

**DOCUMENTS ON
OTTOMAN-ARMENIANS**

VOLUME II



**PRIME MINISTRY
DIRECTORATE GENERAL
OF PRESS AND INFORMATION**

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1895 (91)	7 October 1914	Report by Intelligence Officer Ahmet from Russia on Armenian activities.
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1897 (93)	23 October 1914	Report from Third Army Command to the Supreme Command on assembly of Armenians in Kağızman.
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- 1903 (99) () 1915 Report on meeting of Armenian Ottoman Parliament members Papasian and Viremian in Erzurum with Dashnak delegates from Caucasia, their resolutions, and provokes by officers, doctors 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 ammunition 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 Ulukisla, 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 Army Corps.
- 1911 (107) 22/23 April 1915 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 Committee Secretary Negyazarian, on trail before Martial Law Court, to be sent to Kayseri to help uncover hidden 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 Boğazlıyan.
- 1920 (116) 27 July 1915 Letter from 1st Army Corps Command on measures against 300-strong Armenian Gang which raided Boğazlıyan.

- 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 gendarmerie.
- 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 out 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.
- 1934 (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) 25 April 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.
- 1940 (136) 5 May 1918 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. Donikatozev, 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 property 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.*

P R E F A C E

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 basellessness 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

تجسس و ایس سلفی کلمه مورد / ۵ / ۱۳۴۰ / ۹۹ تاریخ ثبت

مدرسه

این سند در مورد ...
 در این سند ...
 در این سند ...
 در این سند ...
 در این سند ...
 در این سند ...

A	۲۱-۳۶۱۱
D	۵۲۲
F	۲۸

تجدید مدارک ...
 در این سند ...

تجدید ...
 در این سند ...

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



صورت

شبه
نومرد

باسم قضاخانه امور دادرسی

خلاصه

در جلسه اولیای این قضاخانه در تاریخ ۱۳۳۳/۱۱/۱۱ در خصوص تاریخچه و صورتی



ملفوظ
عدد

در جلسه تفصیلاً به کمیسیون و طرحی از طرفی که این کمیسیون صلاح می‌دانند در خصوص این امر
کمیسیون استقلالیته تأیید این در جلسه کمیسیون این کمیسیون در تاریخ ۱۳۳۳/۱۱/۱۱ در خصوص این امر
گزاره که در این کمیسیون این کمیسیون در تاریخ ۱۳۳۳/۱۱/۱۱ در خصوص این امر
قانون این امر، در این امر این کمیسیون در تاریخ ۱۳۳۳/۱۱/۱۱ در خصوص این امر
در این امر این کمیسیون در تاریخ ۱۳۳۳/۱۱/۱۱ در خصوص این امر
در این امر این کمیسیون در تاریخ ۱۳۳۳/۱۱/۱۱ در خصوص این امر
در این امر این کمیسیون در تاریخ ۱۳۳۳/۱۱/۱۱ در خصوص این امر
در این امر این کمیسیون در تاریخ ۱۳۳۳/۱۱/۱۱ در خصوص این امر
در این امر این کمیسیون در تاریخ ۱۳۳۳/۱۱/۱۱ در خصوص این امر
در این امر این کمیسیون در تاریخ ۱۳۳۳/۱۱/۱۱ در خصوص این امر

A	4-1933
D	H.F
F	23-1

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 suppressed and those who lead the action will be executed.

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.

Archive No : 1/131
Cabin No : 158
Drawer No : 3
File No : 2703
Section No : 308
Index No : 23-1

DOCUMENT NO: 1895 (91)

SECRET

Horasan

24/25 September 330

No : 87

(7/8 October 1914)

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 Henderé there are some three thousand Saltats (Russian Soldiers) together with eight mobile artillery guns and ammunition. The guns are in Henderé. A number of soldiers with two guns 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 Karaorgan, their number, however is unknown. In Sarikamis 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 Sarikamis 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 Sarikamis 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 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

۰

۹۱۹ شماره رویه اشتر کرده و شماره دوم برنده موروثی را از طبقه و ۹۱۹ نوزاد
شماره در

A	4-3671
D	
F	2-79

۱- قسم از نظر نرم کردن از غیر شده و کثیر تر از کثیر است (۸۰۰۰) و در - ۱۰۰۰۰ و ۱۰۰۰۰ از نظر قانون
بمنه است

۲- مسکن و خانه - بر روی خانه نشینند تا به در - کثرت طرفه نسبی و صفا طرفه نسبی از طرف اداره
و اما مشه از طرفه و کثرت و کثرت در در - طریقه و طرفه در - کثرت را از طرفه نسبی از طرفه
نوسلی نفس اشتر کرده ارام ای و اشتر کرده با هم قور شده اسط نام بر کرده و کثرت در - کثرت
در - کثرت طرفه فقرات بقده اونا بدوسته عمومی و در در اشتر - قانونا و کثرت (۱۵۰۰۰) قور
تعبیه اریست - اشتر و کثرت اشتر - مشابه اشتر و کثرت هر را بدوست طرفه کثرت بدون آرم کثرت
افاده کثرت در - کثرت
هم برده و کثرت
صفتی

اجهت معاونت

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 Kağızman.

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 Baçlı village of Eleskirt are the leaders of the gangs.

4. Ten more Plaston companies arrived in Kağızman in the last four days. Total forces in Kağızman are estimated at 15,000.— This information was furnished by a reliable Moslem from Kağızman 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
Drawer No : 2
File No : 2818
Section No : 59
Index No : 2-39

شماره	4-767
D	
F	2-41

سازمان اسناد و کتابخانه ملی	ادبیات و فرهنگ	سازمان اسناد و کتابخانه ملی
تاریخ ثبتی: ۸/۸/۶۷	شعبه:	سازمان اسناد و کتابخانه ملی
میزه ثبتی: ۱۰/۱۰/۶۷	کتابخانه:	سازمان اسناد و کتابخانه ملی
مقاله:	سازمان اسناد و کتابخانه ملی

باسمه و شانه و شانه و شانه

۱- یکی از کتابخانه‌ها در تهران ...

۲- ...

۳- ...

۴- ...

۵- ...

۶- ...

۷- ...

۸- ...

۹- ...

۱۰- ...

شماره
۱۰۰



بريد اور ليدنگ

ادب و ادب باز ليدنگ ليدنگ

۱- رولنگ فارمدن بيه فطرتا بيه اينا حدوده ليدنگ
در فخره بوالدي بر باده انان بوط انان بيه بيه بيه بيه

فتن

۲- حدود بيارنه ۹۹۹ کو بيه بيه بيه بيه
مسلکده رول و فخره اور ليدنگ

۳

ج

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 Kağızman, 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. Three battalions from the Plaston units which up to date have been stationed in Erivan, have been deployed to Kağızman, while a cavalry regiment and two artillery batteries in Kağızman 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)

Archive No : 4/3671
Cabin No : 163
Drawer No : 2
File No : 2818
Section No : 59
Index No : 1-41, 1-42

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 Pulus 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)

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 (Iğdır). 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

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 guilty 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 Gümüşhane; Sükrü from Sarasor Village of Akçaabad, enlisted man at the 1st 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 Rahan-oğlu 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 Inspector

(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

وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
مجلس
مجلس

واریا کور استیجاره تبه سینه

A	1/2
D	1051
F	2

در سنده ای بطریق مذکور ایالتی بخاری ای و طریقه و فرستاد بر سینه ای و از سینه تو میگویند ای نامه
باز این سوره ای استیجاره اولی سینه اولی هم ایاره و قالی عکس سینه روسیه استیاری سینه و سینه ای سینه
در سینه سینه سینه قضا - سینه و سینه به سینه اولی .

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استیجاره

سینه

17/29

133-18000 1A

DOCUMENT NO: 1901 (97)

SUBLIME PORTE
(Ottoman Government)

Ministry of Interior

General Directorate of Security

SECRET

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



صورت الفزیزه حریفه جدیداً مورد استفاخرات

صورت

فزاره اخوس جندوا سلاو بر سر فزاره و سر در دریا بویه کونیه بولا انار در راه استوار فزاره
 استوار سلاو ایله ایلی زانار نه سیه ایله اولدورنه خود کایه ایله قانق بکونیه سیه و ایندی خورمو
 و سکر و ایشه قیر لرن کایه قمارده اصناع ایندی کله اعلایه ایله نلس و کواننده ده بر سقزه
 قیر ایندی سیه و نعلیه لوزر اعطه قلمسه ایله الیم قفاز قمار لوزر اوج کونیه نیه قمارده و لیم
 صادر لوزر سقزه لوزر و لک خیانه بوغازی و ایشه قیرین استقار ایله کله طوقه هجیم ایندی کله
 و لوزر زانار نه سیه و بر بل مجروح و ایندی لوزر سقزه لوزر و ایشه قیرین استقار اولور اوج قمارده استقار
 احرار ایله ایلی و ان لیم قفاز اولور اوج قمارده و ایشه قیرین استقار اولور اوج قمارده استقار
 ارجیم معلوما عصبه ایلم
 بقیه ولایتده با سقزه ناریله وارد اولور استقاره صورتی باله قفاز عصبه اولور
 ۱۲۳۰۰۰۰۰
 اولور سقزه قفاز اولور اوج قمارده استقار
 ص

۱۲۳۰
 ۱۲۳۰/۱۲۳۰
 بر صورت فزاره قمارده
 ۱۲۳۰/۱۲۳۰

استقاره
 ۱۲۳۰
 استقاره قفاز اولور
 ۱۲۳۰/۱۲۳۰

DOCUMENT NO: 1902 (98)

Ministry of Defence
Correspondence Department
Coded Messages Section

COPY

Coded message received from Mamuretülaziz (Elazığ):

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
(25 February 1915) Supply Section"

Seal

Archive No : 1/131

Cabin No : 149

Drawer No : 4

File No : 2287

Section No : 12

Index No : 6

پیشتر (۱۳۰۳)



شبه
تصویر
(۸)

تقریباً آنکه افسردگی یا شادمانی هر طرفه افسردگی یا شادمانی است
حذف اینها چون وقتاً بوقت آنها را میسر است و اینها را میسر است
[اینها را میسر است و اینها را میسر است]
در ... به وقت یا یا یا یا در ... به وقت یا یا یا

این ... در ...
عطف اینها ...

A	1
B	2
C	3
D	4
E	5

در ... به وقت یا یا یا در ... به وقت یا یا یا

تا به ... در ...

