

DOCUMENTS

VOLUME III

PREFACE

The third issue of the "Military History Documents Magazine" containing documents compiled from the archives of the Military History and Strategic Studies Department of the Turkish General Staff has been published recently. These documents demonstrate and exhibit the inhumane attitudes and behaviours of the Armenians in Anatolia and the killings, massacres and other atrocities they had committed against the Ottoman State and its Turkish subjects between 1914 and 1920.

Previously, the 81st and 83rd editions of the "Military History Documents Magazine" devoted to this subject were published by the Directorate General of Press and Information in English and French as "Documents I", "Documents on Otoman Armenians - II", "Documents I" and "Documents Sur Les Armeniens Ottomans - II". These books were distributed to important centers in the world and particularly in Europe through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. We hope and believe that this edition of our magazine would also be translated into English and French and distributed abroad as well.

We, the Military History and Strategic Studies Department of the Turkish General Staff, will try to compile and present to the world public opinion on certain intervals all documents on this issue that we have in our archives.

The basic principle we honour in our studies is certainly neither to revive the hatred and enmity of the past through unilateral exaggerations nor to make public opinion unnecessarily sensitive regarding this issue.

Our purpose is to demonstrate and prove with documents the unfounded and fabricated nature of the so-called Armenian allegations which have been deceiving world public opinion particularly during the last few years. Although various documents prove beyond doubt that the Armenians, receiving support from foreign circles, set up innumerable organizations of revolt, armed gangs and death squads against Moslem Turks and perpetrated inhumane attacks and atrocities against the Turks, a community they had lived together with for centuries in peace, prosperity and security, during the First World War and ever since the Ottoman-Russian War of 1877-1878, we would like to forget all such violent incidents for, our aim is merely to demonstrate the baselessness of the allegations of the so-called genocide of the Armenians by the Turks.

We have again included an introduction for the general interpretation of the documents we are presenting in our publication.

Major General Ihsan SAKARYA (Retired) compiled the documents in this publication from the archives of the Military History and Strategic Studies Depart-

ment of the Turkish General Staff. Colonel Niyazi ARTAN (Retired) transliterated these documents from Ottoman Turkish into modern Turkish. Colonel Dr. Yücel AKTAR (Education Corps) and First Lieutenant Faruk AYIN (Education Corps) rearranged, revised and edited the texts for publication.

İhsan BAKIREZEN
Lt. General (Air Force)
Chairman, Military History
and Strategic Studies
Department, TGS

INTRODUCTION

Beginning from the 18th century, the question of partition of the Ottoman territories among the European countries following a possible disintegration of the Empire, which was the main goal, constituted the “Eastern Question” in the European diplomatic circles. The “Armenian Question” arose as an extension of the overall “Eastern Question.” Following the “Cyprus Peace Operations” on July 20, 1974, certain circles reintroduced the “Armenian Question” with the objective of impairing the Turkish Republic. To this end, the issue has been exploited a great deal during the last few years and continuous efforts have been exerted to keep this issue hot.

The European powers had waged a constant struggle to keep under direct or indirect control the strategically important regions of the Ottoman Empire, a semi-colony about to be disintegrated, and created artificial problems by using the Ottoman minorities in order to gain an advantage over their rivals.

This is the basis of the “Armenian Question”, which has been much exploited and exaggerated since the 19th century.

The “Armenian Question”, a natural product of the ambition to rule the world, was ornamented with so-called humane motives based on exploitation and reintroduced into the attention of a sensitive public opinion just after the First World War broke out. In this regard, the inhumane attitudes and actions of the Armenians, who were Ottoman subjects as well, and the massacres and atrocities they perpetrated against the Turkish people in Anatolia during the First World War were misevaluated by some Western writers on purpose. The facts had been distorted and consequently there came into being the supposition that the Armenians had been subjected to a genocide by the Turks.

Another point persistently emphasized during the cowardly murders of Turkish diplomats by the Armenians in recent years is the demand for the recognition of the so-called genocide by the Turkish Republic.

For this reason, it is necessary, in the first place, to examine the definition of the word “genocide.” As was pointed out in the 83rd edition of the “Military History Documents Magazine”, genocide is the “premeditated and indiscriminate annihilation of all individuals of an unarmed and defenceless community.”

However, many documents on Armenians published in the 81st and 83rd editions as well as documents No. 1998 (145), 1999 (146), 2000 (147), 2003 (150), 2006 (153), 2007 (154), 2011 (158), 2021 (168), 2031 (178), etc. that appear in the current edition prove beyond doubt that the Armenians living in Anatolia or elsewhere had been engaged in an armed revolt against the Ottoman state.

For this reason, it is necessary, in the first place, to examine the definition of time as a “revolt” of the Armenians and the measures taken by the Ottoman State through the use of the legal power of the imperium, rather than calling them a one-sided genocide.

Documents prove that Armenians, just like during the Ottoman-Russian War of 1877-1878 (Document No. 2019 (166)) were to betray the Ottoman State and stab it in the back (83rd Edition, Document No. 1894) during the First World War as well. For this reason, it is both illogical and irrational to define the legal measures taken for maintaining order as a genocide against Armenians.

As a matter of fact, the Ottoman rulers, despite the continuing war, felt it was necessary to take measures for the civil servants and the gendarmes (Document No. 2018 (165)) not to abuse their authority against the Armenians due to emotional reasons, rather than conduct a genocide.

Armenians in the Ottoman Empire were elevated to important positions which could not be attained by minorities in other countries. They became Ministers of the Royal Treasury, Foreign Affairs, and Post and Telegraph, and Ambassadors to London, The Hague and Brussels. Even the administration of the Royal Ordnance Factories, one of the most critical institutions in the Empire, belonged to the Armenians for 140 years. Leaving aside prejudices of all sorts, it is not possible to prove or document that the Turks had conducted a genocide against the Armenians, and particularly against the women, the elderly and the children.

On the contrary, the documents in this publication exhibit the hostile actions of the Armenians against the state and the Turkish community, with whom they had been living in peace. For instance, one can easily say that throughout the whole duration of the War, the Armenians worked against the Ottoman state, set up secret organizations to facilitate the enemy advance, created unrest behind the front (Document No. 2002 (149) and 2004 (151)) and hence conclude that the enemy, taking advantage of the Armenian actions occupied certain regions quite easily (Document No. 2005 (152)).

During that period, Armenian collaboration with the enemy-the Russians in particular - and substantial Armenian forces joining the enemy appeared in the foreign press as well (Document No. 2006 (153)).

Those who constantly talk about the so-called Armenian genocide in Anatolia without any scientific or documentary basis, should pay particular attention to the following facts:

- Armenians armed themselves, manufactured bombs of various sorts, and stocked them for future use. (Document No. 1999 (146), 2007 (154)).

- Armenians set up numerous gangs throughout Anatolia, and apart from individual attacks, usurpations and murders, disguised themselves as soldiers and in groups of 500 to 600 bandits, attacked the Turkish units, and burned and destroyed towns and villages (Document No. 2003 (150), 2011 (158), 2012 (159), 2023 (170)).

- Even the foreigners pointed out the cruelties, tortures, and the vulgar attacks that the Turks were subjected to (Document No: 1997 (144), 2030 (177)).

- The revolting Armenians used the most sophisticated weapons of the time, including artillery guns, bombs, and machine guns (Document No. 2014 (161), 2031 (178)).

- The numbers of Turkish villages pillaged and destroyed and of innocent Turks raped and killed as a result of the Armenian cruelties in Anatolia are very high (Document No. 2019 (166). 2047 (194)).

- The Ottoman Caucasian Armies Command corresponded with the Commander in-Chief, Russian Caucasian Armies with the aim of preventing the Armenians from attacking and massacring the Turks in the eastern regions (Document No. 2026 (173), 2029 (176)).

- When the Armenian cruelties reached extreme proportions, Enver Pasha personally applied to the Russian Caucasian Armies Command, requesting measures to put an end to the massacres (Document No. 2033 (180)).

In presenting this publication to the attention of the public, we hope that it would enlighten the people with commonsense and those who still think that the Armenians had been subjected to a so-called genocide.

Dr. Yücel Aktar
Colonel
(Education Corps)

CONTENTS

<u>N o :</u>	<u>Date of Document</u>	<u>S u b j e c t</u>
1996(143)	November 30/ December 1, 1914	Acting Governor of Van, Cevdet Bey's report to the Ministry of the Interior regarding his talks with Armenians on possible incidents in Van and dispatching people to Bitlis as a result of the Russian advance.
1997(144)		German Private Otto Fensher's letter in German on the Armenian cruelties and other events he witnessed since he was wounded and taken prisoner of war by Russians in Eastern Germany on December 27, 1914.
1998(145)	February 25, 1915	Report by the 5th Army Command to the Ministry of Defence on the explosion of a bomb made by Armenians and uncovering of a substantial amount of explosives and weapons hidden in Armenian cemeteries.
1999(146)	February 25, 1915	Enver Pasha's instructions to commanders regarding to powers they will have and the measures to be taken in case of an Armenian revolt, as a result of Armenian attacks against the gendarmerie in Bitlis, Halep and Dortyol and the uncovering of code groups and bombs in Armenian houses in Kayseri.
2000(147)	February 26, 1915	Telegram from the Provincial Authority of Adana to the Directorate General of Security, Ministry of the Interior, on an investigation revealing that some Armenians had been armed to kill the Turks and cooperating with the enemy.
2001(148)	February 27, 1915	Coded message requesting measures to prevent the spread of Armenian incidents in Mus and Bitlis, evidently instigated by the enemy countries.
2002(149)	April 14, 1915	Telegram from the 10th Army Corps Command to the Acting Supreme Command, informing the underground foundation of the Armenian Tashnak Society in Sivas with the aim of creating unrest behind the battle lines.

<u>N o :</u>	<u>Date of Document</u>	<u>S u b j e c t</u>
2003(150)	April 22/23, 1915	Coded message from Cevdet Bey, Governor of Van, reporting that Armenians revolted in Van, burned the city, and that intensive clashes were going on.
2004(151)	May 22, 1915	Report to the Acting Supreme Command on the result of investigations carried out upon the allegations of the Armenian Patriarchate of cruelties against the Armenians in Sivas, Van, Erzincan and Erzurum.
2005(152)	April 24, 1915	Commander of the Van Mobile gendarmerie Division, Kazım Bey's message on the Russian advance toward Kotor and efforts by Armenian gangs in Iran to infiltrate into Van, taking advantage of the Armenian uprising.
2006(153)	May 22, 1915	Telegram based on translation of a news item from "Asbarez", a newspaper in the U.S.A., reporting that Armenian gang leader Antranic joined Russian Commander Chernoroyof's division and that he receives financial support from the U.S.A.
2007(154)	May 27, 1915	Minutes of interrogation of an Armenian army deserter on manufacture of bombs in Armenian houses and shops.
2008(155)	June 11, 1915	Statement by Abraham who claims to be a Syriac, regarding information on the Russian and Armenian forces in Tabriz, Aras and Van and the aspirations of the Armenians.
2009(156)	June 29, 1915	Telegram from the Governor of Erzurum, reporting clashes between an Armenian gang and Tevfik Efendi Detachment.
2010(157)	July 2, 1915	Telegram by Acting Governor of Karahisar and Special Forces Commander to the 3rd Army Command reporting the message of surrendering by the Armenians and the reply given.
2011(158)	July 20, 1915	Lazistan Commander Avni Pasha's message that gendarmerie forces clash with over 300 armed Armenians in the Ordu region.
2012(159)	July 22, 1915	Report informing the Acting Supreme Command of the measures taken as a result of the

<u>N o :</u>	<u>Date of Document</u>	<u>S u b j e c t</u>
		Armenian incidents in Karahisar, Ordu, Midyat, and Cizre.
2013(160)	August 4, 1915	Army Corps Commander, Suleyman Faik Pasha's telegram to the 3 rd Army Command regarding the crushing of the Armenian uprising in Midyat and its vicinity.
2014(161)	August 2/3, 1915	Governor of Sivas, Muammer Bey's message on revolting Armenians.
2015(162)	August 4, 1915	10th Army Corps Commander Pertev Bey's message on clashes with armed Armenians who took shelter in a house in Niksar
2016(163)	September 2, 1915	Communications Inspector informs the 3rd Army Command that the veterinarian of the 89th Regiment joined the Armenian gangs.
2017(164)	September 29, 1915	Telegram by the District Administration of Urfa to the Ministry of Interior regarding the Armenian uprising in the town.
2018(165)	September 26, 1915	Gendarmerie General Command's report to the Ministry of Defence on the formation of a commission for investigations on civil servants and gendarmes who allegedly abused their powers during the relocation of the Armenians.
2019(166)	October 3, 1915	Report by Head of the Tortum Conscription Office on the Armenian cruelties in Narman, Tortum and their vicinity since the War of 1877-1878.
2020(167)	October 5, 1915	Report by District Administration of Urfa on the Armenian uprising in the town and the measures to be taken.
2021(168)	November 11, 1915	Governor of Erzurum reports the 3rd Army Command that grenades were found in an Armenian house.
2022(169)	March 21, 1916	Message by the 3rd Army Command to the Acting Supreme Command, reporting Turks were taken to unknown premises by the Armenians who commit other atrocities.
2023(170)	April 3, 1916	Colonel Halil Sami, Conscription Dept. Chief of the 5th Army Corps reports to the Ministry of Defence that great number of armed Arme-

<u>No :</u>	<u>Date of Document</u>	<u>S u b j e c t</u>
		nians are perpetrating atrocities in Akdağmadeni.
2024(171)	March 15, 1917	Instructions by Cemal Pasha, 4th Army Commander, for purchasing the possessions of the relocated Armenians at their real values so that the Armenians would not lose money.
2025(172)	May 10, 1917	Caucasian Army Group Commander Ahmet Izzet Pasha's message to the Acting Supreme Command, reporting atrocities against the Moslems in Erzincan by the Armenians who receive Russian support and requesting political initiatives to end the cruelties.
2026(273)	December 11, 1918	Ottoman Caucasian Armies Commander Vehip Pasha' letter to Russian Caucasian Army Commander General Odeshelidje for stopping the Armenian atrocities in Erzincan, Sarikamis, Bayburt, Rize and Trabzon.
2027(174)	February 12, 1918	3rd Army Commander Vehip Pasha's report to the Acting Supreme Command on Armenian atrocities in the occupied territories.
2028(175)	February 17, 1918	Copies of the letters on Armenian cruelties sent to Russian generals Odeshelidje and Lebedinsky by 3rd Army Commander Vehip Mehmet Pasha.
2029(176)	February 21, 1918	Ottoman Caucasian Armies Commander Vehip Mehmet Pasha's reply to Russian Caucasian Army Commander General Liyotnan Odeshelidje's letter on continuing Armenian atrocities.
2030(177)	February 21, 1918	Statements by Russian Captain Kazmir, Russian Private Alexander and a Russian woman named Pas regarding the Armenian atrocities they witnessed in Erzincan.
2031(178)	February 23, 1918	1st Caucasian Army Corps Commander Kâzım Karabekir's telegram to the 3rd Army Command regarding operations against the Armenian revolts who retreated after burning down Mamahatun and its vicinity
2032(179)	February 23, 1918	3rd Army Command's report to the Acting

<u>N o :</u>	<u>Date of Document</u>	<u>S u b j e c t</u>
		Supreme Command, Thunderbolt Group Command and 4th Army and 6th Army Commands regarding Mamahatun and other places liberated by the Turkish forces and the Armenian atrocities in these towns.
2033(180)	March 3, 1918	Enver Pasha's instructions to the 3rd Army Command regarding his requests to be conveyed to the Russian Caucasian Army Command for prevention of the Armenian atrocities.
2034(181)	May 7, 1918	Petition by Kağızman Branch Chairman, Moslem Charity Society of Baku, to the 36th Caucasian Division on Armenian cruelties against the Moslems in the Erivan region.
2035(182)		Memorandum issued by the 3rd Army Command to the Armenian Government on arrangement of migrations in line with the articles of the treaty signed between the Ottoman Government and Armenian delegates.
2036(183)	June 29, 1918	9th Division Command's message to the 1st Caucasian Army Corps Command requesting initiative for permission for the Moslems of Erivan to migrate to Turkey and the prevention of Armenian atrocities.
2037(184)	June 28, 1918	Eastern Armies Commander's message to the Acting Speaker of the Armenian Assembly regarding Armenian atrocities in Alexanderpole and Ahılkelek against the Moslem people.
2038(185)	December 27, 1918	9th Army Command's coded message to the Ministry of Defence requesting contacts with representatives of the Allies in İstanbul to put an end to the Armenian atrocities against Moslems in Erivan, Nahcivan and their vicinity.
2039(186)	December 28, 1918	Requests from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to end the Armenian massacres of the Moslem population following the evacuation of Iğdır by Ottoman Forces, through the mediation of Allies and neutral governments.
2040(187)	January 4, 1919	9th Army Command's message to the Ministry of Defence noting that Armenian atrocities in

<u>N o :</u>	<u>Date of Document</u>	<u>S u b j e c t</u>
		Serdarabat, Erivan and other region would go on unless stopped by the mediation of the Allied Countries.
2041(188)	January 6, 1919	9th Army Command's message to the Ministry of Defence indicating that attacks against the Turkish officers in Batum by Greek and Armenian volunteers can be stopped through orders by the British Command of Batum.
2042(189)	January 21, 1919	Report by 9th Army Command to the Ministry of Defence on Armenian attacks and massacres in Arpaçay.
2043(190)	July 27, 1919	Report by 5th Army Corps Command to the Ministry of Defence on important articles of British Representative Rawlinson's message to the British General Headquarters in İstanbul regarding Armenian atrocities in the border region from Oltu to Doğu Beyazıt.
2044(191)	August 26/27, 1919	Message by 15th Army Corps to the Ministry of Defence noting that Armenian Tashnak Society, supported by the Armenian Government, attempts to annihilate all Moslems in Sarıkamış, Iğdır, Revan and Aras regions.
2045(192)	March 7, 1920	Official telegram sent to Admiral Bristol and Allied representatives in Istanbul denying allegations of Armenian genocide in Anatolia.
2046(193)	March 7, 1920	Telegram by 3rd Army Corps Command to Ministries of Defence and Foreign Affairs, noting that Armenian atrocities in Haçin, Feke and Adana regions made the population extremely anxious.
2047(194)	October 23, 1920	Lists of the villages burned and destroyed and of names of Turks massacred by the Armenians in one year.

اعادة تقديم لبريد
١٠

Handwritten scribbles and lines.

Arg.	1-1
Dip.	169
Gen.	1
Kis.	7
Dos.	23-A
Fih.	4

Bepe No 1998

DOCUMENT NO: 1996 (143)

Ministry of Interior
Directorate General of Security
Section:
Number: 1290

**Copy of the Decoded Message Received from the Office of the Governor
of the Province of Van**

Very Urgent

I had talks with the Armenian elite. I explained the general situation on the appropriate occasions. I told them that any incident between the Armenians and the Moslems would certainly affect all the Armenians living in Ottoman territories. I pointed out that conditions to be created by possible clashes in regions like this one which would not affect the final outcome of the battles, would quickly change. I realized that it was not possible to get good results, for exaggerations made by the tribes on the current situation frighten the Moslem population. I am taking great care to prevent the Armenians from provoking incidents. Since the enemy advanced from "Kotor" and some tribes submitted to the foe, I do not think that the Gendarmerie division will be able to put up a long resistance. Therefore, I will begin to send the families to Bitlis.

November 30/December 1, 1914

Acting Governor
Cevdet

Actual Certified Copy
18 (December 1) dated

M
4713

Seal
(Directorate General of Security)

Section: 1 Secret
1290

To Section 2
To be returned
Signature
(Not clear)

DOCUMENT NO: 1996 (143)

Translated/18 dated
Signature (Mehmet Celal)
To Section 1

Hereby returned. December 1, 1914
Signature (Kazım Karabekir)

To Tahsin Bey Dated 18
Signature (Hıfzı)

Archive No : 1/1
Cabin No : 169
Drawer No : 1
File No : 4
Section No : 23-A
Index No : 4

ilki tak I

A	12
D	1032
F	10-9

Handwritten text in Turkish, appearing to be a list or report. The text is written in a cursive style and is mostly illegible due to the handwriting and fading. Some words are difficult to decipher but appear to include terms related to a list or inventory.

Handwritten text on a lined page, likely a letter or document. The text is written in a cursive script and is mostly illegible due to the image quality. It appears to be a formal communication, possibly a letter or a report, with several lines of text. The text is written in a cursive script and is mostly illegible due to the image quality. It appears to be a formal communication, possibly a letter or a report, with several lines of text.

