكاري وادند بالترفيق وادند بيت المان المسادة والمان المسادة والمان المسادة والمان المسادة والمان المسادة والمان والمسادة والمس

سلما

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ITT - itsort 12 00 --

عامه

#### **DOCUMENT NO: 1901 (97)**

SUBLIME PORTE
(Ottoman Government)
Ministry of Interior
General Directorate of Security

SECRET

Contient Directorate or Scotlist

No: General . . . .

Special 2086 (Correspondence)

#### DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE OF GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

- 1. Reliable sources reported irregular communication of the Istanbul Armenian Patriarchate with the Etcmiazin Catholicos through the Italian Embassy. Requested to conduct extensive and secret investigation on the method of this communication which is likely to facilitate and effect transmitting of our most important secrets and our military position to Russia.
- 2. Despite the censorship on correspondence and communication with foreign countries, Armenians have been reportedly carrying on external communications in transit, and also passing out information under coded words and sentences of which the meanings are known only to themselves, this being a very useful way of communicating on their part. Requested that all concerned are instructed to take necessary measures related to cables of this nature. 18 January 1330 (31 January 1915).

Director General for Security Ismail

#### Abdullah

Section 2: 5900 18 January 1330 (31 January 1915) Branch 2/18 (31) dated

Archive No : 1/2
Cabin No : 113
Drawer No : 3
File No : 521
Section No : 2029
Index No : 2

مردنية ررصه مح مودد شفره كغراف



خيائه اخوس مينزدك سكويتريز فراره وسؤ وردثما يجدكوندين إا يارد والينولمف + ستعال سلاح الدِ ابكِ ژا زارم شهرا بليمادزرن خود كا خراج فانحفه كوزيلير. وا منولف فومو وجكور وارشرقريرت كلفامقارده المخاع انبكل اكلاتمراع نكس ذكوا شددده مريفزه تحرج ابتبطير وتعلما ربوزم العقلمندايق اليغ تغذافنا دلرده الموج كوندنوعها للردوا ا شکله عدا دود ده مفدزدده مذبص فها د بوغا زی وا ینس فریش ۱ شفا وا بو فکسیلموندهمیم ا شکله والمناوع بدور عجرم والمنور مك مغول دوشيم واشا لادن روفر دو المعظم ، حاراً بيليك والصمع تحفظ هادد ا ولار نا صوت برست تعصر بحير ا عف يا ندم بولغين بليجشت بمب دلاتیدره سافی تا یک داردولار شفده موزهٔ بالابر نفلاً عصاولور ) به ساطیع ا دمدینموفظاردونو را دونو

447 K/4 م حرَّةِ فرارِهُ جورِثْتُ

et./14/854

مسلقتر لزدح أدلز

**DOCUMENT NO: 1902 (98)** 

Ministry of Defence Correspondence Department Coded Messages Section

#### COPY

Coded message received from Mamuretülaziz (Elazıĝ):

As I reported earlier, upon killing of two gendarmarie soldiers adequate forces have been dispatched, accompanied by the district governor, to the scene of armed attack by the Armenians on the gendarmes which were sent to Sekur village of Hizan in Ahvus direction to arrest army deserters, while a great number of Armenians were assembling at Korsu, Sekur and Arsin villages and a detachment was dispatched from Gevas and one from Bitlis with necessary instructions. According to cable I have received, in clashes with rebels during the last three days, the detachments have occupied the Mezkkapan Pass and Eznis village, carrying on toward Hakes. The Gendarmarie suffered six dead and one wounded, while eight Armenians were killed. All fortifications in these are as have been demolished while preparations are under way for an attack against their stronghold in Tasu village.

Copy of coded message from Bitlis Provincial authority on 5 February 1330 (18 February 1915) is hereby quoted, 6 February 330 (19 February 1915).

7/12/330 (20 February 1915) One copy to Hq. 449/12/330

Acting Commander XIth Army Corps

Hakkı

Public Order/965

To the independent Public Order

Section

Seal "Army Department/12 February 330

Archive No: 1/131 (25 February 1915) Supply Section"

Cabin No : 149 Seal

Drawer No : 4 File No : 2287

Section No : 12 Index No : 6

## DOCUMENT NO: 1903 (99)

بيني فريهم المسمعين

ر يُمَا الله المرادلا الما شامين المراطنات العدائد بالشافون العالمة المآلة المثان المستانية والمستانية المستان المستا



جد حرب العود اليابع سد عرار فالدور بذه كه الرين الزاري العود مراجع الريم أوريد . وفي قد اليقت

ي - فريد ل رس المرداس سادي ما فل المث

و من الدو و معتد الدو و با عاد مله و الم دوم عبد رساله موسر منه الم الم دوم عبد رساله منه و الم دوم و الم دوم عبد الم منه و الم دوم و الم دوم الم منه و المراف الم دوم الم دو

ساعه الحِرْبَات تَأْنِيَ إِرَاعَانَ ﴿ وَإِنَّا لَا اللَّهِ عَلَى الْمُعْلَمُ لَكُ

## DOCUMENT NO: 1903 (99)

المستمنا غذ خليد والا وصويد وقال ميستعليظ مَ مِدِينَا اللهُ اللهُ

رد میا به م قارید که در بدماده علا توفق رفد آند ارفا آیتکدی بر توفق به حقیق قدفقگره (ارمزدم) دانسیش ادبود به مورد واجع آبیک غایه خت استخفاط سقیعد یک سبخا کید

و مكوسه محاكيد عكليد كلديك فقد و د و أمكاد بنوي الرواد و مساسله مكوسه الماد ومساسله و حد ومسلسه مد المكان الماد ومسلسه المسلسه المسلسه

والفاكمية عن المستعملية المنه الدميم قاديده جهاد الفراقة المقالة المنها والمنافعة المراتب الوقود المنافعة المراتب الوقود المنافعة المراتب الوقود المنافعة المراتب الوقود المنافعة المن

مشده ارجم اردونه وروار و سلخان :

در عدد شرفنده ما براز معباشده بوقاء المام ما خان ای خرواریه رفا

مسدد شرفنده ما براز معبار و اولود ترج سلاماد ارتباه فرازالود.

بر مدد د عزید ( نورکیا داخلده ) تر فا می مددده موار قرار تباشه

برقاد کا بی ارتبای تسلح لیک ارز ر د ( اولیت ) ، اولاد میتاسیم



(c)

ومعالجه أفتأ المذابيج عيث ترقيانك أتلاء وأبود أرته والبرذر مرين سيفونك أرعفك والذه فالنامد بأرساني بديون وأرمانيوالي على ما أنا على طبيعة المعادم والموارعة والمواركة مرافقة على طرافية . بهار والمرابع فتدارا وتعويدها الرازاء كالاستدراء الأكره فتله ليهموا مانيده استشامه تأسيه دعدنده بالاثارية الإلدارية فاطف ا ـ دسه ) و (سلمان) ده که اسلم له مدود دفاد سوداندارده و منه مه و وركا با شاده فيه ما رؤسا شد يش بسواله مدود مراه المراج أية مريك أيها والمراج فالمادي ومود والمرود آ منهافظه (ویندی دورندم) ، دوشده ، رمنس ، معلقه البلائده عبه فالبرنديد العمامات الما بيت این در فافرسان المان و افراد در این مادی و فرد المان اورد در المان اورد المان اورد المان اورد المان اورد المان ال مع بعد إلى المراجع عن يعرب المراجع عن معرب المراجع عن المراجع عن المراجع المرا مَا يَدُولُ مِنْ الْمُسْلِمُ مُنْ الْمُلْمِينُ فَأَنْ الْمِنْ الْمِنْ الْمِنْ الْمِنْ الْمِنْ الْمِنْ الْمِنْ والميه وينبوه عد فيود فيستند موله عندي فكل ادان - در مونف سام (طرف ) و موادب کیمی ارد - ٠ روينيد) منطقة أو سيهجزته وم (مؤوج-) منطقة ا وي يك تربيك موثونا النابا اليلو ... و المديد الموام و وعدم المديد و المدام رامنده مامن ارتبار ارفواده در آن به ارتبار رامنده مامن ارتبار س



ومنيديات مخبج اليادران المني علمتاه أتنامه أينشيم المحفظ الماريك مرور مدرد موکرد افراند افراند در مده دُمن م افراند ماكد نف وقو فا ميد نام وفاه ( به ميل ) ملب سد . ومام فكوف سلط تمه تو به بوقو ر وم البيعة المن وَسَفَا مِدَ فَكُولُونَا مِ سَوْلِهِ أَوْلُونَ مِنْ الْمُعَالِمُ مُعَالِمُ الْمُعَالِمُ المُعَالِمُ الْمُعَالِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعَالِمُ الْمُعَالِمُ الْمُعَالِمُ الْمُعَالِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعَالِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعَالِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلْمُ الْمُعِلْمُ الْمُعِلْمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلْمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمِعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمِعِلِمُ الْمِعِلِمُ الْمِعِلِمُ الْمِعِلَمُ الْم فينجير المذيح أكمعوكيو سرر ه - (قایمه) ، دهارو تاسیم) ، دنینور سه استفار از د تشکید نه مادر ورعامة شهر ارمة سرك معاونه و في النيث ) البوردي و فيكن ) رواد ما معين المعنوان و المعنوان المعنو ويقدن العبيسة والأدنان المتليق الإم المتلجوا ويه سيف رساس ٢ وطعه درنا يس ) ٢ ( سيدناس) د اين ما شاه مرفع و سمید) اولینی نه لدید - ... ما شاه مرفع و سمید) و ما يتوري ل ود سلف العمال و عام تشار و الحق عورت را يما ل دول خذار المَيْكُ لَازَاءً ﴿ فَأَوْدُونَهُ \* الْمُؤْدِنِينَ \* مَنْكُمُ \* يُعْيِنِدُهُ \* the same of entire and son foils و مدوده من من اسلام کی ادارا رو در منعه تا در نسب ر معاد برخان د فاین د ماولیم ادعاری ایمولیم تر د معاد المالية المالي نامع وقود وكن ساعلف الأركارة عائد فنست مكا سوم أ ويناده استفاده ليه المقدة وهيه فياه تأثير الميث وتؤرن اردرته والأراج بعلطات المحقالات ويولوسه



رعاء أرين كالرسادكات الجمادة رما بالمائث توتيه للك - to his fill de المناه المنابعة من عاقه مناه المرابع المناه ما المرابع المرابع المرابع المناه ا والأراوعي أردد فقط الرواملة عائد ووسولات الملاصة توكا وقاعي ي و ميكر در الناولا المدور المقال المدور الما الما أود المراور المود الم شرو - ارفدم - منت - دار مفا ستخده که فرا دفعونده کا ورنايون شيافقه مصرفه أرساس ما سامه ومنك تشكيدته والخاطقه ار : - \* عدول سنة الحيد مكن كورفك ه - · · · ي مريخان لا على يُرْجِنْك بِمَع مُنْفَقَ الرور وَحْسَدَ الْجِنْقُ رَافَةُ . \*\*\* \*\* مريخان لا على يُرْجِنْك بِمَع مُنْفَقَ الرور وَحْسَدُ الْجِنْقِ رَافَةُ \*\* · + boyd · · carpanya man distributions والمراجع المراجع المرا و من من المنظم ا ب - میرد تامینیت ایامترش سند کافت اینی ستان دیداراکیت ع درو مناون الماكم المعامل من الله علم و رومادا م المردة الفردر مكك الدور ميتوج المراث تأجر الدار فدمه الدال سورهم و من دميش و عفه صادرشين دنيفا د المفاد ويد سند رقع كي الده ليول ويواسم تومع ليدكي وإلا The state of the s



الم و المعلم ال

ما المنافع ال

وقاربيته تسلاليوكم العفائلة رزئيا تدر والخدرون رحكه المتلاعه نث عاطفت ادوم " اومي اردوم " الموتمدانية ؛ وسالة وتعلام الملاج فيك الاشتراء ووالمعد معدره المعا -المراحة والمناف المام والمرادية والمناوقية للت المعادا والمنافرة والمامة المامة ا دامهای روست شرور و استان استان راکل ی (دامهای و ارتباط استان استان در استان استان در استان د وهرد معام) به المنه مدم ده المراد مده (سوامه) و فقیدی ودريك) المقامع الملحم تربوراورم المنتسه عجاير وحديا تواراته من عملية المنابع المنابعة المن المعالمة الم معدد الروائع الولاية المواقع عدد المواقع المو والمراجع المعلم الله كرد مناطقه اليج حف النامج المعه كرد مناطقه اليج حف النامل. والتارم قرتف جون بشن سيار ارده چ الما الله الله الله المنظم الرحق وفريد الدويائي بروضية موقعه المراق : الرحق وفريد له وروبوارورند دیانی اختفاقات ایستورندون دیشتی دروبوارورند دیانی قوشت دنشکان روسید آن اختفاقات ایستورندون المرادة المرا وقائل وميلا البرسة والمناس مدرات ما وقال لا the state of the said was a fall of the



خير د ترمنيه الدوري - الدير كرنت برياسية وكسيلم - الريابي which is a supposed the winds and have assignia prince pro of books a few tries in it وهايده كراء وراييهان ورديد وهده الفروع معلق برواد المراجع المادة الم يادين فلم ومشتنه توبدوم دين دوره سنشه ترق ميانا مِنْه The property of the same was also with a second مع مرسور و دمه سه ده و المعالم



والمنافعة المنافعة ال المعتدان والمتعام المراج والمتعادة البليقة فيليب المتعادي والمدين . و منبا د درکند عند - اربور اردایجت - کافارد دیمان - برغنج - د کین رازجتی دردهتر -ای منبا د درکند عند - اربور اردایجت اختاط والمتارد واكترفقه بالدار وتعال المتشق المامير أدادا الملاح ر در اید فرقه اید می به ارامی آیدن . مرفقه ما هوار مذرفه آیان در در اید فرقه اید می به ارامی آیدن . مرفقه ما هوار مذرفه آیان وم و المنافذ المنافذ المنافذ المنافرة المنافرة المنافذة المنافرة المنافذة ا المانية المنطق برق رياح الماران و المفادية الربط برنفادل فركيم كالماركية وأخ العصر برق رياح الإداران و المفادية الربط برنفادل فركيم كالركيكي وم الله المساعدة والما والما والما المساعدة المس المراور المراول المرور الإسافة المراور المراو والمناسلة والمدرون المناف والمناف المناف الم مِهُ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَيْدَ عَلَا سِياسِ هَذِهُ عَلَمَانَ اللهِ ، رَفِيهِ مَهُ يِعِثَ مِهُ اللهُ الكه عَلَيْدَ عَلَيْدَ عَلَيْ سِياسِ هَذِهُ عَلَمَانَ اللّهِ ، رَفِيهِ مَهُ يِعِثَ وبالمتمكم يرتو معارق وأرارة عودته الجيارا فحيرا أيرس عالم المعلقة المعلقة المتارية المتارية المعلقة المتارية المعلقة المعلقة المعلقة المتارية المعلقة المتارية المعلقة المتارية المعلقة المتارية المتار ريد ادبورين كان ما المناجعة المناجعة المناجعة والمنبولية المناجعة والمناجعة المناجعة المناجعة المناجعة المناجعة ويعد ادبور إين المناجعة المن ما تر عبر الليدهود و <u>مستق</u>عاً رفاريسمكنگه ريخ، اوليم بر و مفتر ه در ارفادم تعمیر استان و انتیار در ارفادم تعدید استان و انتیار درختیار در در تیمی سرمانهایشن اطال این بین کند در ارفادم تعدید استان و انتیار من و المراجع مناه المراجع المر خفذه مقادمته تحار دريوس



سادروقه سفت درد که درمه دق وکرده بنظیم رود قوهفت ایروم معند آنگشین نیجهای ارمزیز برار از رموش کامید میدرد ادید رود قوترد تاریخ نش آب و کامله کار در یور با دوم دفته ایروم د مدرد ترد ادید ایرون تاریخ نش آب و کامله کار در یور با دوم مقف ایروم د مارد ترد در اندون ایرام درد توان ایدم دلا در چهای منفی مقفد آدادی

مهر رادير ... به تستند ورد الدو سده كه اود المشتند ورد دمل

مصنفته وووج شفة فدر الروب ورز ماك علم الأقدر يوله رريا يا من الياري الله الله المؤخرية كما دارية الخاط البيار ولا . الأوجليد كل مِنْ رَبِي رِيْسَتِي وَكُورِينَ الْوَقِيْقِ وَمِلْقِهِ الْعَرَمُ يُومِنِ الْإِلْمَانِ بَقِرَفَ رَفَعَيْنَ تؤايان الماييور الاسراء فارن ارديناك ارن افارن هؤخذ بالثارد المرارة المتحصين ويوادون فرار يسودون المناطرة ووقوراهم رج در مناطا لله میداند میداند میداند. در اردوم ای فارد کورجو رود در وماريف الأجائد وبالدوم الجياز أرطيج الأشيط لأخلف التايقه يتحلف والمله البروك ونشافه كريعورون والمجلودة أودعا بالأنجوريين بهضضه لينصفن تدي ادخاضه افجاله كوثورت الشارد انهكيم يماءزن ديان مرا في دنت ما جات به ودراه لذ ايبيراليد ... بعيدادن الأدنيش ب عرص ريفت اعت بشكر ومانزن والأرق الثالية الكاكر وتوميع الكام يستوي عالم خلائية والانتاب المناتب كاليع باليان أرا والمدوع فالمالية البرا وارده أدورت كأداره لدصاليكته أدبور اختذا أفأده فتعالم حيكيوراده والمشقرة الدينة المتلاف المراجعة المتابية المتابعة المتأكدة والمدودة وطعيت وقوتذار واغو مدرتده المتصبيستين رييرد فإدارا فتيا محكا دلغ اخذ أبده حكيما الدحقق تقرر دفيه إنتيك الأزرد عيوللقه والأرابع

م که استناده که باعث ایم سومیم در رقع ادامته که در کارجها در در از جمله

هم تارين الدوشن مثامة الأد خيرت الم أبق الإهم و ما الدون محاست

عَنْ إِنَّ وَاعْتَمَادُكُ الْمُعْيِمَ سَعَنَ وَجَيْ مُعَاكِمَا أَوْلَقُونِ الْمُعَالِّينَ مِنْ الْحَدَادُورِي

) قد دا برمدون تنتبك ريتاميل أبرا وه يُحَمَّ النَّبُ مَا لَهُ وَعَدَاعًا عَا يُحَدِّر .

والذكفك أكبر المتاعات فتج نامذهاى يخفث الجيكة الشارواي يكفي برزاديه

ادر ربه اینمه داردنار فات یا بغنه بند شد میا زم میا از می

ا سطین اما کا دیده مصحیه جیم روسه باست. با را سیست. نکوکر زمانده باشن را مردشتم مصیم دور ساد بازدا شیکیز فرمتیه شره

لماذه برقه چین رود . [سنده رین در دیب رادیبیر-] - شردشیکاه نز مرده

سترد بالاكورُريك كوعب را الله ، فيقيه أيليني عصاء الساسة حدودُوه مصالحات

ا با شوستد . این مراد نیشت نظام با با اظافاد کنده ای شده به این این این این دومتیدر شکید که در دادی به ۱۱ فارا برمد رویه در بردنار رویانه نام مشهدی با تاجه ارفاد

. بسیدید. . چخویز تدرات دودرایشتسین در . اوالمایی

بون متباسده - يؤثرن شيع يستدست - - هم زيابرر ، همكناميابوه . پون متباسده - يؤثرن شيع يستدست - - - هم زيابرر ، همكناميابوه .

ميده الياده مده مغيورد . مدره الداده المياج إلي يستركد

ع به ده النيوان سده با الد م ذات مهوالفاتهم. ومنعيث الدراء الدرميتين العابيعين تان أثيارا

[ بعده به وافعانه به به به المعلی به به این این بازی سازه سردین بیشتراید سردین به بازد دیده همینی کیلات میکند در ادود توادد در در در کشتر میشود و اداری میشود و این از در نسط در این دادد

ەرقداشچىسىدىلالە ئەرا

بره یازه یایعدایو « میکسیسخدندین ۱۰۰۰۰ خانه کشتیز ۲۰ م تفتی از مازن و نت بشنده ایلغ مفتد، جانوردید، « آختی از مازن و نت بشنده اطار ملادی

نونم<sub>ا</sub>د ( ۱۹۸

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المام من المام The control of the ورو هم زوسره الراه التقيمة هملك لمربعه وعبريها فزمانيت المفعيدة فلقب اليسينه ليك الميروز وأشته ويكه تكله -برون كلا بر معالميتيونين والمعدوك الرناوي عيالوه رسافيه عليه د کار . و موعدر در اداره المارض غفها تبكانه و ما رو تاسيع ها روستا تا دا - جورته بهم ژنبه کین اینه برد. ژنبه کین منان ، وكذيري فيز و معلم كركورو من هرويو شايعة الله يا يوم برسادا كله شرك ومنحار ترمار ورد - ارعاد عيانية براده . أن رن اردونيك أنوني الماليني و هاطف ه ريسون عدود عيانينية براده . in the expense مره طير في معلم أوالوافي. عاستهاموه بررن دردم واسم ويتها والمواد معادات بالمعاد الأفاد the first of a district of a wife with a first and a first مد عاقبة الخاشدين - ريم غاي تعض طريبه الطائع في الدولات الحلمية حد عاقبة الخاشدين -، مِسْتُعَ مِدَدِهِ هِ فُولَدَهُ ا يَمْ حُكَا لِمُفَوْلِ شَكَ مِثْلُكَا أَوْرَهِ الْمِلْعُ خُلِمِكَ ، مِسْتُعَ مِدَدِهِ هِ هُولَدَهُ ا يَمْ حُكَا لِمُفَوْلِ شَكَ مِثْلُكَا أَوْرَهِ فَإِلَى يا يورون المرون على المرون المقابع المدودة في الماري والماري والماري المبارية المعابدة المرون المارية المرون ا المارية المرون الم والما والمالية على المالية المالية المالية الموادرة الموادية الموا ا معالمة المعالمة المقارد والما المعالمة المعالمة المعالمة المعالمة المعالمة المعالمة المعالمة المعالمة المعالمة ولائية عناية الملك مؤار المناولية المارية عن المارية من المارية المارية المارية المارية المارية المارية المارية المارية ره الله همدوالا ترثيرون الانتظام وترثيله تشكيد قد (مديد) و « كوا لله همدوالا وقيزان) تفاشك وتمارتان علىسينده ليه . وقيزان) تفاشك وتمارتان

وكرفيد وغيزانداه والساويدي وبالمرفذة استند وملادة التعدومللاد وها عشدون التاردون التوقة بإشافه والشهيكان یه افزیگزاریه ده - میزارتفاشت قارتار نامیصنه تای دا تنگیسها عِيْمَا عَلَى اسْتُورَ ﴾ وَيِهِ شَهِ كُونِينِهِ اللَّجِ وَالْأَرْدِيَّةِ \* رَفَّهُ تُشَالِبُ عَلَيْهُ وشاعت الترعلية وردها كلامدني مويران والأرواء فوادار وغوادان ميزان الدارد عارد جعفت كوند رجه مداره كونه دفعها المفده فحصالي م. ميزان الدارد وعارد جعفت كوند رجه در به نام الله من المارية المنظمة الله المنظمة الله المنظمة ا المصيرة المؤراء كالروم فويعور فاليست كونديم الكولال وواله والملطانة : منه سور روتدور مراکدر اور شیم شرید در مشیوا در میراند. تا منه سور روتدوری مراکدری توارشیم خلاف و در مد عوار استعام می نیز تند شده و بشد د قدم از در می نیزی در انتخاص می این در می این استان می این این استان می این این استان می این استان استان می این استان استان می این استان استان می این استان ا تجع الالاقلال فإل كلو - . ﴿ وَقَارَقَا مَا عَلَمُلْسَيْدُهُ كُلُّ مِيْسَمَا حَيْثُهُ وَلَكُ رَاهِ ا مير تفنه ادلاد وفيزلد) ه منطبه طبيح ايدت ادراي طبط عالميتوس. مير تفنه ادلاد وفيزلد) ه منطبه طبيح ايدت ادراي طبط عالميتوس. ، خلال معالمات م كسب تماع أورث خيرًا فا خيل كلاب ، يمن خال <u>ر</u>وزفضا وه ريان د والأرد، وأحالاً سفيك مقاطة فاليتونك توضّف مبوراليوس. ميانا د والأرد، وأحالاً سفيك مقاطة تبيسه والالد أميرتكالا تكالسته فتع بعلام ترجابلتي والمدودة المراجعة ال المدودة والمراجعة المراجعة ال سوائه معالینست ایند ، کوانده فیاد استثاثهٔ کعودفازه سوائه يوخلا بيرار لانتاء فيتعالمه حسبيه المراتيم بعادر وأواداره والمستنف عجيد الرابعين المعاني المعانية المتعانية المعانية المعاني المراقع والأم وتبيعة والمعالمة المراودة (قوم يوف) والني) المانية