در ... به وقت یا یا یا در ... به وقت یا یا یا

در ... به وقت یا یا یا در ... به وقت یا یا یا

در ... به وقت یا یا یا در ... به وقت یا یا یا

در ... به وقت یا یا یا در ... به وقت یا یا یا

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در ... به وقت یا یا یا در ... به وقت یا یا یا

در ... به وقت یا یا یا در ... به وقت یا یا یا



اساتذت کرامہ کو درود و تحنن سے نوازا گیا ہے۔

8	2
17	1027
	21-1

بعض اہل بیت کے بارے میں

درود پڑھ کر پڑھا جائے کہ درود پڑھ کر خیریت پڑھ کر خیریت پڑھ کر

و خیریت پڑھ کر خیریت پڑھ کر (درود) دہرائیں اور جو درود پڑھ کر

خیریت پڑھ کر خیریت پڑھ کر خیریت پڑھ کر

1- گوشت کھانہ کے بارے میں درود پڑھ کر خیریت پڑھ کر

2- گوشت کھانے کے بارے میں خیریت پڑھ کر خیریت پڑھ کر

خیریت پڑھ کر

درود پڑھ کر خیریت پڑھ کر خیریت پڑھ کر

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خیریت پڑھ کر خیریت پڑھ کر خیریت پڑھ کر

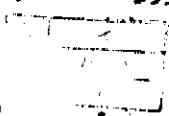
خیریت پڑھ کر خیریت پڑھ کر خیریت پڑھ کر

خیریت پڑھ کر خیریت پڑھ کر خیریت پڑھ کر



شماره
(۷۱)

۱- در خصوص این امر اقدامات لازم جهت تحقیقات فوری صورت گیرد و گزارش آن به
مرکز تحقیقات ارففک یا به مقامات ذیصلاح در دسترس قرار گیرد.
حکومت (آبادیه) در خصوص www.dpi.gov.pk را در نظر دارد.
۲- در خصوص این امر اقدامات لازم جهت تحقیقات فوری صورت گیرد و گزارش آن به
مرکز تحقیقات ارففک یا به مقامات ذیصلاح در دسترس قرار گیرد.
۳- در خصوص این امر اقدامات لازم جهت تحقیقات فوری صورت گیرد و گزارش آن به
مرکز تحقیقات ارففک یا به مقامات ذیصلاح در دسترس قرار گیرد.



۴- تحقیقات فوری در خصوص این امر صورت گیرد و گزارش آن به
مرکز تحقیقات ارففک یا به مقامات ذیصلاح در دسترس قرار گیرد.

آ- در خصوص این امر اقدامات لازم جهت تحقیقات فوری صورت گیرد و گزارش آن به
مرکز تحقیقات ارففک یا به مقامات ذیصلاح در دسترس قرار گیرد.
ب- در خصوص این امر اقدامات لازم جهت تحقیقات فوری صورت گیرد و گزارش آن به
مرکز تحقیقات ارففک یا به مقامات ذیصلاح در دسترس قرار گیرد.

۱- در خصوص این امر اقدامات لازم جهت تحقیقات فوری صورت گیرد و گزارش آن به
مرکز تحقیقات ارففک یا به مقامات ذیصلاح در دسترس قرار گیرد.
۲- در خصوص این امر اقدامات لازم جهت تحقیقات فوری صورت گیرد و گزارش آن به
مرکز تحقیقات ارففک یا به مقامات ذیصلاح در دسترس قرار گیرد.

۳- در خصوص این امر اقدامات لازم جهت تحقیقات فوری صورت گیرد و گزارش آن به
مرکز تحقیقات ارففک یا به مقامات ذیصلاح در دسترس قرار گیرد.
۴- در خصوص این امر اقدامات لازم جهت تحقیقات فوری صورت گیرد و گزارش آن به
مرکز تحقیقات ارففک یا به مقامات ذیصلاح در دسترس قرار گیرد.



শে
নম্বর
(১)

অনির্দিষ্ট পরিমাণে নিম্নলিখিত পণ্যসমূহের বিক্রয়
সম্বন্ধে বিস্তারিত বিবরণী নিম্নলিখিত সারণীতে প্রদত্ত
সময়সীমায় প্রদান করা হবে।

A	B
১	1023
	21-9

১- সার্বজনীন (পাবলিক) (সি.এ.সি.) (সি.এ.সি.)
২- সার্বজনীন (পাবলিক) (সি.এ.সি.) (সি.এ.সি.)
৩- সার্বজনীন (পাবলিক) (সি.এ.সি.) (সি.এ.সি.)

৪- সার্বজনীন (পাবলিক) (সি.এ.সি.) (সি.এ.সি.)
৫- সার্বজনীন (পাবলিক) (সি.এ.সি.) (সি.এ.সি.)
৬- সার্বজনীন (পাবলিক) (সি.এ.সি.) (সি.এ.সি.)

৭- সার্বজনীন (পাবলিক) (সি.এ.সি.) (সি.এ.সি.)
৮- সার্বজনীন (পাবলিক) (সি.এ.সি.) (সি.এ.সি.)
৯- সার্বজনীন (পাবলিক) (সি.এ.সি.) (সি.এ.সি.)

১০- সার্বজনীন (পাবলিক) (সি.এ.সি.) (সি.এ.সি.)
১১- সার্বজনীন (পাবলিক) (সি.এ.সি.) (সি.এ.সি.)
১২- সার্বজনীন (পাবলিক) (সি.এ.সি.) (সি.এ.সি.)

১৩- সার্বজনীন (পাবলিক) (সি.এ.সি.) (সি.এ.সি.)



تہ
نمبر
(۵)

ہوگی اور اس کے ساتھ ساتھ دیگر امور اور اس کے ساتھ ساتھ

1
2
1029
21-4

تعمیراتی کاموں کے لیے اس کے ساتھ ساتھ دیگر امور اور اس کے ساتھ ساتھ

تعمیراتی کاموں کے لیے اس کے ساتھ ساتھ دیگر امور اور اس کے ساتھ ساتھ

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تعمیراتی کاموں کے لیے اس کے ساتھ ساتھ دیگر امور اور اس کے ساتھ ساتھ

تعمیراتی کاموں کے لیے اس کے ساتھ ساتھ دیگر امور اور اس کے ساتھ ساتھ

تعمیراتی کاموں کے لیے اس کے ساتھ ساتھ دیگر امور اور اس کے ساتھ ساتھ

تعمیراتی کاموں کے لیے اس کے ساتھ ساتھ دیگر امور اور اس کے ساتھ ساتھ

تعمیراتی کاموں کے لیے اس کے ساتھ ساتھ دیگر امور اور اس کے ساتھ ساتھ

تعمیراتی کاموں کے لیے اس کے ساتھ ساتھ دیگر امور اور اس کے ساتھ ساتھ

تعمیراتی کاموں کے لیے اس کے ساتھ ساتھ دیگر امور اور اس کے ساتھ ساتھ

تعمیراتی کاموں کے لیے اس کے ساتھ ساتھ دیگر امور اور اس کے ساتھ ساتھ



۱۔ (تعمیراتی) ، (تعمیراتی) ، (تعمیراتی) ، (تعمیراتی)

(کوچہ ہونے) دوسری طرف سے دوسری طرف سے

پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے

زیریں فرہنگی سے پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے

کوچہ ہونے پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے

قرہ ریلوے پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے

یہ پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے

پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے

۸	۲
۱۰۲۲	
۲۰۰۵	

فائل نمبر ۱۰۲۲

۱۔ پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے

۲۔ پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے

۳۔ پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے

۴۔ پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے

۵۔ پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے

۶۔ پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے

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۱۲۔ پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے پورے ریلوے



শিবে

নম্বর

(৯)

শিবে নর্থওয়েস্ট বেঙ্গল , কলকাতা , বিশেষ ডায়নিটি ,
 স্টাফ সার্ভিস - ইন্টার অফিসিয়াল কেমিক্যাল অ্যান্ড ফিজিক্যাল
 স্কিলেট প্রসেসিং ডিপার্টমেন্টে শ্রমিক হিসেবে নিয়োগের
 জন্য আবেদন করা হয়েছে।
 এজন্য প্রার্থনা করা হয়েছে যে ,
 নিম্নলিখিত বিবরণীতে উল্লিখিত শ্রমিকের নামে
 নিয়োগের ব্যবস্থা করা হোক।
 এছাড়াও প্রার্থনা করা হয়েছে যে ,
 নিম্নলিখিত বিবরণীতে উল্লিখিত শ্রমিকের নামে
 নিয়োগের ব্যবস্থা করা হোক।
 এজন্য প্রার্থনা করা হয়েছে যে ,
 নিম্নলিখিত বিবরণীতে উল্লিখিত শ্রমিকের নামে
 নিয়োগের ব্যবস্থা করা হোক।

নং	
তারিখ	
স্থান	



تھا

نمبر

(۱۷)

دکن (پنجاب) اور دیگر کونوں پر مشتمل سندھ کے دیگر حصوں میں

کے دیگر حصوں کو متعلقہ ہونے سے شکی ہے۔

۱۹۰۱ء/۱۹۰۰ء میں قیام پانچ ضلعوں کے قیام سے پہلے (پاکستان)

میں تین حصوں کو متعلقہ ہونے سے شکی ہے۔

۱۔ ضلع لاہور اور دیگر ضلعوں کے متعلقہ ہونے سے شکی ہے۔

۲۔ ضلع راولپنڈی اور دیگر ضلعوں کے متعلقہ ہونے سے شکی ہے۔

۳۔ ضلع فیصل آباد اور دیگر ضلعوں کے متعلقہ ہونے سے شکی ہے۔

۴۔ ضلع گوجرانوہر اور دیگر ضلعوں کے متعلقہ ہونے سے شکی ہے۔

۵۔ ضلع بہاولپور اور دیگر ضلعوں کے متعلقہ ہونے سے شکی ہے۔

۶۔ ضلع حیدرآباد اور دیگر ضلعوں کے متعلقہ ہونے سے شکی ہے۔

۷۔ ضلع راجستھان اور دیگر ضلعوں کے متعلقہ ہونے سے شکی ہے۔

۸۔ ضلع سندھ اور دیگر ضلعوں کے متعلقہ ہونے سے شکی ہے۔

۹۔ ضلع بلوچستان اور دیگر ضلعوں کے متعلقہ ہونے سے شکی ہے۔

۱۰۔ ضلع خیبر پختونخوا اور دیگر ضلعوں کے متعلقہ ہونے سے شکی ہے۔

۱۱۔ ضلع آزاد کشمیر اور دیگر ضلعوں کے متعلقہ ہونے سے شکی ہے۔

۱۲۔ ضلع گلگت بلتستان اور دیگر ضلعوں کے متعلقہ ہونے سے شکی ہے۔

۱۳۔ ضلع شمالی وزیر آباد اور دیگر ضلعوں کے متعلقہ ہونے سے شکی ہے۔

۱۴۔ ضلع جنوبی وزیر آباد اور دیگر ضلعوں کے متعلقہ ہونے سے شکی ہے۔

۱۵۔ ضلع کوٹلی اور دیگر ضلعوں کے متعلقہ ہونے سے شکی ہے۔

۱۶۔ ضلع مظفر آباد اور دیگر ضلعوں کے متعلقہ ہونے سے شکی ہے۔

۱۷۔ ضلع راجن پور اور دیگر ضلعوں کے متعلقہ ہونے سے شکی ہے۔



تہ
نمبر
(۹۶)

