

4-29-2018

## 02 Andonian Analysis

Krikor Guerguerian

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ANALYSIS  
ANDONIAN

DOSSIER  
IX

ARAM ANDONIAN  
IN 1919  
IN Paris

He achieved the manuscript  
of his book in Armenian  
ON June 1919, and published  
IN 1921, Boston, Mass.



Dyer  
PARIS

2

Cover ~~And~~  
of the FRENCH TRANSLATION  
from the Armenian manuscript  
OF BY ARAM ANDONIAN

Published Paris 1920

Size  $6\frac{1}{4}$  x  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches

168 pages

ARAM ANDONIAN

DOCUMENTS OFFICIELS

concernant les

MASSACRES ARMÉNIENS

*Reproduction photographique d'un grand nombre  
de Documents.*

TRADUIT DU MANUSCRIT ARMÉNIEN, AVEC L'AUTORISATION  
DE L'AUTEUR, PAR  
M. S. DAVID-BEG

PARIS  
IMPRIMERIE H. TURABIAN  
12, BOULEVARD RASPAIL

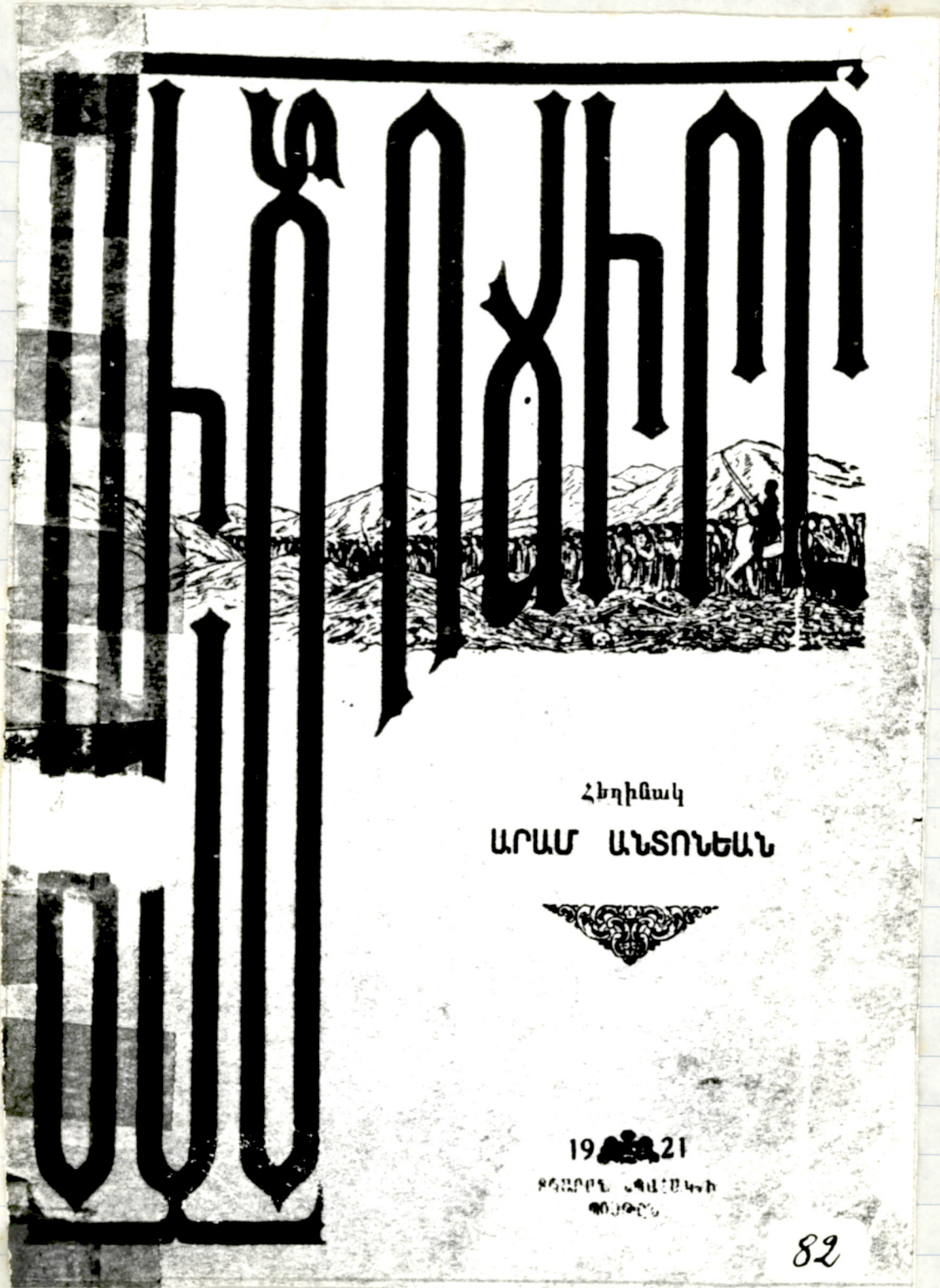
1920

85

3

Cover ~~age~~  
of the book in Armenian  
by GRAM ANDONIAN  
Published ~~in~~ Boston, Mass.  
1921

Size  $5\frac{1}{4}$  x  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches  
305 pages



Հեղինակ  
 ԱՐԱՄ ԱՆՏՈՒՆԵԱՆ



1921  
 ԲԵՐԼԻՆԻ ՆԱԾԵՍԱԿԻ  
 ՊՈՒՅՈՒՆ

82



4  
Cover ~~page~~

OF THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION  
from the Armenian manuscript  
OF ~~BY~~ Azam ANDONIAN

Published London 1920

Size  $4\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$  inches

~~Pages~~ XIV Plus 71 + 13 Pages

4

# THE MEMOIRS OF NAIM BEY

*Turkish Official Documents relating  
to the Deportations and Massacres  
of Armenians*

COMPILED BY  
ARAM ANDONIAN

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY  
VISCOUNT GLADSTONE

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND FACSIMILE DOCUMENTS

HODDER AND STOUGHTON  
LIMITED 1920 LONDON 81

**TWO SHILLINGS NET**

Coverage

5

of the English translation  
from the Armenian Manuscript  
as published in London 1920

Principal omission: the name of the  
AUTHOR ARAM ANDONIAN

Principal addition: VOLUME ONE

Reprinted 1964 in USA  
by AHRA

**THE GENOCIDE OF THE  
ARMENIANS BY TURKS**

(THE TURKISH ARMENOCIDE)

DOCUMENTARY SERIES

VOLUME ONE



**THE MEMOIRS OF  
NAIM BEY**



Reprinted 1984

With a New Preface

by

THE ARMENIAN HISTORICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

(AHRA)

83

PHOTOSTAT REPRODUCTION (6)  
OF THE ORIGINAL DECODED TELEGRAM  
DISPATCHED BY TALAAT  
TO MUSTAFA ABDUL HALIK BEY  
VALI OF ALEPPO

ORDER: NO LEGAL ACTION AGAINST THOSE  
WHO PERPETRATE CRIMES

DATE: OCTOBER 3, 1915.

- (1) ~~راغب اصفهانی~~ ~~تفسیر~~ ~~الکافی~~
- (2) ~~تفسیر~~ ~~الکافی~~ ~~ص 11~~
- (3) لومردو
- (4) مقدر فی لغت ص 11

- (5) زورک فی صفت احوال
- (6) لومردو
- (7) اصله احزابیه صوری
- (8) لغت اصفهانی
- (9) دار الفکر
- (10) راغب اصفهانی
- (11) صفت

- (12) حرر در لغت
- (13) لغت
- (14) لغت
- (15) لغت

PHOTOSTAT REPRODUCTION ①  
OF THE ORIGINAL DECODED TELEGRAM  
DISPATCHED BY TALAAT  
TO MUSTAFA ABDUL HALIK BEY  
VALI OF ALEPPO  
ORDER; DEPORT ARMENIAN WOMEN  
MARRIED WITH MUSLEMS  
DATE; SEPTEMBER 29, 1915

(1) دافعہ نظام سے اعلیٰوں سے فارغ و صوفیوں کو

(2) مقررہ نذر قنادک جو رہتے -

اصولاً اور نذرہ بعض دیگر بہ باقیم ارضی فادیندر اور اور انبہاری (3)

خزانہ - (5) ستر منبہ اوی فادیندر بالقریب سرفدی اہمہ نذرہ بلور (4)

دفعہ پاری (6)

ظمت (7)

(8) جو در عہدہ / صادرہ  
(9) وانی (10)

(11) 

PLANCHE 4. — Reproduction du déchiffrement d'un télégramme chiffré de Talaat Pacha, apostillée par le préfet d'Alep.

153  
Aug 15 1915



PHOTOSTAT REPRODUCTION <sup>⑧</sup>  
OF THE ORIGINAL DECODED TELEGRAM  
DISPATCHED BY TALAAT  
TO MUSTAFA ABDUL HALIK BEY  
VALI OF ALEPPO

ORDER: DESTROY WOMEN AND CHILDREN  
DATE: SEPTEMBER 3, 1915

- (1) راجہ نظامت علی خان صاحب
- (2) نوری احمد خان صاحب

- (3) سر محمد علی صاحب
- (4) صاحبزادہ فاطمہ بیگم
- (5) مولانا محمد علی صاحب
- (6) راجہ محمد علی صاحب
- (7) صاحب

- (8) مولانا محمد علی صاحب
- (9) مولانا محمد علی صاحب
- (10) مولانا محمد علی صاحب
- (11) مولانا محمد علی صاحب
- (12) مولانا محمد علی صاحب

~~COVER~~

⑨

OF THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION  
FROM THE ORIGINAL ARMENIAN  
MANUSCRIPT AS PUBLISHED London  
1920

PRINCIPAL ADDITION: VOLUME TWO

Second reprinting 1965

by

AHRA. IN USA

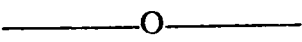


FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY PUBLICATION

**THE TURKISH ARMENOCIDE**  
(THE GENOCIDE OF THE ARMENIANS BY TURKS)

Documentary Series

Volume Two

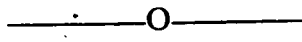


**The Beginnings of Genocide**

*An Account of the Armenian Massacres in World War I*

By

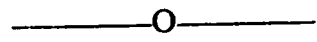
JOSEPH GUTTMANN



**The Memoirs of Naim Bey**

By

ARAM ANDONIAN



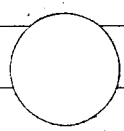
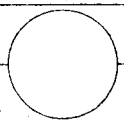
Preface Revised and Expanded

Two Maps and New Genocide Photographs

Second reprinting 1965

By

Armenian Historical Research Association  
(AHRA)



PHOTOSTAT REPRODUCTION 10  
OF THE ORIGINAL DECODED TELEGRAM  
DISPATCHED BY TALAT  
TO MUSTAFA ABDUL HALIK BEY  
VALI OF ALEPPD  
ORDER: DEPORT ARMENIAN ORPHANS  
ADOPTED BY MOSLEM FAMILIES  
DATE: NOVEMBER 5, 1915

- (1) راجعاً بقا چھ منہ لکھدی ای ناہی و ۲۰۰ لکھو
- (2) سفر و مذاقک جو نہی .

- (3) سواس ، سورہ الغزیر ، و باب کبر ، از فرم و لاندیزج سورہ اولونوب
- (4) اثنای زھدہ ابو بنیونید و فخر حبیبہ - جیمہ کز قلابہ اثنای معلوم اطفالک
- (5) بیختمین فکول طرفہ اولولف ، ضد مظالم قبول ایہ لہ ہی اثنای اولونوب
- (6) ولاغیر داخذہ یوی جو عبدال طویدونہ پر برت خاطرہ سا غیر پر
- (7) اقامتی و اھالی برص - ضابطہ یو بابہ و صنادی لازم وہ بلونوب
- (9) راجعاً قری
- (10) طبعیت
- (11) کجا و باب اول / صاندہ
- (12) لا (13) و اق
- (14) صحتی

PHOTOSTAT REPRODUCTION (11)  
OF THE ORIGINAL DECDED TELEGRAM  
DISPATCHED BY TALHAT  
TO MUSTAFA ABDUL HALIK BEY  
VALI OF ALEPPO

ORDER: SEND WITHIN ONE WEEK  
REQUESTED PAPERS

DATE: OCTOBER 12, 1915

(1) راضی تھانہ | سرہ اولیٰ تاریخی و ۱۹۲۵ فوٹو گرافی

(2) نذوقا کہ صورتیہ -

(3) اہم تاریخی و ۱۹۲۵ فوٹو گرافی سرہ اولیٰ تاریخی و ۱۹۲۵ فوٹو گرافی

(5) راضی تھانہ

(4) قدرتی و سیاح

(6) طبع

(7) سوال (8) سرہ اولیٰ تاریخی و ۱۹۲۵ فوٹو گرافی

(9) (10) راضی تھانہ

(11) راضی تھانہ



(12)  
HANDWRITING AND SIGNATURE  
OF  
ABDULAHAD NURI BEY  
SOUS-DIRECTEUR GÉNÉRAL  
DES DEPORTÉS  
IN ALEPPO, SYRIA  
LINES (15), (16), (18), (19)

Oct. 4, 1915

- (1) دادیه...
- (2) ...
- (3) ...
- (4) ...
- (5) ...
- (6) ...
- (7) ...
- (8) ...
- (9) ...
- (10) ...
- (11) ...
- (12) ...
- (13) ...
- (14) ...
- (15) ...
- (16) ...
- (17) ...
- (18) ...
- (19) ...
- (20) ...
- (21) ...
- (22) ...
- (23) ...

(13)

Unvergleichbar profunde <sup>persönliche</sup> Kenntnisse  
über Grundzüge der Welt, ihre Vorgänge  
hervorgehoben für ~~den~~ den ~~den~~ den  
Mensch, seine empirische praktische  
Methoden heraus mit erfah-  
ren erfahrungen der Welt heraus  
Wurzeln in der Welt, seiner Wurzeln  
in:

u s

Chamber of Deputies

The committee on the subject of the  
 proposed amendments to the  
 constitution of the United States  
 has the honor to inform you that  
 the committee has the honor to  
 report to the House of Representatives  
 that the proposed amendments  
 are in conformity with the  
 principles of the constitution  
 and are in the best interests  
 of the people of the United States.  
 The committee also reports that  
 the proposed amendments are  
 in conformity with the  
 principles of the constitution  
 and are in the best interests  
 of the people of the United States.

The committee on the subject of the  
 proposed amendments to the  
 constitution of the United States  
 has the honor to inform you that  
 the committee has the honor to  
 report to the House of Representatives  
 that the proposed amendments  
 are in conformity with the  
 principles of the constitution  
 and are in the best interests  
 of the people of the United States.

The committee on the subject of the  
 proposed amendments to the  
 constitution of the United States  
 has the honor to inform you that  
 the committee has the honor to  
 report to the House of Representatives  
 that the proposed amendments  
 are in conformity with the  
 principles of the constitution  
 and are in the best interests  
 of the people of the United States.

HANDWRITING AND SIGNATURES<sup>(13)</sup>  
OF MUSTAFA ABDULHALIK BEY  
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF ALEPPO

lines (11), (12), (13), (14)

and of

ABDULAHAD NURI BEY  
SOUS-DIRECTEUR GENERAL DES DEPORTES  
IN ALEPPO

LINES (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21)

- (1) دایه نث حیدر است
- (2) نذوق است

- (3) سند کرده است
- (4) اوله دادند
- (5) نذوق اوله دادند
- (6) دایه نث حیدر است
- (7) حیدر نذوق است
- (8) نذوق است
- (9) نذوق است
- (10) نذوق است

- (11) نذوق است
- (12) نذوق است
- (13) نذوق است

- (14) نذوق است
- (15) نذوق است
- (16) نذوق است
- (17) نذوق است
- (18) نذوق است
- (19) نذوق است
- (20) نذوق است

- (21) نذوق است
- (22) نذوق است
- (23) نذوق است

- (24) نذوق است
- (25) نذوق است

PHOTOSTAT REPRODUCTION (14)  
OF THE ORIGINAL DECODED TELEGRAM  
DISPATCHED BY TALAAT  
TO MUSTAFA ABDUL HALIK BEY  
VALI OF ALEPPO

ORDER: DO NOT WASTE TIME TO ANSWER  
TO THE COMPLAINTS OF DEPORTEES

DATE: DECEMBER 9, 1915

(1) رقيه نظامت جديد نكاح اولاد كى تاريخ

(2) ۷۶۰ نورده مشغول تفرقاته نه مورده حيد -

(3) استقامت مورده نظامت معانه ليد و ايد و حيدى نظامت و نظامت

(4) حادى نظامت اولاد قبولده باس بوقم ده تحقيقاته ارغاسمورده

(5) اخلاص زمانه موجب اولاد حيد و حيدى ايديه حيدى نظامت

(6) استقامت اولاد روزده نيمى (7) رقيه نظامت

(8) حيد

(9) باس بوقم باس بوقم حيد و حيدى

(10) حيد و حيدى (11) حيد و حيدى (12) حيد و حيدى

(13) حيد و حيدى



PHOTOSTAT REPRODUCTION (15)  
OF THE ORIGINAL DECODED TELEGRAM  
DISPATCHED BY TALAT  
MIN. OF INT. AFFAIRS  
TO MUSTAFA ABDUL HALIK BEY  
VALI OF ALEPPO

ORDER: DO NOT PROLONG THE LIFE  
OF ARMENIAN ORPHANS  
DATE: DECEMBER 12, 1916

No. 3.

