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**A CHRONOLOGY OF THE ARMENIAN PROBLEM
WITH A BIBLIOGRAPHY
(1878-1923)**

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FOREWORD

So far many works have been published about the Armenian incidents that took place during the Ottoman Empire period. Most of them have been written either by Armenians or by supporters of their thesis and based on subjective criteria such as memoirs.

Historical research is extremely important in order to clearly understand these events which occurred 85 years ago. The indispensable element of historical research is, beyond doubt, documents in the archives. The General Directorate of the State Archives has been bringing to light the documents concerning the Armenian problem as a result of scientific effort and discipline.

Rivalry among Western powers and economic and political interests pursued by those powers in the region have provoked the Armenian problem and later on became an obstacle for an unbiased analysis.

Historical documents have irrefutably shown that Armenians had become an instrument for the aspirations of Western countries and Russia, had organized armed groups carrying out political activities for the independence dream, had collaborated with the enemy to stab the Ottoman army in the back and had assassinated innocent people by systematic acts of terror.

The Armenian terrorists had chosen to stab the Ottoman army in the back by collaborating with the Russian army and blocking logistically important ways (at that time the last destination point to supply the Ottoman army's military and other vital needs by train was Ulukışla Station. Revolting in Adana and its environs, Armenians cut the connection of the Ottoman army with its troops in the east).

Throughout history there has never been any hostility against Armenians in the Ottoman Empire. They were never insulted nor treated as an inferior community. Armenians were not discriminated from other

Christian and Jewish communities. On the contrary, the Armenian community was called a "Loyal Nation" and Armenians were given active roles in administrative posts. They were appointed as head officials, governors, pashas, ambassadors, and were even as Minister of Foreign Affairs. They were never banned to work, isolated from downtown or forced to leave their homes. They lived in wealth and comfort.

The Armenian relocation aimed to resettle the Gregorian Armenians whose faith was similar to those of Orthodox Russians. The relocation did not cover Catholic and Protestant Armenians. Had there been a deliberate action of genocide against Armenians, as it has been claimed, all Armenians regardless of the religious sect they belong to would have been massacred. Such a case would have been labelled as genocide then. Even this important fact shows that the decision of relocation was for the defence, security and unity of the country and for the protection of innocent persons' lives and possessions.

The relocation decision taken for the protection of the army from the systematic Armenian assaults and to prevent their collaboration with the enemy at that time was legitimate.

Besides, the possessions of the Armenians who were relocated were taken under protection. Their basic needs and financial problems were met and after the war they were allowed to return wherever they wanted. During the relocation Armenians were not deprived of food and medicine and were permitted to carry their personal belongings and movable goods. They were able to use transportation vehicles such as trains and cars and the cultural values they left behind were not destroyed. Our General Directorate brought to light the documents presenting these historical facts in its previous publications.

Now, in the framework of the publication programme of our General Directorate, we are publishing a work by one of our officials, Recep Karacakaya, Ph.D., entitled "A Chronology of the Armenian Problem with a Bibliography". This work, which displays the chronology of incidents, is almost a first in its field.

In this chronology documents collected from the archives, newspaper articles, and works on this subject have been used. It will light the way for a more comprehensive research in this field.

We are grateful to the Directorate General of Press and Information for translating and editing this project.

**Yusuf Sarııay, Ass. Prof.
Director General
State Archives**

Introduction

The Armenian Issue was one of the most important problems during the last fifty years of the Ottoman Empire. It emerged in the form of imperialism resulting from the rivalry between England and Russia during the Ottoman-Russian War between 1877 and 1878. From then on the Armenians strove to establish an independent nation like the other Christian minorities, living under the Ottoman rule.

In fact, for centuries the Armenians, who lived all over Ottoman territory, were secure without fear for their possessions, chastity and honor. They were free, peaceful and happy to practice their religious activities and they turned out to be more prosperous than Muslim citizens. They dealt with trade and arts, running a money-lending and goldsmiths' business, and the Ottoman Empire employed them in special services and jobs that necessitated security. For instance, they became the directors of some of the important institutions, such as the mint and the powder-magazine, and they were named as subjects of the "loyal nation". The Ottoman Empire treated the Christians equally, without making any preferences among them and without interfering into their business.

The Armenian problem did not result from the needs of the minority but from the exploitation of powerful countries. They concealed their own schemes by presenting this problem as the problem of humanity and Christianity affecting the Armenian Church as well. The Armenian Patriarchate and the Armenians who sought independence and autonomy, did not realize the intrigues to which they were subject.

*This work, titled *A Chronology of the Armenian Problem with a Bibliography*, is written for those who are doing research on the Armenian problem. Apart from a few bibliographies, there are almost no chronological works that would benefit researchers in this field. We tried to fill this gap with our humble efforts.*

In this chronology, we made use of printed archive documents, newspaper articles, and books on this topic. The works cited in this book are written in abbreviations and they are also mentioned in the bibliography.

It is very hard to make a precise chronology of the Armenian problem. We admit that this book has left out some information. Our sole consolation is that this chronological work will be a guide for researchers. Our aim is

to continue collecting data and documents in this field and to write a complete chronology of the Armenian problem.

I would like to express my gratitude to Prof. Ali İhsan Gencer for his help at all stages of this work. I would also like to thank Yusuf Sarıınay Ass. Prof. the General Director of the Prime Ministry State Archives, and Mr. Necati Aktaş, the Assistant Director of the Prime Ministry State Archives, for their support.

Recep KARACAKAYA, Ph. D.

Abbreviations

1. AÇ, *GNSŞSP* Abdulhaluk Çay, “Gaziantep in National Struggle”, *Şahinbey Seminar Proceedings*
2. AİG, *KUOCAR* Ali İhsan Gencer, *Kaza Uprising Organization Commandment of Armenian Rebels*
3. AK, *1908 R* Aykut Kansu, *1908 Revolution*
4. AM, *MRES* Ahmet Mehmetefendioğlu, *The Memoirs of Dr. Reşit from Exile to Suicide*
5. ANK, *TR* Akdes Nimet Kurat, *Turkey and Russia*
6. AOD *Armenians in Ottoman Documents*
7. APD *The Armenian Problem in Documents*
8. Br Branch
9. BŞ, *BD* Bilal Şimşir, *British Documents on Ottoman Armenians*
10. BŞ, *OA* Bilal Şimşir, *Ottoman Armenians*
11. BY, *TFRWI* Bige Yavuz, *The Turco-French Relationship during the War of Independence*
12. Cd Code
13. CK, *EAPOD* Cevdet Küçük, *The Emergence of the Armenian Problem in Ottoman Diplomacy*
14. CLA The Chamber of Legal Advisors
15. Eİ, *SATAA* Erdal İlter, *Socialist Armenians in Turkey and the Armament Activities*
16. EU, *AHAP* Esat Uras, *Armenians in History and the Armenian Problem*
17. F File

18. FA	Foreign Affairs
19. FA, UK	Feroz Ahmad, <i>From Unionism to Kemalism</i>
20. Fld	Folder
21. IA	Internal Affairs
22. HY, RTAR	Hüsametdin Yıldırım, <i>Russo-Turkish-Armenian Relations</i>
23. İÖ, NSTWPO	İzzet Öztoprak, <i>The National Struggle in Turkish and Western Public Opinion</i>
24. İS, PAT	İsmail Soysal, <i>Political Agreements of Turkey</i>
25. KÇ, AENS	Kemal Çelik, <i>Adana and its Environs in the National Struggle</i>
26. KE, AFÇWI	Kasım Ener, <i>The Adana Front in Çukurova War of Independence</i>
27. KG, AD	Kamuran Gürün, <i>Armenian Documents</i>
28. KK, PMPNS	Kadir Kasalak, <i>The Problem of Mandate and Patronage in the National Struggle</i>
29. MD, AAEWW	Muammer Demirel, <i>Armenian Activities in and around Erzurum during World War I</i>
30. MHDJ	<i>Military Historical Document Journal</i>
31. MKÖ, AP	Mim Kemal Öke, <i>The Armenian Problem</i>
32. MSVB	The Military Statistics of Van and Bitlis
33. NB, LMKHOBLLJR	Nejdet Bilge, <i>The Life of Mehmed Kemal, the Head Official of Boğazlıyan, in the Light of the Judicial Record</i>
34. Nr	Number
35. Org	Original

36. OSK, *ITUP* Osman Selim Kocahan, *The Interrogation and Trial of Union and Progress*
37. P Political
38. PCH, *SI* Paul C. Helmreich, *Sevres Intrigues*
39. PMOA Prime Ministry Ottoman Archive
40. PMR Parliament Minutes Register
41. PSHO Public Security Head Office
42. RU, *PH* Rifat Uçarol, *Political History*
43. SA, *IGNS* Sina Akşin, *Istanbul Governments and the National Struggle*
44. SÖ, *TNS* Sabahattin Özel, *Trabzon in the National Struggle*
45. SRS, *TAIABSD* Salahi Ramsdan Sonyel, *Turkish-Armenian Incidents in Adana in British Secret Documents*
46. SRS, *TWIFP* Salahi Ramsdan Sonyel, *The Turkish War of Independence and Foreign Policy*
47. ST, *MM* Selahattin Tansel, *From Mondros to Mudanya*
48. ŞO-SY, *RFTATPA* Şinasi Orel-Süreyya Yuca, *The Real Face of the Telegrams Attributed to Talat Pasha by the Armenians*
49. T Truce
50. TG, *BNS* Tayyip Gökbilgin, *The Beginning of the National Struggle*
51. *TWIEF* *The Turkish War of Independence, the Eastern Front*
52. *TWISF* *The Turkish War of Independence, the Southern Front*

53. TZT, *PPT* Tarık Zafer Tunaya, *Political Parties in Turkey*
54. UK, *AMB* Utkan Kocatürk, *Atatürk's Memoirs with a Bibliography*
55. WW World War
56. YA, *TWIFPO* Yahya Akyüz, *The Turkish War of Independence and French Public Opinion*
57. YHB, *HTR* Yusuf Hikmet Bayur, *The History of the Turkish Revolution*

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**A CHRONOLOGY OF THE ARMENIAN PROBLEM
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(1878-1923)**

1878

- 1878/02/13 The “Armenian Nation” council, which convened under the leadership of the Armenian Patriarch, Nerses Varjebedian, decided to apply to the Russian Tzar. CK, *EAPOD*, p. 2
- 1878/03/03 The Ayastefanos Agreement was signed and a sentence about the Armenians was added to article 16 of the agreement. BŞ, *OE*, p. 22
- 1878/07/13 As a result of the private negotiations between the British, Russian and Ottoman delegates, article 16 of the Ayastefanos Agreement was accepted as article 61 of the Berlin Agreement without many changes. CK, *EAPOD*, p. 14
- 1878/08/08 England intervened in the reforms in Anatolia and submitted a note concerning this issue. CK, *EAPOD*, p.18
- 1878/08/18 England submitted a note to Bâb-ı Âlî (the central office of the Ottoman government) concerning the reforms in eastern Anatolia. CK, *EAPOD*, p. 23
- 1878/09/13 The Armenians, living in the Ottoman territory occupied by the Russians, wanted to migrate to Russia because of fear, but their migration was prevented. *AOD*, vol. 3, ch. 22
- 1878/09/15 The court martial, which included an Armenian member as well, was established to prevent Armenian migration to Russia. *AOD*, vol.3, ch. 23
- 1878/10/24 The formal reply to the British Ambassador concerning the reform. CK, *EAPOD*, p. 28

1879

- 1879/00/00 “Nationalist Women’s Organization” was established by the Armenians. EU, *AHAP*, p. 421
- 1879/01/04 The consul of Aleppo disclosed that 14 Armenians were imprisoned in Zeytun, and the results of the inquiry showed that the Armenians became arrogant and caused disturbance after the consul’s visit. *AOD*, vol. 3, ch. 46

- 1879/01/22 An amnesty was demanded for those who were imprisoned as a result of the events in Zeytun. *AOD*, vol.3, ch. 49
- 1879/02/03 The unrest between a band of Armenian raiders and the police, who were dispatched because of the uprising in Zeytun, was suppressed, when the governor of Maraş did not get involved in the events. *AOD*, vol.3, ch. 55
- 1879/04/02 The Armenian Catholic Patriarchate in the Ottoman territory and the Cilician Catholicos were united under Hassun Effendi's jurisdiction, but conflicts resulted. These conflicts were later resolved and the responsibility was again given to Hassun Effendi. *AOD*, vol.3, ch. 71
- 1879/05/03 The governor of Aleppo, Kamil Pasha, was called back to the capital city and the imprisoned Armenians were released, so matters improved. *AOD*, vol.3, ch. 79
- 1879/05/31 The Armenian Patriarch Nerses sent a letter to the British Ambassador of İstanbul, Mr. Layard, and wanted an autonomous Armenian province to be founded in eastern Anatolia under the rule of an Armenian general governor. CK, *EAPOD*, p. 38
- 1879/07/09 The British Ambassador of İstanbul, Mr. Layard put forward the idea that the Armenians in Erzurum were under pressure and wanted measures to be taken very rapidly. CK, *EAPOD*, p. 42
- 1879/07/12 Bâb-ı Âlî informed the British Ambassador of İstanbul, Mr. Layard about the measures. CK, *EAPOD*, p. 42
- 1879/10/27 The British Ambassador of İstanbul, Mr. Layard, submitted a note to Bâb-ı Âlî in order to understand the policy of the new government towards Britain. CK, *EAPOD*, p. 51
- 1879/11/14 Bâb-ı Âlî issued a response to Britain, concerning the reform program, and assured them about the continuation of the reforms. CK, *EAPOD*, p. 55
- 1879/11/25 The British Ambassador of İstanbul, Mr. Layard submitted a new reform program to the Sultan. CK, *EAPOD*, p. 55

1879/12/03 Every item of the British reform program was discussed at Bâb-ı Âlî, and then it was presented to the Sultan. CK, *EAPOD*, p. 56

1880

1880/00/00 Armenian "United Organization" was established. EU, *AHAP*, p. 421

1880/04/20 The assistant consul of Erzurum, Lieutenant Everett exaggerated in his report that the Armenians were in terrible conditions and treated very badly *AOD*, vol.3, ch. 29

1880/06/13 The Ambassadors of powerful countries in İstanbul submitted a note to Bâb-ı Âlî, concerning the reform of eastern cities. CK, *EAPOD*, p. 75

1880/06/25 According to Everett, the British consul in Erzurum, the Gregorian Armenians in the region were preparing for an uprising. BŞ, *OA*, ch. 117

1880/07/05 The reply of the Ottoman Empire to the note dated June 11, 1880 was sent to the embassies by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Abidin Pasha. CK, *EAPOD*, p.78

1880/09/00 The British assistant consul in Van, Clayton, declared that the Armenians were preparing to stage an uprising, and that the Russian Tzar promised to aid them. He also wished that the activity should start before winter. BŞ, *BD*, vol. 2, p. XV

1880/10/03 Bâb-ı Âlî informed the ambassadors about the reforms in the eastern cities. *AOD*, vol.4, ch. 62 ; CK, *EAPOD*, p.86

1880/10/05 Russia dispatched military officers to eastern Anatolia to provoke the Armenians into causing a revolt, and when necessary to direct this revolt. *AOD*, vol.4, ch. 64

1880/11/10 Said Pasha presented the Sultan the minutes of the meeting at the Cabinet Council, concerning civil government and politics. *AOD*, vol.4, ch. 94

1880/11/30 The Armenian Catholic Patriarch Hassun Effendi, who was appointed cardinal by the papacy, sent his resignation from Rome. *AOD*, vol.4, ch.101

1881

1881/00/00 “The Advocates of the Homeland Association” was founded. *KG, AD*, p. 129

1881/03/00 The Russian Tzar, Alexander II, was murdered by a nihilist. *CK, EAPOD*, p. 85

1881/11/24 The ambassadors of six countries wanted the appointment of an authorized commissioner to places inhabited by the Armenians in Anatolia in line with article 61 of the Berlin Agreement. *AOD*, vol.5, ch. 26

1882

1882/00/00 “The Armenian Armed Forces Association” was established. *EU, AHAP*, p. 430

1882/00/00 The Armenians established “The Black Cross” Association in Van to cause unrest where necessary and to arm young people. *EU, AHAP*, p. 430

1882/00/00 The British Consul in Erzurum, Everett, claimed that the signs indicating Armenian preparations for an uprising were increasing. *KG, AD*, p. 127

1883

1883/06/00 Those accused of causing an uprising against the government were prosecuted in Erzurum and were penalised. *KG, AD*, p. 127

1883/05/23 An Armenian committee in Yerevan defending separation was discovered. This committee received instructions from the main committee in Geneva. *AOD* vol.5, ch. 71

1883/10/25 Attacks on Armenian churches in Van. *AOD* vol.5, ch. 98

1884

- 1884/00/00 As a result of Russian pressure, *Meşak* newspaper was closed and many of the Armenians were exiled to Siberia. EU, *AHAP*, p. 368
- 1884/04/02 The Ottoman government asked the Russian government to prevent the activity of Armenian committees and publications about an uprising. *AOD*, vol.5, ch. 115
- 1884/02/14 The Armenian Central Committee was established in Tiflis and the members were kept secret. The aim of this committee, with branches in Yerevan, Alexandropol, Tebriz, İstanbul, Trabzon, Erzurum and Van, was to establish a force that would start the uprising. They also published a monthly newspaper *AOD*, vol.5, ch. 110

1885

- 1885/00/00 The Armenian “Armenecans” organization was founded in Van. KG, *AD*, p. 129
- 1885/00/00 Mıgırdıç Portakalyan started publishing a newspaper, called *L’Armenie* in Marseilles. KG, *AD*, p. 129
- 1885/01/10 After the death of the Armenian Patriarch Nerses Effendi, the Priest Kegork Ruscukliyan Effendi was appointed. *AOD*, vol.6, ch. 1

1886

- 1886/10/28 A pressure group was founded in Bucharest on the suggestion of Mr. Horen, who was the former assistant religious chief of the Armenian Patriarchate Spiritual Council in İstanbul. *AOD*, vol.6, ch. 32

1887

- 1887/00/00 The Hınçak Party was established in Geneva by seven Russian-Armenian students. BŞ, *BD*, vol. 2, p. 20

1888

- 1888/ 10/12 Bishop Horen Aşıkyan Effendi of Ermaş monastery in İzmit was elected for the Armenian Patriarchate in İstanbul. *AOD*, vol.6, ch. 98

1889

- 1889/05/00 An armed band of Armenian raiders attacked a group who crossed the border at Hakkari in order to escape from Iran into Turkey. BŞ, *BD*, vol. 2, p.XXI
- 1889/ 05/16 Three members of the Armenecan Party fought with the police. BŞ, *BD*, vol. 2, p. XXI

1890

- 1890/00/00 The Taşnaksutyun association, also named as the “Armenian Uprising Federation” was founded. EU, *AHAP*, p. 442
- 1890/01/01 Minas Tcheraz published a monthly French magazine in London, entitled *Armenia*, to defend the rights of the Armenians. *AOD*, vol.7, ch. 122
- 1890/06/00 Armenians caused unrest in Erzurum. KG, *AD*, p. 140
- 1890/08/20 The leading figure of the Kumkapı demonstration, Cangülyan, was sentenced to death. His sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by the Sultan. KG, *AD*, p. 142
- 1890/09/22 Those who were arrested during the incidents in Erzurum were released as a result of the pressure of the British, French and Russian embassies. CK, *EAPOD*, p. 108
- 1890/09/24 The Nahcivan Armenian committee collected 1700 roubles and sent the weapons bought with this money to Salmas. These weapons came to the Ottoman Empire in packages of grapes. *AOD*, vol.9, ch. 6
- 1890/10/09 An armed Armenian band of raiders were arrested by the Russian officials around Karabaş village, while they were crossing the Turkish border. *AOD*, vol.9, ch. 21
- 1890/11/03 Procedures were established to change the priest of Narlıkapı Church Vagnak Effendi and the like. *AOD*, vol.9, ch. 46
- 1890/11/11 Dr. Tiryakiyan, who sent letters to the conspirator Portakalyan, was arrested. *AOD*, vol.9, ch. 61

1890/12/31 Two Armenian newspapers, *Ararat* and *Hai* were published in New York. *AOD*, vol.9, ch. 94

1891

1891/01/17 The Armenian prisoners were discharged by the Sultan. *AOD*, vol. 9, ch. 103

1891/01/21 Maçkalof, an Armenian, was arrested because of the weapons he kept at home. *AOD*, vol. 9, ch. 109

1891/02/02 Haçin Armenians prepared a written regulation called "Maksat" (Aim). *AOD*, vol. 9, ch. 116

1891/06/27 Nuryan Effendi was elected as the religious chief of Galata Armenian Church, and Noradunkyan Effendi was elected as the assistant religious chief of the same church. *AOD*, vol. 9, ch. 181

1891/07/00 One of the conspirators of the Hınçak committee, Mihran Damadyan, and Nersis, who was appointed as the Armenian delegate, came to Sasun, founded a band of raiders here, and provoked people into an uprising. *EU*, *AHAP*, p. 471- 478; *KG*, *AD*, p.147

1891/07/08 The immigration of non-Muslims in Anatolia to the United States was banned and an agreement was made between the United States and the Ottoman Empire about those who changed their citizenship illegally. *AOD*, vol. 10, ch. 4

1891/11/25 The Armenian newspaper *Aspares*, published by Muradyan Publishing house in Athens, was banned due to its abusive statements regarding the Ottoman Empire and its provocation of the Armenians. *AOD*, vol. 10, ch. 36

1891/12/19 The sentence of the offenders of the Kumkapı demonstration was confirmed by the Court of Appeals. *AOD*, vol. 10, ch. 39

1891/12/26 The delegate of Bulanık district, Simon, and his advocates were arrested while enlisting people in Muş to the Engertuyun Uprising Committee in Russia. *AOD*, vol. 10, ch. 41

1892

- 1892/02/27 Seven Armenian conspirators were arrested with inflammatory documents in Muş, and were sent to court. *AOD*, vol. 10, ch. 71
- 1892/04/02 Armenian rioters took refuge in Greece and an Armenian from Tibilisi, Nazar Bey tried to establish a pressure group in Athens with his friends. *AOD*, vol. 10, ch. 86
- 1892/04/23 It was decided that Tütünciyan, who made the bombs found in Rusçuk, would be arrested. *AOD*, vol. 10, ch. 93
- 1892/04/30 Some of the bombs found in the house of Karabet, a conspirator, Ardinyan's house in Rusçuk were to be used in the assassination of Prince Ferdinand. The Rumanian newspapers approved of this news, and Karabet was arrested. *AOD*, vol. 10, ch. 99
- 1892/05/07 Rafael Pakarat, who sent the bombs to Rusçuk, was arrested in Fokşanı. In his interrogation, he declared that he was one of the leading members of the Hinçak party, and that he worked for the independence of Armenia. *AOD*, vol. 10, ch. 115
- 1892/05/20 All of the Armenian civil servants in Bulgaria would be expelled from civil service. *AOD*, vol. 10, ch. 136
- 1892/06/06 The Hinçak Central Committee Leader, Nazarbekyan, was cast out of Geneva. Coming to Athens to work more freely, he held meetings with conspirators who ran away from İstanbul. *AOD*, vol. 11, ch. 7
- 1892/06/06 A group of Caucasian Armenian mischief-makers visited Hocabey and provoked mischief. *AOD*, vol. 11, ch. 6
- 1892/06/11 Rafael Pakarat and his four friends were found guilty of terrorism and were expelled from Rumania under police escort. *AOD*, vol. 11, ch. 10
- 1892/06/21 Some of the Armenian riots in Azerbaijan, close to the Turkish border, were provoked by the Azerbaijan Armenian religious chief İstegan Muhtaryan. *AOD*, vol. 11, ch. 19
- 1892/06/27 Armenians attacked four Kurds in Ağaçekale, Kars, and were arrested. *AOD*, vol. 11, ch. 25

- 1892/07/09 The Eçmiyazin Catholicos was elected. Kırımyan received 72 votes, whereas İzmirliyan received 50. *AOD*, vol. 11, ch. 30
- 1892/07/16 Some of the Armenians in Varna organized lotteries at schools to collect money for their pressure group. *AOD*, vol. 11, ch. 32
- 1892/07/17 Five Armenian tradesmen were arrested in Tibilisi with approximately 70 rifles. *AOD*, vol. 11, ch. 33
- 1892/08/09 A secret notification was sent to the central committees in the Ottoman Empire about the preparations for the Armenian riots, and how they would start and end. *AOD*, vol. 11, ch. 38
- 1892/09/13 Kasbar, an Armenian, who fired at the post van travelling between Osmancık and Gümüşhacıköy and killed one official, was arrested. *AOD*, vol. 11, ch. 46
- 1892/09/15 A monastery in the form of a castle was built in a village called Dirik by Iranian Armenians and a Russian priest with the help of the Armenians in Van. The local government decided to demolish the building. *AOD*, vol. 11, ch. 47
- 1892/09/30 The murderers of the two Armenians killed in Muş were Armenian Arpo and his followers. *AOD*, vol. 11, ch. 52
- 1892/10/13 A pile of rifles was found at the construction site of the monastery built in the form of a castle by the Armenians in Dirik. *AOD*, vol. 11, ch. 58
- 1892/10/25 The Catholicos Kırımyan's duty was approved as of September 1. *AOD*, vol. 11, ch. 63

1893

- 1893/00/00 The Kaza Uprising Organization Directions of Armenian Rebels. AİG, *KUODAR*, p. 577-596.
- 1893/01/06 The Armenian conspirator Damadyan Mihran together with eight armed followers raided Avzan village, Muş, and killed the sergeant of İshak. *AOD*, vol. 11, ch. 94
- 1893/01/29 The Armenian mischief-maker Andon Rüştuni was hiding in the residence of a priest at Dervenk monastery. Also, a

- stamp with the coat-of-arms of the Athenian Central Committee and Rüştüni's identification document were found in the monastery. The priest was a mischief-maker, acted as an accomplice and therefore, was arrested by the police. *AOD*, vol. 11, ch. 116
- 1893/01/30 Moşo and Keçiciyan Misak, who were caught because of the wicked declarations distributed in Yozgat and Kayseri, were arrested. *AOD*, vol. 11, ch. 118
- 1893/02/06 The Armenian constitution, which was published in London in 1888 and then sent to Merzifon, was found among the documents of Andon Rüştüni. *AOD*, vol. 11, ch. 125
- 1893/02/19 The Armenians, Oskanyan, Agobyan and Sarafyan made propaganda against the Ottoman Empire in New York. *AOD*, vol. 11, ch. 135
- 1893/02/27 Misak Vaksiyan, who escaped when the Armenian attack committee was caught, was arrested in İstanbul and was to be kept in prison in Akka after his interrogation. *AOD*, vol. 11, ch.142
- 1893/03/17 Lucie Tomayan collected donations for the construction of a hospital by talking about the terrible conditions of the Christians in Anatolia in her speeches in Europe. *AOD*, vol. 12, ch. 7
- 1893/03/18 Events in Kayseri, Yozgat and Merzifon. *AOD*, vol. 12, ch. 8
- 1893/04/13 Priest Tomayan, a teacher at the American High School in Merzifon, was released, but he was arrested again, so his wife made some contacts in London. *AOD*, vol. 12, ch. 49
- 1893/04/19 The head clerk of the American Embassy, Newberry, who was sent to Sivas to investigate the condition of the Armenians, claimed in his report that the arrest of the people was justified. *AOD*, vol. 12, ch. 57
- 1893/04/23 Tomayan's guilt was accepted by the American Embassy in İstanbul and the American High School in Merzifon, and he was fired. *AOD*, vol. 12, ch. 62

- 1893/04/28 An article, titled “Bab-ı Ali and the Armenian Problem” was published in *Nouvelle Press* in Vienna to support the Ottoman Empire. *AOD*, vol. 12, ch. 71
- 1893/05/02 Pernicious publications were brought into the country via a Spartan Greek ship and two mischief-makers were given the means to escape. *AOD*, vol. 12, ch. 79
- 1893/05/07 Tomayan Artin was elected as the new chairman of the Armenian committee in Merzifon. The committee was formed again, and started to commit offence again. *AOD*, vol. 12, ch. 94
- 1893/05/29 A book, titled *The Case of the Armenians*, was published against the Turks by the British Armenian Association in London. The preface was written by a member of the Parliament, Mr. Stevenson. *AOD*, vol. 12, ch. 128
- 1893/06/14 Ankara lawsuit was settled. *AOD*, vol. 12, ch. 145
- 1893/06/14 Mihran Damadyan, who was sentenced to death by default for the Kumkapı incident, and escaped to Athens, was arrested in Muş, while making preparations for an uprising. *AOD*, vol. 12, ch. 144
- 1893/06/14 The trials of the Merzifon uprising where settled in Ankara Criminal Court of Appeals. 17 people, including Tomayan, were sentenced to death, 16 were given various penalties, and 14 were acquitted. *AOD*, vol. 13, p. XX
- 1893/06/18 The priest, Gabriyelyan published a book called *Armenians and the Ararat Nation* which was against the Ottoman Empire. *AOD*, vol. 12, ch.154
- 1893/07/02 Mr. Bryce, in whose honour a dinner was organized for the publication of his book *Armenian Matter*, made a speech on giving autonomy to the Armenians. *AOD*, vol. 13, ch. 3
- 1893/07/03 Since Tomayan and Kayayan, who were found guilty by the Ankara Court, were not pardoned, Britain arranged two British warships to escort the Egyptian Khedive during his voyage. *AOD*, vol. 13, ch. 8

- 1893/07/03 The Sikler British Company in Tebriz served the Armenian conspiracy. *AOD*, vol. 13, ch. 5
- 1893/07/04 With the pressure of the British government, Tomayan and Kayayan were exiled on condition that they would never return. *AOD*, vol. 13, ch. 10
- 1893/07/19 Armenians living in Harput and other cities tried to escape to the United States via Liverpool by ship. *AOD*, vol.13, ch. 47
- 1893/07/22 The punishment given by Ankara Court of Appeals were extenuated by the Sultan. *AOD*, vol. 13, ch. 48
- 1893/07/23 According to the census done in the Ottoman Empire, the total number of Armenians was 987,828, out of whom 531,404 were male and 456, 424 were female. *AOD*, vol. 13, ch. 55
- 1893/08/01 Nazar Aga from Eleşkirt was involved in the events in Erzurum and bought weapons from Tibilisi to send to Van. *AOD*, vol. 15, ch. 1
- 1893/08/07 On the anniversary of the Kumkapı incidents, the Armenians in New York staged a demonstration. *AOD*, vol. 15, ch. 16
- 1893/08/09 As a result of the trials in Ankara, the convicts Tomayan and Kayayan were pardoned. The British press claimed that the sentences of some others should be pardoned too. *AOD*, vol. 15, ch. 19
- 1893/08/14 The *Standard* newspaper wrote that the Kurds in Van killed four Armenians. *AOD*, vol. 15, ch. 25
- 1893/08/29 The booklet, *The Armenians and the Turks under Sultan Abdulhamit*, which was published by the Young Turkish Ottoman Committee in İstanbul, was found. *AOD*, vol. 15, ch. 53
- 1893/09/05 According to an article in the *Skolo* newspaper in Rome, the Armenian Catholicos demanded the interference of Russians in the Ottoman Empire for the Armenians. *AOD*, vol. 15, ch. 69

- 1893/09/09 The Armenian delegates in the National Conference wanted the intervention of powerful countries in the Asian cities in , and decided to call the European press for aid. *AOD*, vol. 15, ch. 86
- 1893/09/12 The Armenians in New York staged a demonstration to protest against the suffering of their brothers in Turkey. *AOD*, vol. 15, ch. 91
- 1893/09/12 At the forty-seventh meeting of the “Christian Armenian Defense Committee” the decision of the court in Ankara was discussed. *AOD*, vol. 15, ch. 92
- 1893/09/14 The first issue of the monthly newspaper, *The Anglo Armenian*, was published under the aegis of the British Armenian Association. *AOD*, vol.15, ch. 94
- 1893/09/16 It was understood that the magazine, *The Armenians and the Turks*, was planned and published in London. *AOD*, vol. 15, ch. 100
- 1893/09/28 Terziyan sent the weapons he bought in Liege to Sion Mizayantz in Marseilles. *AOD*, vol. 15, ch. 138
- 1893/09/30 *The Daily News* wrote that an Armenian congress would be organized in Eçmiyazin with the Armenian delegates coming from Russia, India, Rumania and Austria, and that the conditions and the needs of the Armenian nation would be discussed. *AOD*, vol. 15, ch. 153
- 1893/10/03 According to the news in the *Scottish Leader*, Kayayan and Tomayan organised a meeting concerning the injustice of the Ottoman rulers. *AOD*, vol. 15, ch. 164
- 1893/10/05 In Rusçuk a theatre group performed a play to help the Armenian Committee. *AOD*, vol. 15, ch. 171
- 1893/10/30 The Young Turks Committee in İstanbul published the booklet, *The Armenians and the Turks under the Rule of Sultan Abdülhamid*. *AOD*, vol. 16, ch. 12
- 1893/11/08 A book called *Military Practices for the Armenians* was published in the United States, and was distributed by Nahkian and Karakin Issakouli. *AOD*, vol. 16, ch. 27

- 1893/11/19 In Leipzig Dr. Karabet Mıgırdıç published a book called *Les Pauliciens dans l'Empire Byzantin et autres sectaires analogues en Armenie*. *AOD*, vol. 16, ch. 55
- 1893/11/23 An Armenian conspiracy club named "International Democratic Club" was established in London. *AOD*, vol. 16, ch. 61
- 1893/11/24 A brochure prepared by the Worcester branch of the Hınçak Party proposed that the Armenians were subjected to a massacre. *AOD*, vol. 16, ch. 64
- 1893/12/04 A conference on "Ararat Land, Armenia and the Armenians" was organised in London under the protection of the British Armenian Association. *AOD*, vol. 16, ch. 80
- 1893/12/10 Fifty-four trunks of guns were sent from Trieste to İstanbul via the Lloyd Autrichian company. *AOD*, vol. 16, ch. 91
- 1893/12/25 The Armenians attacked the prison in Yozgat and caused unrest. *AOD*, vol. 17, ch. 7

1894

- 1894/01/10 The murderers of Esat Aga were arrested in Ezbider village in Süşehri province, and among them were Hamparsum Boyacıyan and his friends. *AOD*, vol. 17, ch. 25
- 1894/01/19 The leader of the Hınçak Party in the United States was Nişan Garabedian. *AOD*, vol. 17, ch. 41
- 1894/01/31 The Tibilisi Armenian committee sent a couple of vagrants to İstanbul by the owner of the Batum Petrol Factory, Mantaşof's ship to kill Horen Aşıkyan, the Armenian Patriarch in İstanbul. *AOD*, vol. 18, ch. 6
- 1894/03/19 One of the leaders of the Armenian committee, "Moruk" (Decrepit), was arrested with the committee members and fifteen followers. *AOD*, vol. 18, ch. 64
- 1894/03/26 Agob Karabetyan, who tried to kill the Armenian Patriarch, Horen Aşıkyan, was arrested during a religious service in Kumkapı. His supporter was Mazlumyan from Eğin, and his friends were Dikran Agobyan, Samuel Mamasyan,

Şahbazyan Karabet, Osep Agobyan, Misak, and Strak Parsihyan from İzmir. *AOD*, vol. 18, ch. 74