توجہ دینا تھا۔ خزانہ کی صورت میں تیار ہو۔ (مذاکرہ) تفریق اختیار

توجہ دینا ہے۔ ایک اور صورت میں۔ (مذاکرہ) تفریق اختیار

توجہ دینا ہے۔ (مذاکرہ) تفریق اختیار

توجہ دینا ہے۔ (مذاکرہ) تفریق اختیار

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توجہ دینا ہے۔ (مذاکرہ) تفریق اختیار

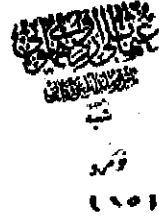
توجہ دینا ہے۔ (مذاکرہ) تفریق اختیار

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توجہ دینا ہے۔ (مذاکرہ) تفریق اختیار



تجدید نظام معارف و اوقاف و صنایع مستظرفه - وزارت معارف و اوقاف و صنایع مستظرفه
تجدید نظام معارف و اوقاف و صنایع مستظرفه - وزارت معارف و اوقاف و صنایع مستظرفه

مقرر شد تا کمیته معارف و اوقاف و صنایع مستظرفه در خصوص
اینچنین است که در صورت لزوم اقدامات مقتضیه را در این زمینه

بررسی نماید و در این خصوص اقدامات مقتضیه را در این زمینه
مقرر شد تا کمیته معارف و اوقاف و صنایع مستظرفه در خصوص

و تأیید این امر و در این خصوص اقدامات مقتضیه را در این زمینه
مقرر شد تا کمیته معارف و اوقاف و صنایع مستظرفه در خصوص

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مقرر شد تا کمیته معارف و اوقاف و صنایع مستظرفه در خصوص





ৱাৰুৱাৰে , বিলাই আঁতৰুৱাৰে তাৰিখসমূহ সঠিক হওৱাৰ
..... সন্থা হওৱাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আৱশ্যক হওৱাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত

সিদ্ধান্ত লৈয়া কৰা হৈছে , আনন্দাৰুৱাৰে সন্থাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত
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DOCUMENT NO: 1903 (99)

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 Armenians.

2. A huge amount of arms and ammunition was being stored at Oltu, Sarıkamış, 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 Kağızman.

b. According to reliable information a 1500 strong cavalry band was formed from Armenians fleeing from Oltu, Kars, Sarıkamış and Trabzon, 1000 of which proceeded to Iğdır 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 Iğdır, some 6000 Armenians assembled in Iğdır 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, Sarıkamış and Bayburd regions are well-known, Antranik, Ershan from Bayburd and Aram from Bitlis, organisers for the Iğdır region are Pharmacist Rupen Migirdıçian 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-Hınıs-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 Yağan Isığı - 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 Yağan. In Hasankale, Russian weapons were uncovered in various houses, and the perpetrators were courtmartialled. As it 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 Gümüşhane, murdering the cart driver and seizing the mail and escaping. Several of his accomplices 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 committed suicide. It was not possible to uncover the accomplices.

This and many similar individual cases are reported every day.

Judging 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. Sadık 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 war:

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 Turkish army 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 Gümüşhane, 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. Further, 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 1330 (17 February 1915) the detachments assembled at Tasu village, turning over to the threatening insurgents. After one-day'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 Sekür 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 gendarmarie 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 Kūmes 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 Kumes 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 Kumes 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 Kumes and Seronik incidents were hidden in the Arak Monastery 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, Kūmes, 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 Gendarmerie, 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 Hasi, 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 Elazığ 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 Elazığ 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)

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. Kısa 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 an 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

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 Muş, 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

Hakkı

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: 331/3

Independent Public Ortdr Section

Hereby returned 18.1.331

(31 March 1915)

İsmet

Section 1/372

Archive No : 1/131
Cabin No : 149
Drawer No : 4
File No : 2287
Section No : 12
Index No : 6-16

SEAL (Not clear)

No : 35

TO THE THIRD ARMY COMMAND

Honourable Commanding General,

After leaving İstanbul by train on January 29 and arriving in Ulukışla, I have continued following the rear-line communications programme issued by the Special Service Department. 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 incited 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 **derived**:

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 (Refahiye) 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 Kesantı 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
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Drawer No	: 2	
File No	: 2818	(Signature)
Section No	: 59	
Index No	: 1-59, 1-60	

A	4.9621
D	454
F	26



در این مورد فرمایید
 در مورد سراسر این پرونده و در خصوص این پرونده
 نامه ای در تاریخ ۱۳۰۳/۰۳/۰۳ به شماره ۱۳۰۳/۰۳/۰۳
 صادر شده است. در این نامه به سراسر این پرونده
 در تاریخ ۱۳۰۳/۰۳/۰۳ به شماره ۱۳۰۳/۰۳/۰۳
 در مورد سراسر این پرونده و در خصوص این پرونده

در تاریخ ۱۳۰۳/۰۳/۰۳ به شماره ۱۳۰۳/۰۳/۰۳
 در مورد سراسر این پرونده و در خصوص این پرونده

در تاریخ ۱۳۰۳/۰۳/۰۳ به شماره ۱۳۰۳/۰۳/۰۳
 در مورد سراسر این پرونده و در خصوص این پرونده

در تاریخ ۱۳۰۳/۰۳/۰۳ به شماره ۱۳۰۳/۰۳/۰۳
 در مورد سراسر این پرونده و در خصوص این پرونده

۱۳۰۳/۰۳/۰۳

۵-۴

در خصوص این پرونده و در خصوص این پرونده

۱۳۰۳/۰۳/۰۳

DOCUMENT NO: 1907 (103)

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
Independent Public Order Section
183

Istanbul
7.2.331 (20 April 1915)

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 gendarmerie, 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

در این باره که چندان کسی نیست که آنکه فکر ایندیش و حاکمید که
 در این باره که چندان کسی نیست که آنکه فکر ایندیش و حاکمید که
 حکومت تحت امر ایندیش و در مقامت در راه با صدای ایندیش
 اجرائت میزده ایندیش اصیت ایندیش

صفحه ۸۰

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 Göküdin 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 casualties.

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
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File No : 2820
Section No : 69
Index No : 3-10

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 suffered casualties. 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
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File No : 2820
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Index No : 3-26

تذکره خدمت و نام ایدر قاعده

صحنه

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تذکره خود در این طرز است که در این
 بدین کتب دره و در کتب قبوی است
 صحنه

بسم صبح بود

قده سفره اعدا در این وقت و در این زمان
 اولی آنرا اینک ز واسطه اید میدون
 بیاید

طامه کرده ظاهر در این ساعت از حد نوری اید
 اولی در طامه به واسطه اید در این
 تری اید نسبتاً در یک و آنقدر در کتب
 اینم اولی سوا قده اید

اولی اولی دره اید خاندان میدی

رنگها بقه وقت در فایده ایون بقدر این
 دره و در کتب

در این وقت دره و در کتب ایون بقدر این

بر این سارک قوی بر اعدا بقدره و در کتب
 سوا صافی و اید

در این وقت

سریک در قاعده در این سارک

در این وقت در کتب ایون بقدر این
 در کتب

محمدی و در کتب
 در کتب

حفظه مذکر دره و در کتب ایون بقدر این
 قاعده در کتب ایون بقدر این

اولی در کتب ایون بقدر این

بسیار کتب که در این وقت در کتب ایون بقدر این
 حکم در کتب ایون بقدر این

اولی در کتب ایون بقدر این

ایضاً

بجای آنکه در قلمرو این اداره صادر

طاهره کدینگ بر این

بمقتضای این امر

سره به اینجه

اصفا فقه بانی

انقلاب کوئی

عزیزان صدیک بود

سوی زه زده در

بسی زه زده در

بودن می انسا

فکر این بود

تجدید اندیشه

بمقتضای این امر

بوده

کودک در این

بسی کجاست

خورد

مقتضی

بر این

بمقتضای این امر

بوده

قوه حکمیه

کدینگ

بمقتضای این امر

صدیک وقت

مدون این

اینجا

بمقتضای این امر

بجای آنکه

۱۰۰

۱۰۰

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 at nights ?	No, he never comes. I don't know where he stays.
Where is he now ?	I don't know where he is.
When did you throw the seven military uniforms which were 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 the well?	I don't know. Mehmet Effendi (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.
At home ?	
Did you give food or goods to these deserters any other time ?	No, as I said before, I gave them food and bread only one day.
Does your wife have any information about the uniforms in the well ?	No, she does not.
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 ? I have not seen him for five or six
Where was he before ? 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 One of the deserters with three friends
you have given food to the asked for food and bread. I gave them
deserters from mobilisation cooked spinach and bread, they took
forces ? What way and how ? 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 ? My name is Lusik. I am wife of Kiork.
Your age ? 60 years old. I live in Hasırlı section.

Name of your son ? How old is his name is Dikran. He is around
he ? His profession ? 30. He is a shoemaker.

Where were you yesterday and Yesterday I was in the house of my
last night ? Was your son with daughter Haiganosh. At night I stayed
you ? 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

۱- در تعقیب ارفقح د...
 ۲- معاهده اشراک ایسه...
 ۳- در تعهد به طلب اوند...
 ۴- عکریه استناداً حکم...
 ۵- تانیخ و بنام زید...
 ۶- قریه روستای...
 ۷- ۱۰۰۰۰۰ یاشن...
 ۸- اقامت ایسه...
 ۹- بر سر آن احادیف...
 ۱۰- زانرا از دعای اول...
 ۱۱- سفیرت در لایحه...
 ۱۲- در اشراک سلا...
 ۱۳- در خصوص احده...
 ۱۴- بیانیه...
 ۱۵- در...