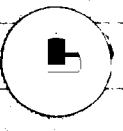
- (1) دفعہ تقاریر میں لکھا ہوا ہے کہ پورہ ۲۰۰
- (2) سفرہ فخریہ میں لکھا ہوا ہے کہ

- (3) ابو بکر بن عبدالمطلب نے کہا ہے کہ یہ حدیث صحیحہ ہے
- (4) انیسویں طبع میں ہے کہ اسے لکھا ہے کہ یہ حدیث صحیحہ ہے
- (5) اعراض میں لکھا ہے کہ (6) دفعہ تقاریر
- (7) دفعہ تقاریر
- (8) طبع میں

(9) جو یہ حدیث لکھی ہے

(10) اس حدیث میں

(12) اس حدیث میں



502, 3 Sept. 1915

- (1) دافعہ نظام حیدرآباد
- (2) تہذیب و تمدن حیدرآباد

- (3) اہل حقارت کی صفات
- (4) صلاحتہ فادیمہ و جو حیدرآباد
- (5) حوتہ انگریزی تہذیب
- (6) دافعہ نظام
- (7) حیدرآباد

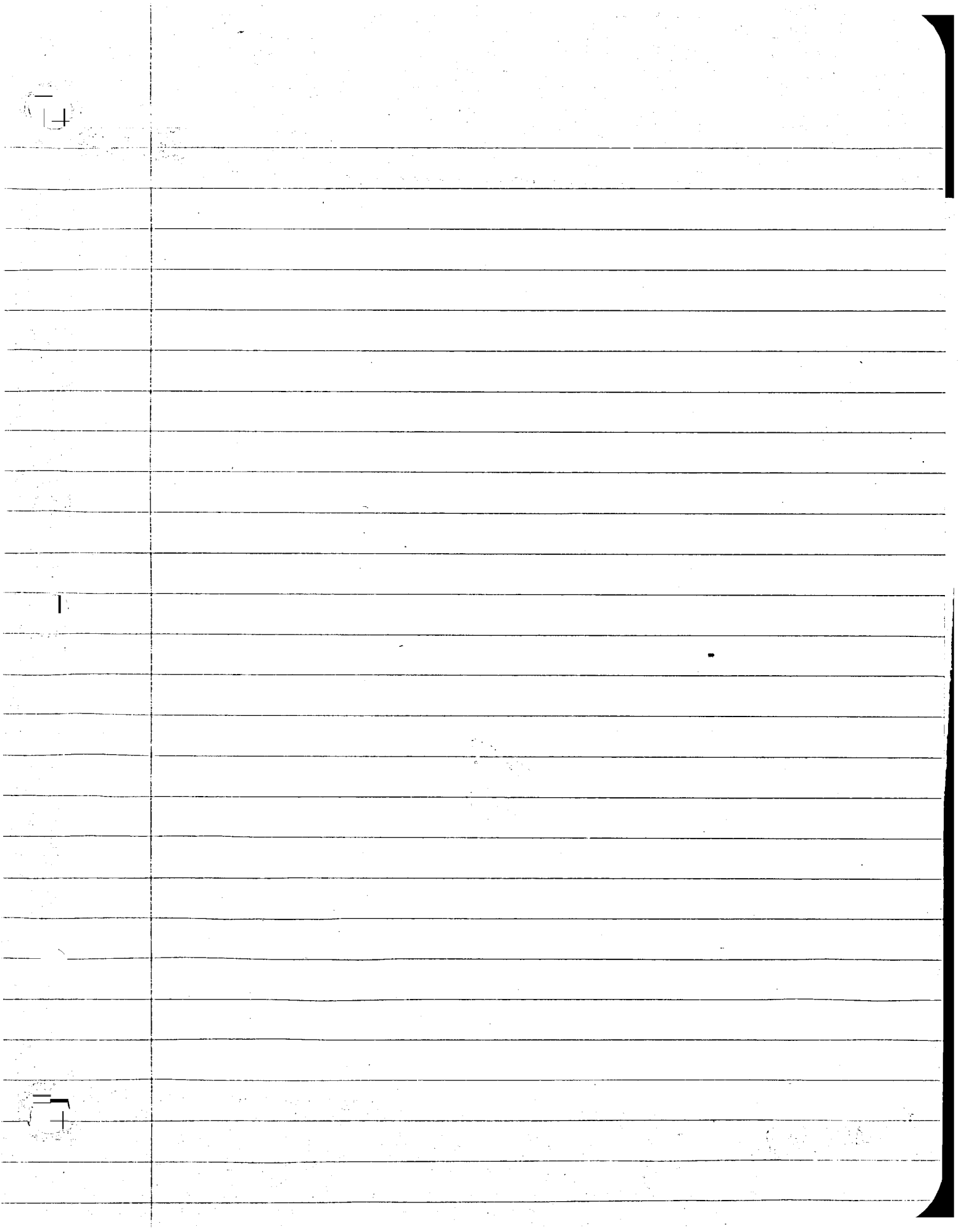
- (8) حیدرآباد
- (9) حیدرآباد

(11) حیدرآباد

95

PLANCHE 3. — Reproduction du déchiffrement d'un télégramme chiffré de Talaat Pacha, apostillée par le préfet Mustafa Abdulhalik Bey.

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, including the number 152.



531, 29, 1915

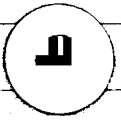
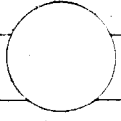
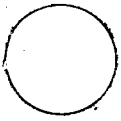
(1) راجه نظر صید نه اقاوند، تا پنج و ده لوزلو

(2) سفره لوزلو خاوند -

(3) امان و مو - نیده بصدید به رخانم اری فا دندرد اددو اجهتدی  
(4) خرابی - ستم صید اوفا دندرد بالتقریب سرفدی اجهت نوز لوزلو

(5) راجه نظری  
(6) خلعت

(7) حور و در عله / صادقانه  
(8) +  
(9) وقت  
(10) صلاحت



- (1) راضی نظر تظاہر علیہ سے ~~تظاہر علیہ~~ و ~~تظاہر علیہ~~
- (2) ہر روز اول تا آخری ۵۱۱
- (3) نومردو
- (4) مقربہ کی تقریر افکار تک صورت میں۔

- (5) ذریعہ منقطع اطراف اتنا زندہ ہے مفہوم پر اس کی تاریخ ۱۸۶۱ء
- (6) نومردو کو تحریر شدہ اضافی ایجنڈوں کے ساتھ لکھو۔ انہیں مفہوم
- (7) اصل کے اجراء کیہ صورتی بالعموم جراثیم ملاحظہ تکلیف اس کی
- (8) غائب ہونے کی تاہم آئندہ اولیٰ جملہ بڑیہ نقیابہ فریاد اجزیہ معلوم ہو۔
- (9) زور داری سے فریاد تکلیف لایہ اجراء کرنا۔
- (10) راضی نظر
- (11) طمعت

- (12) حرج و مرجہ سے مراد / ملاحظہ
- (13) والی (14)
- (15) علیہ

PLANCHE 10. — Reproduction du déchiffrement d'un télégramme chiffré de Talaat Pacha, appostillé par le préfet d'Alep.

۱۲۲۵۹  
۱۱۲۴۰۲۸



(1-2)  
Two lines, and following lines (3-7)

1. The first seven (1-7) lines are the own handwriting of the decoder or the Secretary. They are not the handwritings of either of MAH, Vali of Aleppo, nor of AhNuri, SDI. depots in Aleppo -

2. First Marginal Note: 8-10 lines

Three lines (8-10) and the signature (line 11) are the <sup>own</sup> handwritings and the signature of MAH, Vali of Aleppo.

3. Second Marginal Note: (12-13) 12 Mahreuz Secret  
6 minbu = 6 connect  
Two lines (12-13) are the handwritings of AN-SDI, No signature

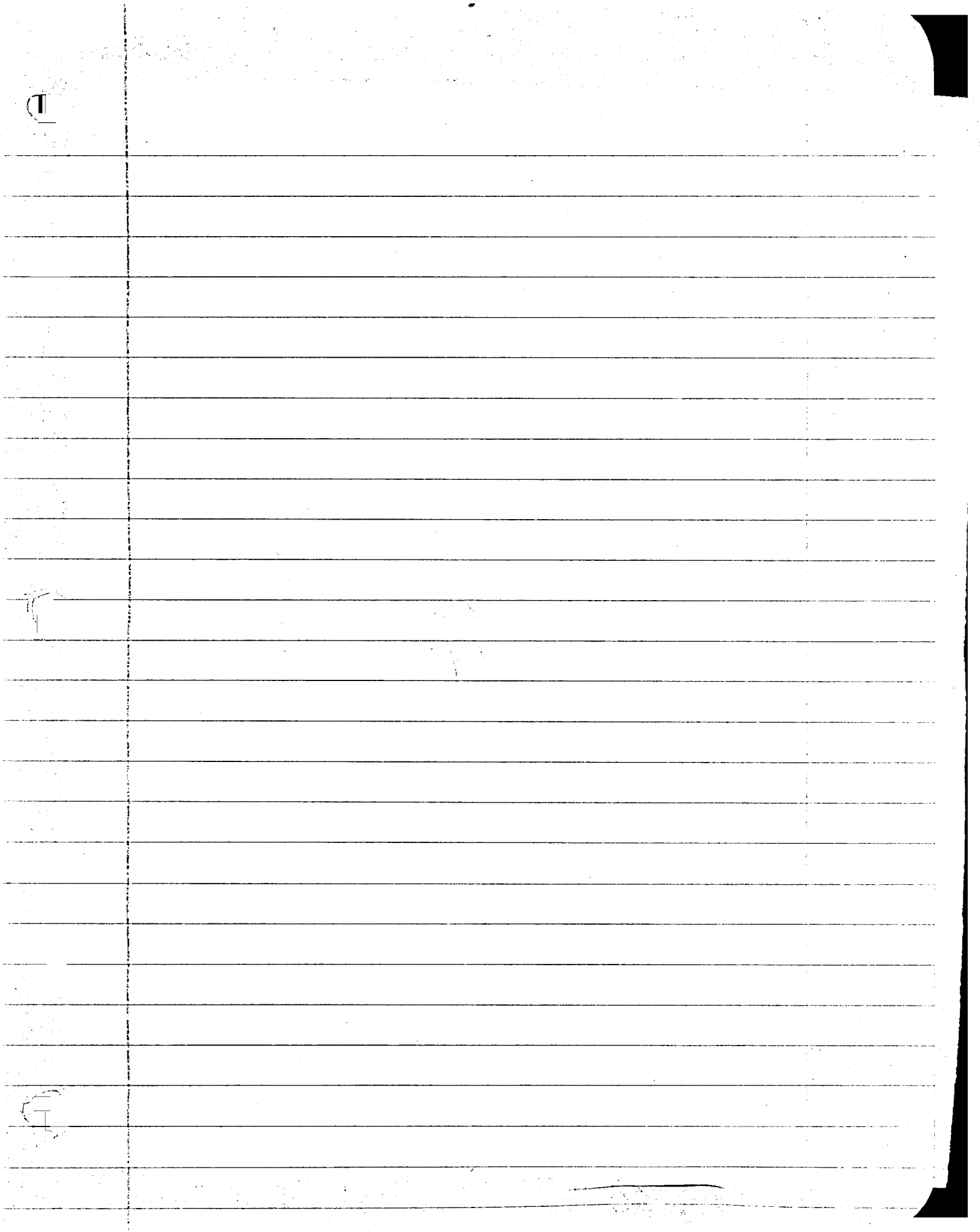
4. Third Marginal Note: (14-16)  
<sup>own</sup> Five lines (15-18) and the signature (line 19) are the handwriting of AN, D.  
Without signature.

5. <sup>Fourth</sup> Marginal Note:  
Two lines (20-21) and the signature (line 22) are the handwriting & signature of MAH, VA.

6. Fifth Marginal Note:  
one line (23) is the handwriting of AN, without signature,

140 years of painstaking research

We are not analysing the handwriting and signature to reach the characteristics of the persons, but to ~~identify~~ obtain identification of ~~the same~~ the handwriting & signature of the same person.



(1) دافيد نفا... (1)

(2) سفرد نفاقك مورتيه -

- (3) سواس ، مورده العزيز ، ديار بكر ، دار فرم و نو تيزج سور اولونوب
- (4) ايتاي زهد ، اوبند نيد و خافي حبيبه كيمه كزف لانه ايتا صهارم اطفالك
- (5) رطيم صبي و نور طرفه ، اولولنه ، ضد نظام قون ايدله بي ايتا زولونوب -
- (6) ولا تايوز داخنده بو بي حور حيدر طوبونده روبر و خاطر ايتا خبر اير
- (7) ايتا ماري و اهالي بر ص - خاسه بو بوابده و حسابي لازم ده بولونون

(9) دافيد نفا

(10) طبع

(8) نقيباً بنيد اولونوب .

(11) دودار بر آريند ما جور در بر عهده صارتند

(12) ... (13) ...

(14) ...

PLANCHE 8. — Reproduction du déchiffrement d'un télégramme de Talaat Pacha, apostillé par le préfet Mustapha Abdulhalik Bey.

184  
62  
211

20  
HANDWRITING AND  
SIGNATURE OF  
SULTAN  
ABDULHAMID II

بري سريفا انعاميز طابو

عبدالله

204

Belge 6

10

PHOTOSTAT REPRODUCTION (21)  
OF THE ORIGINAL DECODED TELEGRAM  
DISPATCHED BY TALAT  
TO MUSTAFA ABDUL HALIK BEY  
VALI OF ALEPPA

ORDER: SAVE ONLY CHILDREN WHO  
? / CANNOT REMEMBER THE MURDER  
OF THEIR PARENTS  
DATE: DECEMBER 23, 1915

191

No. 4.

5.

- (1) داغی تار نه صبه تله کله کله کله نایغ و ۸۰۴
- (2) نوره و سفور و تفرقه نه حورنه صبه -

- (3) عین و صبه و نایغ بکله صبه صبه و نایغ و نایغ و نایغ
- (4) وجود آید آید نه نایغ نه نایغ نایغ نایغ نایغ
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- (12) نایغ نایغ نایغ نایغ نایغ نایغ نایغ نایغ
- (13) نایغ نایغ نایغ نایغ نایغ نایغ نایغ نایغ

98

Apr. p. 191  
 Fr. p. 130  
 [To face p. 62]



PHOTOSTAT REPRODUCTION (22)  
OF THE ORIGINAL DECODED TELEGRAM  
DISPATCHED BY TALAAT  
TO MUSTAFA ABDUL HALIK BEY  
VALI OF ALEPPD

ORDER - DO NOT ALLOW FOREIGN OFFICERS  
TO TAKE PHOTOGRAPHS OF ARMENIAN  
CORPSES

DATE: DECEMBER 29, 1915

809 Dec. 29, 1915

(1) راضیه تقاریت جلد سده ۱۹ و در روز ۱۸ و ۱۹ نومبر و مقرر فی

(2) لغز افتادگی صورت

(3) بود بود بارند . بیفاسه لجه اوله انحصار صدور اجازتین خلیفه<sup>علیه السلام</sup> اجازت فرزند کرد و با

(4) فرزند فرزند اولی ابی طاهر در روز ۱۸ و ۱۹ نومبر و رفته برانده اجازتین

(6) راضیه لاجری

(7) ضمیمه

(5) اجازتین فرزند اولی

(8) به اجازتین راضیه لاجری و فرزند اولی

(9) اجازتین و لاجری (10)