DOCUMENT NO: 1997 (144)

“My escape from Russia.

My name is Otto Fensher. I am from the 141st Infantry Regiment based in “Grad-densi”. I was wounded and taken prisoner of war by the Russians on December 27, 1914 in Eastern Prussia. The Russians took me to a hospital in “Olbolinsk”. After staying there for six weeks, I was told that my health was satisfactory and later I was sent to Siberia. They were paying us a daily wage of 10 kapiks to meet our essential needs. We were very hungry and cold. Our complaints in this regard were turned down by the guards who were saying: “the German pigs must endure everthing.” Such unfit treatment by the Russians greatly hurt our feelings and our patience was running out. Many of my friends resolved to escape. Approximately 200 of us were kept in a shed. There was a building for P.O.W. officers next to our shed. The Austrian POW’s who were kept with us also shared the idea of escap-ing from the prison camp. The first attempt of a prison escape was made on April 20, 1915. There were six of us trying to escape, two German officers, two Austrian cadets, a major sergeant and myself. We went as far as the town of “Onkoten” near the border. We were planning to make the escape from the Romanian border. There, we had to cross a river. We decided that the officers should go first. The officers crossed the river. An enemy patrol opened fire on us while we were about to make our escape. We had to stop. After a while we were caught and subjected to outrageous maltreatment. The guards beat and whipped us. We were sent from one prison to the other. Finally, the Russian Revolution came to our assistance as well. The hour of our freedom was near once again. We were ready to take advan-tage of the first opportunity as soon as possible. We were lucky in this respect. We came across suitable opportunities that would facilitate our escape. During the revolu-tion, we were in the city of “Astrahan” on the Volga river. We were able to survive due to the fact that the Russian government granted us permission to work as laborers in the city. We took this opportunity immediately. *First of all, we got acquainted with our fellow countrywomen, who were the victims of the war. During their inva-sion of Eastern Prussia, the Russians brought with them many young girls to Russia. We had mutual feelings to help each other. The Russians sent 80 German and Rus-sian prisoners, including myself, to Tiflis to work. There, I started again to look for an opportunity to escape. Actually, I bought the clothes and the pass of a Rus-sian who was born in Germany and I boarded a train posing as a Russian soldier. This train took me to Sarikamış. I witnessed for the first time the Armenian atrocities imposed on the Turks at the Sarikamış Train Station. Around 10 Turkish soldiers were busy carrying wood near the station. Since it had rained the day before, the work could not be done fast enough. For this reason, an Armenian supervising the Turkish soldiers, began to curse at them. Then he hit one of the Turks with a club and the poor man died on the spot. I left Sarikamış and went to Karaorgan. This*

DOCUMENT NO: 1997 (144)

small town is 30 kilometers from Sarikamis. I stayed in Karaorgan for three days. There I once again witnessed the Armenian atrocities against the Turks. The landlord of the house I was staying in was a Turk. He complained that the Armenians were searching his home at least twice a week, seizing what they thought was valuable and beating the household under a variety of pretexts. I took advantage of the narrow gauge railroad in Karaorgan and travelled to Erzurum. I stayed in Erzurum for one week. The city was in ruins. All the mosques were turned into depots and public baths. The Turks were not allowed in the streets after 8 o'clock in the evenings.

One night I saw three Armenians raping a Turkish girl. When the girl began to scream, one of the Armenians killed her with a knife. I found a policeman nearby and told him what happened. He went to the scene of the murder, and after finding out that the murdered girl was a Turk, he just shook his shoulders and said: "It is no big deal. She was Turkish. All Turks must be destroyed." Then I departed from Erzurum to go to Mamahatun. On my way, I saw many Turkish prisoners breaking up stones. They wanted tobacco and bread from me. I went inside a Turkish shop in Mamahatun. I bought a few cans of food. Meanwhile, an Armenian officer came into the shop. He took around twelve cans of food. He asked the shopkeeper the price. When the shopkeeper said it was 27 rubles, the Armenian officer began to swear at him and left the shop without paying. The shopkeeper told me that this was the usual practice and that the Armenians did not pay for the goods they bought. A few days later, I went to Iresenson by car. The driver told me that the Kurds had attacked an Armenian battalion at the front a few days ago and that the Armenians had retreated from their original positions in the beginning. He said that as a result of the counter attack by the support forces sent by the Russians, the Kurds had to retreat as well. He also told me that the Armenians killed all the women, children and the elderly from a nearby Turkish village who could not escape in time and that the Russians pillaged the whole village and seized all the valuables. I registered myself in the 153rd Regiment in Iresenson. A few days later, I was sent to a post at the front. There I took advantage of the first opportunity and I had escaped to the Turkish side. I believe it is my duty to express once more my gratitude to the Turkish officers and soldiers for the hospitality they extended to me."

Signature
Otto Fensher

Archive No : 1/2
Cabin No : 178
Drawer No : 1
File No : 373
Section No : 1484
Index No : 10-7

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

شماره

انقره در حیدرآباد

1-191
8

سنجد

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شیر خرد
دو طرفه سند
خبر چنان

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آسیه خسته
صورتی قاطعاً معلوم است
۲۰۰۱۴/۱۴

۲۷۰

DOCUMENT NO: 1998 (145)

Ministry of Defence
Department of Correspondence
Coded Messages Section

Coded Message from Ankara to the Ministry of Defence

Urgent

The death of an Armenian as a result of a bomb explosion revealed that the above-mentioned had been manufacturing bombs in Develi township. Gunpowder and various weapons hidden in the Armenian cemeteries were uncovered as a result of the search conducted by local authorities. The Office of the Commander of the 15th Division was notified that the search is going on and that the results will be submitted. Any additional information to be obtained will be submitted.

February 25, 1915

Acting Commander of the
5th Army Corps
Halil Recai

To the Public Order Section

Copy delivered to Headquarters February 25, 1915

Original

972

Archive No : 1-131
Cabin No : 219
Drawer No : 2
File No : 2287
Section No : 12
Index No : 8

Ottoman Army
Acting Supreme Command
General Staff

Istanbul
February 25, 1915

Section 1
No: 8682
Secret

To the Independent Department of Public Order

Certain Armenian brigands have appeared in Bitlis and some Armenian army deserters have begun to resort to banditry. Armenians attacked the soldiers and the gendarmerie in Halep (Aleppo) and Dortyol. Considerable quantities of explosives as well as groups of code keys in French, Russian and Armenian were found in the houses belonging to Armenians in the city of Kayseri. Although these incidents are not so important at present, they indicate that our enemies are preparing to launch a revolt inside the country. Therefore, the announcement and communication of the following articles were deemed necessary.

1. Armenian privates in mobile armies as well as mobile and stationary gendarmerie units will never be used in combat services and will never be employed in the offices of the headquarters and suites of the commanders.

2. Army and army corps commanders, acting commanders of army corps and divisions and commandants must and are authorized to swiftly put down in the most rigorous way any sort of opposition or armed aggression or resistance against government orders and to completely eradicate such aggression or resistance. Furthermore, the commanders are also authorized to declare martial law immediately in any place they deem necessary.

3. Although it is necessary to be careful and alert, the kind of oppression that would frighten the people should be avoided in places where there are no concrete signs of aggression. Hence, the view that the loyal and obedient subjects will not suffer any harm should be stressed and the people must not be incited to revolt as a result of desperation.

4. Since all problems of defence and public order concern the Armed Forces as a result of general mobilization, civil administrators shall apply to the commanders on such matters. Only the civil administrators of the Province of Istanbul shall apply to the General Headquarters on matters and measures related to public order.

5. The most competent authorities in matters related to public order are the army commanders in the Third and Fourth Armies as well as the Iraqi regions. The most competent authorities in such matters are the army corps commanders in the

DOCUMENT NO: 1999 (146)

First and Second Army regions. These army corps commanders shall keep the Acting Commander-in-Chief and army commanders informed.

6. The Third and Fourth Army Commanders shall immediately inform the Acting Commander-in-Chief of the measures being taken and planned in the likelihood of incidents.

This order:

is communicated to the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Iraq and Its Vicinity Army Commands, the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Army Corps Commands, the Ministries of Defence and of Interior, Directorate of Courts, Independent Public Order Section, Department of the Army, General Command of Gendarmerie.

Public Order

981

February 27, 1915

Acting Commander-in-Chief
Enver

Archive No : 1-31

Cabin No : 219

Drawer No : 2

File No : 2287

Section No : 12

Index No : 9

DOCUMENT NO: 2000 (147)

Ministry of Interior
Directorate General of Security
Section

***Copy of the Coded Telegram from the Provincial Authority of Adana dated
February 26, 1915***

Three Armenians known as "School Teacher" Abraham from Adana and Artin and Bedros from Dortyol escaped to an enemy warship in the Dortyol region on February 12, 1915. For this reason, I went to Erzi. I took the necessary measures and gave my orders. One of our patrol units apprehended a man named Agop from Dortyol in the marshes in the same region on February 24, 1915. The people whose names were given by the said person were rounded up. According to the said person's statement, the few traitors who cannot live in peace in Turkey are armed and ready to act, and they could have killed many Turks. According to this statement, they were assigned the mission of informing the enemy warship of the strength and number of the army units in the region and whether or not they had cannons. Those who were actually involved in this conspiracy and also the suspects were arrested and the necessary measures were taken. According to an official letter from the township authority, on February 25, 1915, one of our patrol units found a mirror which had red glass in the middle which was from a signal lamp in the marshes near the Piyas point of Azirli Village on the railway 35 kilometres section to Adana. For this reason, I telephoned Avni Bey, the Commander of the Gendarmerie Regiment in Osmaniye and I also communicated with the commandant in Erzin. I told him that it was necessary to relocate all the Armenians in Dortyol to Osmaniye, Ceyhan and Adana so that no Armenians would remain in that region. I also submit, for your information, my written orders that those who were arrested in the town of Hacin for posting placards of the Hinchak Committee urging the people to revolt against the Government, be sent to the Central Township to be tried by the Martial Law Tribunal and that the necessary measures be taken there.

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

DOCUMENT NO: 2000 (147)

Ministry of Interior
Directorate General of Security
Section:
No: 168 Secret

**To the Acting Supreme Commander of the Ottoman Army
Secret**

Enclosure: 1

Your Highness,

Enclosed please find a copy of the telegram from the Provincial Authority of Adana, which is dated February 26, 1915 and concerns the Armenians in Dortyol. Your highness has the authority to give orders in this regard.

February 27, 1915
Minister of the Interior
Signature (Talat)

M
8727

28 Dated M-A-1

Serious measures should be
firmly taken regarding
those who were arrested

Section 1/28 Dated

Branch 2 15-12-C

M
Section 1
3502

To be communicated to the 4th Army Command

Archive No : 1/1
Cabin No : 101
Drawer No : 2
File No : 13
Section No : 63
Index No : 2-1

DOCUMENT NO: 2001 (148)

Army Command
Number

Hasankale
February 27, 1915

"Coded" Message to the Acting Supreme Command in Sublime Port

C/ February 26, 1915 and Code 53610

1. The first Armenian incident began near Mus with clashes with a gang of 50 bandits. Taking into account that this incident might not assume merely regional proportions, the Army recommended that further incidents could be prevented by receiving information prior to the incidents and that it was necessary to find out the magnitude of forces that the provincial authorities would need. The Army also recommended that in case incidents did occur, they should be completely crushed as soon as possible and in a just manner and that attention must be paid to prevent the spread of such incidents so that they would not turn into a crisis. The Army also assigned the Loc Mobile Gendarmerie Battalion under the command of the Provincial Authority of Van.

2. Subsequently, although some incidents took place in a few places in the Province of Bitlis, they were immediately crushed. The Army decided to strengthen the stationary gendarmerie forces as much as needed, to return the mobile gendarmeries in the sahara army to the provinces and to increase the number of personnel at the military offices and gave orders to this end.

Written/February 28, 1915

Signature (M.Baki)

**"Coded" Message to the Governors of Erzurum, Trabzon,
Sivas, Harput, Bitlis, Van, and Diyarbakır**

1. Apart from Armenian uprisings in a few places in the Province of Bitlis which were crushed before they had spread and became a problem, the Acting Supreme Command noted that the Armenians attacked the soldiers and the gendarmeries in Halep and Dortyol, and that vast quantities of bombs as well as secret code keys in French, Russian and Armenian were found in Armenian houses in Kayseri township.

2. It is evident that the enemy governments are employing material and moral means to create unrest inside the country and planning to use the Armenians as well as some unfortunate Kurds as instruments in attaining their goals.

3. The interests of the country and the benefits of the Army fighting the outside enemies dictate the prevention of such incidents with common sense and in justice by receiving timely information before such incidents take place or the conclusive

DOCUMENT NO: 2001 (148)

and prompt crushing of the incidents before they spread and turn into a problem. Serious attention shall be given to comply with articles 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the coded message received from the Acting Supreme Command in this respect.

2..... 3..... 4..... 5..... To be written textually

4. This order, in the form of a coded message, has been relayed to the Governors of Erzurum, Trabzon, Sivas, Harput, Bitlis, Van and Diyarbakır; the 9th, 10th and 11 th Army Corps commands and Acting Commands; the commands of the 2 nd Army and the Reserve Cavalry Division, the 5th Mobilized Forces Command; Fortifications Command; and the Communications Inspectorate.

Signature (Vasif)

Since we did not have a code, this order was not relayed to the Mobilized Forces. Instead, an official letter was written.

Signature (Not clear)

The writer of the tells:

February 29, 1915 Signature (Not clear)

Archive No : 4-3671

Cabin No : 231

Drawer No : 2

File No : 2820

Section No : 69

Index No : 2-23

DOCUMENT NO: 2002 (149)

Section: 1
Division: 2

Hasankale
April 14, 1915

To the Acting Supreme Command

Coded Telegram

1. The detailed report dated March 27, 1915 which was received from the Acting Command of the 10th Army Corps indicated that an insurgent organization was secretly set up in the Province of Sivas by the Armenian Tashnak Society with the principal aim of creating unrest behind the battle lines of the Ottoman Army so as to facilitate the enemy operations and that the members of this organization were armed with various weapons.

2. Necessary orders were issued to the provincial authority and the army corps acting command to take the measures that would never give any chance of action at a critical time in the future to those who have yet dared to create a serious and general revolt as well as to conclusively crush all incidents before they had spread.

Signature (Yusuf Cemaleddin)
Written
April 15, 1915

Signature (İzzet Sami)
Signature (Mahmut Kamil)

Archive No : 4-3671
Cabin No : 231
Drawer No : 2
File No : 2820
Section No : A-69
Index No : 3

DOCUMENT NO: 2003 (150)

Coded Message from Cevdet Bey, Governor of Van, dated April 22/23, 1915

Tel. No: 3

Urgent

Today, there were intensive clashes. I went to the castle to personally deal with the rebels in the inner city, estimated to be around 700 combatants carefully selected among the townspeople and villagers by the Committee to attack the castle, as I had previously reported. Nokalis Efendi from Venezuela was also there at that time and he worked with me. He is going to stay here for a few days to deal with the rebels. Despite all efforts, it was not possible to overpower the rebels and drive them away from the town's quarters they had occupied. These rebels are taking very safe shelter inside the houses and they are very active, having burned down a considerable part of the town. However, support forces from other regions have begun arrive. We are attacking more ferociously.

Section: 1 23 Dated
Branch: 2

Archive No : 4-3671

Cabin No : 231

Drawer No : 2

File No : 2820

Section No : A-69

Index No : 3-41

Hasankale
May 22, 1915

To the Acting Supreme Command

Coded Message

April 8, 1915

The allegations of the Armenian Patriarchate were investigated; It was established that Bişare Çeto went to Azerbaijan as a volunteer and was killed in action three months ago. It was also established that Mehmet Emin was ambushed by the Armenians while he was on his way to Azerbaijan and that he is currently at home. No village majordomos were killed by the gendarmerie in the Province of Van. There is no village called Zifo where a child was allegedly killed. The allegations of the murder of three leading Armenians from Tercan as well as the maltreatment and oppression of the Armenians in Bayburt with the pretext of collecting firearms and demands for money are all lies fabricated by the Armenians from three or four villages from the Pülür District of Bayburt who became angered after 52 weapons were confiscated during searches jointly conducted by the District Governor and the Battalion of volunteers commanded by Bekir Sitki Bey. Armenians from Pörek Village in Suşchri attacked the unarmed volunteers passing nearby on February 12, 1915, opened fire on the security forces sent by the Provincial Authority, and wounded two soldiers. Naturally, this detachment retaliated, and seized 139 rifles and apprehended 95 army deserters and 25 suspects during the searches conducted in this village. Therefore, it was established that these allegations consist of fabrications which aim to incriminate the government and the intelligence gathered by the Patriarch was found to be untrue.

At present, the Armenians are revolting throughout the Province of Van and in some parts of the Province of Sivas. Armenians in other provinces will certainly join the rebels at the appropriate time. Various telegrams sent by other provinces and myself regarding the daily incidents indicate that the Armenians constitute the aggressive and hostile side and disprove the claims of legitimate self-defence against maltreatment and oppression by the gendarmerie forces.

Investigations made by the Provincial Authority of Sivas revealed that the attacks were previously planned and prepared by the Tashnak and other committees, that the necessary weapons were stocked, that rebellious groups were set up in various townships and that they would create unrest behind the front lines of the army. The escape of all Armenians in the Ottoman Army either to the enemy side or to their homelands as well as the latest incidents in the Province of Van prove the accuracy and reliability of the said investigations. Therefore, the escape of the Armenian conscripts from the army in wartime when they should have protected the fatherland,

DOCUMENT NO: 2004 (151)

the rebellion in the Province of Van and the indications of unrest in the Province of Sivas have proved that the Armenians have betrayed the Government and that they are collaborating with the enemy. Since it has become compulsory to subdue these rebellious traitors conclusively and swiftly, the provincial authority and the acting commands of the army corps were informed of the necessity of making use of all people who can fight by drafting all those between the ages of 46 and 50 as well as taking other security measures. It was decided to mercilessly exterminate all armed traitors who are revolting against the Government without offending loyal citizens, the poor and the helpless. If you deem it appropriate, I kindly request that you inform the Holy Armenian Patriarch of the above-mentioned points and urge him to lead the Armenian Nation on the path of loyalty in compliance with his religious duty of enlightening the misguided, instead of making exaggerated complaints based on fabrications of treacherous informers.

Signature (Izzet Sami)

Signature (Mahmut Kamil)

Archive No : 4-3671
Cabin No : 161
Drawer No : 1
File No : 2820
Section No : A-(69)
Index No : 3-33

شماره
۱۰۰۰

دانشگاه آزاد اسلامی واحد تهران مرکزی (کلیه واحدها) - ۴۱۰۰۰۰
شماره ثبت: ۴-۲۶۷۱

۴-۲۶۷۱
۱۰۰۰
۴-۲۶۷۱

فایده بخشنامه

- در خصوص تغییر در مجوزهای شرکت تعاونی سیر و آبرسانی تهران (سیر و آبرسانی تهران) به شرح زیر:
- ۱- در خصوص تغییر در مجوزهای شرکت تعاونی سیر و آبرسانی تهران (سیر و آبرسانی تهران) به شرح زیر:
 - ۲- در خصوص تغییر در مجوزهای شرکت تعاونی سیر و آبرسانی تهران (سیر و آبرسانی تهران) به شرح زیر:
 - ۳- در خصوص تغییر در مجوزهای شرکت تعاونی سیر و آبرسانی تهران (سیر و آبرسانی تهران) به شرح زیر:
 - ۴- در خصوص تغییر در مجوزهای شرکت تعاونی سیر و آبرسانی تهران (سیر و آبرسانی تهران) به شرح زیر:
- تاریخ: ۲۰۰۵/۰۲/۰۵

Telegram No: 1000

Decoded Message from Kazım Bey, Commander of the Van Mobile Gendarmerie Division, Received on April 29, 1915

Very important and urgent

This coded message includes the following remarks of the Central Telegram Director of Erzurum:

To First Aide-de-camp Bedi Bey:

This coded message dated 24 has just been received from Sivas. The fifth and sixth articles were not in written form. The cause of the delay should be investigated. "The fifth and sixth articles do not exist in the original copy but the meaning is not irrelevant."

Signature (Not clear)

1. Yesterday, a strong enemy division advanced to the vicinity of Kotor Pass. I believe the enemy, informed of the Armenian uprising, intends to occupy Kotor and dispatch strong bands from there to the interior.