- 1894/03/31 The *Timpul* newspaper stated that the Armenian Patriarch Horen Aşikyan was incompetent, and that an Armenian, Agob tried to kill him, because Horen Aşikyan was not concerned with their problem. *AOD*, vol. 18, ch. 75
- 1894/04/06 “The conspirator, Artin Tomayan was arrested. *AOD*, vol. 19, ch. 10
- 1894/04/16 The weapons and harmful documents, which belonged to Tomayan Artin and his friend Mihran, were found, and Mihran died during skirmish. *AOD*, vol. 19, ch. 25
- 1894/04/25 *Yongh* newspaper was closed down for eight months because of its news about the Armenian problem and the training of the Armenian seminar personnel in Tbilisi. *AOD*, vol. 19, ch. 48
- 1894/05/00 3000 Armenians, including those coming from the environs, rebelled on Mount Anduk in Sasun. EU, *AHAP*, p. 471-478; KG. *AD*, p. 147.
- 1894/05/09 According to the decision of the Sivas Court of Appeals, the mischief-maker Melkonoğlu Kirop was sentenced to five years imprisonment in the fortress, and Destooğlu Agob, Gürkez Humpar and Kirkor were sentenced to three years of penal servitude. *AOD*, vol. 20, ch. 2
- 1894/05/14 The preacher at Dere Church, Kalost, was sentenced to three years imprisonment in the fortress by the Van Court of Appeals for provoking people to rebel against the government. *AOD*, vol. 20, ch. 17
- 1894/05/14 A copy of the instructions published by the Armenian committee in Marseilles, explaining the necessary activities for the independence of the Armenians, was found. *AOD*, vol. 20, ch. 18
- 1894/05/22 Artinoğlu Tatyos from Sivas and Aroğlu İstevan conspired to kill Maksutzade Simon, the corporeal leader of the Armenian Patriarchate in İstanbul. *AOD*, vol. 20, ch. 32
- 1894/06/12 The Armenian *Avbadepir* newspaper in İstanbul was closed

- down because of the article entitled "Thorns on the Way." *AOD*, vol. 20, ch. 81
- 1894/06/13 Ohannes Tokatlıyan, an Armenian clerk in Ottoman Bank, wrote an article with a friendly tone in *Eta* newspaper in Paris. *AOD*, vol. 20, ch. 88
- 1894/06/27 The resignation of the Armenian Patriarch, Horen Aşıkyan was accepted. *AOD*, vol. 20, ch. 106
- 1894/06/28 *Avbadapir* newspaper, which had been banned, was allowed to continue publishing on condition that it would obey the law of the land. *AOD*, vol. 20, ch. 109
- 1894/07/01 It was stated in one of the found documents of the Hınçakyan Committee that the Armenians in Sasun, Kulp and Taluri districts wore black fur caps and caused trouble. *AOD*, vol. 20, ch. 111
- 1894/08/04 An Armenian band of raiders in Tokat attacked a post van, killed the courier, and robbed the car. They also fought with the detachment and killed a sergeant of the gendarmerie. *AOD*, vol. 13, p. XX
- 1894/08/08 İsa, a priest at Çanlı Church in Muş claimed in his deposition that weapons from Russia had been brought to Sasun, Taluri and Birim villages. *AOD*, vol. 21, ch. 17
- 1894/08/09 Armed Armenians from Şinik and Simal villages in Muş attacked the Delikanlı tribe. *AOD*, vol. 21, ch. 18
- 1894/08/09 Armenians attacked military forces in and around Taluri. *AOD*, vol. 21, ch. 18
- 1894/08/14 Armenian immigrants were banned from entering Ottoman territory. *AOD*, vol. 21, ch. 26
- 1894/08/21 The Armenians, who gathered in Taluri, fought with the Kurdish tribes. *AOD*, vol. 21, ch. 38
- 1894/08/23 The Armenians in the United States staged demonstrations on the streets of New York and proposed that the Armenians in Turkey were treated cruelly. *AOD*, vol. 21, ch. 43

- 1894/08/25 Avasabyan Ohannes and Gasbaryan Ohannes, who were members of the Hınçak Committee in Athens, were sentenced to death. *AOD*, vol. 21, ch. 48
- 1894/08/25 It was determined that some people produced and sold guns in Zeytun province. *AOD*, vol. 21, ch. 46
- 1894/08/26 Inflammatory documents and letters sent by the Armenians in Athens to Sivas, Merzifon and Van were conveyed by the crew of a Greek ship. *AOD*, vol. 21, ch. 60
- 1894/08/26 There were many rioters on Mount Anduk in Muş who had various types of guns. *AOD*, vol. 21, ch. 59
- 1894/08/31 Some of the Armenian raiders on Mount Anduk in Muş took refuge in Sasun, some hid around the Gelikozan river while others camped around the Eçmi river. *AOD*, vol. 21, ch. 91
- 1894/09/01 Mr Goshen published an article in the Contemporary Review Journal on the geographic and topographic characteristics of Turkey, Russia and Iran, where the Armenians and Kurds lived. *AOD*, vol. 21, ch. 101
- 1894/09/06 To prevent the return of the Armenians, who were not allowed to come back from Russia and who the Russians wanted to send back, borders were closed to prevent them from sneaking into the country from places where there were no customs. *AOD*, vol. 21, ch. 129
- 1894/09/06 A band of raiders from Taluri were caught alive. *AOD*, vol. 21, ch. 128
- 1894/09/11 The uprising, which started with the attacks of the Taluri rebels on Muslim villages and tribes, was terminated through military operation. *AOD*, vol. 21, ch. 148
- 1894/09/12 The Armenian leader of the raiders, Leon, who robbed Tokat post van, was arrested. *AOD*, vol. 21, ch. 152
- 1894/09/18 A secret Armenian newspaper, *Vatan*, was published at a night club rented by the Armenian committee in Athens. *AOD*, vol. 21, ch. 175

- 1894/09/19 It was decided that Altunoğlu Artin, the murderer of Cemikyan Agob, be executed. Agob had been killed because of his loyalty to the government and his denunciations. *AOD*, vol. 21, ch. 180
- 1894/09/30 The Armenians, who wanted to move from Alexandria, Marseilles, London, The United States and Russia to Van and Bitlis, crossed the Suez Canal instead of the Black Sea, and then proceeded to Egypt, Baghdad, Kerkük, and Iran on their way to Armenia. *AOD*, vol. 21, ch. 212
- 1894/10/01 Twelve Armenian raiders dressed like Georgians in Erendir village, Suşehir, killed the bailiff, maid and an Armenian. *AOD*, vol. 22, ch. 6
- 1894/10/03 The famous Armenian raider, Tomayan Artin from Merzifon died of an illness while imprisoned in Amasya. *AOD*, vol. 22, ch. 14
- 1894/10/08 Armenians in New York formed two groups, Kırımyan and Hacıgıryan “Ehlisahip”, and joined the Hınçak party to continue fighting and publishing against the Ottoman Empire. Gabriyelyan, who was the owner of *Haik* newspaper published the writings of these organisations. *AOD*, vol. 22, ch. 25
- 1894/10/09 Agob Bogigian, an Armenian with American citizenship, opposed the Armenian activities in the United States, and had a close relationship with the embassy. After his trip to Turkey, he wrote an article in the *Globe* newspaper in Boston against the Armenian anarchists, and supported Turkey. *AOD*, vol. 22, ch. 31
- 1894/10/10 The Armenian committee in Moscow sent weapons and ammunition to Iran via Bayezid regularly. These weapons and ammunition were then sent to cities inhabited by the Armenians. *AOD*, vol. 22, ch. 33
- 1894/10/28 The production of potassium nitrate used to make gunpowder increased, new mines were opened and most of the gunpowder was bought by the Armenians in Zeytun, Haçin and other regions. *AOD*, vol. 22, ch. 95

- 1894/11/07 The Hınçak organisation spread around the world, collected money, bought weapons, and published a newspaper called *Organ İde*. *AOD*, vol. 22, ch. 120
- 1894/11/13 At a secret meeting, the Armenians of Habab village, Palu, Diyarbakır, decided to cooperate with the Russian and British embassies. *AOD*, vol. 23, ch. 6
- 1894/11/13 Armenians murdered and raped people in Doni village in Van and near the Hezar river. *AOD*, vol. 23, ch. 1
- 1894/11/14 Since the newspaper the *Globe* in London, the *Press* in Vienna, and *Pikola* in Trieste published harmful articles, they were banned from entering Turkey. *AOD*, vol. 23, ch. 12
- 1894/11/15 A post van going from Tokat to İstanbul was robbed by an Armenian band of raiders around Gömeç village and the driver was killed. It was ascertained that a Catholic Armenian Dr. Jarj was killed by the Armenian Committee in Tokat. *AOD*, vol. 23, ch. 18
- 1894/11/20 To re-establish the Hınçak committee in Athens, a person named “Azaryan” went there. *AOD*, vol. 23, ch. 46
- 1894/11/20 The Armenians, who had emigrated and who would like to return, were not allowed to come back. However, those living in foreign countries and coming for a trip or trade would be allowed to enter the country. Fugitives and those with a foreign passport would be sent back, and those who had run away after committing a murder would be arrested on their return. *AOD*, vol. 23, ch. 43
- 1894/11/20 An article against the Ottoman Empire by Mr Lynch, who had visited Muş, Bitlis and Sasun the previous year, was published in *The Times* and the *Standard*. *AOD*, vol. 23, ch. 44
- 1894/11/21 The article “Greek Government and the Armenians” in *Estia* newspaper mentioned how the Turkish people ill-treated the Armenians. *AOD*, vol. 23, ch. 50
- 1894/11/25 An article in *Le Epoca* newspaper mentioned that the incidents in Sasun were caused by Hamparsum and his friends. *AOD*, vol. 23, ch. 84

- 1894/11/28 The Armenians in Boston and Massachussetts organised meetings about the incidents in Sasun. *AOD*, vol. 23, ch. 98
- 1894/11/28 The news in the *Standard* about the events in Sasun was prejudiced against Turkey. *AOD*, vol. 23, ch. 102
- 1894/11/29 *Hınçak* newspaper which had been banned in Athens was to be published in London. *AOD*, vol. 23, ch. 104
- 1894/11/29 The owner of *Haik* newspaper, Gabrielyan, wrote against the Ottoman Empire. *AOD*, vol. 23, ch. 116
- 1894/11/29 Two new committees, “Kırmıyan” and “Haçagıryan” were established in New York. Their aim was to join the Hınçak Committee and to work against the Ottoman Empire. *AOD*, vol. 23, ch. 116
- 1894/12/03 The headquarters of the American Hınçak Party was moved to Marseilles. In the petition prepared by the new Armenian committee in Athens and given to the embassies, the committee mentioned its wish for interference according to article 61 of the Berlin Agreement to save the Armenians from the Muslims. *AOD*, vol. 24, ch. 11
- 1894/12/03 Mıgırdıç and his friends were caught in Arapkir. Mıgırdıç was wounded and died in the hospital. *AOD*, vol. 24, ch. 7
- 1894/12/04 Approximately 5,600 Armenians in Fresno, among whom were intellectuals such as theologians, medical doctors with revolutionary ideas, made a proclamation against the Ottoman Empire. *AOD*, vol. 24, ch. 14
- 1894/12/04 The Greeks and the Armenians in and around New York became closer. *AOD*, vol. 24, ch. 21
- 1894/12/04 Hamparsum and his brother Dikran, who had broken into the house of Sasun’s tax collector, Hacı Mustafa, had maimed those in the house, and then escaped. However, they were subsequently arrested. *AOD*, vol. 24, ch. 22
- 1894/12/08 The British Armenian Association, the Armenian Nationalists Association, and the Nazarbekyan and Hınçakists Association in London. *AOD*, vol. 24, ch. 67

- 1894/12/09 The events in Taluri and Simal started with an Armenian attack on Muslims, then the Moslems had to respond since they lost their patience. The fact that the Armenians fired at the military forces was recorded with evidence. *AOD*, vol. 24, ch. 75
- 1894/12/14 *Çara* newspaper wrote that the Armenian committee member, Papazyan, had a connection with the London committee and kept anarchic publications. He planned to establish a center of anarchy with the committees, which was similar to the one in East Rusçuk. *AOD*, vol. 24, ch. 107
- 1894/12/14 *Novia Vremia* newspaper wrote that Britain interfered in the internal affairs of the Ottoman Empire by showing the Armenian problem as an excuse, and that the offense allegedly committed against the Armenians was exaggerated and should be approached with caution. *AOD*, vol 24, ch.110
- 1894/12/17 *Frankfurter Zeitung* had conflicting expressions. They accepted the fact that the Armenian problem in Turkey was caused by the Armenian rebels. They proposed that the Berlin Agreement was defied, and that the Ottoman army acted in an oppressive and barbaric way. *AOD*, vol 24, ch.128
- 1894/12/17 Nazarbetyanz and Beniard, who came to London, had the aim of continuing the publication *Hınçak* and they were in contact with the anarchic, nihilistic Russians. *AOD*, vol 24, ch.127
- 1894/12/17 In the *Morning Advertiser* there was an article supporting the Ottoman Empire regarding the incidents in Taluri and Sasun. *AOD*, .vol 24, ch.131
- 1894/12/17 An article supporting the Ottoman Empire during the incidents in Taluri and dealing with the attitude of the British Government was published in the *St. James Gazette*. *AOD*, vol 24, ch.130
- 1894/12/18 The Ottoman Armenians in Erzurum, who had moved to the United States to work, went to Cyprus, because on their return to the country they were rejected by the officials. *AOD*, vol 24, ch.132

- 1894/12/19 The article “About the Berlin Agreement” published in the *Journal des Debats* newspaper in Paris criticised the British press and mentioned that the “Association of the Defense of Armenian Rights” in London exaggerated events. *AOD*, vol 24, ch.140
- 1894/12/20 Matyos İzmirliyan was elected the Armenian Patriarchate of İstanbul. *AOD*, vol 24, ch.145
- 1894/12/22 The Muslims coming from all regions in England held a meeting under the leadership of the Islamic Commission in London to protest against the meeting of the British Armenian Association in London, which was organised against their claim for Ottoman tyranny. *AOD*, vol 25, ch. 5
- 1894/12/25 The Egyptian Armenian Committee sent the Armenian Committee in Athens 200 pounds via Egyptian mail from time to time, and the committee wanted to publish two newspapers in Athens, one in Turkish, the other in Greek. *AOD*, vol 25, ch. 16
- 1894/12/25 *Hınçak* newspaper, which entered the country from Trabzon and was found out, involved false news about the incidents in Sasun. Convincing the foreign press, it provoked them to write against the Ottoman Empire. *AOD*, vol 25, ch. 18
- 1894/12/26 Articles against the Ottoman Empire were published in the American newspapers. *AOD*, vol 25, ch.26
- 1894/12/26 Vartan Papazyan, an Armenian, who had letters to be distributed among the Kalas and İbrail Armenians, was caught. *AOD*, vol 25, ch. 25
- 1894/12/27 The grand vizier, Cevat Pasha, declared that a commission consisting of officials from the ministry of Internal Affairs, Justice and Religious Sects, and Security, would examine all the documents including the court documents at the Internal Affairs and Security. This commission would then prepare a detailed report, including the population amount and rate in places inhabited by the Armenians. *AOD*, vol 25, ch. 27

1894/12/30 The trial of the Taluri rebels ended. Hamparsum and one of his friends was sentenced to death, the others were given various punishments. *AOD*, vol 25, ch. 37

1894/12/31 Gladstone delivered a speech on the Armenian problem. He blamed the Ottoman Empire, and the newspaper which reported this speech was forbidden to enter the country. *AOD*, vol 25, ch. 49

1895

1895/01/09 The Spanish traveller Ximenez, who was in Bitlis during the events in Sasun, had positive feelings about the Turks and wanted to express them to the Geographical Association in London. *AOD*. vol 25, ch. 111

1895/01/10 The Spanish traveller Ximenez's meeting with the owners of the broadcasting companies was reported in all the newspapers. *AOD*. vol 25, ch. 114

1895/01/12 An article, supporting the Ottomans and reflecting the opinions and observations of the Spanish geographer Mr. Ximenez, who perceived the condition and the events in the Ottoman cities inhabited by the Armenians, was published in *England and the Union* newspaper. *AOD*. vol 26, ch. 8

1895/01/12 The Armenians and the Macedonians held a meeting in Rusçuk. *AOD*. vol 26, ch. 10

1895/01/13 The Armenians living in the United States and the Ottoman territory communicated with one another via American missionaries. *AOD* vol 26, ch. 14

1895/01/14 The general secretary of the Armenian Association, Hrant Gercecyan, tried to direct American public opinion against the Ottoman Empire by visiting cities in the United States which were inhabited by Armenians. *AOD* vol 26, ch. 17

1895/01/18 The article in *Moskovisniyade Dömoşi* newspaper about the Armenian incidents in Sasun stated that the Kurds killed the Armenians and that the government tried to stop these incidents. *AOD* vol 26, ch. 39

- 1895/01/22 The Court of Appeals sentenced seventeen people who rioted in Taluri. *AOD* vol 26, ch. 61
- 1895/01/24 The board, sent to the region to inspect the incidents in Sasun, began its tour of duty. *MSVB*, p. 219-234.
- 1895/01/27 An Armenian conspirator by the nickname Nazarat, who was probably Mardiros Vasteşyan, went to Rusçuk to get the money collected by the Armenians in four towns. Then he moved to Russia to buy weapons with this money. *AOD* vol 26, ch. 88
- 1895/01/31 A priest in Muş, who gave information about incriminating documents hidden among the documents at the Armenian school, was wounded by three Armenians, who actually tried to kill him. *AOD* vol 26, ch. 103
- 1895/02/01 An aid organization was founded in Washington to protect the life, property and honor of the Armenians in Armenia, to help the Armenians in any possible way, and to sympathize with them. *AOD* vol 26, ch. 108
- 1895/02/08 The Hoy consulate declared that the Armenians had decided to rebel in Van in the spring. *AOD*. vol 27, ch. 4
- 1895/02/10 Two suspicious parcels sent to the Iranian consulate in İstanbul by the Odessa Iranian diplomat, were opened. In these parcels were inflammatory calendars organised by Krımyan; they were immediately banned, sealed and not given back to the consulate. *AOD* vol 27, ch. 10
- 1895/02/10 A letter by the mischief-maker Vartanez Papazyan was published in *Lumina Nua* newspaper. He was one of the members of the Armenian Patriots Federation who was expelled from Rumania. In this letter, the conspirators confirmed in statements that the reason for issuing spiteful publications was not ill-treatment but the desire for rebellion. *AOD* vol 27, ch. 11
- 1895/02/12 Since *Estia* newspaper became the mouthpiece of the Hınçak committee, it was banned from the country. *AOD* vol 27, ch. 23
- 1895/02/12 İzmirliyan Matyos Effendi, appointed as the Armenian Patriarch in İstanbul, was acquitted. *AOD* vol 27, ch. 21

- 1895/02/12 A commission formed under the leadership of the Minister of Security Nazım Pasha, gave a report on the Armenian problem. *AOD* vol 27, ch. 18
- 1895/02/13 The Hınçakists and the supporters of the Armenian association defamed the Ottoman Empire. *AOD* vol 27, ch. 24
- 1895/02/14 Papazyan, whose letter was published in *Lumina Nua* newspaper in Rumania, claimed that he would work to save the Armenians from the oppression of the Turks and help the establishment of Armenia. He mentioned that he was a rioter. *AOD* vol 27, ch. 26
- 1895/02/15 People from eastern Karahisar established a Hınçakist branch in Chicago with forty members. *AOD* vol 27, ch. 29
- 1895/02/19 Damadyan and Muradyan brutally abused the Muslims in Gelikozan village. *AOD* vol 27, ch. 43
- 1895/03/01 In his article in the *Chronicle* George Rol stated that the Armenians were responsible for the incidents in Sasun and that the Muslims had been brutally treated. *AOD* vol 27, ch.57
- 1895/03/07 Foreign countries tried to infiltrate the Ottoman Empire with Armenians. *AOD* vol 27, ch. 83
- 1895/03/08 The four-act play *Şeyh Celalettin*, performed in Armenian in Worcester, was about the so-called 1877 massacre and Islamic fanaticism. *AOD* vol 27, ch. 85
- 1895/03/12 The British Armenian Association in London wrote a declaration entitled "To All the Armenians in the World" to criticise the Ottoman Empire for the incidents in Sasun and to start an aid campaign for the Armenians who had been harmed. *AOD* vol 27, ch. 96
- 1895/03/13 Russian censorship warned the press not to make any false publications against Turkey after a request from the Ottoman Empire. *AOD* vol 27, ch. 101
- 1895/03/21 The Armenian committees in the United States decided to send the money they had collected to the British Armenian Association. *AOD* vol 28, ch. 21

- 1895/03/30 The Armenian priests, who had been imprisoned on political grounds, were pardoned by the Sultan. *AOD* vol 28, ch. 37
- 1895/04/07 Armenian students at the Venician Mekitarist school had been given an extremely hostile education about the Ottoman Empire. The headmaster of the school Priest Jan Torosian and the sports and Turkish teacher Kırbaçian were largely responsible for this. *AOD* vol 28, ch. 58
- 1895/04/19 The Reuters reporter, who visited most of the places in Asia Minor, Caucasus and Iran wrote that there would be an Armenian uprising next May, and that European support had been solicited for this purpose. *AOD* vol 28, ch. 89
- 1895/04/26 Admiral Commerell, in his speech on the anniversary of the death of the former Prime Minister of England, Lord Beaconsfield (Benjamin Disraeli), claimed that Armenian unrest had been organised and provoked by the committees in London, Paris, Tbilisi, Varna and Athens, and that there were two organisations which were also responsible, one being the British Armenian Association and the other the patriarchate in London. *AOD* vol 28, ch. 117
- 1895/04/30 Eight delegations were established in Sivas, Erzurum, Mamuretülaziz and Bitlis. *AOD* vol 28, ch. 137
- 1895/05/11 The Armenians living close to the Iranian and Russian borders increased the number of provocative and rebellious activities, which suggested that a new Armenian uprising would not be long in coming. *AOD* vol 29, ch. 34
- 1895/05/11 The British, French and Russian ambassadors submitted a new reform project to Bâb-ı Âli. *CK, EAPOD*, p. 116.
- 1895/05/11 The British Armenian Association submitted a seven-point reform project concerning the Ottoman cities inhabited by Armenians, to Lord Kimberley. *AOD* vol 29, ch. 31
- 1895/05/12 Following an analysis of the reform project, requested by the Sultan, the former grand vizier Said Pasha stated that the recommendations, which would allow “foreign intervention to maintain central justice”, should be rejected. *AOD* vol 29, ch. 40

- 1895/05/12 The Sultan requested Said Pasha to re-examine the reform project submitted by the foreign ambassadors, by taking into consideration the Sultanate law and the benefits of the empire. *AOD* vol. 29, ch. 39
- 1895/05/12 Krimyan, who had applied to visit the Russian emperor and empress in Rostof, was refused permission until the Armenian problem was solved. *AOD* vol. 29, ch. 36
- 1895/05/16 In his speech in Paris, entitled “The Source of Turmoil in Anatolia”, Georges Buisson declared that the false accusations, made by the British Armenian committees about the Armenian massacre, were no more than exaggerated rumors designed to slander the Ottoman Empire and the army. *AOD* vol. 29, ch. 49
- 1895/05/17 At the meeting organised by the Islamic Council in London, the British MP Sir Ellice Bartlett, and Admiral Sir Edmond Commerell criticised the British Armenian Association for its dealings with the Armenian conspirators, which were designed to provoke public opinion. *AOD* vol. 29, ch. 50
- 1895/05/18 Referring to the Reuter’s Press to provoke the public, British newspapers claimed that the Armenians would stage an uprising in May, and that they were collecting money to buy weapons and ammunition. Since a prosecution against the newspapers was impractical, it was decided that explanations about the peace and public security in the Ottoman Empire would be more beneficial. *AOD* vol. 29, ch. 51
- 1895/05/18 After Parsih, a priest in Muş, provided evidence about the Armenian conspirators at the Inquiry Council, he was threatened by Bezdian Morat in Bitlis. The priest was given protection while Morat, who had encouraged the Armenians not to pay their taxes, had to be penalised. *AOD* vol. 29, ch.52
- 1895/05/19 Armenian youths in Costanza wanted passports to go to Anatolia via Russia in order to create agitation. They were refused and the Ottoman Empire was informed of their identities. *AOD* vol. 29, ch. 55
- 1895/05/21 In the report written by the American fleet, which had visited some of the Ottoman ports, it was stated that the

American citizens living in the Ottoman Empire were not treated brutally and unjustly. It was also reported that the rumor about the suppression of the Armenians could not be justified, because there were no documents proving this claim, and that the Sultan was not responsible for the events in Sasun. *AOD* vol. 29, ch. 59

- 1895/05/23 An international conference was scheduled in Paris on May 24 concerning the Armenian problem. *AOD* vol. 29, ch. 69
- 1895/05/23 Fourteen heavily armed Armenian raiders were caught in Mahmudi, Van while trying to cross the border; they were arrested and sent to İstanbul for trial. *AOD* vol. 29, ch. 68
- 1895/05/24 The delegates of the European Armenian committees held a conference in Paris. Civil servants of the committees in Paris, Marseilles, London, Brussels, Anvers, Vienna and Varna also attended the conference. *AOD* vol. 29, ch. 72
- 1895/05/25 After his visit to the east of Turkey, the owner of the *Pall Mall* newspaper, Mr. Cost, made defamatory statements against Turkey. *AOD* vol. 29, ch.74
- 1895/05/29 The Armenian archbishop in Trabzon committed suicide. *AOD* vol. 29, ch. 94
- 1895/05/30 After more than two hundred Armenians, who caused an uprising in Yozgat, were caught, public order was restored. Two Armenians, Avadis and Yaver, reported the names of twenty eight more trouble-makers. They were protected against possible reprisal. *AOD* vol. 29, ch. 98
- 1895/06/01 It was ascertained from the newspaper articles by Armenians and their American supporters in Boston that a booklet had been prepared about the suppression of the Armenians. Moreover, Mr. Ximenez's book *The Kurds and the Armenians* would be reprinted. *AOD* vol 30, ch.5
- 1895/06/02 Bâb-ı Âlî replied informally to the note submitted by the French, Russian and British ambassadors. *AOD* vol 30,ch.9
- 1895/06/09 The ambassadors did not find Bâb-ı Âlî's reply on June 3 satisfactory, and asked for a clearer statement. CK, *EAPOD*. p. 125.

- 1895/06/10 Some newspapers in London, Brussels and Bucharest published false information about the Armenian problem. These newspapers were banned from entering the Ottoman Empire, because they claimed that there would be an uprising, if the problems concerning the Armenians were not addressed. Such information was denied by the embassies. *AOD* vol. 30, ch.37
- 1895/06/15 Funds collected in Eçmiyazin for the Armenian problem were sent to Britain and the weapons bought there were kept in Tbilisi. It was heard that these weapons would be smuggled into Turkey from Iran. *AOD* vol. 30, ch.61
- 1895/06/16 Bâb-ı Âlî responded to the reform project submitted by the three ambassadors. CK, *EAPOD*, p. 132.
- 1895/07/01 The religious chief of the Protestants in Merzifon, Karabet, was murdered by Armenian conspirators while going to church. CK, *EAPOD*, p. 144.
- 1895/07/03 The former governor of Crete, Şakir Pasha, was appointed head inspector. *AOD* vol. 30, ch.122; CK, *EAPOD*, p 144.
- 1895/07/04 Britain sent money to be distributed to the Taluri Armenians. *AOD* vol. 30, ch.123
- 1895/07/09 Mıgırdıç Tütüncüyan, who had been employed in the foreign press office in the Ottoman Empire after his flight from Rusçuk when he was the head of the Armenian Committee, was murdered by Armenian volunteers. *AOD* vol. 32, ch.4
- 1895/07/11 Nikolayef, an Armenian with Greek citizenship, undertook the publication of a newspaper called *Vatan (Homeland)* in Athens. *AOD* vol. 32, ch.15
- 1895/07/16 Armenians in Boston attempted to establish "The Association of the Youth Who Work for the Christians". *AOD* vol. 32, ch.27
- 1895/07/16 Professor A. Vambery wrote an article on the Armenian problem in the journal, *Budapeşti İzemle* published in Budapest. *AOD* vol. 32, ch 26

- 1895/07/18 A special commission was founded in Bâb-ı Âlî and the proposals of the ambassadors were discussed there. The decisions were approved by the Sultan. CK, *EAPOD*, p. 135.
- 1895/07/21 A board of inspectors sent to Sasun to inspect the incidents, completed its deliberations and prepared a report. *MSVB*, p. 219-234.
- 1895/08/02 The reform project, prepared by the special commission and approved by the Sultan, was sent to the British, French and Russian ambassadors in İstanbul. CK, *EAPOD*, p. 149.
- 1895/08/07 In his speech at Chester, Mr. Gladstone spoke against the Ottoman Empire, trying to convince the audience that Ottoman policy was aimed at destroying the Christians. *AOD* vol 32, ch.76
- 1895/08/10 In *England and the Union* newspaper, Sir Ellice Ashmead Bartlett criticised Mr. Gladstone's speech in Chester. *AOD* vol 32, ch.81
- 1895/08/11 A draft of the instruction was sent to the Inspector of Anatolia, Şakir Pasha. *AOD* vol 32, ch. 86
- 1895/08/13 The armed Socialist Hınçak Party was founded in Süveydiye. *AOD* vol 32, ch. 93
- 1895/08/28 To improve the living conditions of the people in Sasun and Taluri, donations were distributed by the Young Donation Commission and Muş Commission. *AOD* vol 33, ch. 47
- 1895/09/05 Armenians in Worcester, who dealt with the incidents in Sasun, organised a meeting with some Americans to condemn the Ottoman Empire. *AOD* vol 33, ch. 81
- 1895/09/16 The forgotten book, *The Crisis of the Armenians in Turkey*, written by Frederick Davis Green, an American missionary in Van, was sent by the British Armenian Association to important people. *AOD* vol 34, ch. 19
- 1895/09/16 Since the murderers of Hamparsum from Yozgat and the Priest Mampre were protected by the Armenians, they were

- allowed to remain free for a long time. Once the murderer Kalost, who was a shoemaker, and Haçik had been caught, they were brought to trial. *AOD* vol. 34, ch. 18
- 1895/09/24 The lawyer, Dirserkisyan Artin, who was perceived as a traitor by the Armenians, was killed as a result of a decision made by the Erzurum branch of the Armenian uprising committee. *AOD* vol. 34, ch. 50
- 1895/09/28 Two British people, who were distributing money and trying to start an uprising against the Muslims around Sasun with three Armenians from London, were arrested. *AOD* vol. 34, ch. 65
- 1895/09/30 About three to four thousand Armenians who gathered in front of the patriarchate in Kumkapı started walking to Bâb-ı Âlî. They fired at the police and the gendarmerie, who clashed with them. Later, the Armenians fired at random into the crowd. KG, *AD*, p. 153-154.
- 1895/10/01 The Armenians, who gathered at the Kumkapı Patriarchate, informed the board sent by the patriarch. The arrest of rebels was begun. *AOD* vol 34, ch. 81
- 1895/10/01 Armenian incidents in Üsküdar and Kadıköy increased. *AOD* vol 34, ch. 84
- 1895/10/01 The Zeytun Hınçakyan uprising committee made a declaration to the Armenians. *AOD* vol 34, ch. 82
- 1895/10/01 Agitation in Zeytun and Maraş. *AOD* vol 34, ch. 92
- 1895/10/02 The insurgence of some Armenian organizations caused unrest. It was believed that Armenians took refuge in churches, since they were said to be afraid of reprisals from the Muslims. The necessary security precautions had to be taken immediately. *AOD* vol 34, ch. 94
- 1895/10/02 The former governor of Van, Bahri Pasha, and the commander Hamdi Pasha were wounded by Armenians in Trabzon. *AOD* vol 34, ch. 98
- 1895/10/03 The Armenians, who gathered for a pilgrimage, attacked the Muslim neighbourhoods, and the patriarch tried to prevent

- this attack. The Armenians, who gathered at the church, murdered the commander of the gendarmerie, Servet Bey while going to Divan Road. *AOD* vol 34, ch. 109
- 1895/10/04 The attackers who wounded Bahri and Hamdi Pashas in Trabzon were arrested. *AOD* vol 34, ch. 106
- 1895/10/07 Almost all of the newspapers which covered the story about the agitation in İstanbul, wrote that the Armenians caused these events. *AOD* vol 34, ch. 138
- 1895/10/07 The Yerköy consulate claimed that the London Central Committee had used the donations collected by the Rusçuk committee to provoke the Armenian nation against the Ottoman Empire. *AOD* vol 34, ch. 143
- 1895/10/08 More unrest between Muslims and Armenians in Trabzon. *AOD* vol 34, ch. 151
- 1895/10/08 Because of the unrest in Trabzon, martial law was proclaimed in the city. The aggressors would be punished by court martial. *AOD* vol 34, ch. 151
- 1895/10/10 In the September 1, 1895 issue of *Haik* newspaper published in Armenian in the United States, the aim of the Armenian uprising in İstanbul was disclosed. Since this article seemed to give notice of forthcoming incidents, the embassies of the Ottoman Empire were told to have this article published in their newspapers back home. *AOD* vol 35, ch. 12
- 1895/10/10 Apart from 150 Caucasian Armenians, who were discharged from the Caucasian army, an armed rioting band of raiders consisting of 500 Armenians arrived in Erzurum, crossing the border around Kars. *AOD* vol 35, ch. 3
- 1895/10/10 In the newspapers, *Le Temps*, *Figaro*, and *Le Matin*, news appeared about the massacre of the Christians in Trabzon. Even though the uprising had been instigated by the Armenian Hınçakists in Trabzon, and the former governor of Van, Bahri Pasha, and the commander were wounded, the military forces maintained order, and such news was disclaimed. *AOD* vol 35, ch. 1
- 1895/10/12 The secretary of the British-Armenian Association, Atkin, tried to establish a committee consisting of Italians and Armenians in Rome. *AOD* vol 35, ch. 22

- 1895/10/12 Ships were under surveillance in order to prevent suspicious looking Armenians from Rumania entering the Ottoman Empire without a passport. *AOD* vol 35, ch. 20
- 1895/10/13 Several Armenian tradesmen, who came together to collect money for the orphans after the incidents in Sasun, were caught and imprisoned. *AOD* vol 35, ch. 31
- 1895/10/14 It was heard that the Marblehead American ship would sail to the Ottoman Empire for a friendly visit and protect the American citizens in the Ottoman Empire, if necessary. *AOD* vol 35, ch. 45
- 1895/10/14 The Armenian committee members forced the Armenians to close down their shops and fined those who did not obey this decision. They also collected a large amount of money from the tradesmen for aid. *AOD* vol 35, ch. 41
- 1895/10/14 Money-lender Hamparsum and two Armenians, who were dressed like Georgians and had identity card of tobacco dealers, were caught while collecting money from rich Armenians in Sivas on behalf of the committee. *AOD* vol 35, ch. 47
- 1895/10/15 Since the Greek, French and Hungarian newspapers had published hostile news against the Ottoman Empire, they were banned from the country. *AOD* vol 35, ch. 54
- 1895/10/15 Armenian unrest in Sivas increased. *AOD* vol 35, ch. 57
- 1895/10/19 An agreement was concluded between three countries and the Ottoman Empire on the reform project . *AOD* vol 35, ch. 98
- 1895/10/20 Armenians in Bursa attacked Muslims in Pazarköy and Yeniköy. *AOD* vol 35, ch. 105
- 1895/10/20 The Anatolian Investigation Council was established to prevent any action that would endanger order and security in Trabzon, Erzurum, Van, Sivas, Diyarbakır, Mamuretülaziz and Bitlis. *AOD* vol 35, ch. 107