(11) ضمیمه

انسان  
فطرت

انسان کی فطرت کا جو راز ہے اس کا

انسان کی فطرت

انسان کی فطرت

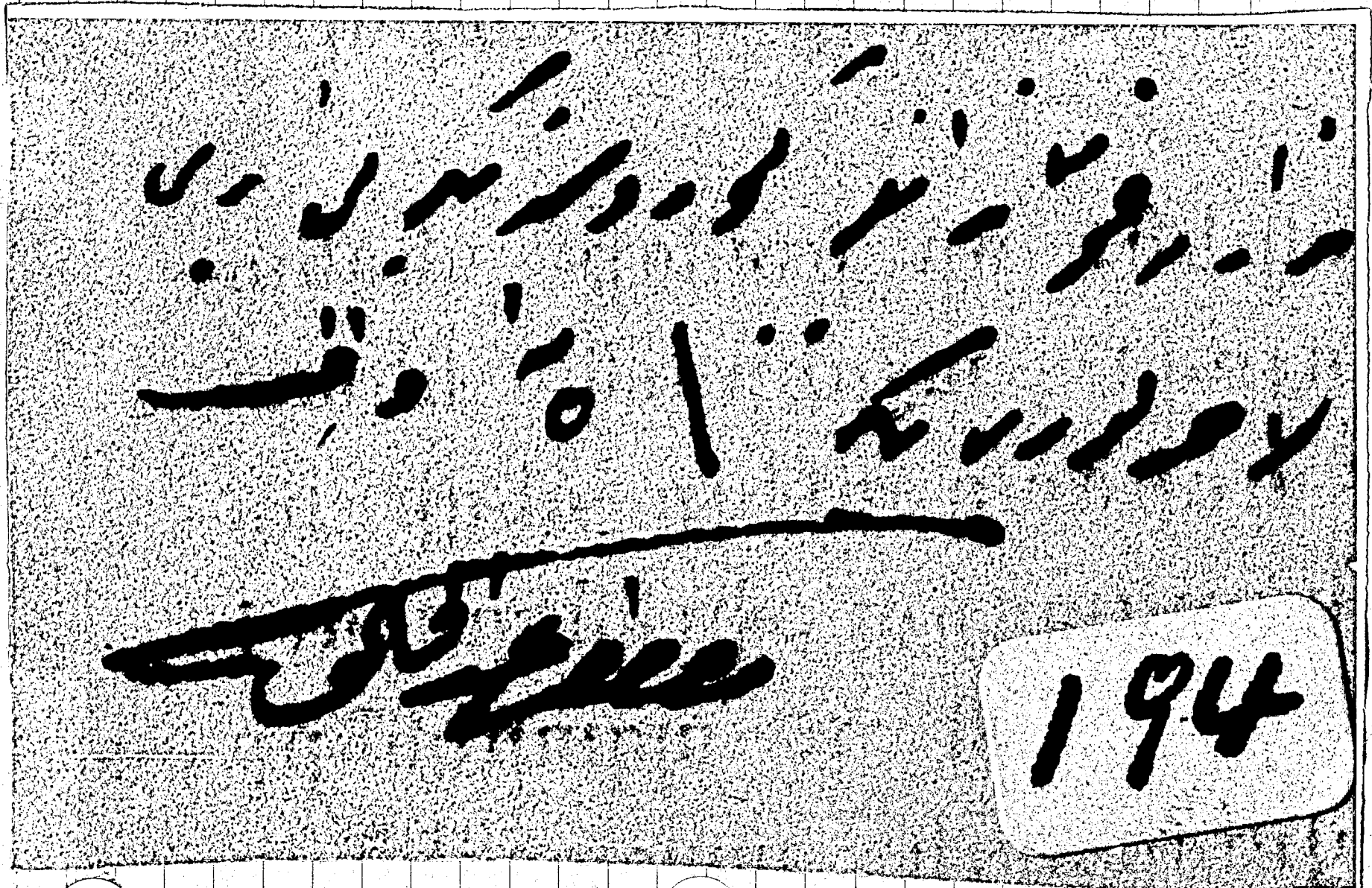
195

IN MARGINAL NOTE <sup>23</sup>

THE HANDWRITING AND THE  
SIGNATURE OF MUSTAFA  
ABDULHALIK, GOVERNOR-GENERAL  
OF ALEPPO

TALAT IS THE SENDER, THE  
GOVERNOR IS THE ADDRESSEE

IN MARGINAL NOTE 24  
THE HANDWRITING and the  
SIGNATURE OF MUSTAFA  
ABDULHALIK, GOVERNOR-GENERAL  
OF ALEPPO



194

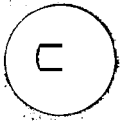
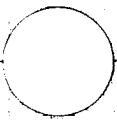
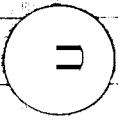
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
الحمد لله رب العالمين

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
الحمد لله رب العالمين  
والصلاة والسلام على  
سيدنا محمد وآله الطيبين  
الطاهرين

~~الحمد لله رب العالمين~~

192







بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
الحمد لله رب العالمين  
والصلاة والسلام على  
سيدنا محمد وآله الطيبين  
الطاهرين  
الذين هم خاتم النبيين  
مما مضى  
والله اعلم  
بما يعلن

~~مكتوب~~

مكتوب

مكتوب

187

2

IN MARGINAL NOTE 26  
HANDWRITING AND  
SIGNATURE of  
MUSTAFA ABDULHALIK BEY  
GOVERNOR- GENERAL OF ALEPPO

5

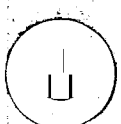
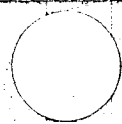
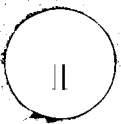
HANDWRITING AND SIGNATURE<sup>(27)</sup>  
of  
SULTAN  
MEHMED VI VAHİDEDDİN

کتابخانه

203

موسسه شورای دولت قزاقستان

x



1906

Ahmed Bedev Kurau

N. 385, P. 388

190

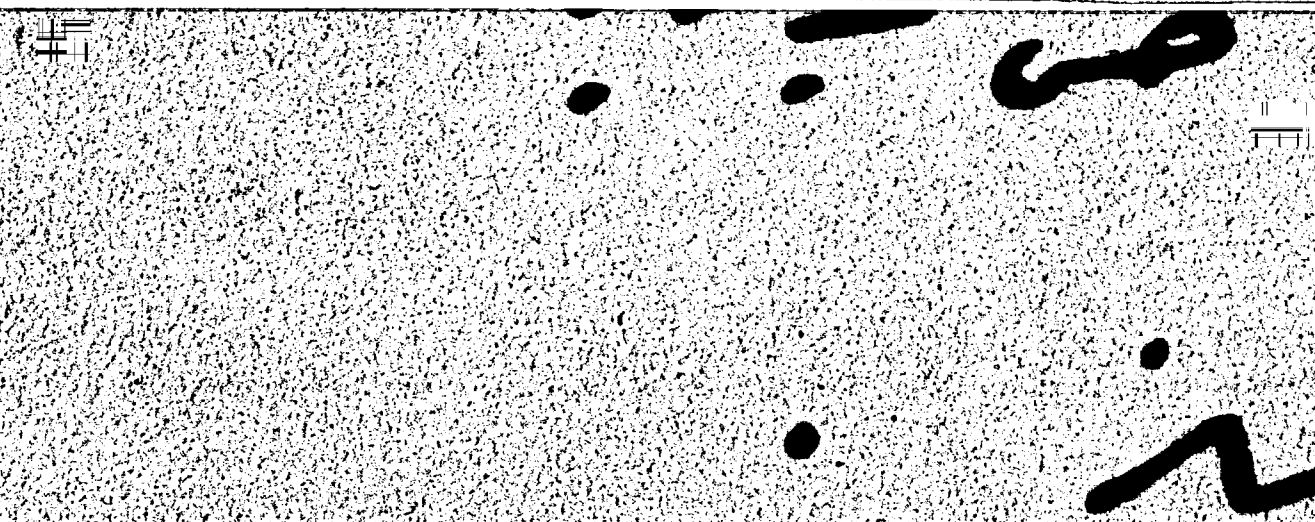
Handwritten Arabic script, possibly "بسم الله"

Large handwritten Arabic script, possibly "الحمد لله رب العالمين"

Handwritten Arabic script, possibly "سنة 1325 هـ"

THE HANDWRITING AND THE SIGNATURE  
OF DR. BEHAEDDIN SHAKIR  
IN 1906

28



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29

THE HANDWRITING  
AND THE SIGNATURE  
OF DR. BEHAEDDIN SHAKIR BEY  
MEMBER OF THE GENERAL  
HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNION AND  
PROGRESS PARTY, AND PRESIDENT  
OF THE TEŞKİLÂT-I MAHSUSA

DATE: FEBRUARY 18, 1915



خانه ناطق

طفت

کتابچه عربی / مصدق

۱۰۰ و ۱۰

مطبخ

200



Handwritten Arabic script, likely a title or header, consisting of several large, bold characters.

Handwritten Arabic script, possibly a date or a specific reference, including a small number '10'.

Handwritten Arabic script, possibly a signature or a main body of text, featuring a long horizontal stroke.

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IN MARGINAL NOTE (32)  
THE HANDWRITING AND THE  
SIGNATURE OF MUSTAFA ABDULHALIK  
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF ALEPPO

صفت

عبد الرحمن بن محمد بن عبد الوهاب

عبد الوهاب

عبد الوهاب

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32

IN MARGINAL NOTE <sup>(33)</sup> FOLLOWING  
IMMEDIATELY THE NAME OF TALAAT,  
MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,  
THE HANDWRITING OF AND THE  
SIGNATURE OF MUSTAFA ABDULHALIK,  
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF ALEPPO

IN MARGINAL NOTE (39)  
THE HANDWRITING AND THE  
SIGNATURE OF MUSTAFA ABDULHALIK,  
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF ALEPPO



نعم من نبيك: فذروه رابره

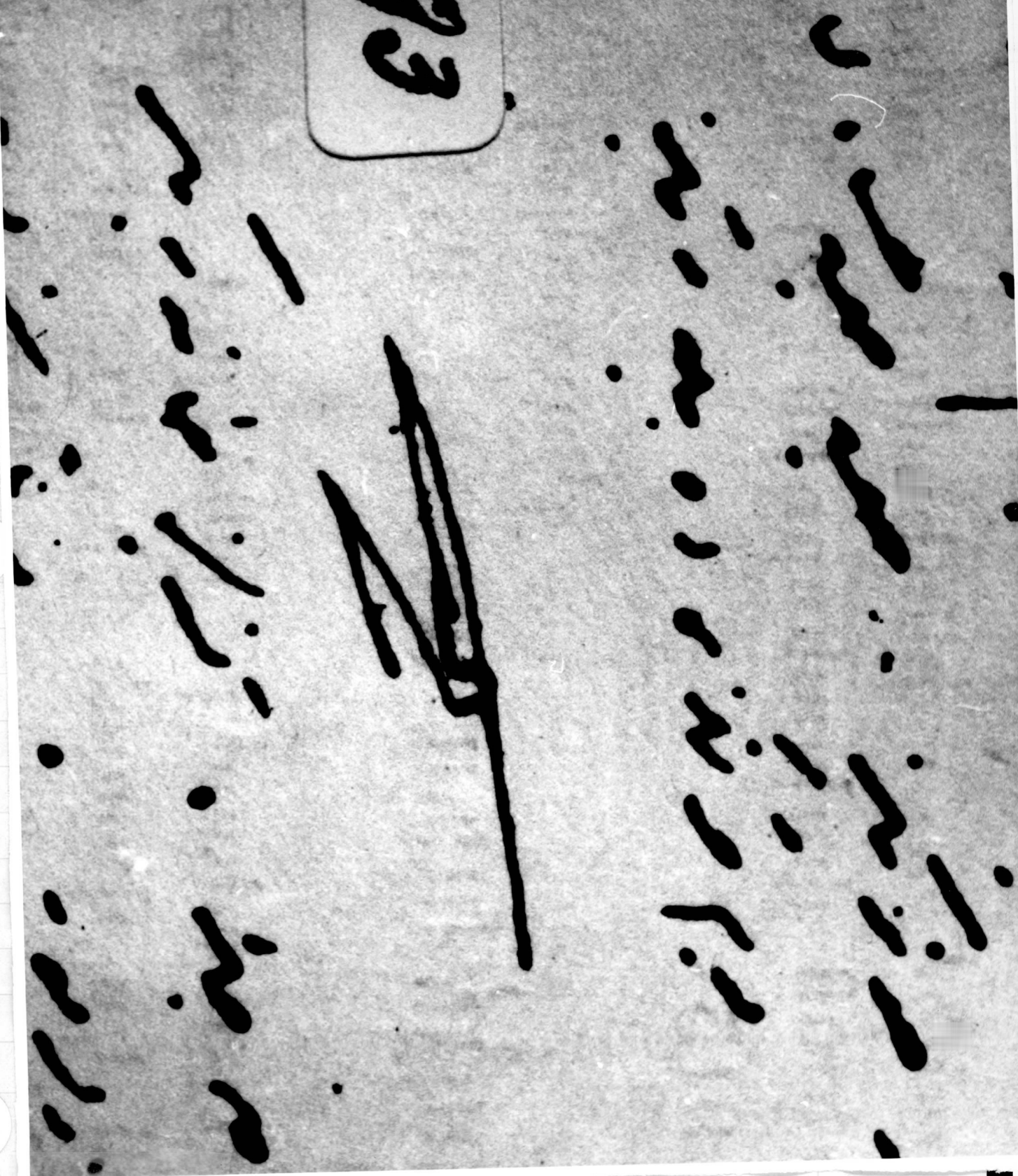
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191


THE HANDWRITING AND THE <sup>36</sup>  
SIGNATURE OF DR. BEHAEDDIN  
SHAKIR BEY, PRESIDENT OF THE  
TEŞKILÂT-I MAHSUSA

MARCH 25, 1915

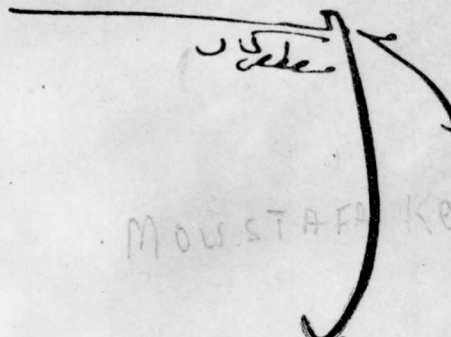
193



احمدیہ میں جو صحیحہ مندرجہ  
 باعث ابراہیم علیہ السلام سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں  
 حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں

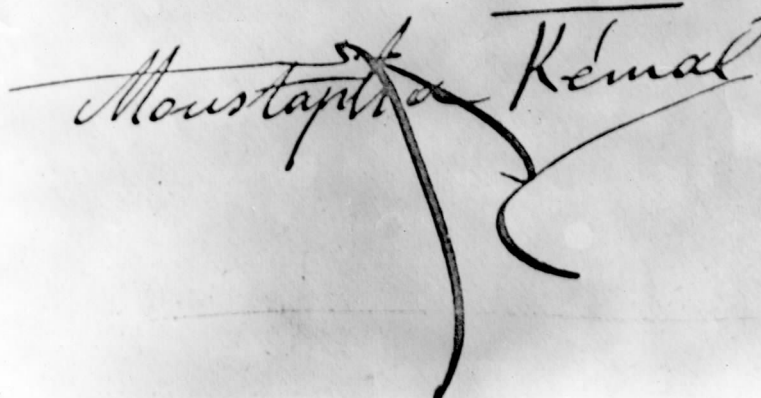


آغا طبری ذوالکرم ابی مدنی حضرت محمد عظیم  
 ہفتہ مندی خانہ  
 سلطان




MUSTAFA Kemal

Le Président de l'Assemblée  
 Moustapha Kemal

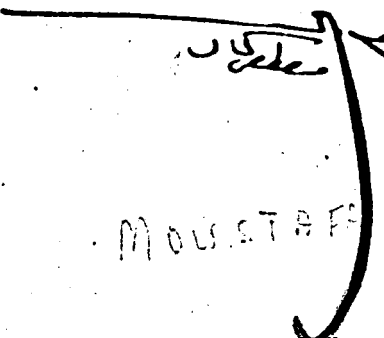


HANDWRITING AND SIGNATURE  
 OF  
 MUSTAFA KEMAL PASHA

احمدیہ بنیاد میں  
 ایک ایسے مکتبہ بنانا چاہیے جس سے  
 ہر ایک کو علم حاصل ہو سکے  
 اور اس کے ذریعہ  
 قوم کو ترقی حاصل ہو سکے

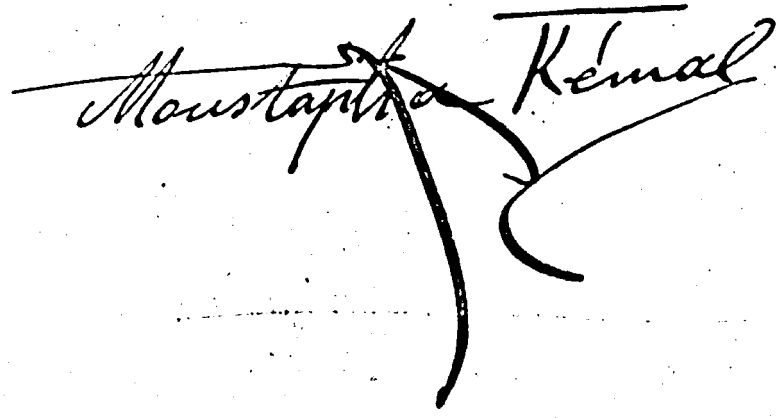


آغا طبری ذریعہ ایسی مدافعتی مکتبہ  
 بنانی چاہیے جس سے  
 ہر ایک کو علم حاصل ہو سکے  
 اور اس کے ذریعہ  
 قوم کو ترقی حاصل ہو سکے

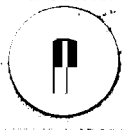


MUSTAFA Kemal

Le Président de l'Assemblée  
 Mustafa Kemal



HANDWRITING AND SIGNATURE  
 OF  
 MUSTAFA KEMAL PASHA



مایه جیم ، بی بو کونایه افیم . به دست  
 طیبه به رسم فقط بودید ، دنیا بود  
 یونان افیم ایتم فقط بودید ، دنیا بود  
 حکم مایه بودید ایله  
 ایله  
 ایله  
 ایله

Enver Beyin, padişahın başkâtibine yazdığı mektup

مایه جیم ، بی بو کونایه افیم . به دست  
 طیبه به رسم فقط بودید ، دنیا بود  
 یونان افیم ایتم فقط بودید ، دنیا بود  
 حکم مایه بودید ایله  
 ایله  
 ایله  
 ایله

Enver Bey kurtarılan Edirne  
22 Ağustos 1329 (5 Eylül 1911)

Handwriting and Signature  
 of  
 ENVER PASHA

200 0 2

سابقہ  
مطالعہ

202

X

39  
THE SIGNATURE  
OF AHMED TALAT PASHA  
AS GRAND VIZIER



40

THE HANDWRITING AND  
SIGNATURE  
OF AHMED TALAAT BEY  
AS MINISTER OF INTERNAL  
AFFAIRS

40

بازدی ناصبه داداره به در بکادی نکدی ناصبه بودده  
 بکاره نصدت اوردی ناصبه ناصبه ناصبه ناصبه ناصبه  
 اینک بطر و اینک بطر سیاه و تکراره ناصبه ناصبه ناصبه  
 ز اهل باطری  
~~طریق~~  
 سالک ۱۱

Belge : 201

The Official Documents

A Andonian

7. - ~~The~~ <sup>2</sup> The Second Act<sup>N</sup> p.225

160

"The Turks are celebrating the recapture of <sup>Erzurum</sup> ~~Garin~~ with feasting and (drunken) orgies. They are imputing the massacre and barbarity against Moslems to Armenians. The Turkish papers are inciting public opinion to prepare ~~for~~ new massacres?" p. 227

Aram Andonian

The author thinks that the massacres of Moslems have been carried out in self-defense. A new proposal to massacre the surviving Armenians in Constantinople, Smyrna, Konya and other places. The leaders of Turkey are enraged over the fact that volunteer Armenians in the English army are fighting against Turkey. p.228,229

*In April 1916 there were no more arm. volunteers*

The governor-general [vali] of Damascus, Tahsin Bey, warns Catholicos Sahag threateningly. p.229

Aleppo's chief of police, Saadeddin Bey, informs an Armenian that a general massacre will take place. p.230

A former Turkish officer in Der Zor advises the Armenians to think about going away.