2. It is certain that all the Armenian bands in Iran, taking advantage of the Armenian uprising in the interior, will attempt to infiltrate into the Province of Van.

3. A telegram just received from the Mobilized Forces Command orders the dispatch of adequate forces under the command of the Governor of Van to crush the uprising. Actually, I had already sent massive forces to Van before receiving this order, including the cannons here and at the Kotor Detachment as well as a battalion of soldiers. At present there is a 1000-man force stationed in the vicinity of Deyir and the Kotor Detachment consists of 700 men. In line with your instructions these forces, with the assistance of the regular troops, will try to prevent the bands in Iran from infiltrating into the country.

4. It has been reported that some tribes united and took joint action against the Nasturis revolting in Colemerik Township. Even though some tribes are being sent to Sitak Township, no reliable information has been received from there since April 15. In general, it is possible to subdue the rebels in the districts of Hivasor, Timar and Ebecik. Clashes in Van still continue. The forces I sent from here have been taking part in the clashes in Van since yesterday.

5. Mobilized Forces concludes that the Mobile Gendarmerie Division, although already weakened as a result of the delay in Rumya and the continuing rebellion, would fight without any assistance from the Mobilized Forces. Last night, instructions were asked for to expedite the action.

DOCUMENT NO: 2005 (152)

6. Today, a clash took place with an enemy cavalry unit advancing from Kohnesehir in the direction of Deyir and the enemy cavalry retreated.

7. The telegram was sent from Deyir to "Semdniyan" and from there it was to be delivered to the Derbent Telegram Center of the Province of Mousul, to be sent to your command from the said place.

April 24, 1915

Section: 1/17 Dated 30

Branch: 1

Archive No : 4-3671

Cabin No : 231

Drawer No : 2

File No : 2820

Section No : A-69

Index No : 3-71

DOCUMENT NO: 2006 (153)

Section 2: 10689

May 22, 1915

Drafter: Signature (Ali Kemal)

Writer: Signature (Abdurrahman)

M/3166

May 19, 1915

To the Directorate General of Security

Enclosed please find clippings of certain articles that appeared in the April 2 and 16, 1915 editions of the "Asbarez" newspaper being published in the United States of America as well as their translations.

File

28/4 Original

8

28 Quote

5

28 Quote

4

"Coded Telegram" to the Third Army

Code: M/3166

It has been reported that the Armenian gang leader Antranic, with his 1,200 volunteers, departed from Salmas and joined the Azerbaijan Russian Commander Chernoroyof's division, and that later the above mentioned band marched off in the direction of Baskale, and that the Tashnaks in Boston, the United States, raised 47,000 rubles to assist the volunteers, and that this amount has been sent to the Caucasian Society of Aid for the Armenians.

The decoder of the message
Signature (Suleyman)

May 21, 1915

L 28

10

Armenian Gang Leader (Antranic)

DOCUMENT NO: 2006 (153)

Archive No : 1/2
Cabin No : 108
Drawer No : 4
File No : 318
Section No : 1287
Index No : 1-26

Minutes of the Interrogation

An unidentified army deserter was apprehended today at around 8 o'clock by Gendarmerie soldier Mehmet Nuri from Maden, while hiding underneath the "Kantaralar" bridge on the Hamervan watercourse and taken to the Rumkapi Police Station. When asked to identify himself, the suspect said that he was Hagop, son of Karabet, that he was 38 years-old and from the Armenian community in Fatihpasa Quarters, that he worked as a metal caster, and that he was an army deserter. Since he used to work as a metal caster, he was told of the incompleated bombs recently seized by government forces in the Armenian houses and asked if he knew who had manufactured those bombs. He was also asked about the number of bombs manufactured, the whereabouts of the remaining bombs and whether he had made them. In his statement before all those undersigned, he said that he manufactured twenty bombs made of bronze upon an order placed by Karabet, a dealer in cauldrons at the Sipahi Bazaar who 15 or 20 years ago had been a tinsmith. He said that he had delivered the bombs to cauldron-maker Hagop in Seymut Quarters and added that even though there were some Armenian committees there, he could neither remember nor identify them. He noted that the aforementioned Hagop had gone to America a few years ago and that Ahpar ("friend" in Armenian) Hagop, one of Hagop's cousins, a cauldron-maker at the Kazancilar Bazaar, was currently residing at the above-mentioned house. He stated that he believed the said bombs might still be at the above-mentioned house. The suspect also said that he used the wooden mold made by Ohan, a merchant at the Yilancilar Bazaar, to manufacture the bombs and that the son of Hagop the tinsmith also from Kazancilar Bazaar came to him with a bomb one day. The suspect stated that he had drilled a "hole" for the fuse and that Hagop's son had inserted it. He said that he did not know the name of Hagop's son and that he had no other information to give. Then, the minutes of the interrogation were written and read to the suspect. The document was certified by the undersigned after the suspect had confirmed and signed it.

May 27, 1915

Suspect	Gendarmerie	Gendarmerie	Military	Police
Signature	Private	Private	Police	Officer
(Not clear)	Signature	Signature	Signature	Signature
	(Mehmet Nuri from Maden)	(Mahmut)	(Tevfik)	(Mahmut Hilmi)

DOCUMENT NO: 2007 (154)

Police Officer Signature (Muhiddin)	Assistant Police Commissioner of Rumkapı Signature (Recep)
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Archive No : 5- 920
Cabin No : 27
Drawer No : 5
File No : 4608
Section No : 6
Index No : 1-1

Third Army
To the Command of the Second
Independent Cavalry Division
Number: 546
Very Important

Arzi
June 11, 1915

To the Pasinler Group Command in Bedrovans

The following is a summary of replies given by Abraham from Bitlis, son of Iskender, during verbal interrogation. The aforementioned who was travelling via upper Haydar Komu, later claimed to be a Syriac.

The above-mentioned, who also claimed to be a surgeon, was a volunteer at the Esekilyas Detachment of the Kobanski Cossack Regiment. Half of the said regiment was stationed in Baskoy and Karakurt and the other half in Esekilyas.

The Omanski Cossack Regiment entered Iran about 21 days ago and it is presently in Tebriz and Selmas.

A few days ago the Hoporski and Mezofski Regiments as well as some other detachments departed for Germany at different times. A commander named Gargarov was appointed to replace General Berkman who was sent to Germany 25 days ago. However, the new commander has not yet come from Tiflis. General Baratov, who is stationed in Karakurt still serves as the Acting Commander.

The Russians keep 6 drojins formed of Armenians particularly in the south of the Aras river (Each drojin consists of 12 lieutenants and 1,000-1,200 soldiers). Presently, one drojin commanded by Antranik is in Van. Four of them are stationed between Van and the Tulak region. One drojin includes of Armenians from Adapazari, Tekirdağ and Tercan. Another 1,200 strong drojin is commanded by gang leader Osharov and is stationed in Cilifani, in the Tahir region. The Katerinadraski Cossack Regiment and some infantry detachments are stationed in Cerason. Furthermore, there are 1,400 soldiers in Esekilyas.

The Russians want to advance to Hinis with the objective of completely occupying Van and its vicinity in particular. It is said that unless Warsaw is silenced, they will not be able to go into action in this region. If Warsaw is silenced, 25,000 soldiers will be sent to Caucasia and 75,000 to European-Russia from Japan in addition to the 120 artillery weapons already received from there.

Apart from the forces dispatched to Germany, the total number of troops in the Russian army in all of Caucasia starting from the Iranian border at Culfa and onwards is 19,000 while in the Oltu region it is 12,000 and the remainder all in other regions including Kars and Sirtkarnış. About 35,000 troops of the said force of 69,000 have been redrafted. They have adequate ammunition. The Armenian battalions

have manliher rifles and ammunition for these rifles is not more than 120,000-125,000 rounds. However, there is adequate ammunition for the Russian rifles. The ammunition is being shipped to Russia from France via Sweden and Norway. The Russians have banned people, particularly merchants from traveling to Kagizman from the vicinity of Tiflis.

He also said that the Armenians will wear fezzes and play Turkish marches during the battles in order to confuse our troops.

Aspirations of Armenians

According to the Czar's promise to Governor Varanzof Vayishko of Caucasia, the provinces of Van, Bitlis, Trabzon, Erzincan, Elazig and Bingol are promised to the Armenians if they gather together 60,000 troops and enter the war. For this reason, both the Armenian Patriarchate and Katfekos are reportedly assembling the Armenians in Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, Italy and America. Although it is quite impossible to gather together that many troops, Armenians living in Caucasia are asked to volunteer and they number around 15,000 men in the European-Russian army.

Three months ago, two officers from the War Academy in Bulgaria named Karakin and Vartan came to assist the Armenians. Only 125 of the 1,400 Armenians commanded by Dron reportedly survived the Kop encounter. Dron himself was wounded. Abraham Gulyan Daryan directs the fate of all the Armenians from Tiflis. Vartekis, the Armenian deputy from Erzurum, is in Van. Bastirmaciyan went from Erivan to France. Armenian immigrants from Pasinler have been resettled in the vicinity of Erivan.

The leading committee members maintaining communications between Istanbul and Tiflis are Hachak Kirkor Arziviyan, a school teacher in Kumkale; Culluyan, one of the reporters of the Azardamart newspaper at the Asayan School in Beyoğlu; and Arsen Kedor, instructor at the Patriarchal School.

Canpuladof from Caucasia and Bastirmaciyan's relatives carry out the communications in Erzurum. The prisoner said that he did not know the names of traitors in Erzincan. Former deputy Murat Boyaciyan directs the communications of the Hunchaks in Sivas. Besides, two brothers from the Armaganyan family, whose given names he could not recall pass on information to their friends in Caucasia. Through the mediation of the oldest Armenian priest in Sivas, a man called Agop reportedly manufactures bombs and the bombs are shipped by the priest's wife. This is said to be still going on. Someone named John Kulyan provides information to the Hunchaks in Istanbul. Information is relayed by the afore-mentioned persons to a certain Hamparsom of Tekirdağ, a merchant in Edirne; and to Agop Elveciyan from Adapazari. These persons inform their contacts in Bulgaria, Romania and at times Italy. Tiflis receives information from these sources, including diplomatic person-

DOCUMENT NO: 2008 (155)

nel such as consuls. The prisoner reportedly understands the code-decode key of the Tashnaks.

He also said that the Tashnaks have 2.5 million British pounds in Sofia and the Hunchaks have over 1 million rubles in Bucharest to be spent for various purposes. He noted that rich Armenians also help raise funds and that so far 8 million rubles have been spent.

Reportedly, about a month ago, an Armenian Karabet Kahyayan from Erzurum, who is about 24 years of age and Aram Zambakciyan from Romania, each having 1,000 liras, were sent from Tiflis via Romania and Bulgaria to Istanbul in order to examine the situation in the Sublime Port and inform the Central Committee in Caucasia. They will arrive in Istanbul posing as merchants and after completing their work they will go to Konya by railway and return via the same route. These aforementioned people hold Romanian passports.

The prisoner also confessed that there was a secret wireless telegraph station in the province of Sivas but he said he did not know the location of this station. Today, however, he added that there are such stations in Esekilyas, Karakurt and Sarikamis.

The station in Esekilyas is located four kilometers northwest of Tahir on the Tahir-Igirbigir road.

Conclusion

It is possible that Abraham, who claimed to be a refugee and gave substantial information useful for the army, might reveal more important information if further questioned. And, he will prove to be very useful to us if he is in reality a committee member for he has very detailed information regarding the plans and positions of the Armenians in particular.

June 13, 1915

He is to be questioned further

Division Commander

Lieutenant Colonel

Signature (Mursel)

To the Office of the Chief of Staff

Archive No : 4-3671

Cabin No : 231

Drawer No : 2

File No : 2820

Section No : A-69

Index No : 4-7, 4-8

نقد و تحریف
۱۸۵۱

ایضاً در همین قفسه بکده برود
۱۶۷۱ سلاطین شاهی

A	4/3671
D	
F	4

تقدیر نامه در مجلس چهارم طرلا شاه تونیه افندی سفیر و کتصادف
 ای دیجه ۱۱ تشکیل سطح ارسا خوجیه و توج ببلایه صادره
 به مضامینا در دستاویه ایسه و اناناس صادره ده قویاً مذکورده
 بکیمی که حیا و صده شرح اهلین جهنت کلام کرا ایلدیتقیب
 ای بلایه بد لایه یا جو درنا شفا ملنیه اشهار افند.

توج لایه

علم

ایسره

DOCUMENT NO: 2009 (156)

**Coded Message of June 29, 1915
Received from Tahsin Bey, Governor
of Erzurum**

Cable No.
1850

The District Authority of Bayburt has reported that the Tevfik Efendi Detachment clashed with an 11-man gang of armed Armenians near Kopuz Creek, that two bandits were killed, a village guard Mehmet Çavuş lost his life during the clashes, and that the detachment is in hot pursuit of the gang.

Section: 1/Dated 30
Division: 1

Archive No : 4-3671
Cabin No : 231
Drawer No : 4
File No : 2835
Section No : 127
Index No : 4

CABLE
OTTOMAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION

Hour: 7 PM
Minute: 10
Origin: Headquarters
No delivered: 125

Very Urgent. War Cable. Not to
be delayed even for a minute.

To the Third Army Command in Tortum

1. As I have already informed you today by cable, three representatives who came to us last night delivered the following letter in Armenian from the rebels.

“To the District Authority of Şarkı Karahisar and Special Forces Command,
We have received the letter sent by Mercanyan Nişan and Baron Vartinyan Antranik. We would like to thank you for promising that no harm will be done if we surrender voluntarily. All the people are ready to surrender. Some of the armed militants also share this view of the people. Although some do not wish to surrender, we will try to persuade them. Hopefully, we will manage to persuade everyone by tomorrow or the day after and act in accordance with the Government’s offer. Meanwhile, we must point out that those who are not convinced yet are not opposing the Government but merely fear for their lives. For this reason, we kindly ask for more assurance, although there is no need for further discussions on this matter. Being convinced that a declaration of amnesty in the first place would be an unforgettable and great favor for the country as well as this unlucky nation, we kindly request your assistance in solving this problem. July 2, 1915

K Self Defence Council”

2. Upon receiving this letter of the rebels and considering that only parts of 682’s and 497’s will be able to arrive until tomorrow or the day after, we have written the following letter:

“To all Armenians in the citadel,

We have received your letter dated July 2, 1915. We have already informed you that all armed as well as unarmed people must surrender in order to prevent further incidents and to bring to a satisfactory end the Karahisar incident that occurred against the wishes of the government and angered the people. Since we think that the annihilation of thousands of women, children and innocent people is incompatible with governmental justice and humanity, we have given guarantees and

DOCUMENT NO: 2010 (157)

assurances regarding the lives of the peaceful and the innocent who are in the majority. We have also informed you, that ending the unrest and surrendering as soon as possible would be in your and all the Armenians' benefit. With the hope that you appreciate the situation and the interest on the Armenian nation, you will be allowed until 5 o'clock tomorrow to decide. Naturally, the Sultan's amnesty will not be possible in a couple of days. The decision of an amnesty will be made following the restoration of law and order. With the aim of protecting a nation of the Ottoman Empire, we declare **once again** that the government will exert every possible effort to immediately accommodate you all and to compensate your losses as much as possible following the surrender of arms as had been previously specified.
July 2, 1915

Acting Governor of Karahisar
Ahmet

Commander of the
Special Forces
Lieutenant General
Neşet

Archive No : 4-3671
Cabin No : 231
Drawer No : 4
File No : 2835
Section No : 127
Index No : 3-61

لا ڏسڻ ۽ ٿورا ڏانهن ڏسڻ پيا ٿا ته سرور و
٧١ - ٥ - ٧١

A	4/3621
D	122
F	4-7

۴۴۱۰۶
۱۱۶

۱- اڌ وقت آڏو رکي ٿو ۽ ٿورا ڏانهن ڏسڻ پيا ٿا ته سرور و
ٿورا ڏانهن ڏسڻ پيا ٿا ته سرور و
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ڪو به ڪم
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ڪو به ڪم

DOCUMENT NO: 2011 (158)

***Coded Message dated July 20, 1915 from Lazistan
Commander Avni Pasha***

22106

No: 114

1. It has been reported that over 300 Armenians have assembled in the rocky area known as Kale near the Kizileyin Village of the Ulubey Township of Ordu and that they intend to launch raids.

2. Giresun Post Command reported that the gendarmeries in the vicinity have begun engaging in clashes and that 8 rebels were killed and 12 captured alive. It is also reported that mobile gendarmerie units were sent as support forces due to the harsh terrain and lack of ammunition and that the results would be relayed.

Section: 1/21 Dated
Branch: 1

Archive No : 4-3671
Cabin No : 231
Drawer No : 4
File No : 2835
Section No : 127
Index No : 4-7

۲۱/۵/۱۹

نقده

باسمه حق تعالی الهی و کائنات

A	4/3671
D	
F	3-84

۱- خود و وکیل از من عصای بغدی خامیون تاریب اوسته
 از سقفه اوراوه اس سپه سقیف مخاطبه س اجوبه سکن
 اکنون کر سونه سپاه سازار م طابوری برایند به م سنگاه
 افرانند سنگه دسونه ایرینه الاوله اوم طابور سکه نوی سونه
 ابر در جهد ایه لنگه الگفتند .

۲- اردو تفصیله اولونک نام سنگه فیزی اسیه فرانسه
فصل به مدرف فنا فده . دی سما ویا ار سج
سنگه رینگی س عینه یا عینه سپه سپه الفر
استیلا فصل از س جواد دو کونا س سما س س
فصل یک مصادره با سوا سرد . عصای سکده
عصای به سکری فنا اله و ایرینه سپه سکری سکری
فصل تقوی فونتری ایه فنا سپه سقفه ایه لنگه
 بگفتند .

۳- مدان فد سما سقفه عصای سکری سکری
سکری سکری سکری سکری سکری سکری
سکری سکری سکری سکری سکری سکری

۴- سما سقفه سکری سکری سکری سکری
سکری سکری سکری سکری سکری سکری
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DOCUMENT NO: 2012 (159)

Coded Message

July 22, 1915

To the Acting Supreme Command

1. Since the last part of the Armenian rebellion in Karahisar has been completely suppressed, only the Second Giresun Mobile Gendarmerie Battalion remained in the town to maintain law and order and three battalions of special forces consisting of trainees were sent to Erzurum.

2. Upon reports that over 300 Armenians had assembled in the rocky area known as Kale near Kızıleyin Village in Ordu's Ulubey Township with the aim of launching raids, the gendarmerie forces in the vicinity went to this assembly place and began engaging in clashes. As a result, eight rebels were killed and the support forces are pursuing the remaining bandits.

3. The Acting Command of the 11th Army Corps reported that the Christians in Midyat are rebelling and that they have already started clashing with the Gendarmerie forces.

4. Reliable sources reported that Bedirhani Abdürrezzak who is leading certain Kurds and Armenians, is instigating the loyal Kurds in the vicinity of Şıtağ, Şırnak and Pervari against the Government and that he has sent a message to the Cizre tribes asking them to join his forces. Upon this, the Provincial Authority of Diyarbakır reported that the Mobile Gendarmerie Battalion in Midyat was sent to Şırnak to pursue Abdürrezzak. Meanwhile, there was a request for about 4,000 rifles to arm the loyal population and 2,000 high-power Mauser rifles left by the 36th Division in Diyarbakır were ordered by the Provincial Authority.

Written

July 23, 1915

Mahmut Kamil

Archive No : 4-3671

Cabin No : 231

Drawer No : 4

File No : 2835

Section No : 127

Index No : 3-84, 3-85

TELEGRAM
OTTOMAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION

Received:
Date: 3 Dated
Hour: 12
Minute: 50
Origin: Elazig
No: 46034
Words: 50
No: 2615

To the Third Army Command

Diyarbakir Stationary Gendarmerie Regiment and Midyat Mobile Gendarmerie Battalion commands reported that with the suppression of the rebels in Midyat, the town had been cleared of bandits, that about 500 rebels who took shelter in the 120-house Ziyor Village had been under siege since July 17/18, that three gendarmes and 22 tribesmen were killed and three gendarmes and 62 tribesmen were wounded during the clashes that still continue, and that the rebels would be driven away from their shelters after the artillery arrives.