- 1895/10/21 Armenians in Egypt sent money to the Armenian uprising committee in Athens and ten Cretan volunteers went to Egypt to organise an uprising in İstanbul. *AOD* vol 35, ch.122
- 1895/10/22 Agitation increased following the murder of an imam and two Muslims by Armenian volunteers in Erzincan. *AOD* vol 35, ch. 125
- 1895/10/24 As a result of the skirmish between an Armenian and a Muslim in Maraş, the Turks attacked the Armenians. *AOD* vol 35, ch. 150
- 1895/10/24 A band of raiders, who had prepared for an uprising in Zeytun, began their attack. Approximately 5,000 people took 50 officers and 600 soldiers as prisoners at the barracks in town, and later these prisoners were killed by the Armenians. *KG, AD*, p. 160.
- 1895/10/25 Armenians attacked Muslims during Friday namaz (Muslim worship) in Bitlis, and a skirmish broke out between them. *AOD* vol. 35, ch. 158
- 1895/10/26 Mardiros Muratyan from Varna wrote in his letter to Vartabet Kalemkeryan in Muş that Armenians should take up arms and rebel. *AOD* vol 36, ch. 1
- 1895/10/27 Agitation in Bayburt caused by the Armenians continued. *AOD* vol. 36, ch.23
- 1895/10/27 Armenian incidents in Bitlis increased. *AOD* vol. 36, ch.27
- 1895/10/27 The Maraş batallion commander of and five members of the gendarmerie were murdered by the Armenian conspirators in Cucani. *AOD* vol. 36, ch.15
- 1895/10/27 It was decided that unless Vartuvar, the administrative member of the Maraş Council, Manuk and the Protestant teachers, Şiraciyan Aharon and Meskufuant, who had been found guilty of provoking Armenians in Maraş were exiled to a proper place, conspiracies would continue. *AOD* vol. 36, ch.20
- 1895/10/28 A band of hundred Armenian raiders from Iran were at the border around Van. *AOD* vol. 36, ch. 47

- 1895/10/28 Armenians in Zeytun killed the commander of the gendarmerie in Maraş and several soldiers. *AOD* vol 36, ch.48
- 1895/10/29 In Bitlis, Armenians tried to increase agitation according to the directions they received. *AOD* vol 36, ch. 54
- 1895/10/29 Letters which incited the Armenians to rebel were found among the documents of Manuk Tatossyan, the head of the Trabzon branch of the Armenian Uprising Committee. *AOD* vol 36, ch.56
- 1895/10/29 In the proclamation called “Uçurtma” (kite) published by the Armenian Uprising Committee in *Truşak* newspaper, it was stated that Armenian secret agents in Van, Muş and Erzurum had been killed by Armenians. *AOD* vol 36, ch.62
- 1895/10/29 In Urfa, Armenians fired at Muslims, and Kurds plundered the shops. *AOD* vol 36, ch.61
- 1895/10/30 Because of the unrest in Bayburd, martial law would be proclaimed, and court martials would be arranged in Erzurum. *AOD* vol 36, ch.74
- 1895/10/30 It was ascertained that 12, 000 guns to be distributed to the Armenian conspirators, would be unloaded from a British ship loaded with wheat somewhere between Kumkapı and Samatya. *AOD* vol 36, ch.68
- 1895/10/31 The telegraph, which stated in detail the vile acts of Armenians against Muslims in Bitlis, Bayburd, Zeytun and Maraş, and also the number of the deceased or wounded Muslims and Armenians, was published in the newspapers. *AOD* vol 36, ch.83
- 1895/10/31 During the uprising in Erzincan caused by Armenian conspirators, the Greeks were protected by Ottoman military forces and Muslim villagers. *AOD* vol 36, ch.78
- 1895/10/31 The commander of the barracks in Zeytun and 400 soldiers were surrounded by Armenians, who gathered together in groups in houses, arriving in Maraş from different places. They subsequently attacked the Muslim villages in Elbistan and Andırın. *AOD* vol 36, ch.84

- 1895/11/01 Zeytun barracks was besieged by 10, 000 Armenian brigands and the Armenians in Maraş waited for a signal from Zeytun. *AOD* vol 36, ch.95
- 1895/11/02 As a result of the attack on the Muslims in Diyarbakır during Friday namaz, a skirmish occurred. *AOD* vol. 36, ch.99
- 1895/11/02 Telegraph wires in Zeytun were cut by the Armenians. *AOD* vol 36, ch.98
- 1895/11/03 At the end of the skirmish caused by Armenian attacks on the Muslims in Bayburd, the ring-leaders were caught. *AAOD* vol 36, ch.116
- 1895/11/03 Armenian uprisings started in Diyarbakır and Zeytun. *AOD* vol 36, ch.121
- 1895/11/03 Armenians caused unrest in Erzurum. *AOD* vol 36, ch.120
- 1895/11/03 Armenian volunteers in Maraş fired at the Muslims, resulting in a skirmish. *AOD* vol 36, ch.112
- 1895/11/05 Armenian conspirators, dressed like Turks, attacked American missionaries during the unrest. *AOD* vol 36, ch.149
- 1895/11/06 The Armenian newspapers, *Hınçak*, *Truşak* and *Haik*, published provocative articles against the Ottoman Empire and tried to spread hostility among the Armenians. *AOD* vol 36, ch. 157
- 1895/11/08 An Armenian band composed of 100 people came to the hills around Mahmudi after crossing the border and a large group of Armenian brigands met in Hoy and Selmas in Iran. *AOD* vol 36, ch.172
- 1895/11/08 Precautions were taken in Diyarbakır and incidents were prevented. *AOD* vol 36, ch. 171
- 1895/12/24 Military forces besieged Zeytun from a close distance. *KG, AD*, p. 160

1896

- 1896/01/28 Peace with rebels in Zeytun. KG, *AD*, p. 160.
- 1896/02/13 The committee members who made an uprising departed from Zeytun under the protection of the British consulate and came to Mersin. KG, *AD*, p. 160.
- 1896/03/12 The committee members, who caused the uprising in Zeytun moved from Mersin to Marseilles. KG, *AD*, p. 160.
- 1896/06/01 Van uprising. KG, *AD*, p. 161.
- 1896/08/26 Armenians attacked the Ottoman Bank. KG, *AD*, p. 164.
- 1896/11/11 Bâb-ı Âlî published a reform decree for six cities. KG, *AD*, p. 172.

1901

- 1901 / 00 / 00 Unrest in Sasun region. (Antranik's raids) KG, *AD*, p. 166

1903

- 1903 / 00 / 00 Second Sasun uprising. KG, *AD*, p. 166

1904

- 1904 / 04 / 13 Soldiers were sent to Sasun. KG, *AD*, p. 166
- 1904 / 08 / 00 Antranik, the leader of the raiders in Sasun, escaped to the Caucasus. KG, *AD*, p. 166

1905

- 1905 / 07 / 21 Bombing incidents or the Yıldız criminal attack (attack on Abdülhamit). KG, *AD*, p. 167

1908

- 1908 / 07 / 03 The Lieutenant Commander Niyazi Bey, who was an official of the 3rd Army in Thrace, left Resne with soldiers and civilians and took to the hills. RU. *PH*, p. 332

- 1908 / 07 / 23 The Union and Progress Party announced the second constitutional period in Salonika and Manastır. As a result, Abdülhamit II, who realised that he would not prevent these incidents, decided not to resist. On July 23, 1908, he accepted the validity of the constitution he had abolished in 1878 and the meeting of the Senate and the House of Parliament. He announced this to the public with a decree on the next day. RU. *PH*, p. 333
- 1908 / 07 / 24 The Government announced that the elections would be held as soon as possible and that the parliament, which was closed for more than thirty years, would reassemble. AK. 1908 R, p. 273
- 1908 / 07 / 25 Certain streets of İstanbul were decorated with flags. People walked along the streets and staged demonstrations. A group of 50,000 people, among whom were Turks, Greeks, Armenians and Jews, walked to Bâb-ı Âlî accompanied by two bands to celebrate the new government. AK. 1908 R, p. 140
- 1908 / 07 / 26 A group of approximately 100, 000 people composed of Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Bulgarians and Jews, gathered in front of the Ministry of War at Beyazıt Square. AK. 1908 R, p. 140
- 1908 / 07 / 27 A lot of Muslims who had Ottoman flags in their hands went to the Greek and Armenian Patriarchates, congratulated the Greeks and the Armenians and talked to one another. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 08 / 02 An Armenian female teacher told the crowd the pain of the nation and the torment, which afflicted those who were devoted to freedom. Later, the statement “No more nations from now on. There is a great Ottoman nation, and the Armenian nation is its member” was heard, and the crowd shouted “Long live the Armenians, long live the Ottoman nation”. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 08 / 05 The Armenians in İzmir gave a banquet in honor of the Young Turks Party. At the banquet speeches were made about the brotherhood of the citizens of the country and the application of the constitution. *Servet-i Fünun*

- 1908 / 08 / 07 An article appeared entitled “The Muslims and the Armenians”. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 08 / 08 Articles appeared about the deep friendship between Turks and Armenians. These articles stated that the two nations had had no problems for a long time, that the Turks entrusted their shops to the Armenians and vice versa, and that the Turks and the Armenians were very close so as to have maids from the other nation. *Tanin*
- 1908 / 08 / 08 Ottoman military officials staged a demonstration in front of the Armenian bishopric in Erzurum. Bishop Saadetyan and an officer made speeches, there was gun-fire and the tolling of bells. *Tanin*
- 1908 / 08 / 10 It was declared that first municipality elections would be held in İstanbul and after the governing body of the municipality was formed legally, the elections of the House of Parliament would be held. *Tanin*
- 1908 / 08 / 13 A religious ceremony was held at the Armenian church in Balıkpazarı, Beyoğlu by the Meşrutiyet-i Osmaniye Club to commemorate the Muslims who died during the proclamation of the Constitution Period. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 08 / 14 At the end of the ceremony at the Armenian church in Beyoğlu, the acting Armenian Patriarch Catholicos Yagişa (Yegişe) made a speech which was applauded. A group, among whom were Muslims, went to Taksim afterwards and celebrated with the crowd the new Constitution Period and Turkish-Armenian brotherhood. *Tanin*
- 1908 / 08 / 16 After the constitutional system of government was established, an amnesty for all political offenders was proclaimed. The Armenians who had gone to the foreign countries previously, returned to the Ottoman Empire. *Tanin*
- 1908 / 08 / 21 An article appeared entitled “Gabriel Noradunkyan Effendi”. *Servet-i Fünun*

- 1908 / 08 / 22 The Armenian Patriarchate sent a memorandum to the Armenian churches in İstanbul and in the provinces to be read out in public. It said that people should not pay attention to those newspapers, which caused hostility and an unpleasant attitude between the Armenians and the Greeks, that anything which caused enmity between the two nations should be shunned, and that friendship should be strengthened in this atmosphere of freedom. *Tanin*
- 1908 / 08 / 24 The former Armenian Patriarch İzmirliyan Effendi, who was exiled to Jerusalem after being discharged by Abdülhamit II, came to İstanbul by taking advantage of the amnesty and he was welcomed enthusiastically by a crowd of people among whom were Turks. In some of the newspapers, articles praising İzmirliyan Effendi, were published. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 08 / 27 An article appeared entitled "İzmirliyan Effendi". *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 09 / 01 The Armenian *Manzume-i Efkar* newspaper published articles against the Greek Patriarchate and the Greeks, which caused a rift between the two nations. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 09 / 04 The Greek *Patris* newspaper found the attack of *Manzume-i Efkar* newspaper on the Greeks inopportune and stupid, and proposed that it would serve the benefits of neither of the two nations. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 09 / 11 Very few Armenians attended the municipality elections in İstanbul. *Manzume-i Efkar* advised the Armenians to recover the ownership of their property in order to obtain the right for election again. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 09 / 11 According to the news from Van and Erzurum, the Armenian committee members preferred to be protected by the Ottoman Empire. *Tanin*
- 1908 / 09 / 16 By sending directions to the churches in the provinces, the Armenian and Greek Patriarchs advised the people to refrain from feelings of animosity. *Servet-i Fünun*

- 1908 / 09 / 16 The Armenian and Greek Brotherhood organization gathered in the garden of the municipality in Beyoğlu to improve their relations. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 09 / 16 The Armenian community sent a telegraph to the Patriarchate, claiming that the people in Mersin were not pleased, that the former mayor of Mersin Hamid Effendi oppressed the people and that they did not get any results regarding their complaints. *Servet-i Fünun* (Daily)
- 1908 / 09 / 19 The Armenian Patriarchate submitted a memorandum to the municipality, requesting that sick immigrants who came to İstanbul be treated free of charge at the municipal hospitals. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 09 / 19 The Armenians coming from Russia settled in Erzurum and the surrounding villages. Necessary measures were taken to facilitate the return of the Ottoman Armenians, who had emigrated to Russia, to their birthplaces and measures were taken to reimburse the travel costs of these people. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 09 / 20 Municipality elections were held, but since there were complaints about the illegality of the Beyoğlu Municipality Office elections, the necessary orders were given to hold the elections again. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 09 / 22 An article appeared entitled "About the Eastern Anatolian Events". *Tanin*
- 1908 / 09 / 23 The commission formed by the Armenian Patriarchate interrogated the former Armenian Patriarch of İstanbul, Ormanyan Effendi. Ormanyan claimed that since nothing was clear, he did not see any reason for a defense. He decided to move to the Armenian monastery in Jerusalem and to study ancient literature which he did until he died. *Servet-i Fünun* (Daily)
- 1908 / 09 / 23 A board was established by the Armenians with the approval of the Armenian Patriarchate Vicar to discuss the election of the delegates, and to determine and nominate

the candidates. Among the Armenian people, Minas Çeras, Vahan Sürenyan, Agob Asayan, Aknuni, Hamparsum Boyacıyan and Zartaryan Effendi became members of this board. *Servet-i Fünun*

- 1908 / 09 / 24 The aid collected for the Armenian immigrants through concerts or special occasions had been exhausted, so the Armenian Patriarchate sent all the churches a memorandum to collect aid again. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 09 / 24 A newspaper in Varna claimed that the Armenians in Bulgaria made bombs secretly and the *Servet-i Fünun* newspaper regretted this news. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 09 / 26 The Armenians complained about a government official who took possession of the Armenian graveyard in Topkapı and sold plots to people. The necessary orders were given after investigating that this place was a graveyard. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 09 / 30 Since the Armenian Patriarchate complained that in some places a one-lira fine was demanded from the Armenians coming from Russia, the Ministry of Internal Affairs investigated the situation by sending telegraphs to certain places. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 09 / 30 The hero of freedom, Enver Bey came to İzmir. The Armenian acting delegate Agob Aşod Effendi and a member of the Taşnaksutyan organization, Kalfayan Effendi, welcomed him at the port with the Armenian prominent people in İzmir. The Armenian acting delegate and some others came to the banquet organized in honor of Enver Bey. Enver Bey left the city, acknowledging the interest and respect shown to him by the Armenians. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 09 / 30 The Beşiktaş Armenian graveyard, which was closed for years, was reopened after applications and a religious ceremony was held there for the deceased. *Servet-i Fünun*

- 1908 / 09 / 17-19 As a result of the desires and demands of the Armenian and Turkish prominent people in Sivas, it was decided that the Turkish and Armenian hospitals, the Armenian orphanage, orphans' school and the district industrial school would be united. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 10 / 01 The Armenian newspapers claimed that the Armenian travelers coming from the provinces had been tortured and tormented by the police at Haydarpaşa. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 10 / 03 An article appeared entitled "The Armenians who are the Components of Our Dear Non-Muslims". *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 10 / 04 The Armenian Patriarchate Vicar sent memoranda to the boards of all Armenian churches to advise a serious and just attitude in the election of delegates, and care for the election of those who would follow the rights of all. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 10 / 04 The former Armenian Patriarch in İstanbul, Ormanyen Effendi, was invited to the Patriarchate to investigate the claim that he had diverted 30,000 Turkish liras of the donation to his own account when he was the patriarch, but the accused patriarch rejected this request. The Armenian newspapers wrote that Ormanyen Effendi refused to justify himself and they disapproved of his behavior. *Servet-i Fünun* (Daily)
- 1908 / 10 / 06 The Armenian Patriarchate Vicar wrote to the Anatolian railway director and the director of the docks company to propose the employment of poor Armenians coming from foreign countries and to demand the employment of Armenians coming from the provinces to İstanbul at the customs. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 10 / 19 The newspaper *Puzantiyon* criticized Hüseyin Cahid who claimed that statements about article 61 of the Berlin Agreement would not be discussed during the conference. The newspaper claimed that the constitution did not improve anything. *Tanin*

- 1908 / 10 / 21 As a result of the claims of the Armenians that they were tortured and treated in an unjust manner, the Minister of Internal Affairs clarified the situation. He claimed that such claims were incorrect, since no one from the provinces complained to him. *Tanin*
- 1908 / 10 / 22 The Minister of Justice told the Armenian Patriarchate Vicar that sending complaints from the provinces directly to the Patriarchate was absurd and from then on the complaints of villagers should be first sent to the bailiffs and then to towns, from lower administrative units to higher ones. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 10 / 22 A special organization set up for the election of Armenian delegates also prepared a declaration about their policy in the Parliament and the Armenian newspapers published it. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 10 / 23 Arapkir mentioned in his letters to the Armenian newspapers that the situation was pitiful, and that government officials and the Kurdish chiefs continued torment. *Servet-i Fünun* (Daily)
- 1908 / 10 / 23 After the complaints of the Armenian newspapers, the Ministry of Internal Affairs gave necessary orders to prevent the inconveniences caused by the police to the Armenian travelers. The Armenian newspapers claimed that the police still continued doing what they wanted. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 10 / 23 An article appeared entitled "The Election of the Armenian Patriarch". *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 10 / 24 An article appeared entitled "The Armenian Patriarchate Vicar". *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 10 / 24 The Hınçakist organization arranged the performance of plays in Üsküdar and Bağlarbaşı for the benefit of indigent Armenians. During the intermissions, the members of the organization made speeches. *Servet-i Fünun* (Daily)

- 1908 / 10 / 24 Taşnaksutyan and Hınçakists enlightened people in their speeches in various parts of the city. *Servet-i Fünun* (Daily)
- 1908 / 10 / 27 Yervant Der Andreasyan's article titled "What Do the Armenians Expect from a Conference". *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 10 / 30 The Armenian immigrants, who gathered in İstanbul, started to cause unrest in time. The Armenian *Jamanak* newspaper proposed the idea that these immigrants in Dersaadet should be sent back to their countries immediately. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 10 / 30 Armenians and Greeks held meetings to determine the policy of the minorities during the elections and to act in a uniform way. A board appointed by the Armenian Patriarchate visited the Greek Patriarchate to determine the candidates and to act unanimously during the elections of the delegates. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 10 / 31 The General Council of the Armenian Patriarchate discussed the declaration to be sent to Bâb-ı Âlî. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 10 / 31 Forgetting article 61 of the Berlin Agreement, the Armenian *Manzume-i Efkar* newspaper advised the Armenians to cooperate with the Turks for the reform of the country. *Tanin*
- 1908 / 11 / 01 An article appeared entitled "The Armenian Press". *Tanin*
- 1908 / 11 / 02 *Aravelk* newspaper claimed that the Armenians were uneasy due to the unrest caused by Turks and Kurds in Harput. *Tanin*
- 1908 / 11 / 03 Catholic Armenians came together and determined the candidates for the Senate and the House of Parliament by vote by ballot. *Tanin*
- 1908 / 11 / 04 The Armenians' wishes about the reforms. (Islahat) *Tanin*
- 1908 / 11 / 04 As a result of the information from the cities, the Armenian Patriarchate summoned the National Council to a meeting to discuss what could be done. The National Council decided

- to get in touch with Bâb-ı Âlî and prepared a draft of demands about severe measures for the improvement of the conditions of the Armenians living in cities populated by the Armenians, and a commission at the Patriarchate corrected the draft. *Tanin*
- 1908 / 11 / 05 Together with the Armenian Patriarchate Vicar many clerics visited the grand vizier and submitted a memorandum to the grand vizier explaining the conditions of the Armenians in Anatolia. Turyan Effendi claimed that unless serious measures were taken immediately, the situation would become worse. *Tanin*
- 1908 / 11 / 05 *Servet-i Fünun* found some items of the memorandum submitted by the Armenian Patriarchate applicable and others non-applicable with the fear that these items might aggravate previous hostility. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 11 / 05 An article appeared entitled “Complaints of Armenians”. *Tanin*
- 1908 / 11 / 07 Articles titled “An Interview with the Armenian Patriarch İzmirliyan” and “The Ancestry of the Armenian Patriarch”. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 11 / 07 The General Council of the Armenian Patriarchate elected İzmirliyan Effendi to the Dersaadet Armenian Patriarchate at its 5th meeting, and the report of this election was submitted to Bâb-ı Âlî by the Armenian Patriarchate. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 11 / 07 Gabriel Noradunkyan Effendi rejected the offer of being a delegate candidate because of intense work. *Tanin*
- 1908 / 11 / 07 İzmirliyan Effendi, who returned to İstanbul after the Constitutional Period was proclaimed, was elected as the Armenian Patriarch in İstanbul by the majority. *Servet-i Fünun* (Daily)

- 1908 / 11 / 09 An article appeared entitled “Eçmiyazin Catholicosship”
Servet-i Fünun
- 1908 / 11 / 09 Rumor was that a rich Armenian, Mateos Zaryan, living
in Anvers, would set up a large carpet factory for the
Armenian immigrants in Eğin. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 11 / 09 A memorandum about the election of the Armenian
Patriarch was sent to the Ministry of Justice and later read
out at the Cabinet Council. The election procedures were
found to be appropriate and sent to the Palace for approval.
Servet-i Fünun
- 1908 / 11 / 09 It was seen in the newspapers that notes were posted on
the doors of Armenian churches, claiming that whoever
was elected with the exception of İzmirliyan would be
killed. *Takvim-i Vekayi*
- 1908 / 11 / 09 It was ascertained in the investigations that apart from
Kumkapı Patriarchal Church, one of the churches had such
a note on its door and there was a note saying that
only İzmirliyan Effendi should be voted for and the source
of the news in the papers was this note. *Takvim-i Vekayi*
- 1908 / 11 / 09 İzmirliyan Effendi, who talked to one of the journalists at
a newspaper in Paris after being elected Patriarch,
expressed his views about the cities populated by the
Armenians. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 11 / 11 The Greeks and the Armenians reacted against the election
law in a petition submitted to the grand vizier. They claimed
that they would accept proportional representation and that
they wanted 40 Greek and 20 Armenian delegates. *Tanin*
- 1908 / 11 / 17 *Jamanak* newspaper claimed that the Ottoman language
classes in Armenian schools were insufficient and that this
prevented the Armenians from becoming higher ranking
government officials. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 11 / 21 Elections of the House of Parliament in İstanbul was
disputable. The Greeks living in Pera staged a demonstration
in front of Bâb-ı Âlî under the supervision of prominent
people. FA. UK, p. 96

- 1908 / 11 / 21 Since the Armenian shopkeepers in Kumkapı were busy during the day, the elections were delayed till the evening. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 11 / 22 Since five Armenians complained to the Ministry of Internal Affairs that the elections in İzmir were illegal, investigations were conducted and no irregularities were found. *Takvim-i Vekayi*
- 1908 / 11 / 24 The Armenian *Puzantiyon* newspaper wrote that the demands of the Greeks about the elections were right and legal. The Armenian Patriarch İzmirliyan had a friendly talk with Yovakim Effendi at the Greek Patriarchate and then visited the Armenian Catholic Patriarchate. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 11 / 24 Elections in Kumkapı and its environs ended. A board composed of Turkish and Armenian first voters and the public brought the box, which contained the votes to Bâb-ı Âlî and to the Office of the Union and Progress Party. This board was composed of imams, the delegates of the Armenian churches in Kumkapı, and Çilingiryan Effendi who was the Dersaadet delegate of the Jerusalem Patriarchate. *Servet-i Fünun, Tanin*
- 1908 / 11 / 25 At the ceremony held to celebrate the elections, one of the Armenian religious chiefs, made a speech in front of the Ministry of War, and kissed the Ottoman soil of which he was a part. *Tanin*
- 1908 / 11 / 25 An article appeared entitled “The Turks and The Armenians”. *Tanin*
- 1908 / 11 / 26 The Armenians in İstanbul brought the ballot boxes to Bâb-ı Âlî with a ceremony and the Muslim and Christian clergy staged a demonstration together. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 11 / 29 An article appeared entitled “The Armenian Patriarch İzmirliyan Effendi”. *Tanin*

- 1908 / 11 / 29 The Sultan received İzmirliyan Effendi, who was elected as the Armenian Patriarch in İstanbul for the second time, and his retinue. *Tanin*
- 1908 / 11 / 29 *The Times* criticized the attitude of the Greeks during the elections and wrote: "Since the Greeks did not agree with the Union and Progress Party, they lost one member and acting stupidly they also caused a gap between themselves and the Armenians. In these elections the Armenians could have helped them. The Greeks were offended by the treatment of the electoral delegate in Beyoğlu and complained about him". *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 11 / 29 The names of the members elected to the House of Parliament from the cities and provinces. *Servet-i Fünun* (Daily)
- 1908 / 11 / 30 To congratulate and thank the Armenian Priest Agan Effendi for the demonstration staged in front of the Ministry of War, an official was sent to the Armenian Patriarchate by the kadi in İstanbul. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 11 / 9 Greeks, who demanded proportional representation for the minorities, protested the Beyoğlu elections saying they were illegal. They demanded that the elections should last eight more days. TZT. *PPT*, p. 162
- 1908 / 12 / 01 Statistics about the population of İstanbul. *Tanin*
- 1908 / 12 / 03 On Galatasaray Road the Armenian despot talked about the unity in the Ottoman territory. *Servet-i Fünun* (Weekly)
- 1908 / 12 / 03 People enthusiastically joined the crowd in İstanbul who came together for the transportation of the ballot boxes. *Servet-i Fünun* (Weekly)
- 1908 / 12 / 07 Former İstanbul Patriarch Ormanyan Effendi sent a letter of objection to the Armenian Patriarchate, rejecting the accusations. He asked the Patriarchate to investigate and examine his case and send his documents to court if they found the accusation to be correct. *Servet-i Fünun* (Daily)

- 1908 / 12 / 08 The Union and Progress Party objected to one of the two Armenian candidates in İstanbul, Zohrap Effendi. Mürsel Selim Bey spoke to the Armenian Patriarch İzmirliyan Effendi on behalf of the Union and Progress Party about the Armenian members that would be elected to the House of Parliament. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 12 / 10 Photographs of the election celebrations in İstanbul in the newspapers. *Servet-i Fünun* (Weekly)
- 1908 / 12 / 17 Names and photographs of the members elected to the House of Parliament. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1908 / 12 / 24 The photos of the Armenian members; Edirne member Babikyan, Dersaadet member Zohrab and Sivas member Dagavaryan Effendi. *Servet-i Fünun* (Weekly)

1909

- 1909 / 00 / 00 Governor of Adana Cemal Bey declared that the relationship between Armenians and Muslims was perfect and that the claims in the newspapers in İstanbul were not true. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1909 / 01 / 01 Hayriye Market in İstanbul, which was under the protection of the Armenian Taşnaksutyan Organization, was open from morning till night every day for the benefit of needy Anatolian people who were victims of political incidents. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 01 / 20 After İzmirliyan Effendi became the Armenian Patriarch in İstanbul, he was elected Eçmiyazin Catholicos, this was approved by the Russian Tzar and İzmirliyan Effendi sent a telegraph of acknowledgement to the Tzar. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 01 / 25 In a letter sent to *Arevelk* newspaper from Divriği, it was claimed that the tax collectors caused difficulties and trouble. *Takvim-i Vekayi*

- 1909 / 01 / 28 The explanation of the İstanbul branch of the Hınçak Committee: "After the proclamation of the Constitution Period, we feel the need to declare that the Hınçakist Party did not provoke any attacks and unrest. Information and warnings were sent from the main office of the Hınçakist Committee to all the branches and this situation was also told at the conferences. Later, in the second part of program prepared and published for the Hınçakist Party in Turkey there were necessary explanations." *Tanin*
- 1909 / 01 / 28 One of the journalists at the *Paris-Journal*, who was in İstanbul, sent a letter to the newspaper stating that the Armenian Hınçakist and Taşnaksutyun Parties were supposedly obtaining bombs and weapons to cause conflicts and unrest in İstanbul. The French newspaper in İstanbul *İstanbul* answered this claim. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 01 / 28 *Tanin* newspaper proposed that to charge the Hınçakist Committee with uprising and revolt would be no more than accusation and calumny. All this would cause separation. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 01 / 28 The doctors of İzmirliyan Effendi, who was elected the Catholicos of all Armenians, claimed that Effendi's health was not good for this duty and advised him not to leave İstanbul for his new position. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 02 / 06 An article appeared entitled "Kayseri Rumors". *İkdam*
- 1909 / 02 / 08 An article appeared entitled "Armenian Soldiers". *İkdam*
- 1909 / 02 / 09 An article appeared entitled "The Anatolian Board of Investigators". *İkdam*
- 1909 / 02 / 11 The Ministry of Internal Affairs wanted information from the mayor of Adana about the skirmish between the Armenians and five firemen in Adana and the attack on the Armenians in Sis. The mayor replied that the person who wrote the news was an unemployed offender and that a very ordinary event happened in Sis and the court would investigate it. *Takvim-i Vekayi*

- 1909 / 02 / 14 A big conference would be organized at the Kadıköy Armenian church by the Armenian Taşnaksutyun Organization. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 02 / 17 An article appeared entitled “Military Service among the Armenians” which was published in the Armenian newspaper *Puzantiyon*. *İkdam*
- 1909 / 02 / 21 An article appeared entitled “Kayseri Events”. *İkdam*
- 1909 / 02 / 24 An article appeared entitled “Eçmiyazin Catholicosship”. *İkdam*
- 1909 / 02 / 28 The telegraph sent by 20 Armenian notables in Van to *İstanbul* newspaper, said that although Hamidiye Regiment Commander, Hüseyin Pasha, who was claimed to have plundered and to have destroyed Adilcevaz and the surrounding villages , was arrested, it was learned that he would be pardoned. For this reason it was decided that they would change their citizenship and emigrate, and the only way to prevent this would be to keep the person in question away from this region. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 03 / 01 An article appeared entitled “Kayseri Incident”. *İkdam*
- 1909 / 03 / 03 An article appeared entitled “An Interview of the Armenian Members with the Grand Vizier”. *İkdam*
- 1909 / 03 / 04 An article appeared entitled “Eçmiyazin Cathogicos”. *İkdam*
- 1909 / 03 / 06 An article appeared entitled “Ahmet Rıza Bey and the Armenians”. *İkdam*
- 1909 / 03 / 15 An article appeared entitled “The View of the Armenian Newspapers”. *İkdam*
- 1909 / 03 / 16 An article appeared entitled “Muş Incident and the Conversion of an Armenian Woman”. *İkdam*
- 1909 / 03 / 31 An article appeared entitled “Recruiting Armenians in the Military Force”. *İkdam*

- 1909 / 04 / 01 An article appeared entitled "The Return of the Armenian Immigrants". *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1909 / 04 / 01 An article appeared entitled "Armenian Poor People". *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1909 / 04 / 04 An article appeared entitled "The View in the Armenian Newspapers". *İkdam*
- 1909 / 04 / 04 An article appeared entitled "The Armenian Immigrants". *İkdam*
- 1909 / 04 / 04 The Armenian newspapers put forward the claim that the Ottoman Empire followed the same policy concerning the reform in the Anatolian cities, and that when a special reform was to be implemented they changed it to a general reform and in the end nothing was done. *İkdam*
- 1909 / 04 / 09 After the murder of two Muslims, İsfendiyar and Rahim, by an Armenian on a Friday in Adana unrest broke out. SRS. *TAIABSD*, p. 32
- 1909 / 04 / 11 It was decided that a large demonstration be held following the initiative of the Taşnaksutyun Organization. *İkdam*
- 1909 / 04 / 13 Unrest in Adana started following the rumor that the Armenians had killed few Muslims, and a skirmish broke out when the body of an Armenian was found. SRS. *TAIABSD*, p. 32
- 1909 / 04 / 13 After a Haçin Armenian member sent an article to *Puzantiyon* newspaper, necessary investigations were conducted and the Armenian murderers were arrested. *Takvim-i Vekayi*
- 1909 / 04 / 18 An article appeared entitled "Regretting the Unrest in Adana". *İkdam*
- 1909 / 04 / 18 Martial law was declared in Adana and two battalions from Dedeâğaç (Alexandrapolis) and Gallipoli were sent to Mersin. It was heard from the 5th Army that five battalions would be sent. *İkdam*

- 1909 / 04 / 18 The Ministry of Internal Affairs sent a telegraph to Adana to warn the officials to see that consulates and the religious institutions in Adana were not disturbed. *İkdam*
- 1909 / 04 / 18 In his telegraph to the Armenian delegate in Adana, the Armenian Vicar Ohannes Effendi advised that the skirmish should end immediately and that public order should be maintained. He claimed that he could not understand how a contrary situation to the constitution appeared in an atmosphere of freedom and said that the Sheikhlislam told the Muslims to control themselves. *İkdam*
- 1909 / 04 / 18 According to the news in the *Osmanischer Llyod* newspaper unrest in Adana continued, the train going from Adana to Mersin was fired upon and the lives and property of everyone were in danger. *İkdam*
- 1909 / 04 / 18 The Sheikhlislam declared in his telegraph to the Adana Mufti that the skirmish was contrary to the laws of Islam and wanted him to tell the Muslims that respecting Christian laws was also one of the tenets of religion, so they should stop the unrest. *İkdam*
- 1909 / 04 / 19 The 5th Army and Adana governor noted that the events in Adana were prevented. *Takvim-i Vekayi*
- 1909 / 04 / 19 An article appeared entitled “Regretting the Unrest in Adana”. *İkdam*
- 1909 / 04 / 19 The unrest in Adana started to settle down. SRS. *TAIABSD*, p. 32
- 1909 / 04 / 19 The Armenian Catholic Patriarch visited the grand vizier in Bâb-ı Âlî and sent a telegraph to the regional Catholic Patriarchate, demanding them to advise the Christians. *İkdam*
- 1909 / 04 / 20 Articles titled “Adana Incidents” and “Mersin Incidents”. *İkdam*