فريه ويًا اشتناه - خيرًا في حامدور فويّا ربيور - ومعزوا فعف أغليت ندَج اليو . . . الكوكر عادور مولاً المنطق عليك قريال وشك الإرساد و عمد فاره مالد ألود . عدا سدار مدد مذور تاموريه خد شرقع وتهديا روفيه المار عندته فرحه الديوس بركرد شير بالمادلاد والمراد فروده المار عندته فرحه الديوس ميرا داشته دين مراود و مناصره رود تابغ مراد و مناصره و مناسره و مناسره و مناسره و مناسره و مناسره و مناسره و م معرف الشنه دين و مناسره وتعاقبات مناح مرادشته بع مضه سان حضه ا مضح که بیوس. مراد - مرادشته بعل مضه سان مرابع والمان المان مَنْ لِرِينَ عَلَى الْمُنْ عَلَى الْمُنْ الْمِنْ عَلَى الْمُنْ الْمِنْ عَلَى الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ ا مُنَّالِرِ الْمُنْ الْمُنْفِعِ عَلَى الْمُنْكِمُ الْمُنْفِقِ عَلَى الْمُنْفِقِ عَلَى الْمُنْفِقِ عَلَى الْمُن أ لا عنوشين فريست « كسيت في المامير أريط سيت و عنايود تكثير أور واغل عنوشين فريست « كسيت في المامير » أريط سيت و عنايود تكثير أور المعالمة ال والمراجعة والمرا المنطقة في الدوم المنطقة على المنطقة The self which will be a self the self and a self the self and a self the self and a sel other syl entrance of the second strange the same successful to the way we will see 

ر المارية المواجعة ا المواجعة ال



نِجَةِ معادروه مُوسَيِّد المَادَة - مُقَازَةٍ مَيَّا أَحَدَ الْيُولَ. مَيُهُ البِعَ عَلَمَا بِرورد وَلُ وَيَقَالِلُهِ . - حِبِهُ كُورُ وَ الْكَالُدِ ) أَوِسَنَا أَكُلُولُ وَبِنَى



موفقا بركاحيه أأمديهما أثراته المداور بيفت الالذين حابا أفومتها فرفيا بدأ عوقتها البيجة رفق الشكل ساعة مصامع البريان . ومديق مطينًا وابعاله الحقوز والألبان رمودينمعرده متضد توعايت فمط الأخذية فتكناه لإسرو مبتذي كارنت يافت عدود إيد يشتجه فالأعفذ وأزره ميخاودن والعارثان فلانت درست وتاكيم أبويا مصدره وألانيه كالماجه مفازمار فرؤاله الكأمار وينا مصاملا غاشية الأثابتك فالبلية تبيته عارفا أبارتشيه أأعام الإمارد وكالمصاء وهمك ي ورسي ماشان مور مرفق (مور) ويد ميد فاشاند لام يكانيه وسرونك بيلت مربعهم موارعها مؤزوله فالمراد مادري وتأمذه فحاذانه والعائمة واغذه أسروروا إراء الماء عفيت المقامة الفقومة بالصدعقيقي عنت وينكر ويسرايان والخاردياج السرخة الإصراعة ممتاكهما عبته وله المراقة صافعة مد والمعلوم والمعرفية والمدوم والمناصرة المعادة المراقة رشد راد و عديد سيشه تاج وعاده ) من شيد فقداند فدر عديمه المسائلات المقازمانية المفاشرة المقان الدينة والفازم بالمارة المجاودين المفاق ستديد مراحشه العيهم في المعادل المعادلة العدافة بعد معذ زمامه وريدتذف سختي كامتاتى مذزرا الأدبيك امتارت مصدريها سجه والمكنز والمبلسية أيجه لذه والمردورة الغوالياون و على المراجع وم معلى مولى أخلي المراجع المراجع

العاصيفك فأفر دوج أداريه بإطافه بالطافة وحبيون بالمتأسنق مَعَ إِلَمُ مُعَدِّدُ مِن الْمُعَالِمُ مِن الْمُعَالِمُ مِن الْمُعَالِمُ مُعَالِمُ الْمُعَالِمُ مُعَالِمُ الْم مَعَدُّ إِلَيْ مِنْ مُعَدِّدُ مِن مُعَالِمُ مِن الْمُعَالِمُ مِن مُعَالِمُ مُعَالِمُ مُعَالِمُ مُعَالِمُ مُعَا امل البرويكي المنظمة الياس . منطقة تنك ارتفط الأوم والل جملة كيبرون الله البرويكي المنظمة الياس . والمارية والمراجعة والمراجعة والمراجعة المراجعة والمراجعة والمراجع والمراس ومرقه عدت مقيدة المعارات المعارات المعارات Kind and with the series where we will will the series with th Proparate di de manto, que mais mes is industrial and a second distriction in the second second with with a major offer with the way of the مه منه الما يران المارة ال المنا مالحار النا المالية المنا مالية المنا مالحار النا منا المنا أن أن المناسبة المواد المناسبة المنا مالحار المنا مالحار المنا مالحار المنا مالحار المنا مالحار المن Elem with the will like the state of the same " " The said her dear wife الما المنظمة الله المنظمة المن



(خیناند) + وکومسی ) + (سردنت) + (شاشر) رقابتی اصلات ويترف رشق عد فايس عيى المعن كراد داوي كان روية عاديات عسكرتاه يتمام عنا تذهر منا سدرتدم اب وأرأ ساسره صائعونه لودر عسر والبرنع أدنان مذور نف را مجتوفا ببوف حذفه باعث الحسد وموعظه مفازه واستعاداته أوارفارتي وخاشاه فديته نيد تكورا ور مركد عاديًا ترد فطعيًا ميتكارليني ويوافيك رُ تَرْشَهِ بَعَدُ أَمِامِهِ أَبِيسٍ عَمَوَ تُرَّ مِعَادِثَهِ أَبِرٍ ، عَبِيقٌ تَعَلِيفٌ فَيْحَا بِهِ ، وَ تَرْشَهِ بَعَدُ أَمِامِهِ أَبِيسٍ عَمَوْتُ مِعَادِثَهِ أَبِرٍ ، عَبِيقٌ فَعَلَيْفُ فَيْحَا بِهِ ، مرحدتمه مصارين خرارمدنيه خياندن المران خروا فالماني معهد على أمان كيني عاصر أب معهدت بالإسعام. الحف عكومك أماركم. معهد عكم أمان كيني عاصر أب ا والما والما في المراجعة المنافعة المناف در بین رس از رسال استانیان این طیعیّنه سارتا نداشت. در بین رس وكالمتي المتعالم والمتعالم الميان و الماسية المساولة المس و من من من المعلم المعل وَمَا رَفَا - ) عَمِهِ سَنَهُ مِعَانُدُ ( خَالَسَ ) وَرَعَنَ وَعَلَمُ ا فَرَارُكُوارُفِي والمرافقة من المناب - يم المراهات وم المناب وري والمرافع الدروالية ( ويل ) قريم من و المرافع كليد المرفع ا عنا ادلارمان و ركن كي كماه أدلام المزعد والعبد وردنيد ولاه عنا ادلارمان مانظده لحقت تتفايلهمادت أربيقه الميوانا يرتنفي المديلة والالدون نلم نفائدته تايتر اعضب شعباتنا مائله المتوج العالم بينان سافاده على تابع ما المعالمة والمعالمة والمع



ومادرية ، مفايه وَفَوْنَوْسَهُ مَا فَيْسَلِّمُ لِرَقْ عَلَمْ الْإِنْ .... المستعدة ورفع وطروه تكورا فيهاب مسيلاتك ستدأ تجابيهم اشابوالطوارة فطالكف رفعاليوس ويتنام الرابعة وكنس في عاديك بلك سي عددتك بديان سيامليك

عقت اردومتا كافتته الغزار المؤاكناه موتعوس وتناون ورود المعاني في في ما والموالي الما الموالية الما الما الموالية ال 1029 10-17 10-10 de l'action d

ور منا من وصلات تبسه دون است بادرا بوکانه اصلافه

و بكورت السليق ما رحية فك سفريك برانيز و كو مكافرانه مينيه أن راجاني كيريك وكارتيدادي أعادل غوطا رجينية

معالية المع أوادل أن يا يا به كيريكه بردره ارمندن بيط<sup>ن</sup>

راديد في المان أنه الله عدده الماديد في الديد في المان المان الله المان الله المان الله المان ا

والمعلقة المعدة المعلقة المراج المراج المراج المعلقة ا

يه (زيق) تربهسنده تموّا يستيم مليميه الفاطرفتان الياون « ميميميّ به - (زيقه) تربه سنده تموّا يستيم الميمية الفاطرفتان الميميميّ

مُعَيْدُ النَّهِيَ ﴾ \* مَدُهُ النَّلِيسَةُ ) وَلَوْ الْمُعَيَّةُ رَقِّ لِهِ لَمُكَ مَصِّرُالْمُلَالِمُ

رتبس دلاتي بأعفنه والتارم طفنات بيوعيف فأق مفارعقيت

١٤- الجامية أغذنك الجاس وحامية مقاه بلكى ماعوديا تاردون كلم وتقابلة



ق يَنْ مَذَفَعَةُ حَسْرُ وَمَهُ عَدَّلِقَتُمُ عَلَيْهِ الْعِيْسِ مُرْجِعِهِ وَمُسْعِيدِهِ الْمِلْقِيةِ ففيقات والمدينة والفدون ستايد العابية وجاليه المتبار بيها وكملينه . و سنادایه محافظ اسامه سنمه شک وقیقه شهراییمیم. موکردار ته دم و سنادایه محافظ اسامه سنمه شک مرت رأ رسه فلنناجع ترددتيد هانك دفيف أسيه داننه ملث الجلال ترميع المفادمان المفادمان المفادمان المجال المجال المفادمان المفادما يكوب و رجوعته مخة إيانية اله الجيس المانك مدم ممثلة بون إلي. يكوب و رجوعته مخة إيانية اله الجيس مِدُ مَعَضِهِ لِيهِ رَامِدِ رَامِدُ مُعَامِ مُعَامِ لِمَامِلِمُ رَوَّا مُعَامِّعُهُ مِنْ مِدُ مَعَضِهِ لِيهِ رَامِدِ رَامِدُ وَمُعَامِ مُعَامِ مُعَامِ لِمَعْلِمُ وَمُعَامِلُهُ وَمُعَامِّعُهُ مِنْهُ 



OFFICE OF THE ACTING SUPREME COMMAND OTTOMAN ARMY
Section
No:

#### Continued from Format One (Last Part)

The moment for Turkey's collapse is fast approaching, it is being declared everywhere. Parliament Member Papasian and Viremian came to Erzurum, bringing along with them the conclusions of the general congress held in Istanbul, to proceed with their arrangements. An assembly was held in Erzurum with the participation of the Dashnak delegates arriving from the Caucasus.

The form of understanding reached with the Russians regarding promises that Armenians will be given independence in territories to be annexed from Ottoman land was discussed at the Erzurum meeting. The Congress approved the Russian — Armenian agreements and resolved the following in summary, to be transmitted to the committees:

- 1. To preserve loyalty in tranquillity pending the declaration of war, but to carry on with the preparations for arming with weapons being brought from Russia and others to be obtained locally.
- 2. If war is declared Armenian soldiers in the Ottoman Army will join the Russian army with their arms.
  - 3. If the Ottoman Army advances to remain calm.,
- 4. Should the Ottoman army then retreat or come to a standstill position, to form armed guerilla bands and begin programmed operations behind army lines.

Following the dissolution of the congress, after taking its resolutions, Parliament Member Viremian visited the Governor of Erzurum and proposed the following:

"Should the Ottoman Government declare war on Russia and attack Caucasia, the Ottoman Government must make a concrete promise on the establishment of Armenia, in order to propagate the arrangement for cooperation of the Armenians there with the Turks."

This approach of Viremian to the Governor of Erzurum after signing the above four-article resolution of the Congress, had two particular purposes:

- 1. If the Ottoman Army ends the war victorious to continue preserving national aspirations.
- 2. To mislead the Ottoman Government and thus protect and conceal the secret Armenian Organisation against any search or investigation.

After setting their affairs in Erzurum as explained above, Viremian and Papasian, accompanied by some of the leading Dashnak Committee leaders, proceeded to Canakkale Monastery, assembled the Armenian people of the region and conveyed the Congress resolutions. Papasian stayed in Mus to lead the activities there and Viremian proceeded to Van accompanied by his friends.

The Third Army was informed about these developments. The Governor and subordinate commanders were instructed to be vigilant.

Information reaching the Third Army on the arrangements by Armenians in Russia and in Turkey until war was declared follows:

- 1. Moslem dwellings in towns and villages East of the border in Russia were being searched, all weapons confiscated and issued to Armonians.
- 2. A huge amount of arms and ammunition was being stored at Oltu, Sarıkamıs, Kağızman and Iğdır regions to be used in arming Armenians West of the border, in Turkey, with those living in towns and villages close to the border in particular. Son of Russian General Loris Milikov, accompanied by Melkon and Ohannes, both leading Dashnak figures, proceeded to Van on 27 September 330 (10 Oct. 1914) through Abaga to decide on the future arrangements and the weapons to be distributed in Van and Bitlis regions.
- 3. Russian consuls in Iran after promises that an Armenian will be established in territories to be annexed from Ottoman land, have reportedly armed Iranian Armenians, with those of Rumiye and Salhas in particular, and deployed them over the border.
- 4. A group of Dashnak Committee leaders of Caucasia and in Turkey have been organising Armenian guerilla bands in the border region as follows:
- a. Six thousand Armenians, comprising mostly Armenians from Pasinler, Erzurum, Eleskirt, Hınıs and Malazgirt and army deserters, have assembled in Kağızman, to be armed by Russians and their rations to be supplied from the people under war commitment arrangements with the help of Russian civil servants and Armenian leaders. 3500 of these were

sent to Iranian Azerbaidjan on 18 October 330 (31 October 1914), while the rest are in Kaĝizman.

- b. According to reliable information a 1500 strong cavalry band was formed from Armenians fleeing from Oltu, Kars, Sarıkamıs and Trabzon, 1000 of which proceeded to Iĝdur to be deployed in the Bayezid region, while the 500 were sent to Oltu for proceeding to Hodicor.
- c. The major part being Armenians of Bayezid, Van and Bitlis and army deserters, and Armenians of Iĝdir, some 6000 Armenians assembled in Iĝdir and were organised in guerilla groups and armed, according to soldiers from Russian border companies who sought refuge and other sources.
- d. Armenian guerilla bands are being organised at Biyecek Church in Koni direction of Maku and bands established at Salhas prepare to proceed to Van.
- 5. The leading organiser for Kars, Sarıkamıs and Bayburd regions are well-known, Antranik, Ershan from Bayburd and Aram from Bitlis, organisers for the Iĝdir region are Pharmacist Rupen Migirdician from Ercis, Portakalian, and Surpin, Dashnak delegate from Bayezid.
- 6. Intelligence bureaux have been established in each of the towns of Trabzon, Erzurum, Mus, Bitlis, Van and, in the rear, Sivas and Kayseri, to inform the Russian Army on the position, movements and operations of the Turkish Army.
- 7. Of the firearms and ammunition smuggled from the border, the surplus has been stored at Karahisar, Sivas and Kayseri.
- 8. An Executive Board has been established in Batum comprising Russian, Armenian and Greek members, to facilitate import of arms, ammunition and explosives into Turkey, to provoke rebellion in the Black Sea region under Turkish control, utilising the services of Armenians and Greeks there and for intelligence on the Turkish Army for the Russians.

The following information is from the files of the Third Army on the attitude and moves of Armenians on Turkish territories up to the declaration of war with Russia:

1. From Armenians with conscription obligations those in towns and villages East of the Hopa-Erzurum-Hinis-Van line did not comply with the call to enlist but have proceeded East to the border to join the organisation in Russia.

- 2. The Third Reserve Cavalry Division proceeded to its assembly in point of the Yaĝan Isiĝi Yanan Köprüköy area and a great number of Russian weapons were uncovered in the houses of Ovanis, son of Manuk at Köprüköy and of Papas at Yaĝan. In Hasankale, Russian weapons were uncovered in various houses, and the perpetrators were courtmantialled. As its seems, the first stage of the Congress Resolutions is being implemented.
- 3. Strak, son of Eksi from Izaksa village of Yumra, with a 25-man group led by son of Aralık, murdered Moslems who happened to be in the solitary places of Hodicor and also raided the Trabzon-Erzurum mail cart near Gümüshane, murdering the cart driver and seizing the mail and escaping. Several of his occomplices were captured and prosecuted before a courtmartial, it become clear that they are members of the band which came to Oltu.
- 4. Russian outposts opposite our border posts at Hehas, Kötek, Pasin Kara Kilisesi, Gürcü Bulak and further to the south are being replaced by Armenian guerilla patrols. The raid by a 20-strong cavalry troop led by Kegork from Malatya, who deserted from the Pasin Kara Kilisesi Border Battalion with his weapon, the abortive attack by Armenian gangs on the Kötek Border Battalion from Gürcübulak direction, the raids by 500-strong Armenian gangs led by Pharmacist Rupen and Surpin from Bayezid around Moson, made it clear that were all aimed at initiating Ottoman-Russian hostility and that the Armenians were to serve as the vanguards of the Russian Army.
- 5. Some Armenian soldiers in our units, particularly those in units in the border regions, have fled to Russia with their weapons.
- 6. Moslem soldiers on sick leave in their villages which happened to be around Armenian villages have been murdered. In this way, Third Lieutenant Sabri from the Artillery Battalion of the Lazistan Regional Command was brutally murdered and his corps was dismembered and buried in the garden of his house by his Armenian landlord Bedros at Hosmasa village. The murderer resisted the gendarmerie detachment which went to the village to arrest him and after losing hope of escaping, he comitted suicide. It was not possible to uncover the accomplices.

This and many similar individual cases are reported every day.

Judding from the above mentioned preparations and plans, it was acknowledged by the Third Army that a rebellion was being plotted. In fact, plans for a rebellion were under way in suitable regions and arms, ammunition and explosives were being stored for future use. As it will be

explained below, the principal centres for the rebellion were, among the Eastern provinces, Van, Bitlis, Erzurum, Karahisar and to a secondary degree Sivas, Kayseri and Diyarbakır. As it became evident from the confessions of Armenians before courtmartial in Sivas later on, the Armenians had already designated general inspectorates, war commanders, and guerilla leaders and had ordered the registration of all males above 13 years of age at the Dashnak branches who would consequently be armed according to the same orders.

A look at the principal centres for rebellion shows that locations on the supply line were selected. As a matter of fact, with the proclamation of mobilisation, the Ottoman Government annexed the majority of the gendarmerie forces to the mobile army and the Kurdish region was left to the jurisdiction of the second grade gendarmarie. It was therefore assumed that, the rebellion would necessitate the deployment of part of the forces to the region of the Kurds, putting the army in a very difficult position.

When conflicts arose between Turkey and Russia, it was observed that units of the Russian army started aggression on the border. A Plaston brigade from the Russian army along with the First Cossack Cavalry Division was sent to the Id, Kötek. Pasin Kara Kilisesi and Bayezid direction in support of the Armenians which were also reinforced by machine guns and artillery. All properties in Moslem villages were plundered by these passing gangs, all Moslems including babies in the cradle were massacred. Hearing of these atrocities and inhuman acts of Armenian gangs, inhabitants of other villages in the areas were escaping, leaving behind women and children. In a short time, Erzurum, Van and Bitlis became centres of misery. In fact, the Moslem youths in these regions were conscripted for military service, leaving behind only aged, women, children and disabled who fell victim to the Armenian cruelties and atrocities or to poverty.

The Armenian atrocities reported by the Eleventh Army Corps will be noted. The Second Section could not find the Report. Sadik Bey has the draft report of the Third Army. The list of the Refugee Committee will be added to this.

The position of the Ottoman Army in the Caucasian Front on the date of declaration of wor:

Units attached to the Third Army: The Ninth, Eleventh Army Corps and the 13th. Army Corps to arrive from Baghdad. First, Second Third and the Fourth Reserve Cavalry divisions, the Second Regular Cavalry Division and Van and Erzurum Gendarmerie Divisions to be established. Those units which had completed their mobilisation supplies, could not all

reach the assembly zone. These units included in the Table of organisation of the Third Army, as it will be seen on the attached No. 1 sketch, were either on the move or in the Erzurum area.

Ten days before the declaration of war, upon orders from the Acting Supreme Command, winter regions were allocated for the units proceeding to the assembly zones, and the units arriving were on their way to their settlement points. Accordingly, the political decision of the Government was not yet certain. The Third Army, believing that a winter war would not be desirable, obliged Moslem people in the border region who anticipated migrating to remain in their homes.

This was the position of the Third Army during the above mentioned horrible Russian operation for bringing the evils of war to Turkish land. The Russians succeeded in reaching the Hasankale vicinity in their first stride. Pending the completion of strategic preparations, the Third Army was withdrawing its units from the border region, taking advantage of the Erzurum fortress, and decided to set up its resisting operation at the Höyükler Line beyond Erzurum. In view of the four-day resistance of the forward Second Cavalry Division, which blocked the Russian advance, and as it became clear after reconnaissance that the enemy consisted of Armenian gangs, one Plaston brigade, and the Cossack Cavalry Division only, it was decided to deploy the main body of the Third Army. Thus, the Turkish Forces repulsing Russian forces advanced all the way up to Zivin fortified positions.

Attitude of the Armenian officers, doctors and enlisted men in the Turkish Army and of the Armenian people behind the front lines:

Advancing all the way to the East of Erzurum, Armenian gangs moved all Armenian villages with all their families to Russia, forcing those capable of using arms to join them. And, while withdrawing, as explained above, they resorted to every inhuman act and atrocity toward the Moslem villages, burning the villages to the ground, murdering the people. Armenian enlisted men in the Turkisharmy were taking this opportunity to flee to the Russian Army with their weapons. Officers and doctors, were also joining the Russian Army, taking with them much information about the Turkish army. It was observed on many occasions that in the most critical moments of the battle, positions of ammunition, batteries or the reserve positions were shown to the Russians. In this context, Kirkor, son of Ohannes from Gümüshane, was seen showing the Pazacur position to the Russians, He confessed his crime at a courtmartial. Again during the most critical moments of the battle, some Armenian enlisted men were inciting Turkish enlisted men to flee, creating confusion in the battle lines. Armenian people behind the lines, did not hesitate to murder wounded soldiers who were sent back for treatment. Furher, they had constant communication with

Armenians in the Russian Army, informing them of the position and state of the Turkish units, and deciding their stand and position accordingly. Such coded messages were seized from spies many times. A few of the numerous documents showing evidence of spying on the position and state of the Turkish Army and supplying arms and ammunition to the Armenian people living in Turkish territories are underlined below:

Translation of a letter seized in the lining of the coat of (....) on his way from Van. The letter is written to the Dashnak Committee in Armenian language:

"Our Dears (This is a form of address among committee members) Your letter was received on time. The properties known to you and to us where shipped via your designation (means arms, ammunition, bombs). It is difficult to ship you properties without risk. Roads are blocked. Clashes have begun in the borders. As it seems, the operation will be joined. Uncle Shekyager is the "nom deplume" of the leader in Bursa, who fled. He does not cherish the same feelings. You will appreciate this? He had placed many immobile things around us. Arrival of mobile things continue. We have plenty of goods here and we know the shortage you suffer there. We are all affected by the death of Dervish. If ours does not reach you immediately dispatch your messenger. Write about kind and number of troops in movement. (Asks information about Turkish army units).