Lists of Armenians are being prepared in Aleppo and Damascus. In order to start the massacre of Armenians, top-level orders are being awaited. <sup>expected</sup> p.231

"The entire secret police force is <sup>alerted</sup> ~~(on its toes.)~~ Because the order was being awaited from one day to the next. ..."

"The order arrived in fact, but prior to its being put into effect, the counter order arrived too." p.231

"And that order is the telegram of Enver Pasha which, practically right after the passing of the danger, appeared simultaneously in both Aleppo and Damascus where a Turkish major by the name

*1 - Emphasis added*

of Neshat Bey, in an <sup>drunken</sup> inebriated state, had shown it to an Armenian from Zeytoun, Mr. Garabed <sup>7</sup> Qulkayian, and copies of which are making the rounds here and there." | *Emphasis added.*

"I'm <sup>am</sup> reproducing it here <sup>identically</sup> ~~in its entirety~~:"

Put here copy X

"Cryptogram of the War Ministry, given to all the military commanders, February 27, 1918." p.232, underlining by the author.

"It was the beginning of March when this alarming decree reached Aleppo. Forty-eight hours later, the police <sup>were</sup> was preparing <sup>liminary</sup> to deport the Armenians, as an 'indispensable predisposition', <sup>6</sup> as had been recommended in Enver Pasha's telegram, when, instead of the order of execution, the counter order not to carry it out arrived. However, they had already started. How could they turn back? An exchange of telegrams became necessary, whereupon they immediately gave some sort of name to the prearrangements undertaken, objecting that it's <sup>is</sup> nothing; an order has come to enlist the refugees, those of military age are being searched for. It was after that when they began to enlist the Armenian refugees who were generally exempt until then from that tribulation and for whom new days of hardship were beginning because they were being enlisted as "laborers" --something like galley-slaves. But at least the women and children were exempt." p.233

"The same thing had also happened in Damascus. Since the counter order had arrived a half day later, it had even reached the point where they had expelled the majority of the local Armenian population from their homes, crammed the streets [with them], [treated them] with Turkish harshness, which <sup>barbarity</sup> in itself means quite a lot, [wielding] whips and sticks without looking out for

1) - This date is the date when Armenians succeeded to obtain copy of the circular. The circular was ~~to~~ everywhere since Feb. 28, 1915

the either <sup>^</sup>old people or the women, the children or even the sick ones. There too, after the arrival of the counter order, the matter assumed ~~a-militaristic~~ the semblance of conscription: the women and children were returned to their residences, and the (married) men of military age were imprisoned." p.234

A.A. tries to explain that reaction to which the Turkish Government had been exposed and was thus forced to send instructions not to execute the articles of Enver's decree. <sup>But has no evidence</sup> <sup>has available only the circular of Enver, but he never saw</sup> "It seems to me that the Germans prevented that new massacre." <sup>other</sup> Just as they had at all times, this time too they had information regarding the plan of the Turks when those provocations would appear in the Turkish papers of Constantinople. The interpellations of the Reichstag's socialist representatives, particularly those of Liebnicht and Ledebour, concerning the Armenian massacres, whose accountability was imputed to the Germans especially, forced the German government to deter the Turks from [committing] that new crime, the accountability for which would weigh heavy on them of course, something which would shake up their already dislodged diplomatic position with regard to the civilized world a little more." p.234, 237.

\* other telegrams. He has to publish and comment the circular of Enver. if he has seen the other telegrams, he would never date the circular Feb. 27, 1918, as he did.

\*\*\*\*\*

"However, the Turks' thirst to commit crime was still not quenched. During that period when they suffered the major defeat of Bagdad, they were getting ready for the "Second Act" of that horrible drama which realized the annihilation of the great majority of the Armenian people [living] in Turkey.

"This time, the Turkish Armenians were not the object. It was the other large mass of Armenians against which they were going to strike -- the mass of Russian Armenians -- and, to that end, they were effecting a kind of governmental duplicity which ~~is~~ the insidious master minds of corrupted nations have been able to match but on few occasions." p.237 ! -

A.A. endeavors to explain everything that happened and specifically what things would happen by means of the three articles of Enver Pasha's <sup>Circular</sup> decree of "February 27, 1918", while that Decree of Enver Pasha had been sent to all the commanders of the Turkish Army on February 28, 1915 - February twenty-eight, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, *and the provisions were carried out in 1915.*

If Enver Pasha's <sup>Circular</sup> decree consisting of three articles had been sent on "February 27, 1918", as A.A. assumes, it wouldn't <sup>not</sup> have made any sense for the orders contained in those three articles had already been carried out during the years 1915 and 1916. A.A. <sup>had</sup> possessed Enver's circular; he wished to publish it without fail, with a commentary of course.

Unfortunately, A.A. was unaware, at the time he was writing his book, of those innumerable instructions and orders which were issued successively during 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918, instructions and orders which fully elucidate the crisis of "March 2, 1918", about which A.A. knows very little indeed.

Bishop Yeghishe Chilingirian, who was in Damascus during the same period, is much more aware of the state of affairs than A. Andonian.

*1 - Before real occupation of the Caucasus, where Armenians were living, it seems non-sens to issue a circular.*

He describes the situation in the following words: "During the month of February 1918, idle rumours and talk had begun to circulate, with halting doubts, among the Armenians to the effect that, under the pretext of recruitment, all the Armenian deportees in Syria, ~~male~~ <sup>men</sup> and ~~female~~ <sup>women</sup>, adult and children, would be dispersed here and there and indiscriminately put to death by sword; meanwhile, a short while before, the governorate threw a big banquet one night, to rejoice over the commemoration of the Caucasus, i.e., the re-occupation of the Armenian provinces, and invited us too to said banquet. (February 27, 1918 k]

"So, upon the solicitations of the intelligent class of the population, on the morning of March 2, I went to see Vali Tahsin Bey to receive the fifty lira he had promised to give as aid for the needy. After I obtained the money, I said, "Bey, there are rumours that the Armenians will be drafted, is this true?"

"Yes!, he said, "This had been postponed for six months; since the time has expired, the recruiting of the Armenians shall begin today even; however, there <sup>is</sup> no cause for alarm, the Armenian soldiers enlisted will be put to work <sup>building</sup> making roads in the vicinity of Damascus, they <sup>will not</sup> ~~won't~~ be sent to the battlefield."

"He also said 'I worked hard for the Armenians in the Commission, but what good was it, I didn't <sup>not</sup> succeed, I didn't <sup>not</sup> want it this way, but <sup>not</sup> ~~don't~~ be afraid, there <sup>is</sup> ~~s~~ nothing to it.'

"Upon taking leave, I was on my way back to the Prelacy when I <sup>saw</sup> witnessed a lot of Armenians on the road, women too, who, having been arrested in all manner of severity, were being taken and locked up in certain hotels and jails. Three women, having slip-

As supposed A. Arabian

Feb. 27, 1918  
Was the date the circular was given to the Armenian. It is not the date of the circular.

ped away, came to me and, thus frightened and apprehensive, accompanied me to the Prelacy."

"Right away, I sent my vicar, Father Hovhannes (Der) Merdegöztzi, to the commissar <sup>of</sup> Bab Tooma to say <sup>2SK</sup> 'what <sup>is</sup> this <sup>?</sup> severity imposed on the Armenians? I'm <sup>am</sup> coming from the vali, where have you received such instructions from?' By conferring over the telephone with the müdir at the Headquarters, the commissar <sup>ad</sup> clears up the misunderstanding and those detained are released. Hereafter, it became a ~~the discussion turned to the~~ matter of recruitment which lasted seven months until the allied army of liberation came and, in a short period of time, the people took heart. During the same period, we heard that all the Austrian officers and some of the German officers had <sup>made</sup> put forth a great deal of effort to save the Armenians from the inevitable massacre.

"Along with this mysterious recruiting, the contributions to the orphanage(s), widows' home(s) and old women's asylums diminished gradually and intentionally; finally they ceased altogether, as a result of which the largest percentage <sup>by far</sup> of those being sheltered in these establishments died of starvation."

"In order to annihilate the 40-50 Armenians left in the orphanage, the Turkish official at the Samakh station / on the small lake called Kennesaret <sup>K</sup> / telegraph office quite secretly relays Enver Pasha's decree to an Armenian officer close to him; later on, this officer brought the copy of the telegram to Damascus and many Armenians made copies of it. ... "Just the number of Armenian soldiers and officers was over five hundred" ... (Descriptions of Various Events and Occurrences Concerning the Jerusalem-Aleppo-Damascus Refugees and Clergy: 1914-1918, Alexandria, 1922, pp.

The circular of Enver there is no question of abs date of the circular. One must remark that is given to an Armenian.



about A.A. <sup>not</sup> doesn't give proof; his thoughts and observations, <sup>are confused</sup> which <sup>not</sup> mix up what took place with what didn't, particularly with regard to those things yet to occur -- in Aleppo, Damascus, Constantinople, Smyrna, Konya and even the Caucasus --, are far from being proof.

Moreover, the orders contained in the three articles of Enver's circular decree <sup>not</sup> don't apply at all to the exile, recruitment, and annihilation of Armenian survivors of the massacre.

On the contrary, the <sup>three</sup> articles comprising Enver's circular decree had already been carried out literally during 1915 and 1916 when the civilian or, in Enver's words, bashibozuk (irregulars) Armenian population of all the towns and villages in Turkey were forcibly ejected from their homes, driven to deserted and isolated areas and annihilated there unnoticed, while the approximately 150,000 Armenian soldiers in the <sup>Ottoman Armed Forces</sup> ~~Turkish army~~ were detached from the Turkish army and shot to death.

A.A. anyway refers only to the recent recruitment and extermination of the Armenians having survived the general deportation and general massacre.

"Cevdet Bey had gone to Adana. Along the way, he had passed through Intilli where the construction of the tunnel for the Bagdad Railroad was proceeding at a fast <sup>pace</sup> clip. More than 50,000 Armenians, having been separated from the caravans, had remained there and, ever since the beginning of the deportation, were working in exchange for a crust of bread [their daily bread]." Same page 57. *op. cit. p. 57*

Nayim Bey explains "that the largest percentage of both the

railroad construction and administration officials <sup>were</sup> was Armenian.

The government, on the pretext of fearing their ~~unsuitability~~ <sup>unreliability</sup>, gave the following order" ...pp.58-61.

And A.A. says, "But all of them weren't <sup>not</sup> removed. The vast majority remained in Intilli, Ayran, and Bagche, owing to bribery and the protection of the company's engineers, <sup>so</sup> such that, at the time Cevdet Bey passed through, the majority of them <sup>were</sup> was still there, the adult men especially were there." p.61.

The dates of Talat's orders are December 26, 1915 and January 16, 1916, while the date of the counter order is again January 16, 1916. *from Andonian's confirmed dates and facts.*

However, on February 2, 1916, Talat orders that the wives of the Armenian workers at least be deported to the desert and killed there.

Naim Bey adds: "And that <sup>is</sup> the way it happened; the women, entreating all the while, were suddenly put on the road one day and driven to the Meskene desert, to be sent from there to Der Zor". p.61

A.A. asserts that "the labor battalions, which were previously composed of Christians, mainly Armenians, had for the most part been killed in various isolated places. <sup>more</sup> New men were needed. The government, at long last, acceded to accept into the <sup>army</sup> armies -- for the purpose of building roads -- a certain segment of the population destined to be sent to the desert and massacred, but it didn't <sup>not</sup> spare their families. It laid down the condition that the women and children be driven to the desert, where they would be joined by their husbands when there was no longer the need for their ser-

vices in the armies," p.162 And the telegram ordering this arrangement bears the date February 20, 1916.

A. Andonian's confusion in the explication of the contents of articles one-three of Enver's circular decree, as well as that concerning the date of same circular, forces him to 'weave' many pages --disconnected one from the other, with an incoherent logic regarding particulars of time and place. The orders contained in the three articles of Enver's circular decree pertain to the matter of annihilating the Armenians not deported and massacring the Armenian soldiers in the Turkish army, not to the matter of gathering up the Armenians having survived the deportation and being able to do away with them by means of recruitment.

Naim Bey confirms that the reason for the counter order "was the complaint made by the engineers of the railroad construction company." p.60 One more familiar with the situation, (K.V.B.), gives the following details.

"In exchange for a half kilo(gram) of indigestible mixed bread, they would <sup>break</sup> bust rocks, both large and small, to continue their wretched existence a few months, a few weeks, or perhaps a few days longer, who knows."

"By interrogating them, I found out they were men and, for the most part, women workers who had taken refuge along the railroad company's construction route, after having been exiled along the railroad line and then having fled from the deportees' caravans in the mountains stretching from Gechid to Keller. They had come from Izmit, Bardizag, Adabazar, the villages on the plain of Nicomedia, Bilecik, Esgishehir, Konya, Eregli and these regions." pp.9-10

"One day, while Minister of War Enver Pasha was passing through Amanos on his way from Constantinople to visit the battle fronts in Palestine and Mesopotamia, he was surprised to see a <sup>large (great)</sup> ~~thick~~ crowd of Armenians so he asked his adjutants: "There are no Armenians left now in the provinces, it <sup>has</sup> been said; look at all these Armenians who <sup>have</sup> managed to stay alive and found work in the construction of this railroad..." p. 24

"Morf, a former Austrian officer and now chief civil engineer in charge of the construction of the railway tunnels along the Ayran-Bahchê line (p.8), had a close friend by the name of Papazian, a civil engineer, who was the translator-interpreter at the Ayran construction headquarters." (p. 13)

"More than 10,000 Armenians had come and taken refuge around the Amanos <sup>u</sup> tunnels, starting from a place near the Mamourê station called Inçirli and going as far as Yarbashi, Bağchê, Ayran, Intilli, and Keller." p. 18

The company's [regular] and civil engineers had, in many cases, able Armenians' specialists as assistants, confidantes, colleagues and interpreter-translators, as Papazian in the case of Morf. Klaus, the civil engineer and inspector of the Bahchê construction, had the civil engineer Nushan Mavian as his assistant. (same page 23). Similarly, Papazian was the interpreter-translator at the Ayran construction headquarters. (p. 13).