- 1909 / 04 / 20 The telegraph sent from Mersin to Kayseri, stating that there was a massacre in Adana created anxiety. Armenians closed down their shops for a couple of hours, but reopened them as a result of the prudent and cautious attitude of the governor. *İkdam*
- 1909 / 04 / 20 During the unrest, two American missionaries, who helped a Muslim woman extinguish a fire in her house, were killed. *İkdam*
- 1909 / 04 / 22 Incidents in Adana. *İkdam*
- 1909 / 04 / 22 An Adana acting member claimed the following in his telegraph to the Armenian Patriarchate on April 19: "The losses are not known. If aid for those, who were afflicted by disaster, and the refugees do not arrive urgently, more people will die." *İkdam*
- 1909 / 04 / 22 The Armenian Patriarchate decided to send a board to Adana. *İkdam*
- 1909 / 04 / 22 The official representative of the Patriarchate applied to the grand vizier demanding a sufficient amount of donations for those who were harmed during the unrest in Adana. *İkdam*
- 1909 / 04 / 23 The Sis Catholicos Sehak, who had resigned from his post, claimed in his telegraph sent from Kozan that there was unrest in all regions of the city and wanted that urgent aid be sent and measures be taken. *İkdam*
- 1909 / 04 / 25 Immediately after the arrival of the new military forces to Adana, Armenian youth fired at the soldiers and 15 soldiers from Thrace died. Unrest in the city resumed; the violence continued throughout the night, half of the city burned. Among the burned buildings were hospitals, churches, mosques and missionary buildings. SRS. *TALABSD*, p. 37, 38
- 1909 / 04 / 27 An article appeared entitled "Adana Incident". *Sabah*

- 1909 / 04 / 28 An article appeared entitled “Armenian Volunteers”. *İkdam*
- 1909 / 05 / 00 The Adana incidents were discussed in the House of Parliament. *İkdam*
- 1909 / 05 / 01 An article appeared entitled “Adana Incidents”. *İkdam*
- 1909 / 05 / 01 The Armenian Vicar Arşoroni Effendi, did not trust the regional court martial in Adana and wanted one from İstanbul. *İkdam*
- 1909 / 05 / 02 To protest the incidents in Adana, the Armenians in France decided to hold a meeting and inform the Ottoman Empire about their decisions by telegraph. *İkdam*
- 1909 / 05 / 02 The *Manzume-i Efkar* newspaper wrote that the situation in Adana was worse than it was said to be, that a court martial had to be formed immediately. The newspaper proposed that all those who were responsible for these events, including the governor, had to be punished. *İkdam*
- 1909 / 05 / 03 A meeting with 4000 people in attendance was held at Beyoğlu Church in İstanbul because of the incidents in Adana. The Sultan’s aide-de-camp Remzi Bey attended the meeting. Niyazi and Enver Beys were at the meeting too. A member of the Hınçak Committee claimed that the incidents in Adana were caused by the religious fanatics and advised all the Armenians to work for the maintenance of the constitution. Dr. Rıza Tevfik Bey claimed that many people were killed in Adana, which he said would serve to establish cooperation between different religions. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 05 / 03 The Italian, British, French and German armored commanders, who arrived in Mersin, went to Adana and saw that security was maintained, congratulated the administrators and returned to Mersin. *Takvim-i Vekayi*
- 1909 / 05 / 03 Following the adoption of measures, the incidents were taken under control. According to the news in Kozan, peace was maintained a day before. Fourteen rifles stolen by Haçin Armenians from the soldiers and gendarmerie in Redif were handed in by an Armenian delegate. *Takvim-i Vekayi*

- 1909 / 05 / 04 The effects of the incidents in Adana were observed in Egypt as well. *Sabah*
- 1909 / 05 / 04 An article appeared entitled “Adana Incidents”. *Sabah*
- 1909 / 05 / 04 Although the Jesuit school was protected, a part of it was burned at night and investigations were conducted to find the perpetrators. *Takvim-i Vekayi*
- 1909 / 05 / 05 The authority in Adana warned the notables and distinguished elders of both sides to appease the hostility between the Armenians and the Muslims. They gave advice to the public in mosques and other religious places and endeavoured to maintain peace and security. *Takvim-i Vekayi*
- 1909 / 05 / 06 A meeting was held at the Balıkpazarı Armenian Church in Beyoğlu under the leadership of the İstanbul delegate Zohrab Effendi and requested that the government recruit Christians, especially Armenians in the Army beginning in 1909. *Servet-i Fünun* (Weekly)
- 1909 / 05 / 06 An article appeared entitled “The Armenians in Paris and the Union and Progress Party”. *Sabah*
- 1909 / 05 / 08 An article appeared entitled “For the Needy People of Adana”. *Sabah*
- 1909 / 05 / 11 Government officials started to collect all the weapons from the people in Adana, irrespective of their religion. *Takvim-i Vekayi*
- 1909 / 05 / 16 700 people of Haçin in Kars and Adana, were sent back to their area. *Takvim-i Vekayi*
- 1909 / 05 / 17 A court martial was established under the leadership of Major General Kenan Pasha with soldiers from Thrace, and sent to Adana immediately where it started its duty. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 05 / 18 The American Government sent 50.000 dollars, that is 10.000 pounds for the needy people in Adana. The Russian government sent 5000 franks of aid to Catholicos İzmirliyan via the ambassador in İstanbul Zinovyef. *Tanin*

- 1909 / 05 / 20 The assistant mayor of Tbilisi Alexander Hadisyan said: "The influential young Turks in Turkey have to protect the Armenians. They are our only hope. We trust them." *Tanin*
- 1909 / 05 / 23 The families who had to move during the incidents in Adana returned to their villages and life returned to normal. *Takvim-i Vekayi*
- 1909 / 05 / 23 The court martial sent from İstanbul to Adana for interrogations arrested 130 Muslims and 95 non-Muslims in Adana because of the incidents. *Takvim-i Vekayi*
- 1909 / 05 / 24 Governor Cevat Bey's opinions about the Adana incidents. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 05 / 24 The Minister of Internal Affairs, Ferid Pasha, refrained from disclosing the exact number of losses, saying that he did not have sufficient information and that the investigation was not over. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 05 / 25 23 non-Muslims and 22 Muslims were arrested in Haçin on charges of theft and murder. *Takvim-i Vekayi*
- 1909 / 05 / 26 The property and goods collected during the incidents were returned to their owners while weapons were still collected from the public . *Takvim-i Vekayi*
- 1909 / 05 / 28 It was decided that a military court be sent to the region to investigate the reasons and development of the incidents in Adana and to punish the guilty people. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 05 / 28 The Ottoman Empire sent a notification to all the foreign newspapers about the incidents in Adana via the Ottoman Embassy in Paris. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 05 / 30 60 people who were involved in the incidents in Adana and who escaped to Maraş, were arrested and sent to court martial. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 05 / 30 An article appeared entitled "Armenians and Russian Protection". *Tanin*

- 1909 / 06 / 01 The Druşak Armenian Committee criticized the telegraph sent by the Ottoman Embassy in Paris to *Temps* newspaper on May 24 in its letter sent to the same newspaper. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 06 / 03 Nine Muslims and six non-Muslims who provoked unrest in Adana, were interrogated by the court martial. Fifteen were sentenced to death and six were sentenced to fifteen-year penal servitude. To serve as an example for others and to prevent the repetition of similar incidents those who were sentenced to death were hanged in public in various parts of the city . *Tanin*
- 1909 / 06 / 03 The international commission held meetings at the Ottoman Chamber of Commerce in Galata to help those who were harmed in Adana and Aleppo. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 06 / 05 Police stations were established in important places in Adana, and policemen patrolled the vineyards and orchards. *Takvim-i Vekayi*
- 1909 / 06 / 05 İzmirliyan Effendi, who was appointed as the Eçmiyazin Catholicos, was receivedt by the Sultan before he started his office. He was praised and made a speech in the presence of the Sultan. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 06 / 07 445 Muslims and 117 non-Muslim were arrested in Adana and in the region. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 06 / 08 İzmir delegate Turyan Effendi was appointed to the Armenian Patriarchates in Dersaadet and Tevabii. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 06 / 08 The Armenian Patriarchate submitted a memorandum to the grand vizier and the Ministry of Internal Affairs via the Patriarchate Vicar and complained about a lot of things. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 06 / 08 After the group sent by the Armenians to Adana carried out investigations, they sent a detailed report back blaming the Turks. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 06 / 08 The Ottoman Empire wanted the newspapers in İstanbul to refrain from writing anything about the incidents in Adana that would adversely affect public opinion. *Takvim-i Vekayi*

- 1909 / 06 / 09 Bâb-ı Âlî sent a telegraph to Adana about the government policy to prevent the continuation of deplorable events that happened in Adana. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 06 / 10 Nine Muslims and six Armenians who were sentenced to death by the court martial in Adana were hanged and six Muslims were sentenced to penal servitude for life. The Armenian *Manzume-i Efkar* newspaper claimed that Bâb-ı Âlî was not informed of this, that the documents about this event did not arrive, and that the decisions of the Sultan were not announced. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 06 / 11 Articles titled "About the Incidents in Adana", "The Verdict of Six Armenians in Adana", "Turks and Armenians", and "Calamity in Adana". *Tanin*
- 1909 / 06 / 11 Due to the incidents in Adana trade stopped, tradesmen could not pay their debts and it was demanded that the government postpone the repayment of the debts of these people. *Takvim-i Vekayi*
- 1909 / 06 / 11 After the Patriarchate had learned that six Armenians in Adana had been sentenced to death by the court martial, the official representative Kamer Şirinyan Effendi submitted a memorandum to the grand vizier, and protested this situation. He claimed that the gypsies and Kızılbaş (a religious sect related to the Alevis) who were used as witnesses, joined the plunder and he demanded an impartial investigation again. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 06 / 11 One of the journalists at the *Matin* newspaper described the incidents in an exaggerated way and blamed the Muslims for the incidents in a letter written in the name of a woman who was affected by these incidents. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 06 / 13 As a result of the news in the *Matin* newspaper about the Adana incidents, a polemic started between *Tanin* and *Jamanak*. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 06 / 14 The Presidency of the court martial declared that the Armenian Delegate of Adana, Muşeg, was found guilty of separatist activities on the Ottoman Empire, and inciting unrest

- and hostility between Muslims and Armenians. For these incidents the court martial decided that he should be prosecuted at Adana Court Martial on charges of murder according to article 56 of the criminal code. The court also issued an arrest warrant. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 06 / 15 The stolen animals and goods in Adana were given back to their owners. *Takvim-i Vekayi*
- 1909 / 06 / 15 In the article titled "Turks and Armenians," in *Jamanak* newspaper, it was stated that the Armenians had been devoted to this country from the beginning and that no one would be able to separate them from this country. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 06 / 15 *Tanin* claimed that it would not deign to reply to the blaming statements of the *Jamanak* newspaper. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 06 / 18 The list including the names of those who were hanged in various parts of the city on May 28 following the decision of the court martial because of causing the incidents and their offense. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 06 / 19 *The Standard* newspaper published its views about the incidents in Adana based on the news sent in by a reporter in İstanbul. *The Standard* claimed that the previous government and the Union and Progress Party were responsible for the incidents in Adana. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 06 / 24 Quotations from the editorial in the first issue of the *Azadamard* newspaper stated: "We will work very hard to establish and strengthen union and brotherhood between Muslims and Armenians and will never abandon this mission," "We will fight against those who try to conspire and create hostility between the two religions and we will show that we are true advocates of this government. Despite inflammatory opinions of some people, we will justify how the Armenians are actually and spiritually devoted to this country by showing evidence, and we will try to stop conspiracy," "Our aim is service advocacy and truth." *Tasvir-i Efkar*

- 1909 / 06 / 28 The board sent by the Armenian Patriarchate to Adana left Mersin and returned. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 07 / 02 The Ministry of War tried to learn the truth about the indictment on the court martial from the Alloted Army in Adana. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 07 / 03 The Armenian newspapers disclaimed the news in Vienna about the Armenians who were trying to cause unrest in various parts of the Ottoman Empire. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 07 / 06 The Catholicos İzmirliyan Effendi sent 300 roubles to aid the Armenian sufferers. *Yeni Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 07 / 06 An article appeared entitled “An Interview with the Armenian Patriarch”. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 07 / 06 Due to the unrest, 256 Muslims and 43 non-Muslims were arrested in the city. In Kozan, Cebel-i Bereket and Mersin 245 Muslims and 62 non-Muslims were arrested. In total 501 Muslims and 105 non-Muslims were arrested. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 07 / 06 More than 300 Armenian families in Sivas were preparing for immigration to the US. They would leave for Marseilles on a private ship from Samsun port. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 07 / 08 Babikyan Effendi said that the reason for his return from Adana was that the investigation had ended and that nothing else could be done. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 07 / 08 Babikyan Effendi claimed that the court martial would be dispersed and that the member of the general board agreed with him. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 07 / 08 Babikyan Effendi rejected the claim that the Armenians in Cilicia had attempted to declare their freedom. Muşeg Effendi declared that he did not provoke the incidents. On the other hand, he warned the governor about future events but the governor did not take any measures. *Tasvir-i Efkar*

- 1909 / 07 / 11 An article appeared entitled "Armenians, Greeks and Turks". *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 07 / 12 The previous governor of Adana, Cevad Bey clarified some of the points in the interview with Agob Babikyan on June 25 in his article sent to *Tasvir-i Efkar*. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 07 / 12 After an interview with Babikyan Effendi, the *Tasvir-i Efkar* newspaper talked to Faik Bey, a member of the investigation committee, about the incidents in Adana. Faik Bey declared the total number of losses among the Muslims and Christians as 6000. *Yeni Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 07 / 13 The investigation committee in Adana sent a report to Bâb-ı Âlî about the investigations. According to the report read out at the Cabinet Council, those who had not been found guilty previously needed to be prosecuted again at the court martial in Adana. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 07 / 13 *Tanin* newspaper blamed the Mufti of Bağçe township and levelled many accusations against him. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 07 / 13 Articles titled "The Military Service of Non-Muslims", "About the Deplorable Incidents in Adana". *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 07 / 16 The opinions and views of the court martial about the incidents in Adana. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 07 / 16 The Cabinet Council demanded that every court martial revise its decision about the Adana incidents. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 07 / 18 According to the second court martial in Erzin, the previous governor of Cebel-i Bereket province, Asaf Bey who was acquitted, would be prosecuted along with the governor and the commander in Adana. The reports of the judgement of the court martial in Adana about these people would be delayed. *Tasvir-i Efkar*

- 1909 / 07 / 18 Süleyman Nazif did not believe that the Armenians' wish to immigrate to South America was applicable. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 07 / 19 The Armenian Patriarch Turyan Effendi disclaimed the arrest of two archbishops without giving any information to the Patriarchate. The Minister of Internal Affairs, Ferid Pasha guaranteed that the situation would be investigated. Later, an order was sent to the vicars requesting that information be sent immediately about the reason for the arrest of the archbishop. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 07 / 21 The Adana court martial was upset over Babikyan Effendi's claims published in the newspapers and sent a reply to them. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 07 / 21 Agob Babikyan severely criticized the decision and the work of the court martial, and expressed his views on the investigations in the newspapers. The Turks reacted against him and he accused the court martial of being biased. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 07 / 24 The Armenian Patriarchate wanted Bâb-ı Âlî to help the Armenians who were returning from the Caucasus to their birthplaces. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 07 / 24 On the Patriarch's request, the Ministry of Finance sent 200,000 pieces of silver for the needy people in Aleppo and 500,000 pieces of silver for those in Adana. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 07 / 28 The Cabinet Council wrote to the mayor about the arrest of the previous governor, Asaf Bey, who was acquitted by the Cebel-i Bereket court martial. Governor Mustafa Zihni Pasha did not obey the orders and stated that he would not "take on any responsibility by following the legal orders". *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 07 / 30 Articles titled "Incidents in Adana and Cities" and "Two Documents about the Tragedy in Adana". *Tanin*

- 1909 / 07 / 30 An article appeared entitled "Two Reports on the Tragedy in Adana". *Tanin*
- 1909 / 07 / 30 In the reports of the court martial and the Bâb-ı Âlî Investigation Committee, the inability and insufficiency of the Adana government units were stressed as the main factor for the emergence of these incidents. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 07 / 31 Babikyan Effendi's explanation. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 08 / 04 The funeral ceremony of Edirne delegate, Babikyan Effendi, was held at the Kumkapı Armenian Patriarchate. An autopsy was performed on Agob Babikyan Effendi. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 08 / 05 The daughters and brother (Ohannes Effendi) of Babikyan Effendi said that Babikyan's report about his investigations in Adana was ready. They were keeping it sealed and if needed they were ready to submit it to the House of Parliament. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 08 / 09 The decision of the Cabinet Council on the incidents in Adana. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 08 / 10 Donations and loans to the needy people in Adana were distributed quickly and safely. A commission was established to start working immediately to supervise repairs and construction of necessary places before the season was over. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 08 / 10 The official letter sent by the grand vizier to the cities about the Adana incidents. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 08 / 11 A discussion at the Cabinet Council concerning the incidents in Adana. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 08 / 24 An article appeared entitled "Adana Incidents and the Delegate Muşeg". *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 08 / 27 An article appeared entitled "An Interview with the New Governor of Adana". *Tasvir-i Efkar*

- 1909 / 09 / 04 An investigation was conducted about the claim in the *Azadamard* newspaper that some of the goods stolen during the incidents in Adana were sold in Sivas. *Takvim-i Vekayi*
- 1909 / 09 / 07 The Armenian Taşnaksutyun Committee decided to engage in cooperation with the Union and Progress Party, which evaluated the incident on March 31, and the incidents in Adana as a kind of warning. *Tanin*; EU, *AHAP*, p. 574, 575
- 1909 / 09 / 07 The trial of the governor, the former commander and people involved in the Adana incidents ended. This trial was held for the second time as a result of the Cabinet Council decision. *Yeni Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 09 / 08 According to the governor of Adana, Cemal Bey, the reconstruction of the burned buildings started, and all the people living in tents were placed in houses in the city. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 09 / 09 An article appeared entitled "The Resignation of the Armenian Patriarch". *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 09 / 09 Süleyman Nazif criticized the resignation of the Armenian Patriarch. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 09 / 11 The Armenian Patriarch submitted his resignation to the grand vizier on September 7, 1909, to protest against the attitude of the Ottoman Empire, which did not consider the application made by the Armenians about the Adana incidents. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 09 / 12 The Sis Armenian Catholicos, who came to Adana to visit the Armenians, claimed that he was pleased over the reconstruction in Adana. *Takvim-i Vekayi*
- 1909 / 09 / 13 It was decided that in two years the registers of properties would be given free of charge to those whose properties burned during the incidents in Adana, and to land and property owners who were aided by the government. *Takvim-i Vekayi*

- 1909 / 09 / 14 The article in the *Journal des Debats* newspaper on the Turkish incidents. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 09 / 14 The article in the *Journal des Debats* newspaper about the Adana incidents evaluated the resignation of the Armenian Patriarch Turyan Effendi as exaggerating. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 09 / 15 The governor of Adana, Cemal Bey had an orphanage built. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 09 / 23 The General Council of the Armenian Catholic Community discharged the Armenian Catholic Patriarch Sabagyan Effendi. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1909 / 09 / 26 100 Turkish liras reserved for the homeless in Adana were distributed. *Takvim-i Vekayi*
- 1909 / 10 / 02 The *Azadamard* newspaper wrote that all the Armenians in the United States could return to their country. *Tanin* agreed with this view and stated that there was no reason not to return to their free country. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 10 / 03 The Ottoman Empire did not carry out the decision of the Adana court martial in order not to upset the Armenians. Since the officials who returned from Adana to İstanbul insisted on the implementation of the decisions, they were approved and submitted to the Sultan which resulted in the resignation of the Sultan. *Yeni Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 10 / 03 The article titled “Armenian Problem” published in *Temps* newspaper about the incidents in Adana. *Yeni Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 10 / 05 The written resignation of the Armenian Patriarch Turyan Effendi and the reply of the Ministry of Justice and Religious Sects. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 10 / 05 In the final meeting of the Cabinet Council, it was decided that the Patriarch would be asked to take back his resignation

- and return to his duty. This decision was also told to the Patriarch. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 10 / 08 The people imprisoned in Bodrum by the Erzin court martial because of the incidents in Adana were pardoned. *Servet-i Fünun* (Weekly)
- 1909 / 10 / 09 In an interview with one of the editors of *La Turquie* newspaper, the Armenian Patriarch Turyan Effendi said: "We did not find the government's reply to the latest memorandum sufficient. Although the government claims, with flamboyant language, that there was no more a Turk, Armenian or a Greek and that all those living in the country can be considered Ottoman and that justice would be carried out irrespective of diversity, we demand a convincing guarantee for the speculations." *Yeni Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 10 / 10 Hüseyin Cahid's article on the resignation of the Patriarch. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 10 / 13 Sis Catholicos Sehak Effendi sent his resignation to the Mixed Commission of the Patriarchate. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 10 / 13 The rumor that the Armenian delegates would resign was spread in the cities. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 10 / 14 An article appeared entitled "The Resignation of the Armenian Patriarch". *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 10 / 21 The telegraph of the Adana governor, Cemal Bey indicated that the news in the Armenian newspapers stating that conditions in Adana were becoming worse and that it was feared that there would be a skirmish between the Turks and the Armenians were not true. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 10 / 22 An article appeared entitled "The Resignation of the Armenian Patriarch". *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 10 / 22 *La Turquie* newspaper wrote that the Armenian Patriarch Turyan Effendi would take back his resignation. *Yeni Tasvir-i Efkar*

- 1909 / 11 / 09 An article appeared entitled “The Resignation of the Armenian Patriarch Yeğişa Turyan Effendi”. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 11 / 10 The *Azadamard* newspaper wrote that the immigration of many Armenian youth in Malatya to the United States would disturb the country and put forth the idea that the Harput delegate had forced Armenians to immigrate. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 11 / 13 According to the Armenian newspapers, 900 Armenians who had previously immigrated returned to their country. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 11 / 18 The bishops in the cities were called to İstanbul for the election of the new patriarch. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 11 / 23 An article about the Adana incidents was published in *The Times*. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 11 / 23 According to the Ottoman ambassador in London, a great portion of the 100,000 Turkish Liras, extended by the House of Parliament to help the needy in Adana was spent. Houses were built for the afflicted and food and other things were provided. The governor of Adana claimed that the houses would be finished before winter. In a letter sent by a charity organization, called the “Armenian Friends”, it was stated that the governor of Adana and the Ottoman Empire worked very hard. *Yeni Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1909 / 11 / 25 *Jön Türk* newspaper wrote, “We hope that the resignation of the Armenian Patriarch would be settled in a pleasant way. The Minister of Internal Affairs declared that the Patriarch should get in touch with him directly”. *Tanin*
- 1909 / 11 / 25 *Osmanischer Lloyd* newspaper proposed, “The Armenian Patriarch would hold back his resignation for a couple of days. Turyan Effendi told his companions that since the Hilmi Pasha cabinet was unbiased and showed good will regarding the

Adana incidents, he would hold back his resignation. The Patriarch would wait for the decision of the Corporeal Council on Wednesday". *Tanin*

1909 / 12 / 19 The acting Armenian Patriarch, who visited the Greek Patriarch to discuss the problems of recruitment, said that Christians should discuss their military service, it was necessary for the Armenians to have separate quartermasters and that the Armenian Patriarchate would act together with the Greeks in the support of this matter and other ideas and demands about their military service. *Tanin*

1909 / 12 / 23 Armenian tradesmen in Adana sent a telegraph to the Patriarchate requesting an appointment with the Ministry of Justice to again delay the period of moratorium, because they could not work after the incidents. *Servet-i Fünun (Weekly)*

1909 / 12 / 28 According to the Armenian newspapers, the government decided not to discuss the resignation of the Patriarch with the representatives sent by the Patriarchate. Bâb-ı Âlî decided that it would be more appropriate to talk to the Patriarch directly instead of the representatives. *Yeni Tanin*

1910

1910 / 01 / 09 Agitation in Erzurum, false news in the *Azadamard* newspaper. *Tasvir-i Efkar*

1910 / 01 / 13 The *Osmanischer Lloyd* newspaper wrote that the new grand vizier called the Dersaadet delegate, Zohrab Effendi, and wanted him to tell the Patriarch that a member of the Cabinet Council would be sent to him to request his return to duty. He claimed that the Patriarch rejected this offer and would only agree if the governor of Cebel-i Bereket Asaf Bey were punished. *Yeni Tanin*

- 1910 / 01 / 14 Zohrab Effendi claimed that after the resignation of the Armenian Patriarch, some of the stories about him in the newspapers were incorrect. *Yeni Tanin*
- 1910 / 01 / 19 Hakkı Pasha, who became grand vizier after Hüseyin Hilmi Pasha, told the acting Armenian Patriarchate and a clerical member, who came to congratulate him, that his first task would be to solve the resignation problem of the Patriarch and claimed that he would like to talk to him. *Yeni Tanin*
- 1910 / 01 / 24 The journalist at the *Tasvir-i Efkar* newspaper in the United States sent a letter to his newspaper discribing the kinds of problems the immigrants might face. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1910 / 01 / 27 The agreement signed by the Union and Progress Party and the Armenian Taşnaksutyun Committee was welcomed in Erzurum too. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1910 / 01 / 30 An article appeared entitled "The Resignation of the Armenian Patriarch". *İkdam*
- 1910 / 02 / 01 An article appeared entitled "Armenians and Military Service". *İkdam*
- 1910 / 02 / 06 The General Council of the Armenian Patriarchate decided to send a commission to Kadıköy to invite the Patriarch to return to his post. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1910 / 02 / 08 The Armenian Patriarch Turyan Effendi returned to his post. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1910 / 02 / 08 The Armenian Patriarch Turyan Effendi declared that he would return to his post. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1910 / 02 / 11 The problem of the Armenian Patriarch in Jerusalem and the proclamation of the government. *İkdam*
- 1910 / 02 / 13 The Armenian Patriarch Turyan Effendi came to the Kumkapı Patriarchate and addressed the crowd that gathered to welcome him. He claimed that Armenians had lived for 600 years with the help of the Ottoman Empire and they would continue to live in peace and comfort during the Constitution Period. *Tasvir-i Efkar*

- 1910 / 02 / 14 The problem of the Jerusalem Patriarchate. *İkdam*
- 1910 / 02 / 18 The Armenian Patriarch visited the Sheikhulislam. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1910 / 02 / 24 The Armenian Patriarch talked to the grand vizier. *İkdam*
- 1910 / 03 / 08 An article appeared entitled "The Factors of Military Service of Non-Muslims". *İkdam*
- 1910 / 03 / 17 *Osmanischer Lloyd's* news about the military service of non-Muslims. *Servet-i Fünun (Weekly)*
- 1910 / 03 / 24 It was decided that non-Muslims, engaged in military service would be allowed to carry out religious worship. Non-Muslim students at military schools would be allowed to go to houses of worship on Saturday and Sunday mornings. On Christian and other religious holidays they would be treated in the same way that Muslims were treated during religious holidays. *Servet-i Fünün (Weekly)*
- 1910 / 03 / 28 An article appeared entitled "The Feelings of an Armenian Soldier about Military Service". *Sabah*
- 1910 / 03 / 29 The government decided to start an inquiry about some reporters, who sent exaggerated reports from the cities inhabited by the Armenians to some of the Armenian newspapers published in İstanbul. Since such news caused extra writing and formalities, the Armenian Patriarchate would prepare a report and send it to the delegates in the cities to demand the prohibition of writing false news. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1910 / 03 / 30 An article appeared entitled "The Crisis at the Patriarchate". *Vakit*
- 1910 / 04 / 05 An article appeared entitled "The Letter of an Armenian Soldier". *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1910 / 04 / 07 An article about the military service of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire in *Ararat* newspaper, reflecting the

views of the Eçmiyazin Armenian Catholicos, encouraged the Armenians to do their military service. *Servet-i Fünûn (Weekly)*

- 1910 / 04 / 17 According to the news from Tbilisi, which appeared in the Armenian newspapers, the Russian police started to conduct searches in the Armenian houses in the Caucasus. A search was made even in Gazarof's house, who was a member of the Duma Council. *Yeni Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1910 / 04 / 28 Adana delegate Bogos Terziyan Effendi was elected the Armenian Catholic Patriarch. *Tanin*
- 1910/07/14 In a report prepared by the Armenian Patriarchate about the land issue, it was stated that 27 churches, 12 graveyards, 80 properties belonging to the public and 6000 private buildings registered to the Armenians, were seized by usurpers. *Servet-i Fünûn (Weekly)*
- 1910/07/14 The number of people who emigrated from Kayseri to the United States due to poverty was increasing. People between the ages of 15 and 60 wanted to emigrate and tried to get a passport illegally. *Servet-i Fünûn*
- 1910/07/20 One of the editors of the *Azadamard* newspaper visited the Armenian Patriarch Turyan Effendi and asked whether Ormanyan Effendi was permitted to lead the religious ceremony at Galata Church. The Patriarch said that he had given permission. *Tanin*
- 1910/07/21 An article appeared entitled "At The Galata Armenian Church". *Tanin*
- 1910/07/21 An article appeared entitled "The Problem of Ormanyan Effendi". *Tanin*
- 1910/07/22 An article appeared entitled "The Armenian Patriarch Goes to Bâb-ı Alî". *Tanin*
- 1910/07/22 The Armenian Patriarch mentioned the problem of Çarsacak land in his visit to the grand vizier Hakkı Pasha

and claimed that the Armenians living there were forced to migrate. The grand vizier said that this problem would be solved. *Tanin*

- 1910/07/25 There was a rumor that one of the Taşnaksagans in Karahisar-ı Şarki, who was not allowed by the commission to make a speech at the church, entered the church from the roof, because the door was closed, and made a speech. As a result, the Mixed Commission explained that the Patriarchate informed the region by telegraph about the measures to solve this problem, if the rumor turned out to be true. *Tanin*
- 1910/07/31 Articles appeared entitled “The Issue of the Armenian Demonstration” and “The Revolution of the Patriarchate”. *Tanin*
- 1910/08/03 An article appeared entitled “Churches and Politics: Politics in the Armenian Churches”. *Tanin*
- 1910/08/05 The *Azadamard* newspaper by referring to the codes in the Constitution and the autonomy of the Armenian churches claimed that the government did not have the right nor permission to interfere in church affairs. *Tanin*
- 1910/08/05 The Armenian delegate of Erzurum, Pastırmacıyan Effendi, was arrested by Russian officials in Batum while going to the Caucasus and Erzurum. He was released through the assistance of the Russian Embassy in İstanbul and the Ottoman Embassy in Russia. *Tanin*
- 1910/08/08 At the end of his speech at the Beyoğlu Armenian church, Vahan Effendi, who was a member of the Ramgavaryan Party and a writer in *Hayrenik* newspaper, criticized the movements made by the Taşnaksagans. *Tanin*
- 1910/08/08 The Turkish-Armenian immigrants in Caucasus continued to return to their country. About 30,000 Armenians returned. *Sabah*

- 1910/08/08 A skirmish ensued at the Armenian Church when the public asked Vahan Effendi questions. The police restored order. *Sabah*
- 1910/08/15 In his interview with one of the editors of *Jön Türk* newspaper, Naci Bey, who made investigations in Trabzon and Erzurum as a member of the Union and Progress Party, claimed that there was no conflict between the Turks and the Armenians in Trabzon and Erzurum, and that the Armenians were on very good terms with the Muslims. *Sabah*
- 1910/08/24 In his interview with one of the writers of the *Azadamard* newspaper, Pastırmacıyan Effendi, who returned to İstanbul, said: "If the Ottoman Empire had not made repeated applications, I would have been imprisoned until today." *Tanin*
- 1910/09/11 An article appeared entitled "The Military Service of Non-Muslims". *Tanin*
- 1910/09/12 An article appeared entitled "At the Armenian Patriarchate". *Tanin*
- 1910/10/28 The Patriarch and the members of the commission decided to hold a special meeting at the Kumkapı Patriarchate to participate in mass resignations after the attack on Serpusyan Effendi in the Armenian Church. *Tanin*
- 1910/10/30 The head of the Mixed Commission of the Armenian Patriarchate, Dr. Serpusyan Effendi, was attacked and wounded in the churchyard while leaving the church. *Tanin*
- 1910/10/30 The Armenian Patriarch and the Mixed Commission discussed whether they should resign and in the end they decided to vote by ballot in order to determine whether they would submit their resignations to the General Council. The Patriarch declared that he would definitely resign after the opening ceremony of the General Council. *Tanin*
- 1910/11/05 An article appeared entitled "The Resignation of the Armenian Patriarch". *Tanin*

- 1910/11/05 A group of Armenians in Üsküdar went to the Armenian Patriarchate, praised the activities of the Patriarch, and tried to prevent his resignation by reading a petition signed by the public. *Tanin*
- 1910/11/06 The General Council of the Armenian Patriarchate had a meeting at Galata Church under the leadership of Noradunkyan Effendi to discuss the resignations of the Patriarch and the Mixed Commission. First the resignation of the Patriarch and then those of the Mixed Commission were read out. *Tanin*
- 1910/11/13 The second meeting of the General Council of the Armenian Patriarchate was delayed because of the contradictory acts of two opposition groups in the public and in the General Council. *Tanin*
- 1910/11/16 Some newspapers wrote that Patriarch Turyan Effendi submitted his resignation to the Ministry of Justice and his resignation was sent to Bâb-ı Ali. However, no legal document concerning this came to the Ministry of Justice. *Tanin*
- 1910/11/16 To solve the conflict between the two groups of the General Council of the Armenian Patriarchate, three members from each group met and discussed the situation at the Beyoğlu Armenian Church. *Tanin*
- 1910/11/17 Articles appeared entitled "The Resignation of the Armenian Patriarch" and "The Union and Progress Party – The Armenians". *Tanin*
- 1910/11/17 According to the Armenian newspapers, the Patriarch sealed his resignation on Saturday evening and planned to submit it on Sunday, but the members of the General Council wanted the Patriarch to delay his resignation. *Tanin*
- 1910/11/17 On behalf of the Union and Progress Party, Halil Bey nominated Pastırmacıyan Effendi as a candidate to the Administrative Committee of the House of Parliament, although he was not a member of the Union and Progress Party. *Tanin*

1910/11/19 To find a solution to the problem, the representatives of the two opposing groups in the General Council of the Armenian Patriarchate met. Both parties decided to accept the resignations of the Patriarch and the Mixed Commission, and to appoint the previous Vicar Bishop Agob Arşoroni to his previous position. *Tanin*

1910/12/11 The General Council of the Armenian Patriarchate discussed the resignation of the Patriarch and decided to vote by ballot to accept the Patriarch's resignation. As a result of the voting, the Patriarch's resignation was accepted by the majority and following this, the members of the committee were elected by ballot. *Tanin*

1910/12/12 The Liberal Party of the General Council of the Armenian Patriarchate held a meeting at the Beyoğlu Armenian Church. The decisions of the General Council about the Patriarch's resignation were discussed and the council decided not to accept these decisions, so the party sent a telegraph to the Patriarch about its decision. *Tanin*

1911

1911/05/22-23 The *Senin* newspaper hesitated about some subjects concerning the union of the clerical chiefs. It declared that it did not understand what kind of a union would be formed between the clerical chiefs in terms of education, military service and the land problem. *Senin*

1911/05/24 The official representative of the Chaldean Patriarchate did not go to the Ministry of Justice to submit the memorandum about schools and military service, because he did not receive any information about these issues. *Senin*

1911/05/24 According to the agreement between the Greeks, Armenians, Gregorians, Armenian Catholic Patriarchates and the Bulgarian Exarchate, the official representative of the three patriarchates and the exarchate had to go to the Ministry of Justice and submit a memorandum about schools and military service. *Senin*