#### Friendly regards

#### Minarian.

Inhabitants of Armenian villages secretly moved to villages in areas with an Armenian majority, leaving behind only old and disabled Armenians in the evacuated villages.

The first rebellion started in the province of Bitlis. The strongest forces of the committees were in the Hizan district and the Karkar area of Bitlis, both bordering Van and Mus. The mutiny started during the past 15 days in various sections of the town by murdering the limited number of soldiers and gendarmes. An account of the happenings follows:

On 27 January 1330 (9 February 1915) two gendarmes sent to the Sekûr Village of Karkar in the Hizan District were driven away from the village, being told that Government orders will henceforth not be obeyed. An eight-strong gendarme force was sent to the scene, but remained under strong fire from Armenian committees fortified positions in the village. Six of the gendarmes were killed, two succeeded in escaping. Further, no information was received from two gendarmes dispatched to Korsor village. A great number of Armenian gangs assembled in Korsor, Sekûr and Arsin

villages, starting raids on Moslem villages in the area, committing murders and atrocities. In the Karkar region, a group of gangs attacked the district capital of Hizan, in an effort to capture the town.

The rebellion expanded, Armenian gangs attacking Hizan were forced to halt by the resistance of the gendarmes and armed people in the town.

A strong detachment led by Gendarmarie Regiment Commander of Bitlis was dispatched to the scene, while a message was transmitted to Van, to dispatch another unit from Van and one from Gevas. The unit dispatched from Gevas was ambushed on its way to Hizan and six gendarmes were killed in an armed clash with the Armenian gangs, one gendarme was wounded. The detachment continued to advance after being reinforced. The units dispatched from Van and Bitlis recovered the Kapan Yolu and Arnis villages from Armenian occupation and broke the siege of Hizan. The units continued their operation towards Ahkis. After two-day of armed clashes, the Ahkis and Bigeri villages were recovered but the insurgents escaped.

On 4 February 330 (17 February 1915) the detachments assembled at Tasu village, turning over to the threatening insurgents. After oneday's strong resistance, the village was recovered. This was followed with the recovery of the Korsu and Sigor villages, after a two-day battle. Many Russian uniform caps and Russian material and equipment, abandoned by the insurgents was found. It was also observed that the villages were turned into fortified field positions. The corpses of the two gendarmes murdered in Sigor village were uncovered, their eyes gouged out, their lungs taken out from ripped chests and their heads smashed. The marked mare of Van Committee Leader Ishan was found during the recovery of Viris village. Among the corpses were also those of Vahan, one of the famous committee leaders of Van, son of Kesis from Hurunis village, and of Kalon from Sekûr village. This makes it clear that Vahan was specially sent from Van to lead the rebellion. The start of the rebellion in the above places, soon ignited revolts in the plain villages of Mus. On 28 January 1330 (10 February 1915) that is to say just one day after the start of the rebellion in Hizan, a gendarmerie detachment on its way, came under fire around Serunek village of Mus, and was forced to an armed clash which ended with casualties and loss of horses. Supporting detachments dispatched from Mus under the command of three officers, reached the scene and surrounded the insurgents. Nine of the Committee members were captured dead. Others succeeded in escaping. On the same day, the house where the sub-district head and the Gendarmarie detachment stayed in the Kümes village of Aksan, was surrounded by the insurgent after an eight-hour armed clash, nine gendarmes

were brutally killed and the house was set on fire by the Armenian gangs. The sub-district head and one of the gendarmes escaped in the dark of night, after fighting his way out through the flames of the building. The detachments from the Mus Depot Regiment dispatched to capture the perpetrators came under fire and after two-day armed clashes the insurgents escaped. The presence of Dashnak Mus Committee Delegate Rupen and one of the leading Dashnak Committee figures of Mus, Esro, at the scene of the Kümes incident, and, as it became clear afterwards that the operation of the insurgents was led by these two Armenian figures, clearly shows the actual face of the rebellion. As a matter of fact, following the Kümes incident, Rupen and Esro did not return to Mus. They stayed with their gang and continued to threaten the Government here and there.

Upon learning that the perpetrators of the Kümes and Seronik incidents were hidden in the Arak Monestary of Mus, a gendarmarie detachment was dispatched under the command of 2nd Lt. Ahmet on 12 February 330 (25 February 1915). While the detachment was approaching the monastery, it came under severe fire from the front and the flanks. Lt. Ahmet and four of the gendarmes were killed, while the rest of the detachment continued the armed clash until night and were obliged to withdraw after dark. A second stronger detachment from the Mus Depot Regiment was dispatched on 14 February 330 (27 February 1915) as in reinforcement but the Committee gang had already escaped, evacuating the monastery. They had always maintained their occupation of the monastery as one of their shelters

Further, on 13 February 330 (26 February 1915) four gendarmarie patrols, were attacked while eating their lunch on the river bank near Keliközan, by the people of Keliközan, and brutally murdered, their corpses were cut into pieces with axes and buried at a one hour distant place. With the sudden loss of the four gendarmes, authorities already assumed that they had been annihilated by the committee. The investigation gave clues and traces which led the investigators to the Keliközan area, uncovering the murder. The perpetrators were captured and put on trail before a military court. As a matter of fact, without any hesitation, they confessed their crime and all the brutality. Similar incidents followed.

The immediate suppression of the rebellion on the spot by Government forces surprised the committee gangs, bringing relative calmness in Bitlis. Armenians of Bitlis realised that the Government's strength was superior to the committee's. The protection by the government of lives and properties of Armenians who were not involved in any armed clash was very effective and leading Armenian personalities both in Mus and Bitlis who had no links with the Dashnaks, openly condemned the happenings.

Parliament Member Papasian was in Mus, commanding the operation from the Centre. As the conclusion of the developments was contrary to his line, he immediately approached the Government, saying that perpetrators of the Hizan, Kümes, Serenek and Monastery incidents were ignorant army deserters, and that the clash at the Monastery was because the army deserters sheltering there fired their weapons in fear of the attack of the Gendarmarie, claiming that the Dashnak Committee had no involvement at all in the incidents, and that they were ready to assist the Government. He was afraid that the plot for a rebellion would be uncovered by the Government. He went on to send letters to the Armenian Patriarch in Istanbul, with a different version of the happenings. Here was the explanation of the Patriarch based on the information received from Parliament Member Papasian:

"With the assignment of Yasar Ceto and Mehmet Emin recently for the preservation of public order, Armenians became victims of disasters and with the killing of the bailiffs of Halsi, Hinz and Ruhte villages by Gendarmes, the inhabitants were so upset, that in retaliation they killed the four gendarmes. Also two gendarmes were killed in retaliation for the killing of a boy by gendarmes in Zigo village and of four of eight army deserters while being taken to the centre. If the people were obliged as a last resort in protection of sacred things to resist the aggression of the gendarmerie, this cannot be described as a revolt and the burning and plundering of houses of the people and attempts to kill the people is incompatible with justice..."

Upon this application of the Armenian Patriarch, Istanbul requested the Third Army Command to investigate the matters and if things had really happened as reported above, the perpetrators must be severely punished. It was also reported from Elazig that it was the Director who caused the Meksi incident, Upon the request from Istanbul, the Third Army Command ordered the Eleventh Army Corps Command in Elazig to send an Investigation Group led by Colonel Veysi Bey, Acting Commander of the 33rd Division.

Here are the conclusions of the investigation:

1. The assignment of Yasar Ceto and Mehmet Emin as officials for public order was completely baseless. In fact, Yasar Ceto, together with his men, volunteered to Azerbaidjan in the initial stage of mobilisation and was killed in the Hoy Battle three months before the incidents in question happened.

Mehmet Emin was ambushed by Armenians on his way to Azerbaidjan also three months ago, was wounded and was currently under treatment.

- 2. There was no Armenian village bailif killed in Bitlis Province.
- 3. As to the boy the Patriarch claimed to be killed in Zigo Village: There is no village within the Bitlis Province with the name of Zigo and the killing of a boy by the Gendarmarie was completely unfounded.
- 4. It was clear that the actions were not retaliation or moves of legitimate self-defence as the Patriarch claimed, but were absolutely audacious aggressions.

As it was clearly understood the conclusions of the investigation, referring to officials related to public order (Yasar Ceto) who was killed, long ago not making clear the place for which the persons were assigned the duty of preserving public order, and claiming the murder of a boy in a village which does not exist on the map, are sufficient to judge the degree of accuracy of the allegations.

As a matter of fact, the Vand and Karahisar rebellions which followed, made it clear that the purpose was to create confusion, leading to dispersion of the Government forces and a sudden strike in Van. All the incidents were followed by the general rebellion in Van.

Sükrü

Van

Archive No : 1/2
Cabin No : 113
Drawer No : 4
File No : 528
Section No : 2061
Index No : 2, 21–18

#### DOCUMENT NO: 1904 (100)

1010 ا دنیمه تدل ارد و تعادان مکیس نواز کری و به ردنا ب آیی سلع سنمعظ نفری ماریمی ایکنی کری خصر و کلکمیه دانگیر - نقل در در دارا حالا در نام ایک سام نیس ا رخمست ره دورت شرکار ۱۳۰۰ علیه پیصور میطاید خاریی طرفشدید تعیینطه ۱۰۰ الكوى وا حامد إله يدرك عبدان عرام وروي كمسدا للرين نني تن يا تنه سيدا نه معتسسه ألماعلار به قيصد آ درا العايد الراق يمرر راجد شماه مرسيله سعيان احدا الدلمك والحديق علت بديدلد ، بنام فصصان الجد سموندريه جل مفازه لالصفائم بدلنذيلس ربر شللوا حالف تكرريا سدار ديلاب حضد تدايد ایما در جد است می خارسته با تا به سلاح ، مقدا رمختلف فیست م أنخاض جدابا تبليغ البرلميشدر. مادر د مشبکی در سیست اهمیسید و شیرا شاه تی پیده فیفال ۱۰ قبطا رر اولاسد ، "احد سنه " ارتباره و ما ما عداد المحه المرم زارسنده سنده دري يرمتع مطاح بادين فرنشد خباديا كل ارد را المساح الماره خامدا بتشار دم ولايثد سرند بيه مَدُمُ تعفير و ده شه باشلادل فالوزية باست الم شد تعاطیب - حق ه سر تیمین اثنام معادر جغیرا

اخادره به عنده معند المالية بالمالية بالمالية المساورة من و درت من و در درت من و در درت من و در درت من و در درت من المنت ما دند – بتحسید مبید خا آنان بدی تقلید ما رثیل آئین بیسی سور لیمن در مینیت نفای - حق میرنارسی دیری ب ندنطنه ألعاد بدي وقدة تعقير سائف عام سيار والنارج عادي تعا ذا لفنه م مدر محمد أبورده بيديك. Milede ver sies: 1. li-ie out out معتدما ولاء مذمور البراك وصدرت بعث المه تعدم بالمناهد و نعلیه همه از درد و ارد و انها فند رسیل و بدنیان و برنبطنه و ه. حاله : مقدار تمت برلن المسنى حققاً لا دم داهست مدر مد مرايد التيكموا عربين شيديد نظرت تعامراني معد المه سالة ملا معد

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**DOCUMENT NO: 1904 (100)** 

Cable No: 3949

No: 343

## CODED MESSAGE RECEIVED FROM LT. COL. PERTEV BEY ACTING COMMANDER TENTH ARMY CORPS, ON 14 MARCH 331 (27 MARCH 1915):

- 1. Two elderly conscripts accompanied by gendarmarie on a mission to capture army deserters in Bafra were shot dead by deserters on their way to the town near Naki and Kayavila Greek villages on March 2, their corpses were burnt and thrown into the nearby river. Kisa Avram, one of the perpetrators was captured while others are being sought. Instructions have been issued to send stronger detachments for such missions and take other necessary precautions to prevent a recurrence of similar incidents.
- 2. Several firearms and a quantity of rifle ammunition was seized in an Armenian house in Tokat. An Armenian army deserter, currently under arrest reported that arms and ammunition were stored by Armenians at Ulas sub-district of Kangal near Sivas and the provincial authorities have been notified.
- 3. In Pörek village of Susehri, on 12 February 330 (25 February 1915) Armenians attacked a group of unarmed volunteers on their way to the village. Follow-up force came under fire and the force could enter the village only after and armed clash. One gendarme from the follow-up force and an unarmed volunteer were wounded. Two Armenians were killed.

Four rifles, 75 gras, 57 old model rifles, two Russian weapons and one winchester gun were taken from the gang and the village along with 95 army deserters and five wanted persons, according to the report of the Commander of the Mobile Gendarmarie Detachment, part of the follow-up force. A copy of the said report which also included important information on the seditious aims of Armenians has been mailed to your authority.

As the need for maintaining of forces here following the joining of the enlisted men to the training centre is becoming more apparent, the issue is brought to your kind attention for permission for necessary precautions.

Section: 1/6 (29) date Branch : 2

Initials (not clear)

Archive No : 4/3671
Cabin No : 163
Drawer No : 2
File No : 2818
Section No : 59

Index No : 1-37, 1-38

العذبذود حرب نفارجيل مودوشفا تغزاف



سيادار شد سندموشدگوزين قافل ما موي على عبالعززافعه ايو مغىسيفوارا بط عديرن وعبسه صاعت سافرده كرمود فرسم موارزه لمفوز نفيلت إين ميزن نفافع بجه باعدٌ مصادمُ في بندم شبك فرار ودرويّك مَيّاً الدم الِهِ مَا الْفُولُهُ وَرَدِعَدُو بجه باعدُ مصادمُ في بندم شبك فرار ودرويّك مَيّاً الدم الِهِ مَا عَلَا وَلَيْهِ وَرَدِعَدُو مهديك ... واوج عدو بوصفه المصور بسكام فشناك ورنا اوزراع المعرا يدمون منما تعدل سنت عليس ولانب تسبام ولض موسدفرخ قوما ندنهم ولا لندر ١٠ ماريم كا تأليو . شفده اع عدلیسر دکفند ارده فظ ارده عظیرا یکر ادلانی

#### **DOCUMENT NO: 1905 (101)**

Ministry of Defence
Department of Correspondence
Coding Section

#### CODED CABLE FROM ELAZIG TO THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Hadji Abdul Aziz Effendi, responsible for the group sent from Silvan to Mus, accompanied by five gendarmes, was confronted with a nine-man Armenian band around Murz Village four hour's distance from Bitlis. After a two-hour armed clash, five Armenians escaped, four were captured (dead) together with four short Russian . . . . , three sword-belts, 380 rounds of ammunition. 100 Ottoman Liras found on one of them was delivered to the Bitlis provincial authority. The above information was submitted by the coded message of Division Command in Mus on 16 March 1331 (29 March 1915) and was conveyed to the Army and to the Army Corps. 17 March 1331 (30 March 1915)

Acting Commander Eleventh Army Corps
Hakki

Public Order 72/18 March 331 (31 March 1915) Public Order Section 18. 1. 331 (31 March 1915) K.A.E.

Info. to Ministry of Interior. To be returned after info. (18.1.331) (31 March 1915)

Hakkı Cemal (seal)
Section 1/372 Section: 331/3

Independent Public Ortdr Section Hereby returned 18.1.331

Archive No : 1/131 (31 March 1915)
Cabin No : 149

Drawer No : 4
File No : 2287
Section No : 12

Index No : 6-16

# DOCUMENT NO: 1906 (102)



## المحساسي والمتعادية

المُولَّةِ لِلْهُ فَا يَوْدُ وَقُولِهُ مَكَنَا وَلَا وَلَوْتُم الْمُعَلِّدُهُ مَكُولَةً لَا مُنْ الْمُعَالِدُ الْمُعَلِّدُ الْمُعَلِّدُ الْمُعَلِّدُ الْمُعَلِّدُ الْمُعَالِدُ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ لَا مُعَالِدُ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ لَا مُعَالِدُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَلَهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلِيهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلِيهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَّا عِلْمُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْ على تعلى المدينة الماليك والكو سياسة مخطرة فعنا منه المطالة المالية الله ويستري ماليك والمالية المالية الم ورفي في والله كف ورا تعرفه مع مكده اوله الله متحاول الله المحمة تغله بهد ورف رفتي الويد المجالف الر اوررة ويلار فافراره وفلاه در روولون اور فلاها و العالمة اور دوشاران والبعد وتول الموران فالمد مادر دولورم منع اوله فارقال وبدأ الأدفاء أرزهم مدعية أقرره والمخطيع الميل أورث الي يجور الطالجي خال المراج المرافعة المجافع فلم تفويكم بعرع الخادثاه زيز بوزعة وز كالأدلع قرر متحقره فالمعك بهجيل وسيار كالأرفحالان بالم وكابت كالمادوق لأناضيا ومطاله فول بعده دوستمال سدعام كالرراوارن في روفق كرر موكره ويندموني واوراد مقاوره روام اينكرم كرونكيد: موفقيت مكادادق قفيق تدميرت اولذور نجرزه بارين صائبا فهوته فضرمة منوب واقعه يثرتي لوي ولفائة ادن فاليله ولفة ا ملافة والله به روي موليلفك بدارة كله رور يكل منع ومقارلها المعدي ولايت مقارم المنطقة اولوزيد كتي قلز فاسلاما وزر وما يندفرن ارتورك ويؤدن المعليم بقاكت روب يوف لطهر والعليم بقائضوه ولملاه فالمرجد روب دن ورودان عقيم شاورري بحاريظاء ر دور مامنده عقيات واحتداد تحام مجريفرن بوم ميكرف تفاقياه دره لفلاد رأعا دائح أيتره بفكرها وبرعفياء بالمراويق بكز ومعاريزة ووائده ومعقارات مفعينين فخذ ريتفاقهم الحافظ مؤطف الجؤزا يفيف حصفحا أياف تبياريكي فمتخدات وتحقيف تفريق فيمبق ده دواج الطورم بولاني دوه ده ثبيرارطه مركباعظد اغارج عاورون تكويف واحت وهمة تغيق معاصا فراء طعند يكون بخار الكويدري يزدوب مادار ودنا ده فای ولادن هیئه تخفیقی مفتی مفتحت توانع - ویولاده با بدولرکو کرراهده حکولا می این قبل فاکف مدوده م مدرونع بولطارئ كولاع فنفذ مكلاسع وعيب أاماء ديوليني كنل وأردت ما تحقق المتهاه ليهمك الدمكافرتدني شوخياتا المحارد كفايشال ومدأولهم معاضعا وكره راحيت عكاكنونالات فقيات ومزاج جادرتد بعك معرز دوالتقادر الدواج أكلف رالليفكر وبهمددن اودرق رقاهيت ابليارا وقامعا رب كأنسيت لأجكام دلاق وكماع قائمقاي رفاقية مكار تاجد وقف دون رزيز دينه سده يوزق ويعيم فالفائ فدند يوبه رازي زر وكذروره وميورون يهور تاجين تاج مديد وكسائل ورتعتيم علدي وكاران غاصيفه رفائته بؤائكان وودرك كدوه رك هد ورارات ووقر والروتر لل عط ورج ومقوه بعد و الكاملة بهر إلى وول ولك عدول الما المواديد ورك ورك

## DOCUMENT NO: 1906 (102)

عبد فقية ند قيقات فلاها معياه و فرد الوه عدي وراى ها ن فرد ن ما مدين العرار تعليا كله ورم زها في المدين العرب المدين الم

**DOCUMENT NO: 1906 (102)** 

SEAL (Not clear)

No: 35

#### TO THE THIRD ARMY COMMAND

Honourable Commanding General,

After leaving Istanbul by train on January 29 and arriving in Ulukısla. I have continued following the rear-line communications programme issued by the Special Service Deportment. Several days before our arrival in the 300-dwelling Armenian village of Pürek of the Susehri District of Sivas (province), in other words on February 12, two horses were taken from the village to carry two sick enlisted men of the Zaro commandos up to the communication Zone, Agop, the Moughtar (headman) of the village, revolver in hand, led and incided the people, all armed with revolvers, and attacked the Commandos, forcing them to take shelter with the unarmed recruits of the training centre, after which they attacked, wounding two enlisted men. District Governor Ahmet Hilmi, Mobile Gendarmerie Unit Commander Salim and Stationery Gendarmerie Unit Ziya and Public Prosecutor Fuat, the same mob of Armenians attacked the gendarmes, murdering one gendarme and escaping to the mountains from where they continued their raids. They were later suppressed and investigation started. In this way the following information was obtained derved:

The Karahisarısarki Flag and attached organisations of the Dashnaksoutiun Committee, have been arming all Armenian youths in the Sivas region ever since the Proclamation of the Constitution, bringing together an armed and equipped contingent of some 30,000 men in the region when mobilization was declared. Of these 15,000 men were sent to Russia while 15,000 remained ready for a rebellion upon instructions from Russia. Sources said they are capable of carrying on with the revolt for 30 days, with sufficient ammunition for 1000 rounds per man daily. A 30-men War Command has been designated by the Committee headed by Armenian Bishop of Karahisar for the Karahisarısarki region. Investigations have been extended. When our designated battalion arrived in the said village, the investigation committee, persistently requested our assistance the investigation. During the one-night investigation, some 100 Greek gras (a type of rifle) were captured and delivered to the investigation board against receipt. Throughout, district and sub-district governors representing the Government explained that all Armenian villages are armed, ready for a rebellion. As their forces were not sufficient for the necessary inquiries and searches, they asked for our assistance. During our search in these places, escorted by sub-district governors of Ezbider (Refahive) and Ağvanist (Karahisar) and District Governor of Refahiye, we uncovered

some 1000 weapons. Which we turned over to the local authorities against receipt. Proceeding from Erzincan, accompanied by sub-district governor of Pulur (Bayburt) and Commander of the Training Unit of Kesanti village, we uncovered some 40 weapons in the said villages and in Pulerik; Kaleverik, Hendi, turning them over to the district authority of Bayburt against receipt.

As it was explained earlier, the investigation related to the Pürek village has shown that arms have been supplied in preparation for a rebellion, each individual Armenian guarding these as carefully they guard their lives. Each Armenian owned one or more weapon, with abundant ammunition, apart from arms and ammunition stored in depots. Printed rebellion leaflets and programmes were also seized. It became evident that only in the Sivas and Erzincan regions, the number of arms possessed by Armenians is around 30,000. It is worth noting that during brief searches on over-night stays in these places more than 200 weapons were uncovered. An extensive search, is therefore likely to end up with large quantities of armaments. Awaiting your orders. Section 3 27/28 Date

Special Service Volunteers Battalion Commander (Signature)

Archive No : 1/3671 To the First Section for comments

Cabin No : 163 29 Date

Drawer No : 2

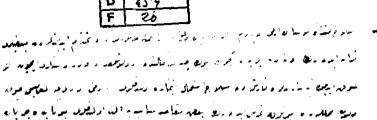
File No : 2818 (Signature)

Section No : 59

Index No : 1–59, 1–60

### DOCUMENT NO: 1907 (103)

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<u> ئەنچىپە ئېدالىلىدى ئىسانىلىدى.</u> چىپىنىنىدىكى ئىلىدىنىدى		4.367/	
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آوادونه کومیتی ادادی درخاط در میرندا به کابت کدر مقدیقه کست جیجه ۱۰۰۰ سیار ملک مال در مای بود برای میزودی عدد داکنر کرکزی نکش نیکرد د

قرن آراد دوه تنوید قضات برسیار آرار دیگای برنگست تعقید دشکیلرند ما موریقی قعل ارده تفاقه المنافعة آباری ایران ماکن میکا اربی و خاسیا دل برجنی برنی فرزی فرزی فرادی مقاد درجست و نایت دارار دلایه تعقیب درد رشاری دارم پیلفک رئیا تعالی تحف سفیته سام درماری میشیم به منافعه برنیک در در فقور ارداک در در

ریال محار درنعیم دمورسد دس تصر وغرسی خدار در به بری در در سند بر و رابط مکوستمید واجشع مکرد. شعر استار در اردید در این این این در در در مطافات دخت و بایر ملکک مکوشکم پرمیش این اعت این تهداریکنگام اسرایا در وفرد در در دکار دستان علی در ویزار با داخت این این این درس ایرو معادد

> ه شد سینیت همها دم. فاقول آدردرده تجانزت در قلدتک ریجین بازمش در در در افحاد

بديد فبايات بخاشاته أعليتهده مراز

بحثر ركم

۵-42 بریمنشد به نورهشد. درهتریشد به نودیولانوس ۱۳۱۰-۱۰-۱۸

### **DOCUMENT NO: 1907 (103)**

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE Independent Public Order Section 183

Istanbul (20 April 1915) 7.2.331

### TO THE THIRD ARMY COMMAND

- 1. Some of the Armenian and Greek soldiers under military service, particularly those employed in the labour battalions are deserting, forming small bands (gangs) here and there, resorting to arms against the gendarmerie dispatched to arrest them, and becoming tools of certain political aims in parts where large Armenian and Greek communities live.
- 2. As the number of desertions is rising and the number of stationed gendarmerie in provinces and districts has declined, their number is increasing every passing day because they cannot be captured.
- 3. In the case of assigning the duty to the units of the army corps and of mobile gerdarmerie, this will require the undesirable deployment of army corps units. The practice of the stationed gendarmerie arresting those deserters will be continued, yet their capture with the help of the local population is also under consideration.
- 4. From the local population, whoever arrests a Moslem or non-Moslem army deserter and delivers him to the military authorities will be financially rewarded with not less than one Lira. All army corps, provincial and district authorities will be informed accordingly.
  - 5. Written to all armies, army corps and to the Ministry of Interior.