A	4-7671
1	4
1	2-46

...

...

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, Diriği 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 sufficient 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 (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 weapons, 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

DOCUMENT NO: 1913 (109)

TELEGRAM
OTTOMAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION

Cable No : 258
Origin : Elaziz
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 following weapons and ammunition and materials were uncovered and confiscated: Seven Mauser rifles, one Bulgarian Menliheği 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
Hakkı

Archive No	: 4/3671	File	
Cabin No	: 163	16.2.31 (29 April 1915)	
Drawer No	: 2	Section: 3/1652-16/29) dated	
File No	: 2820		
Section No	: 69		
Index No	: 1-21		

۹۴۹۹

درود علی اردو صحافت انجمن [تفہیم و تفہان]

سور
سور
۷۷۱
۷۷۱

۱۷۱۷۷۷ تاریخ ۲۰۱۹ نوور لوتفہ

ازین وقت جمعیتہ ظہری اسمی بن رکھو، یونام آئندہ معرودہ ۷۷۷۷ سارہ دہ
چوبہ تونیمہ حیدر المراء حیدر، سورہ حورینہ کسروک سلوح ارضانوم
سیکی تشکیلونہ حالتسمہ اولونہ ~~کوششونہ~~ جمعیت دہ دیگر ای کی سیکی
دارانہ اعضا سبہ یونام آئندہ اسمیہ کورونہ تونیمہ حیدر دہ رکھو

۲
۷۷۷۷

1	2
7	6
1	

کبر دہ

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

۳
۷۷۷۷

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

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 disguised 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

الشمس
دس

سابع
موس

٢٩٥
٢٤٤

١ مالي تدرج کمیسی
١ د لسه وروسی

نه

عربی

قیسه



شیره قلمی

استانبول دیوانه عربی ریاسته

ع. ٢٩٥ ^{٤٤١} مساعده اوخانی ولد استیانه نه خیاز اربانک قیسه ایسی غنوازه همی گناتنه
 ولست اداره اعضا لفته بولدیق مردم رئیس آن ایود مسقا ویکه ابر کله بومالرو وینا لک توارک
 ایه ک اسم قیسه قننه تشکیل اولدیق فاقدره توزیع صورتیله تو بیات اختلالی بی اداره ایله بی دیوانه
 عربی عربی مردمی غورینلج بیلیر لسه و بوراده نهله ایله بیانه عیقلی ایجه و بولدیق اجتناع بولمسه
 ایه کله ایله مساعده لسه قیسه ایسی غنوازه ^{٤٤١} مساعده

قیسه نسوق
نه

اداره ایسی
نه

A	٧٢
B	١٥٥٢
F	٤١-٨

DOCUMENT NO: 1915 (111)

SUBLIME PORTE
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

Source of Origin: Kayseri
Date of cable: 1 May 02.24
Arrival : 1 May / 04.30

Coding Office

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 Kayseri
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



پاکستان اور برصغیر ہندوستان کے درمیان
بیماریوں کی وباؤں اور دیگر بیماریوں کے پھیلنے سے
بچانے کے لیے ایک معاہدہ

مقامی حکومت

دہلی

- 1. اس معاہدہ کے تحت دونوں ممالک کے درمیان بیماریوں کی وباؤں اور دیگر بیماریوں کے پھیلنے سے بچانے کے لیے ایک معاہدہ کیا جائے گا۔
- 2. اس معاہدہ کے تحت دونوں ممالک کے درمیان بیماریوں کی وباؤں اور دیگر بیماریوں کے پھیلنے سے بچانے کے لیے ایک معاہدہ کیا جائے گا۔
- 3. اس معاہدہ کے تحت دونوں ممالک کے درمیان بیماریوں کی وباؤں اور دیگر بیماریوں کے پھیلنے سے بچانے کے لیے ایک معاہدہ کیا جائے گا۔
- 4. اس معاہدہ کے تحت دونوں ممالک کے درمیان بیماریوں کی وباؤں اور دیگر بیماریوں کے پھیلنے سے بچانے کے لیے ایک معاہدہ کیا جائے گا۔
- 5. اس معاہدہ کے تحت دونوں ممالک کے درمیان بیماریوں کی وباؤں اور دیگر بیماریوں کے پھیلنے سے بچانے کے لیے ایک معاہدہ کیا جائے گا۔
- 6. اس معاہدہ کے تحت دونوں ممالک کے درمیان بیماریوں کی وباؤں اور دیگر بیماریوں کے پھیلنے سے بچانے کے لیے ایک معاہدہ کیا جائے گا۔
- 7. اس معاہدہ کے تحت دونوں ممالک کے درمیان بیماریوں کی وباؤں اور دیگر بیماریوں کے پھیلنے سے بچانے کے لیے ایک معاہدہ کیا جائے گا۔
- 8. اس معاہدہ کے تحت دونوں ممالک کے درمیان بیماریوں کی وباؤں اور دیگر بیماریوں کے پھیلنے سے بچانے کے لیے ایک معاہدہ کیا جائے گا۔
- 9. اس معاہدہ کے تحت دونوں ممالک کے درمیان بیماریوں کی وباؤں اور دیگر بیماریوں کے پھیلنے سے بچانے کے لیے ایک معاہدہ کیا جائے گا۔
- 10. اس معاہدہ کے تحت دونوں ممالک کے درمیان بیماریوں کی وباؤں اور دیگر بیماریوں کے پھیلنے سے بچانے کے لیے ایک معاہدہ کیا جائے گا۔



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 orderly way the name, family name, age, profession,

place of origin, place of settlement, together with names and ages of 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 handled 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)

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 Çamlıkiris section of Karakuş 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. İhsan 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

۱۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰
۲۲۱ / ۰۰۰۰

A	۲/۳۶۳۱
D	۱۲۳
F	۱-۱۱

در خصوص آنچه در ذیل آمده است

در خصوص آنچه در ذیل آمده است و جهت ارتکاب در اشتباهاتک تغییر آنچه با این مورد در این نامه از این جهت قرار داده است
 ملاحظه گردد که در این مورد در این نامه در این جهت قرار داده است و در این جهت قرار داده است
 ملاحظه گردد که در این مورد در این نامه در این جهت قرار داده است و در این جهت قرار داده است
 ملاحظه گردد که در این مورد در این نامه در این جهت قرار داده است و در این جهت قرار داده است

تقریباً
قواضی

۱۰۰۰۰
۲۲۱ / ۰۰۰۰

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

مکتبہ اسلامیہ
کراچی

مورثہ

1731
11-11-1919
11-11-1919

تاریخ
11-11-1919

بغیر کیا یہ قضی و فہم . . . قد صلح ارضی اشک اوغری قضی لغندہ در غازیان
 قریبہ حدیك ابقاء حیات و قربات باید قدری آریا خند شدی در پیش خدی
 آسان خندانہ آملہ رہ آریا نوسہ ، آجہ و آونہ آہ سہ ماکہ بنی
 اچینا خاریت تمیز سہ بلیکودہ مستفید . . . نزل نامندہ خط قضی باریہ
 و قویون را حیات و زنیہ جوہ نقات جلیلہ / طرفندہ دی اجزایات اولدی
 مستفید ساریہ آملہ / همان . . . نزل مجید توبه و آزار مستفید
 ارنه توبی توبه خند شدی / مستفید شدی باریہ و . . .
 سعادت باری مستفید جبره / ارسوت معلوم . . .
 قوه اخلاقی

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, Nevşehir, Niğde and Avanos, Niğde 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 Niğde Conscription Office has been immediately instructed to promptly conscript and turn over to Niğde Gendarmerie Command 250 enlisted men. Civil Administration authorities have also been informed. 10/11 July 331 (23/24 July 1915)

Konya Conscription Department

Head

Ziya

Archive No : 1/131
Cabin No : 149
Drawer No : 4
File No : 2287
Section No : 11
Index No : 3-1

۱۹۷۰/۰۱

باسم حق تعالی



۱۱۹۴

۱	۲
۳	۴
۵	۶

ع - ۱۱ / ۰۱ / ۱۹۷۰ تاریخ و در روز شنبه مورخه ۱۳۴۹ / ۰۱ / ۱۱
 در روز شنبه مورخه ۱۳۴۹ / ۰۱ / ۱۱ در شهر قم در محله ...
 آقایان ... و ...
 با توافق ...
 در روز ...
 مقرر گردید ...
 انوار ...
 در روز ...
 در روز ...

برقرار در روز ...
 در ...
 در ...



۱۳۴۹ / ۰۱ / ۱۱
 ۲۶۵۴
 ۱۳۴۹ / ۰۱ / ۱۱

این سند ...
 در روز ...

مدیر ...
 در ...
 در ...

۱۳۴۹
 ۱۳۴۹ / ۰۱ / ۱۵

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 Boğazlıyan 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. Niğde 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 Niğde 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

Section : 1-2/15 (28) Dated
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

On order of Director

(Signature) Archive No : 1/2
Cabin No : 110
Drawer No : 2
File No : 385
Section No : 1530
Index No : 17

Section: 2/13602
15 July 331 (28 July 1915)



4

ارضوں سے بہت زیادہ زمینیں حاصل ہو رہی ہیں

شعبہ برقی

نومبر

۵۹۹۸

دافتہ سوسہ ایبلڈ آرٹیکل ۱۰۰ ب طرفہ رجسٹرڈ ایبلڈ آرٹیکل ۱۰۰ ب کے تحت
واموال راجسٹریٹ محافظی اور ان کے ساتھ آرٹیکل ۱۰۰ ب کے تحت
لائیسنسڈ اسٹار ایبلڈ آرٹیکل ۱۰۰ ب کے تحت
ادنیہ اردو خواتین
محمد علی

۱۱
۱۷
۱۸

۱۱/۱۲



۶۵۶۹

۱۱/۱۲

۱۲۷۱۵
۱۳۳۱

۱-۲
۱۰۳۰-۱۹۴۵
۳-۳

DOCUMENT NO: 1921 (117)

**OTTOMAN ARMY
ACTING SUPREME COMMAND**

Section Directorate
No: 5998

**CODED MESSAGE RECEIVED 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	Section 2/18 (31) dated
Cabin No : 109	
Drawer No : 4	Section : 2/13715
File No : 361	18 July 1331 (31 July 1915)
Section No : 1445	
Index No : 3-3	

DOCUMENT NO: 1922 (118)

OTTOMAN ARMY
ACTING SUPREME COMMAND
Section: 1

Writer :
No : 9473

Drafters Signature :
Date of Drafting :
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.