August 4, 1915

Acting Army Corps Commander
Süleyman Faik

Section: 1 Dated 3
4561
To the Supreme Command

Archive No : 4-3671
Cabin No : 231
Drawer No : 4
File No : 2835
Section No : 127
Index No : 4-11

DOCUMENT NO: 2014 (161)

Tel:

34.590

Enclosure

**Decoded Message of August 2/3, 1915 from Muammer
Bey, Governor of Sivas**

Clashes in the Village of Dendil are still continuing. Six soldiers were wounded during the clashes yesterday and two soldiers who had previously been wounded have died. Six rebels who left their caves during the night in an attempt to escape and to get water were killed. It is impossible to enter the caves, for the rebels frequently use bombs. However, the rebels are greatly suffering from thirst because our units are in control of the springs near the caves. The rebels asked for a deadline until one o'clock tomorrow to surrender. The result shall be presented to you.

Section: 1/2 Dated

Archive No : 4-3671

Cabin No : 231

Drawer No : 4

File No : 2835

Section No : 127

Index No : 4-26

۲۵۰۸۸
۲۱۷۰

سوابده اوقچه خوند اورو گوزارده وکلی بوزولده

موردود ۲۲ - ۵ - ۲۲ تاریخه شفاحیه
پنجاه مرد

A	4/3671
D	
F	4-31

سور اولده ارمینت نیک رده بر خاندده شخص انشکده دو کیمجه خیرالتنه
 اوتونین ترازده و تقصیهه مقننهر طرفنده ایبرق ایبریک تونیمیانف
 یقین عومله نسیمت اتمیه اوتونین عاصید طرفنده انبدهه رسیده مجود دورته
 و پارافه خاندده بانفیه ظهر ایبریک بقانته محترقه اولدین و عاصیدده
 یسین خارا ایبرکله املات ایبریک او مینده ده محترقه اولدین و دفعنه
 یانجه دورده برضیه برنقده قولنده یاره لنینیه ای استقاره اوتونین

اسمائه
 علم

مدفنه

DOCUMENT NO: 2015 (162)

35088

No: 3170

**Decoded Message Dated August 4, 1915 from Pertev Bey,
Acting Commander of the 10th Army Corps in Sivas**

Arrival 4/5

Upon reports received late last night to the effect that 10 armed Armenians took shelter in a house in Niksar, it was revealed that the house was surrounded by the gendarmerie and drill-ground detachment. In addition, a girl who was amongst the rebels was wounded by a shot fired by the rebels while surrendering. Later on, a fire broke out in the house and five houses were burned. Meanwhile, seven rebels who attempted to escape were killed and three rebels burned to death. Presented for your information based on local reports.

Section: 1/ 4 Dated

Branch: 1

Archive No : 4-3671

Cabin No : 231

Drawer No : 4

File No : 2835

Section No : 127

Index No : 4-31

اردو زبان
۱۱۲۱ - ۲ - ۱۱۲۱

دینی اردو قوماں

اردو زبان
اردو زبان
۱۹۶۶

A	4-2621
A	
34	1-1-11

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فواصلہ

۱۱۲۱
۱۱۲۱

DOCUMENT NO: 2016 (163)

Third Army Communications Inspectorate
Staff Section

from Erzurum
September 2, 1915

Section: 3
No: : 1966-22100
Attached:
No:

To the Third Army Command

The Bayburt Post reported that Assistant Veterinarian Kirkor Efendi, who was appointed and sent to the Bayburt Veterinary Post on May 24, 1915 while he was the veterinarian of the 89th Regiment, deserted his unit following clashes with Armenian gangs, has not returned for 24 hours, and has joined the said Armenian gangs.

Presented for the necessary procedures.

Communications Inspector
(Signature) Fuat Ziya

Section: 3
Dated 2
No: 5.104

Archive No : 4-3671
Cabin No : 231
Drawer No : 2
File No : 2820
Section No : A-69
Index No : 1-34

DOCUMENT NO: 2017 (164)

Ottoman Government
Ministry of Postal, Telegraphic and Telephone Services

Branch: 1/5266

Date: September 29, 1915

Hour: 6.00 P.M.

Minute: 45

Origin: Urfa

No: 7.923

Words: 150

Hour: 5.00 P.M.

Official Copy

Very Important and Urgent

To the Ministry of the Interior

A supplement to the previous telegram. Shots were fired in the morning from a few houses and now it is evening and there are fierce clashes occurring throughout the Armenian quarters. Gendarmerie forces are unable to advance because of the strategic location of the said quarters and the strongly built houses in which they are taking shelter. The number of wounded has risen to six and one of the wounded has died. It has just been reported that they attacked all the Moslem houses in their quarters and murdered them. According to the clothing and Mauser rifles belonging to a few apprehended bandits, it is evident that the Armenian gangs entered the town from time to time. They use the worst profanity every time they shoot. Even if the gendarmerie forces are doubled, the result won't be successful. Therefore, we kindly ask you to give the necessary orders for the urgent dispatch of a military force along with artillery weapons, if possible.

/September 29, 1915

Section: 1/Dated 30

On behalf of the District Governor
of Urfa, the Accountant

Signature (Nazmi)

Branch: 2/17-7 A

Archive No : 1-131

Cabin No : 219

Drawer No : 2

File No : 2287

Section No : 11

Index No : 4-13

DOCUMENT NO: 2018 (165)

Gendarmerie General Command

Section: 1

Branch: 2

No (Special): 6827

No (General):

Response:

Date:

No:

Istanbul

September 26, 1915

Secret

To the Ministry of Defence

Content: Regarding the appointments of Lieutenant Colonel Muhittin, Major Galip and Captain Naki to the commission to be sent to the Eastern Anatolian Provinces

Commissions will be set up in certain regions to conduct the necessary investigations on civil servants and gendarmes who abused their offices and acted in breach of the law during the relocation of Armenians in Anatolia and in the eastern provinces as well as to court martial the suspects. Memorandum No. 88 dated September 25, 1915 states that Izmir Gendarmerie Sector Inspector Lieutenant Colonel Muhittin, First Section Deputy Director of the Gendarmerie General Command Major Galip and the Fourth Branch Chief of the same section were appointed to the aforementioned commissions and orders these personnel to apply to the Ministry of Interior on Monday, September 27, 1915 at 3.00 p.m. Submitted for your information.

Gendarmerie General Commander
Colonel
Signature (Rasim)

Examined

Section: 2

17220

September 27, 1915

Law and Order Section

1254

To the Personnel Department:

To be returned after examination. September 30, 1915

DOCUMENT NO: 2018 (165)

Seal
Directorate of the Law and Order
Section of the Ministry of Defence

Archive No : 1-131
Cabin No : 219
Drawer No : 2
File No : 2287
Section No : 13
Index No : 3

Seal

(Reservists...

51st Regiment, 2nd Tortum Battalion)

S.N.

163

***Some of the Atrocities Committed by the Armenians
against the Islamic Population Heretofore***

1. A gang of 60-70 Armenians from Narman's Ekrek and Yegenhas villages and Tortum's Sepek Village led by Kirkor, son of Kulik from Bitlis, was quite active in the Narman and Tortum regions between 1891 and 1894. It was proven in court that this gang killed many people in Narman and also barbarously murdered Sakip Aga from Hicviulya Village by first witting open his abdomen and then forcing him to tear out his own lungs and liver.

2. They also killed an 18 year-old youth named Ahmet from the same village by burning him alive. It was established in court that the burnt body of this youngster was found in the house of a priest named Vartan. The perpetrators of this crime, two Armenians named Aliksan and Vartan from Sepek later escaped from the Erzurum Jail.

3. The members of this gang wore Moslem garb most of the time. They used to kill the persons that they found alone and even attacked and raped the children in the fields.

4. The members of this gang killed and raped many people at Sivri Creek. They were armed in Russia and occasionally attacked the Moslems.

5. Although this Armenian gang had been dispersed to a certain extent following 1894, armed volunteers lived in Armenian villages until the declaration of the constitutional government. These volunteers maintained their contacts in Russia with frequent visits made through the Erzurum Plains and Ekrek, Yegenhas and Sipak villages. The people of Sipak helped the volunteers cross the borders. An examination of the court files in Erzurum reveals that all kinds of atrocities committed by only the Armenians.

6. Armenian atrocities were also witnessed during the 1877-1878 Ottoman-Russian War. Apart from guiding the Russian units, they attempted to hang Resit Aga from Narman and Ali Aga from Suleymanli Village. The Russian commanders prevented these murders upon the requests of the public.

7. Although the Armenians said that they would answer the call to arms, so far not a single Armenian of conscription age has showed up for military service. During the official exams, these people were shown as residents of Russia and their priests

DOCUMENT NO: 2019 (166)

confirmed such statements by sealing and signing the papers. These documents are preserved at the Conscription Office.

8. Since the beginning of the general mobilization, the Armenians have never met their military obligations. On the contrary, they offended the Moslem population by stating in various places that the Russians would be victorious and that this victory would benefit the Armenians in the future.

9. Not a single Armenian from Narman's Ekrek and Yegenhas villages has applied for military service during the current mobilization.

10. The armenians started to spy for the Russian army as soon as mobilization began. They assisted the Russian army during the latest offensive by repeatedly cutting down the telegram lines near Sipak.

11. Armenians from Ekrek and Yegenhas villages guided the Russian troops during the enemy occupation. They were among the enemy troops wearing Russian uniforms and carrying Russian weapons. Apart from attacking the Moslems, the Armenians, being encouraged by the Russians, humiliated the town and village notables and their families and acted much more cruelly and barbarously than the Russians. They are responsible for many killings, thefts, pillages, attacks and rapes.

12. Nowadays, they are still engaged in activities in the front lines or forward posts of the enemy forces. They are killing the men and children and abducting and raping the women in the occupied quarters.

13. Since the Armenians live in only six houses in Narman and Tortum, the mentioned atrocities in this area can be said to be minimal when compared with their incredible and indescribable cruelties in other regions such as Pasinler, Eleskirt, Bayezit, Mus, Van and their vicinities. The Armenians had caused constant unrest in the Van, Bitlis and Bayezit regions since 1889 until the declaration of the constitutional government. The cruelties and atrocities committed by the Armenians constitute volumes of notes and documents in the files of military units.

September 3, 1915

Head of the Tortum Conscription Office
Captain
Signature (Ismail Ishak)

DOCUMENT NO: 2019 (166)

Archive No : 6-3497

Cabin No : 310

Drawer No : 1

File No : 5771

Section No : 1

Index No : 2

<table border="1"> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>7-131</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>38A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>4-48</td> </tr> </table>	A	7-131	B	38A	C	4-48	من نومبر تاریخ مقام اور کونڈین نامور افسلی		من نومبر تاریخ مقام اور کونڈین نامور افسلی
A	7-131								
B	38A								
C	4-48								

کے نمبر _____ تاریخ _____ کونڈین _____ طرف _____ اطلاع دہ

راجف اور زور سے ایک طوں ایسا کارہا ہے کہ اس کا سہارا استعمال میں آئے اور اس کا فائدہ اٹھایا جائے۔
 کہہ کر وہی اور وہی طور پر وہی فری پاشا لڑائی لڑان ہوگی۔ شہیدانہ جذبہ اور نیک امور اور
 نیک نیت سے یہ سب کام انجام دینا ہے۔ ان کے لئے اللہ تعالیٰ کی تعریف و الثناء ہے اور اس کے لئے دعا ہے۔
 درود کے پڑھنے کی دعوت ہے۔

سرری کے لئے
 (کے) اطلاع دہ
 اس وقت میں نے یہ بات کہی تھی کہ جس وقت کہہ رہے تھے کہ وہی اور وہی طور پر وہی فری پاشا لڑائی لڑان ہوگی۔
 شہیدانہ جذبہ اور نیک امور اور نیک نیت سے یہ سب کام انجام دینا ہے۔ ان کے لئے اللہ تعالیٰ کی تعریف و الثناء ہے اور اس کے لئے دعا ہے۔
 درود کے پڑھنے کی دعوت ہے۔
 (کے) اطلاع دہ
 اس وقت میں نے یہ بات کہی تھی کہ جس وقت کہہ رہے تھے کہ وہی اور وہی طور پر وہی فری پاشا لڑائی لڑان ہوگی۔
 شہیدانہ جذبہ اور نیک امور اور نیک نیت سے یہ سب کام انجام دینا ہے۔ ان کے لئے اللہ تعالیٰ کی تعریف و الثناء ہے اور اس کے لئے دعا ہے۔
 درود کے پڑھنے کی دعوت ہے۔

DOCUMENT NO: 2020 (167)

Ottoman Government
Ministry of Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Services

Supreme Command

Date: October 5, 1915 Istanbul

Hour: 10.00 p.m.

Signature of the official: Signature (Hakki)

Origin: Urfa

No: 8137

Words: 150

Hour: 3.00 p.m.

At 7: 30 on Wednesday evening, September 29, Armenians fired around 18 or 19 shots in an interval of two or three minutes without any apparent reason. An immediate investigation revealed that the patrol units were not responsible for the shooting. Another investigation conducted in the morning established that two Armenians named Seku and Gugu and their friends fired the shots in Bicakci Square. A detachment of one officer, 12 gendarmes and three policemen was sent to apprehend the suspects. However, the detachment reported that the Armenians put up armed resistance, killing one gendarme and wounding four others. After an investigation of the scene of the incidents, it was evident that the Armenians were not shooting only from one area but from all over their quarters. The main street ending in their quarters as well as the other districts in the city were held and the fighting began. Following some skirmishes it became apparent that the Armenians had been prepared for resistance and were ready to fight against the gendarmerie forces. Therefore, the District Authority applied to the Fourth Army Command, requesting two artillery weapons and a battalion of soldiers. The requested weapons and soldiers arrived and they were positioned. Acting Commander of the Fourth Army Fahri Pasha arrived in Urfa today to personally direct the operations to suppress the rebellion. So far casualties include two dead and eight wounded from the gendarmerie and around thirty dead or injured citizens. Presented for your information. Dated 5.

Acting Commander

Fehmi

Copy delivered to section 1. Dated 5.

To the Second Section:

The District Governor of Urfa, mentioning the situation hereby described in this telegram, applied to the Headquarters requesting troops and artillery weapons. A written response given urged reference to the Fourth Army Command, also recom-

DOCUMENT NO: 2020 (167)

mending the Fourth Army Command to take rapid action. Cemal Pasha dispatched an infantry battalion, a cavalry company and two sahara guns to Urfa. This detachment has been in Urfa since October 3, 1915 and it has been taking part in operations ever since. This is the latest telegram received. So far, no information has been received regarding the incident and the suppression of the rebellion. Enclosed please find previous telegrams received on this matter, copies of which are in the First Section.

6.10 By the order of the Operations Section
Director

Archive No : 1-131

Cabin No : 219

Drawer No : 2

File No : 2287

Section No : 11

Index No : 4-17, 4-18

DOCUMENT NO: 2021 (168)

Erzurum Correspondence Office

General:

Special: 1373

To the Supreme Command of the Third Ottoman Army

Dear General,

On the 22nd day of this month, the Commission for Abandoned Properties opened a shop belonging to Alfons, son of Hacı Aret from the Armenian people, in the Nazik shopping center in the Town of Erzurum. During a search and digging, 50 hand-grenades were found in the basement of the shop. The Police Directorate seized these grenades and delivered them to the office concerned. Presented for your information.

Commanding General/November 11, 1915

Governor of Erzurum
Signature (Tahsin)

Section: 3

7938/1-9

Division: 1

Archive No : 4-3671

Cabin No : 231

Drawer No : 2

File No : 2820

Section No : A-69

Index No : 1-42



مید
۲۰۲۲

۱۰۸

۵

اړخې اړودنه : پاسه وټاڼه انټرنه وگټه چیدم/ مورود بیا لوزی بندونه -

ک

ع. ۱۶۴/۱/۷/۱۶۴ شمېران شمېسي ... د اړینو طرفو په اړوند په اتباع اړوند
نظام حقنه ۲۶/۱۴/۱۱۱۱ تا بخته عمر معلومات اېلېسې د شمېر استیلا په جودمه
قانونه لومړی نه خرابیدنه الهامی د شلک د الجامه اړین ازار نیک بلک جابانه دویمیان
معامله اړتیا په اړه پوښه د قیر لوی خالو په جبهه جهورول بر طرفه کور وکړي مالو
چاپون یې د امانا قیل رضی الله عنهما ابراهیم لوی ناموس تجارک لکه تصویر خسته پلوی
انواده اېنکه د منابع مختلفه دمه الهام معلومات ده برنی سؤیه پوښه د -

اړخې اړودنه وټاڼه اڼی
دوب

۱۶۴
مارچ
۸

A	1-2
D	105-0
F	1

DOCUMENT NO: 2022 (169)

Ottoman Army
Acting Supreme Command
Section:
No : 108

**From the Third Army to the Acting Supreme Command:
Coded Message without a Number**

On March 20, 1916 ... and information was given on March 11, 1916 regarding the atrocities committed by the Armenians in Erzurum. People escaping from the villages occupied by the enemy report that the enemy and particularly the Armenians were acting most ruthlessly and barbarously, that they were kidnapping the children, youngsters and the girls and taking them to unknown places, that they were pillaging everything and even committing mass murders, and that molestations and rapes were incredibly frequent. Information being received from various sources also confirms such reports.

March 21, 1916

Commander of the Third Army
Vehip

Archive No : 1-2
Cabin No : 181
Drawer No : 4
File No : 528
Section No : 2063
Index No : 1

DOCUMENT NO: 2023 (170)

Copy of the Coded Telegram from Ankara to the Ministry of Defence

The coded telegram of April 3, 1916 from the Conscription Section of the 15th Division included a report from the Akdağmadeni Conscription Office to the effect that there were around 300 to 500 armed and unarmed Armenian bandits, some of whom wore military uniforms, assembled at the Devekeyası Point of Kızılcaova, at two hours of riding distance from the Çat Station in the Akdağmadeni region and that bodies of three brutally murdered Moslems had been found. The telegram also stated that Yozgat was ordered to provide further information and that a strong detachment would be dispatched to punish the bandits as soon as the necessary details were received. Meanwhile, conscription sections of the 13th and 14th Divisions have been informed of the situation, of the need to be vigilant and cautious, and of the possibility of taking measures if necessary and the 15th Division has been instructed to continuously convey information regarding this matter.

April 3, 1916

Chief of the Conscription Department of the
Fifth Army Corps
Colonel
Halil Sami

Second Telegram

Supplement to the Coded Message No: 28 dated April 4, 1916

The Conscription Section of the 15th Division reported that a 40-man detachment from the Kayseri Military Police Company under the command of Rahmi Efendi from the Boğazlıyan Branch was dispatched to make investigations and searches in the above-mentioned region. Hereby submitted for your information.

April 5, 1916

Chief of the Conscription Department of the
Fifth Army Corps
Colonel
Halil Sami

To the Staff Section of the Headquarters

Dated April 7

DOCUMENT NO: 2023 (170)

Archive No : 1-131

Cabin No : 149

Drawer No : 4

File No : 2287

Section No : 11

Index No : 5-7

X-3

...
 4/14878
 464
 A

۱۳۸۳/۲/۲۹

کتبه امینون عرب و جوانیه بیدارینده خط و درسه نفا
 در ذریه خود اعم . آه که تقوایه جفا بیدارینده خط و درسه
 بوج و جوانیه بیدارینده خط و درسه او خود نفا
 امینون جوانیه
 خال

DOCUMENT NO: 2024 (171)

**Decoded Message 267/March 15, 1917 from the Supreme
Command of the Ottoman Army**

Coded Message dated March 14, 1917

Purchase the wagons and livestock of the departing Armenians. However, no harm should be done to these people. Set up a Purchasing Commission to determine the real values of these wagons and livestock and make the payments to their owners accordingly. March 15, 1917.