- 1911/08/07 The Cabinet Council decided to establish a committee composed of the Ministers of Justice; War and Education to examine the memorandum about education, military service and other matters concerning the non-Muslims. *Tanin*
- 1911/08/11 The government asked to see some delegates from various religious institutions in order to clarify the demands of the patriarchates. The delegates elected by the religious institutions visited the Minister of Justice to discuss the matters. *Tanin*
- 1911/08/13 The *Jön Türk* newspaper considered the agreement between Bâb-ı Alî and the patriarchates a great success. *Tanin*
- 1911/08/13 An article appeared entitled “The Demands of the Patriarchates”. *Tanin*
- 1911/08/15 The memorandum about education, which was prepared by the patriarchates was comprised of seventeen items including the curriculum, regulations concerning the teachers, the inspection of schools, the privileges of the graduates from non-Muslim schools, and the funds that would be allotted by the government. *Tanin*
- 1911/08/23 An article appeared entitled “The General Report of the Armenian Patriarchate”. *Tanin*
- 1911/09/01 An article appeared entitled “The Armenian Problem of Land”. *Tanin*
- 1911/09/21 With the approval of the General Council of the Armenian Catholic Patriarchate, it was decided that Terziyan Effendi be discharged from the patriarchate as a result of his disrespectful attitude toward the public. *Tanin*
- 1911/09/22 The Armenian newspapers *Aravelk* and *Azadamard* in İstanbul started to publish a Turkish article every day. *Tanin*
- 1911/10/13 An article appeared entitled “Holidays of Non-Muslim Soldiers.” *Tanin*

1912

- 1912/01/06 The councils of the Armenian Catholic Patriarchates met and decided to ask for the resignation of Terziyan Effendi from the Patriarchate by electing a commission. If Terziyan Effendi did not comply, they would demand prompt action from the government. *Tanin*
- 1912/01/07 A commission from the Armenian Catholic Patriarchate went to Terziyan Effendi and asked him to resign, so as not to risk vilification from the Armenians. Terziyan Effendi rejected this request. *Tanin*
- 1912/01/10 Terziyan Effendi applied to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and claimed that his life was in danger, asking for precautions to be taken. The government did what was necessary. *Tanin*
- 1912/01/13 Terziyan Effendi sent a memorandum to the Ministries of Justice and War and asked to be protected from danger. He also wanted legal action to be taken against the newspapers *Azadamard* and *Jamanak*, which provoked the Armenians. *Tanin*
- 1912/01/24 An article appeared entitled "The Armenian Catholicos". *Tanin*
- 1912/01/28 The Corporeal Council of the Armenian Patriarchate met under the leadership of Patriarch Arşoroni Effendi and had a long discussion on the election of the members. Their election policy was decided upon at the end of the meeting. *Tanin*
- 1912/01/30 An article appeared entitled "Reforms in Anatolia". *Tanin*
- 1912/02/07 The General Council of the Armenian Catholic Community once again declared that Terziyan Effendi resign, and decided to send this decision to the Ministry of Justice. *Tanin*
- 1912/02/08 The Armenian Patriarch told the Greek representatives that he would not get involved in the elections as the

- religious leader and if they wanted to make an agreement they should apply to the Armenian committee. *Tanin*
- 1912/02/10 An article by the Taşnaksutyun Committee in the *Teşkilat* newspaper stated that the committee decided to support the Union and Progress Party in the elections. *Tanin*
- 1912/02/12 The public which gathered in the Beyoğlu Catholic Church was divided into those for and against Terziyan Effendi. To prevent possible trouble, the police were called and the crowd was dispersed with the help of the gendarmerie. *Tanin*
- 1912/02/15 An article appeared entitled “Armenians and Political Parties”. *Tanin*
- 1912/02/21 The Liberal Party of the General Council of the Armenian Patriarchate decided to make an alliance with the Union and Progress Party and the Taşnaksutyun organizations in the elections. *Tanin*
- 1912/02/21 A dispute arose between the *Teşkilat* and *Azadamard* newspapers, which supported the Freedom and Agreement Party. *Tanin*
- 1912/02/22 The representatives of the Central and Liberal Party of the General Council of the Armenian Patriarchate, Catholic and Protestant Armenians, the Taşnaksutyun Organization, the New Hınçakyan Organization, the Social Democrat Hınçakyan and the Constitutional Democrat Organization met at Eseyan Armenian school in Beyoğlu. At this meeting the Hınçakyan Organization was criticized, because of its alliance with the Freedom and Agreement Party, and it was decided that it would be more beneficial for the Armenians to join the Union and Progress Party. *Tanin*
- 1912/02/23 The Hınçak Reform Organization, which decided on being allied with the Union and Progress Party in the elections, explained the reasons for supporting this party. *Tanin*
- 1912/02/25 The Head of the Anatolian Reform Commission, Mustafa Fevzi Effendi’s statements in the *Jamanak* newspaper stated the opinion of the Ottoman Empire about reforms. *Tanin*

- 1912/03/15 The Armenian delegate of İzmir, Mateos İnceyan Effendi accepted the offer of the Patriarchate about accompanying the Anatolian Commission of Reform. *Tanin*
- 1912/03/17 Although the Armenian Patriarchate decided not to interfere in the election of the members, some of the delegates in the cities did not observe this rule. The delegate of Bursa sent a general memorandum to the villages under his administration declaring that they were obliged to vote for the approved candidate. The İzmir delegate, on the other hand, prepared a list of candidates. *Tanin*
- 1912/03/21 An article appeared entitled “A Candidate of Sivas, Dikran Zaven Effendi”. *Tanin*
- 1912/04/08 An article appeared entitled “Imprisonment of the Armenians in Russia”. *Tanin*
- 1912/04/10 The Armenian newspaper *Manzume-i Efkar* accepted the cooperation of most of the Armenians with the Union and Progress Party as the first inspirational act in the four-year constitutional period. *Tanin*
- 1912/04/11 The Armenian Patriarch Arşoroni Effendi claimed that the Freedom and Agreement Party was a newly established party and that its members had extreme opinions. He declared that the Union and Progress Party, the party in power, could be trusted. *Tanin*
- 1912/05/04 The Ministry of Justice informed the Armenian Patriarchate in writing that the diplomas and the Ottoman certificates of the teachers and principals working at the schools under the administration of the Patriarchate should be sent, to prevent teachers being recruited for military service. *Tanin*
- 1912/05/19 The Armenian Patriarch Arşoroni Effendi visited the Minister of War Mahmut Şevket Pasha and the Acting Minister of Internal Affairs, Talat Bey and requested that Armenians aged between 30 and 45 should be exempt from military service. *Tanin*

- 1912/05/19 An article appeared entitled "About the Military Service of Armenians". *Tanin*
- 1912/06/09 Armenian and Greek delegates and the delegates of other minorities visited the grand vizier and stated that the recruitment of people between the ages 30 and 45 in İstanbul, Eyub and Üsküdar would not be appropriate. *Tanin*
- 1912/06/13 An article appeared entitled "The Problem of Land" and "The Military Service of Armenians". *Tanin*
- 1912 / 06 / 13 The Patriarch who visited the Head of the Senate, Gazi Muhtar Pasha, explained his complaints about article 76 of the bill concerning recruitment. *Tanin*
- 1912 / 06 / 15 An article appeared entitled "The Meeting of the Armenian Delegates". *Tanin*
- 1912 / 06 / 15 Nearly at the end of the meetings of the previous period held at the Parliament, the Armenian delegates submitted a memorandum to the grand vizier, Said Pasha which demanded that the needs of the cities populated by the Armenians be met. Said Pasha promised urgent measures. *Tanin*
- 1912 / 06 / 19 An article appeared entitled "The Military Service of Non-Muslims". *Tanin*
- 1912 / 09 / 01 The Armenian Patriarch Arşoroni Effendi who visited the Minister of Internal Affairs, Ali Daniş Bey, prepared telegraphs about the events in eastern Anatolia. *Tanin*
- 1912 / 09 / 08 The Armenian National Council held a meeting under the leadership of Patriarch Arşoroni Effendi to obtain information about the Patriarchate's attitude towards the government regarding the latest events. *Senin*
- 1912 / 09 / 10 The Armenian Patriarch showed the telegraphs about events in eastern Anatolia to Muhtar and Kamil Pashas and called for a series of measures to prevent further murders. *Senin*

- 1912 / 09 / 10 Kamil and Muhtar Pashas told the Armenian Patriarch that this potentially explosive situation would be considered and discussed at the first meeting of the Cabinet Council. The possibility of martial law was raised. *Senin*
- 1912 / 09 / 12 Hüseyin Cahid's article appeared about the events in eastern Anatolia. *Senin*
- 1912 / 09 / 19 The Armenians in Bulgaria protested about the alleged disturbances in Van and Bitlis. *Tanin*
- 1912 / 09 / 22 An article appeared entitled "The Resignation of the Armenian Patriarch". *Tanin*
- 1912 / 09 / 22 The General Council of the Armenian Patriarchate accepted only the resignation of the Corporeal Council. *Tanin*
- 1912 / 09 / 24 An article appeared entitled "About Our Armenian Citizens". *Tanin*
- 1912 / 09 / 28 An article appeared entitled "Armenian Press and the Union and Progress Party". *Tanin*
- 1912 / 10 / 02 The Armenian Patriarch, Arşoroni Effendi disclaimed the article in *Tanin*, which said: "The Patriarch claimed that the unrest in eastern Anatolia was caused by the Union and Progress Party, something told to him by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Daniş Bey". *Tanin*
- 1912 / 10 / 12 An article appeared entitled "The Declaration of the Armenian Socialists". *Tanin*
- 1912 / 10 / 14 An article appeared entitled "Reform Matters". *Cenin*
- 1912 / 10 / 16 An article appeared entitled "The Military Service of the Christians". *Cenin*
- 1912 / 10 / 16 The religious institutions did not want Christians between the ages of 30 and 45 to be recruited. The Armenian Patriarchate acted along with the other religious institutions to threaten that if their demands were not accepted, they would close down all the churches. *Cenin (Tanin)*

- 1912 / 10 / 18 The official representative of the Greek Patriarchate submitted a memorandum to the grand vizier on his visit with the representatives of other religious institutions. The Head of the Council of State, Kamil Pasha told the official representative of the Greek Patriarchate that the Christians who were between the ages of 30 and 45 would be exempt from military service. *Cenin*
- 1912 / 11 / 01 An article appeared entitled "The Armenian Patriarch". *Tanin*
- 1912 / 11 / 01 The Mixed Commission of the Armenian Patriarchate decided to advise the Armenians in İstanbul and in the towns in writing as a way of helping the government during preparations for war. *Renin*
- 1912 / 11 / 10 The Eçmiyazin Catholicos appointed Bogos Nubar Pasha in Egypt as his authorized representative on November 10, 1912. Nubar went to Paris and started his work immediately. EU. *AHAP*, p. 30
- 1912 / 12 / 24 The Ottoman Ambassador Turhan Pasha in Petersburg sent a wire to Bâb-ı Âlî saying that Bogos Nubar Pasha, together with the previous Armenian Patriarch, Ormanyan Effendi, would attend the ambassadors' conference in London; and would insist on the application of article 61 of the Berlin Agreement for the benefit of the Armenians. YHB. *HTR*, vol. 2, Part 3, p. 23, 24

1913

- 1913 / 01 / 01 An article appeared entitled "Turkey and Reform in the Eastern Cities". *Tanin*
- 1913 / 01 / 23 An article appeared entitled "The Armenian Patriarch". *İkdam*
- 1913 / 02 / 01 An article appeared entitled "The Application of the Eçmiyazin Catholicos". *Tanin*
- 1913 / 02 / 02 Articles appeared entitled "Imprisonment of the Murderers in Adana" and "The Armenians in Edirne". *Tanin*

- 1913 / 02 / 25 The Armenian Patriarchate prepared a memorandum about the necessary reforms in cities populated by Armenians and about the land problem, and presented it to the Ministry of Justice. The Patriarchate chose the İzmir delegate, İnceyan Effendi to attend the investigation commission that would be sent to eastern Anatolia. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 03 / 26 An article appeared entitled “Armenians and Russia”. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 04 / 10 An article appeared entitled “The Application of the Armenian Patriarch”. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 04 / 17 The representatives of the Armenian Parties at the General Council of the Armenian Patriarchate had a meeting at the private office of the Armenian Church in Galata to discuss their claim that the Armenians in towns were “oppressed”. They decided to set up a commission to analyze this situation at the General Council (May 1, 1913). *Tanin*
- 1913 / 04 / 17 An article appeared entitled “Russia and the Armenian Problem”. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 04 / 19 Articles appeared entitled “Eastern Cities” and “Russia and the Armenian Problem”. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 04 / 20 An article appeared entitled “The Incident in Erzincan and Armenian Newspapers”. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 04 / 21 Articles appeared entitled “Russia - the Eastern City”; “Erzincan Bombs” and “Armenian Press”. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 04 / 24 An article appeared entitled “Propaganda for the Armenians in Europe”. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 04 / 24 The Ottoman Empire applied to the British Government to send British specialists who would work in eastern Anatolia and the Ottoman Ministry of Internal Affairs. The Armenian problem became an international issue. YHB, *HTR* , vol. 2, Part 3, p. 52

- 1913 / 04 / 27 An article appeared entitled "About the Erzincan Bomb".
Tanin
- 1913 / 04 / 29 An article appeared entitled "Russians in Eastern Cities".
Tanin
- 1913 / 05 / 01 Articles published in newspapers claimed that considerable authority would be given to the head of the commission for urban reform, and that the land problem would be solved in this way.*Tanin*
- 1913 / 05 / 01 A final decision was reached on the program and duties of the commission that would be sent to the eastern cities. After peace was restored, the commission would return.
Tanin
- 1913 / 05 / 01 The Armenian Patriarchate formed a special commission, which went to Bâb-ı Âlî to talk to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Talat Bey, about the events in the provinces, but Talat Bey did not listen to this commission. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 05 / 02 The Mixed Commission of the Armenian Patriarchate prepared a detailed report about the events in the provinces and decided to present it to the grand vizier. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 05 / 04 An article appeared entitled "The Reform Commission".
Tanin
- 1913 / 05 / 04 The government decreed that 100.000 Turkish Liras, set aside for the reform of the eastern cities, would be spent only on solving the problem of land. More money would be given for the reform of the eastern cities. The members of the reform commission had not been elected yet. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 05 / 05 The commission under the leadership of Bogos Nubar Pasha, which made contacts in Europe about the Armenian problem, went to London. *Jöntürk* newspaper wrote that the head of the commission, who had been made aware of the satisfactory results of Ottoman reforms in the Anatolian cities, believed that further contacts were no longer necessary. *Tanin*

- 1913 / 05 /04-06 The General Council of the Armenian Patriarchate discussed the events in the provinces in detail at a secret meeting. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 05 / 07 The commission formed by the Armenian Patriarchate began to investigate the Ottoman Empire's involvement in the reforms. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 05 / 09 An article appeared entitled “Events in the Eastern Cities”. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 05 / 10 The Armenian Patriarch Arşoroni Effendi explained his views about the land problem, the reform commission and the investigation of foreign officials in *La Turquie* newspaper. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 05 / 10 An article appeared entitled “The Statements of the Armenian Patriarch”. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 05 / 10 The chief of the Corporeal Council Karayan Effendi informed the General Council of the Armenian Patriarchate about the memorandum given by the commission of the Armenian Patriarchate to the grand vizier. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 05 / 11 *Tanin* evaluated the statements of the Armenian Patriarch. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 05 / 12 Articles appeared entitled “Anatolian Reform” and “The Armenian Problem”. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 05 / 12 One of the journalists of the *Jön Türk* newspaper interviewed one of the influential members of the Armenian National Council. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 05 / 13 The Minister of Internal Affairs Hacı Adil Bey said: “The reform of eastern Anatolia was discussed. The decision will be published as an imperial rescript. The members of the commission that will be sent is not certain, but there will be Armenian members, and we will ensure that the others will be well aware of the conditions and the situation of the region”. *Tanin*

- 1913 / 05 / 15 An article appeared entitled “The Aim of the Armenians”.
Tanin
- 1913 / 05 / 15 Britain reported the Ottoman Empire’s demand for a British specialist for the cities in eastern and northern Anatolia to the Russians. The Russians felt anxious. YHB, *HTR*, vol.2, Part 3, p. 72
- 1913 / 05 / 16 Based on the information it had received from Bab-ı Ali, the *Manzume-i Efkar* newspaper wrote that Anatolian reform depended first of all on money. Thus it was decided to raise huge loans in order to start the process of reform.
Tanin
- 1913 / 05 / 16 Taşnaksutyun and Hınçakyan committees sent a telegraph from Van to the grand vizier and the Patriarchate. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 05 / 19 An article about the end of reform in the *Puzantiyon* newspaper said that: “We do not believe that a part of the country would be reformed by passing a law or with the involvement of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. We have seen many times that such efforts do not bring any solutions”. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 05 / 19 An article appeared entitled “The Problem of Reform in Eastern Cities”. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 05 / 23 Articles appeared entitled “Eastern Cities and Russia” and “About Reform”. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 05 / 25 An article appeared entitled “Eastern Anatolia and Russia”.
Tanin
- 1913 / 06 / 05 The Minister of Internal Affairs, Hacı Adil Bey and the Minister of Mortmain Estates, Hayri Bey, tried to allay the the Armenians' fears that a reform commission would not be sent to eastern Anatolia. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 06 / 06 An article appeared entitled “A Decision of the Armenian Patriarchate about Eastern Anatolia”. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 06 / 09 The Russian ambassador in İstanbul, Giers, held a meeting with the French and British ambassadors. It was decided

that the reform project prepared by the translator of the Russian embassy Mandelstam would be analyzed. EU. *AHAP*, p. 389-391

- 1913 / 06 / 10 Bab-ı Ali told the Armenians and the ambassadors, who referred to the Armenian problem, that they would not accept the control of foreign countries for the reform of eastern cities. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 06 / 11 An article appeared entitled "How the Armenians Are Deceived". *Tanin*
- 1913 / 06 / 12 Articles appeared entitled "The Armenian Problem" and "General Inspectors". *Tanin*
- 1913 / 06 / 13 The commission, which had gone to east Anatolia to solve the problem of land a couple of months ago, returned. It was decided that the land under dispute was the property of the Ottoman Empire; and that the alleged Armenian anarchists who had Ottoman citizenship would be sent to Van. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 06 / 23 An article appeared entitled "A Russian Reporter and the Armenian Problem". *Tanin*
- 1913 / 06 / 25 The grand vizier Said Halim Pasha gave information about Bab-ı Ali's reforms and future projects. YHB. *HTR*. vol.2, Part 3, p. 112
- 1913 / 06 / 29 *Tanin* wrote that the Great Powers would not intervene in the reforms prepared by the government. They were confident that the present government would accomplish the reforms, and that European intervention would only cause trouble. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 06 / 30 The reform committee met at the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Yeniköy. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 06 / 30 The Russian Ambassador submitted Mandelstam's project to the commission comprising the ambassadors of six countries on June 30, 1913. *Tanin*

- 1913 / 07 / 00 Articles appeared entitled “The Eastern Cities”, “The Reform of Eastern Cities” and “The Armenian Problem”. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 07 / 01 The Ministry of Internal Affairs wanted the civil inspectors sent to Anatolia, to count the gendarmerie and the police in every region, to report on the condition of the roads and how much resurfacing would be necessary. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 07 / 01 According to the *Hrasayan* newspaper, between 1903 and April 1912, 32,000 Armenians emigrated to the United States. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 07 / 01 The Ottoman Empire informed the ambassadors about the reforms that would be instigated following the changes in the law concerning the administration of the cities. EU, *AHAP*, p. 399
- 1913 / 07 / 01 Articles appeared entitled “Reform Activities in Eastern Cities”, “The Reports of the City Inspectors” and “Armenian Immigration”. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 07 / 02 As a reply to the Russian reform project, Bab-ı Ali finished the preparations about the reforms in eastern Anatolia and decided to publish them. The Ottoman Ambassadors in foreign countries and foreign ambassadors in İstanbul were informed. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 07 / 02 Hüseyin Cahid wrote that the government gave much importance to the reform in east Anatolia. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 07 / 02 The Italian, British, Russian and German ambassadors and the French chargé d’affaires had a meeting at the residence of the Austrian ambassador and decided to set up a committee to inspect the reforms in Anatolian cities. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 07 / 03 The Minister of Internal Affairs Talat Bey visited the Armenian Patriarch Arşoroni Effendi and discussed the events in eastern Anatolia. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 07 / 03 Articles appeared entitled “Reform and Ambassadors”, “The Minister of Home Affairs at the Patriarchate”. *Tanin*

- 1913 / 07 / 07 Bâb-ı Âlî sent a translation of the regulations about the general inspectors to the embassies. The commission set up by the embassies decided to have information about the regulations. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 07 / 07 published The İzmir reporter of the *Novoye Vremya* newspaper in St. Petersburg had an interview with the Armenian delegate of İzmir, İnceyan Effendi. It was published in the Armenian newspaper *Taşnik* in İzmir. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 07 / 16 In his interview with the Paris reporter of the *Azadamard* newspaper, the former Minister of Finance, Cavit Bey, said that “The Ottoman Empire will instigate the reforms in the east, and that there should be no doubt about it.” *Tanin*
- 1913 / 07 / 21 An article appeared entitled “A Legal Report about the Tekfurdağ Event”. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 07 / 29 An article appeared entitled “The Application of the Armenian Patriarchate”. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 07 / 03-24 Since the Austro-Hungarian ambassador Pallaviçini was the oldest member, the reform commission would meet at the Austrian Embassy in Yeniköy between July 3 and 24, 1913. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 08 / 03 Patriarch Ohannes Arşoroni resigned and his resignation was accepted at the meeting of the General Council of the Armenian Patriarchate. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 08 / 03 An article appeared entitled “The Events in Tekfurdağ, Malkara and its Environs”. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 08 / 10 The governor of Edirne, Hacı Adil Bey told the priest in his visit to the Edirne delegates that the Armenian soldiers undertook their military service very well, even risking their lives. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 08 / 10 An article appeared entitled “The Armenians in Edirne”. *Tanin*

- 1913 / 08 / 11 The Bishop Cevahirciyan Effendi was elected as the vicar. He would continue in this role until the new patriarch was elected. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 08 / 12 An article appeared entitled “The Events in Tekfurdağ and Malkarasi”. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 08 / 16 Ömer Naci Bey observed that “in eastern Anatolia there is no problem with the Kurds and the Armenians, but there is the problem of the oppressor and the oppressed. The complaints are not only by the Armenians but also by the Kurds.” *Tanin*
- 1913 / 08 / 20 The General Council of the Armenian Patriarchate met at Galata Church to elect the new patriarch but delayed the election for fifteen days on request. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 09 / 14 As a result of the elections at the Kumkapı Patriarchate Church, Diyarbakır delegate Bishop Zaven Effendi was elected the İstanbul Armenian Patriarch by receiving 64 votes out of 85. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 09 / 14 During the elections of the Patriarch, the Taşnaksutyun Party wanted the former patriarch Turyan Effendi to be elected. Despite all efforts, however, Zaven Effendi, who was against the political views of the Party, won. *Tanin*
- 1913/10/09 In his article in *Tanin*, Hüseyin Cahid proposed that two groups had activities in eastern Anatolia and that the Ottoman Empire should take a decision about reform and had to implement it. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 10 / 09 Zaven Effendi began to deal with the problem of land and public order. He went from Diyarbakır to Bitlis to talk to the governor. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 10 / 11 According to the *Azadamard* newspaper the reform project prepared by the head translators of the embassies in İstanbul was first examined in Europe and subsequently sent to İstanbul to be presented by the ambassadors. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 10 / 12 Some of the Armenian Protestants talked to the General Council of the Armenian Patriarchate and wanted their

- correspondence with the Ottoman Government to be directed by the Patriarchate. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 10 / 12 Articles appeared entitled “Reform Problem”, “Armenian National Institutions” and “The Armenian Protestant Community”. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 10 / 13 The *Puzantiyon* newspaper wrote that “Bâb-ı Âlî accepted and conceded the work of the European specialists, which prompted it to decide how the reforms would be conducted”. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 10 / 15 The Armenians decided to celebrate the 1500th anniversary of the invention of the Armenian alphabet and the 400th anniversary of the printing press in İstanbul and other cities. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 10 / 19 An article appeared entitled “The Reforms in East Anatolia”. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 10 / 25 A commission of eight people from the Armenian Protestant community visited the General Council of the Armenian Patriarchate and said that they would follow the Armenian Patriarchate’s ruling on education and national matters. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 10 / 28 Agitation started in Adapazarı during the Armenian celebration of the 1500th anniversary of the invention of their alphabet. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 10 / 28 The government issued a declaration in Adapazarı for the public to hand in their firearms in two days. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 10 / 28 Articles appeared entitled “As Regards the Armenian Demonstration”, “Adapazarı Event”, “About East Anatolia” and “Armenian Celebrations”. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 10 / 28 The *Levant Herald* newspaper wrote that after meetings among sixteen ambassadors and the European cabinets, the reforms in east Anatolia would go ahead. Two inspection areas would be established, one of which would cover Erzurum,

- Sivas and Trabzon, while the other was to cover Van, Bitlis, Diyarbakır and Mamuratülaziz. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 10 / 29 An article appeared entitled “Adapazarı Events”. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 11 / 00 Zaven Effendi, who was elected the Armenian Patriarch in İstanbul, went to Trabzon on November 11. The public welcomed him. The mayor and the governor arranged a dinner in his honor. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 11 / 01 Two days after the Adapazarı uprising the murderers and attackers were arrested. Thirteen of the guilty people were brought to İstanbul to be prosecuted, and they were subsequently sent to the İstanbul Guardianship. *Tanin, İkdam*
- 1913 / 11 / 05 An article appeared entitled “Armenian Reform” in *The Times*. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 11 / 06 Some of those who were prosecuted for the Adapazarı uprising were punished but others were released. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 11 / 08 An article appeared entitled “About Anatolian Reform”. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 11 / 08 According to the *Azadamard* newspaper, the German ambassador in İstanbul Wangenheim and the Russian ambassador Giers presented a new project to Bâb-ı Âlî about Armenian reform. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 11 / 14 The Armenian community proposed to form a mixed commission that would encompass all sections of the community for the elections of the House of Parliament. This commission would discuss Armenian policy during Parliamentary elections. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 11 / 14 Articles appeared entitled “The New Armenian Patriarch” and “About Delegate Elections”. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 11 / 15 The Armenian Patriarchate submitted a memorandum to the Ministry of Justice and Religious Sects via the Armenian Vicar. *Tanin*

- 1913 / 11 / 19 The Armenian *Jamanak* newspaper objected to the content of the proposed memorandum to be given to Bâb-ı Âlî and said: "We have never thought that a strange decision like this, which has no use other than confiscating the laws of this nation, would be accepted." *Tanin*
- 1913 / 11 / 19 Articles appeared entitled "The Reform of Eastern Cities" and "The Election Preparations among the Armenians". *Tanin*
- 1913 / 11 / 20 An article appeared entitled "About East Anatolia". *Tanin*
- 1913 / 11 / 21 The Ministry of Justice and Religious Sects declared that they found the demands of the Patriarchate illegal, inappropriate and beyond the authority of the Patriarchate, so they decided not to reply. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 11 / 21 Hüseyin Cahid issued his views on the Armenian Patriarchate's memorandum. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 11 / 21 In his article in *Tanin*, Hüseyin Cahid stated that he was surprised and upset to see the memorandum of the Armenian Patriarchate. He also declared that after all those calamities, in a period when every one needed peace and security he was not pleased to see a conflict between the Armenian nation and the government. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 11 / 22 In an interview with one of the journalists of the *Jamanak* newspaper, Patriarch Zaven Effendi related his impressions about the conditions in the cities inhabited by the Armenians. *Tanin, İkdam*
- 1913 / 11 / 22 Articles appeared entitled "For Eastern Anatolia", "Eastern Anatolia and Russia" and "An Interview with the New Patriarch". *Tanin*
- 1913 / 11 / 27 Articles appeared entitled "Governments and Eastern Anatolia", "The New Armenian Patriarch" and "Anatolian Reform and Russia". *Tanin*

- 1913 / 11 / 28 As the Ministry of Justice and Religious Sects had returned the memorandum to the Patriarchate, the Patriarch prepared a new memorandum and submitted it to the grand vizier. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 11 / 28 An article appeared entitled "The New Memorandum of the Armenian Patriarchate". *Tanin*
- 1913 / 11 / 29 The General Secretary of the Union and Progress Party, Mithat Şükrü Bey had an interview with one of the editors of the *Jamanak* newspaper about the elections. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 12 / 04 When Hüseyin Cahid learned that the Armenian Patriarchate would apply to the government for the second time about the elections, he proposed that if their proposal were accepted the Armenians would be more harmed than the Turks. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 12 / 05 An article appeared entitled "Reform of Eastern Cities". *Tanin*
- 1913 / 12 / 06 The Minister of Justice, İbrahim Bey, visited the Armenian Patriarch Zaven Effendi and said that there would be an agreement on the number of Armenian delegates but the proposal about the changes in the election law would not be accepted. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 12 / 06 The delegates of the Armenian Patriarchate, Artin Şaharbekyan, Hamparsum Boyacıyan and Diran Yerganyan, visited the Minister of Internal Affairs, who told them that there would be no changes in the election law, but the Patriarchate's proposal concerning the number of Armenian delegates would be accepted. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 12 / 08 The Armenian Patriarch Zaven Effendi came to Bab-ı Ali and talked to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Talat Bey, about the election law. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 12 / 09 Certain French newspapers issued publications about the reforms in eastern Anatolia in line with the views of Russia. *Tanin*

- 1913 / 12 / 09 Bogos Nubar Pasha explained the reforms in eastern Anatolia to the journalist of the *Temps* newspaper. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 12 / 09 Hüseyin Cahid criticized Bogos Nubar in the *Tanin* newspaper claiming that he had contradictory opinions and emphasized that putting forth article 61 of the Berlin Agreement was not appropriate. While some of the articles of the agreement, which were advantageous to the Ottomans, were not applied, the very mention of those articles, which criticized Ottomans very often, was significant. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 12 / 10 The Taşnaksutyun Party joined the discussions about the elections via its delegate Aknuni. According to news in the *Stamboul* newspaper, Aknuni wanted proportional representation during the elections as well as the election of the Armenian delegates by the Armenians. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 12 / 11 Hüseyin Cahid evaluated Aknuni's statements. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 12 / 12 The Armenian Patriarchate discussed whether to attend the elections or not. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 12 / 12 The Armenian political parties decided to form a union about political and national matters, and the election of delegates. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 12 / 12 Articles appeared entitled "The Problem of Reform and Bâb-ı Âlî's Opinions", "The House of Parliament and the Armenians" and "The Armenian Parties". *Tanin*
- 1913 / 12 / 13 Articles appeared entitled "The Reform of Eastern Anatolia", "Turkish Christians and Elections". *Tanin*
- 1913 / 12 / 15 Bogos Nubar Pasha's views on reform. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 12 / 15 The Ottoman Empire gave its views about the reform in eastern Anatolia. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 12 / 16 An article appeared entitled "About the Armenian Delegates". *Tanin*

- 1913 / 12 / 19 An article appeared entitled "About the Armenian Delegates". *Tanin*
- 1913 / 12 / 19 The Armenian Patriarchate sent a telegraph to the delegations in rural areas about the elections. There was no agreement between the Patriarchate and Bâb-ı Âlî. *Tanin*
- 1913 / 12 / 26 An article appeared entitled "The Military Service of Non-Muslims". *Tanin*
- 1913 / 12 / 29 Articles appeared entitled "The Reform of Eastern Cities" and "A Russian Armenian Committee". *Tanin*

1914

- 1914 / 01 / 00 An article in the *Echo de Paris* newspaper about the reform in cities in eastern Anatolia mentioned the principles of reform agreement. *Tanin*
- 1914 / 01 / 16 An article appeared entitled "An Announcement about Reform". *Tanin*
- 1914 / 01 / 19 Professor Tomayan, who had been sentenced to death because of his involvement in the Armenian committees during the reign of Abdülhamid, was pardoned through the intervention of Queen Alexandra. He was living in England and teaching at the university. He sent a letter to the *Puzantiyon* newspaper in London about the reform in cities inhabited by the Armenians and this letter was published as an editorial. *Tanin*
- 1914 / 01 / 19 Articles appeared entitled "A Discussion on Eastern Anatolia" and "The Hınçakyan Party". *Tanin*
- 1914 / 01 / 23 A member of a commission which dealt with the election of Armenian delegates, claimed in the *Jamanak* newspaper that "a draft should be prepared about the Armenian nation electing the Armenian delegates according to proportional representation." This proposal was not accepted by the government, so he claimed that the Armenian nation had to decide not to attend the elections. *Tanin*

- 1914 / 01 / 27 The *Puzantiyon* newspaper claimed that publications about the Armenians participating in the election of the National Assembly were hypothetical and that the Armenian Patriarchate did not have a decision about this issue yet. *Tanin*
- 1914 / 01 / 31 An article appeared entitled "Elections and the Non-Muslims". *Tanin*
- 1914 / 01 / 31 An agreement was still not forged between the patriarchates and the Union and Progress Party about the elections. *Tanin*
- 1914 / 02 / 03 The Armenian Catholic community decided to participate in the elections. *Tanin*
- 1914 / 02 / 03 An article appeared entitled "Elections and the Armenians". *Tanin*
- 1914 / 02 / 06 The *Puzantiyon* and *Pançar* newspapers claimed that since the Armenian Patriarchate had not expressed views on participating in the elections, the nation was at odds with itself. *Tanin*
- 1914 / 02 / 07 The Mixed Commission, which held a meeting to decide whether the Armenians should participate in the elections, decided to attend the elections. *Tanin*
- 1914 / 02 / 08 An agreement was signed by the Ottoman Empire and Russia about the reforms in Eastern Anatolia. YHB, *HTR*, vol. 2, part 3, p. 169-172
- 1914 / 02 / 10 Mithat Şükrü Bey claimed that the proposal was late, because the elections came to an end and only one Catholic delegate was elected. He also promised on behalf of the Union and Progress Party that efforts would be made to elect another Catholic delegate, so the Armenian Catholic community nominated two candidates. *Tanin*
- 1914 / 02 / 11 Zaven Effendi visited the Minister of Internal Affairs, Talat Bey to solve the problems that might emerge during the elections. *Tanin*
- 1914 / 02 / 12 Reforms in Anatolia were concluded and the government agreed on some principles. *Tanin*

- 1914 / 02 / 12 The *Azadamard* newspaper published six decisions of the special commission comprising members of all political parties. *Tanin*
- 1914 / 02 / 12 The Armenian Patriarchate proposed that the election of twenty Armenian delegates would comprise two delegates from İstanbul, Erzurum and Van; and one delegate from Bitlis, Muş, Harput, Sivas, İzmir, İzmit, Kozan, Kayseriye, Karahisar-i Şarki, Tekfurdağ, Trabzon, Diyarbakır, Aleppo and Amasya. *Tanin*
- 1914 / 02 / 13 An article appeared entitled “Implementing Reform”. *Tanin*
- 1914 / 02 / 14 An article appeared entitled “The Reform of Eastern Anatolia”. *Tanin*
- 1914 / 02 / 14 *Tanin* wrote that the reform agreement was signed and Bâb-ı Âlî would be content with informing the embassies about the reform principles, and that a new protocol would not be signed about this issue. KG. *AD*, p. 191
- 1914 / 02 / 15 An article appeared entitled “Turks and Armenians - Professor Tomayan’s Proposal for the Benefit of Two Nations”. *Tanin*
- 1914 / 02 / 18 An article appeared entitled “Elections and Armenians”. *Tanin*
- 1914 / 02 / 20 An article appeared entitled “Armenians and Elections”. *Tanin*
- 1914 / 02 / 21 In his letter published in the *Puzantiyon* newspaper, the Armenian professor Tomayan criticized the patriarchate and other prominent Armenians about the apparent lack of focus on their policies. *Tanin*
- 1914 / 02 / 22 A special commission was sent to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Talat Bey, by the Armenian Patriarchate about the elections. This commission asked how many Armenian delegates would the Union and Progress Party have. The