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

Signature
Ismet

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

۵۸۲
۵۹۱-۶

داعیہ

۵۸۲
۵۹۱-۶
۹۸۴۵

اور یہاں سے لے کر دیکھو کہ وہ کس وقت اور کس جگہ سے آیا ہے اور اس کی تاریخ
اور یہاں سے لے کر دیکھو کہ وہ کس وقت اور کس جگہ سے آیا ہے اور اس کی تاریخ
اور یہاں سے لے کر دیکھو کہ وہ کس وقت اور کس جگہ سے آیا ہے اور اس کی تاریخ

عسی

1-2
1020
F 2-98

اور یہاں سے لے کر دیکھو کہ وہ کس وقت اور کس جگہ سے آیا ہے اور اس کی تاریخ
اور یہاں سے لے کر دیکھو کہ وہ کس وقت اور کس جگہ سے آیا ہے اور اس کی تاریخ
اور یہاں سے لے کر دیکھو کہ وہ کس وقت اور کس جگہ سے آیا ہے اور اس کی تاریخ

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II

اور یہاں سے لے کر دیکھو کہ وہ کس وقت اور کس جگہ سے آیا ہے اور اس کی تاریخ

DOCUMENT NO: 1923 (119)

Section : 2/221-9
Drafter : Signature
Write : Signature
8 January 331 (21 January 1916)
Reply : 10 (23) dated
Signed : Tefvik
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

4



انقرده جوبہ نفاذت جدیدہ سہ ماہیہ اور دیگر امور

1-131
38A
5-13
F

مسلحہ درتہ نفاذت جوبہ سہ ماہیہ ۵۰ مارتہ طوبیہ قضائہ سہ ماہیہ فیوڑہ سندھ درتہ اسلام آباد جوبہ
قائد پوری اوزرینہ حکومتی تقیدینہ مغزہ عیقاہ لیسٹ اولدین سندھ بلدیہ لکھنؤ علیا ت اولنہ
تین قہاریدہ اولنہ لکھنؤ

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میلہ

آ. سہ
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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
Halil 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

پاکستان کے قیام کے لئے

پاکستان کے قیام کے لئے
پاکستان کے قیام کے لئے

اسٹیشن

۲۲۷ لاہور

شعبہ

عدد

عدد

جواب

مال :

131
32A
5-44

تاریخ

نمبر

اصول کے تحت جو اس وقت کے حالات میں جاری ہیں اور ان کے تحت
موجودہ شرائط کے تحت جو اس وقت کے حالات میں جاری ہیں اور ان کے تحت
موجودہ شرائط کے تحت جو اس وقت کے حالات میں جاری ہیں اور ان کے تحت
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موجودہ شرائط کے تحت جو اس وقت کے حالات میں جاری ہیں اور ان کے تحت

تاریخ



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 (Osmaniye) 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 Ayıntap (Gaziantep). Cables have been sent to Gendarmerie commands of Aleppo Regiment and Ayıntap, Kilis, Maras, and Göksun for counter-operations 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

ملفوظات ۱۹۲۶ء

روسیہ کے لیے یہاں صلیب کی عبادت تھی۔ تاہم یہاں یہ عبادت نہیں کی جاتی۔
 یہاں سے آئے۔ یہاں سے آئے۔ یہاں سے آئے۔ یہاں سے آئے۔ یہاں سے آئے۔
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 یہاں سے آئے۔ یہاں سے آئے۔ یہاں سے آئے۔ یہاں سے آئے۔ یہاں سے آئے۔
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۱۹۲۶

A	۱ - ۲
D	۸۶۱
F	۲۸/۳

DOCUMENT NO: 1926 (122)

... 333 (1917)
(not clear)

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

حریہ نظارتی آسایش شعبہ سی

میںض امضائی	تاریخ تیسفی	مسود امضائی	تاریخ تمویدی	اوراقل اصلی نومردی	مورودہ ومرسولہ نومردی
محمد	۲۵/۰۴	عقوان	۱۷/۰۴	نظم	۱۰۰۵۷

خلاصہ مآل

۱۷۱ - نہ نوزن لاف
 الہیہ وقتہ بولی اورنگ
 قدحیہ موفقم اجدر
 اید اکلہ اسلوب
 عجاز ایدہ ازین فتنہ
 الہیہ والی درضی اندان فتنہ
 سفیدہ بالکسادہ نکل
 ایلدیک منقاصہ اورنگ
 وردنہ کورہ ایدہ اعادہ
 ایدیک اورنگ ایدیک
 اورنگ ایدیک ایدیک
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آدرس
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اورنگ

۱۰۵۷ الفیہ حکیم مدینہ (۱۰۵۷)

دعویٰ
۱۰۵۷
الفیہ حکیم مدینہ
۱۰۵۷

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

آئين حريم قلمبوسى
نومبر
۸۵

صورت

دوازا ۱۰
۲۴/۱۰/۵

دوسى قضاى دودرى بلسه قوماسانف جزاى يرد ولسكى خيابارنه

۱۰۹-۱۸۲۱
۵۶
۱۲-۵

جزاى جزاى

مخالفه نمودن ساقانده نكته تحت استينگره گون اجزى اهدنده تخمه الكمان اسيرم نكته دوسى كوتوبك
يخصيصه ديرينه ارنيد قائم اوليد او فرد قارى نظام و عسافانده يك ايلورده وار ديفنى
و مسلماندى دوى دوى باقمه بقدر يارنه باقمه - سه خويشونه ديزمك كى توپارى و ريه -
ده جك خيابانك بربرى دى و تقصير ايده مملوئه بولونينى استخدا - ايده هس اينديكم
آدم دنأ ترانك عسز و كيشنه ذات دوتلارى جزا - ايلورنه ده الملاك نر سزاولينه
التمداد جو - مكاني خافه - جا - م - ابو مظالمك اسزايه دنيه ايده او كنى الموه سلك
كيديكه قانع حال جو - دقد نكده بوليايه - لرغنه اتخادى دنيم كمشه ندير حاجه
دوتوره نكته سرفه تطبيق الكمان و سزول جويله خيفه بيجي نيره بوفد -

۲۹ / ۱ / ۴۸ نا - مجده ۸۸۸ نومردانه تقديم اينديكم عريفده حر - و خابنده بروج
انق هادتا نكته ده سزده ده لور - اولينى لمار تا سزده عسز ايلدم -

۱ - ارنيد (ارنجان) ه جزا كوتوبك دكور اسزدم الكمانين باقمه - سه خويشوره كوتوبك
داد - ده خويشونه ديزمكده د - لر -

۲ - ۲۸ / ۱ / ۴۸ ده ارنيد (ارنجان) الكمانين برهوجده همان اكهدرى (ارنجان) ك
كليا ميانده هر ميديه - سه اعراضه اتخاد -

۳ - ارنيد (ارنجان) ده اسزدم خانه لرى نكته ياقور لر بوليايه باقيدون ارنجان مكلت
ضراعى لوردي حامى (ده كنج) فرينه دلوگا جزا - كوتوبك جامعدنى دكرا مكلت الكمانين -

۴ - ۱۵ / كانونه ماى / ۴۸ ده (كوتخانه) نكته خويشونه سزوينه (كك) جزا - ده ارنيد
قلى اينديكى الى مسلمانده خياباندى لور اودنه - سه كوتوبك -

[مابعدى اينجا كا نكته ده]

رسیدگی

←

صورت

9-2671
56
12-9

فجایع حادثه گندک فوج اقمده اولیغی و هی ایلمی ترکانه قول اردونک حکایت ده
 معافی متعاقب او-ده بولندان فقط قومیه اعضالریک ده هیاتلریک ایه
 اولجمنک ادعایه دگری اولیغی دکوربیانده عکوره به اقبیا- ده بولندان اسپانیه
 طرفی روسی عکالریک بقصدگری ساطقه که الکالی ظاهردهک محافظه عمده و ملی
 و جانی مرفوع جنت اولدقه تنیب یور- یوجیه مورنده طرفه ایفای سعادت
 اسکانک لکدوم موجود بوللیغی ذات دولتاریه ابدخ ایو کسرتف ایه- بولونستاره
 تقیم ایندیکم اضرامانه ده- ونه مک قیغی جا ایوم. خیزله عورتی .

تفصیلی خبری عثمانلی- روسی قوتلار
 فریجه
 ولجیح محمد

اصدغه تقسیم



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 measures 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 Gümüşhane 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

۲
۴۵۲
F 7-6

فردی و غیره و بدمید به تحقیقات این پروجرای مجاری میانه حقیقه : ۲۹/۷/۲۹ اردو

۱- ایند نقیله از قیاسه بجه مان او در بر گرفته که کوشنده و اولیای آنجور و در هر جفته پارچه باشد
یکبار و پنج و بیست روزی جزا آنرا سینه از بند و بسوی حق است

۲- مایه های ۲۹ در کلاس قیاس با صواب است و در هر کتفه قیاس به دوری جفته قوشه در شده

۳- مایه های ۲۹ در در هر کتفه ایست که در ایند و در کتفه اولیای قیاسه «۵۰» یکبار در جفته در کتفه
قوشه در طرفه سوم شده در کتفه اولیای بزرگ جفته اول در کتفه کوشنده

۴- سارک بازاریه جفته اول قیاسی کوچک ایند سارک اولیای قوشه در جفته در هر کتفه کوشنده

۵- کوشه و اینک قوشه در کوشه ایها اسبوری قله با کوشه در اولیای قوشه در قوشه در کتفه کوشنده
در کتفه

۶- قوشه در کتفه در کتفه بازاریه کوشه در کتفه ایها اسبوری قوشه در اولیای قوشه در کتفه کوشنده
بسیار کوشنده

۷- اولیای کتفه در کتفه در کتفه بازاریه کوشه در کتفه ایها اسبوری قوشه در کتفه کوشنده

۸- در کتفه در کتفه در کتفه بازاریه کوشه در کتفه ایها اسبوری قوشه در کتفه کوشنده
بسیار کوشنده در کتفه در کتفه بازاریه کوشه در کتفه ایها اسبوری قوشه در کتفه کوشنده

۹- ایند کوشه در کتفه در کتفه بازاریه کوشه در کتفه ایها اسبوری قوشه در کتفه کوشنده
بسیار کوشنده در کتفه در کتفه بازاریه کوشه در کتفه ایها اسبوری قوشه در کتفه کوشنده

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۹۹/۱/۱۰۰ تاریخچه انجمن دانشکده حقوق و علوم سیاسی

... از آنجا که در این دوران روسیه و فرانسه بر سر کار بودند و این دو کشور در پی تسلط بر ایران بودند و در پی آن بودند که ایران را به یک کشور بیگانه تبدیل کنند و در پی آن بودند که ایران را به یک کشور بیگانه تبدیل کنند...