"In June of 1916, the former Vali of Van, <sup>He</sup> Cevdet Bey, became the Vali of Adana. Through Talat <sup>he</sup> and Enver, he was not only able to influence but also constrain Hügnen, General Manager of Railroad Construction(s) in Constantinople, to whom the <sup>chief officials</sup> main heads of

the railroad line, including Litzmeier, Winkler, Morf, Klaus and other engineers, plus the chief engineer at Intilli, Köpel, would send telegrams. (same p. 20)

"But Hüggen, knowing full well why this criminal demand was being made, vehemently refused to carry out this order of Talat and Enver (i.e. Ittihad), objecting that if he were to release his Armenian officials, the railroad would cease functioning <sup>he would</sup> and be unable to transport soldiers and military stores to the battle fronts in Palestine and Mesopotamia, which could have quite disastrous consequences. Although Talat and his kamarila recommended that Moslem and Levantine officials be found to take the place of the Armenians so that the business of transporting [things] wouldn't be interrupted, Hüggen nevertheless objected, stating that he just couldn't all of a sudden put inexperienced men, from one day to the next, in the place of officials he had trained and prepared for years, as if it were a matter of waving a magic wand; [furthermore] <sup>d</sup> due to their lack of experience, the company could be subjected to great risks and major losses." (same, p. 28-29)

"Talat even wanted to exile and annihilate the Armenian porters working in the stations, they not being officials, but Hüggen didn't carry out this demand either. He secretly sent instructions to the station-masters, that they should enter the names of the Armenian porters in the official registers as officials.... The Armenian officials of the railroad were also no less deserving of this persistent patronage and esteem." (p.29)

"Seeing that it was impossible to realize their plan to annihilate the permanent Armenian officials "through peaceful means"

Talat<sup>a</sup> and his kamarilla immediately undertook to carry out the execution of the thousands of Armenians working <sup>on</sup> in the construction projects. (p. 30)

"First, they undertook the general preparation of black lists of Armenian workers, objecting that, in order for all the Armenians working in railroad construction to <sup>henceforth</sup> have protection before the law, they must obtain an affidavit (vesika) establishing and proving their identity by being listed in special governmental registers." (p. 30)

"All the Armenians working in the constructions, be they specialists, officials or laborers, were summoned one by one to the company's offices by the police officials. And, since the Turkish officials had at their disposal the registers of the names of those working for the railroad company, no one could avoid this registration." (pp. 30, 31)

"The false pretense of providing protection before the law was so enticing that every Armenian rushed ~~for~~ to get protection from the law. Even <sup>Armenians who were listed under</sup> Greek, Assyrian and/or Kurds <sup>names</sup> (being listed corrected their false identities and were registered in these newly prepared books under their real names... ."

(commander of the gendarmerie) "I was the last one to appear before the chief of military police of Bagché, the Negro Yashar, for this formality.

"Captain Yashar, who was in charge of the registration proceedings in Bagché, instead of taking the registers with him as far as Bagché which was rather far from the station, put them personally in the company's safe, entrusting them to the chief administrator of the Bagché line, Klaus.

"However, a few of our Armenian high officials examined the registers and found some very mysterious things.

"Therein were recorded in separate order the name of the Armenian, his surname, his father's name, his age, place of birth, marital status, and then a statement of whether he had fled from caravans in exile or where he came from and how he got into this work. After indicating all this, the following marks ~~were~~ had been placed opposite the name of each person: .....

... . (p.31)

"The European civil engineers, be they German, Swiss, Austrian or Italian, <sup>tried</sup> strove in vain to save at least the Armenian officials with whom they were friendly. However, it was becoming impossible to make their redemptive voice heard by the non-commissioned officers in the merciless gendarmerie. The order was from Constantinople, from above and <sup>irrevocable</sup> inexorable, every Armenian had to be exiled, laborer, official or not, it was sufficient that he was Armenian. There weren't <sup>not</sup> two roads; there was only one road, the road to death...

"Some of the engineers and civil engineers, upon seeing the impotence of their efforts, even attempted to prolong the departure of their workers...

"Avni had made Klaus understand that he was not to waste time interfering with these operations, since it was impossible to leave the decisions made pending <sup>to</sup> the last minute.

"Klaus, who had momentarily reported these arrests to Adana by telegram to Winkler, likewise would send word of each new incident by telegram to the railroad construction administrative

headquarters in Adana...the reply which came from Winkler said that, together with keeping him informed of each event, he Klaus shouldn't request favors for special persons, since he Winkler would try to ~~the~~ do the impossible in Constantinople to save all of them. (PP.44-45)

"Contrary to all expectations, the consummate number of Armenians exiled from the vicinity of the construction of the Amasnos railroad exceeded 11,500.

"Winkler from Constantinople, Morf from Ayran, Köpel from Intilli, and Klaus from Bagché ... <sup>tried to</sup> ~~strove~~, <sup>lives</sup> ~~at~~ the point of risking their own deaths, to prevent the deportation of their devoted workers...

"Through a veritable torrent of unceasing long telegrams of protest, they had appealed to ~~Constantinople~~, the General Manager of the Bagdad Railroad, Hügnen, in Constantinople, the general management at the headquarters of the Holtzmann company in Frankfurt, Germany, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Berlin, to Von Sanders Pasha, commander of the German military forces in Constantinople and defender of the Dardanelles' fortifications, to the German central military staff in Constantinople and to all those from whom ~~any~~ they could expect any kind of assistance.

"And each appeal had been made, explaining those disastrous consequences which would inevitably arise from the removal of thousands of workmen and ~~in-~~ experienced office workers.

"The order came from the German staff in Constantinople to the effect that the German civil engineers were not to interfere so that complications wouldn't arise in the relations between Germany



and Turkey. And, on the other hand, they promised to bring about a favorable arrangement with the Minister of War Enver.

"To be sure, there was a great deal of joy among us few Armenians left in Bagche the fourth day after the deportation when suddenly the Armenian telegraph <sup>operator</sup> office man ran over to us with the good news that all the Armenian exiles would be returning on the strength of an order which came from Constantinople. I alone did not believe it, for I knew well that the Turk would order Winkler and the Vali of Adana to return the deportees on one hand, and, on the other, Bagche or Marash would send a coded telegram to Avni to get rid of the harmful microbes. . . . [the Armenians]

"All the Germans were joyful and proud of this success they had achieved which unfortunately didn't <sup>not</sup> last long. For, the next day, word was out that only the specialists would return. Later on, that too was contradicted.

"All these [measures] were ploys on the part of the Turk to gain time.

"On the second day, Winkler himself came from Adana by a special locomotive even to inspect <sup>all</sup> the railroad lines in construction, where things were at a standstill. <sup>unfortunate</sup> The poor old man was greatly disturbed [over this], and it was said that he even cried when he was with Morf in Ayran, and heard of the tragic death of many of the exiles.

"Winkler once again appealed to Constantinople with another telegram and once more demanded the return of <sup>the</sup> his thousands of exiles: this time, he threatened to cease immediately the transporting of military supplies if his demand wasn't <sup>not</sup> acceded to within

(this is the counter order)

a three-day period. According to his threat, he ordered the cessation of all traffic along the minor line from Mamouriye to Islahiye for an indefinite period.

"On top of this, the military stores arriving at the Mamouriye railroad station from Constantinople began to pile up in the military silos at the Yenice station. ...

"However, the German staff in Constantinople and Von Sanders Pasha, on the strength of Enver's appeals, sent urgent telegrams to Wankler, forcing him to start up the shipments of military supplies once again.

*unfortunate* "The poor old man, powerless after the suspension of activity lasting almost thirteen days, ordered the renewal of dukovili communication and shipment of military supplies through the tunnels.

"...However, in order to cover up the situation, they only made a few appeals to Enver, and then sent telegrams to Wankler, stating that they couldn't <sup>not interfere</sup> meddle in the internal affairs of the Turkish government so as to avoid military and political complications." (same, pp. 50-51)

## Copy of Telegram

AMANUS - BELEMEDİK

To the Commander General  
of Taurus

1. the railroad is in danger because ~~of~~<sup>d</sup> of the appearance of Armenian ~~"Heides"~~<sup>fedais</sup> (bandits) on the way through/Islahieh-Ayran. They are in touch with the Armenian officials and employees of the railroad Company.

2. The question of security of the railroad is very closely connected with the security of the Second, Fourth and Sixth Armies.

Consequently you must immediately make the decision to take adequate measures.

3. You have to reduce to the minima<sup>um</sup> the number of the Armenians who are working on the railroad.

In this matter no one has the right to put obstacle to/and/make objections and claims.

4. I urge you to put an end very soon to this matter.

March 18, 1917.

The Commander of the IVth Army:

Jemal (Pasha). 1)

1) Files of the Ministry of War - Ayran, Bibliothèque Nubar Paris.

Copy of Telegram

To the Commander General  
of Taurus (Area).

1. Decision had been made not to prosecute the Armenians because the Commander of Taurus area assured <sup>that</sup> the Armenians working on the railroad are very few in comparison with the Moslem workers and, in consequence, the Armenians can not cause any damage.

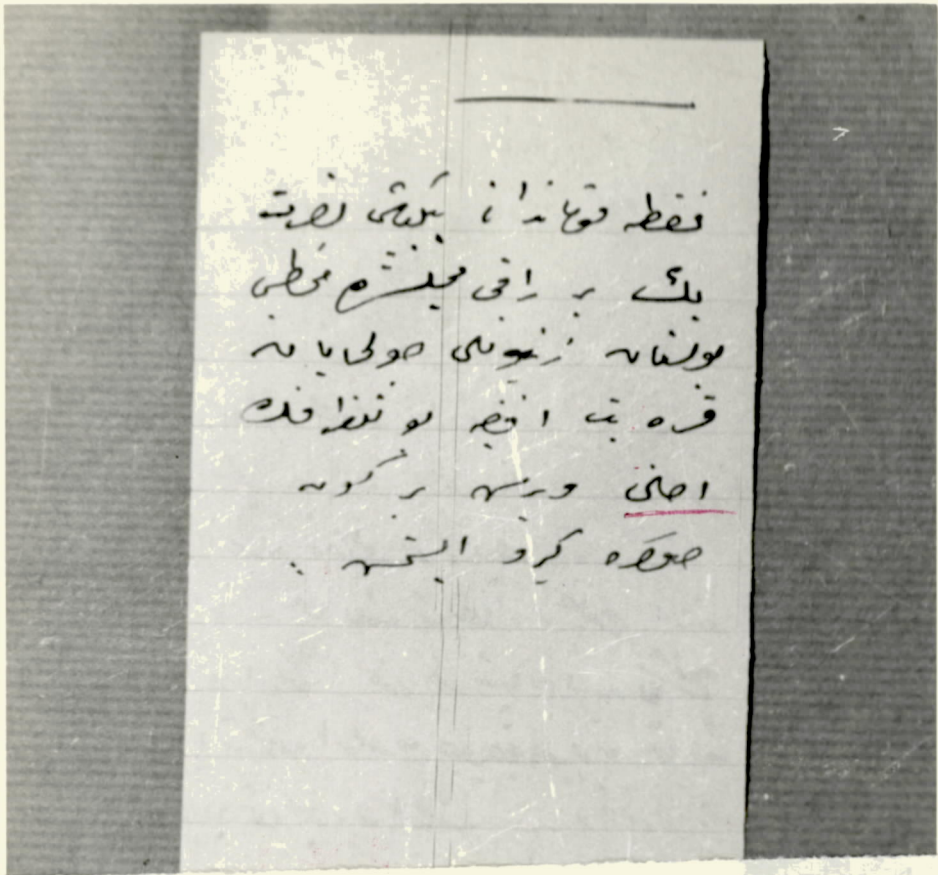
2. In connection with this matter, necessary instructions had been given the chiefs of bands ( CHETES ) who are <sup>per</sup> prosecuting (the Armenians) in the province of Adana, as well as the Inspector of the workers' battalions, on the <sup>Bagdad</sup> railroad, ~~of Bagdad.~~

March 23, 1917.

The Commander of the IVth Army:

Jemal (Pasha). 1)

1) Bibliothèque Nubar <sup>Paris</sup> file: Intelli, Ayran.



فقط توغرا ان بئى نقت  
 بك بر اخی مبدتم مطر  
 بولما زخونی صولی بانه  
 قره بت اخی بو نقتك  
اصلى ورسه بر گوره  
 عهده كره ایتسه

Place  
 Station

Handwritten text in Ottoman Turkish script, likely a telegraphic message, written in blue ink. The text is arranged in several lines, with some words underlined in red ink. The document is placed on a larger sheet of paper with a grid pattern.

Nokta Komandani Bin Başu Nusret Bey bir rahi  
 meclisinde muhatebi bulunan Zeytinli Culfağın  
 Garabet Efendiye bu telegrafın aslını  
 vermiş, bir gün sonra geri istemiştir.

The date of Hegira 1333 corresponds to the year of 1915.

*Suppose that*  
If the date of 28 Şubat 333 <sup>is</sup> was not a date of Hegira, it therefore corresponds to the year of 1917, *as Feb. 28, 1917.*

Melcon Assadour and Aram Andonian tried to explain that the circular of Enver Pasha ~~ex~~ solved the secret of the event in 1918 in Syria or Aleppo and Damascus, it is to say that the circular of Enver ordered to recruit Armenian males into the Ottoman Army and massacre them without exception.

In the circular, <sup>supposedly</sup> dated 28 ~~Şubat~~ February 1918, ~~which~~ <sup>Army</sup> is ~~not true~~, orders ~~to~~ to the <sup>Army</sup> commanders of the ~~Ottoman Army~~ to massacre the Armenian soldiers <sup>servicing in</sup> of the Ottoman Army and to ~~imprison~~ put in prison the Armenian officers of the Ottoman Army <sup>ing</sup> and to ~~wait~~ <sup>for</sup> ~~new orders.~~ <sup>further</sup> ~~notice.~~ *notice.*

*In every case* The date of 28 February 1917 does not correspond to the year 1918.

The Armenian soldiers in the Ottoman Army )

JAT P 927

1

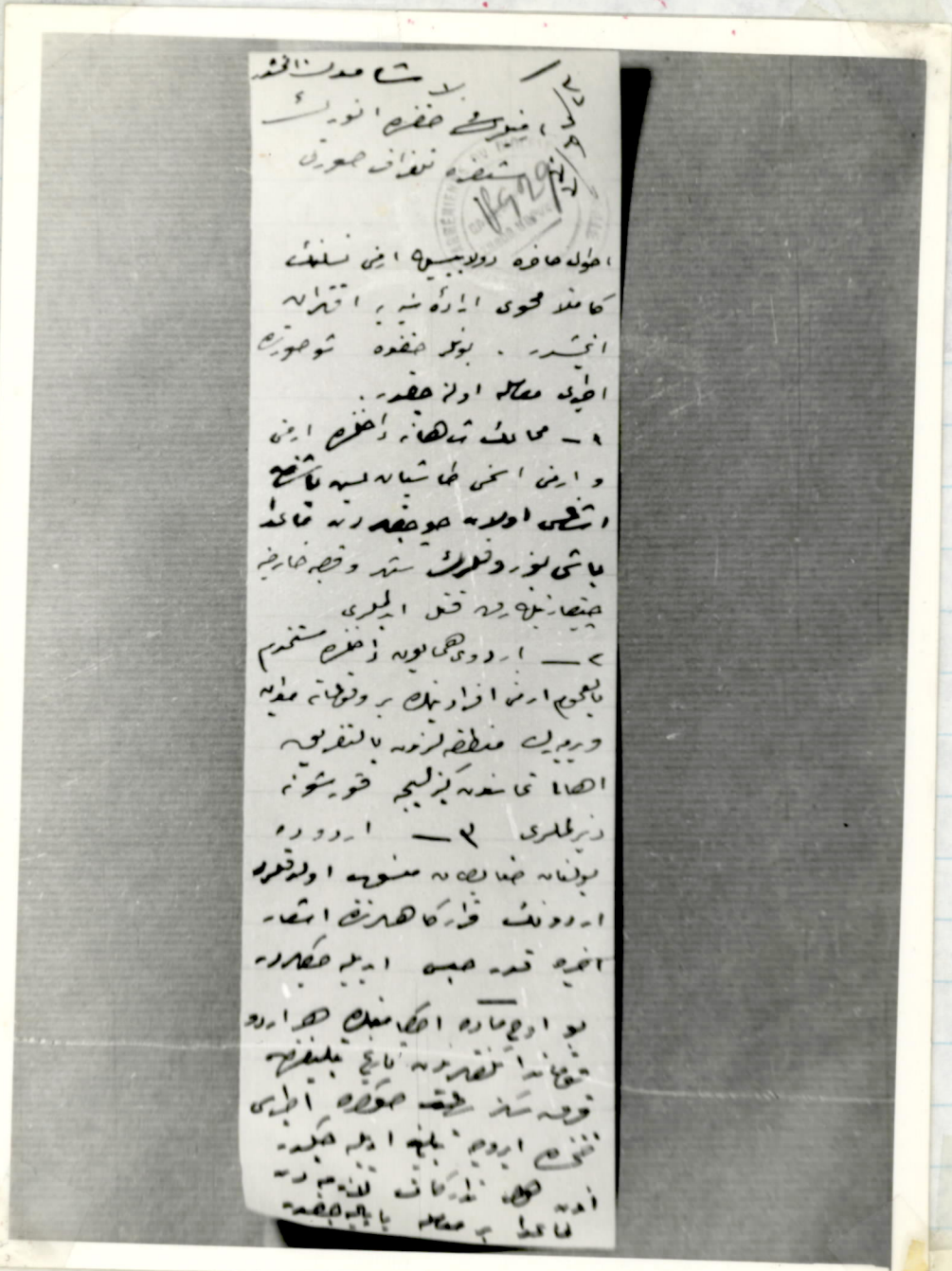
انظر نصه الوثيقة  
 اطراف كافة ولا سيما انك  
 كوني اليه في اوتاره انك  
 بوضعه في موضعك معكم اوله  
 - حافظت على ذلك واطمئن  
 انك في سبيله به حيث  
 هو مقدر به على ما في  
 سنة و في حاضره ايضا  
 الجري  
 - اردو هي بونه  
 ان اوتارها في وقتها  
 ويريد منكم انظر  
 انها فانه في  
 - اردو بولغانه  
 اردو في كاهنك  
 اية قد هي  
 بواجب ما في  
 فانه في  
 في اردو  
 اول  
 بابيه في - (٢٨)

697

Ciphred Circular to Army commanders  
 of Enver Pasha, Minister of War and  
 Commander-in-chief of <sup>the</sup> Ottoman Army <sup>and</sup> Forces  
 dated February 28, 1915, ordering to  
 carry out <sup>massacre</sup> genocide of Armenian soldiers  
 in Turkish Army.

p 927 St. James, Jerusalem

2



Copy

Ciphered Circular to Army commanders  
 of Enver Pasha, Minister of War and  
 Commander in chief of <sup>the</sup> Ottoman Army <sup>ed</sup> Forces,  
 dated <sup>on</sup> February 28, 1915, ordering to  
 carry out <sup>massacre</sup> genocide of Armenian soldiers  
 in Turkish Army.