Commander of the Fourth Army
Cemal

Archive No : 4/14878
Cabin No : 178
Drawer No : 2
File No : 3315
Section No : 464(233)
Index No : 31-1.A



شعبه قصص اردو غورخاندان پاش قوما تعلق وکالت جلیله حسنیه
نومبر ۸۸۶ نوسوالی شبره دور

A	1039
D	1-2

ارزخاندان غورخاندان پاش درسم لوفید کلام اسلام اهلان وکالت نومبر ارزخاندان
 اهلان اسلام پشورون ارزخاندان نومبر شلم ایدرن برقومیه لرواسطه آتلاف
 ایدر کوریه صلک غممه و ناموسک و اتر لکونا عضاتک انط برهمونده اجرا
 ایدر کلامه بولرینف و اموال اسلام نمک کلاما یغما ایدر یغنی افاده انجمله درک
 درکون ارزوسله اولد یغما غممه اولطیان ارزخاندان یغما بولر طامک اوکی انش
 معلومده و اجاب ایدر کلامه نسبتاً سبب ده بولرینف رکی رد لکیر

قصص اردو لور غورخاندان قرآنه الی
احمد خزنه

۲۶ / ۱۰ / ۹۱

مکتوب و دستاویز
دائری مجلس ارباب لکیران

2. Okt. 91.

10. 33

کتابخانه
 ۷۹۶
 ۱۰۳۹

DOCUMENT NO: 2025 (172)

Ottoman Army
Acting Supreme Command
Section
No

**Coded Message No. 883 from the Acting Command of the
Caucasian Army Group**

The Islamic population who managed to escape from Erzincan via Dersim report that the Russians round up the whole Moslem population of Erzincan, hand them over to Armenian committees and have them annihilated by these committees. They also report that all kinds of atrocities including public rapes, beatings and other types of humiliations are very widespread and that all possessions of the Moslems have been pillaged. Submitted to your kind attention for the necessary political initiatives to stop this cruelty and barbarism in Erzincan undoubtedly exercised in line with the wishes of the Russians.

May 9/10, 1917

Commander of the Caucasian Army Group
Ahmet İzzet

Ordered to be conveyed to the Prime Ministry and Ministry

Acting Supreme Command
No: 2796 May 10, 1917
Section: 2
4/692

May 10, 1917 Hours: 4.30

Archive No : 1/2
Cabin No : 108
Drawer No : 4
File No : 318
Section No : 1034(1287)
Index No : 1-71

- ۴ - بدنه عاقله چه کچره قه زنده که خدوشه نه راجه بولک توناقه قاده
 وهرجه لولر برجه نه باقله - قه ره بیه بیه هاري قريج راجه اهلکده -
- ۵ - باجه دوه بولنه ارض سرکرده لر نه آه شاره جوه - سلاه کوبدنه ۱۷ / ۱۸ / ۱۹
 طوبه بولر حقه جکده - عاقبت يك سلام اولده و بوجاله توصيه
 اینه برشم الهه بولر اجه دستار حلقه که حاکم قوسوق نزونه قدر کله -
 جبهه رفته اجابت ايه نرک نيه اوغور قلدي ببولر دکده -
- ۶ - کله ايو طبرونه جاده سي اولر لر نه کدي اوجو نرکانه اولدنه ارايه کور ديه
 ايلوم ققولدنيک عدده اولديک قدي ايه اولدنه ره جله و بجه ي بولنه -
 اولکل روس اولر لر نه ارض عرفه عدده ارضيه ک الهه اسلوبنيک بيه
 دوشه جده حقه قدر - عامه سيني اولدنه قله ، طبرونه جاده سي رايه نيک
 نوسه اولر اتي ، کوره لر و طبرونه نري نرکانه نيک خشي نيزه نيک عدده
 قالي و بولکانه جوه نچاي و دوقاي و زاه دولدر نيک نظر سعادت و کجدي
 جبهه اجهه عاقله ميهجه واجرات ماره و عاهد نيک هم ايه طيبي ايمون ده بول
 جاله نيمانه جبهه حقه ده -
- ۷ - ارض نيمانه کي ريش عصاة ارض سرکون عاقله و اطلعه باجورده کور کور لر نه
 ارضه و بولر نيک نيمانه اولر شاکت نيه في صورته سرده وقوع بولده نيمانه
 عاقله متولر ده که الهه ايلومک ارضه طرخنه کامد خيل و اعمالي نيم ايله نيک -
 بزجه نيک و شبه کور - بر ارضه - بولکونه نيمانه ارضه نيک بيه نظام
 و اسانه نرک ايه بيه نيمانه سلاه نيمانه بهي بر نيک عصبه و کله و جاف دوه
 ايمه دکده - جزاي عفتري ! تايير سافه و شاکه ايه بولماليک اولر کجک
 ايمه برور ده بولور بيه هوق افاضل نيک بقوه و نيمانه ايمه سيم
 شوقه کور بولنه خالص نيک صمد شور اولر ايمه اجرات و نيمانه ايمه مقصد

آئی سرٹیفکیٹ
نومبر

صورت

A	4/3671
D	17
F	2-5

تالیف دیوبندہ اعطاء وقایعک جامعہ اسیانہ کہ ذات دولہندہ کما
 مشورہ - جایہ ساقی ایام حیرہ نمود - تعلیمات و احترامات ہیچیک جنوی
 ایام - جزا حضرت .
 قضاہیہ اشیاں اور اور
 تالیف
 حضرت

War Documents File

No:

Army Headquarters

December 11, 1918

Wireless Telegram in Russian

Copy

**To General Liyotnan Odeshelidje, Commander of the Russian
Caucasian Army**

Your Honourable General,

I have received your kind message No. 15. 132 on January 24, 1918. I would like to express my profound gratitude for your promise of putting an end to the Armenian atrocities and fiercely punishing those responsible for the mass killings in Erzincan in particular. However, please allow me to point out that the incidents reported to us by those who escape from the Armenian brutalities after having witnessed the terrible atrocities and by those who take shelter in our territories and the case reported to your highness are quite similar in nature but contradictory regarding the quantities involved.

1. Prior to the month of January, the Armenians had taken 650 Moslems from Erzincan to unknown places under the pretext of employing them in road building. However, the deplorable fate of these people is very well known.

2. Armenian detachments led by gang leader Murat from Sivas ordered the Moslem population of the Town of Erzincan to assemble in the Church Square on January 31, 1918. Gang leader Murat ordered the immediate arrest and execution of the representative delegates and headmen who applied to inquire for the reason for this assembly. Later on, Armenian patrols took the people out of their homes in parties and forced them inside the Post and Telegraph Administration Building as well as Vahit Bey's kiosk. Then the Armenians set this kiosk on fire in several places simultaneously at about 3.00 a.m. in the morning. There were around 1,500 Moslems inside the kiosk. Those who attempted to escape from the windows were brutally bayoneted and shot to death by the Armenians surrounding the kiosk.

3. In addition to this, children and women were forced to go into three other big houses and the Fortress barracks inside the town and all were burned to death the same day. Approximately 1,000 houses of the town were burned and destroyed.

4. Armenian gang leader Arshak in Bayburt sent word to nearby Moslem villages that the people should assemble on February 7, 1918. Some people who feared the known outcome of this gathering went to the Ceasefire Commission for help and to take shelter. What happened to those who accepted the call to gather together is quite evident.

DOCUMENT NO: 2026 (173)

5. The numerous bodies of the brutally murdered Moslems lying on the Köse-Trabzon road were a horrible and unbearable sight for the soldiers of the 23rd Turkistan Regiment, it was reported.

6. In short, the mass annihilation of the Moslem population, including even newly burned infants in the territories turned over to Armenians by the Russian Army; burning and destruction of the Trabzon market street and shopping center; usurpation of the tobacco harvest in Görele and Trabzon; the burning of Rize and other similar incidents and brutalities force me to seek your valuable assistance for putting into effect urgent and effective measures to stop the suffering.

7. Instructions by Murat, an Armenian gang leader in Erzincan, to Arshak, another gang leader in Bayburt, through Mamahatun and Arshak's response to Murat leave no doubt that the Armenians are designing to exterminate the entire Islamic population of the occupied territories. At present, the Ottoman Moslems left at the mercy of the Armenians have no security whatsoever. Your honourable General, I wholeheartedly value and praise all humanitarian considerations as well as the much-needed measures and precautions to be taken to prevent such a massacre. All I ask you is to kindly examine the possibilities and to coordinate the productive and effective harmonization of the humane aims and their implementain so that the good willed efforts would actually yield the desired result. Your Honourable General, please accept my sincerest regards.

Certified True Copy

Commander of the Ottoman Caucasian Armies
Lieutenant General
Vehip Mehmet

Archive No : 4-3671
Cabin No : 233
Drawer No : 2
File No : 2909
Section No : 452
Index No : 2-4, 2-5

War Documents File

No:

Copy
To the Acting Supreme Command

Coded Message

Confidential

Following please find information given by reliable informants regarding the atrocities being committed by the Armenians against the Moslem population:

1. There is hardly any Moslem woman or girl in the occupied territories who has not been raped.

2. Two Moslems were brutally dismembered in "Teke" Village in the east of "Gümüşhane".

3. 25 Moslems were barbarously slaughtered in their carts in "Tandırılık", "54 S".

4. After torturing the headman of "Zanca" Village "57 S" in the north-west of "Gümüşhane", the Armenians raped his daughter. 15 Armenians came to the same village the next day and again raped the aforementioned headman's daughter. A Greek informant supplied this information.

February 12, 1918

Operations-1049

Certified True Copy

Commander of the Third Army
Lieutenant General
Vehip Mehmet

Archive No : 4-3671

Cabin No : 233

Drawer No : 2

File No : 2909

Section No : 452

Index No : 2-20

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D	17
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صوت

وگانی هریه لومبوسی
نومرد

تاریخ ۱۹۰۰ م در روزی تمام قضاة عبارت از عماد تیمم شایسته شایسته خودم و
 دیگر اولیای زمانه دولتی که عا، حضرت برخواستند آنک نصیبه خود عقیده شده
 ابرویم . هیات عالی و نجیب که مطوف علیی اولاد از دولتی صمیمانه از حضرت
 عظیمه یقین آید و عاجزترین ده که بر سبب و مضافاً آنکه اولاد با همه کسز با یکسر
 سخت دمایه ازین ویره که عقیقتاً بیژنه و ازینسه مفسدین آری سزایه
 اینه جک که ای طرفه ایوه سخی برصحت عینه مطلق اولیای زمانه دولتی که ده
 اعتماد بود مایه اشراخ و بیایدونه ایدی حکمتک عفا صیبر و عا مایه قدری
 اولکه حکوم اولیه بی نوبت که نام اله اولیایه اولیوه عه و مایه دجای
 خرد نایمه صورتی افایه و مایه حضرت آنگ عایه شده بقدر عقیقتاً عقیقتاً
 انبیه بیرونه می آیدم . قالدیکه تبارک فقط مایه حضرت عفا و با مایه عفا
 ازینک الهای اندوهیم قایمی که از اینجه سزایه قالدی که مایه عفا ازینک
 آنزیه قلمیده بولر ده اما سیک بوی بولر آیمه با سزایه مکتک عفا
 طوعی کونده اولیای و بنا بر عو اوی بر رده که عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا
 قضا قایمی مخطری استوری مخطره که عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا
 و اولیه که عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا
 العین ابرصه و بنا بر روسی از دولتی عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا
 از دولتی عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا
 که روسی عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا
 قایمی عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا عفا
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برضا بنده زانه دولتداره نه کلاک حرمه عرصه ایدگی برو طبقه بیبرم که اودارمک
ایدگی حکانده کوروی روی قطعی دکنه . روی قطعی دکنه کوروی کوروی ایلک
تاسی بر ایدگی حکانده نقیب ایدگی تاسی ایدگی کیفی تاسی ایدگی اولو .
اعزازات عمیقاً عجزانه مک قوی جا وینا ایدگی .

تفقای جدیدی عثمانی اودارمک قوت
توسعه
دهلی

اصولاً بقیه

مستخرج فرق فقعی جزای محمد بنده

صورتی زیاده حدیج تمدن تاریخی فقعی - اخذی - ترجمه ایدگی ایدگی در روی فقعی
اودوی قوتانی جزای کورستانه اودیش لیدنه به خسر تمدن ایدگی و یا کورستانه
اصلاح ایدگی و بر ویریکو . اصلاح اودیش با شرف برتو یا ویریکو

اودیش اود قوتانی
توسعه
دهلی

DOCUMENT NO: 2028 (175)

War Documents File

No:

Coded Message:

**Copy
To the Acting Supreme Command**

Copies of wireless message No. 1500 dated February 18, 1918 sent to General Odeshelidje and wireless message No. 1623 dated February 21, 1918 sent to General Lebedinsky are hereby submitted for your information.

February 21, 1918 Operations 1129

Commander of the Third Army
Lieutenant General
Vehip Mehmet

“Copy”

No: 1500

February 17, 1918

I am honoured to convey the following information to your highness in response to your telegram No. 15.202 dated February 1, 1918. In view of the good will and generosity extended to us, I believe it is my duty to provide you with the following facts revealed by investigations as well as what we have seen in Erzincan.

The number of bodies of the people massacred by the Armenians during the January 15/16 incidents and which were collected from the houses, shops, gardens and barns is 312. These bodies were photographed and they will be buried tomorrow. Among those, 20 are women, 71 are children up to the age of 14, 19 are old people and the remaining 202 are young men over the age of 14. The bodies thrown into wells and then covered with earth in order to prevent the spread of disease are not included in this count, for it is not possible to recover those bodies. According to a statement given by Acting Captain Kazmir who had to stay in Erzincan because of bad health, the number of people massacred in the town is no less than 800. Acting Captain Kazmir's statement also confirms that there is no news on the fate or the whereabouts of 650 Ottoman Moslem from Erzincan captured by the Armenians for the so-called road-building in Sarıkamış. I will also inform you of the investigations presently being conducted in the villages of Erzincan. Here, I will only let you know what I have personally witnessed. All villages from the Çardaklı Pass to Erzincan have been destroyed without a single exception and there is no undamaged building in these villages.

No Ottoman Moslem lives in these villages any longer. I have seen that all the barracks in the towns are completely burned and that only some of the barracks

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in small townships survived the fires. I estimate that at least over 1,000 houses were destroyed in Erzincan. Following the procedure of location, city maps showing the damage will be sent along with the photographs of the murdered people.

I mentioned previously that Vahit Bey's kiosk and the Administration building were burned. Here, I would like to correct myself. Neither the Administration building nor Vahit Bey's kiosk were burned. The previous information had been erroneous, although the type of incidents described did take place. The burned house belongs to Hüseyin Bey. The burned building is the Zeki Pasha Office building located between the Military Office and the Administration building. All humanistic efforts exerted by Colonel Morel against the Armenian barbarism unfortunately failed. I do not doubt that an honest commander like yourself would approve in view of what happened in Erzincan how compelled and how right I was in taking the measures that I mentioned in my telegram No. 1020 dated February 12, 1918. You can be sure, your honourable general, that I will accept with respect your sincerest wishes. I want to assure you that I am in favour of an honourable peace for both sides which would put an end to the meaningless and vast bloodshed and which would promptly relieve the difficulties and problems of our really exhausted and tormented peoples. I also assure you that the only aim of our advancing operations is to serve humanity and civilization by protecting the honour, property and very lives of all citizens of every creed who were doomed for they had no one to protect them. Moreover, it is also possible that the Islamic population on the east of the ceasefire line and particularly the people in the coastal regions will immediately get organized to retaliate against the atrocities committed by the Armenians against the Moslem population and that the country will suffer further with increasing anarchy. Therefore, it is necessary to protect the Ottoman Christians in such areas against all sorts of aggression and attacks just like the compulsion to protect the Moslems. As a matter of fact, requests for help by delegations representing the Christians in such regions have made this compulsion even more important. For this reason, orders were received to advance until contact is made with the units of the Russian Army and to restore and maintain law and order in the area from where the Russian Army withdrew.

In order to eliminate any misunderstandings, all Ottoman units have been issued absolute orders not to take a hostile attitude against the Russian troops when contact is made. Therefore, I hereby inform you that the above-mentioned operations will be conducted in the area where Ottoman subjects are settled and which previously came under the occupation of the Russian Army in the course of war, until the aforementioned contact is made.

I believe it is my duty to emphasize once again that the Russian units are not the target of the forward operations of my armies. The state of restoring law and order, in other words, the target of this advance operation will be achieved with

DOCUMENT NO: 2028 (175)

the occurrence of the first contact with the Russian units. Please accept my profound regards.

Commander of the Ottoman Caucasian
Armies
Lieutenant General
Vehip Mehmet

Certified True Copy

To Colonel Muhittin Bey, Communications Inspector in Susehri

Let Yakup Efendi translate the message, whose copy is hereby attached. Convey this message to General Liyotnan Odeshelidje, the Commander of the Russian Caucasian Army through wireless. Send the message only with my signature. Do not write anything else besides the signature.

Commander of the Third Army
Lieutenant General
Vehip Mehmet

Archive No : 4-3671
Cabin No : 233
Drawer No : 2
File No : 2909
Section No : 452
Index No : 2-45, 2-46

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۱۳۷۱/۱۱

صورت

واکلی اموریه لایحه نویسی
نومرد

دری تقفاسی از روی قومانای جزای لیسانه او دبسته لیسانه
هنا بدین

مردود
۱۳۷۱

بیرود که تقدیمات قضایک - دری تقفاسی از روی بعد قومانای جزای لیه دبسته بنا بدین
عقد دایمی - جای - و تقسیم قطعات ایدم .
صورت

جزای حفزری

دری تقفاسی از روی قومانای جزای لیسانه او دبسته لیسانه ۱۳۷۱/۱۱
تا تاریخ ۱۳۷۱/۱۱ لوزری تقدیمات درین طرفه بنا به ۱۳۷۱/۱۱ لوزری تقدیمات و دولتی
الدینش و صدایر کب مشرف ایدم .

۱- این قبایلی عقده طریقه طرفه در آنچه بنا بیک طرفه ایدم و این کورس متوافقا عقده
ایده طریقه در ۱۳۷۱/۱۱ درین کورس که متعلقه است ایدم در دولتی او دبسته لیسانه بنا بدین
شماره و درینک ۱۳۷۱/۱۱ ۱۳۷۱/۱۱ لوزری تقدیمات درین طرفه بنا به ۱۳۷۱/۱۱ جزای
او دبسته لیسانه بنا بدینک متعلقه است و درین طرفه بنا به ۱۳۷۱/۱۱ لوزری تقدیمات
اعتبار ایدم درینک ایدم در ۱۳۷۱/۱۱ درینک ایدم در ۱۳۷۱/۱۱ لوزری تقدیمات ایدم در ۱۳۷۱/۱۱
ماده صحت صورت ایدم در ۱۳۷۱/۱۱ درینک ایدم در ۱۳۷۱/۱۱ لوزری تقدیمات ایدم در ۱۳۷۱/۱۱
هرچند عاقلی بقیه ایدم در ۱۳۷۱/۱۱ درینک ایدم در ۱۳۷۱/۱۱ لوزری تقدیمات ایدم در ۱۳۷۱/۱۱
ایدرین طرفه قطعات فیکه ایدم در ۱۳۷۱/۱۱ درینک ایدم در ۱۳۷۱/۱۱ لوزری تقدیمات ایدم در ۱۳۷۱/۱۱
نظم و انتظام در ۱۳۷۱/۱۱ درینک ایدم در ۱۳۷۱/۱۱ لوزری تقدیمات ایدم در ۱۳۷۱/۱۱
میرایه صحت در ۱۳۷۱/۱۱ درینک ایدم در ۱۳۷۱/۱۱ لوزری تقدیمات ایدم در ۱۳۷۱/۱۱
هرچند عاقلی ایدم در ۱۳۷۱/۱۱ درینک ایدم در ۱۳۷۱/۱۱ لوزری تقدیمات ایدم در ۱۳۷۱/۱۱

صاحبی استندام ایتم به ایدی حورنی او هولیه کنه لهاد استودینک اهدانی
 خالت برهمنی سرد ویان بیا مقدر ایندیك حادنه ثابت اولونه بوهورمورالقدنی
 نومی مشورع کوشمک غصوری لکراین همدنک استخوان صاوا شین صلی و
 رفاه غایرید قالی قالیف کور سدیگ زانه در لکینه اغرای لرویل عدایده مع
 دنایید ایندیك لکینه زیریای ظلم و افسانده بولنامه ملامده کی سبختیانه
 مسانیدیه قاشو بعد ما طبعیه ایده همدی اما واقعا سبخت کونه و منهن اوج
 قناعتده اقباسی ایده همدی ده امانه نظر ایته بکلی حکوت برافحه ایته مع
 تواریخ همدی ایتم کوم قد سب سبالت ایته بکلی ملامتده حبابه سیرید همدی
 ادرین سبک بر حسب سبک طرفه عالم مدنیف همدی فیه و عبرت الحیا ایته بره
 بر طرفه امانه و مدنی و درانک ایده بر طرف اولونه بره حربه ایتم اولونه روس
 ادرینه قاشو حربه مزور اولونه تقدیرتری مخطه ایبر و در قالی مخطه نعت
 بو تقدیر و قضای اناله ایده یکنی برکه و لکانه شایده کور و نعت - آنچه ایتم
 در باره روسک همدی ایتم سبک و لکینه تله ایتم مسانده و
 کوز کوز کورده لکدر و قضایه سبک خالقه الیه کلکین کور و نعت و به دار و مع
 صلح همدی ادرین حالده و در روس ادرین و نعت و نعت که یواز و در
 حال اولوب آه و اینه آله ازیم سبک همدی نعت همدی و همدی و نعت
 تقدیر - همدی کورده سماع الحمد همدی ایصال اید مع که نعت فاص و
 فاص همدی نعت جانب و لکینه سبک نعت ادرین و نعت ایتم همدی نعت
 بر کشف تاریخ و اقامت قاشو سبک و نعت و نعت نیت کور و نعت - بوسوالی نعت
 و نعت ایتم سبک و نعت ادرین و نعت ادرین و نعت ادرین و نعت ادرین
 همدی و نعت - قفقاس همدی همدی روس نعت - نعت و نعت همدی نعت
 نعت ایتم - نعت ایتم و نعت همدی و نعت همدی نعت ایتم همدی

په قلمبوسی
مرد

صورت

۱۱	۱۱
۱۱	۱۱
۴	۵

آزوری مکتوبی تاجیکه صافیه و دستیا زئی ایدیه کی ایدیه بدیه رن اخراجات
عجانه مک قبولی ر جایه مابرت ایدیم -

تفقای جیهی میخا نوا - در لوقه شانا
وینجه
و هیب نم

امدغه بقه -

War Documents File
No: 1623

February 21, 1918

Copy

To General Liyotnan Odeshelidje, the Commander of the Russian Caucasian Army

I request that the following telegram be sent and delivered to General Lebedinsky, the Commander-in-Chief, Russian Caucasian Armies.