Defence Minister Enver

Section: 3-1 2/21 date

First Section. Noted. To the Third section, 23.2.31 (6 May 1915) File. 12.3.31 (25 May 1915)

Archive No: 4/3671

Cabin No : 163

Drawer No : 2

File No : 2820 Section No : 100

Index No : 2

برايده و وفع يا الدرين المعرفية المراد و الما فراده المن مادك تحليه المواديد من المادية الموادية المادية المادي معادم معادر المفادم المسلام في المدوم المعادم المعادم المعادم المعادم المعادم المعادم المعادم المعادم المعادم معادمية المعادر المعادم الما تفكى ر صديد بين ودنيا مت وليمند الحين. عماية دوام الاندين . غا تفكى ر صديد بينا ودنيا مت ه عليه الله على من من عن من عليه الما عليه من عليه الما الله عدد الله عدد المعام الدمان عدد الله عدد الله الله الله باع ف ع مصاد مع الدليم وكوسف غرفي الناسدة الرتوع فد يريدنه الطلية والما معد الرد من و مفرور رشد المنابعة على أنه دوام الرفيق أبدره عادما سا - عصب عادا مر نفي كامؤ مدمايليكي دمكر ده بياد ، فريق الده رايد المندف الذه برلغة عنيده عنيه بعده عابياته معب الله منذيه لفاح ويد مقدار كان سواره مع باره قد عليه سريعاً الحام وأريبوه بالمراد ما المراد الما المراد الما المراد الما المرد المرد المرد الما المرد المركب والمسروع المردد بركويه وبديه مجله ويه المعاد بولمعه المردد

### **DOCUMENT NO: 1908 (104)**

### **DOCUMENT NO: 1908 (104)**

No: 1011

## CODED MESSAGE FROM PERTEV BEY, ACTING COMMANDER 10TH ARMY CORPS (SIVAS) RECEIVED ON 7.2.331 (20 APRIL 1915)

Annex to Coded Message No: 713 of 26 March (8 April):

- 1. The Gendarmerie detachment dispatched to Horasan village to look for army deserter Armenian Mirad upon suspicion did not find the deserter but captured a crate of "Gra" rifles (a type of Greek rifle) a crate of bombs and dynamite. Searching continues.
- 2. In searches conducted by the Government at Tuzlasar village of Hafik yesterday, 16 crates of weapons, 20 bombs, and a crate of brand new blue uniforms were uncovered and confiscated. During the search, 30 partisans together with two persons from the gang of Armenian Mirad from Gökdin village, opened fire on gendarmerie guards on the outskirts of the village but succeeded in escaping in the dark. The detachments have been reinforced and searches continue. All mobile gendarmes have been deployed on the scene. As to the infantrymen in the centre, their schneider type weapons can hardly cope with the Manliher weapons possessed by the Armenians. It was therefore considered inappropriate to utilise the infantry in the centre as this would result in a high number of casualities.

It is requested that sufficient cavalry and infantrymen are dispatched from the garrison as soon as possible. As many of the Armenians hide weapons, bombs and dynamite in their homes and many are armed, action is necessary accordingly. For this, 20 armed cavalry men from Depot Cavalry company were dispatched to the scene. It has been ordered to assign all trained men of the Depot Battalion at Hafik under the order of the Government and every measure is taken to suppress the upheaval.

Section: 1 8 (21) Date

Archive No : 4/3671 Cabin No : 163

Drawer No : 2

File No : 2820

Section No : 69

Index No : 3-10

م الله ما مل ارلام علم الله ما مل الله معامل الله معام ر من عدر شعد و المرافيد المراف ادرا و رسب اردر تلی ا کلاستیدی موشد در مانند یا بلا - بیتی سندا در طبیرات من با ته رفعاً عسكر منابعات من ديل . ديو يموي ، بيعت ، دري ما عشران دار داري المان داري المان داري المان داري ا اطره من ب ربدتا رشيعلفد استفاده کاراً حدوم تشب اعتبراب. معفد ا دلامديم بشيد و فاعدد استه طيابر د اشد باشدند و دري را میدندند ارفاع اید بر بعدار م ترفیکه حول در بر های در ب شدن با علم من استده خارب سقله مد بلمه بدلنا ، ارس علم -به شاله و در مدالله اسلام محله ري نعصد انتصال مه و مدالله معادر درای است. دو از بر باشدر ملی مآم بنطره را تدر بر دنیا بر این ملی مآم بنا به من الناسي المعلم المدور المعلم out of the copy of the out of the يه ما جديد من حدود النه ما ماد و سيرا با به تدین سرد. م المناسبة الم أيمة مرنعيمكه ع شعم مراسه ط بين أرهف

**DOCUMENT NO: 1909 (105)** 

URGENT .
NO:
EMERGENCY

### CODED MESSAGE FROM GOVERNOR CEVDET BEY OF VAN RECEIVED ON 8.2.331 (21 APRIL 1915):

Firing continued throughout the city the whole night. Hundreds of Armenian rebels from the Armenian districts of Kaledibi, were directed toward capturing the fortress, taking advantage of the confusion. Despite the dominant artillery from the fortress, we sufferred casualities. Buildings of the Public Depts, Post Office, Tobacco Monopoly and the Ottoman Bank were burnt down and destroyed. They attempted to escape during the confusion but they failed. Fire with obsolete artillery guns from the fortress started anew. I am doing my best to repulse these cursed persons who disturbed us so much the whole night.

The Armenian district in the vineyard part of the town attacked the outposts, the military barracks and the Islam sections of the town but they were repelled. Clashes continue. Two artillery guns were placed in dominating positions, however, their range and fire accuracy is ineffective. One of the two mountain artillery guns is with detachments at Gevas.

The other gun is again defective. We are trying to repair it. The militia are trying to make the best use of the three small "Vitvört" guns. Their ammunition, however is scarce. Armenians of villages surrounding the north, east and south, have been digging positions to block the arrival of our support detachments. The engagement in the city itself, does not allow the repulse of the rebels in these positions. When it is clear that they will wage attacks on our forces arriving from Ercek and Timar, I shall try to assign some troops to help. Gevas road is clear.

Initials 8 (21) date

Archive No : 4/3671
Cabin No : 163
Drawer No : 2
File No : 2820
Section No : 69
Index No : 3–26

خاز سده بش فدی ارده ای ارد د دار اید داره ایم میکران و ایسار می ایسیرند. طيل محدوم ريكانك و يعيمل الملفيد دما ريك ك عصرك محدُ بذيراً مِنْ مَدَّدًا مِعْ مَدَّدًا مِعْ مَدَّدًا كدرهد ردوى لوسيقرنت كافعهدانا دافاده سيد - إه ماليج

اسح لوسره داما مه کا تعصفها رکوچھ روسی 

ا علمك اس دكراندر ادادر با سر بده دارد فدندا جلقل شفولد-

دەنىيكدن كرىم لھا يعانىشھىنا . سە ايەم كمىى رُوعِه لَعْسُده مِنْ مَسْهُ عَا . سَدَه مِا سَمِ مُدَرِّعِ دكران طعر بارم يعصايرى

جها رشبنه كدلى فيلم اولهم هكامة ورهيقيت كيذى شميى رده الماديغذرج بم يوفد ريفهمان درلون كيفب تحيى اروع رئي فرا لالع آبره

نے جمع توقدر برواردہ تولور

ا عصيدرك بمن لدرقاع بالسداء

شبعول اولور

سد درکیکون ملی تروه ایدان اطالت دکراند سنكد بابرج ميدر

، علكة <u>1</u> كدن اولوركد مدك

کلیدی برد. سرین در مدومه کیدرقره ره ادلیل ساقه بع ندر مقدان اعامارر هرمانده حرك واردرامتصفيهما

> بيكن مدائر أدلوا يرفودر وسده أفرة سفردر فارارد ايما ؤا ديوري مات عباك رنكده شره با تطولات وانعام المع ميه -بهورعبكربوله ربنسدا يحديره اردنعهمه

ميوره ناهد د ملع الدرّ ما د صدر فيكور تعدويه طهوا نمسد سره كدرديكن عدة سفرا ماديا اعلى مصورديكن رأ طامده كريد فياريدريه ليمام في ارفدا يمي الص المارول لحامده عطوا عفا يسه ديريده شره ا پرتسسه سه مکی وا خصوردم کوندید ارق جانگده مس دیمه وردکمی بالساران قدم رعندلغدر روه لايديكيه مردم سين وأفاده لا ممال

عفی ندکد. در درایی مدّبه اوسفان رومه فیما روای می ایسفان رومه فیما روای می ایسفان رومه فیما روای می می می می م مناب دران العام در بسیات کورز کر مدم زره اولیند می دور بروی ر بسیاف کورز کر مدم زره اولیند می دور بروی روم کرداری این مدم کرنداری اور بروی مدم کرنداری

**DOCUMENT NO: 1910 (108** عضائه كدرفال دأم برأعاده مبدر طعمه لدارايه يفع فريعة فظ مورا روا محدق سدم سبدك البد لجينا يسمه اصافه بازيلهدم المصاكى ليدخار أوهديماري غذهه مدك لاقدرته بالدلغية فروقد سنی برول ده در سلم زه دودر يوكعن تحيى احب حده مرك امك فعرسدير خلالهم بيه قام عبرا لمسين ز بمعلمات يوتدروان كدزية إماده كمدير ثيعه انديكر بيعث رغاز مربا لكرما بالعضاء مُدَكُورِي عَا. كُرُفُوسَہُ آئَہٰ يُد بيلم كميرا كدير ما فديم الخفائل ور مكدا مودرط الدورمى كميرانسيآ ندك آشاعة يدانعاه فيغير الدائ سطه نح لأنسرود حعاوجا تجليفترخا دم هم عكسه وارارمدانات ني معامان معد - لفائدين مامكر اين تدرثور تؤتشرمين حسك ومنة معنه فالمدسؤان بشك مدن ال بارك دا مدر دارار امف مهروفت راح واردامه الدم ابداماد وليكآ 41.74.7

### **DOCUMENT NO: 1910 (106)**

### INTERROGATION OF CHAKCI AN KIORK (Continued)

Who was with him in the house? Some army deserters. I don't know their names

What is your job? I am a clerk.

Does your son come home No, he never comes. I don't know at nights?

Where is he now? I don't know where he is.

When did you throw the seven I have no information about this. There has been nobody at our home recovered from the well during the search today?

I have no information about this. There has been nobody at our home for five or six days. Our home was empty with the door open.

Who threw the uniforms into I don't knew. Mehmet Effendi the well? (military police) told me that they had learnt from the informant denounced. Who ever is the informant may

be he threw the uniforms in.

Tell us the truth?

I have no information whatsoever.

Our home is deserted.

Where was your son then? He was in the street then.

Where was your son then? He was in the street then

Did you give food or goods No, as I said before, I gave them to these deserters any other food and bread only one day.

time ?

Does your wife have any No, she does not. information about the uniforms

At home?

in the well?

Now seal your statement I have no seal. Let me put my fingerprint, 9 (22) date

Aforesaid women Lusik

(Fingerprint)

### Drafted by Assistant Police Commissioner Signature (Seyit Ibrahim)

Interrogation statement of aforesaid women Lusik's husband Chakcian Kiork, 9 April 331 (22 April 1915)

Where is your son Dikran now? Where was he before?

I have not seen him for five or six days. He is an army deserter. He is hiding in the houses.

You should have known by now where your son is and sent him food?

No, I don't know his whereabouts.

Today these seven sets of khaki uniforms (jackets, trousers and Enveriye (head gear attributed to Enver Pasha) of Armenian Army deserters were recovered from the well in sacks.

You have seen these. Who brought I don't know. I have no information, them and threw them into the well?

You a while ago admitted that you have given food to the deserters from mobilisation forces? What way and how?

One of the deserters with three friends asked for food and bread. I gave them cooked spinach and bread, they took it away.

Interrogation statement of Mrs Lusik, daughter of Kirakos, wife of Chakcian Kiork, Armenian from Hasırlı section of Diyarbakır, father of Dikran, involved in the case of uncovered uniforms of Armenian soldiers deserting from the Fifth Army Corps. 9 April 331 (22 April 1915).

Your name — Name of father? Your age?

Name of your son? How old is he? His profession?

Where were you yesterday and last night? Was your son with you?

My name is Lusik, I am wife of Kiork. 60 years old. I live in Hasırlı section.

His name is Dikran. He is around 30. He is a shoemaker.

Yesterday I was in the house of my daughter Haiganosh. At night I stayed at the house of Minosh, sister of my husband. My son Dikran was not with us.

For how many days have you not seen your son?

He left on Wednesday, saying he will surrender to the Government. I don't know his whereabouts now. Give me time to go and look for him. When I find out, I will come and let you know.

Did your son have good relations with army deserters?

I have no information. He was wondering around houses.

You have a seal, can you write? Sign your statement.

I have no seal, I can write. I sign, 9 April 331 (22 April 1915) Chakcian Kiork. (Date and Signature.)

Archive No : 5/1920 Cabin No : 204 Drawer No : 3 File No : 4608

Section No : 1

Index No : 33, 331-1

### **DOCUMENT NO: 1911 (107)**

444 /c/A ومنط وأعلنه الدميرك تتكامتنا أولين مملاء ماء ما حاسك أعاضيت د يوريکيوه ، کوسده ، کسک ۱۰۰ سيه ، نوکا د سرزيلاند . . . م ب سید در به قدر مرشد به تردن قریه سیم امیان در مامیعات وجدار معاد و خواساد فيه رزه و مركزه على العلاسة المجانب العراب عمالة غياء اسلحة مموَّقه وديَّاتِ الده أيرلدن . سيستف سر موينه - وي أر دو به الحادة ليديكي وادم به ليستف دم مَا تُدد و الرودان عم ورفية معذ و أو ته وراسته ونه يا وطيف وطيف وا علم طرفيد وروت اردي مفوندن الماز مربه المراج الميت و ا المحدد مستاه أراسانيذ المراسان المراسات with single dear the service with the wall of the single distributed to make مرية المسادر ارك معمليك ها الفيلة المدارية the company with the contract of the contract

م ي معادمه يه الترك الديم الاستراب والدار معادماري العراق و مُعْجِدُون عَلَيْ الرزارِمُ عَاقِيلُهُ عَمِيْتُ عَلَيْ رَحِينَ مَا فَيَلُهُ عَمِيْتُ عَلَيْ مِنْ وَمَا فَرَقَى بِاحْدَادُ عَلَيْ مِنْ وَمَا فَيْلُهُ عَمِيْتُ عَلَيْ مِنْ وَمَا فَيْلُهُ عَمِيْتُ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ وَمِنْ وَمِيْ وَمِنْ فِي مِنْ وَمِنْ وَمِنْ وَمِيْ وَمِنْ فِي مِنْ وَمِنْ وَمِنْ فِي مِنْ فِي مِنْ مِنْ فِي مِنْ فِي مِنْ فِي مِنْ فَالْمِلِيِّ وَمِنْ فِي مِنْ فِي مِنْ فَالْمِنْ فِي مِنْ فَالْمِنْ وَمِنْ فِي مِنْ فَالْمِنْ وَمِنْ فِي مِنْ فِي مِنْ فَالْمِنْ وَمِنْ فِي مِنْ فَالْمِنْ فِي مُنْ فِي مِنْ فَالْمِنْ فِي مُنْ فَالْمِنْ فِي مِنْ فَالْمِنْ فِي مِنْ فَالْمِنْ فِي مُنْ فِي مِنْ فَالْمِنْ فِي مِنْ فَالْمُعِيمُ وَالْمِنْ فِي مِنْ فَالْمِنْ فِي مِنْ فَالْمِنْ فِي مِنْ فَالْمِنْ فِي مِنْ فَالْمِنْ فَالْمِنْ فِي مِنْ فَالْمِنْ فَالْمُ عسروي استانا عيه خلاله ستسدد بالموس ويرك والعلام المنهه وتجادروه مجيوا المانه الاحاطية ا عَدْنِهُ رئيسَانَةُ مِهِ الدُوالِيَّةِ مِدْنِهِ الْمُعَالِمِينَ مِنْ الدُوالِيَّةِ مِدْنِهِ الْمُعَالِمِينَ ال معدالت معدالت معدد معدالت المام المعدد المعد سنبعث وركيس شورد و الكف المعادة المالية المالي مرتبه الله عانيل مردن مرتب منها الماء المراقع المراق والمارية تسلمه الما أن المارية 

### **DOCUMENT NO: 1911 (107)**

No: 10327

## CODED MESSAGE RECEIVED FROM GOVERNOR OF SIVAS, MUAMMER BEY on 9/10.2.331 (22/23 April 1915):

### C. 8.2.331 (21 April 1915)

- 1. The places within the province with a high Armenian population are Karahisar, Susehri, Hafik, Dirigi and Gürün, Gemerek, Amasya, Tokat and Merzifon
- 2. To date a great number of prohibited weapons and dynamite have been seized in searches in villages around Susehri, at Tuzhisar and Horasan villages of Hafik and at Ulalas sub-district of the Central region.
- 3. Armenians have organised and armed a 30,000 strong force from this province, of which 15,000 this way or the other joined the Russian Army while the remaining 15 (thousand) have been assigned with the mission of occupation in the rear, should our Army, fail to be successful (May God forbid). These have been confirmed with the interrogation statements of the arrested suspects.
- 4. It has been felt that Armenians are preparing for a rebellion in the Spring, when sheltering is possible in mountains. This has been confirmed by the captured arms and explosives during the Van incident and with the flight of some of the leading figures of the committee.
- 5. Upon reports that Mirad, a leading Dashnak figure was hiding at Tuzhisar village, I dispatched a contingent. During an armed clash several of the Armenians were killed and about 20 surrendered, the rest escaped. Follow-up operations continue.
- 6. Upon request from stationed and mobile gendarmerie for support, a strong detachment was sent toward Hafik. Villages expected to take part in the rebellion have been cleared by the military of materials, vehicles and means of attack and defence.
- 7. The provincial authority has been authorised to invite all men up to 40-50 ages for military service and take all necessary precautions. We are gratified for this permission, however, as most of the people of that age are sick or disabled, their presence would make hospitals more crowded.

In fact, only men of that ages are left in villages now, because of mobilisation. Their conscription would mean the evacuation of the villages and would have negative effects on the morale of the people. I therefore consider it appropriate to delay this move for the time being, after arming those able, pending their call when needed. Two artillery guns, would be sufflicient for the purpose, if sent here.

Section: 1 10 (23) dated

Archive No : 4/3641

Cabin No : 163

Drawer No : 2

File No : 2820

Section No : 69

Index No : 3-45, 3-46

### **DOCUMENT NO: 1912 (106)**

ا المراد المرايخي عود . . . ورم المراجع على المراجع المعادة كما لل عدم العقبات الما المعكدة وتوفيع الدره اسم فارلی دای است رار تحدی اولی و مرود اسلم فر السنة عشد و عفاد الده الملكده الدي وويد اجا قيداء تبعد تحليده معاد عدد د الله عدد معاد عدد معاد المعدد لوميا ، بدع مود عماء ور الحد ما و المربع و كان و نامه با و في الده دلد ، قريم العضاد و المساحدة و المراجعة المدى و المراجعة المدى و المراجعة الم المان بيك كرور عشروي وردستايان، فريات وتعقبات بدام استو - -

**DOCUMENT NO: 1912 (108)** 

No: 5319

# CODED MESSAGE FROM RESID BEY, GOVERNOR OF DIYARBAKIR OF 14.2.331 (27 APRIL 1915), (Received on 15 (28) dated)

Firm action has been carried against army deserters for ten days. During searches, a great number of weapons, ammunition and army uniforms were found in Armenian homes. In yesterday's searches, a great amount of explosives, 50 bombs, plenty of ammunition and waapons, state property and dynamite powder were captured. 12 members and leading figures of the villages were arrested. Up to date, over 1000 army deserters, most of them affiliated to the committee have been arrested.

Investigation and search continues.

Section: 1-15 (28) dated Branch: 2-15 (28) dated

Archive No : 4/3671 Cabin No : 163 Drawer No : 2

File No : 2820 Section No : 69 Index No : 3-52

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### **DOCUMENT NO: 1913 (109)**

### TELEGRAM OTTOMAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION

Cable No : 258 Origin : Elazız No : 934

Number of words: 120

### TO THE ARMY COMMAND

Based on information derived from the interrogation of those who had not complied with conscription and deserters in Diyarbakır, the house of Artin, son of Bogos was searched and in a built-in section the tollowing weapons and ammunition and materials were uncovered and confiscated: Seven Mauser rifles, one Bulgarian Menliheri weapon, one British Martini rifle, several pistols, 16 fused and 30 unloaded bombs, a great number of fuses, twenty two okes (1 oke: 1282 grams) of dynamite powder, 40 okes of gun powder, plenty of rifle ammunition and a manual of instructions on explosives. Aforementioned Artin has been arrested. Info. submitted to Army corps. 15 (28)

Acting Commander
11th Army Corps
Hakki

Archive No : 4/3671

Cabin No : 163

Drawer No : 2

File No : 2820 Section No : 69 Index No : 1–21 File

16.2.31 (29 April 1915)

Section: 3/1652-16/29) dated

**DOCUMENT NO: 1914 (110)** دروى اردر مفارات كشفي فعالم · من کاری دورم روز مورد رو المن مجولة مبعث المعرف من وكلد . ويام النده مدود ومالله ساره معدد ترنته جدر الم معد مدر عوارد لدرك سادع ادماله معدد ترنته جدر الم معد مدر عوارد لدرك المسلكي را م ا عصا - و بوام المتده السه كورد نوسة عدود وكمت

### **DOCUMENT NO: 1914 (110)**

Section : 2/9499

Drafted by : Ali Cevat (Signature)

Written by

17 April 331 (30 April 1915)

### CODED CABLE TO FOURTH ARMY COMMAND

C/13 April 331 (26 April 1915) Coded message No. 3519.

The Armenian Charity Association has nothing to do whatsoever with its title (name). Many committee members from Egypt and other countries disquised under this title, are going to Adana, Aleppo and near Syria to bring in weapons and for political motives and purposes. This Association is similar to other political organisations and its leading members are committee members.

> Tevfik (Signature)

M: 1736 Coded

20 April 331 (3 May 1915) Section 11, File: 6/172

Bogos Nubar Pasha Armenian Charity Association.