F 929 St James, Jerusalem



Ermeni <sup>ler</sup> hakkında olunan bir şifre mahlulitir <sup>uttur</sup>

Ahvalı hazire dolayısıyla Ermeni neslinin kâmilin mahvi<sup>1</sup> iradei<sup>2</sup> seniyeeye iktiran etmiştir. Bunlar hakkında şu suretle muamele olunacaktır:

1. Memaliki şahane dahilinde Ermeni ve Ermeni ismini taşıyan beş yaşından aşağı<sup>1</sup> çocuklardan maade başı bozukların şehir ve kasaba haricinde çıkartılarak katl edilmeleri.

2. Orduyu<sup>1</sup> humayun dahilinde müstahdem bilumum Ermeni efradının bir vüküata meydan vermeyerek mantıklarından bit-tefrik ahali temasından gizlice kurşuna dizilmeleri.

3. Orduda bulunan zabitan mensup oldukları ordu<sup>2</sup> karargâhlarında işar<sup>1</sup> Lahire kadar haps edileceklerdir.

Bu üç madde ahkâmının her ordu kumandanlıklarına tarihi tebliğinden kırk sekiz sâat sonra icrası zımında ayrıca tebliğ edileceklerdir.<sup>3</sup> Ondan evvel tedarikâtı lâzimededen ~~bir~~ maade bir muamele yapılmayacaktır.

28 Şubat 330 4

Enver

1 - olacaktır

1 - olan,

2 - ordunun

3 - edilecektir

4 - 28 Şubat 333

1 - bi irade

Ermenilerin hakkında Enverin şifre telgraf sureti

28 Şubat 330

Ahvalı hazire dolayısıyla Ermeni neslinin kâmilten mahvı irade<sup>l</sup>seniyeye iktiran etmiştir. Bunlar hakkında şu suretle icrai muamele olunacaktır:

1. Memaliki şahane dahilinde Ermeni ve Ermeni ismi taşıyan beş yaşından aşağı olan çocuklardan maade başı bozukların şehir ve kasaba haricinde çıkartılarak katl edilmeleri.

2. Orduyu humayun dahilinde müstahdem bilumum Ermeni efradının bir vüküata meydan vermeyerek mantıklarından bittefrik ahali temasından gizlice kurşuna dizilmeleri.

3. Orduda bulunan zabitan mensup oldukları ordunun karagâhlarında ~~işari~~ iş/arı ahire kadar haps edileceklerdir.

Bu üç madde ahkâmının her ordu kumandanlıklarına tarihi tebliğinden kırk sekiz sâat sonra icrası zımında ayrıca tebliğ edilecektir. Ondan evvel tedarikâtı lâzimededen maade bir muamele yapılmayacaktır.

28 Şubat 330.

Enver

Ahvalı hazire dolayısıyla Ermeni neslinin kâmilen mahvı iradei seniyeeye iktiran itmıştır. Bunlar hakkında şu muamele olacaktır:

1. Memaliki mahruseyi şahane kâsabası dahilinde bulunan ve Ermeni namını taşıyan beş yaşına kadar olan çocuklardan maade başıbozukların şehir ve kasaba haricinde çıkarılıp katılları.

2. Orduyu hümayunda müstahdem bil umum Ermeni efradının bir vüküata meydan verilmeyerek, kitallarından bittefrik, ehali temasında olmayacak, gizli mahallerde kurşuna düzülmesi.

3. Orduda bulunan Ermeni zabıtanının dahi mensup oldukları ordudan karagâhlarında işarı ahere kadar haps edilmesi.

Bu üç madde ahkâmının her ordu kumandıklarına tarihi tebliğinden 48 sâat sonra, icrası zımında ayrıca tebliğ edilecektir. Anden evvel tedarikâtı lâzımaden maade bir müamele yapılmayacaktır.

1915 Şubat 28, başkumandan vekili ve harbiye nazırı

Enver.

4

The secret of the event 1918 (Damascus), Enver's telegram (Damascus).

Ahvalı hazire dolayısıyla Ermeni neslinin kâmilen mahvı <sup>a</sup> bî iradei seniyeye iktiran etmiştir.

- 1.- Bunların haklarında <sup>lar</sup> şu suretle muamele icra olunacaktır.
- 2.- Memaliki mahrusei şahane <sup>Tabiyesi</sup> dahilinde bulunan Ermeni ve Ermeni <sup>NAMİN</sup> ismi taşıyan beş yaşına kadar olan çocuklardan maade başı bozukları <sup>o</sup> şehir ve kasaba haricine çıkarılarak katılları.
- 3.- Orduyu hümayunlarında müstahdem bilumum Ermeni efradının bir vüküata meydan verilmeyerek <sup>Kitalarından</sup> (manti) kalarında bittefrik ahali temasından <sup>o</sup> kizli mahallerde kurşuna dizilmesi.
- 4.- Orduda bulunan Ermeni zabitanın dahi mensup oldukları ordunun karargâhlarında işarı ahire kadar haps edileceklerdir.
- 5.- Bu üç madde ahkâmının her ordu kumandanlıklarına tarihi tebliginden kırk sekiz saat sonra icrası zımında ayrıca tebliğ edilecek <sup>şinden</sup> dir, Ondan evvel tedarikâtê lâzımeden maade bir muamele yapılmayacaktır.

28 Şubat 333

Baş Kumandan Vekili

Enver.

See: "Hyegagan Khachelootune", Melcon Asadoor, Manuscript, page 95.

"La Questione Armena Nella Politica Delle Grandi Potenze"

Capitano Sidari, Padova, 1962, page 276-277

A

During the period of 1914-1918, the Ott. Govt carried out the deportation and massacre of 1,326,250 Armenians. Of these 1,326,250, 1,056,558 Armenians were victimized partly through murder and partly through starvation. |

If This was real situation in Turkey beginning 1918. The ~~provision~~ <sup>supposed date</sup> of the order issued by Enver was February 27, 1915, it makes sense, if the order ~~were~~ were Feb. 27, 1918, it makes no sense as there ~~are~~ <sup>were</sup> no more Armenians on Feb. 28, 1918, to deport and massacre.

The order of Enver read:  
" 1. ~~Civilian~~ <sup>All Armenians</sup> ~~Armenians~~ <sup>bearing Armenian names and living</sup> in the Ottoman Empire over than five years, ~~have~~ <sup>except children</sup> to be driven (deported) out of the towns and villages and massacred. >>>

1- La. Rev. no. 5, Friday, Dec. 13, 1918.

Deutschland und Armenien 1914-1918, by Dr. J. Lepsius, pp. LXIV - LXVI.

B

the three orders of Enver

have left the M.C.

1. Civilian Armenians in the Ottoman Empire over ~~three~~ five years have to be driven out of towns and villages and massacred.

On 28 Feb. 1918, this order was an accomplished fact, therefore ~~the~~ it makes no sense if the order of Enver was dated on Feb. 27, 1918, as ~~it~~ supposed by Aram Andonian

2. All Am. soldiers serving in the armies have to be ~~detached~~ <sup>detached</sup> from their divisions without giving <sup>any</sup> occasion ~~for~~ <sup>of</sup> trouble and taken to isolated places and shot away from <sup>the</sup> public eyes.

It would have been too late on Feb. 28 1918, because this order was carried out from Nov. 1914 to March 1916 and there were no more American soldiers in the Ottoman Army, consequently the decree of Enver must have been dated Feb. 1915, to cover what was done till from Nov 1914 to Feb. 1915 and what will happen after.

C

complete list of <sup>the</sup> originals  
of Turkish off. documents and writs

## Şifre Sureti

Ahvalı hazire dolayısıyla ile Ermeni neslinin kâmilen mahvı iradei iktiran etmiştir. Bunlar hakkında şu suretle muamele icra olunacak:

1. Memaliki Osmanie dahilinde bulunan ve Ermeni namını taşıyan beş yaşına kadar olan çocuklardan maade, başı bozuklardan şehir ve kasaba haricine çıkardılarak katlı.

2. Orduyu humayunlarda müstahdem bilumum Ermeni efradının bir vüküata meydan vermemeksizin kıtalarından bittefrik ahali ile temasda olmayacak bir gizli mahalde kurşuna dizilmesi.

3. Orduda bulunan Ermeni zabitanın dahi mensup oldukları ordunun karargâhlarında işarı ahire deggin haps edilecek.

4. Bu üç maddenin ahkamı her ordu kumandanlıklarına tarihi tegliğden kırk sekiz sâat sonra tatbiki için ayrıca tebliğ edilecektir, ondan evvel tedarikâtı lâzımeden maade bir muamele yapılmayacak.

23 Şaban 1334

Baş kumandan vekili ve

Harbiye nazırı

Enver

See, booklet, Manuscript, page 78-80.

(Apostil): Bunu tercüme eden jandarma zabiti Zeytunli Garabet Çulhayan.



## The Ciphered Circular of Enver Pasha

"It was the beginning of March (1918/ that the terrible Decree arrived to Aleppo. Fourty eight hour after, the gendarmes were ready to deport Armenians".

All preparations were made, "as it was recommended by the telegram of Enver Pasha, when a counter order arrived not to carry out the order".<sup>1</sup>

"And the aforesaid order is a telegram of Enver Pasha, that appeared almost immediately after the danger has gone away, simultaneously both in Aleppo and Damascus, where Neshat Bey, a Turkish Major, had shown during his drunkenness to an Armenian namely Garabed Jelkayan of Zeiton<sup>u</sup>, and copies of which (telegram) are circulating to day somewhat everywhere".<sup>2</sup>

On May 9, 1919 a British Officer, hamely Hardingson, Chairman of the Committee for restoration of Armenian properties, coming from Costantinople, visited Adrianople and ~~visited~~ paid visit to Armenians, particularly to the episcopal Vicar of that town. Armenians gave him a copy of the <sup>coded</sup> (ciphered) circular of Enver Pasha. An Armenian deportee, Garabed Stephen Yazejian, had obtained the copy from Garabed ~~Shoolhayan~~ <sup>y</sup> of Zeiton<sup>u</sup>, a gendarme officer in Damascus.

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See: Aram Andonian, "Medz Vojire", Boston, 1921, pages 229-230.

2. idem.

THE MAJOR CRIME

On August 7, and October 1st, 1919, the British officer had been in Adrianople and asked information about the telegram of Enver Pasha.<sup>3</sup>

"Turkish Official of the Telegraph Office of Samakh (on the shore of Gennesaret Lake<sup>R</sup>) most secretly communicated the Decree of Enver Pasha to an Armenian officer <sup>a</sup>of (his) confidential friend of his, who then brought thg copy of the telegram to Damascus, and many Armenians made up copies".<sup>4</sup>

After occupation of Damascus by Allied forces about 500 Armenian soldiers and officers came up to Damascus from vicinities and long distances.<sup>5</sup>

"Having under hand a number of the originals of Turkish official documents by which the Turkish Government gave from Constantinople/<sup>secret/</sup>instructions to the Fourth Army Corps concerning the deportation of Armenians, I am keeping the originals, and sending you copies. If necessary, I will make available the originals, too, if the publication of these~~s~~ documents may be more or less useful to the Armenian sacted cause.

"It had been possible to obtain all these documents classified from number one to the last, but an Armenian grocer, to whom an ignorant Turkish housekeeper (of the Governorate of Damascus) had sold by ounces, destroyed the documents because he was afraid, and I saved only six piecesX"

See <sup>g</sup>/Hooshamadian Medz Yegherni<sup>r</sup>, Beirut, Lebanon, 1965. page 228. *original, at Bibliotheque Nabar, Paris 16<sup>e</sup>.*

3. See Booklet, manuscript, belonging to Krieger, pages

Aram Andonian never discussed question of date. He accepted and fixed as date of the Circular of Enver Pasha, ~~27~~ ~~2~~ February 27, 1918. His source is Hmayag Oughourlian or alias Melcon Assadour. The latter had under hand the original of the ciphered circular of Enver Pasha. Following the copy given by Assadour [Melcon], (p. 95, "Hyegagan Khachelootune", Manuscript) the date is " 28 Shaban 333".

But he confirmed that the Armenian gendarme <sup>officer</sup> Garabed <sup>A. Andonian</sup> Jilkayan had a copy from Nechat Bey at Damascus. He knew Turkish very well. He gave only the Armenian translation in his book. He never thought that the circular of Enver Pasha bearing the date of February 28, 1915 could explain the event of March 1918, as well as the date of February 27, 1918, *what he is trying to do.*

We are giving in five appendixes five different copies of the text of the circular in question. Three of these appendixes are copies in Osmanli, and two <sup>Turkish</sup> in Armenian characters.

4. Ngarakrootunk Yeroosaghemi-Halebi-Tamasgosi

Kaghtaganagan yev Vanagan Zanazan Tibatz yev

Antzkerook, 1914-1918". Alexandria, 1922, p. 45-47  
Author: Yeghishe Chilingirian, Bishop.

5. Idem.

<sup>t</sup>  
Two Turkish Osmanli and one Armenian Turkish copies are bearing the date of February 28, 1915, or 28 Şubat 330, and one Osmanli ~~and one Armenian copies are~~ copy has the date of 28 Şubat 333, and one Armenian Turkish copy has the date of 23 Şaban 334. X

In these five copies we have different readings, but in all five copies the meaning is the same or the essential text is never affected.

The circular of Enver is ordering:

- 1.- To get out of the town<sup>s</sup> and massacre civil Armenians, decision which was made by an Imperial ~~Trade or Decree~~ <sup>Edict</sup>.
- 2.- To detach all Armenian soldiers from the Ottoman Army and shoot them all.
- 3.- To put in jail in <sup>to</sup> the barracks all Armenian officers <sup>of</sup> in the Ottoman Army and expect new order in 48 hours.

In the Ottoman Army there were <sup>in 1914</sup> more than 200.000 Armenian soldiers, because all Armenian males were recruited from 17 to 45 years of age in order to deprive the Armenian people of all kind of protection <sup>since mobilization 19 July 1914</sup>.

Most of these 200.000 Armenian soldiers were detached from the Turkish Army and killed in 1915 and 1916. There were no more Armenian soldiers in 1918 to be detached from the Ottoman Army and to be shot. As Bishop Yeghishey Chilingirian affirmed after occupation of Damascus by Allied forces <sup>on Oct. 1918</sup> about 500 Armenian soldiers and officers came to Damascus from vicinities and long distances.

Put this  
page 4 →

The date of "23 ~~Shaban~~ 334" does not correspond to February 27 or 28, 1918. "Shaban" is the eighth lunar month of Hegira, and corresponds to 1915 or ~~1918~~ beginning 1916. In both case "23 ~~Shaban~~ 334" is not February 27 or 28, 1918.

The date of "28 ~~Shabat~~ 19 ~~330~~ 333" is not Hegira date, because the month of Shaban is not a hegira month/ and ~~and~~/corresponds to ~~February~~ 28, 1917. If it ~~is~~ supposed to be a hegira date, it then <sup>should</sup> corresponds <sup>was</sup> to February 28, 1915.

The exact date of the ~~ciphered~~ <sup>coded</sup> circular of Enver Pasha is February 28, 1915.

*dated*  
*of Na P*

Dr. Behaettin Shakir Bey, President of the Special Organization (Teshkilât-ı Mahsûsa), and Chairman of the Three-Member ~~Committee~~ <sup>Massacre</sup> Executive Committee of <sup>a</sup> Genocide, in his letter of February 18, 1915, addressed to Jemal Bey, responsible Delegate in Adana and then in Aleppo, wrote the following: "The Government will give to Governors General and Army Commanders the necessary instructions concerning massacres". (See: "Medz Vojire", page 116-117: photographic reproduction of the original, which is kept in "Bibliothèque Nubar in Paris ~~18e~~, and the translation, page 129-130).

The confusion of date is <sup>a</sup> result that the <sup>Coded</sup> (Ciphered) Circular of Enver Pasha had been <sup>communicated</sup> ~~shown~~ to Armenians at the date of February or March 1918. Especially the Armenian Gendarme Garabet Jilkayan or Garabet <sup>had not a perfect education</sup> ~~Choolhayan~~ was an ignorant man, who <sup>He</sup> believed that the ~~ciphered~~ <sup>circled</sup> circular was dated February 28, 1918, which is wrong. Feb. 28, 1918

was the date the circular was found by Armenians.

Sirke<sup>f</sup>çi

Superintendent of Military Lines  
of the Eastern Railroad Company

August 25, 1915

Number 3910.