- General Secretary Mithat Şükrü Bey, was invited for discussions. Eventually it was decided that the party would have thirteen delegates and that there should be provision for one or two more. *Tanin*
- 1914 / 02 / 23 An article appeared entitled “A Proposal of the Armenian Patriarchate”. *Tanin*
- 1914 / 02 / 23 The Union and Progress Party declared that thirteen Armenian delegates would be elected for this party; since two delegates had already been elected and one would soon be elected, the party would start discussions for the ten extra delegates with the Patriarchate. *Tanin*
- 1914 / 02 / 24 An article appeared entitled “From Bogos Nubar Pasha to *The Times*”. *Tanin*
- 1914 / 02 / 25 *Tanin* wrote that an agreement had been signed by the Armenian Patriarchate and the Union and Progress Party on the election of Armenian delegates. *Tanin*
- 1914 / 02 / 27 The General Council of the Union and Progress Party, which met under the leadership of Talat Bey, gave full authority to the election committee about reaching an agreement with the Patriarchate in line with the principles of the Party. Consequently there would be no changes in the number of Armenian delegates. *Tanin*
- 1914 / 02 / 28 The election in İstanbul was conducted. Hallaçyan Effendi was elected by 448 and Zohrab Effendi was elected by 428 votes as the Armenian delegates of İstanbul. *Servet-i Fünun*
- 1914 / 03 / 03 A disagreement emerged between the Armenian Patriarchate and the members of the political party about the nomination of candidates. The members of the Armenian political party claimed that the Patriarchate did not consult them about the candidacy of Bedros Hallaçyan and Kirkor Zohrab as İstanbul delegates. They also declared that they would not be able to decide upon the Armenian delegates from the provinces before consulting their parties. *Tanin*

- 1914 / 03 / 05 The members of Armenian parties had a meeting where they decided that none of the party members should be candidates and if they were elected they would not accept the post. They informed the Patriarch about their decision. Later the Patriarchate decided on the candidates from the cities, and while doing this, the Patriarchate tried not to elect those who were members of a political party. *Tanin*
- 1914 / 03 / 10 An article appeared entitled "Elections and the Armenians". *Tanin*
- 1914 / 03 / 10 Although the members of the political parties decided not to attend the elections, Taşnaksutyun tried to reverse this decision. *Tanin*
- 1914 / 03 / 17 The Armenian Delegation in Erzurum sent a telegraph to the Patriarchate, stating that if the candidacy of Vartekes and Pastırmacıyan were not accepted they would terminate their involvement. *Tanin*
- 1914 / 03 / 17 Articles appeared entitled "The Armenian Candidates of Erzurum" and "Armenian Political Parties". *Tanin*
- 1914 / 03 / 17 An article appeared entitled "Elections and the Armenians". *Sabah*
- 1914 / 03 / 17 Puzantiyon newspaper wrote that Taşnaksutyun was insistent on nominating a candidate and proposed that the other political parties had decided to agree on the nomination of candidates. *Tanin*
- 1914 / 03 / 19 An article appeared entitled "Elections and the Armenians". *Sabah*
- 1914 / 03 / 22 In Bitlis Armenak Haçikyan, who was a member of Taşnaksutyun committee, was nominated as a candidate. The former Erzurum delegate Pastırmacıyan Effendi did not accept the candidacy from Van and wanted instead to be a candidate of Erzurum. *Tanin*
- 1914 / 03 / 22 An article appeared entitled "The Armenian Delegates". *Sabah*

- 1914 / 03 / 22 An article appeared entitled "Elections and the Armenians".
Tanin
- 1914 / 03 / 25 Articles appeared entitled "Inspectors of Eastern Anatolia"
and "About the Elections". *Sabah*
- 1914 / 03 / 25 An article appeared entitled "Land Problem in Van".
Tanin
- 1914 / 03 / 26 Since Muş did not have a candidate, the Armenians did not
attend the election and there was difficulty in the election
of Armenian delegates. The Patriarch sent a telegraph to
the Muş Delegation, claiming that he would be responsible
for not being able to elect Armenian delegates in Muş.
Tanin
- 1914 / 03 / 29 An article appeared entitled "The General Inspectors of
Eastern Cities". *Sabah*
- 1914 / 03 / 30 An article titled "About the General Inspectors".
Sabah
- 1914 / 03 / 31 An article appeared entitled "The Armenians and Russia".
Tanin
- 1914 / 04 / 04 An article appeared entitled "The Declaration of Bogos
Nubar Pasha". *Tanin*
- 1914 / 04 / 05 An article appeared entitled "The Declaration of the
Armenian Patriarch". *Tanin*
- 1914 / 04 / 06 An article appeared entitled "The Application of the
Armenian Patriarch". *Tanin*
- 1914 / 05 / 10 Since a member of the General Council wrote against the
Armenian Patriarch Zaven Effendi in the *Jamanak*
newspaper, the Patriarch became upset and decided to
resign. *Tanin*
- 1914 / 05 / 12 An article appeared entitled "An Interview with the
Armenian Patriarch". *Tanin*
- 1914 / 05 / 12 Zaven Effendi claimed that the reason for his resignation
was the criticism of those belonging to the patriarchate. He

objected to the attacks on the post itself (rather than taking them personally). Later Zaven Effendi decided not to resign. *Tanin*

- 1914 / 05 / 13 The *Temps* newspaper wrote that two inspectors, who were appointed for the supervision of reforms in eastern Anatolia, arrived in Dersaadet. The newspaper claimed that the Ottoman Empire established a commission to prepare the instructions that would be given to these officials, and to determine the limits of their authority so that they would start working soon. *Tanin*
- 1914 / 05 / 24 An article appeared entitled “The General Council of the Armenian Patriarchate”. *Tanin*
- 1914 / 05 / 25 Contracts were made with two foreign inspectors, who were appointed to eastern Anatolia. EU, *AHAP*, p. 401-404; *Tanin*
- 1914 / 05 / 27 Inspector Mr. Westenek was appointed to Trabzon, Sivas and Erzurum and inspector Colonel Nicolas Hoff was appointed to Van, Bitlis, Harput and Diyarbakır. They were due to start their duties by July 5. *Tanin*
- 1914 / 08 / 30 In the report sent by the Eleşkirt Border Battalion Command to the 3rd Army Command, it was stated that the Russians, who carried out a search in the villages close to the border, gave the weapons they found to the Armenians and that the Armenians in the region tried to escape to Russia. KG, *AD*, p. 201
- 1914 / 09 / 13 The governor of Erzurum informed the 3rd Army Command in writing that the Russians were preparing for an uprising in the eastern Anatolian cities at a convenient time by convincing the Armenians. KG, *AD*, p. 201, 202
- 1914 / 09 / 18 In his message to the 3rd Army Command the governor of Bitlis, Mustafa Bey claimed that “According to the decisions and the persuasion of prominent Armenians, the Armenians in the army would join the enemy’s side with their weapons, if war starts. If the Ottoman army

advances forward they would remain behind, but if the army withdraws they would prevent movement back from the front by forming gangs". KG, *AD*, p. 202

- 1914 / 10 / 22 The Commander of 2nd Cavalry Division reported to the Army Commander that Armenian volunteers in the Muş, Van and Bitlis regions had joined together, and the Armenian brigands were wandering around the border and that 30 to 40 brigands were in Pertos village. KG, *AD*, p. 202, 203
- 1914 / 11 / 08 An article appeared entitled "Armenians and the War". *Tanin*
- 1914 / 11 / 09 An article appeared entitled "Armenians and the War". *Tanin*
- 1914 / 11 / 10 An article appeared entitled "The War and Armenians". *Tanin*
- 1914 / 11 / 11 An article appeared entitled "Armenians and the War". *Tanin*
- 1914 / 11 / 12 An article appeared entitled "The War and Armenians". *Tanin*
- 1914 / 11 / 13 An article appeared entitled "A Mobile Hospital". *Tanin*
- 1914 / 11 / 16 An article appeared entitled "Armenians in Mersin". *Tanin*
- 1914 / 12 / 01 A meeting was held with prominent Armenians about possible events in Van and people who might be sent to Bitlis if the Russians advanced. *MHDJ*, issue 85, ch. 1996
- 1914 / 11 / 02 An article appeared entitled "Armenians and the War". *Tanin*
- 1914 / 11 / 30 An article appeared entitled "Armenians in Germany". *Tanin*

1915

- 1915 / 01 / 02 An article appeared entitled "Accusation about the Armenian Patriarch". *Tanin*
- 1915 / 01 / 02 At the banquet organized for the Armenians in Kumkapı, a soldier declared on behalf of his friends that they were ready to fight and die to defend their country. The people there said: "Long live the Ottoman Empire, long live the Ottoman Army". *Tanin*

- 1915 / 01 / 07 An article appeared entitled "For the Armenian Schools".
Tanin
- 1915 / 01 / 18 An article appeared entitled "Patriotism of the Ottoman
Armenians". *Tanin*
- 1915 / 01 / 19 An article appeared entitled "The Pressure of the British
on the Ottoman Armenians in London and Manchester".
Tanin
- 1915 / 01 / 21 An article appeared entitled "Banquets for the Armenians".
Tanin
- 1915 / 02 / 00 It was deemed necessary to send soldiers and ammunition
from Maraş to Zeytun. The Armenians, who attacked the
soldiers responsible for the ammunition, killed six
gendarmes and wounded two of them. They fled and
cut the telegraph wires to break contact with Maraş. Almost
all of them, who were enlisted in the region, escaped. The
uprising in Zeytun lasted until the Armenians were forced
to migrate. KG; *AD*, p. 200
- 1915 / 02 / 12 A bomb made by an Armenian exploded in Develi (Kayseri)
and the maker died. During the investigations a large
store of gunpowder and weapons were discovered
especially in Armenian graveyards. *MHDJ*, issue 85, ch.
1998
- 1915 / 02 / 25 The commander-in-chief gave the following command to
all the military units: Armenian soldiers would not be used
in armed combat, or in the mobile or stationary gendarmerie,
and they would not be employed in the office of the
commanders or the headquarters. The commanders had
the authority to break up resistance and armed attacks
against the commands of the government and if necessary
they could proclaim martial law. The soldiers would be
alerted, but would attempt not to frighten the public as a
way of reinforcing the idea that those who were loyal
would not be harmed. KG, *AD*, p. 212-213
- 1915 / 02 / 25 Enver Pasha gave orders about the duties and authority of
the commanders in case of an uprising, as a result of

Armenian attacks on the gendarmerie in Bitlis, Aleppo and Dörtyol and cryptographs in various languages and bombs were found in Armenian houses in Kayseri. *MHDJ*, issue 85, ch. 1999

- 1915 / 02 / 26 Following the interrogation of three Armenians, who escaped to enemy ships in Dörtyol, it was understood that some of the Armenians were armed to kill the Turks. Armenians were encouraged to cooperate with the enemy. *MHDJ*, issue 85, ch. 2000
- 1915 / 02 / 27 A code was issued, which talked of the way in which Armenian incidents in Muş and Bitlis were contained, and the precautions that were needed to preserve peace in the future. *MHDJ*, issue 85, ch 2001
- 1915 / 03 / 02 In order not to cause an uprising or a revolution Armenians in Dörtyol were sent to designated places . PMOA. IA. Cd. nr. 50 / 141*
- 1915 / 03 / 06 30,000 men were killed around Kars and Ardahan, and houses were burned. The women and children were in terrible condition. Armenians became prisoners voluntarily and later told Russians what they had learned. Precautions had to be taken to treat the prisoners well, so help from the Italian Embassy was requested. PMOA. FA. WW, fld. 122 / 6
- 1915 / 03 / 06 30,000 Moslems were massacred around Kars and Ardahan. Ottoman prisoners were guarded by Armenians who maltreated and killed them with the butts of their guns. PMOA. FA. P. WW, fld. 110, f. 12-1, nr. 2
- 1915 / 03 / 21 30,000 people were killed around Kars and Ardahan as a result of the provocation of the Russians. The women and the children on the mountains were in terrible conditions.

*The documents here were taken from *The Armenians in Ottoman Documents (1915-1920)*, Ankara 1994 and *Ill-Treatment of Armenians in Caucasus and Anatolia Stated in the Archives*, Ankara 1995-1998, Vols, 1, 2, 3, 4.

- The commander-in-chief of the Ottoman Army sent a message to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to intervene in this affair under the supervision of neutral countries. PMOA. FA. WW, fld. 122 / 4
- 1915 / 04 / 14 A secret organization named Armenian Taşnak Organization was founded in Sivas. Its aim was to cause unrest behind army lines and to help enemy operations. MHDJ, issue 85, ch. 2002
- 1915 / 04 / 20 Ayıntap refugees were sent to Zeytun, but since Zeytun was not suitable for settlement and agriculture, this matter had to be discussed. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 52 / 51
- 1915 / 04 / 24 The Russians invaded Kotor as a result of the Armenian uprising. The Armenian bands in Iran would come to the city with the help of the Armenians, who rebelled in Van, and measures had to be taken. MHDJ, issue 85, ch 2005
- 1915 / 04 / 24 After the Van uprising began, the Ministry of Internal Affairs sent a notice to the provinces and sanjacks and wanted the Armenian committees to be shut down, their documents taken, the leaders and Armenians who did mischievous acts to be arrested and sent to a military court, and those whose stay was risky to be gathered in suitable places. KG, *AD*, p. 213; ŞO-SY, *RFTATPA*, p. 101, 102.
- 1915 / 04 / 24 Armenians from Zeytun and Maraş were sent not to Konya, but to Aleppo, Zor and Urfa. PMOA. IA. Cd. Nr. 52 / 93
- 1915 / 04 / 25 Out of 180 Armenians who were sent from Haydarpaşa by train, some were kept under arrest in Ayaş and about 100 were sent to Çankırı and were kept there. PMOA. IA. Cd. nr. 52 / 102
- 1915 / 05 / 05 A notice was sent to the Ministry of Finance for the payment of accommodation and sustenance for the Armenians, who were sent to Konya. Appropriate measures were taken. PMOA. IA. Cd. nr. 52 / 235

- 1915 / 05 / 06 Armenian employees of the Ministry of Finance who were members of committees and who were disloyal were fired and sent to cities, not all of which were inhabited by Armenians. PMOA. IA. Cd., nr. 52 / 249
- 1915 / 05 / 07 Torkumyan, Nargileciyan, Keropeyan, Bardizbanyan, Keçiyen, Tolayan, Kargözyan and Komidas, who had been sent to Çankırı, were allowed to return to İstanbul. PMOA. IA. Cd. nr. 52 / 255
- 1915 / 05 / 08 Diran Kelekian, who was sent from Çankırı, was permitted to live in one of the cities which was not inhabited by Armenians, but not in İstanbul. PMOA. IA. Cd. nr. 52 / 266
- 1915 / 05 / 09 It was decided that Armenians living in the Van province would be sent to the south. To facilitate this process certain units were informed. Armenians in the south of Erzurum and in the provinces of Bitlis were also sent. PMOA. IA. Cd. nr. 52 / 282
- 1915 / 05 / 09 The commander-in-chief was sent a written notice that the Armenians in Zeytun should all be expelled. PMOA. IA. Cd. nr. 52 / 286
- 1915 / 05 / 10 A book would be compiled, listing the names, occupations, and addresses and birth places of Armenians in İstanbul who were first imprisoned in Ayaş and then sent to Çankırı. This book would then be sent. PMOA. IA. Cd. nr. 52 / 297
- 1915 / 05 / 12 The number of Armenians who were expelled from Haçin, Dörtöy and the places they were sent. PMOA. IA. Cd. nr. 52 / 338
- 1915 / 05 / 18 The Armenians who were expelled from Erzurum could not settle in Kastamonu and Sivas, so they were sent to the south of Urfa and Musul and to Zor. PMOA. IA. Cd. nr. 53 / 48
- 1915 / 05 / 22 The *Aspares* newspaper published in the United States claimed that the Armenian band leader Antranik had joined the division of the Russian Commander Çernoroyof in Azerbaijan with 1200 volunteers. *MHDJ*, issue 85, ch. 2066

- 1915 / 05 / 22 Acting upon claims made by the Armenian Patriarch about the ill-treatment of Armenians in Sivas, Van, Erzincan, Erzurum and nearby, a commission carried out investigations in the region and prepared a report. *MHDJ*, issue 85, ch. 2004
- 1915 / 05 / 23 A search was carried out in the houses of the Christians who defended the enemies and Muslims who cooperated with them. They were sent for court martial. PMOA. IA. Cd. nr. 53 / 85
- 1915 / 05 / 23 Armenians in Erzurum, Van and Bitlis were sent to places in **Musul**, Zor and Urfa. Their security, and safe transport of their movable possessions and goods were guaranteed. PMOA. IA. Cd. nr 53 / 93
- 1915 / 05 / 25 A statistical record was kept on the number of Armenian villages which had been evacuated. PMOA. IA. Cd. nr. 53 / 113
- 1915 / 05 / 27 Since Erzurum was close to the Russian border, the Armenians in Erzurum were sent from there, but there was no need to expel those from Diyarbakır, Harput, and Sivas. PMOA. IA. Cd. nr. 53 / 129
- 1915 / 05 / 27 A temporary law concerning "the precautions by the military authorities for those who acted against the government during the war" was passed. YHB, *HTR*, vol. 3, part 3, p. 37, 40
- 1915 / 05 / 27 An Armenian fugitive soldier issued statements about the Armenians who made bombs at home and in their offices. *MHDJ*, issue 85, ch. 2007
- 1915 / 05 / 29 The Armenian refugees would fund the cost of accommodation and sustenance necessary for them. PMOA. IA, cd. nr. 53 / 152
- 1915 / 05 / 30 The decision of the Cabinet Council about those Armenians who cooperated with the enemy, killed people and rebelled, would be sent to certain regions of Musul, Zor, Aleppo and Syria. PMOA. Official Report of Cabinet Council, 198 / 163
- 1915 / 06 / 01 The proclamation about the remove and arrest of mischievous Armenians and committee leaders was

misunderstood. People living in neighborhoods populated by Armenians would be sent elsewhere. PMOA. IA. Cd. nr. 53 / 201

- 1915 / 06 / 01 The debts of the Armenians who had been transferred would not be collected. PMOA. IA. Cd. nr. 53 / 200
- 1915 / 06 / 07 Azadamard Hacı Hayk Tiryakyan, a member of the Taşnaksutyan Committee, was sent to Ayaş under protection. PMOA. IA. Cd. nr. 53 / 273
- 1915 / 06 / 08 Armenian traders were allowed to stay in areas from where other Armenians were removed.
PMOA. IA. Cd. nr. 53 / 295
- 1915 / 06 / 08 Out of 500 Armenians in Ezine those who were members of Armenian committees were arrested. The rest were sent to a place within the province or to Karesi. PMOA. IA. Cd. nr. 53 / 289
- 1915 / 06 / 09 Armenians in Develi's Küçükincesu village were forced to leave for Aksaray. PMOA. IA. PSHD. 2nd Br, 68 / 36
- 1915 / 06 / 09 Acommunique about the settlement of the Armenians was mailed and a sum of 500,000 kuruş was sent for their accommodations and sustenance from the allotment of the refugees. PMOA. IA. Cd. nr. 53 / 305
- 1915 / 06 / 09 Since the government had agreed to pay the owners for the cost of the goods left by the Armenians who had migrated, the goods that remained were protected and sold on behalf of their owners. The relocation of frail women and those working in military factories was delayed. PMOA. IA. Cd. nr. 53 / 303
- 1915 / 06 / 10 Whether there was a disadvantage of sending a member of the American delegations for the help of those Armenians who were sent from Zeytun to Konya. PMOA. IA. Cd. nr. 53 / 312
- 1915 / 06 / 10 The possessions of the Armenians who were relocated, were protected. *MHDJ*, issue 85, document 1832.
- 1915 / 06 / 11 Abraham, who claimed after his arrest that he was a Syrian Orthodox although he was found to be a committee member, disclosed the real aims of the Russian and Armenian forces in Aras and Van. *MHDJ*, issue 85, ch. 2008

- 1915 / 06 / 12 A decision was taken to prevent Armenians from leaving their houses excluding Küçük İncesu, by taking into consideration the possibility of their becoming the majority of the population in the places they were relocated. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 53 / 326
- 1915 / 06 / 14 It was decided that during the relocation the protection of Armenians would be paramount, in addition to the punishment of those who fled and those who attacked them. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 / 10
- 1915 / 06 / 14 The Sivas Armenians were not sent away unless they had permission from the Ministry. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 / 7
- 1915 / 06 / 17 The Catholic missionaries and primates were not sent away for the moment. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 / 55
- 1915 / 06 / 17 An investigation was made into the news claiming that some of the Armenians, who had been sent from Maraş and other places in the south east of the city, were left in the centre of the city. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 / 54
- 1915 / 06 / 17 The government decided that as emigrant transportation was not possible, it needed to investigate the economic and geographical conditions of Armenian villages. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 / 39
- 1915 / 06 / 17 The Sis Armenians were to be relocated. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 / 51
- 1915 / 06 / 19 A coded telegram was issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the Kayseri governor concerning the exile of the Armenian delegation. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 / 64
- 1915 / 06 / 21 The location of Armenians who were going to be sent to the south of Baghdad was discussed. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 / 84
- 1915 / 06 / 21 The location of Armenians, who had been sent to Musul, to the western parts of the Baghdad line was discussed. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 / 83

- 1915 / 06 / 24 The government sent information concerning the names, numbers and destinations of the inhabitants of the Armenian-populated villages. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 / 136 ; PMOA.IA. PSW, nr. 54 / 150
- 1915 / 06 / 26 Greeks would be settled in Greek and Armenian villages, and they would not be permitted to travel to the interior districts.PMOA.IA.Cd, nr. 54 / 158
- 1915 / 06 / 26 The government undertook to safeguard those Armenians who had been relocated, making sure they got to their final destinations. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 / 156
- 1915 / 06 / 26 The government approved the location of abandoned Armenian children in their original dwellings. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 / 163
- 1915 / 06 / 27 Emigrants who were coming from war zones to the city centres and to the vacated Armenian villages in Van were relocated PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 / 203
- 1915 / 06 / 27 Settlement of emigrants to the vacated villages. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 / 189
- 1915 / 06 / 27 Directions were issued concerning the protection of the possessions of the Armenians who were to be transferred. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 / 202
- 1915 / 06 / 28 Armenians who were working in the Public Debts Office were allowed to stay in their original places. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 / 221
- 1915 / 06 / 28 The government provided information concerning the transferred Armenians' destination and population. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 / 222
- 1915 / 06 / 28 A commission was established composed of Finance and Civil Service Offices, to keep and register the abandoned possessions. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 / 226
- 1915 / 06 / 29 An armed clash ensued between Tevfik Effendi's detachment and an Armenian group of rebels. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, ch. 2009

- 1915 / 07 / 01 Investigating the information concerning that the conflicts between Muslims and Armenians had increased but necessary precautions were not taken. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 / 267
- 1915 / 07 / 01 Many Armenians transferred from Ordu, Perşembe, Ulubey, Görele, Sürmene, Tirebolu, and Trabzon had been involved in unsavory incidents. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2nd Br. 68 / 41
- 1915 / 07 / 01 Armenians who had converted to Islam were not allowed to stay in their homes because their conversion was on purpose. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 / 254
- 1915 / 07 / 02 The Şebın Karahisar Armenians agreed to surrender to the Ottomans. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, ch. 2010
- 1915 / 07 / 04 A decision was taken concerning an Armenian of Bulgarian origin from Beyoğlu who wanted to return to Bulgaria. PMOA. FA. WW. Fld:109, 1 / 7
- 1915 / 07 / 04 Rebellious and destructive Armenians were exiled. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 / 287
- 1915 / 07 / 05 A plan of settlement was issued for Armenians in Kerkük, Diyarbakır, and Aleppo. It was decreed that Armenians would not constitute more than 10 % of the muslim population. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 / 315
- 1915 / 07 / 05 Armenian settlements on the Iranian border, Musul, Aleppo, and Syria were organized so that they would not constitute more than 10 % of the muslim population. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 / 308
- 1915 / 07 / 05 Questions were raised concerning the harvest in the places where Armenians had left. It could be re-organized and supervised by abandoned property commissions. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 / 301
- 1915 / 07 / 07 Armenians were able to sell their movable goods after receiving their prices, to Muslims. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 / 346

- 1915 / 07 / 10 The government issues the names and reasons for relocation of the Armenians who worked at Regie (Tobacco Monopoly) PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 / 368
- 1915 / 07 / 11 Armenians were not forbidden to come in or go out of the country; but this rule could not be applied to people of foreign origin. PMOA. FA. WW. Fld: 109, 1 / 7
- 1915 / 07 / 11 The government published the record of debt receipts of the Armenians who were transferred within the country; and arranged for the protection of their abandoned property by preventing them from being seized by others. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 / 393
- 1915 / 07 / 12 Armenians coming from Batum and its environs were provided with settlements, safeguards for possessions that might be harmed, protection for their houses and jewellery, as well as being exempt from taxation. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 / 420
- 1915 / 07 / 12 Statistics were issued about the number of Armenians who were deported, the names of the places they were transferred from, and the settlement of the emigrants in places vacated. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 / 412
- 1915 / 07 / 12 A telegram in code was sent from the Office of Immigration and Tribe Settlement to Adana, Erzurum, Bitlis, Halep and similar governors and to Canik, İzmit and similar district governors, telling them that if the Armenian population to be settled exceeded the 10 % limit, their transfer back to Zor Province was not appropriate. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 / 41
- 1915 / 07 / 13 Disloyal Armenian soldiers were not to be transferred; on the contrary, they were to be employed in road building. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 / 439
- 1915 / 07 / 13 Converted Armenians were also transferred PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 / 427
- 1915 / 07 / 20 Skirmishes between gendarmes and more than 300 armed Armenians who gathered near Ordu. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, ch 2011

- 1915 / 07 / 21 An article appeared entitled “Terrible Inscriptions from Moscovite Wickedness” (From *Albayrak* Newspaper) *Tanin*
- 1915 / 07 / 22 A report was issued concerning the precautions taken in response to the Armenian incidents in Karahisar, Ordu, Midyat and Cizre. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, ch. 2012
- 1915 / 07 / 29 Unnecessary publications concerning state policy were banned after the publication of an official statement in the *Meşveret* newspaper printed in Trabzon, claiming that Armenians had been subjected to temporary exile. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 - A/181
- 1915 / 08 / 02 Male Armenians aged between 16-60 were prevented from leaving Ottoman land. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 –A/251
- 1915 / 08 / 04 Catholic Armenians, left behind, were not transferred and their personal identification registers were reported. PMOA.IA.Cd, nr. 54- A/252
- 1915 / 08 / 04 Army corps commander Süleyman Faik Pasha sent a telegram from Elazığ to the 3rd army Command, concerning the suppression of the Armenian uprising in Midyat and environs. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, ch. 2013
- 1915 / 08 / 04 Skirmishes broke out against armed Armenian rebels who took refuge in a village house in Niksar. *HDJ*, issue: 85, ch. 2015
- 1915 / 08 / 05 During the state of war, those who were from neutral states could leave the country on condition that they did not return. Foreigners, no matter whatever citizenship they possessed, were not allowed to enter the country. PMOA. FA. WW. Fld: 109 D. 1/7
- 1915 / 08 / 09 Armenian families who did not have males were not to be dispersed to big cities. Homeless children could be sent to Muslim villages. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54- A/325

- 1915 / 08 / 09 It was reported that the Greeks had been forced to migrate together with Armenians. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54- A/328
- 1915 / 08 / 10 Directions concerning the arrangement of debts and credits of transferred Armenians were sent. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54- A/368
- 1915 / 08 / 11 Measures were taken to ensure that the personal properties of the converted, the married and the children, were given to trustworthy people. Those, whose relatives died, were given their shares. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54- A/382
- 1915 / 08 / 11 Since it was claimed that the movable goods of transferred Armenians had been sold at low prices, the contracts concerning the sale of these goods were cancelled. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 54 / 381
- 1915 / 08 / 12 An article appeared entitled "Delivery of Delay". *Tanin*
- 1915 / 08 / 15 Armenian members of Parliament and their families were not to be expelled. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 55 / 19
- 1915 / 08 / 15 The photographer Papazyan, who was the father-in-law of Dr. Nikolo of İstanbul's Bulgarian Hospital, was not to be transferred until a second order had been issued. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 55 / 21
- 1915 / 08 / 15 Protestant Armenians who had not been transferred yet were allowed to stay until their personal identity registers had been evaluated. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 55 / 20
- 1915 / 08 / 16 Armenians who lived in Adana were sent to Cebel by way of Cebel-i Bereket province centre and Islaca. Armenians from the city centre were sent to Osmaniye by train or on their own vehicles. There were transfers also from Haçin, Teke, Kozan, Kars and few Armenians stayed in these places. Because these Armenians were working in munitions factories, their transfers were not easy. The number of Armenians who stayed or were transferred could be established through communication. PMOA. IA. PSHO. 2nd Br. 68 / 77

- 1915 / 08 / 17 Since the places that Armenians were to be sent would be reported to the 4th army Command by the supreme Military Command, the transfers proceeded as usual. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 55 / 47
- 1915 / 08 / 17 In Muratça, near Bilecik, the children under the supervision of a German national, Maria were not transferred. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 55 / 49
- 1915 / 08 / 17 Because the transfer of Bitlis and Muş Armenians to predetermined places was reported to the supreme Military Command, the necessary action was taken. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 55 / 55
- 1915 / 08 / 17 Those train officials and workers who had valid documents were not to be transferred yet. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 55 / 48
- 1915 / 08 / 17 Those Armenian children who lived in the German missionaries' orphanage in Haruniye were not transferred. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 55 / 43
- 1915 / 08 / 17 A telegram in code, concerning the Armenians living in Antalya who would not be transferred because their population was low, was sent from the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the Antalya governor PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 55 / 59
- 1915 / 08 / 17 A telegram in code, concerning teachers and children in orphanages, who were allowed to stay for the time being, was sent to Sivas. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 55 / 42
- 1915 / 08 / 17 A telegram was sent by Santik Çogozcıyan from Yozgat, who was waiting an answer about what would happen to their husbands . An answer was given to them. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 55 / 63
- 1915 / 08 / 17 State officials could buy houses from Armenians by paying their prices in cash. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 55 / 107
- 1915 / 08 / 19 An article appeared entitled "Cruelties Committed by Russians and Armenian Gangs" *Tanin*

- 1915 / 08 / 23 Armenian gangs staged an insurrection in Elazığ and fought battles with the gendarmes. A letter was sent from the American Consulate in Elazığ to the American Embassy, concerning gendarmes who were wounded and killed by Armenians and Armenians who were killed by the gendarmes. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2nd Br. 68 / 83
- 1915 / 08 / 29 Armenians were transferred just to prevent them from acting against the government; those who preferred to live in peace were not transferred. Their expenses were paid from the immigration fund. For the protection of the groups, the necessary precautions were taken and those who attacked them were punished severely. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 55 / 292
- 1915 / 08 / 29 The gendarme acted irresponsibly in repressing the Armenian gangs who attacked the villages in Yalova and İzmit. The Governor of İzmit Province was given an order to send the Regiment Commander to the region to conduct the necessary investigation. Those who were guilty in this matter were to be punished. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 55 / 296
- 1915 / 08 / 2-3 A telegram was sent by Sivas Governor Muammer Bey concerning rebellious Armenians. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, ch. 2014
- 1915 / 09 / 02 The 3rd army Range Inspectorship, 89th Regiment veterinary joined the Armenian rebels. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, ch. 2106
- 1915 / 09 / 05 Armenians who gathered in stations were to be transferred to predetermined districts, their food was to be supplied carefully, and their security was to be ensured. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 55- A / 77
- 1915 / 09 / 13 The American Consul in Elazığ wrote a letter to the American Ambassador concerning the murders committed by Armenians in the city. After an investigation, the letter was sent to the Embassy. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2nd Br. 68 / 84

- 1915 / 09 / 15 Some of the Armenians within Aleppo were transferred to Syria Province and to Menç, Bab, Ma'arra townships and the rest were transferred by train in 1000-person groups. The Armenians in Kilis and Ayıntap were transferred to Urfa, Zor, and the Musul districts in 500 and 1000-person groups. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2nd Br. 68 / 76
- 1915 / 09 / 15 Sick and blind Armenians were not transferred. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 56 / 27
- 1915 / 09 / 17 A telegram in code was issued by the Ankara governor to the Ministry of Internal Affairs concerning the number of Armenians who were to be transferred from Ankara to Aleppo and Zor and who inhabited Yozgat, Kırşehir, Haymana, Nallıhan and Sungurlu. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2nd Br. 68 / 66
- 1915 / 09 / 17 A coded telegram was issued from the Eskişehir governor to the Ministry of Internal Affairs concerning those Armenians who lived in the environs, were transferred. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2nd Br. 68 / 15
- 1915 / 09 / 17 The number of Armenians transferred from İzmit was submitted. There were no Armenians gathered at the stations in the region. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2nd Br. 68/67
- 1915 / 09 / 18 There were no Armenians to be transferred within Diyarbakır. There were Armenian groups on the way. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2nd Br. 68 / 71
- 1915 / 09 / 18 The Armenians who gathered around the station in Eskişehir were transferred. There were no Armenians on the way and all the Armenians who were to be sent were transferred within the province. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2nd Br. 68 / 72
- 1915 / 09 / 18 Those Armenians who were transferred from Karahisar and those who were at the stations in Karahisar and Çay were to be transferred to Konya as soon as coaches were found. Due to the military transfer, no coaches could be supplied. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2nd Br. 68 / 73
- 1915 / 09 / 18 Some Armenians who had been transferred from Kayseri to Aleppo, Syria and Musul fled, and had to be

transferred again. Others were sent to the villages.
PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2nd Br. 68 / 75

- 1915 / 09 / 18 A coded telegram was issued, from Elazığ Province to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, about the location and number of groups going from Sivas to Urfa and about the number of Armenians who had been and who were to be transferred. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2nd Br. 68 / 70
- 1915 / 09 / 18 There were no Armenians left relocated in Niğde to be transferred. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2nd Br. 68 / 69
- 1915 / 09 / 18 There were no Armenian transfers from Urfa. Only the inhabitants of a few homes were sent to the places attached to the centre. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2nd Br. 68 / 74
- 1915 / 09 / 19 A coded telegram was issued from the Damascus governorship to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, about the number of Armenians who were transferred from Halep to various districts and provinces and about the number of Armenians who were in Hama and Humus. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2nd Br. 68 / 78
- 1915 / 09 / 20 Those Armenians who were due to come to Urfa were transferred to Musul via Diyarbakır. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 56 / 94
- 1915 / 09 / 22 Those Armenians living in Ankara were transferred via Eskişehir. Most of the Armenians in Kalecik and Keskin were women and children who were dispersed to Muslim villages. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2nd Br. 68 / 79
- 1915 / 09 / 22 Because of the risk that the dysentery among the Armenians who gathered in Karahisar might infect the soldiers too, the Armenians were allowed to go on foot and by car as well as by train. Eskişehir and Kütahya Province governorships were informed that Armenians were not to be transferred for the present. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2nd Br. 68 / 81