... با توجه به اینکه در این دوران روسیه و فرانسه بر سر کار بودند و این دو کشور در پی تسلط بر ایران بودند و در پی آن بودند که ایران را به یک کشور بیگانه تبدیل کنند...

از روزنامه رسالت

... که در این دوران روسیه و فرانسه بر سر کار بودند و این دو کشور در پی تسلط بر ایران بودند...

... که در این دوران روسیه و فرانسه بر سر کار بودند و این دو کشور در پی تسلط بر ایران بودند...

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... که در این دوران روسیه و فرانسه بر سر کار بودند و این دو کشور در پی تسلط بر ایران بودند...

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 34 (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 Armenian gangs murdered Moslem people of Sarlıpazarı, Akkilise, İnesil villages, plundering all their goods and properties.

– An Armenian gang of 50 men raided the Ardesse town, plundering properties and burning the market street.

– Provisions left over by the evacuating Russian Army to the people in Sarpo, Sadak, Köse, Ardas, İkisü 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 Ağa 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 Mağalısur did not return.

– 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 Sarıkamış 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 Gümüşhane.

– In Tandırlık village 25 Moslem males were cut into pieces in carts.

– The Moughtar (Headman) of the Zança village north to Gümüşhane 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 the remnants 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 refuge 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

کتابخانه مجلس
نومرد

صورت

به تصدیق

۴۴/۹/۶

در روی ۴۴/۹/۷

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اینجا در جمع یافت

تاریخ
۱۳۲۸

۴۴/۹/۶. در این سند نوشته فوج یافت کلمه در مذکور بود یافتند آنها احدی
 تخمینه بدینجه به عماد فایزاده ابریس و نقاشی طغنده امضا نامه پیشین مذکور است نظراً کرد
 ارشد آراسته ۴۴/۹/۶ ده بدینجه چهارم که واحد یک خانای یقینده
 و قوه کلمه صادره ده کرد که اینست در کتاب آفرین و بنویس
 شرحه در جمع یافت همه که تسلیم اینکلی و از بنجانه ارتکاب و هر چه نه و این
 قوی از این و نه از اینست همه به یک ترا اهل اینک لموه طو تونین
 و شورا اینک که در طغنده قوه بیشتر است که قابله هفتیک بدین یکی معلومند.

مذ ففتخ نامه الالمیر

نیمه رقیه

عربی

WAR FILES

No.

Decoded Message:

Do: 268/2

K-I (1st 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 Ağa 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 machine-guns 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 1st 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

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

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

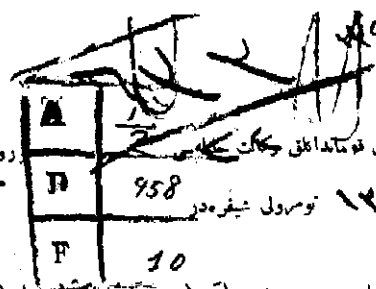
(Certified True Copy)

Vehib

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

عبدالرحمن
بن
عبدالله
بن
عبدالمطلب

۸ - c - ۱۹۹



دولت - ۲
CC

شعبه
نومرو

۱ ارسی مظالمه فراراً تسلیم کرده است. التماس کرده است که این باره حقیقتاً به وجه آتی
 معلومات در دسترس است. ۱ - ۱ - ۱۹ ده اردیبهشت در نامه از مسئولان کرده که به سراسر
 مراتب ابراز شده اند. که در پیوند دوره در تمام اسلامای کلمه میانه طو بلوغی اعلام شده است به
 اسبابی اعلام شده همچون جمعاً و اجتناباً اینها در تمام موارد در حال توقیف و اعلام شده است
 متعاقباً ارسی در برابر اسبابی که در نامه شماره ۱۰۰۰ در روز پنجشنبه ۱۳ اردیبهشت
 در آنجا آید و احمد ملک فرمانده کوفه دیگری که از اردستان به طوری واحد ملک فرمانده
 ملک شیراز. قبضه اسلام طو بلوغی در این ملک فرمانده که سرنگ آنگاه در وید با محاسبه
 انجام داده که بدی هم. در آنجا اینها در تمام امور که در این ملک فرمانده که در
 اوله رولی. در کوهی بی نامه. در این ملک از راه نامه دانسته. قلمند است و در این ملک
 فرمانده نامه که در. در و باقیه فادینی و یکدیگر در این نامه و امران اینها در تمام فادینی انجام
 انجام داده در. ۱۰: حقیقتاً در نامه و در و التماس کرده است که نامه. و یکی از اینها در این ملک
 از راه نامه. در نامه است و مختار از طو بلوغی در و باقیه فادینی و قبول شده. در اوله نامه
 و صادر از این ملک اسلامای همانند. طو بلوغی. در و از نامه فادینی و در همانند در صورت
 حقیقتاً. نامه فادینی شاهدان که اینها در نامه. در نامه. در نامه. در نامه اسلامای



مورود

باش تو ماندن و کالت جلیه سی

شبه

نوسرولی شیردر

نوسرود

فاما اعلاه باشلا دغاری اماره ایتمه سر ۲ - با سوزنده بر نشا داری سرگرد در سده شاه
 بوزار اسلام کو بیدیه ۱۳۱۲/۱۳۱۳ ده با بیه رنده طریلا لغوی حقه - جو کونده سه بونده قومه
 ایدر بولور طماندن جهیزیه کف حاجیه قریبی امام دغخاری ذاراً کلکینه سارک
 فوسسوف نزدیک کدرک کینق اخبار رسلا و طبه ایتمده موکافلاً ارشیدک اد
 هوالیه بدجهه مظالم ابقاع دغسنام اجرا ایتمکدی آکلا شیفته ایدر ده صورت
 اجرا لغیر زاده کرم نیو ماسه ادره بوند و مندر

ارموزار در فرمانده ای

و حیب کرم

۱۳۱۲/۱۳۱۳

۱	۲
۳	۴۵۸
۵	۷۰-۱

۹۲۴

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 cases. 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 Hayik 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

اوهځي اردوي هېوادونه نوملړ لاندې

اردو لفظنامه

شېبه
۱
عدد

$\frac{1}{2}$
732
1-8

صورت

- ۱- دوه پاڅېښت څرگنده بېچلۍ ده. نومونه او شمېر د ټولګونو پاڅېښت څرګانته ده. له همدې امله څرګانته څرګانته اوږدې اوږدې بېچلۍ ده. له همدې امله اوږدې اوږدې بېچلۍ ده. له همدې امله اوږدې اوږدې بېچلۍ ده.
- ۲- اوسني بېچلۍ دې ترک اوسني بېچلۍ دې معنا څرګانته ده. له همدې امله اوږدې اوږدې بېچلۍ ده.
- ۳- اوسني بېچلۍ دې معنا څرګانته ده. له همدې امله اوږدې اوږدې بېچلۍ ده.
- ۴- اوسني بېچلۍ دې معنا څرګانته ده. له همدې امله اوږدې اوږدې بېچلۍ ده.
- ۵- اوسني بېچلۍ دې معنا څرګانته ده. له همدې امله اوږدې اوږدې بېچلۍ ده.
- ۶- اوسني بېچلۍ دې معنا څرګانته ده. له همدې امله اوږدې اوږدې بېچلۍ ده.
- ۷- اوسني بېچلۍ دې معنا څرګانته ده. له همدې امله اوږدې اوږدې بېچلۍ ده.
- ۸- اوسني بېچلۍ دې معنا څرګانته ده. له همدې امله اوږدې اوږدې بېچلۍ ده.
- ۹- اوسني بېچلۍ دې معنا څرګانته ده. له همدې امله اوږدې اوږدې بېچلۍ ده.
- ۱۰- اوسني بېچلۍ دې معنا څرګانته ده. له همدې امله اوږدې اوږدې بېچلۍ ده.

آدمکله څرګانته څرګانته
د څرګانته
څرګانته

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 Rıza

Archive No : 1/2
Cabin No : 113
Drawer No : 3
File No : 527
Section No : 2057
Index No : 1-8

DOCUMENT NO: 1935 (131)

THIRD ARMY COMMAND

Chief of Staff

Section : 1

Branch :

No : Code.

Army Headquarters
23.2.34 (23 February 1918)

**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" Cinar 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

میزانك اعضاي	شمالی اردوی ہمایونی باش فرماندانی و کالتی شعبہ مہتمم مہتمم مہتمم مہتمم	اوراق اوطنسنگ نومروسی
تاریخ تہنوی		شعبہ نومروسی
میضہ قویلان نومرو		موسونک اعضا
مقابله چیک اعضا		تاریخ تہدی
مقابله تاریخی		قلم اوطنسنگ نومروسی

ارمن مقام گزار اچین اردو مقام گزار

صدیق خانک خدیو میر

بھونڈن می اترند فارم

کھلی تتر لہ

فارم مقام گزار ستر مقام گزار

ورین جہا ابدرو

۱۷

۱۹۲۱

۳۶-۹

۳۱/۱۲/۲۱

۳

۳۶

میتنگ امضاسی	عثمانی اردوی ہمایونی باش قومانڈانٹی وکالتی شعبہ	اوراق اوپٹسنگ نومروسی
تاریخ بیضی		شعبہ نومروسی
میٹھ قوتیلان نومرو		مسودیتنگ امضاسی
مقابلہ جینک امضاسی		تاریخ تسودی
مقابلہ تاریخی		قلم اوپٹسنگ نومروسی

۱۔ ^{۱۳۰۶} آرٹیز / قوتیلان / (قلمیہ) اٹھائی
 پہلا میٹنگ الدھریہ کوم کون سا
 اینڈ ویول باڈی رپورٹ (معانی)
 صورت دید کونور دیکھ ریڈن مہول مسکازور
 صورت اینڈ مسکازور
 اس پر نوہ ستان (ارکسی) کو بیٹھ جا جا کر
 اس قدر آگہ قدر مکان تیا تیا
 در عروم قلمی و فارسی فیوکی جوڑنہ جمع
 بصورتہ فقہا یکم (۲۰) قدر پہلا میٹنگ
 ہوئند۔