Number 1068 As

8, 11, 15

Management of the Eastern Railroad Lines

Mr. Director:

The Minister of the Interior has written to the vali (governorate) of Adrianople to the effect that, while awaiting the decision of the Committee that has been formed, it is ~~the~~ necessary to postpone the release of the ~~train~~ <sup>following railroad</sup> officials: Aram, son of Hovhannes; Hovhannes, son of Khachig; Krikorian, official of the Mandra route, who have been sent by the Department to Rodosto.

As <sup>requested</sup> ~~stated~~ in Article 3 of the Memorandum containing the decision of the Committee, the Memorandum, copy of which was relayed in the letter dated October 19, 1915, numbered 3910, please just send the list of the two categories of workers working along your route, as well as the list of those released, <sup>inasmuch as the stipulated period of their service</sup> ~~because the term of servitude set for them~~ expired, <sup>that</sup> ~~in accordance with the prepared list so~~ we may compare them with <sup>results</sup> communicate them <sup>to</sup> the Department designated in the Memorandum.

Please accept .....

On behalf of the Military Superintendent;

Lieutenant S. Shukri. )

1) ST James Archives, Jerusalem, Hereafter JAJ.  
No. 14575

(the existing list and) →

Superintendent of Military Lines  
of the Eastern Railroad Company

NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

COPY

As you already know, the Government has started to relocate the Armenian population living in certain regions of the Empire. Relative to this arrangement and in accordance with that decision, the civil authorities wished to have relocated those Armenians who worked in the Companies of all the Railroad lines whose number is rather considerably large.

Considering that this would bring about a disruption regarding the optimum exploitation of the Lines, my ministry thought it necessary to follow a sound system and a progressive method regarding the change of habitation.

To make a decision, my ministry proposed, in a letter to His Highness the Grand Vizier that he form a Committee consisting of deputies to be named by the Ministries of Public Works and War, until that Committee makes decisions, the necessary orders be communicated to whomever necessary so that they won't touch the Armenian laborers being utilized on the Railroad Lines, as well as the families of those workers.

With the approval of H.H. the Grand Vizier, the Committee under consideration was formed, which has already made its decisions.

By reading the enclosed Memorandum, as well as my appendix, you shall note a summary that explains the decisions taken. This is a memorandum which my ministry addressed to the Ministry of the Interior.

It follows that the Armenian workers, in service on the Lines, are divided into two categories, one of which must be compensated during a period of from one month to a year, and the other in a period of from one to four years.

It is urgently necessary to send to the Superintendents a copy of the Memorandum and the list and make it obligatory on them to carry them out by making up for the lack of manpower during the periods of time decided upon (naturally from the Moslems or those elements which enjoy trust).

Moreover, please pursue this matter continually and inform my Office successively of the results of the undertakings carried out and the measures taken.

If the superintendents become absolutely convinced despite maximal efforts to find others to replace the individuals to be compensated during the designated periods of time, according to that list we are working with, the Companies haven't succeeded in finding these workers, it will be necessary to allow the latter (the Armenians) to remain for a while longer in the service of the Company.

However, this order must not be abused in any way. The date communicated by the Superintendents to the Companies is the one that will be accepted as the starting point for



the periods of time designated in the list.

For this purpose, it is necessary to transmit by letter a copy of both the Memorandum and the list in question to the Companies immediately without wasting time and continually keep an eye on (this matter), proceeding with the full application of the task and the execution of those points which are designated in Articles 2 and 3 of the Memorandum.

Seal: Railroad Company  
Decmeber 7, 1915  
Military Superintendent  
Sirkeçi. )  
f

Copy

I have the honor of informing you that the Committee, subject of confidential letter number 75, your Ministry transmitted through the Security Administration on September 9, 1915, as well as confidential letter number 79 dated September 20, as a continuation of the first letter, has already begun to work.

Following consultation, I supported the decisions it made with regard to the compensation of Armenian workers in all Railroad Line also including the Anatolian Company, without causing any detriment to the current activity of the Railroad Lines.

1) Given the fact that one division of Armenian personnel consists of specialists, who can be trained in no less than one or more years, compensation for them all

1) JAJ, N°/m 576

at once and in a short period of time would confound the transfers. There is also the obligation to provide for their compensation successively in a period of time ranging from one to four years, as designated by the Committee in question.

2) The second group, which consists of a little over half the group, can be compensated for, according to the nature of the jobs, during a period of from one month to a year at the most, as is designated in the list attached to this.

My Ministry shall convey to the Companies the indispensability of compensating the workers in question within the period of time decided upon in the designated list and shall smooth away those difficulties which may appear in the process of finding individuals to take their place, and which arise from the formalities of military service.

3) In order to effect carrying out of those measures, it is necessary to follow this system:

The Military Commissions shall prepare a list, indicating the names of the workers belonging to the two categories, the nature of their jobs opposite their names, and then sending it to the local mutesarif under whose jurisdiction these workers are ( of the General Directorate of Public Safety in Constantinople.)

At the end of each period of time, it is necessary to report to said authorities (the mutesarif and the Direct-

orate of Public Safety) successively the names of those who shall be released. And, what's more, the permits (vesika) shall be taken from the workers by the authorities and returned to the Military Superintendents.

Then, those workers and their families, who have been enlisted in service can generally speaking be naturally subjected to the decisions made.

4. In any event, I request that you please transmit the instructions, in the form of a circular, to the governors and mutesarifs who are anxious to maintain the present set-up whereby the Armenian personnel must not be placed before the authorities and subjected moreover to the decision of residential until the Military Superintendents, who have the task of overseeing the matter of compensation for those workers, as well as insuring the regularity of their transfer, give their consent. (1)

Personnel to be released in from one to twelve months.

* Temporary workers	}	four weeks.
* Temporary porters		
Permanent workers	}	two months.
Permanent porters		
Brakemen and their substitutes	}	three months.
Timekeepers		
Switchmen	}	five months.
Specialist workers		
Specialist porters		
Switchmen at the stations,		

1) JAJ m 577

as well as artisans whose compensation is feasible by means of persons outside the Railroad Line. eight to ten months.

All the Armenians workers taken into service since January 1, 1913.

No. 1023 AS 1)  
22 / 80 - 5

\* Temporary because although they may work full time their services can be terminated at any time.

AUGUST 5, 1915.

To the Management of the Eastern Railroad Lines:

I am herewith remitting a copy of two ordinances and a list which the General Management of the Railroad Lines Bureau has sent me relative to Armenian personnel presently on your line.

The starting date for the time intervals is October 20, 1915; therefore, I request that you do what is necessary and also keep my Superintendent informed concerning what has been done.

Accept , etc.

October 19, 1915

On behalf of the Military Superintendent:

Lieutenant S. Shukri. (1)

NO. 4432

December 5, 1915

1) JAJ m578

(2) m579

To the Management of the Eastern Railroad Lines,  
Continuation of my letter numbered 3910 and dated  
October 19, 1915.

The War Ministry's orders, whose copies I transmitted  
to you bearing number 6882 and date of October 19, 1915,  
have been rescinded.

Armenian workers, not yet released shall be kept in  
service.

Please put into effect the orders of December 17, number  
13032.

December 18, 1915

On behalf of the Military Superinten-  
dent : Lieutenant S. Shukri. 1) (1)

1) Source: St James Archives, Jerusalem,  
No m 575 - m 580  
(1) <sup>A7</sup> m 580

1/2 185

original  
Halap Vilayeti Celilesine  
Halap buyuruldugu  
defterin raptu arz  
ve takdim kilindigi  
maruzdur.

Halap Hatti Askeri  
Komiser vekili;

Hüsni.

19 Mart 1334.

Emir muballagaya  
tevfiki muamele ile def-  
terler iade kılınmak  
üzere - Polise müdü-  
riyetine. (1)

20 Mart 1334

no 3119/957  
Seriyen ghayin (ç-p)  
idarisi.

21 Mart, 1334

Kayd 778-584

Cemil.

Arşavir Efendiye (2)

23 Mart.

original  
Decipher: Hon. Vali of Aleppo.  
We have the honor of inclu-  
ding herein the register con-  
taining list of names you asked  
for.

Acting Military Commissioner  
of the Railroad;

Hüsni

March 19, 1918.

Carry out the order and  
deliver the register to the  
Police Commissioner according  
to the order already com-  
municated.

March 20, 1918.

no 3119/957  
Send soon register contain-  
ing names beginning by letters  
ghayin - Mim ç-p.

March 21, 1918

to Authority: 778-584

Cemil.

to Arshavir Ef. 2

March 23.

1 - one word illegible

Arshavir Yasiar, Hinchakist  
espion, was sent to Aleppo  
for the preparation of the names  
as he was an expert in  
this matter.

Y/2. 184  
original

Hattı Askeri Komiserliği  
Canibi Valasına  
Umumi 958  
Musasi 64

Mahremdir  
Sadetle Efendim,  
Dahiliye Nezaretinin  
14 Şubat 1334 tarih ve  
58 Umum numaralı  
Tahrirat Secreti balaya  
nakl olmakla Şimendifer  
memurin ve Müstahde-  
mindeu Ermeni olmakla  
olanların isimleri hi-  
zasına malûmatı  
mutasılânın derciyle  
irsali esbabının istik-  
malî temenni olunur,  
Efendice,

13 Mart 1338,

Halep Valisi  
Bedri

To the Honorable  
Commissariat of Military Railroad  
General No 958  
Special No 64

Confidential.

Honorable Sir:

Herewith is included  
a copy of the official  
order despatched by the  
Ministry of Internal Affairs,  
to ~~for~~ general no. 58,  
dated February 14, 1918,  
ordering to prepare a  
list of Armenian employ-  
ees and workers of  
the Railroad company  
and asking for infor-  
mation about each  
of them.

March 13, 1918,

Vali of Aleppo,  
Bedri, 1

All these orders were sent to Aleppo and  
Damascus at the same time.

1- Bedri Bey was the Police Commissioner at Constan-  
tinople, closely related to Talaat, responsible <sup>for</sup> the  
exile and massacre of Armenian intellectuals.

Y/183

The repetition of the decree no. 503/<sup>3</sup> Oct. 23, 1917  
despatched by the Min. of Int. Affairs

Halep Askeri Hattı  
Komiserliği  
Numara 1294/1  
Vilayet Dahilindeki  
Stasyonlarda bulunan  
Şimendifer memurin ve  
Müstahdemin Ermeni  
olanların isamisi havi  
bir cadvel tanzimiyle  
beraber bunlardan her  
birinin tahkiki hal ve  
kuvvetleriyle şimdiye  
kadar zabtana ne suretle  
tanınmış bulduklarının  
ve efrad-ı ayileleriyle  
akrabalarından kimler  
bulduğunun ve bunlar  
hakkında istihsal oluna-  
bilen malûmatın isimleri  
hikalarına derc olunarak  
seriyen irsalı hakkın-  
daki 23 Tesrinievvel  
1333 tarihli ve 503

To the Military Commissariat  
of the Railroad, Aleppo.  
No. 1294/1,

it was previously  
communicated to prepare  
lists of the Armenians  
among those employees  
and workers in the  
railroad stations of  
the Province, Aleppo, and  
certify the identification  
of each of them by inves-  
tigations and examinations  
and establish how they  
are recognized until now  
by the police records  
and verify who of their  
families and relatives  
are alive, and register  
in front of each name  
informations you may  
obtain, and because a  
circular order was



2 4/2. 183

umum numaralı tahri-  
rin ve hecuz cevab-  
lı vuruş etmediğinden  
işleri Sabık vechile  
iktizasının sureti  
inbase babında,

despatched by The Ministry  
of Internal Affairs, General  
no. 503, dated October  
23, 1917, and until today  
no reply was sent. Therefore  
first of all do what  
is necessary and inform  
us.

Dr. G. Lepsius, Deutschland und Armenien,  
no 282, p. 277

German Imperial Embassy

Therapia, June 30, 1916

I discussed with Talaat Bey and Khalil Bey the deportation of the Armenian workers at Amanus area, a fact that puts in danger the course of the war.

I told the Ministers that these measures show that the Turkish Government is believing to loose the war. Everywhere talks are held about this matter. Persons as Talaat and Enver know well that the obstacles of circulation the stopping of the railroad constructions at Amanus area will bring prejudice to the aims of war. But no one has the power to remove the hydra of the Committee (of Young Turks K) with manifold heads, the Chauvinism and fanaticism,

The Committee urges the extermination of the Armenians who survived, and the Government should give up.

The Government is not only the Organization

of the Governmental Party in the capital with full authority, but the Committee is extended in the provinces, and on a level with every Vali (Governor-General), every Kaymakam (governor of a County), a member of the Committee is placed to support them and to supervise their activities.

The deportations of the Armenians started again everywhere.

The starved wolves of the Committee have nothing to expect from these miserable people, but the satisfaction of their fury of persecution.

The property of the Armenians had been confiscated long time ago and their possessions had been liquidated by the so-called Commissions of the Abandoned Goods, it is to say, for example, if any Armenian has a building of a value of 100, this home had been adjudicated for LT. to a Turk friend or member of the Committee.

Nothing else can be obtained from the Armenians. A pack is ready impatiently waiting the instant when Greece compelled by the Entente, will turn against Turkey or its

Allies. There will begin massacres on a large-scale wider than the massacres of the Armenians. The victims are more & numerous and the spoils are more attractive.

Hellenism constitute the cultural element of Turkey. It will be there destroyed as the Armenian element unless foreign measures stop it.

Turkification means to expel or kill all who are not Turks, to destroy or to appropriate by force the possessions of others.

This is the famous Turkish renaissance for the time being to repeat French slogan of liberty. Men as Talaat, who have a sincere desire to lead Turkey into progress, and who do not know other policy than the persecution, should be submitted to the Hydra of manifold heads.

Metternich

To his Excellency the Chancellor of the Empire  
M. Von Bethmann Hollwegg.

1

Ermeni hakkında olunan bir şifre mahlulıdır

Ahvalı hazire dolayısıyla Ermeni neslinin kâmilin mahvi iradei seniyeeye iktiran etmiştir. Bunlar hakkında şu suretle muamele olunacaktır:

1. Memaliki şahane dahilinde Ermeni ve Ermeni ismini taşıyan beş yaşından aşağı çocuklardan maade başı bozukların şehir ve kasaba haricinde çıkartılarak katl edilmeleri.

2. Orduyuy humayun dahilinde müstahdem bilumum Ermeni efradının bir vüküata meydan vermeyerek mantıklarından bittefrik ahali temasından gizlice kurşuna dizilmeleri.

3. Orduda bulunan zabitan mensup oldukları ordu karargâhlarında işar ahire kadar haps edileceklerdir.

Bu üç madde ahkâmının her ordu kumandanlıklarına tarihi tebliğinden kırk sekiz sâat sonra icrası zımında ayrıca tebliğ edileceklerdir. Ondan evvel tedarikâtı lâzimededen bir maade bir muamele yapılmayacaktır.

28 Şubat 330

Enver

2

Ermenilerin hakkında Enverin şifre telgraf sureti

28 Şubat 330

Ahvalı hazire dolayısıyla Ermeni neslinin kâmilten mahvı irade senâyeye iktiran etmiştir. Bunlar hakkında şu suretle icrai muamele olunacaktır:

1. Memaliki şahane dahilinde Ermeni ve Ermeni ismi taşıyan beş yaşından aşağı olan çocuklardan maade başı bozukların şehir ve kasaba haricinde çıkartılarak katledilmeleri.

2. Orduyu humayun dahilinde müstahdem bilumum Ermeni efradının bir vüküata meydan vermeyerek mantıklarından bittefrik ahali temasından gizlice kurguna dizilmeleri.

3. Orduda bulunan zabitan mensup oldukları ordunun karagâhlarında işleri iş'arı ahire kadar haps edileceklerdir.

Bu üç madde ahkâmının her ordu kumandanlıklarına tarihi tebliğinden kırk sekiz sâat sonra icrası zımında ayrıca tebliğ edilecektir. Ondan evvel tedarikâtı lâzimededen maade bir muamele yapılmayacaktır.

28 Şubat 330.

Enver

Ahvalı hazire dolayısıyla Ermeni neslinin kâmilin mahvı iradei seniyeeye iktiran itmiştir. Bunlar hakkında şu muamele olacaktır:

1. Memaliki mahruseyi şahane kâsabası dahilinde bulunan ve Ermeni namını taşıyan beş yaşına kadar olan çocuklardan maade başıbozukların şehir ve kasaba haricinde çıkarılıp katılları.

2. Orduyu hümayunda müstahdem bil umum Ermeni efradının bir vüküata meydan verilmeyerek, kitallarından bittefrik, <sup>a</sup>şalı temasında olmayaçak, gizli mahallerde kurşuna <sup>i</sup>düzülmesi.

3. Orduda bulunan Ermeni zabitanının dahi mensup oldukları ordudan karagâhlarında <sup>i</sup>şarı <sup>i</sup>ahere kadar haps edilmesi.

Bu üç madde ahkâmının her ordu kumandıklarına tarihi tebliğinden <sup>a</sup>48 sâat sonra, icrası zımında ayrıca tebliğ edilecektir. Anden evvel tedarikâtı <sup>-</sup>lâzımaden maade bir müamele yapılmayacaktır.