- 1915 / 09 / 22 It was discovered that the directives concerning transfers had not been observed, and that many of them had been carried out in an undisciplined way. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2nd Br. 68 / 12
- 1915 / 09 / 25 The transfer of the Armenians coming from Adana and other places to Osmaniye was completed without any problem. Those Armenians who were still coming were transferred to Aleppo. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2nd Br. 68 / 85
- 1915 / 09 / 26 The General Commander of the Gendarmerie sent a paper to the Ministry of National Defence concerning those officials who abused their position during the transfer of eastern Anatolian Armenians. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, ch. 2018
- 1915 / 09 / 28 A directive was issued concerning the number of Armenians who had been transferred from Sivas to Cizre. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2nd Br. 68 / 84
- 1915 / 09 / 29 The Urfa Province governorship sent a telegram to the Ministry of Internal Affairs about an Armenian uprising in the city. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, ch. 2017
- 1915 / 09 / 30 A directive was issued concerning the number of outlanders and Armenians who had been sent from Konya by train. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2nd Br. 68 / 100
- 1915 / 10 / 03 The Tortum Recruitment Head Officer published a report concerning the cruelties committed by Armenians in Narman and Tortum since the 1877-1878 war. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, ch.2019
- 1915 / 10 / 05 A report was sent by the Urfa Province governorship to the supreme Military Command about the Armenian uprising in Urfa and the precautions to be taken. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, ch. 2020
- 1915 / 10 / 11 Procedures about the relocation of Armenians living in Cebel-i Bereket were completed. Those Armenians

- living in Dörtyol were transferred without any exception. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2nd Br. 68 / 89
- 1915 / 10 / 11 A directive was issued concerning the number of Armenians who had been transferred from Konya. This was carried out without preventing the transportation of grain. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2nd Br. 68 / 90
- 1915 / 10 / 16 Information was given concerning the comfort of Mr. Aram's relatives living in Aleppo. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 57 / 24
- 1915 / 10 / 16 A directive was issued concerning the Armenians who had been transferred from Konya on foot and by train. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2nd Br. 68 / 92
- 1915 / 10 / 17 A coded telegram was issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the Syria governorship about the transfer of the emigrants to their due places on news that 70-80 people died per day in Hama because of contagious diseases. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 57 / 71
- 1915 / 10 / 18 A directive was issued concerning those Armenian emigrants who were at the stations in Karahisar and Çay. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2nd Br. 68 / 94
- 1915 / 10 / 18 A directive was issued concerning those Armenian emigrants who were in Kütahya and who were to be transferred to Konya. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2nd Br. 68 / 93
- 1915 / 10 / 18 Those Armenians who paid for their own travel expenses could go to Hama, Humus, and Damascus. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 57 / 54
- 1915 / 10 / 19 A directive was issued concerning the number of Armenians who had been transferred from Konya. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2nd Br. 68 / 95
- 1915 / 10 / 21 A directive was issued concerning the number of Armenians who had been transferred from Akşehir and Konya by train. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2nd Br. 68 / 96

- 1915 / 10 / 22 A coded telegram was issued by the Mosul governorship to the Ministry of Internal Affairs informing them that the Armenians transferred from Diyarbakır had crossed the border. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2nd Br. 68 / 14
- 1915 / 10 / 23 Edvar Simkiyan, Manok Sarrafyan and Agob Gagayan, officials of the Adana Ottoman Bank, and Serkis Kişiyen, an official of the Tarsus Branch, were given permission to work in the Aleppo Branch. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 57 / 86
- 1915 / 10 / 23 There was no need to transfer the Armenians in Kastamonu. Those Armenians who kept guns in their homes were to be subject to legal action. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 57 / 82
- 1915 / 10 / 23 Those Armenians who lived in the environs Konya were not to be relocated without prior information. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 57 / 89
- 1915 / 10 / 23 Armenians could not be transferred from Konya since the trains were being used for the transportation of military supplies. Those who were sent on foot gathered in Karaman and Ereğli. A directive was issued concerning Armenians who were transferred. The required information was given for the transfer of the Armenians who were in Ereğli. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2nd Br. 68 / 99
- 1915 / 10 / 24 The Tenos district head official was dismissed from his position for improper conduct during the Armenian transfer. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 57 / 105
- 1915 / 10 / 25 The Aziziye district head official Hamid was discharged and sent to court martial for improper conduct during the Armenian transfer. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 57 / 116
- 1915 / 10 / 26 Questions were raised as to whether the payment for the food supplies of Armenian groups was sufficient and whether it could be paid from property funds. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 57 / 110

- 1915 / 10 / 27 Except for those Armenians who had set out for their destinations, the others were not to be transferred. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 57 / 135
- 1915 / 10 / 27 Those Muslims whose houses had burned down, and who needed funds to repair them, were to be paid from the rebels' abandoned properties or given abandoned Armenian houses. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 57 / 140
- 1915 / 10 / 27 Bogos of Tekfurdağı, the nephew of Agob Boyacıyan who was a former deputy of Tekfurdağı, was allowed to stay in Konya. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 57 / 13
- 1915 / 11 / 01 A document about the bombs found in Erzurum during the search of Aretoglu Alfons's property was sent to the government by the Erzurum governorship. *MH DJ*, issue: 85, ch. 2021
- 1915 / 11 / 03 An order was sent to the Birecik district head office decreeing that Birecik was to be used as a centre of transfer for those Armenians who were to be sent to Maraş and Antep. Since the transfer was also possible by river, Armenians were to be sent to Zor. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2nd Br. 68 / 101
- 1915 / 11 / 03 The route was changed to prevent attacks on Armenian groups who were transferred from Urfa by way of Resûlayn and Nusaybin. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 57 / 277
- 1915 / 11 / 04 Those Armenians who were in Konya were not to be transferred for the moment. Those who were part of soldiers' families, Catholics or Protestants were relocated to suitable places within the city. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 58 / 2
- 1915 / 11 / 06 The Military authorities delivered a message to the 4th army Command, Aleppo Range Inspectorship, and other necessary places informing them that Armenian

emigrants who were transferred to the 4th army province were to be provided daily food by the army. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 57/ 317

1915 / 11 / 06 Those gendarmes who escorted the groups sent from Urfa to Rakka were sent to court martial on account of their inappropriate behavior and negligence. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 57 / 309

1915 / 11 / 07 Those Armenian women and children who were in Ulukışla were provided with sufficient bread. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 57 / 345

1915 / 11 / 14 It was decreed that Armenians were not to congregate in large groups but to be dispersed around Muslim towns and villages. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 58 / 1

1915 / 11 / 16 In order to investigate the abuses arising during the transfer of the Armenians, İsmail Hakkı Bey, one of the members of the Council of State, was appointed to a committee, presided over by Hulusi Bey, the chief judge of the court of Appeal. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 58 / 38

1916

1916 / 01 / 16 The names of those Armenians, who had been exempt from the transfer on account of the fact that they were railway-workers during the relocation, were investigated. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 60 / 45

1916 / 01 / 19 The names, dates of appointments, and birth places of those Armenians, who were exempt from the transfer because they worked in the Public Debts and Tobacco Monopoly Departments, were reported. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 60 / 48

1916 / 02 / 03 Those Armenians, whose transfers were postponed, were not to be sent out of the cities where they resided without permission. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 60 / 224

1916 / 02 / 05 Those Armenians, who were outlanders and whose transfers were postponed, were not to be sent out of the places they dwelt in. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 60 / 239

- 1916 / 02 / 07 A directive was issued concerning the number of Armenians who came to Zor from Ayıntap and İzmit. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2nd Br. 69 / 6
- 1916 / 02 / 08 The Bern Embassy demanded that large amounts of money should not be transferred from İstanbul to other countries, as it was confirmed that those Armenians who had left İstanbul and had settled in Switzerland, were conspiring against the Ottoman government. Those Greek and Armenian railway officials who had helped the plotters living in İstanbul by sending their letters abroad were under strict control by the secret police or replaced by trustworthy Muslim officials. Karabet Hogasyan, one of the inspectors of Sirkeci sleeping-cars, was put under secret surveillance by the police until his guilt could be completely established. PMOA. FA. WW, Fld. 178 / 20
- 1916 / 02 / 08 A directive was issued concerning the number of Armenians who were coming from Ayıntap, Tekfurdağı, Karahisar and Akşehir and had arrived in Zor. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2nd Br. 69 / 7
- 1916 / 02 / 12 A directive was issued concerning the number of Armenians who were coming from Maraş, Bursa and Adapazarı and had arrived in Zor. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2nd Br. 69 / 9
- 1916 / 03 / 13 The reason for the transfer of 27 Armenian families from Karahisar was reported and they were sent back immediately. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 61 / 2-290
- 1916 / 03 / 15 Due to managerial and military purposes no more Armenians were to be transferred, for whatever reason. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 62 / 21
- 1916 / 04 / 03 The 5th army Recruiting Office Head, Colonel Halil Sami sent a telegram to the Ministry of Defence, disclosing that there were a lot of armed Armenians in Akdağmadeni committing many crimes. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, ch. 2023
- 1916 / 04 / 14 The Transfer Principal Abdulahad Nuri Bey returned to İstanbul with a report concerning the conditions of the

Armenians in Damascus and Aleppo and the consequences
of the transfer. PMOA. IA. cd, nr. 62 / 223

- 1916 / 04 / 19 The situation of the Armenians, who were not transferred during the retreat of the army, was reported. PMOA. IA. cd, nr. 63 / 50
- 1916 / 04 / 20 Those Armenian families, whose males had been transferred, were resettled in non-Armenian villages and towns separately. Their daily food and the goods they needed were supplied by the emigrant fund and from the abandoned properties, respectively. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 63 / 60
- 1916 / 04 / 22 The families of the Armenian workers living in Maraş were to be exiled if their males did not return to Maraş in twenty four hours. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 63 / 75
- 1916 / 04 / 22 A directive was issued concerning the number of Armenians, who had not been transferred or who came from other places and stayed temporarily, or who were going to other places. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 63 / 72
- 1916 / 04 / 26 A directive was issued concerning the number of Armenians who lived in Konya and came from other places, the proportion of their numbers in relation to the Muslim population, and whether there were rebels among them or not. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 63 / 119
- 1916 / 04 / 26 Since the reason why the provincial governor of Maraş protected the Armenians during the transfer could not be determined, Civil Service inspector Haydar Bey was sent to Maraş for an investigation. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 63 / 110
- 1916 / 04 / 30 The Balıkesir Armenians were to be dispersed to suitable villages within the province. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 63 / 137
- 1916 / 04 / 30 Those families who were without support and protection were to be sent to the villages and towns with no Armenians, their daily food was to be supplied;

- young women and widows were to be married off and children were to be settled in orphanages. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 63 / 142
- 1916 / 05 / 02 The Maraş Catholics, who were transferred, were called back and the reasons for their transfer were reported. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 63 / 157
- 1916 / 05 / 03 The orphans of those who were to be transferred for military purposes were sent to orphanages. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 63 / 178
- 1916 / 05 / 13 The Abandoned Properties Elimination Commission, which was created for the purpose of eliminating the properties of those who were transferred to other places, was annexed to the Ministry of Finance. PMOA. WW. Fld. 109 / 3
- 1916 / 05 / 13 Those foreign Armenians except for Catholics and Protestants in Aleppo were transferred to other places, while those who had links with rebellious organizations and needed to be questioned were arrested. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 63 / 306
- 1916 / 05 / 24 When the Russians, together with the Armenian rebels, were forced to retreat from Hasankala to the border, they took with them two thousand Muslims, killed some of them and sent the rest to the inner parts of their country. PMOA. FA. P.WW, Fld. 110, f.12-2, nr. 9-11, 17
- 1916 / 06 / 04 The minutes concerning the genocide and atrocities against the Muslims committed by the Russians and Armenians during the Russian invasion of Van, and the statements of those who were able to escape from those atrocities were issued. PMOA. FA. P. WW. Fld. 110, f. 12-2, nr. 56-62
- 1916 / 06 / 05 Armenian rebels and Russians were tried for crimes committed against the Muslims such as rape, burning the elderly and children in houses, destroying mosques and tombs, dismembering bodies, cooking them and then forcing people to eat them. PMOA. FA. P. WW, Fld. 110, f. 12-4, nr. 3-4

- 1916 / 06 / 14 The Armenians, together with the Russians, committed further atrocities against the Muslims, particularly women. PMOA. FA. P. WW, Fld. 110, f. 12-3, nr. 12-14, 16, 18-26, 28-39, 41-44
- 1916 / 06 / 14 The reason for the so-called transfer of the relatives of Maraş Deputy Hırlakyan from Meskene to Deyri Zor was reported and if this was determined to be the truth, they were to be sent back to Maraş. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 65 / 4
- 1916 / 06 / 17 The Russians and the Armenian rebels committed further atrocities against the Muslims during the Van and Bitlis invasions. PMOA. FA. P. WW. fld.110, f. 12-2, nr. 92-98
- 1916 / 06 / 18 Since the transfer of foreign Armenians living in Aleppo to Syria and Musul was not appropriate, they were transferred to Zor. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 65 /32-1
- 1916 / 06 / 28 One woman, two daughters and relatives living in Rakka of Aram Effendi from Ayan were to be sent back to Aleppo. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 65 / 100
- 1916 / 06 / 30 A woman named Firdevs from Van's Abbasaga district provided information about the Armenian and Russian atrocities against the Muslims in Van and its environs. PMOA. FA. P. WW, Fld. 110, f. 12-2, nr. 114-116
- 1916 / 07 / 01 Statements were issued to the Mardin Province governorship by those who had been able to escape the atrocities committed by the Armenian rebels against the Muslims during the invasion of Van and Bitlis. PMOA. FA. P. WW, Fld. 110, f. 12-2, nr. 117-123
- 1916 / 07 / 06 Armenians and Russians plundered and carried out assassinations in order to eliminate Muslims in all towns, villages, and districts in central Siirt, Garzan, Sason, Kulp; in the lowlands of Muş, Malazgirt, Bulanık, Hınıs, Pasinler, Eleşkirt; in the mountains of Tifnik, Karaköy, Taluri; and in Van, Bitlis, Genç, Dutak and Maçka. PMOA. FA. P. WW, Fld. 110, f. 12-4, nr. 110-123

- 1916 / 07 / 10 Only the rebellious males who had come to Konya from other places, or those living in Konya and having links with rebellious groups were to be transferred to Zor. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 65 / 176
- 1916 / 07 / 11 Armenian and Russian cruelties were also reported in Eleşkirt, Hınıs, Karakilise, Şatak, Müküs, Muş and Akçan according to the statements of those who had been able to escape. PMOA. FA. P. WW, Fld. 110, f. 12-2, nr. 75-91, 103-106, 111-113, 163-166
- 1916 / 07 / 15 Further statements were received from those who had escaped from the cruelties committed by the Armenians and Russians in the village of Horos in Hizan; the highlands of Nurs, Avnik, End, and Mezraa-i End in Uçum; Hirit and Kulpik (Gulpik) villages, Korsu (h) and Sükur villages in Hakif; and Karasu, the centre of Hizan. PMOA. FA. P. WW, Fld. 110, f. 12-2, nr. 19-33
- 1916 / 07 / 16 Further statements were received from those who had been able to escape from the cruelties committed by the Armenians and Russians in Van and Bayezid. PMOA. FA. P. WW, Fld. 110, f. 12-2, nr. 19-33
- 1916 / 07 / 20 Further statements were received from those who were able to escape from the cruelties of the Armenian rebels and Russians in Van and environs. PMOA. FA. P. WW, Fld. 110, f. 12-2, nr. 125-134
- 1916 / 08 / 11 A new regulation called "The Regulation of the Armenian Catholic Council and Patriarchate" was made effective after the Armenian Nation Regulation, dated 1863, was cancelled. *Takvim-i Vekayi, Tanin*
- 1916 / 08 / 12 The required amount of money was to be issued if there was not sufficient funds for the daily food of orphans. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 66 / 229
- 1916 / 08 / 27 Further statements were received from those Muslims who had been in Bitlis and who were exposed to atrocities

committed by the Armenian rebels and Russians. They referred to those tortured and killed during the destruction of mosques and medresses, dervish lodges, visiting places, schools, state offices, bridges, baths and stores. PMOA. FA. P. WW, Fld. 110, f. 12-2, nr. 34-55

- 1916 / 09 / 07 Armenians and Russians abducted the Muslims from their homes in Kalafka village, Yomra, Trabzon, separated females from the males, took the males to an unknown place, and raped little girls and women. PMOA. FA. P. WW, Fld. 110, f. 12-4, nr. 125-126
- 1916 / 09 / 16 Further statements were received from those who were able to escape from the acts of genocide committed by the Armenians and Russians in Van. PMOA. FA. P. WW, Fld. 110, f. 12-2, nr. 66-74, 99-100, 124
- 1916 / 09 / 21-23 Armenian girls were to be given to their parents, and those who did not have parents were to be settled in orphanages. Other orphanages were to be converted into guest houses for the emigrants. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 68 / 95
- 1916 / 10 / 03 Horrifying atrocity committed by the Armenian rebels and Russians in Tercan's villages. PMOA. FA. P. WW, Fld. 110, f. 12-2, nr. 144-162, 178
- 1916 / 10 / 21 No Armenians could leave their towns without permission including railway officials and workers, except for State officials and those who had military documents and duties. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 69 / 62
- 1916 / 10 / 21 Investigations were conducted regarding Armenians who, as part of the plan of transferring them to Musul, were sent from İzmir to Karahisar and then to Konya but finally appeared in Pozanti. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 69 / 58
- 1916 / 10 / 24 Since the large-scale transfer of Armenians had been suspended, the number and names of only those who had to be transferred, were reported. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 69 / 86

- 1916 / 11 / 12 A dossier was compiled of the names, positions, and identification of 250 Armenians, who were transferred from Aydın because they were harmful and rebellious. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 69 / 250
- 1916 / 11 / 12 The daily food of those Armenians who had or had not converted to Islam, and those who did not have a family and needed help, was to be provided by the emigrant fund. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 69 / 245
- 1916 / 11 / 12 The worthless goods of the Armenians who left Çanakkale were given to Muslim emigrants. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 69 / 252
- 1916 / 11 / 13 Armenian rebels, who had been sent from İzmir, were transferred to Maraş via Adana. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 69 / 260
- 1916 / 11 / 13 A coded telegram was issued from the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the Adana governorship and to the Maraş Province governorship, concerning the transfer of 256 Armenian rebels, who were coming to Maraş after they were sent from İzmir, to Zor via Maraş. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 69/262
- 1916 / 11 / 14 Information was provided on where those Armenians, who were to be transferred from Kütahya, were to be sent and if their families were with them or not. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 70 / 6
- 1916 / 11 / 25 250 Turkish Liras were provided by the emigrant fund to send the Armenians to Zor because it was not appropriate to settle them in Kütahya. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 70 / 92

1917

- 1917 / 01 / 03 Nine people were killed, two people were wounded and nineteen prisoners were taken prisoner by Armenian rebels, who were themselves taken to Terme by the Russian Navy. PMOA. FA. P. WW, Fld. 122, f. 7, nr. 1, 11-12. 29-31, 1916. XI.13

- 1917 / 03 / 14 A procedure was devised concerning the abandoned real estate and land of those Armenians who were in debt to Ziraat Bank, and who had been transferred to other places or had migrated to Greece and Bulgaria. PMOA. Cabinet Minutes, 207 / 73
- 1917 / 03 / 15 The 4th army Commander Cemal Pasha ordered that the properties of those Armenians who had been relocated be purchased by the state at face value after their owners had been paid. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, ch.2024
- 1917 / 05 / 10 The Caucasian Armies Group Commander, Ahmet İzzet Pasha sent a report to the Supreme Military Command stating that Russians had rounded up the Muslims in Erzincan and turned them over to the Armenians, and that many cruelties had occurred. Some measures had to be taken to prevent this. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, ch.2025
- 1917 / 05 / 21 Those Armenians who worked in railways and other working groups in Geyve had to be relocated since they supported the Armenian rebels. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2 / 227
- 1917 / 08 / 11 Five dangerous Armenians, who had been arrested but were hidden in Kayseri, were expelled from the province. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 2 / 41
- 1917 / 11 / 08 The People's Commission Council (Sovnarkom) took over the government in Russia. On the same day the Bolsheviks offered unconditional peace to the warring sides with a declaration. ANK. *TR*, p. 325-330
- 1917 / 11 / 15 The Soviet government with the signatures of Lenin and Stalin declared that the nations living in Russia were to be completely free to determine their own destiny and if they wished they could separate from Russia and declare their independence. ANK. *TR*, p. 325-330
- 1917 / 12 / 18 The Ottoman – Russia armistice was signed in Erzincan. Under the armistice a borderline was to be established leaving a neutral zone between the forces of both sides. Thus,

the Turkish-Russian war, which broke out on October 29th, 1914, came to an end in practice. ANK. *TR*, p. 332 – 334

1918

- 1918 / 00 / 00 Tatyana Karameli, a Russian Red Cross nurse and a student at the Moscow Faculty of Medicine, published her memories concerning the heinous acts of cruelty committed by the Armenians against Turks in Bayburt and İspir. PMOA. FA. P. WW, Fld. 136
- 1918 / 02 / 10 The Brest-Litovsk negotiations came to a halt when the Russians did not accept the German demands. By taking into consideration the fact that the part of Turkey under Russian occupation could only be rescued by force, Enver Pasha sent the necessary orders to Vehip Pasha. MD. *AAEWW*, p. 77 – 79, 84 – 117
- 1918 / 02 / 10 An article appeared entitled “The Vacating of Erzincan and the Suppressing of Armenian Rebellious Organizations” *Ati*
- 1918 / 02 / 12 A report was sent by the 3rd Army Commander Vehip Mehmet Pasha to the Supreme Military Command concerning Armenian cruelties in invaded areas. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, ch. 2027
- 1918 / 02 / 17 A copy of a letter was sent to the Supreme Military Command, concerning Armenian cruelties. It had originally been written by 3rd Army Commander Vehip Mehmet Pasha to the Russian Generals Odişelidze and Lebedinski. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, ch. 2028
- 1918 / 02 / 18 An article appeared entitled “Victory Against the Armenian Rebellious Organizations”. *Ati*
- 1918 / 02 / 20 An article appeared entitled “Our Duties in Eastern Cities” *Ati*
- 1918 / 02 / 21 The Russian captain Kazmiri, the Russian private Alexander and the Russian woman Paş, all of whom stayed in Erzincan

during the invasion because they were ill, issued statements concerning the Armenian cruelties. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, ch. 2030

- 1918 / 02 / 21 Caucasian Front Ottoman Armies Commander, Vehip Mehmet Pasha replied to a telegram written by Russian Caucasian Army Commander General Liyotnan Odişelidze concerning Armenian cruelties. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, ch. 2029
- 1918 / 02 / 23 A report was issued by the 3rd Army Command concerning the Armenian cruelties in Mamahatun, and the Armenian attacks in Adilcevaz, Ahlat and Van. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, ch. 2032
- 1918 / 02 / 23 A telegram was sent by the 1st Caucasian Army Corps Commander Kazım Karabekir to the 3rd Army Command concerning the actions against the Armenian rebels who retreated with their artillery and guns after destroying Mamahatun and its environs. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, ch. 2031
- 1918 / 03 / 03 Negotiations in Brest-Litovsk proceeded erratically. However, the opposing sides agreed to prepare a mutually satisfactory text. The Brest-Litovsk Peace Treaty was signed. ANK. *TR*, p. 652 – 658, supplement Nr. 19; HY. *RTAR*, p. 108, 109; *KDAD*, p. 234
- 1918 / 03 / 03 Enver Pasha sent his demands to the Russian Caucasian army Supreme Command through the 3rd army Commander concerning the prevention of Armenian cruelties. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, ch. 2033
- 1918 / 03 / 05 An article appeared entitled “ The Vacating of Kars, Ardahan and Batum” *Ati*
- 1918 / 03 / 06 An article appeared entitled “ The Summary of the Peace Treaty” *Ati*
- 1918 / 03 / 07 An article appeared entitled “ The Numbers About Caucasia” *Ati*

- 1918 / 03 / 12 An article appeared entitled “A Few Examples of Armenian Cruelties” *Ati*
- 1918 / 03 / 14 An article appeared entitled “ The Great Armenia” *Tanin*
- 1918 / 03 / 25 An article appeared entitled “Armenian Cruelties Once More” *Ati*
- 1918 / 04 / 16 An article appeared entitled “Interior Borrowing and the Armenians” *Tanin*
- 1918 / 04 / 17 The Ottoman government attempted to carrt out domestic borrowing relying on the authority given to it by the National Assembly through a special article of law. *Tanin*
- 1918 / 04 / 17 The newspaper, *Tanin* endorsed an article published in *Jamanak*, an Armenian newspaper, concerning interior borrowing, and stated that the paper had carried out one of the greatest tasks for the Armenian nation. *Tanin*
- 1918 / 04 / 18 The Armenian *Jamanak* newspaper stated that domestic borrowing would be very profitable for the Armenians and added that this was of national importance. *Tanin*
- 1918 / 04 / 19 An article appeared entitled “ Turks and Armenians” *Tanin*
- 1918 / 04 / 27 An article appeared entitled “Kars Retaken” *Tanin*
- 1918 / 05 / 07 A petition was sent by the Kağızman Representative of The Bakü Muslim Charitable Society to the 36th Caucasian Division concerning the Armenian cruelties against the Muslims in Yerevan. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, ch. 2034
- 1918 / 06 / 04 The Ottoman Empire signed peace treaties with the newly independent states of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. *HY. RTAR*, p. 111
- 1918 / 06 / 11 “On the Ways to Caucasia” (Ahmet Refik) *Tanin*
- 1918 / 06 / 23 An article appeared entitled “About the Armenian Republic to His Excellency, the Grand Vizier Talat Pasha” *Ati*

- 1918 / 06 / 24 An article appeared entitled “ The Government Organization in Our Saved Lands (Batum, Kars, Ardahan) *Ati*
- 1918 / 06 / 25 An article appeared entitled “The Question of Minorities in the Ottoman Empire” *Ati*
- 1918 / 06 / 28 An article appeared entitled “ Armenia and Our Armenian Friends” *Tanin*
- 1918 / 06 / 28 A statement was issued by the Eastern Armies Acting Commander to the Armenian National Assembly Acting Chair, revealing cruelties committed gainst the Muslims by Armenians in Alexandrapolis and Ahilkelek. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, ch. 2037
- 1918 / 06 / 29 A statement was issued by the 9th Division Commander to the 1st Caucasian army Corps Command demanding that the Muslims, who wanted to migrate to Turkey because of the genocide committed by the Armenians in Yerevan, be given permission and that the security of the people who remained behind should be guaranteed. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, ch. 2036
- 1918 / 06 / 30 An article appeared entitled “Armenia and Our Armenian Friends” *Tanin*
- 1918 / 07 / 03 An article appeared entitled “The Medal of Honor to a Woman who Saved 200 Muslims from the Armenians in Erzurum” *Ati*
- 1918 / 07 / 06 An article appeared entitled “The Missionaries in Our Country” *Ati*
- 1918 / 07 / 10 An article appeared entitled “About Some Armenian Societies” *Ati*
- 1918 / 07 / 15 An article appeared entitled “The Missionaries in Our Country” *Ati*

- 1918 / 08 / 01 An article appeared entitled “Are the Armenians Still Feeding the Great Armenia Dream” *Ati*
- 1918 / 08 / 08 In the editorial of an Armenian newspaper, *Puzantiyan*, concerning the question of sending back the Armenians to their country, it was written that according to an authority, such an action had been decided upon but the way and the time had not been established as of yet. *Ati*
- 1918 / 08 / 08 An article appeared entitled “Sending Back the Armenians to Their Country” *Ati*
- 1918 / 08 / 13 An article appeared entitled “The Missionaries in Our Country” *Ati*
- 1918 / 08 / 21 The government decided that those Armenians who had been transferred to other places could return to their hometowns. This created great joy among those Armenians living in the provinces. Many letters appeared on the subject in Armenian newspapers. *Sabah*
- 1918 / 08 / 23 *Osmanischer Lloyd* wrote that the government had decided that the Greek and Armenian emigrants could return and had established a 2.000.000. TL fund from the National Assembly for the purpose. *Sabah*
- 1918 / 08 / 25 The Armenian Council came to İstanbul and visited the Minister of War, Enver Pasha. They wanted those Armenians, who had been transferred and who were living away from Kars and Gümrü, to return to their country of origin. Enver Pasha declared that the order had already been given for this purpose, and they would be settled in safe areas. *Sabah*
- 1918 / 09 / 02 An article appeared entitled “The Statement of the Armenian Minister of Foreign Affairs”. *Sabah*
- 1918 / 09 / 05 An article appeared entitled “About the Armenians”. *Ati*
- 1918 / 09 / 17 An article appeared entitled “The Armenian Government; The Dispersal of Antranik’s Rebellious Group”. *Sabah*

- 1918 / 09 / 17 The Armenian Republic, which signed a peace treaty with Turkey, caused all kind of military action. However, Antranik became the chief of a voluntary group and continued with aggressive acts, which created discontent in İstanbul and among the Turks in Caucasia. As a result, the Armenian government told Antranik to disperse his group and they left their weapons and dispersed. *Sabah*
- 1918 / 09 / 22 An article appeared entitled “Brest-Litowsk Peace Treaty, Turkey-Russian Agreement” *Tanin*
- 1918 / 10 / 14 After Talat Pasha resigned, İzzet Pasha was given the duty of setting up the new government. SA. *IGNS*, vol.1, p. 32, 33
- 1918 / 10 / 19 İzzet Pasha read the government program in the Assembly. Great importance was given in the program to compensate for the losses due to the relocation of Greeks and Armenians. SA. *IGNS*, vol.1, p. 32, 33
- 1918 / 10 / 21 An article appeared entitled “The Regulation of the Armenian Patriarchate”. *Sabah*
- 1918 / 10 / 22 The Armenian Patriarchate started working to help the Armenians who had returned from the areas of relocation. It sent invitations to some Armenian priests, deputies and merchants to discuss the necessary help required by the Armenian people. *Sabah*
- 1918 / 10 / 22 A coded telegram was issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs to certain cities and provinces, noting that those Greeks and Armenians, who had been transferred to other places due to the war, were now allowed to return, after they had been provided with their daily food and settlement. PMOA. FA. T, 43 / 34
- 1918 / 10 / 23 Articles appeared entitled “The Acting Armenian Patriarch is in the Ministry of Justice” and “The Armenians of Sölöz who were Relocated”. *Sabah*

- 1918 / 10 / 23 A meeting was held in the Armenian Patriarchate presided over by the Acting Patriarch Cevahirciyan. Decisions concerning the return to their hometowns of the Armenians. In addition the well-being of the Armenian emigrants were discussed. It was decided to that an application be made to the Ministry of Internal Affairs for the necessary measures to be taken by the government. *Sabah*
- 1918 / 10 / 23 The people, who were transferred to other places because of the war, were allowed to return to their hometowns. The necessary precautions were taken so that they returned safe and sound. Those who failed to fulfil their duties were punished. PMOA. FA. T, 43 / 34
- 1918 / 10 / 25 An article appeared entitled "The Ottoman Political Representative in Armenia" *Tanin*
- 1918 / 10 / 25 The Armenian delegation, which was in İstanbul, decided to leave İstanbul and go back to Yerevan toward the end of October. *Sabah*
- 1918 / 10 / 26 Articles appeared entitled "The Sending Back of the Armenian Emigrants", "A Meeting in The Armenian Patriarchate" and "Where is the Armenian Catolicos?" *Sabah*
- 1918 / 10 / 27 An article appeared entitled "The Meeting in the Armenian Patriarchate". *Tanin*
- 1918 / 10 / 28 Divaniye Deputy Fuat Bey submitted a ten-point plan to the Assembly about taking the Said Halim Pasha and Talat Pasha governments to the High Court of Justice. *PMR*, vol. 1, *Period: 3, Meeting Year: 5*, p. 103
- 1918 / 10 / 30 During the farewell visit to the Grand Vizier, the Armenian delegation demanded that the Ottoman soldiers retreat as soon as possible to the borderlines, which were determined in the Brest-Litovsk Peace Treaty. They also demanded that necessary action be taken to return the emigrants to their hometowns to protect them from illnesses like cholera. The Grand Vizier told them that all problems would be resolved within a month. *Sabah*

- 1918 / 11 / 01 The Press printed news about the Mondros Truce: “Truce Signed on behalf of all Allied Powers, by the British Admirals”. *Vakit*
- 1918 / 11 / 02 The Allied Powers delegation was told to prevent the Armenians from committing cruelties against the Muslims in Yerevan, Nahcivan and environs. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, ch. 2038
- 1918 / 11 / 02 Kozan Deputy Matyos Nalbantyan, Maraş Deputy Agob, İzmir Deputy Onnik İhsan, Halep Deputy Artin Başgezenyan, Erzurum Deputy Medetyan and Sivas Deputy Dikran Barsamyan questioned the government by asking what they thought about the perpetrators of the cruelties committed against Armenians. The Minister of Internal Affairs, Fethi Bey, replied that any person or state official who committed cruelty and injustice and who was under investigation by the government, would be taken to court without hesitation. If there was any incident unknown to the government, a person had the right to complain, and the government would investigate the matter. If they found those responsible for an incident, the government would try them in court without hesitation. He also stated that the government never wished that people who committed cruelty and injustice, escape from the arms of the law. *PMR*, vol. 1, Period: 3, Meeting Year: 5, p. 103
- 1918 / 11 / 02 Talat, Enver, and Cemal Pashas and the most important figures of the Union and Progress Society, Bahaeddin Şakir, Doctor Nazım Azmi and Bedri Beys left the country. *Vakit*
- 1918 / 11 / 04 The Minister of Internal Affairs, Fethi Bey declared that those people who committed cruelties would be punished gradually, and the victims would be aided by the government. *Sabah*
- 1918 / 11 / 04 An article appeared entitled “The Fleeing of Enver and Cemal Pashas”. *Vakit*
- 1918 / 11 / 04 An article appeared entitled “The Trial of War Governments”. *Vakit*

- 1918 / 11 / 04 Six Armenian deputies presented a motion to Parliament demanding that the temporary decision concerning those who opposed government action during wartime should be reversed. In addition, they demanded that those who treated the Armenians badly and committed crimes should be punished, and asked how the properties and rights of the victims of these actions would be indemnified and how justice would be ensured. *Sabah*
- 1918 / 11 / 04 One of the members of the former Ottoman- British Society demanded that those who committed crimes during the relocation should be sought and punished, in addition, an 8-member commission, composed of two Muslims, two Armenians, two Britons and two Americans, should be set up and act as a court. *Vakit*
- 1918 / 11 / 05 The Ministry of Internal Affairs sent an order to the cities and provinces requesting that the Armenians who were returning to their hometowns should be aided, and that their travel expenses be paid from the Ministry of War funds. PMOA. FA. T, 43 / 34
- 1918 / 11 / 05 An article appeared entitled "The Detention of the Previous Diyarbakır Governor, Doctor Reşit Bey". *Sabah*
- 1918 / 11 / 05 The Greeks and Armenians, who were transferred to other places because of the war, could now travel securely and freely even if they did not have travel permission. Their travel expenses, food and other needs were supplied. The Ministry of War issued an order to the railway management requesting that the Armenians who wanted to travel were to be provided with trains twice a week and that their travel expenses were to be met out of the Ministry of War funds. PMOA. FA. T, 43 / 343
- 1918 / 11 / 06 The Armenian newspapers wrote that there were many Armenian orphans wandering around in Konya and its environs, and, therefore, the Patriarchate demanded that necessary measures be taken. *Sabah*
- 1918 / 11 / 07 The Patriarchate demanded that its previous rights, which had been abolished in July 1916, should be re-installed.