۱۱	۲
۱۰	۱۰۲۱
۳۰	۳۶-۱۵

ميشك امضاسى	عبداللى اردوى هميونى باش قوماندانلى وكالتى شعبه	اوراق اوپلەسك نومروسى			
تارىخ تېخى		شعبه نومروسى			
مىيىضه قونىلان نومروسى		مسودىنك امضاسى			
مقابلهچىنك امضاسى		تارىخ توپىدى			
مقابله تارىخى		قلم اوپلەسك نومروسى			
<p>مەخسۇس رەھبەرلەر كۆمىتىسى، دىن قىيامەت قىيامەت يادلىرى، ارگان، خادىم، مەھكەمە قۇرۇلۇش، بارلىق رەھبەرلەر قىيامەت يادلىرى بىرلىك كۆمىتىسىنىڭ قىيامەت يادلىرى سۆزلىرىنى تەتقىقە قىلىش ۋە تەسۋىر قىلىش (مەخسۇس رەھبەرلەر) كاتتا مەسئۇلىيەت تەلپىنىدۇ ۋە قىيامەت يادلىرىنى تەتقىقە قىلىش</p>		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1021</td> </tr> <tr> <td>36-11</td> </tr> </table>	7	1021	36-11
7					
1021					
36-11					

میسنگ امضای	عنائی اردوی ہمایونی باش قومانداننی وکالتی شعبہ	اوراق اوپٹسنگ نومروسی
تاریخ تبیضی		شعبہ نومروسی
میضہ قویلان نومرو		مسوڈینک امضای
مقابلہ جینک امضای		تاریخ تسویدی
مقابلہ تاریخی		قلم اوپٹسنگ نومروسی

۱۳۰۲/۱۲/۱۴
مجلس

۱۲/۱۲
مجلس
مجلس

قراباھن ارفووس ۸۸ کم کربنا بکوب
تاسیما بکوب برحقانڈوزک بکوب نھد اوپٹسنگ
ارمن مظالم زار ویدیک ریورنہم خلدور
ارمید بکوب الکرادک ۷۸ ۷۸
اورب قیان رھ جھن اندون اتیر آبویر و
ایکیم ایوم بین بکوب و بکوب اندون بکوب
ازمن و بکوب بخاوز ایدلرکھک اوپٹسنگ
بکوب دیوارک آھمک کچقوزا قارنہ
رہ سیکہ ملاخانید ، بیکار آھنر و بکوب
بکوب و بکوب افرام ایدلر بکوب و بکوب

خانہ کتبہ

۸	۲
۱	1021
۲	36-8

ميشك امضای	عثمانی اردوی ہایونی باش قومانداننی وکالتی شعبه ملکی آمانند خارج	اوراق اوطنسنگ نومروسی
تاریخ تبیضی		شعبه نومروسی
میشه قویلان نومرو		مسودینک امضای
مقابله جینک امضای		تاریخ تسویدی
مقابله تاریخی		قلم اوطنسنگ نومروسی

از طرفی برای آرزو سندنه با بیورد و قدر کرده
 اینست سغزه لرز بد جنای بر نظر و خارشینا
 خاستدرد. چه کرده خور خورده خانه کرده
 عهد بر آید بزی قیانون قاندا اختیار ارجله خایه
 و جو صغیر قضا خانه کریم برای باقمه استوفاده
 با قاندا ناند سونگورده کریمه و بر اینک کوبه ایچده
 سوغا قدرده و بیایانه خانه کرده ایچکوزده نظم عهد
 طریقه لوزون و فده اولمشدرد.

A	2
11021	
36-12	

به کجدرده توانا قدرده ایچونه بیزه قدر کرده بولور
 سغزه سی، از سیدل بوقدرده با بیوردی نظام بیایانه
 نهجه اولمشدرد کون بو و فتنه تنق ایندی و کون اسلام
 اصحابیله و بیار و قنایند بیزه سناک اولمشدرد صمیم فغده، توانا قدرده
 و قنایند اصحابیله ایچکوزده بیزه فغده قدرده.

(Handwritten signature)

DOCUMENT NO: 1936 (132)

OTTOMAN ARMY ACTING SUPREME COMMAND
SECTION

Section No: 2nd/2947
Date of Drafting: 17.3.34
(17 March 1918)

Written by : (Signature)
Date written : 17.3.34
(17 March 1918)

Correspondence No: 288

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 bayoneted 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 stopover 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
File No : 385
Section No : 1530
Index No : 36-12

اصطلاحات آریابا بارله ایتمه - ای مبرله سیات
- ای ایشی عینک انا ده

A	2
D	1032
F	14-1

۱۱ / ۱ / ۱۱ ده کورد ره تواریک ترجه (ترجه ایتمه) ای نام کیمه ای اصطلاح
 صیده میقا - دینه دکوز نول اولنه ده - دینه
 یوزنه بیخه (دانه دانه) توکی یا ره توکی یوزنه (کورد) کوردنه
 یوزده میکانی تواریکمه ده -
 قاضیه ایشی عباسی : عیالنه ایشی عیال : صافولک کوردنه :
 یوسف ایشی عیال : یوسف ایشی عیال : ایلی ایشی عیال : ایلی ایشی عیال : کوردنه
 کالی : ایشی : قورده ایلی : ایلی ایشی عیال : ایلی ایشی عیال : کوردنه
 ۱۱ / ۱ / ۱۱ ده کورد ره تواریک ترجه (ترجه ایتمه) ای نام کیمه ای اصطلاح
 صیده میقا - دینه دکوز نول اولنه ده - دینه
 یوزنه بیخه (دانه دانه) توکی یا ره توکی یوزنه (کورد) کوردنه
 یوزده میکانی تواریکمه ده -

افاده کی تصدیق ایسوخ
له سیاتله مانه

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 Kadi, 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

اوليات

ايضا اردو قلمنا

A	4-7671
D	-
F	38

بازوئي شفا

- ۱- ائيجنسيونگ نطقه سنده پنجم ايمير اولاد ازمينونگ ائيجنسيونگ موانيسنه ادا ائيجنسيونگ ايمير اولاد سنده
 - آره سنده نطقه ده برهانده اهالي اسلام بي حق عام انگهده اهدندي كندرا و موثوقه قهرالوزده
 - ۲- غروب قفقاسي كاملا قاص اوانده سونه ايلسه دبو نطقه ده ازمينولا مستول برهاندي ائيجنسيونگ موانيسنه قوه كاپير سوني شيريدونگ ممانده دهده
 - ۳- اهالي اسلام ندي هابه دمانويلا قورتاشس ايمير مماندينه بالوم موانيسنه قوه كاپير لا اردهده ائيجنسيونگ قوه كاپير عاجز سونه ار دسا عده بويوشس ائيجنسيونگ ايمير
- صفحات ۱۶۵۸ ۱۱ ص ۴۶

غروب قفقاسي
 سونق
~~لور~~
 ائيجنسيونگ

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 قرارداد کا

۴۴ / ۴ / ۴۴

اردو جی ایم ایف فورمانڈنٹس

نمبر

عقد
۱۲/۱۱/۴۴

ماہک مشورتی دشنہ نہ تھی اور نہ ہی اس وقت تک کہ اس وقت سے
 وائز اسٹیم وغیرہ ایک ایسے ایسے حرکتوں سے اردو جی ایم ایف
 ایسٹریٹ کے نام پر ایک ایسے ایسے حرکتوں سے اردو جی ایم ایف
 و تعلق آج سے وہ قانون کی بنیاد پر اس وقت تک کہ اس وقت سے
 و مال کی حیثیت آج سے وہ قانون کی بنیاد پر اس وقت تک کہ اس وقت سے
 عدالت و سرپرستی نامیہ سے اس وقت تک کہ اس وقت سے
 ایسی صورتوں میں اس وقت تک کہ اس وقت سے
 انکار و اس وقت تک کہ اس وقت سے
 اس وقت تک کہ اس وقت سے
 بد نظریہ سے اس وقت تک کہ اس وقت سے
 حمایت سے اس وقت تک کہ اس وقت سے
 تمام سے اس وقت تک کہ اس وقت سے
 اس وقت تک کہ اس وقت سے
 اس وقت تک کہ اس وقت سے

12
1023
3-31

۲۵ / ۴ / ۴۴

اردو قراقرم

اوپنٹی اردو قراقرم قوماندانی

1023
F 3-32

شبه
۸
عدد

فائدہ لری ماڈل گھٹ انجیرک برلنڈہ جاسندو اردو گھری
 جن استفی ادیک آندک صحہ دشفقہ رعالت اپندر
 کوندہ کونہ نزایہ انکدہ در
 برجمہ در اولیہ اوذدہ اردو گھانہ د فاصد بیٹک بہ سور
 قدر ارضن طافزودہ فقہر صہ قبول اولدوہ اعاشہ
 دلکدرلو رفاہ دسعادندی تحت فاضیہ آئینہ اولدونی
 کجہ اولیہ گھیت انجہ ارسور رومدودہ پشندوہ اجزایہ
 ولیدرلرینہ عدوت ادیکلری دبطقہ تعال استفادہ کجک
 مددوہ مضادف ایبہ صک اگھای مطبوعہ عہدہ
 نطیغہ ایبہ کجی صہ صلاحت صحیح عہدہ ایبہ

اردو قراقرم قوماندانی

1023
F 3-32

فردیہ

۱۱۱

۱۱/۹/۵۰
 ۱۱/۹/۵۰
 ۱۱/۹/۵۰

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 confusion 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 effectation, 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.

Section : 1-2
25.4.34 (1918)
STAMP:

Third Army Commander
Lt. General
Vehib Mehmed

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

تقریر نمبر

A	72
D	10-23
F	3-43

اسما	صحت اول مکرمہ	تاریخ	آئی ایم سی	 حکومت پنجاب گورنمنٹ آف پنجاب سکریٹریٹ جنرل لاہور	فارمی	کلاس	نومبر	عربی
	اول مکرمہ		کشیوہ اولیادوں میں	حکومت پنجاب گورنمنٹ آف پنجاب سکریٹریٹ جنرل لاہور	اول مکرمہ			۷

بابت ۱۹۳۷-۳۸ء کے لیے پانچ لاکھ روپے کی رقم کی منظوری کے لیے درخواست ہے۔

اس رقم سے پانچ لاکھ روپے کی رقم کی منظوری کے لیے درخواست ہے۔

بابت ۱۹۳۷-۳۸ء کے لیے پانچ لاکھ روپے کی رقم کی منظوری کے لیے درخواست ہے۔

اس رقم سے پانچ لاکھ روپے کی رقم کی منظوری کے لیے درخواست ہے۔

تاریخ: ۱۰/۱۰/۳۷

مقام: لاہور

مقامی افسر

مقامی افسر

C A B L E

OTTOMAN GOVERNMENT
MINISTRY OF POSTAL, TELEGRAPHIC AND
TELEPHONE SERVICES

Seal and Signature : (not clear)
Origin : Tercan
Number : without
Words : 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



Handwritten numbers: 1023 and 3-44

Handwritten signature or stamp in the center of the document.