Archive No : 1/2

Cabin No : 112

Drawer No : 3

File No : 483

Section No : 1893

Index No : 1

### **DOCUMENT NO: 1915 (111)**





استانول دواله ودباعفى ياست

ع به مسالت ادخان ولداستيان نه غيازا بابك قيرباري طبال هيئي مخامده وهنياداره اعضا لغذه بولندني هرم رئس آن اليوسفا ديفه الإركاه ومالروستاور تولك ومالروستاور تولك البعدي دوله المرفعين تحشه تشكيل ولنه لها قمره توزيع حويظ توتبات احلاله ي اداره اليوني دوله مورد توزيع حويظ توتبات احلاله ي اداره اليوني دوله مورد مورد معه الهم في ميران جفله المجاه المرفعة المورد المرفعة المورد ا

### **DOCUMENT NO: 1915 (111)**

SUBLIME PORTE
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

**Coding Office** 

Source of Origin: Kayseri

Date of cable: 1 May 02.24 Arrival: 1 May / 04.30

ATTIVAL . FIVIARY / 04,30

### ISTANBUL MARTIAL LAW MILITARY COURT

C. 29 April 331 (12 May 1915) Stephan Negyazarian, son of Ohannes, while serving as executive board member and secretary for the Armenian Hunchak Association, together with President . . . . (not clear) Apioviscavic of the Association, supplied arms and ammunition to special platoons established under special names, participating in the arrangements for the rebellion, the courtmartial military prosecutor reported. As he is needed here for uncovering hidden arms, it is requested that he be sent here if possible.

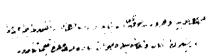
Governor of Käyseri Midhat

Add to file 2 May 331 (15 May 1915)

Archive No : 1/2 Cabin No : 108 Drawer No : 2 File No : 292 Section No : 190

Index No : 4-8

### DOCUMENT NO: 1916 (112)





Marie Co.

والمراج المفكرا عاصاله والعالميت بالمدوقين أأرار الماران المارون رد . - - المعاليط عا ينفوكا فا مقولات وعولات الراركي والرار الأي يا الد المقامة ويركون والمعرون بالمعرون المعرون المعرود المعرود المعرود والمعرود والمعرود والمارد والمارد وعضامت وافحاء وجحدواخي أوتسعد مظيمات كمامادي التاوات ردراه ويدا المقاحة وتبادر وأروا والردا بنواءاتك ووفرزار بالقرويي كالأمطود أوالقه وعفاد عواويوتس يوعيك فاكترر وعلي المرفعة ومقراتها والمستان والمستان والمستان والمستروج والمستوا المعارض والمتحال والمتحال والمتحاد والأستان رفيا ووحص عارفاها السرا المطخشفان وأوعاشهما صغارا أخطائه وفلوثر وبراء بالأيوطف بأملاط فرير ومديون وجعليك وجهلات بجاحث كمصطوا وارا بادعانه والسراء والمعافرة والبالوهديد فأصوع فلفار فكالاناسوديك أخذ أدوه فألفاقه فيفاونها وميكوده وسراريد را فو مزی بدمیاد مرواد را در بوتمای مر مر الدين و السرد عن وموركوفا وهم وموركون يتواند بي كان ويوندون با أن العاملة كمام الأي الما يومله ييمودن الوروك ا الدين و السرد عن وموركوفا وهم ومورك بين المسائد المحدود والمعالمة فالمتأثثة فالمستواند أما وعاركه المسافة بدورد ادرانه والدرا فكالمرشيط للهوي ويوالوشقاب والأمان والأوقاء المدير وخالف بودر وكفروي والأوال فيحفظ المستحفل ادر به ۱ بر الحلامة وروداردها في رقعد و با تعام رفد العالم المائد وما مورد والمحاصرة في المعام والمعام المائد ومرا العام والمائد وما العام والمعام المائد وما العام والمعام المائد وما العام والمعام المائد وما العام والمعام المائد ومائد والمعام مارد روار وعائد والكارديوا والبرا أأم والربي والعابقة محافظ فترف بعوا وأخفه عقاصا للط بفاد فليوا ويومه ميك والكرر والكو ري المدارية والعارية والمداري والمناسطة المنطوع من المنطوع المنطوع المنطوعة المنطوعة المنطوعة المنطوعة المنطوعة ساده ۱۰ دست ، عاشر واسطار فیجه کند این به در نیمان نیمان که در در در در در در در ماده ۱۰ دست ، سکافیاط این در هری غرب این بر واقعیعیات ما در ما نیز در نیمان که در نیمان که در در در در در در در والأراء والسر بمفاط يتعادل فرود وويسرب وكعه المحاد موهم بعري القائل بمعام أوراع مامد دنسارها ببريو وماوده مقامل أيا يحاد series as the series The state of the s

#### **DOCUMENT NO: 1916 (112)**

SUBLIME PORTE

Ministry of Interior

Department for Settlement of Tribes and Immigrants

General : Special :

REGULATION RELATED TO SETTLEMENT AND BOARD AND LODGING AND OTHER AFFAIRS OF ARMENIANS RELOCATED TO OTHER PLACES BECAUSE OF WAR CONDITIONS AND EMERGENCY POLITICAL REQUIREMENTS:

- **Article 1**:— Arrangements for transportation of those to be transferred is the responsibility of local administrations.
- Article 2:— Armenians to be transferred are free to take all their movable properties and animals along.
- Article 3: -- Protection of lives and properties of Armenians to be transferred en route their new settlements, their board and lodging and their rest is the responsibility of local administrations en route. Civil servants in all echelons are responsible for any negligence in this regard.
- Article 4:— Reaching the destinations of their new settlement, Armenians will either be settled in individual towns and villages in houses to be built, or in the villages to be established in locations designated by the Government. Due attention will be paid to establishing the villages in places which suit public health conditions, agriculture and construction.
- Article 5:— If there is no unowned and derelict land in places of settlement for establishment of villages, state owned farms and villages may be allocated for this purpose.
- Article 6:— Boundaries of villages and towns to be established anew for the settlement of Armenians will be at least 25 kilometres away from the Baghdad railroad and from other railroad links.
- Article 7:— A Registration log will be established covering very accurately in an ordally way the name, family name, age, profession,

place of origin, place of settlement, together with names and ages off all members clearly indicated for all Armenians to be settled in villages and towns or in newly established villages, this log, being the basis of the population registers.

Article 8:— Persons to be settled at the designated places, are prohibited to go to other places without permission from the Commission to which they are attached and without necessary special document from the local security force.

Article 9:— All boarding needs of the people arriving, and the construction of houses of those who are in need, is the responsibility of the Government, such expenses to be financed from the immigrants' appropriations (funds).

Article 10:— Arrangements of boarding and housing, expediting the completion of these, preservation of health and welfare of the people, is the responsibility of the immigrant commissions, led by the highest local civil servant. In places where there are no immigrant commissions, these will be established anew, in accordance with the Regulation on Immigrants.

Article 11:— District and provincial governors are authorised to assign sufficient civil servants necessary to carry out efficiently the task related to transport, board, lodging and settlement, with the concurrence of the Ministry.

**Article 12**: – Each family to be re-settled, will be allocated appropriate land, taking into account their previous economic condition and their present needs.

Article 13:— Allocation and distribution of land will be handley by the commissions

Article 14:— Boundaries and areas of the allocated land will be indicated in a Temporary (Provisional) Receipt which will be issued to the owner, with identical information clearly registered in the special book.

Article 15:— Those engaged in agriculture and craftsmen who are in need, will be issued an appropriate amount of operating capital, or necessary tools and instruments. Recep 333/17 May 331 (30 May 1915)

Certified True copy.

Seal (Department for Settlement of Tribes and Immigrants, Ministry of Interior)

Archive No : 1/2 Cabin No : 109 Drawer No : 4 File No : 361

Section No : 1030 (1445)

Index No : 1

### **DOCUMENT NO: 1917 (113)**

سولسه ۱۰ وید و و دار دید براق بکدم ۱۵ - ۶ - ۱۷ سوم عدر الكيار تعليها و قرع رفيلنه مورون والمرابطي ماري سف ريرو وموسد : قره قعه نا حیه سنت سفری قریر سیل چاملی کرمسیری ارمنس با حبر رود نتل عام انكسه ارلدتدى مركب سفدار كافي عسده كوزيلي ناجه مديدك اشارن عففاً مَا يُمْعَا عَقْدِهُ عِلْدِيكُمُ وَرَبِي عِسِا مُعَامِّ بِيْنَ الْوَى دَوْلُونُهُ سنتهای اها دافته و طیاسه ۱۱ می این کی ادبه یک اوسی ک حرفا من مون وليعالمد مند من من لذا ع مديد و Le Col

### **DOCUMENT NO: 1917 (113)**

URGENT

No: 2462

## CODED MESSAGE FROM ACTING 10TH ARMY CORPS COMMANDER PERTEV BEY OF 15.4.31 (28 JUNE 1915)

Copy of coded message from Niksar Training Command of 15 June 331 (28 June 1915) is below:

#### COPY

Armenians have raided the Seferli village and Camlikiris section of Karakus sub-district, carrying out a massacre of the inhabitants. Upon request from the district governor based on information from the sub-district administrator, an adequate contingent was dispatched this morning to the sub-district centre under the command of 2nd Lt. Ihsan Efendi from the 91st Regiment Depot, comprising 18 conscripts, 21 enlisted men from the 10th conscripts (born in 1310), 61 enlisted men from the 11th conscripts (born in 1311), 2 sergeants and 6 corporals. Hereby for your information. B. Behiç

Section: 1/3417/16 (29) dated

Branch: 1

Archive No: 4/3671

Cabin No : 161

Drawer No : 2

File No : 2835

Section No : 127

Index No : 3-54

#### **DOCUMENT NO: 1918 (114)**

1-00 mm

A 9/1/11 D /22 F /- 11

المنعسدالمجية أردد كالتانكية

ار مفا قدور فرص اید و جعف اربی کرداشتهاشک تعقیراً مجه با بیرردده کات دانداربیدی قط شان بودیم ف مای افذ مافتا نداسیه به نزل افزار درانی آنی فذره مثب با بیر درد چتا سیاید بر بغداره این قافل ریست فه با فق بردر و طائل سنده به چسسده سساهه بردر ترج بهششتم داشتها تعدف با شادستارسدده بغداده این آیکی ساعت درانه آیردی مصارد بنتی سنده سردارد سیخ مشین باف درانا قیسندی فرارایت بی در بغذاره در هیچی بر به با ب نداد لمایش دارد ها فعدستان در تربا رید بند با برد در نقط فها نداخت در بیر رفعد مدرف

> برنائش فواجب ك

To creat

**DOCUMENT NO: 1918 (114)** 

From: Erzurum

3.5.331 (16 July 1915)

#### TO THE THIRD ARMY COMMAND ERZURUM

The contingent assigned to protect Armenian convoys against attacks by Kurdish gangs was attacked by Kurdish gangs from all four directions on their way through the Kop mountains on 28.4.331 (11 July 1915). The contingent, dispatched from Bayburt under the command of 2nd Lt, Salih Efendi comprised 56 enlisted men from the communications zone troops. After a two-hour armed clash, two of the gang were killed, the rest escaped. The contingent suffered no casualties and the Armenian convoy was saved, according to the information from Bayburt post.

Communications Inspector
Fuat Ziya

Section: 1/3731/4 (17) dated File./ 4.5.31 (17 July 1915)

Archive No : 4/3671

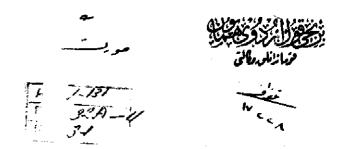
Cabin No : 161

Drawer No : 2

File No : 2835

Section No : 127 Index No : 1-11

### **DOCUMENT NO: 1919 (115)**



عالى دفعى فونو . . فصل الم شاك المون فقى له هذه وقواله في على المنطق المناه في المنطق المناه في المنطق المناه في المنطق المنطقة المنطقة

**DOCUMENT NO: 1919 (115)** 

FIRST ARMY CORPS COMMAND

Cable: 17228

#### COPY

According to a cable message just received from Urgüp Conscription Office, a 300-strong Armenian armed gang raided the Boğazlıyan village in Avanos District, murdering the people and destroying and burning the village. According to information based on instant cable communications from Urgüp, Nevsehir, Niĝde and Avanos, Niĝde only, requested the urgently arming of 250 enlisted men. In this context, instructions have also been issued by the Ministry of Defence as understood from the report of district authorities. The Niĝde Conscription Office has been immediately instructed to promptly conscript and turn over to Niĝde Gendarmerie Command 250 enlisted men. Civil Administration authorities have also been informed. 10/11 July 331 (23/24 July 1915)

Konya Conscription Department Head Ziva

Archive No : 1/131
Cabin No : 149
Drawer No : 4
File No : 2287
Section No : 11

Index No : 3-1

DOCUMENT NO: 1920 (116)

W174



ع را ۱ م ۱ م ۱ م ۱ م این و دیانه مناوق تیجرا با تخارش و تودارد د منطقرستان خاشوقفانیه احداری است قدیمایی ده نشک رجیمحرا به دیل يُؤْلِدِن وَبِهِ مَعِيْدٍ الْقِلَاجِ مَيْلِبَ وَوْيَاتَ إِلَا يَجْرَى اللهِ لِهِلَادَهِ وَوَيَالِمَن عَلَيْهِ را كَنْصُر ما ملغاف كالتر مدرمهر وكنفت عبَّة فِي توفيه قرار كما مجملة كم شيسيه بنا أدومه دؤراره ورنق مِيْسَمَرُ فِعَلْ لِهَادِن . ﴿ مِنْ دُمِنَكَ تَعَقَدَ يَجْسُؤُونَ كَسُدَةٌ كَابَ وَالدَّارَ مَعُورَدَ فَاقَ ما فيروا لميثر أر وحد مك مثرى وباشفراز نقيما سخياراً يم مِهر وقود تعييشر الكرم تعالم ع الْمُؤَادُمِينَدَ. تَعْقِبًا كُلُ تَسْدِينَ كُنَّ وَإِنَّارِهِ مِنْ إِنَّهُ الْمُؤْرِدِ. ` أَوْجَيْعِا كُلُّكُ ععلى ولف والخار منى قول اردوكالت رداخيا كيفيت الدليكي وبعضي معنف كه ومخالف ول وي الما المعالم الم

رفرود اردق نا ما های داده حطاع 10/ 301 200 21 THIN سلم ) ۱۰ ۱۰

المعاملين والمفرد والدشع ورابوت اعلمام والعقيم المبتر لقرعه

## **DOCUMENT NO: 1920 (116)**

FIRST ARMY CORPS COMMAND 1193

14.5.331 (27 July 1915)

Double, Crescent (Top Secret)

#### TO THE SUPREME COMMAND

A 300-strong Armenian armed gang emerging in the Nevsehir region within the Army Corps zone, raided the Bogazlıyan village, conducting murders and destruction as reported by cable to the Ministry from Konya Conscription Department on 11/5/331 (24 July 1915). The Second Section of the General Headquarters was informed on the same date by telephone and it was written to the Defence Ministry. Niĝde Gendarmerie Command has dispatched sufficient forces to follow up and punish these brutal rebels. No other action of this gang has been reported so far, and it did not clash with the follow-up forces. The Nigde Gendarmerie Battalion has been instructed to intensify the follow-up operation. Further information will be submitted. The Fifth Army Corps also informed. A code-key is requested for classified communications between the First and the Fifth Army Corps in this regard.

> First For Acting/Army Corps Commander Colonel Fuat

Stamp (Supreme Command Correspondance)

6453

: 1-2/15 (28) Dated Section

Branch : 4/15 (28) Dated

Section: 1-3/3717

Second Section

Written to Section 10 for issuing a copy of the code at Army Corps Command, Submitted/15 (28) dated

Section: 2/13602 On order of Director

15 July 331 (28 July 1915) (Signature) Archive No: 1/2

> Cabin No : 110 Drawer No : 2 File No 385 Section No : 1530 Index No : 17

## **DOCUMENT NO: 1921 (117)**

SECTION AND THE PROPERTY OF TH

رمذورريه به وما النه وال ورود مقع

پیومبرالیموده شه مدیری نومرو ۱۹۹۸

را هد سعد اسلمه اسمال هي ب طرف د دوها تحقد اولمان سام ويلمن را في الميلة اولين كي وكوم تاكدا رائيال دائيال ما في الميلة اولين كي وكوم تاكدا رائيال دائية الميلة ال

ME

1/29

1841 Jan 1810

1030-1445

**DOCUMENT NO: 1921 (117)** 

OTTOMAN ARMY ACTING SUPREME COMMAND

Section Directorate

No: 5998

# CODED MESSAGE RECIEVED BY THE ACTING SUPREME COMMAND FROM ERZURUM

Orders and instructions were issued not to give way to insults or humiliation of Armenians being transferred to inner regions and for strict protection of their properties and goods. The same orders are reiterated 17/18 July 1331 (30/31 July 1915)

> Third Army Commander Mahmut Kamil

Seal

(Acting Supreme Command Documentary Section)

6569

Archive No: 1/2 Cabin No

: 109

Drawer No : 4

File No : 361

Section No : 1445

Index No : 3-3

Section 2/18 (31) dated

Section: 2/13715

18 July 1331 (31 July 1915)

عثمانلي اردوي همايوني باش قوماندانلغي وكالتي ميضك امضاسي عثمانلي الربخ نيضي معاليوني باش مده	اوراق او ماسك نوم روسي	
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اورو مقرل معدد	- other	
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- it eit it	132	
	( - 1	
۱۰۱ نه متعضن	77	
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		-
	أخيب والمناورة والمناوات	ı

**DOCUMENT NO: 1922 (118)** 

# OTTOMAN ARMY ACTING SUPREME COMMAND Section: 1

Drafters Signature:

Writer: Date of Drafting:
No: 9473 16.7.331 (29 September 1915)

# TO THE FOURTH ARMY COMMAND VIA DAMASCUS (CODED MESSAGE)

Unrest is being observed among the Moslem people of Urfa in reaction to the wounding of three gendarmes by fire opened from an Armenian house, according to reports from the Governor. The Governor further reports that the existing gendarmerie force in the region is not sufficient to quell the unrest and to suppress the revolting Armenians and to prevent any attack by surrounding tribes on the town and requests supporting military force. I have written him to apply to your command. Necessary immediate action is requested.

Signature (Ismet)

Provincial Authority of Urfa
Reply — 16 September 331 (29 September 1915)

Action has been requested from the Fourth Army Command. Apply there,

Signature

Ismet

Section: 1/5447 Coded — 16 (29) dated Signature:

Archive No : 1/1
Cabin No : 101
Drawer No : 2
File No : 13
Section No : 63
Index No : 15–3

والمغلفة يش دائی بنیا رید منصر سند جذبی دیورتونع ارتشی داردسی ها de 10 doune - seine de la comisione @o:. 914 ( Nosteen on to) Stolverid rosse lis vido Viskel. ou vinie My de de de sil on by wald wald was post post coi in Y11 : 1/4/6/ ويعلى ويرود

# **DOCUMENT NO: 1923 (119)**

Section : 2/221-9 : Signature Drafter

Write : Signature

8 January 331 (21 January 1916) Reply : 10 (23) dated

Signed : Tevfik Letter No : 9835

#### TO THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

In a cable from the U.S. State Department to the U.S. Embassy in Istanbul the following was reported:

The Permanent Mutual Assistance Committee of Philadelphia has been delivered \$ 100 thousand by Armenians living in the United States for distribution among Armenians in Turkey who are in need and have financial difficulty.

Earlier another sum of money was sent from the United States. The Embassy, however, rejected distribution by us. Both this last amount and the sum reached earlier is undoubtedly being distributed through secret channels. Investigation of this matter with the outcome is requested.

Section 11.8/15

Signature

Armenian instruction not to be quoted

Archive No : 1/2 Cabin No : 113 Drawer No : 4 File No : 533 Section No: 2082 Index No : 2-98 **DOCUMENT NO: 1924 (120)** 

مسلح درت نفارش چترشك ٥٠ مارتده طوس قضا شاع ای فیوف سندبه درت م مسلح درت نفارش چترشك ٥٠ مارتده طوس قضا شاع بای فیوف سندبه درت نفارش و مینا با ایسان و در مینا با مفارد مینا ایسان و در مینا و در مین در ریسی در

**DOCUMENT NO: 1924 (120)** 

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE Correspondence Department Coding Section

# CODED MESSAGE FROM ANKARA TO THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Four Moslem women from the Caykapu Village of Tosya were kidnapped by four armed Armenian gangs on March 25 (April 7) and a detachment has been dispatched as reported from the region. Hereby submitted. 27 March 332 (9 April 1916)

# FIFTH ARMY CORPS CONSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT HEAD Hatil Sami

A.S. 28.1.332 (10 April 1916) Info. File.

Archive No : 1/131 Cabin No : 149 Drawer No : 4 File No : 2287 Section No : 11 Index No : 5-13

#### **DOCUMENT NO: 1925 (121)**



ا معدم بن محال به المحال المحال المعال المعال المحال المح

84 59-36

**DOCUMENT NO: 1925 (121)** 

Istanbul, 28 January 332 (13 February 1917)

#### GENDARMERIE GENERAL COMMAND

# COPY OF CODED CABLE FROM ADANA GENDARMERIE REGIMENT COMMAND OF 25 JANUARY 332 (7 FEBRUARY 1917)

The armed clash between a 30-strong Armenian gang and a 15-man gendarmerie detachment in the forest near Sihli village of Islahiye started at two o'clock (afternoon) on 19 January 332 (1 February 1917) and continued until nine o'clock at night. Four soldiers were killed and one wounded in the clash, the bandits escaped, taking advantage of the nature of the terrain, Cebel-i Bereket (Osmanive) Battalion Commander has been ordered for the follow-up operation. In a cable dated 24 January 332 (6 February 1917) from the said Battalion Command, it is stated that a second armed clash took place on 23 January 332 (5 February 1917) at Eriklibel, some six hours distant to Islahiye in which two of the gang were killed and one wounded. Casualties of the military fore include two from Antilli Construction Battalion and one from the 44th Cavalry Division, also one soldier was wounded. The gang is escaping toward Avintap (Gaziantep). Cables have been sent to Gendarmerie commands. of Aleppo Regiment and Ayıntap, Kilis, Maras, and Göksun for counteroperations to prevent the escape of the gang. Instructions were also issued to all concerned to dispatch urgently other cavalry forces available for support of the Battalion Command, Personally I am on my way to Islahiye.

Seal

(First Section, First branch)

Archive No : 1/131 Cabin No : 149 Drawer No : 4 File No : 2287 Section No : 11

Index No 5-24

# سلامدال بهه توبسيانا

حر	A	1- 2
	D	864
	F	25/3

# **DOCUMENT NO: 1926 (122)**

The conclusion of peace with Russia was welcomed here. This will be an encouraging factor in our efforts towards achieving a general peace. There is a development, however, grieving us. In the Ottoman lands evacuated by the Russian. Army, Armenian Committees are committing murders, crimes and atrocities beyond description. Because of this deplorable situation, unrest prevails among the public. Any initiatives of the "Union" groups in their governments for a remedy and for a contribution to peace will be of use.

Signature (unclear)

Archive No : 1/2 Cabin No : 112 Drawer No : 3 File No : 483

Section No : 1893—A Index No : 27—3

حربيه نظارتی آسایش شعبهسی

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# **DOCUMENT NO: 1927 (123)**

# MINISTRY OF DEFENCE Department of Public Order

Incoming and Outgoing No: 10257

Original No : Letter

Date of Drafting: 24 May 333 (24 May 1917)

Drafter : Signature (Irfan)

Date of Writing: 24,5.33 (24 May 1917)

Writer : Signature

#### SUBJECT:

The Armenian gang assembling at Kadıncık location on the Adana — Maras road and carrying out raids and attacks on the Moslem population in the course of July 331 (1915) was dispersed in an armed clash with the Governor and Commander of Adana and their accompanying unit. Letter from the General Directorate of Security dated 23 May 333 (23 May 1917) related to the file in this regard is attached herewith. After info. file to be returned.

#### Address:

# Directorate of Legal Department

The file and the contents related to the said case to be returned to this section after seen by the General Directorate of Security.