Copy

Your Honourable General

I am honoured to let you know that I have received your telegram sent by cable No. 15.206 dated February 2, 1918 by General Liyotnan Odeshelidje, Commander of the Russian Caucasian Army.

1. Of all the Armenian atrocities described, I listed for your information only those documented by reliable sources. My personal impressions and views concerning the Town of Erzincan were also listed in my telegram No. 1500 dated February 17, 1918 to General Odeshelidje. I believe that General Odeshelidje informed you of my message. For this reason, I think that there is no need for further explanations. Peace has not been established yet and the fate of the Ottoman territories under Russian military occupation has not been determined by any treaty. The official documents in our archives reveal that military units have been set up from Ottoman Armenians for possible use in the front line and that these units devoid of discipline and order have been committing various crimes and atrocities that could not be prevented until now. Therefore, the Ottoman Army is carrying out forward operations with the primary objective of protecting and saving the Ottoman Moslems living in the occupied territories and of restoring law and order in this area. These operations are not aimed at the Russian troops. However, it is necessary to point out to your highness that your comment that our forward operations would worsen the situation of the Moslem population in the said area would in a way amount to the legitimization of the Armenian atrocities which had been repeatedly documented and contradict the aims of peace and prosperity shared by our two nations. I would also like to point out that in my view such opinions would encourage the policy of annihilating the Ottoman Moslems still living under the Armenian tyranny. As seen from my previous correspondence, I think it is worth mentioning once again that we appreciate and respect the Russian Army for fighting an honourable and courageous war against us before the very eyes of the civilized world for three years during which all civilized and humane values were respected. The incidents that broke

DOCUMENT NO: 2029 (176)

out after the fighting will not erase our judgement of the Russian Army. However, we also believe that it is our duty to save the Ottoman subjects who came under tyrannical oppression following the withdrawal of the distinguished Russian Army that we regard as friendly even though peace is yet to be established. You should appreciate the fact that we cannot remain as passive spectators before the annihilation of the Moslem population by Armenian atrocities following the withdrawal of the Russian Army. Finally, I would like to point out that, before history and humanity I am not going to be responsible for and accused of any unexpected event that might take place as a result of your misunderstanding of my pure and sincere aims. Such responsibility would belong to the side which cannot prevent the happening and continuation of these unfortunate incidents. I have always had full confidence in your wisdom and the sacred aims of peace and prosperity that we share since you have become the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Armies in Caucasia. Please accept by sincerest regards.

Certified True Copy

Commander of the Ottoman Caucasian Armies
Lieutenant General
Vehip Mehmet

Archive No : 4-3671
Cabin No : 233
Drawer No : 2
File No : 2909
Section No : 452
Index No : 2-50, 2-51

وٹائی سر یہ ڈویژن
نوحہ

صورت

۴۱/۵/۹۹

یادہ فرماندہ امور حکامتہ جیدہ

A	4/3671
D	17
F	52

قرینہ
۹۷۷

اور پیمانہ انتظامہ (ایڈجمنٹ) وہ فائلہ اولادہ بر روی پینہ با شیبہ بر روی
نظریات برقر تصفاس قول اور سبب خبذ ایبہ افارہ لریک صورتی قضا تقسیم خفتہ -

امند صفت لقیہ

وفاقی عدلیہ ڈسپنسی
نومبر

صورت

A	4/267-1
D	17
F	52-3

ادکونند اعتباراً قرضوں کے دیگرمہ پائے کہ جو جمنہ پکڑنے کے لئے کوہنہ سے . اور ان کے ساتھ
 ایسی چیزیں ان کے لئے وجود نہ ہے یہی ایسے ترکانہ کو بھی دیکھنا چاہیے اور ان کے کہہ
 قہہ اس کے اور نہ الٹا اس کے یہی قیام پکڑنے اور قہہ نہ لے سکتے . ایسی کوئی ایسی
 سند کے لئے کہ لفظ اس کے اعلیٰ میں آکر نہ پائے . . .

بہت سے فقہان قہہ سے یہ کہہ سکتے
 ہیں کہ
 کا قہہ ہے

ادکونند اعتباراً

War Documents File
No
Documentation
1172

February 21, 1918

Copy
To the Acting Supreme Command

Enclosed please find the copies of the statements of a Russian captain and a Russian private who stayed in Erzincan during the occupation of this town as recorded by the First Caucasian Army Corps.

Certified True Copy

Erzincan
February 16, 1918

Copy
To the Third Army Command

The following are the statements of the Russian Acting Captain Kazmir, the Russian Private Alexander and a woman named Pash who alleges to be a Russian. All of the aforementioned persons stayed in Erzincan following its occupation.

1. The Acting Russian Captain said that he is an officer of the 13th Turkistan Regiment. He said that he became ill while he was stationed in a line unit and came to Erzincan. He noted that he stayed in Erzincan following the withdrawal of all the Russian forces and that the Armenian soldiers leaving the Russian units as well as the Armenians living in the vicinity formed some regiments. He said that he became the commander of a machine gun company consisting of Armenians and added that since he stayed in Erzincan he saved many Moslem families from atrocities. He said that the Armenians had two 400-men battalions, two Maxim machine guns and two artillery weapons in Erzincan. He said that 15 officers of the battalions were Armenians and that there were around six Russian officers in one Georgian unit and in the machine gun troops. He said the Russians were employed in supply work and that the detachment commander was a Russian of French origin named Morel who previously commanded the 27th Russian Regiment. He said that the Armenians ordered the assembly of the Moslems for "work" in Sarikamis and then massacred them all when they proceeded two kilometers away from the town. He said that the presence of Russian officers among the Armenians prevented a massacre of larger proportions and added that he heard the Armenians say they slaughtered 800 Moslems in one night. He said that the soldiers were staying at the garrison and Morel at the barracks. He said that while the Russians were abandoning the lines in an order-

DOCUMENT NO: 2030 (177)

ly manner, the reconcentration of forces in Erzincan and in further rear was carried out in confusion and disorder. He said that the Armenians believed that the Turks would not arrive until the end of February 13, 1918 and that they even tried to have lunch in the garrison. He also added that the Armenians escaped when he wanted them to do so. Following my investigation on the Moslem house where this Russian officer was staying, I found that the women were indebted to him and I had the impression that this officer was spying for the Armenians by using these women. Therefore, the son-in-law of a Moslem woman, a person named Ziya who stayed in Erzincan was arrested. The son of this woman had previously left Erzincan along with the military units during our evacuation of the town.

2. Russian private named Alexander was born in Baku in 1896. He said that he was from the line-building section of the 5th Telegraph Company of the First Engineering Battalion of the First Caucasian Army Corps. Engineering battalions consisted of 12 companies, one of them being the Telegraph Company. He said that he was assigned to the wireless telegram company in Alexanderpole and that he was sent to the 153rd Regiment two years ago. He said that he came to Erzincan with this regiment. He said that the Russians began to evacuate Erzincan in a very orderly manner at first, but the withdrawal of forces became very disorderly later on. He noted that the Russians had completely withdrawn from Erzincan 32 days ago. The withdrawing units, he said, went as far as their original conscription offices. While the Telegraph Company was leaving the city, he said, he received orders from the Staff Section of the Army Corps to stay in Erzincan to repair the telegram lines. He said that he could not leave Erzincan because the roads were closed following the beginning of the Armenian atrocities. During the evacuation of the town by the Russians, he said, the Armenians announced that those who wanted to stay would get higher salaries but no one stayed in Erzincan. He indicated that he did not know whether the three telegraph officers he later saw received orders or volunteered to stay in the city and its vicinity. One of these officers was in Han Village, the other in Cors Village and the third one in the city, he said. He said that he did not know anything about a machine gun officer who was killed during clashes with the Kurds. He noted that he overheard someone speaking on the telephone that such an officer had been killed. He also said that he did not know how the Russians surrendered the city to the Armenians. He said that although the Russians did not want to surrender the machine guns and the artillery weapons to the Armenians, they had to do it when they received orders from the High Command. The Armenians, he said, took the weapons from the Russian Army's munitions depot in Erzincan. He said that he did not know the whereabouts of the munitions depot or whether any weapons had been left. He said that while he was in Çiftlik Village he heard that the Armenians massacred the people and destroyed the town of Erzincan. He noted that the

Russian officers who stayed in Erzincan were against the atrocities the Armenians were committing but added that he did not know if any of these officers tried to prevent the cruelty. He also said that he overheard the Armenians speaking in Russian saying that the Turks would not have any food supplies if they came to Erzincan. He said that he had no idea regarding the whereabouts of the supply and munitions depot and that he thought all supplies had been taken away. However, he said, there might be a supply depot in Tercan. He heard that the First Armenian Regiment came from Erivan to Erzurum about a month ago. He also added that he did not know Acting Captain Kazmir in Erzincan for he met this officer following the Turkish occupation of the town.

3. The Russian woman said that her name was Pash and that she was from Rostok. She said that she had lived in Sarıkamış for 15 years with her husband, a clerk named Petro. She said that her husband was recruited in the army as a private and had his wife brought to Erzincan while he was in the town. She said that her husband was appointed as a forest-keeper for the Sarıkamış woods but was killed by the Armenians when he went there to assume his duty.

After losing her husband, she said she had no one to protect her, so she started to work as a cook at the Officers' Club while the Russians were in Erzincan. When the Russians were evacuating Erzincan, a Russian automobile driver promised her that he would take her and her children to Russia on his return, she said. She noted that she could not go to her homeland because this driver never returned. She said that the Russians had completely evacuated Erzincan about a month ago. She stated that the Armenians set up a central committee a week after the Russian withdrawal and began to oppress the people brutally, paying no attention to the warnings of the Russian civil servants. She noted that as a result of the Russians taking all the automobiles, airplanes, weapons and war equipment and rejecting the previous Armenian demands for autonomy, the relations between the Russians and the Armenians had deteriorated and even clashes broke out between the Russian and Armenian units near Tiflis. She said that she heard support forces would be dispatched from Tiflis and Alexanderpole to aid the Armenian units but that these forces did not arrive following the worsening of the Russian-Armenian relations. She noted that there were many Armenians in Erzincan who were born in Turkey but had spent many years in Russia. She said that the only Russian-Armenian she knew was a physician named Bagdasarov. She added that she heard there were six Russian officers left in Erzincan but she did not go to visit them for she was afraid of the Armenians. She said she did not know what happened to these officers. She heard from an Armenian that one of these officers had been killed in a clash with the local population. She indicated that although the Armenians announced during the Russian withdrawal that if Russian soldiers were to stay in Erzincan they would receive one

DOCUMENT NO: 2030 (177)

hundred times of their normal salary, nobody stayed in the town. She said that she did not know whether any Russian soldier stayed in the other occupied regions. She also noted that she heard the Armenians passing by her window saying that they had slaughtered all the people living in Erzurum and its environs and that they would do the same thing in Erzincan. She said that the Armenians had abducted her 9-year old son Niko and that she did not know what they had done to her son. She noted that following the abduction of her son, she hid with her 5 year old child and never went outside again. She added that she heard the clashes with the Armenians the night the Turkish troops had occupied Erzincan but continued to hide because she thought that the Armenians who received support forces were massacring the people and she could not think that the Turks were coming. She said that she found out only the next day that the town had been liberated by the Turks.

Certified True Copy

Commander of the First Caucasian Army Corps
Colonel
Kazım Karabekir

Archive No : 4-3671
Cabin No : 233
Drawer No : 2
File No : 2909
Section No : 452
Index No : 52, 52-1, 52-2, 52-3

حکومت اعلیٰ

صالح
محمد
ذکر

3671
238
7.7

۲۷ ۲/۲۲

ایران
۲۰۰۰

ادعای - در

دعا

۱- خواهشگر دو نفره ...
 ۲- ...
 ۳- ...
 ۴- ...
 ۵- ...

۶- ...
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 ۸- ...
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 ۱۰- ...

DOCUMENT NO: 2031 (178)

Hour: 5

Signature (Salih Fahreddin)

February 23, 1918

Erzincan K
Bila 60

To the Third Army Command

1. Mamahatun (Tercan) was liberated yesterday (February 22, 1918) just before 10 o'clock. Our units came across no Armenian bandits in Cilingirler in the southeast of Mamahatun, in Cinar Komu in the east, and in Vartik and Peteric in the north.

2. Our forward units are in the Belegöz, Çinar Komu, Vartik and Peteric line 14 kilometers southeast of Mamahatun.

3. Our reconnaissance units sent in the directions of Bardakçı and Karadivan to make contact with the Fourth and the Second Army Corps have not yet returned because of adverse weather conditions.

4. According to Hasan Aga from Kukurtlu Village, about 1000 Armenians with six artillery weapons went to the east via Yeniköy on February 21, 1918 and massacred and burned around 300 Moslems.

5. Mamahatun was completely burned. In one place only a few food cans and some tea could be found. Officials were sent from the division to determine the quantities. It has been established that the Armenians burned down all food and supply depots in Bican, Asagi Zagkiri and Mamahatun. Searches are continuing in the area to find food and supplies.

6. This report was delivered to the Erzincan Telegraph Center on February 23, 1918 just before 6.45 hours for delivery to the commands of the Third Army, the Second Caucasian Army Corps and the Fourth Army Corps.

February 23, 1918

Commander of the First Caucasian
Army Corps
Kazim Karabekir

Archive No : 4-3671

Cabin No : 163

Drawer No : 5

File No : 2948

Section No : 208 (634)

Index No : 7-7, 7-8

- ۱- کھڑکیا بدلتی ، قسما آجیہ و زیارہ صفوہ
 ۵- بویا پو۔ پوہ قومانا نامہ و کالند جیدتہ و جیدیم خوبی ، در بوی و
 آجی اورور قومانا تقدیر یکاملک اوزدہ سکا سوکرہ دہ سوئدہ و تقدیر
 ویرلہ۔ . ۱۷/۱۷/۱۷ « حکات - ۵۶

اویجا اور قومانا
 ویرلہ
 ویرلہ

اعدادہ تقدیر

Arg.	1-10/1
L.	103
C	2
I	290
I	17482
TIL	58

Belge NO: 2038

DOCUMENT NO: 2032 (179)

War Documents File
No.

February 23, 1918

Copy

Coded Message **To the Acting Supreme Command**
 To the Thunderbolt Group Command
 To the Sixth Army Command
 To the Fourth Army Command

1. It has been reported that there were Armenian gangs in the "Adilcevaz" area of the Fourth Army Corps front. Ahlat was occupied on February 21, 1918 and Purhus village in the southeast of Nazik Lake was occupied the next day. An enemy motor boat fired for a period of time without any effect and sailed in the direction of "Van". Our reconnaissance units who advanced as far as "Abdal Beyazit" in the northwest of Nazik Lake did not encounter any enemy. The villages of Muhacir, Til and Ziyaret (39 L) in the Muş plains were occupied. The reconnaissance units sent in the direction of Aşağı Kornı did not encounter any enemy in the vicinity of Muz-ı Süflü (46 L) and Drayi (45 L). There is a snowstorm in this army corps front.

2. Our units liberated Mamahatun on February 22, 1918 in a state of burnt ruins on the First Caucasian Army Corps Front. Reserve units were sent to the line of Pelegöz (47 K)- Çınar Komu-Vartik (48 F)- Peçeriç (50 G). The villagers reported that around 1,000 Armenian bandits with 6 artillery weapons retreated to the east via Yeniköy (46 G) on February 21, 1918 and killed around 300 helpless Moslems on their way to the east.

3. No changes took place in the position of the Second Caucasian Army Corps.

4. The weather is sometimes cloudy, sometimes clear, but extremely cold.

5. This report was delivered to the Suşehri Telegraph Office just after 8 o'clock for delivery to the Acting Supreme Command, and the Commands of the Thunderbolt Group, Fourth and the Sixth Armies.

February 23, 1918 Operations-54

Certified True Copy

Commander of the Third Army
Lieutenant General
Vehip Mehmet

DOCUMENT NO: 2032 (179)

Archive No : 4-367

Cabin No : 163

Drawer No : 5

File No : 2909

Section No : 17 (452)

Index No : 58

میتک اعضای		عثمانی اردوی مہایونی باش قومانڈانلی وکالتی شنبہ 1-2 1050 1-4	اوراق اوپل سنک نومروسی
تاریخ بیضی			شعبہ نومروسی
میضہ قونیلان نومرو			مسوینک اعضای
مقابلہ جنیک اعضای			تاریخ تسویدی
مقابلہ تاریخی			قلم اوپل سنک نومروسی

ایچچہ اروق زانقہ

~~500~~
 1050
 1-4

موضوعات آیتند برزقند روس قفقاس اردوی بہرہ قون زانقہ ایچچہ ایچیم
 ایشیر ، راستہ کورمیری پرارہ حمید ورافندہ در محوم اھلی اسوسیدہ
 قاشیر افساد جنایتکارانند ان شریفہ تطبیقہ دوام ایرورر .
 روس باسہ قون زانقہ بر مضطر برزقند ویرند اوزرہ شرفہ قطعہ وہ
 برمنس ضافع آیتدانشانہ تقفہ تقریر بد زیادہ باد ازورر .
 زبر افسسہ تقریرہ . بافساد غای بد ایسیدہ ایسیدہ زانقہ
 ملک غیایق بلنارہ اھلی اسوسیدہ نرختی خط اولون ز حال ایسیدہ
 کھدرک کھ طرفہ ایشیر حیرہ اھل تارہ قیام ایرسری اھل کمال اھلی
 تقدرت ونامہ ایسہ اقتصادہ .

بہر قون زانقہ
 1050

تاریخ
 1050
 1-4

Supreme Acting Command of the Ottoman Army

§/2

Section

Section No: 1655

Drafting Date: March 3, 1918

Writing No: 1454

To the Third Army Command

I request the following to be conveyed to the High Command of the Russian Caucasian Army accordingly.

The Armenians continue to commit the most treacherous and cruelest crimes against the Islamic population devoid of any protection and self defence whenever they find an opportunity.

The High Russian Command is kindly requested to take prompt action to put an end to these atrocities in view of humanistic considerations and the peaceful days ahead. For, it should be taken into account the fact that the Islamic population who is ready to explode because of the reports of Armenian cruelties might finally lose its patience and revolt everywhere to take revenge against the Armenians.

The message has been coded.