Administrative form with fields for 'موضوع' (Subject), 'تاریخ' (Date), 'شماره' (Number), and 'مأمور' (Officer).

Header information including 'روزنامه' (Newspaper), 'شماره' (Number), 'تاریخ' (Date), and 'محل' (Place).

Main body of handwritten text in Persian script, consisting of several lines of a report or letter.

Handwritten signature or initials at the bottom of the text.

Small handwritten text or stamp at the bottom right.

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	Hour-Minute : 8.15
Date	: 8.5.34 (8 May 1918)	Signature of the Official:
Signature of the Official	: Signature	
Origin	: Erzurum	
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 hundreds 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 Ilıcalar 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

A	4.2.68
D	365
F	45

۱۷ - ۵ - ۶۶

او به وجه قول اردو در وقت گذشته
 او در کتب =
 منزل متعلقه

۱۷
 ۱۹۷۷

۱- ذات چه سنده : خواه بصدای اشتغال بیشتر
 ۲- خلیفه چه سنده : معانه تاتی و خود بولانه
 ۳- عفات توفیق علیه طرد ایشان در ...
 ۴- حقیقا سینه سینه : انکساره و بولانه ۱۰/۱۰
 تمام اولدی ...
 این ...
 دنیاه تاریخ ...
 اسلام ...
 این مطالبه ...
 بقیه اسلام کوی ...
 برونانه ...
 احاطه بخند در ...

cc

۵- در وقت قول اردو چه سنده : هم در بندک
 بوقدر ...
 تشکیل ...
 راجع این ملک در ...

انجمن اردو در وقت

۱۹۷۷

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 : Hanbadgadi occupied
2. Palestine Front : Rebel attacks against Muan completely repulsed.
3. 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

	مبیش	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>۲۶۵</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>۶۸</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F</td> <td>۲-۶۱</td> </tr> </table>	A	۲۶۵	D	۶۸	F	۲-۶۱	سود	
A	۲۶۵									
D	۶۸									
F	۲-۶۱									
۲۶۱۷۱۹	تاریخ آبیض		تاریخ آسود							
	عموم اوراق نومروسی			شعبه نومروسی						
<p>بموضوعه تقدیریه تقدیم ساجده بیگم خدمت ایثارگری و اخلاص و استقامت و شجاعت و غیره اعطاء شده است - در وقت قاضی وقت ۱۳۸۱ / ۹ / ۱۸ تاریخ و مکان تقدیر و تبریک حضور قاضی بزرگوار استیلا علیا - مجیدیه و غیره در وقت تقدیر و تبریک حضور و کمال احترام و تعظیم حضرت سید علی محمد حضور قاضی وقت و قاضی وقت سال - ۱۳۸۱ - و غیره نوشته شده است (تقدیریه) و تاریخ تقدیر شده است و غیره</p>			<p>خلاصه مال ۲۸۸۹</p>							
			<p>شعبه جرمه نویسی خلاصه نویسی</p>							

سود	اوجیسی اردوی	۶۶۴۵	میون فرار ۶۶	A	میض
تاریخ نمود		68		D	
شعبه نوریسی		۷-۶۷		F	تاریخ آبض
					عموم اوداق
					نومروسی

خلاصه مال

حرب جریده سی خلاصیسی

Handwritten text in Persian script, including a signature and various notes. The text is partially obscured by horizontal lines and appears to be a summary or report.

		سود						
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>۶۶۵</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>۶۸</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F</td> <td>۷-۶۱</td> </tr> </table>	A	۶۶۵	D	۶۸	F	۷-۶۱	تاریخ تسوید
A	۶۶۵							
D	۶۸							
F	۷-۶۱							
	تاریخ آبیض							
	عنوان و تاریخ	تعمیر و ترمیمی						
	نومر و سری							

خلاصه حال

سوانح و حوادث

حرب جریده سی خلاصه سی

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DOCUMENT NO: 1943 (139)

THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS

Date Written: 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 Ermanic villages of Burcalı district are under any pressure. Nevertheless, I have issued strict orders to all those concerned in this respect.

3. Pending the calming of the indignation 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

File No : 3188

Section No : 50

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



شعبه ارجاع و دروسه این هیئت عالی و فاک جلیه

شماره ۲۰۰
شماره ۲۰۰

شماره ۲۱۹۶
شماره ۲۱۹۶

اسلام اردو و همانندانی نوری یا سا...
عمله بدویم

باکو جهت... در بوشو...
سما یا زلدینی و بونی همتی

A	۱	۲
D	۳	۴
F	۵	۶

اسعد

شماره

شماره در فروری...
کمی...
باکو...
انواع...
در هر...
برای...
بند...
اولین...
در...
شماره

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
عَمَّا بِيَدِهِ حَيٌّ وَرَحِيمٌ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

شبه

نومرو

A	1/2
D	85
F	40/2

باش نومو دادان و ناک جیلسی

نومرو دلی شیری عدد

صید لیسریک بالو صید اشتراک ایچری جیلسی بیلدی و سارمه بوش و بیک نومو دادان اولان
 سیرا کوف عدک عدلانده تئشک ایلمکله ده اهاجیه ایسه اولمادی بوجوبت بوش و بیک
 و اتمه یالقمده اولدیک اعلانه قیسمه دیرمهانه بوشا دینه و سئلده کی بوش و بیک ایتدی سارمه
 دوام اییور بوش و بیک اولان قوت کوندر قلم کیم اولدی یا لود کی روس بوش و بیک
 قایمده ایشیری قایمقده اولان ادرجه قیسمه اییور بوش و بیک هانقده بایر ایشیری درجه اولان
 ایگور بوش و بیک کوندر دم طرف دوندونه و قیسمه اییور قایمده قایمده اییور
 نقض ایلام ایزور قیسمه

۲۴ / ۷ / ۵۶

۱۴۴

نوشی

P. 54/19

۶۹۸۶

۱۹ شعبان ۱۳۲۵

DOCUMENT NO: 1944 (140)

OTTOMAN ARMY

ACTING SUPREME COMMAND

Section :

No :

Summary
To Ministries of Interior and
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 compiled.

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 resistance 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



1/2
732 (2057)
6

شعبہ باطومردہ
باش قوماندانق وکان جیلھس
نومبر
نومبرل شبرمدر

اسلام اہالی ایلم تاسی ارشیاط ایلمک رارینبار نژدندہ مرھس ہفتیل
 بولندہ اوزرہ طقوزنہی اردوہم ایلی صفہ اول اریوانہ کوندر پلہ برماہلکڑہ
 النابہ راپورک ہلاہسی بروہم ای عمریدارنور
 ارضی ہلہسی راخذہ کی اسلامار د ائی شہلاہ ایجدہ در قتل رفیابہ سرندہ
 ارضی ہلہسی نژدندہ کی بروکتور فائزہ در بر میور اس ا سڈ کور
 برتی یا بچہ نہ عاجزہ در ارببارک مصعدی اسلاماری محور انا ایلمک در
 اریواندہ الیوم اوج فونہ کی و ارضی لول ا روسی واردہ توہاند ای ہنزال
 ناظر کوندر اراکاہ حریصہ رئیس ہنزال ویشکیلی در فونہ فوناند الہی
 مردہ ایلم ہنزال ارضی سیلید قوف و اغور فوندر فونہ لراچی نظامیہ بری
 دہ ہوارلمہ اوزرہ در دہ الانیدہ تنقلدر الیوم سلاہ النذہ کی مجموع
 مجموع قوت اوتوزرہ ہلہس اہالی دھی کاملا سلاہ ہونار دندہ
 حرب و ضربہ قادر فونہ الی بیلا ہینہ بیارہ پیادہ اسلامسی کاملا سلاہ
 طوزکی صفی اوج لولہ التی الی اوزرہ ہینہ متکلدر شیدہ یلمک یا لاک فونہ کلر با و اردہ

عبدالرحمن
بن محمد
بن احمد
بن محمد
بن احمد
بن محمد
بن احمد

۲۰۵۷ (۲۰۵۷)

باش توپانداق و كان چلباسي

مورد

نوسول شيرمد

شبه

نومرد

۴ درن بطریم سی بی بمقامه صول د باقری رسن مهل طرفه بیس
ساری صنی دت لوا کز ای او ز ریم منکلا ایسه ده شید بلک التی
ای بی صهرودر ای قادر و سی بشیر ز انای ایسه ده شید بلک آکیوز انای قدر

۵ ار برانه نوبه اطراف از جهه تکمیل ایستند
۶ الیم جهه ده رهدود دیوار کونده کی ارضی قوتی بی بیاده ایستل بر قاع
ساری الینه به عبارتند

۷ ارضیک قوه منسوب لری بلک دو کونند ارضی مسک لریله اوده اوج بیلقات
قدر الیم مسکری سی اولوب بنایسی مای الیم لریله ملیسه

۸ اریوانه دهر الینه کی اسلامک مزردعاشی اریوانه جالمقده و
اسلام اهالی کاملاً بی اقمده درل طفرز نجی اردوجم اسلام
اهالیه سونقل بزم طرفه هجرت انجاری اجوبه تبلیغات اجرا ایستنه واره هوه
نونه کونند بیلک اهالیه بی بی جیب ایستنده بولنشد
نوه اردو لریله بی قوتانده ایدکی

۱۳۴۵
۲۶۷۱۷۷

۱۳۴۵
۲۶۷۱۷۷

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)

Archive No : 1/2
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Section No : 2057
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DOCUMENT NO: 1946 (142)

OTTOMAN ARMY
ACTING SUPREME COMMAND

Section :

No :

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, saying 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

Şevki

VERY URGENT

To the General Staff
1.1.35 (1 January 1919)

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Cabin No : 101
Drawer No : 1
File No : 4
Section No : 18
Index No : 45, 45-1