Signature

# The back page of the Document:

10257/Directorate of Legal Department 24 May 333 (24 May 1917)

Case: Armenian

Related to Armenian incident on Adana

Maras Road

Archive No : 1/131 Cabin No : 149 Drawer No : 4 File No : 2287 Section No : 11

Index No : 8

-86.13/2 . KL/5/6

مبربت

اگل عربه دوسیسی نومرد ۱۹۸۸

روب ففقا ببال دوفرى بإسه قوسائسانى جُزل برزوا مسكى خيابلات

56 12-8

ملا معدد

مانده حدساً شایحاً رفته نحد استیمکزه کرن اجرای آمید شده مختهای استیم نده روی کوئی میشوده و پرز آر بند خانم اولمدید ارفرار فاری مطالح و حسافاتله به ایارولره وار دینی و مسلاملوی دید دیری باخور کید با خدید رفد و پیشونه دیره دیره باخوریه و مسلاملوی دیره دیری باخوری با خدید رفت خانها اید کرده می اید یکم آمدم و تا ترافی در این میشوادلین استجاد اید کرده می اید یکم آمدم و تا تا تا با ترکیم ده آلمایی شراستان ایران می آمده آلمایی شراستان ایران و آلمای شراستان می آلمای شراستان ایران می آلمای شراستان می آمده آلمای آ

»» ۱/ ۱۲ عام عام يخدهٔ ۱۲ ه به به منه دايجه - تنفذيم التركيم عريض ده حرر - دخاييدنه - بروج. آلف حادثًا على ده سرز ده كليور ا وليفي كمالا تما ترك عربه ابلام - .

- ) - ارشیلا (اربیکانه ) و جوگویلاک کیکورا صدح الصالیتی با غیررحد خشکه لره کمونورمکده دادرا ده خور شوکه - دیر مکنده دربل
- ه ۱۰/۰/ ۱۰ ده ارمیک (ارتیان) انقلیستان برغو<del>ی ن</del>مان ایکفاری (ارسیان) ک محلب میانده طریاد نام دراندادهای در ر
- ه ... ارمیلا (ارزیجان) ده اسمه غانه گرنی منصلا بیانوراز بومیانده باخیدن ارزیان حکوت فرماعلی کل عاملی (ده ممکنی) فریرسته دیونما جدارکدیلان جامعاتی دکرانیکله کلفالیدیم.
  - ۶ ۱۵۰۱ کانوستانی ۱۲ ده (کوشخانه ) نکه چوب شرقیت ۱۵ نکد ) خوارنده از میکوده : تشقالیه یکی آنی سلمانکه عباره ی بلول اور شده کوسلگ .

وعبدي ايكن كاعتده كا

5-2671 in 56 56 12-9

لسبسى

خبایع ما و فاد کشنج کوس انجک و ایک ایکی ترکشان قول اردوستات محکیت دن مفارقی متعاقب او را ده بولمان محلط توسیع نه اعتمالیتات ده بیانگویتات ا مید اول جنسک ادعاب دکو بری اولمایتی کوربیاشدن حکوه بد اخبار ده بوخیان اسباسه طدندی بروس عکرارشان میمکیگری شاطحه می اعتمالی مطاورتان محافظ عجد دیگل و جا فاری مدخوع بحث اولدفده شنسیب بیوربوجد مدرشده طفدن ایفای معادت اسکانگ عدداتم موجدد بولمایتی کات دولمارش ا بدخ ایو کسیتری اید وبوشته فقیم ایشیکم احتمامات در و ندمات خولی سعا ایدم مقدل خافری

قفقاس عبهری بخانال ردول تخونداً و درور و ۵ سریمور



### **DOCUMENT NO: 1928 (124)**

WAR DOCUMENTS FILE

No: 815

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMIES 2.2.34 (2 February 1918)

#### COPY

# TO GENERAL PERJOVALSKY, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF RUSSIAN CAUCASION ARMIES

Honourable General,

The cruelties, atrocities and abuses suffered by the Moslem population in the Ottoman land under your occupation upon the withdrawal of Russian soldiers and their replacement by Armenians have reached such horrible dimensions as burning Moslem people alive, tying them one over another and shooting them and similar brutal murders. My grief and regret on learning of the continuation of these atrocities is very deep and I assure you that in reporting this situation to your honour I feel the same endless grief and sorrow. As the time for preventing these cruelties by orders or by warnings is long over-due it is obvious that immediate urgent and effective measureds have to be taken by the parties and these measures have to be put into operation without any delay or negligence.

Further to the cases I had submitted in my Letter No: 738 of 29.1.34 (29 January 1918), I am hereby, submitting with deep regret the following additional cases.

- 1. Male Moslem population of Erzincan and surrounding villages, are being taken away by Armenians with their hands tied and shot in the barracks.
- 2. On 28.1.34 (28 January 1918), many of the male Moslems of Erzincan were assembled at the Church square by Armenians and burnt to death.
- 3. Armenians are still continuing setting on fire Muslim's homes in Erzincan. In this context let me mention only the Government Office Building of Erzincan, Yenicami Mosque, and all mosques of Zekganç and surrounding villages.
- 4. Corpses, of six Moslems murdered by Armenians on 15 January 34 (15 January 1918) at Teke, south-east: of Gümüshane were found by the road.

Similar atrocities are increasing every passing day. In fact, with the departure of the Second Turkistan Army from Kelkit, the lives of even the members of the Joint Committee cannot be considered safe. I have the honour to express my readiness to assist as deemed appropriate in protecting the lives, dignity and property of the people suffering cruelties in places where Russian soldiers had to evacuate. Please accept my deep regards honourable General.

Commander of the Ottoman Armies of the Caucasian Front

(A True Copy)
Seal Chief of Staff,
Third Army.
Signature (Hüsrev)

Lt. General Vehib Mehmed

Archive No : 4–3671
Cabin No : 163
Drawer No : 1
File No : 2907
Section No : 440

Index No : 2-18, 12-9

**DOCUMENT NO: 1929 (125)** ..... 452 F 1-6 فارق وينجيرون ايدميا يرتحفيفات اير بروماك الجامي مياتا مينجده الماع المروان المروات چند ، رئید مقدید ، زرخ شان جدد کاتر اون دمحرافدان یا کوندرشد ، والدینام نیوجه و دردچینش بایجادشدد. . . يجيها داخع معينيف العالم مراً أفوائنا دارتير المين في تخاصيرور. حديدة الما فارتف المعارد معارسا الحراث بإصاد إرض المردم في تفاق بالمغودي جوث فوشوه فإمشره م بعده كا فردائي " ولا رو - رو ميمكرد المنسدش على ارمير - فره وكر منطق العجل الفيرتع الاره إلا عاقل وزعتون وأيكي طرزوز طرخا مودمشروركم المتخافره برنديت عبدالعات فيل أودعك كالمداشد ا حدث بل بإذاريُّد المبغرِثين الخيطاعيم كمرتِك العير صفاعات الليَّة أوه لليَّه بالخلاص لمجان سيُحالم شرور، حاصرون والبكي تويلة جلا كميردك وأهانا أحلوبي قتربا تلامك وبواثنا وأفافه فالمبلية عفاكا أضاهشيدوه حد قيش ارترجة على ابرآى مشامية - شاله بإزارت "أحطيب «اينسيل «قيلعاها» احددث في واطلاط ثيالين. مغما وعمارر-ب الكوكشيلات برايغ يتراد ماكرداسا د جعيد باحدود المايتوياط وفع عانجا فهردر. ــ روب» ردود طفقه - طزود طافق - ساريوم خدادد كالمساخ فانزلسا ( كالمكافئة » ايجهو» بايبودد برغاب وارفزوج اداد العالجة لزلت ابتمرا ونوار كينيرا زؤمد ارميرط ففرقى مئو، غفيدي معا دره ابط ثدر. - ويند أو معاقبيد مأمدت قطواب ك ميداها و خازف دروزه ما في يتوشد ويُعلها ي لميت ميلان طينورم. يافعترميد - ارزي روك كان عا على ولاول بديا ايد يتخدور ارزي الدراك اعليف مشوداتها بإغلاد بعد الزنجادك بالمعطود ودمثدو حدديرع فتهندت وحسيلف الدا مكذمذ ففقصع برادمعلا المفطفه وأوا فخاله وواثمة الخااع للجيدين ساوارهاها أيفوط المد كيرتره فخرك ركهما كأسيباله رتون لأفلا بوكرين تتصاولين أرثر مفيار ذك ويدية ولفكال يورور خلاص: ١١٤٤٠ « ارضر مكاريد ، وكيرد كلف ٨٠ يا سيام ، خازل في تيار مع ميرترا نوفه ميردد . أربع قواكن معاد خازارت بيراغ بجرويا عامديولت . ﴿ عَضَارُ فِيعَدُ الْعِلْمُنْعَلُمُ \* الْمَصَالِيمِ، فَاصْرُولَ \* حَكِف وجا إره آجيل كيخ فيالك فابنيه المضجها والجوالة أنهد وفكولك الأحابطي بعيق عيصه واركف بمنشته به سد دارند و عدش در رقامجدد ای دا استایک افاده دیا - کومکن دوستیکی در. بدق بایدین به زید دستان مورد در کون برا وارف می شدر میدا میماند عدد انجاب در. ـ ايفيع م و فيميور جانف تجي بمدنع تخايص ما فيدا سندجة زوم بالنشر. سَدُ الْفَايِنَ مِنْ رَاكِنِينَ بِمُرْبِعَ عَاجًا كِذَا الْمُنْظِيمِينَ الْفِلْطَفِرَسَهَا بِعَيْدُونِ وَعَا حدارتير دحسيفيد بها فاندا طيق اجلت قابل شنا بعي لفقتددد. باعلا حوالغ وقيشن " less while stay out the said when we انعضا بضد مضم إرائع كماندارا ولفلت سؤيدو فماة

# **DOCUMENT NO: 1929 (125)**

# عدم بريم عد - تاريحه لطحاره فكادر فوه أنفرند عديستر: :

تدريدين وارميك آرزي زبر بالمتطبقين بمره بمولا بعاده قامه وعاميشدن خيره كمشاميلك جهران إبذائه وتداع خابط بويقه رتصافعكره كاملأ شتيدا جرفعيق الهشيشي أو دكوره ارزي نذفى تتفاوض والمخل اجلعيل كذا ارتبرون طربائش سيعمنشرر \* شد المَّايِمَا كَارْمُعِلَدُ عَلَيْمُ لِلعَمْسِطِيِّةِ وَلِيلَيْفِقِي : ﴿ حَضِّعَكَ كُمْ نِهِ وَلَهِدَ الْمِفْكِ إِذِيكِا مُوقِقِهِ مِنْ لِللَّهِ فَعَ تخذيده يذكدن غدمها ولطنة اغلاط تمثشه أراره

سد ريا مدد المامند بردوماته وبكترا فادون : رجيد يحتليك بعكره الفيرهان الذنجان برمحين كون آجرود 🚅 ه ها در کلیرونسیاد ۲۰ شدشدد در ... ینمدم اشد نجیدا رمیات مکان زید ۱ بروم وجاری های گاند کدوری ارزی در به العرائع أنوش فينطري فكالأرابع عقد لدرجت المركفان التبيغشيدي

# 4 4/4/17 : de de 1909

- كافذتى اورً سَدُه كريده ويول بايديق بطزير / دخيرا في داريجان مجيف دور ا مؤدادا سدمات عاقبة دخرا فكشد .
  - ب عرضه الرفاد المحو فالشافتون فيط ومي ايلامين بصيفة والمارات
    - تاريق كرسنج، اعاليدلي كملك عددلشا بمذر كسيعشد ،
- موتفاز بما لمذه . زلیل رفزه بهجاری ایسنی ایرد که بعده که پسترنصا پایس وارد کور ا درد بسیدن را ندیز دانسه همان منطق این برد - جذل به داری رفشود به والحاق این رحیطان به به دری دخون فات کودن تخریب واطفاعشود.
  - يَرْهُ فَقُدِيْتُ جَامِينَ وَعِيْسَ جَدُوطَةٍ ﴿ فِي أَدَلُوْنَا فَكُمُ طَعَلَا عِمْسُوا
  - بلديا يبررد ففائن كملا الثينة فقدة ولأن مخف وجائ مظلوب معابلا داديج ليندنو به أجازاتك والديو فالدد اخذرادفك تعاديد وجعفير خازلية يرا وإطابته وسفاخه بإقالل حك ددمجفيك سطايمكن كمانعك حمقيطة للد أيمنف درافقه عيب المكيمات بعداؤه أعضنات
    - سد ترة فتنظر تفطيخة المنزود فعيز كرد بركيم مفازي بالبنيق بفجارع بابقيف بفاظ فجراركوا فلنقار

برومستار انف وخدده بحواله على المعافلات العابدات العابدات المادة المادة المادة المادة المادة المادة المادة الم معادل وراجه وولية المادة ا 

جناء الا وتعاقبون بالمطاعر الأرعية كعد يتلاد الرماء لما المتحافظ الخياط فالمدعوم والأموميلية مودلات كديه تعط أبده مجتنبه فيمشا بدلشت أرفزوخ وارتفائد الحلقا وزرش كرو مجدوي وسماتيكك تجييله اطاقي مهم ابجداء مدورتين ده بعديستدري براهاجم = اين جذلك ربن مطلت لا عرفزنغر بالعمشد ،

مقع رفان رمى ولهم تعددا إيجا كل مدسك عبب مياشه طيعفديا أما يتهد أسبابا تحلق بحد طيعة سمشالعد اعذما يدمث 🕒 والقادوديوليدا جاي وإيكافام الدفت الدند بدن تغرفن دروا الادر واعدمكن قواغ بمدتره بالتشميمية تكار تمانغ آزار ورشروسسط واروا والكاثما لمقابي المنطقة المنجارية بالأواد المنفاط فعيلنوست را درج بطان تعالیف طراب برما وبرقیعت بیلت تعدیق فید وجدعی دا مطاع میشرن<u>ده صف</u>یعید خاد وبره یا تمشرد.

عقدور كار مكاراتها العرب خلفطافت نائع ارتجائع برذائ الغازوك فياء قالاسعا باخلالا أفادتدك أوا ولمد بواقيمة مسلطكن حصيرت وشايم خطز تخاج البرود وبارده أبانجة فحبار والجنابع الجابا بطفاء براي دمول ولا الدويم المطف ومشار سننت بالبورده الميتريش أأرشام أأرشامت جوار قريله فكأهافك باليورد والحديقين أمرا تجداب وأرثفار تجعالته طدار الادراهان بحاديد وعطفيع قارة مأمله تؤلميمرر

### **DOCUMENT NO: 1929 (125)**

# THE FOLLOWING TRAGEDIES ARE BASED ON STATEMENTS OF DESERTERS AND REFUGEES: 3.2.34 (3 February 1918)

### From Army Reports:

- Municipal Clerk of Erzincan Mehmet Efendi was kidnapped by Armenians while his mother, his wife and his four . . . . . children were brutally murdered and their bodies dismembered.
- Armenians attempted to abduct wife of Veysi, son of Gülbahar and Veysi was murdered as he resisted.
- On 12 January 34 (12 January 1918) Armenians raided Kelersen village shooting dead 15 Moslems after tying their hands.
- On 7 January 334 (7 January 1918) a group of Armenians in Russian uniforms kidnapped some 50 men and women from the Ful district on the Black Sea coast, took them in the direction of Trabzon, their corpses were later found in the Ful river.
- Armenians raided the Kızılağaç village, south of Sarlıpazarı, murdering Moslems, stabbing by bayonets, hands and legs tied.
- Armenians began murdering Moslems of villages near Görele and Erikli, raping Moslem women publicly.
- For one month, strong Armenians gangs murdered Moslem people of Sarlipazari, Akkilise, Inesil villages, plundering all their goods and properties.
- An Armenian gang of 50 men raided the Ardese town, plundering properties and burning the market street.
- Provisions left over by the evacuating Russian Army to the people in Sarpo, Sadak, Köse, Ardas, Ikisu and Bayburt on the Trabzon region and in Tercan and Erzurum were seized by Armenians.
- Connections and communications of Erzincan with the outside world was cut off by Armenians following burning people alive in their homes. Some of the people were rounded up in the Church Square and burned alive there. Yeni Cami Mosque and Provincial Head Office in Erzincan also bombed and burnt.

Some 500 Moslems from villages around Erzincan were brought to Erzincan and shot dead.

- Mir Mustafa Aĝa and 800 Moslems from the people of Dersim succeeded in escaping Armenian atrocities and took shelter with the Ottoman Army.
- A Commander who set up his headquarters at a village 28 Km.s west of Erzurum, gave the following account of Armenian cruelties and atrocities in his report of 12,3.34 (12 March 1918) (Summary):
- Armenians shut 278 Moslem inhabitants of this villages in their homes and murdered them all. 42 Moslems were found in their homes critically wounded. Lungs and livers of girls and women were torn out after being raped, their abdomens ripped open. Many corpses of children and men were found after gasoline had been poured on them.
- Some 50 Moslem people of Hosan and Kalçık were murdered at Gümgüm. An indefinite number of people taken to work in road-building from Maĝalısur did not reutrn.
- In Erzurum at the Kars gate, bodies of 250 brutally murdered Moslems were uncovered.
- Some 60 Moslems of Erkinis Village north of Erzurum were murdered by Armenians while trying to escape.
- The town of Hasankale was completely burnt by Armenians, leaving not a single place habitable,
- Massacres took place in Hasankale and surrounding villages, Moslem men, women and children murdered by knives, axes or shot, while some of the people were abducted, as witnessed by some of our cavalrymen

Report by the Third Army Command of 22.2.34 (22 February 1918):

- Russian Captain Kazmiri who remained in Erzincan reports: As I remained in Erzincan I saved the lives of many Moslem people from Armenian cruelties. I have heard that many Moslem people assembled by Armenians under the pretext of taking them for work in Küp and Sarıkamıs were, massacred as soon as they were out of Erzincan. Also from what I am told by Armenians they massacred 800 Moslems overnight in Erzincan.
- Statement of Russian Enlisted Man Alexander who remained in Erzincan: I was told by Armenians when I was in Ciftlik village that they had destroyed the city, massacring the people.
- Statement of a Russian woman named Yash: Following the withdrawal of Russians, Armenians set up a Committee in Erzincan and began aggression and atrocities on the Moslem people. From conversations I heard through the window Armenians said, they had massacred all

people of Erzurum and its surroundings, and that they would do the same for the people of Erzincan. From Army Reports: 16 . 2. 34 (16 February 1918)

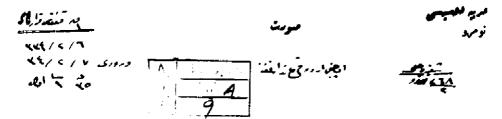
- There is no news on the fate or whereabouts of 650 Moslems taken by Armenians in mid-January for so-called road-building.
- Corpses of brutally murdered Moslem people were uncovered at Teke village east of Gümüshane.
  - In Tandurluk village 25 Moslem males were cut into pieces in carts.
- The Moughtar (Headman) of the Zança village north to Gümüshane was tortured, his daughter was attacked and the next day was raped by 15 members of Armenian gang.
- Armenian gangs destroyed and burnt the barracks, Provincial Office and many houses in Erzincan and the bridge on River Euphrates south to Erzincan.
- The market street and mosque of Rize were plundered by Armenians gangs and burnt to the ground.
- Our security detachments entering the town of Bayburt found "cremnants of dreadful crimes. Aged, women and children unable to escape, stayed in their homes and were burnt, those captured in the streets were stabbed to death by bayonet. More than 200 corpses were recovered from burnt houses in two days and buried.
- A Georgian detachment during a stopover in the town of Rize for the night, observed the remains of Armenian cruelties, and being disgusted, changed their mind left the town, despite the calls of the people for help.
- General Odishelidje, Commander of Russian Caucasian Army reported with regret that soldiers stationed in Erzincan, on speculation originated by provocateurs alleging that Moslems would carry out a revolution, and upon the wounding of a soldier, were armed and used against Moslems and there was an unknown number of casualties and wounded.
- The General also informed us of a Colonel Morel (GS), his identity not quite clear (French or British), ordering the burning of Kurdish and Moslem villages on the Erzincan Erzurum road, on the grounds that the Kurds were preparing for an attack. Armenian Gang Leader Mirat executed the orders.
  - The same Mirat, escorted by Armenian patrols, ordered the assembly

of all Moslem people in the Church Square in Erzincan, when moughtars (headmen) came to inquire the reason, all were executed. Armenian patrols took the people out of their homes in parties, brought them first to the telegraph office and then to Vahit Bey's House in the night burning them alive with the house, shooting those who attempted to escape. Over 1000 women and children were also burnt in the Fortress barracks and in three large houses. Many other houses were also burnt by Armenians.

- Hulusi Efendi, an inhabitant who escaped the following day, in his account, told of the dreadful cries of women being burnt to death. People wounded, with burns, bloody clothes or naked who took refugee on the armistice line, said the orders for the atrocities were issued by Colonel Morel.
- Armenian Gang Leader Arshak in Bayburt, ordered the assembly of the people in the surrounding villages in Bayburt, but the people, informed of the atrocities in Erzincan, fled to the snowy mountains along with their women and children.

Archive No : 1/2
Cabin No : 113
Drawer No : 4
File No : 527
Section No : 2057
Index No : 1--6

**DOCUMENT NO: 1930 (126)** 



### **DOCUMENT NO: 1930 (126)**

WAR FILES

No.

Decoded Message:

Do: 268/2

K-I (I st Army Corps)
Caucasian Headquarters
6.2.34 (6 February 1918)

Received 7.2.34 (7 Feb. 1918)

Hour: 1.35 before (13.35)

# TO THE THIRD ARMY COMMAND

The contents of a letter from Emir Hüseyin, son of Seyyit Ali Aĝa and his friends which reached the 36th Division Command at 8.30 (after) on 6.2.34 (6 February 1918) and which was transmitted by telephone from the said command at 11.30 (after) are hereby submitted:

In an armed clash between Kurds and Armenians around Petric near Vahit Bey Inn on 3.2.34 (3 February 1918) the Kurds seized two machineguns and four horses from Armenians and delivered these to Eastern Dersim Commander Hasan Bey. In Erzincan all men and children alike have been murdered by Armenians. The city is finished and now villages are under artillery fire. If no forces arrive in the next few days to help, there will be no people left.

For K—I Caucasian Ist Army Corps
Commander

Acting Chief of Staff
Avni

Archive No : 1/2 Cabin No : 163

Drawer No : 1

File No : 2910 Section No : 456 Index No : 9 به ١٠ ني ترساعه العدنسور مية لا و دروه الحاسد مقد دور و المدخول الم مقد واله أيها الرياد وصولور الما في ترساعه العدنسور مية لا و دروه العاد عدر والما والما

شعادتا بریم در سفاره و رمندی در دیندیشه یی منعا واصلیت کملیم ایر در متحقام اجرا و نیو د شهای اونسف که بهشده که سفاره و رمندی در دیندیشه یی منعا واصلیت کملیم ایر در متحقیق متحقیق باز کرد و م دیسا در بنیادی شهادتملک صدف دلیسد . . . واقعا شاکه هدی متولیشت و در متعلق همینی باز کرد و م

ب، نی کستانده آوجه آهیرمسندس پزواش کلی هادب

المنام عالم الماما

دریاب د کاف ۱۹۸۸ میرونونوی ماریاب

روک کافلرنهای معلودد

### **DOCUMENT NO: 1931 (127)**

Army Headquarters

ARMY COMMAND Section: 1

#### COPY

I, an officer of the 13th Turkistan Regiment, hereby declare that I accepted service for the Armenian detachments. The detachment was under the command of Colonel Morel from the 27th Turkistan Regiment. The enlisted men of the detachment were committing cruelties and robbing the people. On the night of 15/16 January, Armenians committed a massacre of the local population. Some 800 people of Erzincan were massacred, it was said. Measures taken by Colonel Morel were futile. Cruelties and plundering went on. I tried to prevent them when I could. Personally I saved a few Turkish families. When my relations with Colonel Morel reached a critical stage, I was obliged to ask for his permission to join my unit. My orders for permission were drawn on January 30. Lack of transportation, however did not allow my departure and I had to stay. It was not possible for me to leave even after the arrival of Turks and Kurds.

My Affidavit Statement:

Armenians of the detachment plundered the city of Erzincan committing atrocities to the people. They carried out massacres. Here and there in the city I personally saw piles of corpses. These are evidence of the truth of my affidavit statement. I went along the many houses and I have seen all these. Erzincan 7 February 1918

Acting Captain from the 13th Turkistan Snipers Regiment

Kazmir

Footnote:

12 families took shelter at my residence seeking my protection as a Russian Officer against Armenian cruelties. These were safe as they were under my protection.