Acting Commander-in-Chief

Dated 3

Signature (Enver)

Ziya

Archive No : 1-2

Cabin No : 181

Drawer No : 4

File No : 528

Section No : 2063

Index No : 1-4

Kagizman
May 7, 1918

To the Commander of the 36th Caucasian Division
Copy

Enmities began to appear between the Moslems and Armenians of the Province of Erivan as a result of the Armenian-Moslem fighting which has been going on in Caucasia for more than two months. At present the Armenian gangs are slaughtering the Moslems and destroying the villages one after another. Armenian bandits massacred the Moslem population of over 30 villages in hunting grounds of the Province of Erivan and burned and destroyed the villages. The Moslems of the Province of Erivan are experiencing extremely difficult times in the face of this killing and catastrophe. It has been reported that the Armenians surrounded the Moslem quarters of the city of Erivan. Every day many sick, wounded and old people including women and girls are coming to Kagizman from Erivan. Unfortunately, most of them are dying of hunger and lack of shelter. Those who manage to survive need everything, including food and shelter. These people are begging. I hope this miserable situation of our Moslem brethren in the Province of Erivan would be made known in Turkey.

I kindly request the esteemed Commander to provide moral and material support for these people and find and specify resettlement areas for the emigrants. Submitted to your highness with sincerest respects.

Acting Chairman of the Kagizman Branch of the
Moslem Charity Society of Baku for Aiding War
Survivors and the Mufti of the Caucasian Front

İdris Ahuntzade Genceli

Archive No : 1/2
Cabin No : 178
Drawer No : 1
File No : 373
Section No : 1484
Index No : 15-1

حکومتین برصوبہ معاہدہ کار آمد کرن مشن حدود لری قبضہ دعوائی حکومت

A	4-6510
D	68
F	2-38

اسکا زمین سائبہ و حال تخلیہ ایچ جی

اسی و کرن حکومت مشن حدودی حکومت قبضہ تمیز کے تحت اسکا زمین و لوانس

تیمہ مقدار اسکا ضروری ہے . عینی قطعہ مشن حدودی ترقی سائبہ

پای جاہ آمد بولہ اسکا زمین سے غریبہ کچھ حدود کرینہ حکیم حکیم

بمبار بولہ تدار چا ایچ . اسکا زمین بولہ اجتماع ایچ و ساگر ایچ

عینی و این رخصت معاہدہ بولہ اسکا زمین و اخذہ کا شہ و فرارہ و اسکا زمین

ب صورتہ اسکا زمین ایچ بولہ اسکا زمین بولہ اسکا زمین بولہ

ترقیہ - قازانہ شہ شدہ رہ تقاضا اسکا زمین بولہ

ایچ بولہ اسکا زمین کی حدود اسکا زمین بولہ اسکا زمین بولہ

قلاکاران منظم سن عینی قطعہ اسکا زمین بولہ

و اسکا زمین بولہ اسکا زمین بولہ اسکا زمین بولہ

اسکا زمین بولہ اسکا زمین بولہ اسکا زمین بولہ

اسکا زمین بولہ اسکا زمین بولہ اسکا زمین بولہ

اسکا زمین بولہ اسکا زمین بولہ اسکا زمین بولہ

اسکا زمین بولہ اسکا زمین بولہ اسکا زمین بولہ

برجیہات سبھی صالح موضوع میں اولیٰ حقہ . اس میں قطعاً نہ دھتہ رہتا اردو میں
 قاتلہ آئی جیتنے اصل میں حقہ ابو اربعہ ایسے کہ قطعاً اولیٰ حقہ / قطعاً
 افکارہ کوئی کلمہ ہی عورت ایسے جب اس میں اہلیت نہ تجاوز نہ ہوگی
 ایسے تالیف الیوم اسلم یوقد . بوجہ اس تعینہ اس میں قطعاً جس کو کہی لاقین
 وہ نوریان ایضاً واقع عورت ایضاً جو ابنا یا بیلون عورتیہ وہ بولہ
 بیف ارشد . بنا زعمی خلیفہ اس کے اسامہ بولہ ایفید
 صاحبیت وہ عورت کے ساتھ ساتھ تعلیق نہایت ناگوار ہے

صراحتاً

Third Army Command
Section: 1
No: B. 19

From Army Headquarters

Article 1

According to the peace treaty signed in Batum on June 4 between the Ottoman State and Armenian delegates, this land should have been vacated. As a matter of fact, the Armenian units in the Serdarabat region withdrew further East and inside Armenia. However, the withdrawal of troops took place only in the Serdarabat region. The Uluhanli, Kamarli, Nahcivan and Culfa regions which should have been vacated in line with the treaty, are still under occupation and some of our units that tried to enter the area had been attacked by Armenian civilians and soldiers who remained in this area or who had been sent from Armenia. As a result, our units suffered considerable losses. It is still not possible to make use of the Serdarabat-Culfa railway because of the Armenian soldiers and bandits. The Ottoman troops vacated Basabaran and the area south of it and withdrew as far as immediately south of the Karakilise-Alexanderpole railway.

The Karakilise-Dışlıh-Celaloğlu area presently under occupation will be vacated immediately following mutual agreement between the Armenian and Georgian governments regarding the determination of the common border and informing the Ottoman government of the result in accordance with the treaty.

Since the Armenian and Georgian governments have not yet determined the common border, it is necessary to await the results of the Istanbul Conference. Please be confident that the Ottoman troops will certainly withdraw to the rear of the borderline passing just west of the Akbulak station as soon as the common border is determined.

The Ottoman and Armenian delegates negotiating in Alexanderpole made decisions regarding the use of the railways and roads in Armenia in line with the treaty. The Karakilise-Kazak road will be used for transportation purposes in accordance with the said decisions.

The occupation of the Akbulak-Kalagiran area by the Ottoman troops until the border between the two Republics is officially determined is, in my opinion, perhaps beneficial rather than detrimental for Armenia and Armenians. There is no harm in the return of the Armenians to their villages in the military occupied zone. No harm shall be done to them. On the contrary, the Armenians who return shall be treated very well.

Article 2

For the present, the return of the people to their homes in the provinces of Kars,

DOCUMENT NO: 2035 (182)

Ardahan and Artvin is out of the question. The atrocities committed against the Moslem population by the Armenian units and gangs during their retreat before the Ottoman Army were so painful and distressing that at present it is impossible to protect the Armenians who are returning against retaliatory attacks. It is necessary to wait until the public calms down. This matter has been included in the messages sent in response to letters received from Mr. Sahakyan, Acting Speaker of the Armenian National Assembly in Tiflis and Mr. Karanoryan. Therefore, we are thinking of dealing with the question of the return of the refugees from Ahiska, Ahilkelek, Alexanderpole and Igdirdir to their homes at a more suitable time in the days ahead.

Archive No : 4-6520

Cabin No : 240

Drawer No : 1

File No : 3188

Section No : 50

Index No : 2-37, 2-38

Telephone
No:
40

Yukarı (Upper) Talin
June 20, 1918

To the First Caucasian Army Corps Command

A few people from the Moslem population of Ekrek village, 20 kilometers east of Erivan, Kerpikli village, 11 kilometers east of Erivan and Karakola village, 26 kilometers northeast of Erivan, went to Erivan and today they went from there to Yukarı Talin. These villagers reported that the survivors from 22 villages northeast and east of Erivan took refuge in the plateaus of the Üçtepelers Mountain, 20 kilometers west of Nuvo Beyazid. They said that a great number of people want to move to our side. They also noted that the Moslem people in Erivan sought permission from the Armenian Commander in Erivan for migration and added that their request was turned down. They said that presently the Armenians were massacring the Moslems and noted that 20 Moslem families who had migrated from Akçakale Village, 10 kilometers east of Erivan, to Erivan via Sorbulak, were all killed by Armenians between Sorbulak and Tokmakkent on the night of June 17/18, 1918. They said that such massacres were going on all the time. They also asked us to mediate with the Armenian Commander in Erivan to facilitate the permission for a great number of Moslems who want to move to our side. They also asked us to use our good offices to prevent the Armenian attacks against the Islamic population of the villages near Erivan, because these people cannot return to their villages and they live in the mountains.

June 29, 1918 Operations

Ninth Division Commander
Rüştü

Archive No : 1/2
Cabin No : 178
Drawer No : 4
File No : 401
Section No : 1578
Index No : 2-1

Eastern Armies Group Command
No:

from Group Headquarters
June 28, 1918

T.H. in Batum
13

To be translated into French.

**To Honourable Monsieur Sihakyan, Acting Speaker of the
Armenian National Assembly**

The violence and cruelty of the Armenian emigrants from Alexanderpole and Ahilkelek against the Islamic population in the beginning have created considerable tension in public opinion. Although it is apparent that not all of these emigrants are responsible for violence, it is not possible to differentiate the guilty and the innocent as a result of the extreme anxiety of the public at present. Therefore, I would like to emphasize the necessity of delaying the repatriation of the emigrants until the expected peace and tranquillity is established. Please accept my regards.

Acting Commander of the Eastern
Armies

Signature (Salih)

Lieutenant General

Archive No : 4-6520
Cabin No : 240
Drawer No : 1
File No : 3188
Section No : 50
Index No : 2-18

Ottoman Army
Acting Supreme Command
Section:
No:

Coded Message from Kars to the Ministry of Defence

1. According to reliable information received so far, the Armenian units proceeded to the vicinity of Vedi and Sadarak villages, immediately east of the railway line northeast of Erivan and massacred the Moslem population; Alizade Demir Bey and Fethi Beyzade Bedri Bey, two leading members of the Islamic community, are among the murdered; around five to six hundred Moslems who crossed the Aras River are marching to Bayezid in a very wretched state; and the Armenians are advancing toward Hani Hilar, south of Sadarak and massacring the Moslems on their way.

2. It has been reported by reliable sources that an Armenian bandit named Yapun and his gang of around 1,200 men started to massacre the Moslems in the vicinity of Nahcivan on December 5, 1918; that they massacred 688 people in a place called Elmali, 40 kilometers north of Nahcivan, and 516 people in Agus, 12 kilometers northwest of the other area; that they gathered around 2000 people in "drhmyarak" after they grouped the young women separately and then killed all the people; that they locked 40 women and children in a room and burned them alive; that they raped village notable Seyid Huseyin's wife in the village mosque; that the frightened Moslem population in the region abandoned their homes and villages and at present they have no shelter or food; that the Armenians usurped the food stocks of the people living in the villages south of Echmyadzin; that the headman of Haci Ilyas Village, 15 kilometers south of Erivan, and two of his friends were summoned to Erivan and executed in the city; that the whereabouts of 25 people who were taken away is still not known; and that the Tepebaşı, Haci Torzalari and Girbulak quarters of Erivan where Moslems live were all torched. Although attempts were made regarding this matter vis-a-vis the Armenian Government, I kindly request you to focus the attention of the Ally delegations in Istanbul on these inhumane massacres and extreme tragedy and complement the measures in order to put an end to this barbarism going on in the cold of the winter.

December 27, 1918
Operations 6052

Commander of the 9th Army
Şevki

DOCUMENT NO: 2038 (185)

December 31, 1918. Copy delivered to the Preparatory Commission.

Also, the letter written to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
has been delivered to the Second Section.

Archive No : 1/2

Cabin No : 2

Drawer No : 1

File No : 63

Section No : 17(244)

Index No : 20, 20-1

کوندرن :	نخعی راپور	محل :	تاریخ :	حقیقت : ساعت
بیمبیه ایستاد	کوندرلشدر	۱ ۸		
۲۱/۱۱/۲۹	دایمل اولمشدر			

آدرس غریب زلفه

مقررین اردو قوتی انحصار ورود سیزده لفظیات و تفصیل مقرر و دیگر
 قیاسیه ... به تفصیل باطلع به صده بیست و پنج ایستاد با کوه
 نمد ایستاد بر کوه غیر منطقه ده [۱۰۱۰۰۰۰۰۰۰] کالاستودک
 در سید ... منطقه تنگ بر پیور و از راه سن قویع و ای ایستاد
 یک نام بر مریزه کوسریو ... دستگیره ندمه بر فاد بر مریع
 ساندک قادیبه افانک قوتی ایستاد نایتی و ...
 پیاده بر قاصه رود ایستاد و بیخند مریعک نظر ایستاد
 در پیورستان قوتی ایستاد ایستاد ایستاد ایستاد

A	۱
D	69
F	4-8

۲۹/۱۱/۲۹

ایستاد
 ۲۹/۱۱/۲۹

DOCUMENT NO: 2039 (186)

Section: 2
Branch: 1
Armistice
Signature (Not clear)

December 28, 1918

To the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The coded message dated December 26, 1918 from the Ninth Army Command reports that the Armenians who arrived following the withdrawal of the Ottoman forces from Iğdır, began barbaric actions and cruel massacres against the Moslems. *The Armenians are gathering the Moslem youth in the town of Iğdır and sending them to unknown places and forcibly seizing the food supplies of the Islamic population.* The Moslems who had to leave their homelands to take shelter in the Ottoman territories, are travelling in the snow where the average temperature ranges from minus ten to fifteen degrees and are asking the Ottoman Government for their help. It has been reported that the Army is constantly receiving similar touching telegrams and letters. You are kindly requested to exert effective efforts to stop this massacre either through initiatives directly addressed to the Armenian Government or through *the good offices of the Allied officials stationed in the said area.*

Clean copy made.
January 1, 1919
Signature (Mehmet Ali)
December 31, 1918. Delivery made.

To the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The coded message received from the Ninth Army Command has been presented to your highness. This message regrettably shows that the Armenians are practicing a systematic plan aiming at the extermination of all the Moslems in the Aras Valley, the area we occupied but later vacated in compliance with the Batum Armistice. We kindly ask you to bring this important matter to the attention of the Allied and neutral countries in order to save at least those who still survive and put an end to *this barbaric massacre of the innocent Moslems who have no support or protection.*

Basri

Cemal

Fevzi

To be preserved.
January 2, 1919

DOCUMENT NO: 2039 (186)

Archive No : 1-2

Cabin No : 171

Drawer No : 5

File No : 103

Section No : 367

Index No : 4-7, 4-8

۱۳۳۰/۱/۷
۷/۴
۱-۲
۴-۱۲



۱۷۲

وزارت معارف و اوقاف و صنایع مستظرفه

بسم الله الرحمن الرحیم
فایده
۵۸۱
۷

سر راه آباد و بیابان هواری اهل سنت اوریند حکومت عثمانیه مذک فجاج محبتة النجاریه
بجری حفظ اوریند سلطانک افاده تکرار ایشید اهلام اسلام مذک مانی بریند
الکدی عن اولادک رنده انکی البیه ری شیری هو یوب المذ اسلام قاندری
و حذیه نجا زانده بوختک درین اداره سی زمانه انام و در کونک اولونه
مکنی لیب ایدرک و دره اقتدارن اولیای مذک ایشارن بیجا اقتدارن ایدر
اهلام اسلام سنق ایدرک کئی عثمانیه از ایشنه النجا ایتک اداره کلور که
ایدرک اوله کلور نزد شمالنده حادری هو بانه قریبی بریدیری طرفنده اولونه
آنسه ایدرک برقتن شهید ایدرکی وارسی حکومتی شاندارم کن طرفنده سلطانک
نقود ایشا و زجره لری طامد نقیب اولونه رنده سلطانک و باره لیب ایدرک اولونه
دعوت و دردها خودن ایدر کلیم تکرار شهید ایدرک اوله قری و متعدد دفعه ایدر
بر مصلک استلاف حکومتی نزدیک نشینده بولنه رنده اولی الحمد لله کونک
تکرار زیاد ایدر کلیم معتمد و طاعت ۷۷ لایحه قانک

۱۳۳۰/۱/۷
شوق

اطلاع حضرتت
۲۵/۱/۸

۱۳۳۰/۱/۷
۱۱

DOCUMENT NO: 2040 (187)

Ottoman Army
Acting Supreme Command
Section: 2 Section/173
No:

Cachet (Acting Supreme Command)
138

**Coded Message No: 581 from Kars to the
Ministry of Defence**

According to the statements of the Moslems in the vicinity of Serdarabat and Erivan who took shelter in the Ottoman territories and whose names are being kept secret, the Armenians seized all the possessions and food supplies of the Islamic population even including worn dresses and underwear. They raped the Moslem women and demanded 30 times the tax being paid during the Russian Administration. The possessions of those who could not afford to pay those high taxes were pillaged. While (not clear) people from the Islamic population of Iğdir were on their way to take shelter in the Ottoman territories, they were attacked by the Yazidis of Saricoban village, 10 kilometers north of Iğdir. Many Moslems lost their lives as a result of the Yazidi fire. The gendarmes of the Armenian Government seized all the money, possessions and food supplies of the Moslems. Later on, the Moslems were ordered to go to the Gendarmerie posts to pay money. However, the fact that the people who went have never returned leaves no doubt that they were all massacred. I would like to point out that this genocide, many examples of which were repeatedly presented, will become widespread and increase day by day unless it is stopped through initiatives to the governments of the Allied countries. Operations 67/January 4, 1919

Commander of the Ninth Army
Şevki

To the General Staff Headquarters. Dated 5

January 7, 1919

Times: Just before 11.00

To be written by the First Branch. January 8, 1919

Archive No : 1-2
Cabin No : 171
Drawer No : 5
File No : 103
Section No : 367
Index No : 4-12

DOCUMENT NO: 2041 (188)

Ottoman Army
Acting Supreme Command
Section: 2
No: M

Cachet (Acting Supreme Comand)
165

Coded Message from Kars to the Ministry of Defence

Many people are being killed in Batum every day. Three of our soldiers and the Russian General Barhi Oshet were murdered the night of January 5/6, 1919. According to the British Commander, the murderer of the general is a British private. Although the British General, the Military Governor of Batum, promised to court martial the British private and to punish the murderers of our soldier, there is no doubt that such incidents will continue and increase in number because the British Command has no control over the situation and their units. Voluntary militia consisting of Greeks and Armenians are breaking into our officers' residences in the city and are seizing all their possessions, including the simplest personal effects. I would like to point out that more grievous incidents will occur unless the British Command in Batum receives direct orders through contacts with the representatives of the Allies in Istanbul. Operations 132.

Commander of the 9th Army
Şevki

January 6, 1919

January 8, 1919
Time: Just before 10.15

To be communicated to the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs and General Wilson
by the First Section

Procedure going on
Signature (Hıfzı)

Archive No : 1-2
Cabin No : 171
Drawer No : 5
File No : 103
Section No : 367
Index No : 11-3

Ottoman Army
Acting Supreme Command
Section:
No:

M/444

**Coded Message No. 2214 from Erzurum to the Ministry of
Defence**

1. The Armenians are raiding the villages in the Gümrü S (coded) region east of Arpaçayı Brook and are seizing the animals and food supplies of the Moslem population. They are also rounding up 20 to 30 leading members of the Moslem communities almost every day under the pretext of sending them to Gümrü and then they murder them. A Mujahed (freedom fighter) called Meşhet Ali "atkdale" (coded) is resisting the Armenians in the Nahcivan region.

2. It has been reported that in the morning of January 21, 1919, a Georgian unit of 300 soldiers supported by artillery fire attacked Ardahan's Yuşkamen Village. According to information received, the villagers returned fire and following an 8-hour battle, the Georgian unit retreated, leaving behind four machine guns and casualties. It has also been reported that two Moslems were killed in this action. Submitted for your information. Operations 291/January 21, 1919

First Section
510

Commander of the 9th Army
Şevki

To General Staff Headquarters/Dated 23
Time: Just after 1.00

Message conveyed from the Second
Section to the Office of the Prime Minister
January 24, 1919

Archive No : 1-2
Cabin No : 2
Drawer No : 1
File No : 63
Section No : 244
Index No : 23



عمل اولیٰ فی کوسولہ اوزرہ کردلو وساطہ راجعہ نہ کیدو طوریادقلمی
 و بیوفہ بروماغاندالر یاقلمی حق ارمند اهلای اسلامہ یاقلمی
 نعلی ملک ابدی کوزیبہ و بطنہ نظم لردہ شرف و قلم عدودریہ بخلافہ
 ایتسد اولد قلمی احوید بزیدہ بوزک علیہ حرکتہ بیلہ شویہ ایتسد اولد قلمی ۱۹۷۷
 و ۱۹۶۷ نوردو تقاضہ عدہ ایتسدیم بولما بقالہ بزم کوسولہ سکوتہ
 و اعدالری لحاظہ ایتیزہ و عدودریہ داخلہ لرح بر او بوزر حال
 فرعبوطاری و ارمندک حرمانہ و سیارتری برتسو اید اکتا ایتیزہ
 کویبم بز قریک و شویہ صورتبرده مقدمہ موفہ اولد قلمی آکلایہ
 انگلیز قانقنای راولنویہ بالادہ عمرہ اولمانہ راپویم حقیقی اطرا
 ایتکده و بوسولہم قفقاسیا قون کولنی تائیدہ جالیستقدہ اولدی مروفندہ
 حویہ نقدتہ ، نقشلہ عمرہ قاندر ۱۷۶

و ۱۰۰
 مانظم

۱۰۰

VIEN I (۱۷)

First Section
4441

To the General Staff Headquarters
July 28, 1919

M
2842

Decoded Message from Erzurum to the Ministry of Defence

I have learned about the important articles of the telegram that British Representative Lieutenant Colonel Rawlinson, who has been making investigations in the border region and on the Armenian side of the border for a period of time and who has witnessed the very barbaric treatment of the Moslems by the Armenians as well as the Armenian operations aimed at the annihilation of the Moslems, delivered to British Captain Fletcher in Erzurum on July 25, 1919 for immediate conveyance to the British General Headquarters in the sublime Port (Istanbul). Even though the massacres committed by the Armenians on the frontier starting from Oltu to the Bayezid border are confirmed in this telegram, the immediate dispatch of the Allied forces are requested to bring the cruel Armenian nation to reason which is not subject to any sort of control. It is very important for us to see in the British Representative's report the need to bring the cruel Armenian nation to reason. I have already expressed in my telegram No. 146 dated July 22, 1919 that with the objective of renewing the military occupation following the withdrawal of the British troops from Caucasia, the British were doing all they could to show that the law and order in Caucasia had been disrupted, carrying out a concerted propaganda campaign and even inciting us to conduct operations against the Armenians particularly in view of the extreme proportions of the Armenian atrocities against the Moslem population and recent violation of our territories by Armenian reconnaissance units in various points. British Lieutenant Colonel Rawlinson seems to realize at last the fact that we are maintaining our moderation and silence, contending with protesting the Armenian violence and that he would not be able to attain his goals even through provocations and incitement. Therefore, he is revealing the truth in his report outlined above and thus is trying to obtain the dispatch of military units to Caucasia. Submitted for your information.