1915 Şubat 28, başkumandan vekili ve harbiye nazırı

Enver.

4

The secret of the event 1918 (Damascus), Enver's telegram (Damascus).

Ahvalı hazire dolayısıyla Ermeni neşelinin kâmilen mahvı bi irade/ seniyeve iktiran etmiştir.

1.- Bunların hakkında şu suretle muamele icra olunacaktır.

2.- Memaliki mahrusei şahane dahilinde bulunan Ermeni ve Ermeni ismi taşıyan beş yaşına kadar olan çocuklardan maade başı bozukların şehir ve kasaba haricine çıkarılarak katılları.

3.- Orduyu hümayunlarında müstahdem bilumum Ermeni efradının bir vüküata meydan verilmeyerek (mantı)kalarında bittefrik ahali temasından kizli mahallerde kurşuna dizilmesi.

4.- Orduda bulunan Ermeni zabitanın dahi mensup oldukları ordunun karargâhlarında işarı ahire kadar haps edileceklerdir.

5.- Bu üç madde ahkaminin her ordu kumandanlıklarına tarihi tebliginden kırk sekiz saat sonra icrası zımında ayrıca tebliğ edilecektir. Ondan evvel tedarikât lâzımeden maade bir muamele yapılmayacaktır.

28 Şubat 333

Baş Kumandan Vekili

Enver.

See: Hyegagan Khachelnotune, Melcon Asadoor, Manuscript, page 95.

La Question Armena Nella Politica Delle Grandi Potenze

Capitano Sidari, Padova, 1962, page 276-277



## Şifre Sureti

Ahvalı hazire dolayısı ile Ermeni neslinin kâmilen mahvı iradei <sup>seniye</sup>iktiran etmiştir. Bunlar hakkında şu suretle muamele icra olunacak:

1. Memaliki Osmanie dahilinde bulunan ve Ermeni namını taşıyan beş yaşına kadar olan çocuklardan maade, başı bozuklardan şehir ve kasaba haricine çıkardılarak katlı.

2. Orduyu humayunlarda müstahdem bittumum Ermeni efradının bir vükiata meydan vermemeksizin kıtalarından bittefrik ahali ile temasda olmayacak bir gizli mahalde kurşuna dizilmesi.

3. Orduda bulunan Ermeni zabitanın dahi mensup oldukları ordunun karargâhlarında işarı ahire <sup>1</sup>deggin haps edilecek. Kadar

4. Bu üç maddenin ahkamı her ordu kumandaklıklarına tarihi tegliğden kırk sekiz sâat sonra tatbiki için ayrıca tebliğ edilecektir, ondan evvel tedarikâti lâzımeden maade bir muamele yapılmayacak.

23 Şaban 1334

Baş kumandan vekili ve  
Harbiye nazırı

Enver

See, booklet, Manuscript, page 78-80.

(Apostil): Bunu tercume eden jandarma zabiti Zeytunlu Garabet Çulhayanı.

Coded

The Ciphred Circular of Enver Pasha

"It was the beginning of March (1918/ that the terrible Decree arrived to Aleppo. Fourty eight hour<sup>s</sup> after, the gendar-  
mes were ready to deport Armenians".

All preparations were made, "as it was recommended by  
the telegram of Enver Pasha, when a counter order arrived not  
to carry out the order".<sup>1</sup>

"And the aforesaid order is a telegram of Enver Pasha,  
that appeared almost immediately after the ganger has gone away,  
simultaneously both in Aleppo and Damascus, where Neshat Bey,  
a Turkish Major, had shown during his drunkenness to an Armenian  
namely Garabed Jelkayan of Zeitoun, and copies of which (tele-  
gram) are circulating to day somewhat everywhere".<sup>2</sup>

On May 9, 1919 a British Officer, hamely Hardingson, Chai-  
rman of the Committee for restoration of Armenian properties,  
coming from Costantinople, visited Adrianople and ~~visited~~ paid  
visit to Armenians, particularly to the episcopal Vicar of that  
town. Armenians gave him a copy of the ciphred circular of  
Enver Pasha. An Armenian deportee, Garabed Stephen Yazejian,  
had obtained the copy from Garabed Choolhayan of Zeitoun, a  
gendarme officer in Damascus.

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1- See: Aram Andonian, "Medz Vojire", Boston, 1921, pages  
229-230.

2. idem.

On August 7, and October 1st 1919, the British officer had been in Adrianople and asked information about the telegram of Enver Pasha.<sup>3</sup>

Turkish Official of the Telegraph Office of Samakh (on the shore of Gennesaret Lake) most secretly communicated the Decree of Enver Pasha to an Armenian officer of his confidential friend of his, who then brought thg copy of the telegram to Damascus, and many Armenians made up copies".<sup>4</sup>

After occupation of Damascus by Allied forces about 500 Armenian soldiers and officers came up to Damascus from vicinities and long distances.<sup>5</sup>

"Having under hand a number of the originals of Turkish official documents by which the Turkish Government gave from Constantinople/<sup>secret/</sup>instructions to the Fourth Army Corps concerning the deportation of Armenians, I am keeping the originals and sending you copies. If necessary, I will make available the originals, too, if the publication of these/ documents may be more or less useful to the Armenian sacted cause.

"It had been possible to obtain all these documents classified from number one to the last, but an Armenian grocer, to whom an ignorant Turkish housekeeper (of the Governorate of Damascus) had sold by ounces, destroyed the documents because he was afraid, and I saved only six pieces."

See "Hooshamadian Medz Yeghernik", Beirut, Lebanon, 1965. page 228. *original at Bibliothèque Nubar, Paris* <sup>HC</sup>

3. See Booklet, manuscript, belonging to Krieger, pages 78-80

Aram Andonian never discussed question of date. He accepted and fixed as date of the Circular of Enver Pasha, ~~27~~ / February 27, 1918. His source is Hmayag Oughourlian ~~or~~ alias ~~Meleoh Assadour~~. The latter had under hand the original of the ciphered circular of Enver Pasha. Following the copy given by <sup>Hmayag</sup> Assadour ~~Meleoh~~, (p. 95, "Hyegagan Khachelootune"<sup>e</sup>, Manuscript) the date is "28 Shaban 333"<sup>e</sup>.

<sup>A. Andonian</sup> But he confirmed that the Armenian gendarme Garabed Jilkayan had a copy from Nechat Bey at Damascus. He knew Turkish very well. He gave only the Armenian translation in his book. He never thought that the circular of Enver Pasha bearing the date of February 28, 1915 could explain the event of March 1918, as well as the date of February 27, 1918.

We are giving in five appendixes five different copies of the text of the circular in question. Three of these appendixes are copies in Osmanli, and two in Armenian characters.

4. "Ngarakrootunk Yeroosaghemi-Halebi-Tamasgosi

Kaghtaganagan yev Vanagan Zanazan Tibatz yev

Antzkeroo", 1914-1918". Alexandria, 1922, p. 45-47  
Author: Yeghishe Chilingirian, Bishop.

5. Idem.

Description of

Two Turkish Osmanli and one Armenian Turkish copies are bearing the date of February 28, 1915, or 28 Şubat 330, and one Osmanli ~~and one Armenian~~ ~~copies~~ ~~are~~ ~~the~~ copy has the date of 28 Şubat 333, and one Armenian Turkish copy has the date of 23 Şaban 334.

In these five copies we have different readings, but in all five copies the meaning is the same or the essential text is never affected.

The circular of Enver is ordering:

- 1.- To get out of the town and massacre civil Armenians, decision which was made by an imperial <sup>Edict</sup> ~~Irade~~ or Decree.
- 2.- To detach all Armenian soldiers from the Ottoman Army and shoot them all.
- 3.- To <sup>imprison</sup> (put in jail) in the barracks all Armenian officers in the Ottoman Army and expect new order <sup>with</sup> in 48 hours.

In the Ottoman Army there were more than 200,000 Armenian soldiers, because all Armenian males were recruited from 17 to 45 years of age in order to deprive the Armenian people of all kind of protection.

Most of these 200,000 Armenian soldiers were detached from the Turkish Army and killed in 1915 and 1916. There were no Armenian soldiers in 1918 to be detached from the Ottoman Army and to be shot. As Bishop Yeghishey Chilingirian affirmed after occupation of Damascus by Allied forces ~~about~~ about 500 Armenian soldiers and officers came to Damascus from vicinities and long distances.

The date of 23 Shaban 334, does not correspond to February 27 or 28, 1918. Shaban is the eighth lunar month of Hegira, and corresponds to 1915 or ~~1916~~ beginning 1916. In both case 23 Shaban 334 is not February 27 or 28, 1918.

The date of 28 Shubat ~~19 330x~~ 333, is not Hegira date, because the month of Shaban is not a hegira month/ and ~~and~~/corresponds to 2 February 28, 1917. If it is supposed to be a hegira date, it then corresponds to February 28, 1915.

The exact date of the ciphered circular of Enver Pasha is February 28, 1915.

Dr. Beha<sup>dd</sup>ettin Shakir Bey, President of the Special Organization (Teshkilat-ı Mahsssoosa) and Chairman of the Three-Member ~~Committee~~ Executive Committee of Genocide, in his letter of February 18, 1915 addressed to Jemal Bey responsible Delegate in Adana and then in Aleppo, wrote the following: "The Government will give to Governors General and Army Commanders the necessary instructions concerning massacres". (See: "Medz Vojire", page 116-117: photographic reproduction of the original, which is kept in "Bibliothèque Nubar in Paris, ~~166~~, and the translation, page 129-130).

The confusion<sup>i</sup> of date is result that the Ciphered Circular of Enver Pasha had been shown to Armenians at the date of February or March 1918. Especially the Armenian Gendarme Garabet Jilkayan or Garabet Choolhayan was an ignorant man.

INSTRUCTIONS  
TO <sup>S</sup>DIMISS THE ARMENIAN OFFICIALS  
FROM RAILROAD SOCIETIES

m.575

Railroad Company	Sirkeji, August 25, 1915.
Military Commissariat	No 1068 AC.
No 3915	P.L. 8/11, 15

To the Director Bey Efendi:

Direction of Eastern Railroads,

The Department of the Interior has written to the Government of Adrianople that, expecting the decision of the Commission ad hoc, you have to postpone the dismissal of employees in Movement service: Aram son of Ohanes, Khachik son of Ohanes, and the employee of the Movement of Mandra, Krikorian who had been transferred to Rodosto by the Authorities.

Only, as it had been stated in article 3 of Tezkere (discharge paper) including the decision of the Commission, - a copy of these Tezkeres had been delivered to us by a letter No 3910, October 19, 1915-, please mail to me the list of employees of both categories working on your (railroad) line as well as the list of those who had been dismissed from service after the expiration of the deadline fixed for them, according with the Summary (relevé) in order to communicate to the Department indicated in the above Tezkere.

Sincerely....

November 7, 1915

Toward the Military Commissariat:

Lieutenant Shukri.

K-576

Company of Railroads

Copy.

As it was brought to your knowledge, the Government is proceeding to change the residence of Armenian inhabitants of certain localities of the Empire. On this connection, the civil authorities wished, accordingly to their decision, change the residence of Armenians (working) in all Railroad Societies and their number is important enough. However, considering that this would cast brakedown in the service of the management of railroad ligns, our Department think that in the question of changing residence, we have to follow the same method and progressive regulation. In order to make a decision in this matter, our Department have proposed in a letter to His Highness the Grand Vizier to cōnstitute a Commission composed of delegates to be nominated by the Departmens of Public Work and War, and while expecting decisions to be made by this Commission, to communicate the necessary orders to whom it may concern in order not to affect Armenia employees utilized on the railroad ligns as well as the families of these employees. Upon the assentment of



His Highness the Grand Vizier, the Commission in question has been constituted, which made these decisions. You shall point out of the reading of the Tezkere, herewith enclosed as well as of its annexes, a Summary about the consistence of the decisions made by. This Tezkere has been communicated by our Department to the Ministry of the Interior. As result, the Armenian employees used on railroad lines are divided in two categories, one of which to be replaced in the deadline of 1 to 12 months, and the other in a deadline of 1 to 4 years. You have urgently to transmit to the Commissioners a copy of the Tezkere and the Summary in question, and oblige them without fail to carry out the decision of replacement (naturally by Moslems or elements worthy of confidence) in the aforesaid deadlines.

Moreover, please continually follow this question and inform our office in proportion as the result of the activities and measures carried out.

If the Commissariats made solid conviction that the Companies notwithstanding the maximum of efforts deployed to find out men to replace the individuals to be replaced within the indicated deadlines, in the Summary in which we are interested, have not succeeded to find other individuals to replace <sup>some of these officials. You have to permit</sup> the latter still to remain for the time being in the service of the Company. However this permission must not in any way apply abusively. The date of communication fixed by the Commissariats to the Companies will be

accepted as <sup>the</sup> ~~g~~ beginning of deadlines indicated in the Summary.

To this effect, you have to communicate to the Companies by letter without wasting time and urgently, the copy of the Tezkere as well as <sup>of/</sup> the Summary in question and keep watch following continually the affair on complete application and execution of the instructions indicated in Nos 2 and 3 of the Tezkere.

SEAL: Company of Railroads

Teshrin-el-Evvel, 7, 1915

Commisariats of Formalities

Sirkeji.

K 577

Copy

I have the honor to inform you that the Commission which was the object of the confidential letter No 75 that the Department of your Excellency had transmitted to me, by the way of The Direction of General Security, at the date of September 9, as well as in the confidential letter No 79 of September 20, ~~making~~ <sup>get/</sup> sequel of the first, a meeting and I approved the decisions that they made after deliberation relating to the replacement of Armenians' agents in the service of all Railroad Societies including the Company of Anatolia in order not to affect the actual service of Railroads.

1. Considering that a part of the Armenian personnel comprises specialists, who may be prepared at least in one year or more, their replacement right a way and in a brief deadline should cast ~~par~~ breakdown in the transport, also, there is obligation to provide their replacements~~s~~ successively and in the deadlines variable from one year to four, fixed by the Commission in question.

2. The other part which constitutes more than half of the state, is of a nature to be replaced - following the nature of their office in a deadline of one month to one year at the maximum, as it is fixed in the Summary herewith enclosed.

Our Department will communicate to the Societies the necessity that is to replace the agents in question in the deadlines fixed by the Summary, and will keep off ~~different~~ difficulties that may rise in finding other individuals to replace them, difficulties ~~is~~ resulting from the formalities of Military Service.

3. You have to follow the following method in order to accelerate the execution of these measures.

The Military Commissariats will establish a list by designating the names of the agents belonging to both categories with indication of their names and the nature of their offices and then will mail them to the local Mutessarif where the agents are (Constantinople to the Direction General of the Public Security).

At the expiration of the respective deadlines, you have to communicate to the same Departments (Governorate and Direction of Public Security) in proportion the names of those who will be dismissed, moreover, you have to take back the Vecikas (permits) from the agents through the local authorities and return them to the Military Commissariats. Since that moment, these agents and their families registered in the service may naturally be submitted to the decisions generally made.

4. In every case, you are requested to transmit as in a circular, instructions to the Valis and Mutessarifs, interested to the ~~same~~ effect of maintaining the actual form accordingly to which the Military Commissariats who have been charged to control the affair of replacement of these agents, at the same time to ensure the regularity of transports, had not given their assentment, the Armenian personnel will not be cited to appear before the Authorities or moreover be subject to the decisions regarding the change of residence.

SEAL: Company of Railroads

Teshrin-El-Evvel 7, 1915

Commissariats of Formalities

Sirkeji.

K 578

Personel to be replaced in the deadline

of one to 12 months:

Provisional workers, ( )  
 Provisional porters, ( ) Four weeks.

Definitive workers, ( )  
 Definitive porters, ( ) Two months.

Brakesmen and ( )  
 their replacers ( ) Three months.

Tally clerks or time ( )  
 keepers ( )  
 Pointsmen, Specialist ( ) Five months.  
 workers, Specialist ( )  
 porters. ( )

The pointsmen in the ( )  
 stations, as well as ( )  
 the artisans the repla- ( ) eight to ten months.  
 cement of which is possible ( )  
 by those recruited out of ( )  
 Railroads. )

All Armenian agents admitted to service after January  
 1st, 1913.

8

K579

No 1023 AC

Pl. 22/80 N5

No 3910

August 6, 1915

Malkasji?

No, 31910

To the Direction of Eastern Railroads:

I transmit herewith copy of two orders and a Summary that the Office of Railroads of General Staff has sent to me regarding the Armenian personnel actually in service on your line.

III II  
The starting point of deadlines being October 20, 1915, you are requested to do consequently what is necessary and make aware the Commissariat of the facts.

Sincerely....

October 19, 1915

Toward the Military Commissioner

Lieutenant Shukri.

K 580

No 4432

October 5, 1915

To the Direction of Eastern Railroads:

As sequel to my letter No 3910 of October ?

September 19, 1915.

The orders of War Office copies of which I transmitted to you and which beared the number 6882 of 6/19 October ?September 1915, are canceled

The Armenian employees who are not yet dismissed, will be maintained in service.

Please apply the orders No 13022 of December 4/17 1915 and sincerely.....

December 5/18, 1915

*In behalf of*  
~~Toward~~ the Military Commissioner

Lieutenant Shukri.