Erzincan

7 February 1918

Acting Captain Kazmir Archive No : 1/2
Cabin No : 113
Drawer No : 4
File No : 527
Section No : 2057
Index No : 1–2

ويمائق مرب دوسبسح اددوفرا كتكلفست X1/1/V نغو 0 | 56 F | 5-31 برخى والكخيافقة بيافهاردوادا دردم فيره إردفوم الروس ﴾ — ا ميرى يحيكا تعرض تأميها تفياط وتأسيعا سا به مفصر زمعلوف يؤمن لارزي يشادكما وسك روم قطعه خذيفيكيلمسه الطبري ولسقويه بالكرفيط فاصلرعائه احفا فهوميتنيه فيوراه ليظ مكه مَا مَهُ بِالْحَيْ وَمِرْعِي وَمِنْعَدُ وَالْمِرْجِيمِوْمَا مُنْفِيلُ حِجْوِرَمَهُ الْمُصْدِ وَلَقَاء وَدَا يَرْهِبِ مِنْ الْمُعِيمُ قصلت ترماريني ؟ ما يعفق تركيه تربيخيدر > -- ارخىمىكىدىدا ھەيئىمىلىمۇسىمەر ئىلىراغىت ن ايكىك ما دادىدوھىيىت عادداغىڭ ئەپر ق يېچىيوج بدستها بهدم عكرولاوكذ حيغصواشى حدحقني ودكوس الميثر عكريتي كمهريدا فاسس عا حدوشقى فطريه يا مندهد وديوا برحرم يوريوا فارتعد ر . بيونفري حسنى ومنهد وقادينه وعيطفه وتحايثك عثما فللفدا فيشيعن منجاش وشفقته مسامعا بطبعفدره ٧ -- امتم آ مالشف دم واردور دف يئ فؤى م وامق سبا ستى تعقيب الددير لحاريثير له تركليك سساعي نيسه قففا بدل روسئ يسنى كورجى دساع مكانوام ده دوى أردوان منسوع أبطر ووص تؤجفه والأ ع سب حدكمانده صفحته ورح صفير وربط رع بنك ربويونمس وارا ور و مخدار وجي نره والها هديوى وزه دارش فأجد وم فطام فارغ شالفا ديدسفاد وكراد عار وكالديل ١ ها بسول مي كم لكرفونول سيدل شريدٌ صلى صوك درج ولاري ه سه حقید غا زومهٔ مورش دخینه کا در حوزه معه حدمهٔ دم اینا و وفقه أمیاد رجعکودر ر و - ا جِا ٱ ن هِ كَمَ مَا مَعْ الله ولَعْمِعْ لا فا نُونِد وسجوله يا بعله هو و دُلْمَ احِزَة و(له حج كم يُحْ رُونی وخی قنا دطیده هند ر ا شوا مربر نج البكي قعقا مرفق ار دواره قي النفد ، و دروي في ارد ، با زطر : ﴿ وَكُلُّمُ الْمُعْمِدُ ا وحلي رومن بأن اجتزمط يقدر

The state

**DOCUMENT NO: 1932 (128)** 

WAR DOCUMENTS FILE

No:

(In writing)

ARMY HEADQUARTERS 7.2.34 (7 February 1918)

COPY

"1"

# TO THE FIRST, SECOND CAUCASIAN ARMY CORPS AND THE FOURTH ARMY CORPS COMMANDS

- 1. As the advance operation aims solely at the establishment of order and security, and as the provisions of the Erzincan Cease-fire Agreement related to the dividing lines are not valid any longer in view of the fact that Russian troops have already withdrawn, only the remaining provisions are valid. Therefore, any Russian officer or enlisted man to be seen in the regions being taken over will not be treated in a hostile manner.
- 2. Persons from the Armenian nation who committed cruelties and abused the Moslem people, if faced by our soldiers, arms in hand, even if they are in Russian uniforms will be considered as rebels and gangs and will be courtmartialled.

Women and children, irrespective of their kind or religion, will be treated benevolently in a way which fits Ottoman dignity.

- 3. Caucasians, Russians, Armenians, Georgians and similar tribes who collaborated with Armenians in serving their aims and in the genocide and annihilation against the Moslem population, will not be recognised as members of the Russian Army.
- 4. Strict discipline will be practised during the operation: All protective measures will be taken for provisions, materials, equipment and ammunition depots against any possible raiders or plunderers who might take advantage of the chaotic situation. Such moves shall be most strictly prevented.
- 5. Personnel and patients in hospitals will be treated in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention.
  - 6. All applications will be carried in compliance with laws and regulati-

ons, absolutely free from any personal consideration, not giving the slightest harm to any body.

This order has been issued to the First and Second Caucasian Army Corps and to the Fourth Army Corps. Operation: 897

Third Army Commander Lt. General Vehib

(Certified True Copy)

Archive No : 4/3671
Cabin No : 163
Drawer No : 1
File No : 2907
Section No : 440
Index No : 5–53

**DOCUMENT NO: 1933 (129)** 

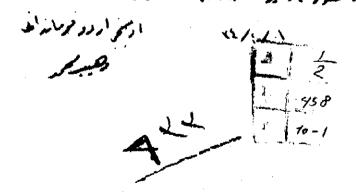
بره بولها مرا رميون کرده و به رم معلمات و دمنور الاسلام اله مرا ملث الربوسند را آخلت، كمرّ د دِيل، ودورَولرمرم اسلومادی کليمبولت ، موبلاتسنی اعلي بدا بند پايم أسبابي اكلامورا يجوده بمندا وأجعذ إبريرنخنا دادى جذرتبي مراب أورجال توقيث داعراج ليديعك متعاقباه رمی و در د فرع انسالی بدا دار د دعهدار د و دم برم تعرافهار به واردا دند منب ما خلته کی واجد کیل فوثا نه کونور ردیگی بوالا فررو شیز عوبی دا حدکیل ترنا میذ ه بيلابشيرز وبغيداسي طويلاتمشدحا رميعات قمقاخلك ليرسرت آخيد ودديو باعاممه اعجويدكد بوي مجر، درا تمراصديه توای آبلوق ایتمید بولنا برارمیوت قریش به نول ایل ا دلددلای . وگرمی یی رمانده ارسلال ارریا بلاد کند، فلدشندم: وا دج جولت مومًا خاد ما دمهر لمرير رميديا فدلة بي وبك خرجة : تخريد طعله التحسيد بولغ ملايك ما و . المُعَكِّدَء حَارِلُونَ . ﴿ ﴾ ﴿ حَبِيهِ لَعَمَا مُرْفَدَ، وَأَرْ وَالْجَا ابْرِيدَحِلُوكُ مَا مَدٍّ، وليحاجد ارميُّوك وزعانده يوليا بناحزاف ونختا رافئ كمويع درود بافذفادي وفيولم وتعايروه اداده تعمير وعفادفيا يتركلوف اسلاملاق عانزلره طولدوه دفيه أع أوا بدُلاي ودرس همام تعزب دت مجيدر بالدنير بالمذاب شاها دلدنيخا وازعائده بولينا بربيط فدرا برمي ثلاا سيوسلان

**DOCUMENT NO: 1933 (129)** 

مورود

إش قوماندائلق وكالت جليلهسى

ومرولى شيفر مدر



DOCUMENT NO: 1933 (129)

OTTOMAN ARMY ACTING SUPREME COMMAND

8.2.334 (8 February 1918)

Section:

8.2.334 (8 February 1918)

No: B.C./22

# CODED MESSAGE NO: 1369 RECEIVED BY THE ACTING SUPREME COMMAND FROM THE THIRD ARMY COMMAND

1. Four persons escaping from Armenian cruelties took shelter at Tübelek Village "53 L" (code). Their account on Erzincan is submitted below:

On 31.1.34 (31 January 1918) patrols going through the streets of Erzincan on orders from Mirad, one of the leading Armenian gangs from Sivas, summoned all the Moslem population to assemble at the Church Square. When the moughtars (headmen) together applied to learn the reason, Mirad arrested and immediately executed them all. Later, the patrols forced the Moslem population out of their houses, brought them in parties to the Telegraph Centre and then to Vahit Bey's House in the town. At eight o'clock in the evening (20.00 hrs) over 1500 Moslems were brought to Vahit Bey's House. Armenians later set the building on fire from all sides. Those who jumped from windows to escape from fire were shot or stabbed to death by bayonets by Armenians.

These villagers also said Armenians rounded up Moslem women in the Fortress Barracks and in three other large houses burning them alive, apart from nearly 1000 houses which they also burnt.

- 2. A person named Hulusi who also escaped during the same week said Armenians assembled leading Moslem figures and the moughtars in Erzincan and burnt them. Many Moslem houses were burnt by Armenians, he said, indicating that he had personally witnessed four of these horrible casas. Around 1000 Armenians present in Erzincan began massacring the Moslem people, he explained.
- 3. In Bayburt, Armenian Gang Leader Arshak ordered Moslem people of the villages in the region on 7.2.34 (7 February 1918) to assemble in Bayburt. Afraid of what would happen, the Imam (Religious Headmen) and the Moughtar of the Hayık Village south to Bulun mountain, escaped,

reaching the Armistice Commission to inform them of the situation and ask for arms.

Accordingly, Armenians committed many cruelties, atrocities and massacred in the said region, details of which, have not yet arrived 8.2.34 (8 February 1918)

Third Army Commander
Vehib Mehmed

Archive No : 1/2 Cabin No : 113

Drawer No : 3

File No : 525

Section No : 2096 Index No : 10, 10-1 الدو قرمآدانانی ادوی همانون ادام همانون ادوی هم

ر دون به به عملاده بهوروه موصفه المشهد وقولون بایندن فوجات و هدیدن امراحیانگیفیات اوریهٔ ارمیکن بهوروده اهافهٔ شدید بر سافه در دکای کیون آفایو شکلت بولیکم اطعال دختری دارتمار ایشکاری جای برید ترویمهٔ بدیم .

ید ارشیار بایج- دی تمک ایتکاری کون قبرنگ ای مشآ فرنا در دمشا رمازشان درشور فدیفا فرادر - انتخاد - .

بد ارشید ۱۰۰۵ ده ادن توبع اینامکه بوشاندان فقر خیاهه بیشت بیم قادید دیمک و جدخفای اداره میمنی به بولمان رموک بنایا حدد روی خونجوان رمودشد و حاصلی و جدخفای اداره میمنی به بولمان اینکای بهمید و قادید و قرار وارکفاری استیکو رقوشیونو شیدایک حدیات اداره دمانی ارتفاد اینکورد .

و- ارشد بوخلام الصعاب باخانگه بوفات خوایت عدای سدای سمدادی برمستی فوایت کماییشگر
 میونقد در آکشتا ایجدات اوجاخد دن بوب وقیاردن بیاده میسی انداخی حدیم اخیفیات دخایت ایشد در ...

عالم وثرت مستبنت شمه به خدر شهدها ملایی ونایجت خدا تیکی بطایرا حرامه ولمانه

وتوليم الواع التكول المحاليم بوسوم وجدارى . وقد با مجار و . . .

ه - پیاده دطریاً رمین دیومیا ایو دولویدگان کیابی خاکی درارمبلال دست غذا زکرند به قرنود در دلمامه ایبلت - ۱

آشه ویتمه بعصدحملاره ارمیکول فریده اها طرفت اطفا شدعایشکشد . . بعفیاری الآنه بایخت و طویلرملای الفاده، تجکده رس .

ب - ارتباد تار ایدکند آیک مکف تغاث ایوامک عادی جل لمونی ده برارکولار مکلای را داشته ایدکل معادی در برازکولار مکلای

آلاعلى ويفق عقوماً سأنى تقفيم معينيا

#### **DOCUMENT NO: 1934 (130)**

#### THIRD ARMY COMMAND

Section: 1

Army Headquarters

#### COPY

- 1. Arrived in Bayburt at 4.30 after (16.30) yesterday. Upon search and investigation, I have witnessed with all evidence and indications of cruelties and atrocities and crimes Armenians committed on Moslem inhabitants of Bayburt. An account follows:
- 2. On the day they were leaving Bayburt, Armenians burnt some 400 of the most beautiful houses and shops of the town.
- 3. On 15.2.34 (15 February 1918) Armenians assembled a group of poor women, children and men of the town in a large building, formerly a prison, by deceit, telling them that they would distribute flour, and brutally burnt them. Children, women, girls and boys alike, who happened to be in the streets were brutally murdered, shot or stabbed by bayonets.
- 4. While burning these suppressed innocent people, their cries for help were listened to as if music by Armenians who, not even deeming these cruelties sufficient, they threw grenades and fired bullets through the holes in the burning buildings. Many girls were among the victims.

The number of these Moslem bodies burnt in a way never witnessed by humanity and the world of civilisation, murdered, and annihilated under all kinds of torture is over 250.

- 5. There are 30 wounded women, men and children in the town. Their first aid was carried by the Regiment physicians.
- 6. The Binbasi Inn full of infantry and artillery ammunition and bombs, was also burnt by Armenians.

People tried to put out the fires in some of the buildings after Armenians fled. Fires are still burning in some buildings, while artillery ammunition explodes here and there.

7. Fleeing Armenians reportedly took two machine-guns and two mountain artillery pieces along.

13th Caucasian Regiment Commander Lt. Col. Ahmet Riza Archive No : 1/2

Cabin No : 113

Drawer No : 3 File No : 527

Section No : 2057 Index No : 1-8

#### **DOCUMENT NO: 1935 (131)**

اودو قراوکاهی ۲۰ ۲۰ مرسک

2

1-3671 D A F 2-3 اویچی اردوی خمایود قوماندانینی اوکل سریه شب ۱ ـــــــ مسهند

باسردنوبا رائل و کالت هیکست سدرس عدد به منه رانگفت الني اردد \* در دنی \*

ا = د د دنجی قول اردو گلم سنده (عارلخواز) 🕠 ارین عنه رینی منابر دی خرافت در تحریب در اصد طروایها شاه کو بیش خدم أشرتبينيه كى (برخوص) كوي اشفاه ابلشدسد ويتم سطي المنافقة يستيع و الله المستقل المستقل (دان) استفا تنذ نعدرت ابتدار كاله كول شاد عنيت (أبواديانيو) وقد -كيوات قان شائد كالماعد. مهدادوانت المضلد مرهام م تن کوبره و المنظمة الله الله المنطقة ال ردانه) و شای عود نه استه مشکورکت میشود موزیفان را الله و المرادن من المراد المراد المراد و المرد بعرفون ارد جوست ف - خدم مدام بكوم ا ع - سري معمل مده ارتيا (ما ما تده) من ملا و د د د من فلله نما طف النه المعد - ( is a ) exist - william .------ (¿0) E-gag

## DOCUMENT NO: 1935 (131)

A 4-367L D A F 2-10

اودو قرازكاعي

D 4 F 12-10

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مرور والودل معمول خالث

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لوچنی کرددی همامود قومانوایش ادکان سرب شب (۲)

طوی دید کانت ریا ریاس بازیل و حوید مراس بازیل و در ایان باز این و انتظام مراب این باز و انتظام کھا ریاسه

143

#### **DOCUMENT NO: 1935 (131)**

THIRD ARMY COMMAND

Chief of Staff

Section: 1

Army Headquarters 23.2.34 (23 February 1918)

Branch : ...

No : Code.

## TO: THE ACTING SUPREME COMMAND THUNDERBOLT GROUP COMMAND SIXTH ARMY COMMAND FOURTH ARMY COMMAND

- 1. An Armenian gang's existence has been reported in Adilcevaz, within the Fourth Army Corps Front. An enemy motor-boat, after ineffective fire from 4000 metres on the Karmuç pier, sailed toward Van...
- On 21.2.34 (21 February 1918) Ahlat and, the following day Perhavs, south-east of Nazik lake were occupied.

Our reconnaissance column proceeding up to Abdal Beyazid, north-west of Nazik lake, met no enemy forces.

Muhacir and Til villages "La 59" (code) in the Mus plain have been occupied.

Our reconnaissance columns proceeding in the direction of Lower Kurnu, met no enemy forces at Mozsüfla "L 46". (code) and Darayi "L 45" (code). Snowstorms continue in this Army Corps zone.

2. Mamahatun in the First Caucasian Army Corps Zone, was occupied by our troops on 22.2.34 (22 February 1918), the major part, however, burnt

Security units have been deployed to Pelegöz "K 47" Cınar Konu-Vartik "F 48" Peçeriç "G 50" (codes) line. According to statements of villagers, some 1000 Armenian gangs with six artillery guns, withdrew to the east on 21.2.34 (21 February 1918) via Yeniköy "G 46" (code). On their way they murdered and burned around 300 defenceless Moslem people.

- 3. There is no change in the position of the Second Caucasian Army Corps.
- On 22.2.34 (22 February 1918) the number of ships in Trabzon port was reported as eleven.

In Huka "D 56" (code) and vicinity, south-west of Polathane a number of artillery guns and ammunition abandoned by Greeks were found, with breech-mechanisms and other components of some of them missing. These included four ordinary 10,5 long barrel guns, 15 howitzers of 15 caliber, 22 short and long barrel guns of 9,300 rounds of 15 ea. and 250 7,5 ea. howitzer ammunition. (\*\*)

## To the Artillery Inspectorate:

Submitted to the Commanding General and by him to the Supreme Command.

- 4. Weather cloudy, partly open and very cold.
- 5. This Report of No, fifty four was delivered to the telegraph office of Susehri at eight after (20.00 hrs) to be transmitted to the Supreme Command, Tunderbolt Group, Fourth and Sixth Army Commands.

Third Army Commander
Lt. General
Signed
Vehib Mehmed

Hüsrev

23.2.34 (23 February 1918)

Operation: 54

Coded: 23.2.34 (23 February 1918)

Archive No : 4/3671

Cabin No : 163

Drawer No : 5

File No : 2947

Section No : 629

Index No : 2-9, 2-10

(\*) Note: This paragraph was deleted in the document

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مقابله جينك المضاسى		تاریخ تسویدی
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المومون المراب	معرف ارتد المقران المرافع الماليمة المرد	1021 36-10

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#### **DOCUMENT NO: 1936 (132)**

# OTTOMAN ARMY ACTING SUPREME COMMAND SECTION

Section No: 2nd/2947 Date of Drafting: 17.3.34

Date of Drafting: 17.3.34 (17 March 1918)

Correspondence No: 288

Written by: (Signature)
Date written: 17.3,34

(17 March 1918)

#### TO THE DIRECTORATE FOR PRESS

Summary of cables from the Third Army Command related to Armenian cruelties and atrocities.

#### Distribution:

To abroad through National Agency Local newspapers Special Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

(Signature)

Definitely today

Sender: 17,3.34 (17 March 1918)

Section/Branch: 4

Archive No : 1/2 Cabin No : 110 Drawer No : 2

File No : 385 Section No : 1530

Index No : 36-9

#### OTTOMAN ARMY ACTING SUPREME-COMMAND

#### Section:

Armenians murdered around 50 of the Moslem population of Hosan and Kalçı after taking them to Gümgüm. Men in unknown numbers taken by Armenians from Magalisur under the pretext of employign them in road-building did not return.

Before leaving the Erkinis village north of Erzurum, Armenians murdered about 60 Moslems.

At Kars Gate of Erzurum, corpses of about 250 Moslems were uncovered, all brutally murdered by Armenians.

In Hasankale and surrounding villages Armenians brutally massacred a group of men, women and children, by axes, knives or shooting, also taking a number of Moslems along as seen by a group of our cavalrymen.

Hasankale was completely burnt by Armenians, not a single dwelling left habitable.

Archive No : 1/2 Cabin No : 110 Drawer No : 2 File No : 385

Index No : 36-10/11

# OTTOMAN ARMY ACTING SUPREME COMMAND Section:

Drafting Date: 12.3.34 (12 March 1918)

#### TO THE NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY

Summary of the Report of a commander who set up his headquarters at a village 28 Km.s west of Erzurum, on Armenian cruelties and atrocities:

Armenians shut 278 Moslem inhabitants of this village in their homes and murdered them all. 42 Moslems were found in their homes critically wounded. Lungs and livers of girls and women were torn out after being raped, their abdomens ripped open, brains crushed. Many of the corpses and children and men were burnt after pouring gasoline on them.

#### 12/4

I have telephoned the Directorate of Press to convey the message to the National News Agency.

Archive No : 2
Cabin No : 110
Drawer No : 2
File No : 385
Section No : 1530
Index No : 36–8

# OTTOMAN ARMY ACTING SUPREME COMMAND Section:

#### ABROAD THROUGH THE NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY

Entering Bayburt, our security detachments were faced with views of horrible murders and crimes. Old people, men, women and children alike, hiding shut in their homes afraid of Armenians, were partly burnt to death with their homes. Those who happened to be in the streets were bayonetted to death. In the past two days, corpses of more than 200 such victims were found in the streets and buried.

Several days ago a Georgian detachment during a stoppover in the town of Rize for the night, observed the remains of Armenian cruelties, and being disgusted, and sorry for the cries of the people, changed their mind and left the town despite the calls of the people for help.

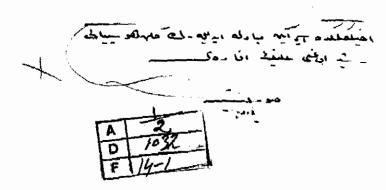
Signature

Archive No : 1/2 Cabin No : 110 Drawer No : 2

Drawer No : 2 File No : 385

Section No : 1530

Index No : 36-12



عالی ، مای ده است اسلمان هوی تولای لا ی سیل در بولود ارد الل مای در مای در الل مای در الله در الله مای در الله م

حدد مغلید عده اذا

#### **DOCUMENT NO: 1937 (133)**

# STATEMENT OF ALI, SON OF RESIT FROM HOSPIYA, PRISONER OF WAR AT AHILKELEK ON HIS ARRIVAL AFTER BEING EXCHANGED:

#### COPY

On 2.4.32 (2 April 1918) Armenians raided the Kolaksi Village south of Ahilkelek. They forced out the following persons from their homes and shot them in front of their homes:

Copurzade Kamil, his son, his brother Ilyas, Ahmet, son of Ilyas, Gülmehmet, another son of Ilyas, Ali, son of Yusuf, Iskender, son of Yusuf, Yahya, son of Ilyas, Himmet, son of Yahya, Abbas, son of Kadı, Asker, son of Osman and Dursun from Hasona...

On 11.4.34 (11 April 1918) they took Iskender Bey from Tok Village (East of Hortovis) out of the prison at Ahilkelek and shot him dead before our very eyes.

Further, they also murdered many Moslems from Varadan, Kokiya (near Hortovis) and Tok villages.

I certify my affidavit statement
Ali from Hospiya

Archive No : 1/2 Cabin No : 110 Drawer No : 1

File No : 379 Section No : 1484

Index No : 14-1

#### **DOCUMENT NO: 1938 (134)**

ا ولية إست

	وُو يَا لُونِ	الطبئ أدرو
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است الميكلكات منطق سنده مختر امير ادبود ارميولت الهيكلاع موالسيده مواشكات ايه اددها المراده الميكلك المه اددها المراده الميكرة المعادل مردأ وموثوثاً فراكن المراده المعادل منطق ده منطق كارد ووثوثاً فراكن الميلاء عدب خدب قطعات كاملاً قارص الحافظ سوئر اليلمد وبو منطق دكي أرميوله مستول بهذية المعادل ما المعكلك موامسينه فرة كافرسون شرديك ممد كعادر.

ب . اهائ اسلام مَنْ عابد حاملانِط تورَّا عِلى الجيه مَكَمَالِدَ بالحام عَلَمَدِيدَه فَرَّ كَالْمِ لَا وردها ب اخيلكلك: " فَحَالُ كَايِسُ عَاجِلاً سَوَّةً ، الردساعده بيونِيْن إسرّعام الله

عو ساس در ۱۹۵۸ سافه

**DOCUMENT NO: 1938 (134)** 

Code without No.

From OLTU

#### TO THE THIRD ARMY COMMAND

- 1. Armenians assembling in the Ahilkelek region, have been going on with their massacre of the Moslem population in the region between Ahilkelek and Ardahan, according to reliable and repeated reports.
- 2. As the total of the troops of our group have been dispatched to the Kars region against Armenians in that area, it is not possible to send sufficient forces to the Ahilkelek area now.
- 3. In order to save the lives and properties of the Moslem population, your orders are requested for dispatching urgently sufficient forces from the Batum area to the Ardahan Ahilkelek line if possible.