Submitted to the Ministry of Defence, Inspectorate. 176

DOCUMENT NO: 2043 (190)

15th Army Corps Commander
Kâzım

July 27, 1919

Archive No : 1/2
Cabin No : 2
Drawer No : 2
File No : 82
Section No : 210 (304)
Index No : 34, 34-1

DOCUMENT NO: 2044 (191)

Ministry of Defence
Supervisory Section

Coding Branch
Section: 2 August 30, 1919

**Coded Message from Erzurum to the Ministry of
Defence**

The overt and covert actions of the Armenian Tashnak Society and particularly the establishment of a committee responsible for the annihilation of the Moslems leave no doubt that this organization has decided to exterminate all Moslems in the Revan and Aras regions and in the provinces of Kars, Ardahan and Artvin. As a result of the insistent pursuit of the policy of the extermination of the Moslems designed and carried out by the Armenian government and regular military units, the atrocities being committed against the Moslems in the Revan and Aras regions all well as in Kars, Sarıkamış, Iğdır and their vicinities have reached horrendous dimensions. In addition to all the atrocities, torture and cruelties committed so far, the people of Kağızman were rounded up on August 11, 1919, the Islamic villages near Tavas Lake and Yukarı (Upper) Katırlı were attacked and the villagers massacred on August 12, 1919, and the mass killings of the inhabitants of Kağızman began on August 18, 1919. Similar atrocities are going on in other regions as well. The Armenians are seizing the produce and food supplies in Islamic villages and are preventing the villagers from working in the fields. To this end, they are attacking using machine guns and artillery pieces. It was observed from our side of the border on August 19, 1919, that a biplane flying over the highlands attacked the people by dropping bombs. It has been reported that the Armenians were raping the women and forcing the naked women to march with the soldiers. According to information received, those who witness such atrocities including the forced-march of the nude women in particular are extremely disturbed and agitated, and some people have given up migration or looking for shelter and chosen martyrdom by retaliating against the Armenians in order to protect their honour and life. It has also been reported that even some of the Moslems who had already migrated to our side are going back to their homelands and joining their fellow countrymen and that clashes are taking place between the Moslems and the Armenians near Iğdır, Kağızman and Sarıkamış. Submitted to the Ministry of Defence and the Army Corps.

15th Army Corps Commander
Kazım Karabekir

DOCUMENT NO: 2044 (191)

August 26/27, 1919

Received on August 29/30, 1919

Archive No : 1-1

Cabin No : 1

Drawer No : 2

File No : 23

Section No : 151 (92)

Index No : 110, 110-1

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D	1776/181
F	32-9

ک

اعتبار ده ~~.....~~ اینم بنویسند
 اولیای اراضین بواسطه وصالنادر نویسنده اجناس
 ارضیه طرفین بحدود انانکه صیغه اتانج ایزت
 بستان تانک مصایات اصنود و عیالیه عقد
 ۳- اشته اناطوبه ارضیون کنواریونیه در تریه ایله
 بالونکه حاجت حقیقه ک بونک عبارت اولیک نقل
 ایله قدره بیت اولیات مرصه اجایه تان ایزت رطوبه
 و اشک ~~.....~~ طرفین بالذات مدالیه تانک
 و تو جبران سفارات رطوبه حقیقه تان تانیه ایله
 ایزت بیره بایرینیک بو مصیورن قای سنده سنده
 به اعلیٰ حقیقتاً ~~.....~~ سینه بقیه و بونک کالمراخذنا ایض و هوره
 تریه بر معلول انصافه و افتراها بر و یوقانه ایزت
 ۴- حقه اولان سینه و ان سینه برک ک انوی اولیک
 بو صورت سندور نوبک مکتب سندور و سندور
 تانکن بنویسک ایض اول سنده ایله انویا مکتوبت
 صیانت عدالیه درینیه راجعت لیز

اینصلا لا توفیقنا
 نقیاسله بایرین
 کلمه و تریه
 کلمه و تریه
 کلمه و تریه

Telegram
Very Urgent

Ankara
March 7, 1920

**To the Representatives of the Allies in Istanbul
To the Honourable Admiral Bristol**

1. Our nation awaiting the signing of the decisive peace treaty since the signature of the Moudros Armistice regrets to witness that the Allied Powers are occupying on various pretexts the most important portions of the remaining parts of the fatherland. Our nation hopes that this situation will be changed justly by the righteous decision of the Peace Conference in line with our fair and justified demands. In the meantime, however, those who seek to create unfavorable trends in Europe for the sake of their own interests, in order to frame a peace treaty with the most disastrous conditions for Turkey, have once again fabricated false and unfounded news alleging that 20,000 Armenians have recently been massacred in Anatolia. In view of the fact that the Allied countries and the United States Administration have a myriad of informants and reliable sources of information all over Anatolia, we had hoped that the foreign sources would not take such fabrications and slander seriously. Therefore, we have not even tried to deny those allegations. However, we are most astonished and grieved today to see that some important foreign circles who are supposed to be well aware of the actual situation credit those lies and that establishing peace, which we regard as the most vital issue of our country, could be delayed. Therefore, we are compelled to categorically deny those allegations of deplorable incidents. We hereby declare that no massacre of Armenians has ever taken place.

2. It is a known fact that many Turks, French soldiers and Armenians among the French units, as well as civilians of various creeds lost their lives during the clashes in the towns of Maraş, Urfa and their vicinities. However, this is not a massacre of the Armenians. This is a natural outcome of the clashes and retaliatory encounters with the local population in face of the unbearable assaults of the armed Armenian natives from Cilicia as well as other Armenians brought from different regions, the constant expansion of the occupied territories by the invasion forces without any valid reason, and the tolerance shown by the commanders of the occupation forces regarding the attacks and atrocities of the covetous Armenians against the Moslem population. It is also necessary to add that if the commanders of the occupation forces in Cilicia and its vicinity had not armed, used and protected the Armenians and if they had maintained an equitable and just administration respecting all sections of the society and refrained from the constant expansion with no reason of the repossessed territories which were occupied by the British during the signing of

DOCUMENT NO: 2045 (192)

the armistice, those deplorable clashes which took considerable toll from all sides, would have never happened.

3. This is the truth behind those fabrications alleging that Armenians were massacred in Anatolia. Even the letters and other documents sent to the representatives of the Allied Powers by the Armenian Bishop and elite on behalf of the people of Maraş who were allegedly massacred confirm the truth. We kindly request the Allied Powers and the United States Administration to set up an International High Commission similar to the one formed in İzmir, to promptly conduct in-situ investigations regarding this alleged Armenian massacre in order to enlighten the whole civilized world with respect to the true nature of the malevolent and ill-intentioned propaganda designed to deceive the whole world and thus clear the honour of the unjustly treated Turkish nation.

To be conveyed to the İstanbul Central Committee and Army Corps for information. Copies to be sent to the İstanbul papers, Journalists' Association as well as the Hakimiyet-i Milliye and Vilayet dailies.

Archive No : Atatürk
Cabin No : 169
Drawer No : 3
File No : 23
Section No : 1336/13-1
Index No : 32-1, 32-2, 32-3

کودن ؟	نمبر راپور	حل :	تاریخ دقیقه : ساعت
۱۱۶۸ ۱۱۶۹	کود اولشدر	حاجیه نظامیه صلیبیه	۱۳۰۲/۱۱/۱۰
۱۱۶۹ ۱۱۷۰	واسل اولشدر	نظام داعیه نظامیه صلیبیه	۱۳۰۲/۱۱/۱۰

آدرس اولشدر قریب قریب ۷ و ۸ شماره / ۱۱ ماه قبل ۳۰ ولید
 نظامیه ده ، اولشدر حاجیه و علی حوالسینه بلدیہ
 نظام و قریب با اولشدر ، حاجیه و اولشدر حاجیه قریب با اولشدر
 نظام قریب با اولشدر . با این سوابق و کتب مطبوعه مابقی
 حاجیه ، قریب و اولشدر اولشدر اولشدر اولشدر
 فارسی اولشدر ، کتب و کتب حاجیه نظامیه
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کوټډرن ؟	لمخو راپور	عمل : . . .	تاریخ وټبه : ساعت
	کوټډرن مشور		
	واصل اولکډو		

آکډميس
 په نازک اولک وخت مخي به نوموړه سند، مکي وخت اول
 حدود بللم شاپابه اړه اولم هم غښته و طرفته خلک
 نکي ، وديد طرفه بوجوانه سبت وپه د اولک
 حايه ، خطه اخیله ، اي د اولک اولک داره
 اعتداله عوده ايد و لمذمې نامني رضا اولک
 حايه و د اخطه نفه رجه و اړه باړه لند .

نفسه

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 19-1
 د پوهنې د کورنۍ د لاس لاندې
 د وخت وخت شاپابه د لاس لاندې

Section 2

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**To the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
To the Ministry of the Interior**

Three telegrams received from the Third Army Corps Command in Sivas and dated March 7 and 8, 1920, note that the Armenians have resumed hostilities and atrocities in Haçin and Feke regions; that a group of around 30 Armenian cavalrymen under the command of Kırkor Efendi, Gendarmerie Team Commander of Haçin, are harassing the Moslem populace of Yamanlı, Kabarcık and Kazıklı villages; that it was reported that Hacı Kahya from Kabarcık, Hacı Hüseyin Ağa, Molla Mehmet and Molla Musa from Hökence village were kidnapped and taken to unknown places; that the Moslem population living in the region bordering the Province of Adana as well as the people of Göksun and Aziziye are excited, armed and they are to attack the Adana region; and that although the soldiers are trying to ease the tension, they cannot appease the villagers. Since the occurrence of new incidents is certainly not desired under these very critical circumstances, your office is kindly asked to calm down the people as well as the Armenians of Adana, Haçin, Feke and the Armenian gendarmerie who are causing the agitation.

Presented to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of the Interior.

Signature (Muzaffer)	Signature (Kadri)	Signature (Cemal)	Signature (Şevket Turgut)	Signature (Fevzi)
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Section 2

One copy to be submitted to
Section 1, assigned forces to
be indicated

Archive No : 1-2

Cabin No : 172

Drawer No : 1

File No : 113

Section No : 410

Index No : 19, 19-1

تقریر
۱۰۰/۱۰۰

ارن ایمنی فروریق - آلتی جویا

۱۰

وایرادلون بیج ودرکمه - ۱۰۰ ۱۰۰ ۱۰۰
 ایندک مذکور برش تقریبه اجراء در تقریب ایلدی قرائت ایلمی وکی
 تقریب ایلمی بک مقایله جاری ایله - قلممه جدرک لغا تقدیم قلممه اولدی
 دروغه ارض
 ختمه شود ایلمی

A	1/1/10
D	TR
F	5

صاحبینہ راجیوہ ماہیاتی ایجوکیشن
فارم جوہیہ صیغہ سہ

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وزارت سماجی کفالت، حرکت ریسٹورانٹ اور سہولتیں، کراچی، صوبہ سندھ، حکومت سندھ، راولپنڈی اور اسلام آباد

ایجنڈہ خزانہ اسٹیٹ

ایجنڈہ نمبر	تقریر	وقت	مقرر
1	پروگرام	12:30	آئی ڈی
2	پروگرام	1:00	آئی ڈی
3	پروگرام	1:30	آئی ڈی
4	پروگرام	2:00	آئی ڈی
5	پروگرام	2:30	آئی ڈی
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7	پروگرام	3:30	آئی ڈی
8	پروگرام	4:00	آئی ڈی
9	پروگرام	4:30	آئی ڈی
10	پروگرام	5:00	آئی ڈی
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73	پروگرام	12:30	آئی ڈی
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75	پروگرام	1:30	آئی ڈی
76	پروگرام	2:00	آئی ڈی
77	پروگرام	2:30	آئی ڈی
78	پروگرام	3:00	آئی ڈی
79	پروگرام	3:30	آئی ڈی
80	پروگرام	4:00	آئی ڈی
81	پروگرام	4:30	آئی ڈی
82	پروگرام	5:00	آئی ڈی
83	پروگرام	5:30	آئی ڈی
84	پروگرام	6:00	آئی ڈی
85	پروگرام	6:30	آئی ڈی
86	پروگرام	7:00	آئی ڈی
87	پروگرام	7:30	آئی ڈی
88	پروگرام	8:00	آئی ڈی
89	پروگرام	8:30	آئی ڈی
90	پروگرام	9:00	آئی ڈی
91	پروگرام	9:30	آئی ڈی
92	پروگرام	10:00	آئی ڈی
93	پروگرام	10:30	آئی ڈی
94	پروگرام	11:00	آئی ڈی
95	پروگرام	11:30	آئی ڈی
96	پروگرام	12:00	آئی ڈی
97	پروگرام	12:30	آئی ڈی
98	پروگرام	1:00	آئی ڈی
99	پروگرام	1:30	آئی ڈی
100	پروگرام	2:00	آئی ڈی

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12

ایجنڈہ خزانہ اسٹیٹ

پوشیدہ ان فرارہ سکون الہا اسعدیہ رند ... یادہ شہر ایسا ... ایجنڈہ ...

DOCUMENT NO: 2047 (194)

No: 45

Kağızman
October 23, 1920

To the Supreme Command of the 12th Division

In response to your official letter No. 2178/533 dated October 1920 with delivery No. 16/20. Enclosed please find three lists containing the names of the villages burnt and destroyed by the Armenians during the last year as well as the number of Moslems murdered by the Armenians.

Chairman of the Popular Council
Signature
(Ali Rıza)

The number of homeless women and children and the poor whose needs are being met:

Number of People

150	The number of Moslems being fed in Karakurt is increasing day by day	
73	Malakans] Those who are being fed in Kağızman following the retreat of the Armenians
25	Russians	
145	the Armenian Poor	
235	The Moslem poor	In Kağızman
<u>628</u>	Total number of people whose needs are being met	

Casualties

1,200	In 54 villages	Casualties in Perneut and its environs
3,272	In 76 villages	Casualties in Kağızman and its environs
<u>4,472</u>	Total number of casualties	

The people were uprooted from their homes by the Armenians by cannon, rifles and machine-gun fire in the villages of Perneut Soviet Section bordering the town of Kağızman.

These destitute people took refuge in the mountains.

Names of the Villages:

Tezekci	Village
Yerleş	"
İncesu	"

DOCUMENT NO: 2047 (194)

Kula	Village
Karacaviran	''
Karnık	''
Rağbet	''
Bahçecik	''
Civanlı-ı Ulya	''
Civanlı-ı Süfla	''
Aktaş	''
Marazi Can	''
Yukarı Şamı	''
Aşağı Şamı	''
Hayranlı	''
Perneut	''
Ağabey	''
Diğer Aktaş	''
Kılıçlı	''
Elmiyanlı	''
Tekeni	''
Oğurta	''
Kırtıye	''
Almalı	''
Hadımlı	''
Kağın	''
Kamışlı	''
Pirli	''
Sürmeli	''
Turabi	''
Porsak	''
Karabulak	''
Söğütlü	''
Terziviran	''
Harabe	''
Kılaca	''
Canderviş	''
Akdiz	''
Kırkbulan	''
Karasırvan	''
Demirsıkan	''
Kaya Harabe	''

DOCUMENT NO: 2047 (194)

Harabebercigiz	Village
Hamurkesen	”
Gülahmet	”
Yağlı	”
Katırlı	”
Ekrek	”
Şalvarlı	”
Serku	”
Hayribeyli	”
Başköy	”
Benlik	”
Kumbulak	”

54 villages in total

Nearly 1,200 people from these 54 villages, including women and children were killed and the animals or household goods were seized and pillaged by the Armenians.

The names of the villages attached to Kağızman Township, which were pillaged and destroyed by the Armenians during the last year with the use of cannons and machine-guns:

Alakilise	Village	The people who lived in these three villages were
Mescitli	”	the people whose villages were destroyed by the
Hopviran	”	Armenians in 1918.
Şadivan	”	
Kalebaşı	”	The possessions of these villagers were
Odaköy	”	pillaged and the villagers were deported.
Gülentap	”	
Akkoz	”	
Karapınar	”	People from this village are now homeless.
Balıkli	”	
Stahan	”] People from these villages are now homeless.
Başköy	”	
Armutlu	”	
Çürük	”	
Saatviran	”	
Darphane	”	
Mecingert	”	
Değirmendere	”	
Zek	”	
Yoğunhasan	”	

DOCUMENT NO: 2047 (194)

Boztam	Village
Gümüštepe	"
Kütek	"
Prut	"
Agadda	"
Tinkis	"
Böcekli	"
Kömürlü	"
Şaban	"
Seksan	"
Devebük	"
Örmeli	"
Kızılöküz	"
Keşişkıran	"
Aktam	"
Rahvan	"
Kayaköy	"
İrişli	"
Pivik-i Ülya	"
Pivik-i Süfla	"
Osmanköy	"
Deliler	"
Yukarı Karagönül	"
Aşağı Karagönül	"
Yukarı Karakolu	"
Aşağı Karakolu	"
Abışaban	"
Arpalı	"
Dolamaç	"
Kabaklı	"
Sekürli	"
Çırıklı	"
Halimçan	"
Hahkişları	"
Hacıbayram	"
Aktaş	"
Yukarıtut	"
Aşağıtut	"

DOCUMENT NO: 2047 (194)

Akçay	Village
Kaldırım	”
Bulanık	”
Kaygusuz	”
Prostan	”
Hivasor	”
Kızılkilise	”
Çahin	”
Matadaş	”
Terapetek	”
Sıdık	”
Panadas	”
Çınabiç	”
Venek	”
Kuvik	”
Makazit	”
Dikör	”
Sürhonti	”

The names of the villages whose inhabitants were massacred and the number of persons murdered:

Name of Village		<u>Number of persons killed</u>
Kalebaşı	Village	200
Güleşnap	”	180
Karapınar	”	20
Balıklı	”	70
Başköy	”	44
Armutlu	”	10
Stahan	”	18
Mecingert	”	23
Darphane	”	45
Değirmendere	”	23
Saatvıran	”	6
Total number of people killed:		639
The number of people killed since the Armenian invasion of Kağızman:		135
Grand total of people killed		774

DOCUMENT NO: 2047 (194)

About 45 percent of the town of Kağızman was destroyed by the Armenian assailants.

Apart from the Moslem inhabitants killed in these 11 villages, the number of people murdered in the above-mentioned 76 villages is nearly 2,500. A total of about 3,000 inhabitants of those 76 villages are the aggressors. Therefore, no produce, farm animals or household goods have been saved and everything was seized and pillaged by the Armenians. Currently, these villages are completely destroyed and in ruins. About 10,000 people from these villages are now homeless and they have nowhere to go.

Archive No : 6/3152

Cabin No : 14(53)

Drawer No : 5

File No : 884

Section No : 12(18)

Index No : 5, 5-1, 5-2, 5-3