Operation - 1458 21 April 34 (1918) No: 33 Group Commander Sevki

Is he going mad? Signature (not clear) Section: 1/25 dated No need any more,

Archive No: 4/3671
Cabin No: 163
Drawer No: 5
File No: 2947
Section No: 628
Index No: 38

اردو غراد **کاهی**" 48/ 5/ 54 مادك مستولان وشدد في أن المنافع المنافع و فقفا سا إحدد الوء بعادرة ثلث وأست والداسية وفات الميك ارتده بالحيام البري عرفالذه ، اروي في الو را فنده تنجم اهابيء مونفري جنب دمدهي سيهل رقت وشفعى أعبسه وفانوه فمشيه عمامي وسنورعل انحاد الدرك عرصهواله رماللري حساست انمسه وموثون عرفاي حمد سناست عادد عما ندم صات دريد صاري نامية عف دفعراملت -ویمی حدشنا مساخان روستایی فرستران وبویز تعته دیگی برم دارمیرات ومار وادف تأ تحديث الدك المدوري علونه والمنه هدنه اعار وسكرى معقفا عناهن امترت ورحل ساشام كر كذريلس وها تعاريونلا بدنه بيد عنب ر مذهب ا هامي مع بعدت عرص دها به وما لا مات مِها تَدَ مُلْعُهُ مُلُقِلُ النَّدِيكِ ويونره فَايْتُو ال اوْلَا رِحْرَا تَ تمارت ده مرتبادرهنی دندزند اها نبات رمه تم سردوندان وفعافته فالميهم والم المشهر كوهد مشدل الحتى نشر والعدم ليميم و مونك عص المدين عرب نائر والمن الديميين عليم فري من ورام 1023 131 ---- 10 | 325

أوينجى أردوق همايون قومائرائلني اردو تر از کا**ی** عائدتهی کا فاق هوت انه براک برقرنده ما عشددی ارددهی دی حب استفلى ارك آنك عم دشفقة دخات ابالر كونديدكونه نزائد أيكدم درأ موجمية دمد الحصيد المؤثرة أوار وهانث يا خاطب بيك مسار مود خدر ارمن طاخذرب منفد عبد خول ادارد الاستراك وهدريو رتباط برسيا دّثري تحت تأجية آفينه ادلدمني سي الما تحدث الخيد المسود معددد شيخت وه الخرأس. ومباردمون عددت الدكاري وسيقته تعالم المشفك المرحكم عدره مفادت اسم مث اهای سفیم و ده هیرسیم · prime is in who ever its mil rati ما عدار و من وراله

**DOCUMENT NO: 1939 (135)** 

THIRD ARMY COMMAND

Section: 1 No: 4/25

Army Headquarters 25.4.34 (25 April 1918)

URGENT

Copies to: Ministry of Interior Ministry of Foreign Affairs Canonical Affairs

#### TO THE ACTING SUPREME COMMAND

The Ottoman Army, in its advance operation to liberate and clear from the enemy the invaded lands, and to save the so-known Three-Provinces (Kars, Ardahan, Artvin) from further disintegration and destruction, has opened its protective arms to the population inhabiting these lands irrespective of (without any discrimination) of their, sex or religion, has taken the laws as the basis of state rule and authority, protected their lives, properties and their dignity, and has devoted all its efforts to secure their loyalty to the Ottoman Government.

Armenian Dashnaks and committees alike, have provoked and created confussion among Armenian and Greek inhabitants of the Three-Provinces, forcing them to migrate against their wish to inner regions it was reliably learnt. Under these circumstances, printed leaflets were immediately distributed, announcing that the Ottoman Army absolutely guarantees the security of the lives, dignity and property of all loyal people irrespective of their, sex, religion etc. assuring them that they will not be harmed curing the people to be free of the influence of the deceit of some subversive committees and to continue their daily lives and engagements. The positive effects of these calls and assurances were immediately observed, and some of the Armenian families and all of the Greek families gave up migration and stayed in their homes. The number of those who welcome the Ottoman Army and shelter under its protection and effection, is increasing every day.

In this context, some 1500 Armenians who chose to stay in Ardahan, are being treated well all their needs and welfare have been secured. Some of the Greeks who emmigrated before are now returning to their former places. Let me submit to your Supreme authority, the assurance that all loyal people living in the places which, by God's Will we shall takeover, will be treated the same way.

## Third Army Commander Lt. General Vehib Mehmed

Section: 1-2 25.4.34 (1918) STAMP:

Acting Supreme Command Operations Department

25 April 1334 (1918) No: 3322

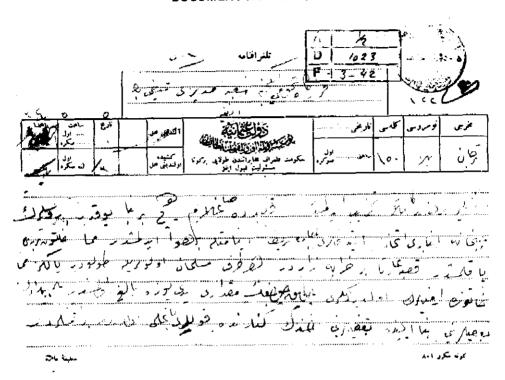
Submitted to 2nd Section 25.4.34 (1918)

Submitted to Commander Deputy Chief of Operations Signature (Hulusi)

Archive No : 1/2 Cabin No : 4 Drawer No : 109 File No : 359 Section No : 1435

Index No : 3-31, 3-32

#### **DOCUMENT NO: 1940 (136)**



## **DOCUMENT NO: 1940 (136)**

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#### **DOCUMENT NO: 1940 (136)**

#### CABLE

#### OTTOMAN GOVERNMENT MINISTRY OF POSTAL TELEGRAPHIC AND TELEPHONE SERVICES

Seal and Signature

: (not clear)

Origin Number : Tercan

Number Words : without : 150

Date

: 5.3.34 (5 May 1918)

Signature

: (not clear)

# TO MR SEYFI, DIRECTOR, SECOND SECTION, GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

The town has been completely destroyed by Armenians, leaving not even one building. The mosque which was turned into an ammunition depot by the Russians was blown up by dynamite, Mamahatun Tomb destroyed. The town is nothing but a place of ruins. Corpses of Moslem dead are everywhere. The number of children murdered by Armenians in Mamahatun alone reached 700. Some of the corpses are in buildings some in ditches at road bank, hands tied. Many are beheaded by axes. The people suffered no cruelties from the Russians. All these atrocities and destruction are the work of Armenians after the withdrawal of the Russians. Provisions, ammunition and materials left over by the Russians were burnt by Armenians. There is much engineering equipment, tools and timber in the town, 4 May 34 (1918)

Headquarters/Second Section

Capt. Ahmet Refim

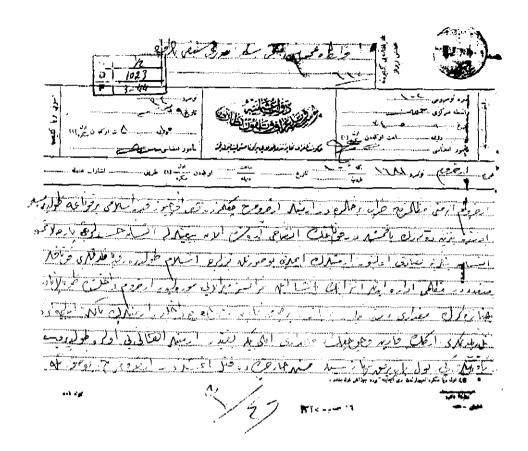
Archive No : 1/2 Cabin No : 110

Drawer No : 5 File No : -

Section No : 1023

Index No : 3-42, 3-43

#### **DOCUMENT NO: 1941 (137)**



## **DOCUMENT NO: 1941 (137)**

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#### **DOCUMENT NO: 1941 (137)**

#### OTTOMAN GOVERNMENT MINISTRY OF POSTAL, TELEGRAPHIC AND TELEPHONE SERVICES

Seal and Signature : (unclear) Transmitted :

Received : No. : 34 Order No : 102 Date : 9 May 334 (1918)

Intermediary Station: Sivas Date: 9 May 334 (1916)
Hour-Minute: 8.15

Date ; 8.5.34 (8 May 1918) Signature of the Official:

Signature of the Official: Signature Origin : Erzurum

 Origin
 : Erzur

 No.
 : 1681

 Words
 : 100

# TO MR SEYFI, DIRECTOR, SECOND SECTION, GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

Erzurum is a city of ruins after Armenian cruelties and atrocities. Before their withdrawal, Armenians rounded about 300 Moslem people in a house and burnt the building with people in it, after pouring on gasoline. Among the debris there are pieces of human corpses, skulls and brains. This is not the only building in which Armenians rounded up and burnt people. There are other buildings in which hunderds of Moslems were murdered. The cruelties and atrocities were led by Antranik Pasha and French Colonel Morel. The number of corpses gathered in Erzurum is 4000. Among them are many women and children. Victims of Armenian murderers in Ilicalar alone are nearly 2000. People were murdered by burning in houses, or taken out for road-building and murdered outside the town. The number of such missing people from Erzurum is 111. These figures do not cover those murdered in villages.

Journalists and reporters visited the scene of the cruelties for half an hour accompanied by the Governor. In two or three days we are returning via Kars-Batum. I have photographed scenes of cruelties, destruction and ruins. Submitted for your information, 8 Dated.

**DOCUMENT NO: 1928 (124)** 

General Headquarters / Second Section
Captain Ahmet Refik

Archive No : 1/2
Cabin No : 110
Drawer No : 5
File No : —
Section No : 1023

Index No : 3-44, 3-45

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-ره البرلومک عادد صد به ۱۸۰۸ کرد کردی

# **DOCUMENT NO: 1942 (138)**

6-1/1973 Code : Headquarters 17.5.34 (17 May 1918)

# TO: 13TH ARMY CORPS COMMAND 18TH ARMY CORPS COMMAND COMMUNICATIONS ZONE INSPECTORATE

1. Euphrates Front : Hanbadgadı occupied

2. Palestine Front : Rebel attacks against Muan completely

repulsed.

 Caucasian Front : Gümrü-Alexandropolis surrendered on 15.5.34 (15 May 1918). No fire or destruction is observed in the city.

As stated in letters of March and April, apart from Moslems of Baku, Tiflis and Gence, all Eastern Caucasian Turks also suffered from Armenian cruelties. Nearly 250 Islam villages were burnt by Armenians, 700 Ottoman prisoners of war at Alexandropolis were burnt to death by Armenians, by pouring gasoline on them.

4. In the Fourth Army Corps Front: No significant change, Combing free from gangs the villages east of Lake Van and proceeding in Dilman and Rumiye direction continues.

Operations: 1973 Coded, 18.5.34 (1918) Initials, (not clear) Sixth Army Commander Signature (unclear)

Archive No : 4/1048
Cabin No : 180
Drawer No : 4
File No : 3632

Section No : 138 Index No : 45

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J 37/3	والمراجة

# **DOCUMENT NO: 1943 (139)**

### THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS

Date Writen: 14.7.34 (14 July 1918). To be translated into French. 2889

# TO P. DONIKALATOZEV EFFENDI, SPIRITUAL (HOLY) COUNCIL MEMBER OF ARMENIAN CATHOLIC COMMUNITY WITHIN FORMER RUSSIAN EMPIRE

#### AT HOTEL ORIENTAL IN BATUM

In response to your official Letter No. 1278 dated 2 July 1918:

Thank you very much for the sincere feelings you expressed for my Government.

- 1. Just as before, it is natural that the Ottoman Government will not hinder the religious affairs of Armenian Catholics on lands joining Ottoman territories.
- 2. Security of life, dignity and property of all the various elements (communities) living under Ottoman rule is guaranteed, free from any aggression. I don't think the Armenians living in Koçorbulak and Ermaniç villages of Burcalı district are under any peressure. Nevertheless, I have issued strict orders to all those concerned in this respect.
- 3. Pending the calming of the indigation which arose from the horrible and deplorable acts committed by Armenians during their withdrawal, it will be an appropriate precaution to postpone (delay) the return of Armenians who emigrated from Ardahan and Ahilkelek to Tiflis and other places.
- 4. The return of Armenians who emigrated from Kars (all) and Alexandropolis (partly) should also be delayed for the same reasons explained in Para. 3 above. I would also suggest to delay the sending of a religious delegation to Kars and Alexandropolis, for the same reason.
- 5. Please send me the full address of the wife and children of Oseb Minas Nehabitan, so that I can inquire through the local command and give you concrete information on the matter
  - 6. I have ordered the Military Delegation in Tiflis to issue necessary

certificates to Bishop (Father) Antouan Kapuian, to come to Batum for advice to the Armenian Catholic Community.

7. Let me inform you that you can always apply to the Operation Section of the Army any time you wish, to discuss and decide on matters which need to be settled.

Please accept my respects.

12.7.34 (12 July 1918) Initials (not clear)

Translated, 13 July 334 (1918) Signature (not clear)

Third Army Commander Lt. General Signature (unclear)

Archive No : 4/6520 Cabin No : 170

Drawer No : 2

Drawer No : 2

File No : 3188 Section No : 50

Index No : 2-41, 2-42, 2-43

### **DOCUMENT NO: 1944 (140)**

اسراري ممانداني نورى بإشاع فيترند باكتيم شفره نك برحورتن عيثاً بالايرنقار عقاریرمیرم : باکو عهد - و مولنومیکول برار بولمیا درارشدای نواشیهیکار دید آیریمیلوی بچردا رمی هاد سِماً بازلدين وبون اهميد تعقيبانيكده اوليعم فصل برم ١١٠ موري اختاره و ١٨ كفي، باكود مد عهد قر مده مولسودك ما مح كشه دولها در فولك درود و حره قر مدر . بردان شردار دواغدى فوما لانكفه باكوفرنده شريحه فدر الكوش ه باقها سلام كوني الحرام و يعالاد فادى السلام الري بلانغراب المرى المديلية كورامروه عاسم دولدرد قارعه در تورسك اله قدر قاريه و د جوادم موجهرا وا ومأته مد برنطاله عاله مطوفرا خار و مرا تورا اعفا إيهلكه ور بأسوارى منا يفك اخاده شدكوره روسل بوشا لمديه دوبوی ارشلادیداً براشکا وارسلاده بندك سد على الور للركداً لحسة كوندلكدر. باكده له ع م مدل ارمده احلين تابّ ر ، الكود ، فإرابيه الك ضاطرك انا دوارية نظرًا باكو ا هالسندم أولاراري وروسار مونشونكار ومداً ميدولال يره فايشى مفادمت أبيلاني تأس الحدم عالينيورلرسه

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# **DOCUMENT NO: 1944 (140)**

OTTOMAN ARMY

ACTING SUPREME COMMAND Summary

Section: To Ministries of Interior and

No: Foreign Affairs

# CODED MESSAGE NO: 3142 FROM THIRD ARMY TO THE SUPREME COMMAND

### Very Urgent

A copy of coded message from Islamic Army Commander Nuri Pasha hereby submitted.

The Armenian Government has been officially urged to separate the Armenians from Bolsheviks in the Baku area and the matter is being closely followed.

(26 July 334 (1918))

Third Army Commander

Esad

#### COPY

To Eastern Armies Group Command:

Three fourths of the people in Gence, Baku and our Front, called Bolsheviks, are Armenians. Up to date, these Armenians have burnt some 200 villages west of Baku and murdered indiscriminately any Moslem they captured. In Gündemir, they rounded up 480 women and children in a mosque and burnt them. Photographs and documents, evidence of these atrocities are being complied.

According to the affidavit statement of an Armenian officer prisoner Russians dissociated themselves from Armenians because of these cruelties, and Armenians seized the arms of these Russians and sent them to Tarkesen island. It has been established that . . . . (code) in Baku with Armenians.

According to the statements of two of our officers who escaped from Baku, Armenians and Russians from the people of Baku are reportedly trying to prevent any resistence from those dissociated from the Bolsheviks against us.

Warships will not join the Baku war, they say. Bolshevik Commander Bichirahov tried to conscript soldiers, but failed as nobody complied. He declared that this war was for Bolshevism. Intense fighting is going on against Bolsheviks in Demirhan, Suza and Petrovski. Bolsheviks were forced to push in reinforcements. In Baku it is preferred to win Bolsheviks rather than the Armenians. Though working in this way, I have also dispatched an Armenian Bishops Council, to gain the support of the Armenians. Any initiatives from your side along the same lines will obviously be useful.

Caucasian Islamic Army Commander

Operations:

132/26.7.34 (26 July 1918)

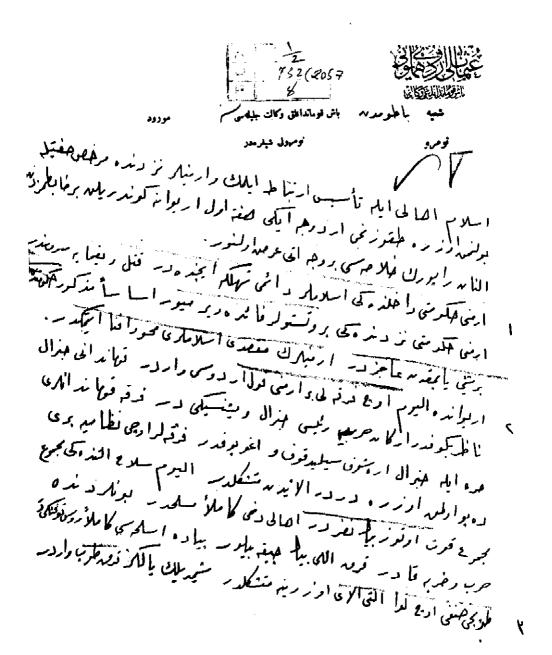
Lt. General Nuri

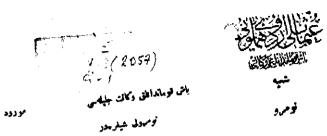
Section: 6986

29 July 1334 (1918) To the Foreign Office

Archive No : 1/2 Cabin No : 112 Drawer No : 3 File No : 483 Section No : 1893, A

Index No : 40-1, 40-2





درت بطرے سی بدہ بچھلعہ صول سیکرلمری رئیس عمل طوبلر بیرے . ٤ سراری حنی درت لدا شکر ایلی اور ریخ متشکل ایسے د. مشیر بلک الق الإي منظيرد در الای قا دردسی شيو راتلی ا بسرد ، مثمد طلق آنگيو را تلی فدرد ساری الاید به عبارتد - . ا رمنیال نمن حینوم لری بك اردشگوند ر ارمی حسکر لرنیال ادر اوج بیلمقات قدر البسة عسكريسي اولمب مَيَا قيبي ملى البسيلر لم ملبسد س اربوابر دخر البسند حتى احلامك مزردعانى ارميل جا لمقده و اسلام المالي كاملاً اع برافقه درل طفرز ني اردوم اسلام ا هالية أسريتو روم طرفز ، هجرت انميل عابيو مد تبليفا ت اجرا أيرطس واره مرة نره ند کو ندر بل المالیط بید ری جب ایر کمکر و بولنشدر . ترداردولفردب فكاندام وكلع 1 C LY/17

**DOCUMENT NO: 1945 (141)** 

OTTOMAN ARMY

**ACTING SUPREME COMMAND** 

Section:

No:

# CODED MESSAGE RECEIVED BY THE ACTING SUPREME COMMAND FROM BATUM

A summary of the report by an officer sent by our 9th Army two weeks ago to Erivan to contact the Moslem people there and also as an envoy to Armenians is submitted below:

- 1. The Moslem population under the jurisdiction of The Armenian Government is under constant threat of murder and plundering. Protests to the Armenian Government are of no use. In fact, the said Government is incapable. The purpose of the Armenians is to annihilate the Moslems.
- 2. Currently there is an Armenian Army Corps with three divisions in Erivan. The Commanding Officer is General Nazarbekov. The Chief of Staff is General Vichinski and division commanders are General Areshov, General Silidkov and General Agobov respectively. The divisions comprise four regiments each, three regular and one depot regiment. Their total strength is 32,000 enlisted men. Population is also totally armed. A 40 to 50 thousand strong force can be formed from this armed civilian population. Infantry weapons are all Russian rifles.
- 3. The artillery is organised on a three brigade and six regiment basis. Currently they have 40 artillery guns. Four batteries are field artillery of 7,5 and the rest Russian mountain artillery.
- 4. The cavalry is organised on a four brigade and eight regiment basis, though currently they have only six regiments. The table of organisation of regiments is 500, however only 250 cavalry are currently in each.
  - 5. The banks of the Erivan river are relatively fortified.
- 6. Armenian forces in the front and on the border are currently seven infantry and a few cavalry regiments.
- 7. The morale of the Armenians is very low. Some 13,000 Armenian soldiers are in military uniform while the remainder are militia in their national clothes.

8. Crops of Moslem people in Erivan and its region have been stolen by Armenians. Moslem people starving. The 9th Army notified the Moslem population to migrate to our side as quickly as possible and trains are being dispatched from time to time to pick the people up in parties. 27.7.34 (27 July 1918)

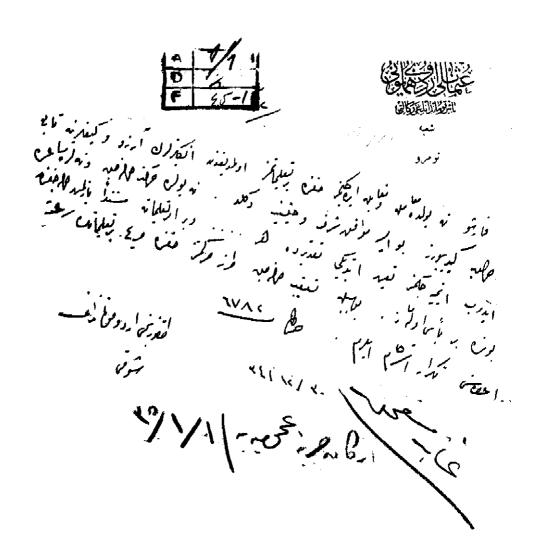
Acting Commander, Eastern Armies Group

Esad

Section: 2/6983 29 July 1334 (1918)

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شده لم م عظم مع رفند النيم شِندر التعلم شرور ررَور بديت عِلْ مُعلِدًا عِلَى النِّي مِ عِلْ بين بدرم. . بولوما شایفد عوارت ب مبار جال ارلدري نا دانه می ایدن کرد له انگار آیمن سدد دفعان ا من المنع - لذه المحروم المار. دفع م الميور انكار رئير لمنع - لذه المحروم المار. مني الميد ولا درسين قد و ديان ومره رس والرزم و و به المانة على رودين المه الم يون و و بخديم بناه المارك بوق المان المارك بوق المان المارك بوق المان المارك بوق المان الما



**DOCUMENT NO: 1946 (142)** 

# OTTOMAN ARMY ACTING SUPREME COMMAND

Section:

# CODED MESSAGE NO: 6373 FROM KARS TO THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

In a coded message I have just received from the Fortified Zone Command of Batum it is reported that, the treatment of our troops in Batum by the British and our very existence has reached unbearable dimensions. incompatible with humanity and military dignity. Today, the British, forced one of our companies near the railroad station out of the building, saving they will look at the building, and seized all arms and equipment in the building, taking them along and deliverig them to the Armenian soldiers near the railroad station. Individual clashes continue to take place in increasing numbers between our soldiers who cannot tolerate such humiliation and the British. Further, the British are seizing our weapons and ammunition, preventing us taking them out of Batum. Some 4000 rounds of powerful artillery ammunition loaded on railcars on its way to the ship, were seized. They also withheld the arms and equipment shipped by our troops at Cürüksu. The Fortilified Zone Command of Batum has written to the British General requesting the release of the ammunition and the termination of these practices which do not comply with military dignity, but no positive outcome is expected.

As no instruction has reached us on how to react and how to respond to such moves by the British, we have no alternative but to comply with the desire and will of the British, an attitude incompatible with honour and dignity. If we are instructed on how to behave, what to allow and what not to permit... there will be no harm as our moves will be based on orders and instructions. Clear instructions are urgently requested.

30.12.34 (30 December 1918)

Ninth Army Commander Sevki

# **VERY URGENT**

To the General Staff 1.1.35 (1 January 1919)

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