- A motion was presented to the Ministry of Justice and Religious Sects. *Sabah*,
- 1918 / 11 / 09 Interrogations started in the 5th Branch. Said Halim Pasha was interrogated first and then the former cabinet members issued their statements. Sheikhulislam Hayri and Musa Kazım presented their statements in writing. OSK. *ITUP*, p. 104, 105
- 1918 / 11 / 09 İskenderun was invaded by a 15- man British detachment. They wanted Adana to be evacuated, in contravention of the truce. *TWIEF*, p. 5
- 1918 / 11 / 12 An article appeared entitled “The Armenian Emigrants in Kartal”. *Sabah*
- 1918 / 11 / 13 News emerged concerning a legal document that was being prepared about properties of the Armenians and Greeks, who were returning to their hometowns, which would be given back to their owners. *Sabah, Vakit*
- 1918 / 11 / 21 A 6-article regulation about the Armenian Patriarchate retaining its privileges was published in *Takvim-i Vekayi*, the official newspaper, and became law. *Sabah*
- 1918 / 11 / 21 The necessary were taken measures concerning the Armenians, who had been transferred to other places because of the war. Delays were overcome as soon as possible. PMOA. FA. T, 43 / 34
- 1918 / 11 / 23 Information concerning the return of the transferred Armenians to their hometowns was delivered to the cities. PMOA. FA. T, 43 / 34
- 1918 / 11 / 23 Sultan Vahdettin’s statement which was given to the correspondent of *The Daily Mail* and later published in *The Times* is as follows: “I have learnt, with great grief, of the actions taken against the Armenians by some political committees. I was grieved of reports of wickedness between the sons of the same land. As soon as I came to power, I immediately ordered an investigation

to punish those who were responsible for these actions. Various reasons prevented my order from going into effect. However, at the moment this problem is being investigated". TG. *BNS*, vol. 1, p. 15

- 1918 / 11 / 24 The Minister of Internal Affairs, Fethi Bey stated that a special commission had been set up in Parliament to investigate the Armenian problem. The commission was presided over by the former Bitlis governor Mazhar Bey of Ohri. The members consisted of civil service inspectors Emir and Hüsni Beys, one of the members of the court of Appeal Avramaki and Artin, and the Vice-Principal of the Ministry of Justice Judicial Affairs, Haralambos. *Vakit*
- 1918 / 11 / 24 A special commission was set up to interrogate the Armenian problem. Meetings were held in the Public Security Head Office and its task was to investigate the complaints about the Armenian incidents and to send the documents to the relevant authorities. *Vakit*
- 1918 / 11 / 27 Ali Kemal accused the Said Halim Pasha and Talat Pasha governments of exterminating and destroying the Armenians. *Sabah*
- 1918 / 11 / 29 An article appeared entitled "The Armenian Emigrants" *Sabah*
- 1918 / 11 / 29 About 150 Armenians who had been removed from Pozanti, Konya and Koçhisar arrived in Haydarpaşa by train and were sent to the Armenian Patriarchate in Kumkapı. *Sabah*
- 1918 / 12 / 03 Most of the Armenians who had been sent out of the Black Sea region during the war returned to their home towns. The government provided them with transportation, food, seeds for sowing and agricultural tools. *Sabah*
- 1918 / 12 / 03 An article appeared entitled "The Armenian Citizens who were Relocated". *Sabah*
- 1918 / 12 / 04 The Armenians, who had been retreating until the Batum Peace Treaty was signed, killed Muslims. After the Treaty, they continued to kill; Antranik's thousands of rebels in

Gence, Yerevan, Ordubat and Iran were mostly responsible for the killing. PMOA. FA. P. T, Fld. 37, org. nr. 12541, 1918. XII. 4

- 1918 / 12 / 05 The inhabitants of seven houses of Armenians, who had been transferred from Edirne, and the inhabitants of 100 houses in Tekfurdağı were re-settled in their former houses. The government provided them with their needs. *Sabah*
- 1918 / 12 / 05 Armenian emigrants in Konya began to return home. Their train fares were paid for by the Konya governor and they arrived in Akşehir. They were subsequently taken to centers and their maintenance was provided. *Sabah*
- 1918 / 12 / 05 The Armenian Patriarchate provided the emigrants with health care and vaccinated them against contagious diseases. *Sabah*
- 1918 / 12 / 05 The Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent a telegram to the former Armenian Patriarch Zaven and stated that the cabinet had decided to restore the privileges of the Armenian Patriarchate. He retained his post as Patriarch and was called to assume his duties as soon as possible. *Sabah*
- 1918 / 12 / 05 An article appeared entitled “The Return of the Emigrants (The Return of the Relocated)”. *Sabah*
- 1918 / 12 / 05 Inspectors were sent to Trabzon to investigate the cruelties and maltreatment meted out by the governor, Cemal Azmi. *Sabah*
- 1918 / 12 / 06 The Armenian Patriarchate Joint Assembly held a meeting and decided that the opinions of the Armenian Deputies in Parliament concerning the Armenian problem were their personal opinions only, and not representative of the nation’s ideas. No Armenian Deputy in Parliament had the authority to state any opinions on behalf of the Armenian nation; all decisions were to be declared through the press. *Sabah*
- 1918 / 12 / 06 It was claimed that the former governor of Erzurum, Tahsin Bey, and some other officials had forced the Armenians to

leave their jewelry and other valuable possessions. All of these goods had been taken to İstanbul and handed over to the Union and Progress Society. *Sabah*

- 1918 / 12 / 06 The British invaded Kilis on the grounds of the 7th article of the Mondros Truce. ST. *MM*, vol.1, p. 50; *TWISF*. p. 48
- 1918 / 12 / 07 The *Jamanak* newspaper wrote that upon the invitation of the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, an Armenian delegation visited Bab-ı Ali (the centre of the government) and held a meeting with the undersecretary concerning the relocated Armenians. Some decisions were taken about the return of Armenian emigrants, and other related problems. *Sabah*
- 1918 / 12 / 07 An article appeared entitled “The Problem of the Relocated Armenians”. *Sabah*
- 1918 / 12 / 08 Some of the Armenians, who had been deported from Ankara and its environs, returned to their hometowns and villages. *Sabah*
- 1918 / 12 / 08 Haçador Bezzazyan, who had put a certain amount of money in the Ottoman Bank during the relocation, was reimbursed. PMOA. IA. Special Commission, 3 / 18
- 1918 / 12 / 08 An article appeared entitled “The Sending Back of the Emigrants”. *Sabah*
- 1918 / 12 / 10 The Armenian emigrants came from Konya to İstanbul by train. They were settled in suitable places. Some of the Armenian emigrants in İstanbul were transferred to Bandırma by ship. *Sabah*
- 1918 / 12 / 11 A 400-person detachment, most of whom were local runaway Armenians dressed in French military uniforms, entered Dörtyol under the control of French officers. ST. *MM*, vol. 1, p. 50
- 1918 / 12 / 11 A letter was sent by the Caucasian Front Ottoman Armies Commander, Vehip Pasha to the Russian Caucasian Armies

- Group Commander, Odişelidze, concerning Armenian cruelties in Erzincan, Sarıkamış, Bayburd, Rize, Trabzon and environs. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, ch. 2026
- 1918 / 12 / 12 The thoughts and opinions of Celal Bey, the governor of Aleppo at the beginning of the First World War who later was sent to Ankara and then to Konya, were published under the title “The Reasons and Effects of the Armenian Incidents”. *Vakit*
- 1918 / 12 / 12 Minutes were issued concerning the discussions in the cabinet about investigating the crimes said to have been committed by those involved in the relocation during war time; and how these investigations could be funded by the Ministry of Finance. PMOA. Cabinet Minutes, 213 / 60
- 1918 / 12 / 13 It was claimed that some documents were found in Şişli, in the house of Ahmet Ramiz Bey, the son-in-law of Doctor Bahaeddin Şakir and Counsellor of the Ministry of War, which were reported to have ordered the massacre of the Armenians. *Vakit*
- 1918 / 12 / 14 Minutes were issued of the discussions in the cabinet concerning the rounding up of criminals, who would be tried at the Martial Law Courts because of incidents occurring during the relocation and rebellion during wartime. PMOA. Cabinet Minutes, 213 / 62
- 1918 / 12 / 15 After the retreat of the Ottoman forces from Dörtöyl, public order broke down and a 400-person detachment, most of whom were local runaway Armenians dressed in French military uniforms, attacked twelve houses, seized goods and money and wounded a woman. PMOA. FA. P.T, Fld. 36, nr. 59, 1918. XII.16
- 1918 / 12 / 15 French forces, consisting of some Armenians, invaded Payas and Dörtöyl, wounded a soldier, threatened the gendarmes and forced them to abandon their duties and the town. The Armenians subsequently broke into the houses of many Muslims, and beat and robbed them of their goods and money. PMOA. FA. P. T, Fld. 36, nr. 1, 1918. XII.15

- 1918 / 12 / 17 A 500-person French garrison entered Mersin. ST. *MM*, vol. 1, p. 50
- 1918 / 12 / 17 A 4-article bill of law was prepared and proposed to the Ministry of Justice to take those managerial and military officials to court, who might have been responsible for crimes committed against the transferred Armenians. *Sabah*
- 1918 / 12 / 18 A directive was issued concerning 26 Armenian emigrants who returned to Edirne, 14 to Malkara and 26 to Çorlu. The government provided them with their needs. *Sabah*
- 1918 / 12 / 19 The Armenian Patriarchate Joint Assembly decided to send a telegram to Zaven Effendi, who was in Musul, to tell him to reassume his position. Until that time, Mesrob Effendi was to be the acting patriarch. *Sabah*
- 1918 / 12 / 19 The Cabinet decided that the expenditures of the delegations, which were supervising the transfer of the Armenians, were to be covered by the wartime fund; and if there was not enough money there, it was to be provided by the Ministry of Finance. PMOA. Cabinet Minutes, 213 / 54
- 1918 / 12 / 21 French and Armenian forces entered Adana. ST. *MM*, vol. 1, p. 50
- 1918 / 12 / 21 The Sultan annuled Parliament with an imperial rescript. ST. *MM*, vol. 1, p. 70, 71
- 1918 / 12 / 22 An article appeared entitled "Massacre and Relocation Issues". *Sabah*
- 1918 / 12 / 22 Relying on the Cabinet's 25th article of the Rebellious Organizations Law, Investigation Commissions and Martial Courts were to be set up and those who committed crimes during the relocation were to be judged.

Capital punishment was to be meted out with the approval of the government. *Vakit*

- 1918 / 12 / 22 A court martial was established to judge those who had been responsible for injustice and oppression during wartime relocation. Retired Ferit Mahmut Hayret Pasha was appointed as the president of the court. The other members were the retired officer, Major General Mustafa Pasha of Süleymaniye, and Artin Mesdiciyan who was a member of the Dersaadet Court of Appeal. The Public Prosecutor was Nihat, the Chief Vice Public Prosecutor of the court of Appeal. The examining magistrates were Moiz Zeki, Misak Makaryan, and Nazif, the member of Beyoğlu Lower Court and Abdülsamed Effendi, one of the members of Dersaadet Lower Court. *Sabah*
- 1918 / 12 / 23 The Armenian press claimed that Parliament had not been representing the nation truly and had become the helper of the Union and Progress Society, and that all the deputies had to be judged. *Sabah*
- 1918 / 12 / 27 Pozantı was invaded. ST. *MM*, vol.1, p. 50, *TWISF*, p. 48
- 1918 / 12 / 28 After Iğdır was vacated by the Ottoman forces, the returning Armenians started to assassinate the Muslims in an organized way. There were some articles published demanding that these atrocities be stopped by neutral governments and allied states. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, ch. 2039
- 1918 / 12 / 29 The relocated Armenians and Greeks demanded that the money, which had been taken from them by the liquidation commissions and given to the Treasury, should be repayed. They tried to use force to ensure approval for the decisions, which were taken by the liquidation commission and sent to the cabinet from the Ministry of Justice. *Sabah*

1918 / 12 / 29 The decree, related to the investigation and trial of those who were responsible for the crimes said to have occurred during relocation, became effective. *Sabah*

1918 / 12 / 30 A British newspaper published an evaluation regarding the Armenians. *Sabah*

1919

1919 / 01 / 00 The special court martial, which had been established under the stewardship of Field Marshal Kazım Pasha, began sending people to court concerning the relocation cases. TG. *BNS*, vol. 1, p. 36

1919 / 01 / 01 The Russian inspector Hareşenko's report on the Armenian cruelties. *İkdam*

1919 / 01 / 04 It was reported that the genocide, torture, and rape committed by the Armenians in Serdarabad, Yerevan and environs, would continue unless it was prevented by the Allied States. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, ch. 2040

1919 / 01 / 06 Houses of Turkish officers were attacked and plundered by Greek and Armenian volunteer rebels. It was deemed necessary to persuade the Batum British Commander to issue orders to end these sorrowful events. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, ch. 2041

1919 / 01 / 06 An article appeared entitled "Martial Law Declared in the Armenian Republic". *İkdam*

1919 / 01 / 06 Returning Armenians who needed help were provided with money and cereal grains for about 20 days. PMOA. IA. Cd, 95 / 52

1919 / 01 / 06 The governors Sabit and Cemal Azmi Beys were taken to court by the government in relation to the crimes said to have occurred during the relocation. TG. *BNS*, vol. 1, p. 38,39

- 1919 / 01 / 07 Articles appeared entitled “Adana Armenian Emigrants” and “The Memorandum of American Armenians”. *İkdam*
- 1919 / 01 / 07 Articles appeared entitled “Armenia and İstanbul Agency of America” and “The Armenian Emigrants” *İkdam*
- 1919 / 01 / 08 The lists concerning whom the Armenian boys and girls were staying with, and what sort of procedures were being carried out for them, were sent from the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. PMOA.FA.T, 43/2 – 17
- 1919 / 01 / 08 Boğazlıyan District Head Official Kemal Bey was arrested. *Sabah*
- 1919 / 01 / 09 The French, who invaded Adana, appointed Colonel Brémond as the General Governor. They appointed officers as Gouverneurs in smaller districts and towns and thus established a French administration above the Ottoman civil administration. *APD*, p.409
- 1919 / 01 / 09 Armenian women, children and sick people were to be transferred by car; those men who could walk were to return on foot. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 95/85
- 1919 / 01 / 15 Articles appeared entitled “Arşak Pasha Band of Rebels” and “The Investigation of Relocation and Massacre Issues”. *İkdam*
- 1919 / 01 / 16 The Public Security Head Office declared: “It has been learnt that there are some Armenian girls and children living with some families and individuals, and in orphanages in İstanbul. Whoever is taking care of girls and children must send them to the police center in one week. During the search conducted on homes, whoever is found to be keeping these children will be punished severely. Those who will report or complain about these situations should inform the Public Security Head Office directly”. *Sabah*
- 1919 / 01 / 16 Articles appeared entitled “The Greek-Armenian Agreement” and “To Those Who Keep the Armenian Orphans in Their Houses”. *Sabah*

- 1919 / 01 / 16 Those Armenians who were to be transferred and who needed help would be provided with travel expenses to their homes. PMOA. IA. *PSW*, nr. 95 / 137
- 1919 / 01 / 17 An article appeared entitled "The Tragedies Caused By the Arşak Pasha Band of Rebels". *İkdam*
- 1919 / 01 / 17 200-250 Armenian migrants were sent to Gemlik, Mudanya, Yalova and Orhangazi on the Gülnihal ship. Two officials escorted them to provide for daily food and health care. Extra precautions were taken to provide the migrants with suitable accommodations and food. *Sabah*
- 1919 / 01 / 17 An article appeared entitled "The Transfer of Migrants". *Sabah*
- 1919 / 01 / 18 250.000 liras were sent from America to be given to the Armenian and Syrian migrants. *Sabah*
- 1919 / 01 / 18 Armenian orphans were given to Armenian Congregational organizations if in existence. Where such organizations did not exist, the orphans were put under the protection of the government. PMOA. IA Cd, 95/163
- 1919 / 01 / 18 Articles appeared entitled "The Letters of the Armenians in Syria" and "For the Armenian and Syrian Emigrants". *Sabah*
- 1919 / 01 / 18 The Armenians living in Syria, Aleppo, and Damascus demanded that the relocated Armenians be given indemnity. *Sabah*
- 1919 / 01 / 19 The Armenians and Greeks who returned to their villages in Lüleburgaz, were immediately settled in their houses and on their lands. The houses, which had been occupied by emigrants, were vacated. This was accomplished through the joint efforts of a commission and the Emigrant Head Official, Hamdi Bey. *Sabah*
- 1919 / 01 / 19 The Cabinet abolished the decisions which prevented the Armenians from being able to sell their properties to foreigners. *Sabah*

- 1919 / 01 / 19 An article appeared entitled "Greek and Armenian Migrants". *Sabah*
- 1919 / 01 / 20 An article appeared entitled "The Armenian Girls and Children". *Sabah*
- 1919 / 01 / 20 Articles appeared entitled "The Destruction of the Muslims" and "The Relocation and Massacre Issues". *İkdam*
- 1919 / 01 / 21 America voiced its opinions about the Armenians. *SÖ. TNS*, p.50
- 1919 / 01 / 21 The Armenians committed robberies and murders in Arpaçay. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, ch. 2042
- 1919 / 01 / 22 A coded telegram was issued, by the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the Elazığ governorship, concerning the help required to cover the food and travel expenses of the Greeks and Armenians. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 95 / 209
- 1919 / 01 / 23 An article appeared entitled "About the Armenian Girls". *Sabah*
- 1919 / 01 / 23 The declaration of the Public Security Head Office in the newspapers on January, 23: "It has been reported that the Armenian girls and children flee the Patriarchate and go back to the houses at which they had previously stayed. Such runaway girls and children should never be accepted".*Sabah*
- 1919 / 01 / 25 Doctor Reşit Bey fled from the Bekirağa Squadron with the help of his close friends while the investigation about him was being carried out. *Sabah*
- 1919 / 01 / 26 Money was sent from the Wartime Fund for the expenses of the Arabs, Greeks, and Armenians. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 95 / 255
- 1919 / 01 / 26 A coded telegram was issued, by the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the Konya governorship, concerning the fact that the joint commission, dealing with the investigation of the Greeks' and Armenians' general situation and settlement procedures in Konya, should move to Eskişehir, Bilecik, and İzmit. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 95 / 262

- 1919 / 01 / 26 It was reported that the Armenian orphans in Kayseri were in terrible condition, that the children living with Muslim families were not given to the authorities, and that needy people were not supported but lived in misery. The Ministry of Internal Affairs sent a telegram in code to the Kayseri Province governorship ordering that since the joint commission was going to arrive in the province soon, the orphans should be treated with care. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 95 / 261
- 1919 / 01 / 26 A coded telegram was issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs to various governorships and province governorships ordering that the non-Muslims, who were returning to their home towns, were to be given back their properties and accommodated without making the muslim emigrants suffer. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 95 / 256
- 1919 / 01 / 27 Admiral Calthrop visited the Armenian Patriarchate and had a meeting with the Vicar Mesrob Effendi about the deported Armenians and the orphans. *Sabah*
- 1919 / 01 / 27 Food and grain sent from America to the Armenian and Greek emigrants, were reported as being about to arrive at the Derince port. *Sabah*
- 1919 / 01 / 27 Articles appeared entitled "Admiral Calthrop in the Armenian Patriarchate" and "The American Aid to the Armenian and Greek Migrants". *Sabah*
- 1919 / 01 / 29 The Armenians set up a special commission to follow and arrest Doctor Reşit. *Sabah*
- 1919 / 01 / 30 Bogos Nubar, who was known as the chief of the Armenian delegation in Europe, granted an interview to the correspondent of *The Times* concerning the Armenian demands to be presented at the peace conference. *Sabah*
- 1919 / 01 / 30 The former minister and deputy Hadji Adil, Hüseyin Cahid, Dr. Tevfik Rüştü, the General Secretary of the Union and Progress Society, Mithat Şükrü, the members of the General Center Kara Kemal, Ziya Gökalp, the former Minister of Internal Affairs İsmail Canpolat, the deputy, Karasu and the İzmir

governor Rahmi Bey, together with 27 people, were arrested and sent to Bekirağa Squadron. Many of the names of the arrested were given by the British. KG. AD, p. 239

1919 / 01 / 31 It was reported that investigations were underway to ascertain why funds intended for the expenses of the Arab, Greek and Armenian families had been misappropriated. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 95 / 32

1919 / 01 / 31 An article appeared entitled "Thanks from the Armenian Migrants". *Sabah*

1919 / 01 / 31 The Armenian migrants from Yalova expressed their gratitude to the Ottoman government, as they had been transferred to Yalova escorted by special officials on a special ship, given by the Migration Head Office in comfort and provided with all their needs. *Sabah*

1919 / 01 / 31 A coded telegram was issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the Kayseri governorship saying that the local Armenians should be prevented from moving from one place to another in large numbers, but they would be free to go if they went one by one. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 95 / 277

1919 / 02 / 00 A reminder was issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the office of the Grand Vizier, demanding that the travel allowances and necessary expenses of the commission, which was established to investigate the feeding, transfer and accommodation of the Greeks and Armenians who decided to return to their home towns, should be covered by the Wartime Fund. PMOA. IA. P, Fld. 53 / 2

1919 / 02 / 01 The Armenian Orphans Commission, set up in Kayseri, started to accommodate and feed more than three hundred orphans. When the children who were from the environs and streets were added to this number, it was decided to obtain help from İstanbul to supply their needs. *Sabah*

1919 / 02 / 01 A coded telegram was issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the Mardin Province governorship demanding that the transfer and daily food of the Armenians, who

- were not suitable for relocation, should be provided. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 96 / 1
- 1919 / 02 / 02 The trial of the former governor of Trabzon, who fled, Cemal Azmi Bey, began. The court started to examine the documents about the Boğazlıyan District Head Official, Kemal Bey. *Sabah*
- 1919 / 02 / 03 An article appeared entitled "The Armenian Relocation Issue". *Sabah*
- 1919 / 02 / 05 A coded telegram was issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the Kayseri Province governorship demanding that the Armenian girls and children, living with Muslim families, should be given to the commission set up by the Armenians, and their daily food should be provided. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 96 / 76
- 1919 / 02 / 06 The former Boğazlıyan District Head Official, Kemal Bey's trial started. *Sabah*
- 1919 / 02 / 06 Doctor Reşit Bey committed suicide when he felt that he was about to be arrested. AM. *MRES*, p. 11, 12
- 1919 / 02 / 07 A directive was issued concerning 15000 Armenians, going from Konya to their hometown. *Muvakkit (Vakit)*
- 1919 / 02 / 07 A law was passed, subject to the Sultan's approval, which made it possible to return the movable and immovable properties of the relocated Greeks and Armenians. *Muvakkit (Vakit)*
- 1919 / 02 / 08 An article appeared entitled "Armenian Troops in Erzurum and Erzincan". *İkdam*
- 1919 / 02 / 08 In the pocket of Doctor Reşit, who had committed suicide, a memoir was found. He related what had happened from the day he fled to the day he was about to be captured. He also left a written will for his family. *Sabah*
- 1919 / 02 / 08 The properties and lands belonging to the Armenians, who returned to Yalova and Laledere, were returned to their owners. PMOA. IA. Cd, 96 / 117

- 1919 / 02 / 09 The Special Commission member, Priest Simpat Effendi, (who was in Konya to examine the condition of the Armenians) was provided with his expenses from the Wartime Fund and informed about the date of his departure for Eskişehir. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 96 / 127
- 1919 / 02 / 09 An article appeared entitled “The Trial of Criminal Armenians”. *İkdam*
- 1919 / 02 / 10 The Armenians plundered Turkish shops in Adana and unrest increased. ST. *MM*, vol. II, p. 206
- 1919 / 02 / 10 An article appeared entitled “A Page from the Memoir of Doctor Reşit”. *Sabah*
- 1919 / 02 / 11 An article appeared entitled “The Treatment of Murder and Relocation”. *Sabah*
- 1919 / 02 / 12 Those who committed cruelties, robbed and plundered properties of the transferred Armenians in İzmit were arrested and sent to İstanbul for trial at Mahmud Hayret Pasha court martial. *Sabah*
- 1919 / 02 / 12 The Armenians submitted a memorandum to the Paris Peace Conference. SÖ. *TNS*, p. 47
- 1919 / 02 / 12 An article appeared entitled “The Trial of Murder and Relocation”. *Sabah*
- 1919 / 02 / 12 Some of the township governors in İzmit, who had broken the law during the relocation, were discharged from office. *Sabah*
- 1919 / 02 / 12 The Tevfik Pasha government submitted a note to the political representatives of America, Britain, France, and Italy. EU. *AHAP*, p. 661 – 669; PCH. *SI*, p. 80, 81
- 1919 / 02 / 13 The note, submitted to the Sweden, Holland, Spain, and Denmark governments, concerned the participation of neutral jurists in the interrogation commissions which would be established to determine the reasons for relocation. PMOA. FA. T, 43 / 17

- 1919 / 02 / 14 Two members of the American aiding committee, who came to İstanbul to help the Greek and Armenian migrants in Anatolia, settled in the American Embassy. *Sabah*
- 1919 / 02 / 15 A decree was prepared about the return of the abandoned properties, belonging to the Greeks and Armenians who had been relocated. Such properties were to be transferred smoothly without any confusion. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 96/195
- 1919 / 02 / 17 Mr Pitt, a member of the American aiding committee, who came to İstanbul to help the Greek and Armenian migrants in Anatolia, settled in Robert College along with his wife. *Sabah*
- 1919 / 02 / 17 The persons and officials, who were reported to have treated the Armenians badly during the transfer, were investigated and the results of the investigations reported. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 96 / 214
- 1919 / 02 / 18 A coded telegram was issued, by the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the Ankara governorship, to obtain information about the report that the Keskin District Head Official Talat Bey had had Armenians killed during the relocation. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 96 / 220
- 1919 / 02 / 19 The properties, which had temporarily been transferred from the Abandoned Properties stores to the state offices, were returned to their owners. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 96/230
- 1919 / 02 / 20 Apart from the non-muslim children, who were being returned to their relatives or congregations, the muslim orphans were not given to Christians. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 96 / 248
- 1919 / 02 / 21 An article appeared entitled "The Arrival of the Armenian Patriarch". *Sabah*
- 1919 / 02 / 22 An article appeared entitled "Cruelties Against the Muslims". *İkdam*

- 1919 / 02 / 23 Daily food could only be offered to returning Armenians for 20 days at most. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 96 / 279
- 1919 / 02 / 25 Two Catholic Armenian children, who had been converted to Islam in Ankara, were released and given to the Armenian delegation. If they did not accept them, they were to be sent to İstanbul to be given to their mothers. The British military officials were to be informed about this issue. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 96 / 303
- 1919 / 02 / 26 The Armenians defended the memorandum they had given at the Paris Peace Conference. SÖ. *TNS*, p. 48
- 1919 / 02 / 26 An article appeared entitled “Are the Armenians Leaving?”. *İkdam*
- 1919 / 02 / 27 *Le Temps* newspaper printed a long article under the title of “The Armenian Empire”. In this article, the newspaper wrote about the relocation that the Armenians had experienced during wartime and about the demands coming from the Armenian delegation in the conference. *Vakit*
- 1919 / 03 / 01 An article appeared entitled “The Defense of Truth Against the Armenian Demands”. *İkdam*
- 1919 / 03 / 03 The memorandum submitted by the Ottoman government to the peace conference consisted of population statistics. *İkdam*
- 1919 / 03 / 05 The newspaper, *Cağadamard*, claimed that the mentality in this country had never changed, and that the Tevfik Pasha cabinet with its memorandum was mocking the norms put forward by the American President. The Turks, they claimed, were once more trying to gain time to deceive Europe and the civilized world. *Söz*
- 1919 / 03 / 06 An article appeared entitled “The Cry of the Inhabitants of Malatya About the Armenians”. *İkdam*

- 1919 / 03 / 08 The General Staff Major, General Ali Fevzi Pasha was appointed chairman of the court martial. The other members were Major General Ali Nazım, Mustafa and Zeki Pashas, and Colonel Recep Ferdi Bey - all military officers. SA. *IGNS*, vol. 1, p. 197
- 1919 / 03 / 10 An article appeared entitled "The Relocation Investigation". *İkdam*
- 1919 / 03 / 11 The Armenians, who were employed in the French army committed cruelties against the Muslim civil population and soldiers in Adana - particularly in Pozantı. More than ten thousand soldiers who had been discharged from the 6th army should be protected from similar treatment. PMOA. FA. P. T, 36, 1919 II 26
- 1919 / 03 / 18 General Mak Ando demanded that the cases of some officials, who had been arrested and sent to Aleppo, should be taken to the court martial in Ayıntap. However, this demand was not found suitable. PMOA. FA. T, 43 / 61
- 1919 / 03 / 19 Bogos Nubar Pasha, to one of the journalists of *Matin* newspaper, said that "the Armenians obtained the right to independence due to the efforts they had exerted together with the Allied Powers in the war. Now, we demand that an independent government be established composed of our brothers from the Ottoman province, Cilicia, and Russia. This government should be under the protection of the Great Powers or the League of Nations to ensure against every kind of external attack and should be assisted in its establishment". *Vakit*; YA. *TWIFPO*, p. 127; EV. *AHAP*, p. 670 - 672
- 1919 / 03 / 19 The relocated Armenians and Greeks were to be exempt from some taxes for a certain period of time. PMOA. IA. P, nr. 53 / 2
- 1919 / 03 / 20 A reminder was issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs about aid to the non-Muslims, in response to the claim of the British High

- Commissionership that the Greeks and Armenians, who were transferred from Ankara and Edirne, had not been helped properly. PMOA. IA. P, nr. 53-2 / 341903
- 1919 / 03 / 24 *The Daily Telegraph* commented that the Armenians' demands from the peace conference were a matter of bargaining. *Vakit*
- 1919 / 03 / 24 The British invaded Urfa together with the Armenians. *APD*, p. 407
- 1919 / 03 / 26 *Le Temps* newspaper wrote that the claims of the Armenians were not reasonable and they constituted the minority everywhere. *Söz*
- 1919 / 03 / 27 An article appeared entitled "Definite Evidence That the Muslims Are the Majority in the Province". *İkdam*
- 1919 / 04 / 06 The Armenians and the Armenian children in Muş were to be transferred to their home towns as soon as possible and their daily food and travel expenses were to be covered by the migration fund. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 98 / 59
- 1919 / 04 / 08 Kemal Bey was sentenced to death because he had not taken the ill treatment and murders seriously during the transfer of Yozgat and Boğazlıyan Armenians. NB. *LMKHOBLLJR*, vol. V, p. 233-235
- 1919 / 04 / 09 An article appeared entitled "The Official Documents About the Armenian Cruelties Prepared by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs". *İkdam*
- 1919 / 04 / 11 Articles appeared entitled "Kemal Bey Executed Yesterday" and "Those who Return From Relocation". *İkdam*
- 1919 / 04 / 11 The execution of Kemal Bey was carried out by hanging in Bayezid square at 19.00. *İkdam*
- 1919 / 04 / 13 A member of Antalya Lower Court Artin Effendi's family, who was transferred to Damascus during the relocation, was to be returned and the result reported. PMOA. FA. T, 43 / 17

- 1919 / 04 / 27 A coded telegram was issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the Kastamonu and Ankara governorships demanding that Münir Bey and the British officer, who came to examine the procedures of the return of the Greeks and Armenians, should be helped. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 98 / 319
- 1919 / 04 / 27 The start of the trial of arrested Unionists. The Public Prosecutor read the first indictment. TZT. *PPT*, vol. 3, p. 561-562
- 1919 / 05 / 04 An article appeared entitled "Independent Armenia". *İkdam*
- 1919 / 05 / 04 The properties of the relocated persons, who returned to their hometowns, were not given to their trustees or representatives, but to themselves. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 99 / 35
- 1919 / 05 / 05 A reminder was issued by the Legal Advisory of Bab-ı Ali (Center of the government) to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the return of Talat, Enver, Cemal, Şakir, Nazmi, Bedri, Aziz Effendis who had escaped to Germany. PMOA. FA. CLA, 108 / 2
- 1919 / 05 / 06 The Dutch, Swedish and Spanish embassies submitted a note declaring that their governments had refused to send two jurists to the interrogation commissions to find out the guilty officials during the Armenian deportation. PMOA. FA. T, 43 / 17
- 1919 / 05 / 08 Suitable places were found in Arnavutköy to accommodate Armenian widows and orphans. PMOA. IA. Special Commission, 1/ 337
- 1919 / 05 / 10 A hundred thousand piastres were sent to Elazığ Province to be used for the transfer of the Armenians. PMOA. IA. Cd, nr. 99 / 124
- 1919 / 05 / 21 Lloyd George suggested to Wilson that America accept the mandate. El. *SATAA*; p. 107

- 1919 / 05 / 24 Atatürk sent a report from Samsun to the General Staff suggesting that a directive be issued concerning the 15th army Corps and the possibility of their reacting strongly against Armenian assaults. UK. *AMB*, p.83
- 1919 / 05 / 30 Atatürk sent a telegram, from Havza to Kazım Karabekir, asking for information concerning the news that the Armenians were concentrating their forces in Kars and Sarıkamış: "The Allied governments count to invade our lands, legally inherited from our ancestors, as a duty for the sake of Christianity. For this reason, it seems possible that they might try to give our cities to the Armenians. In my opinion, if such a situation occurs, we are obliged to protect our lands and to save our independence". UK. *AMB*, p. 85
- 1919 / 05 / 30 An article appeared entitled "The Travellers to Malta". *İkdam*
- 1919 / 06 / 01 Zor Telegram Head Official Muharrem Effendi was wounded and thrown out of a train by Armenians dressed in French military uniforms, and died in the hospital. He was robbed of his money and other possessions. PMOA. FA. P. T, 5 / 16070 – 151, 1919 VI 1
- 1919 / 06 / 03 The last indictment about the Unionists was read. The trial was completed in 7 sessions. TZT. *PPT*, vol. 3, p. 561, 562
- 1919 / 06 / 07 Muslim and non-muslim migrants were to be transferred immediately by the Anatolian railway, free of charge. PMOA. FA.T, 5 / 326
- 1919 / 06 / 08 An article appeared entitled "What is the Acting Armenian Patriarch Saying?". *İkdam*
- 1919 / 06 / 09 An article appeared entitled "In Relation To the Statement Issued by the Armenian Acting Patriarch". *İkdam*
- 1919 / 06 / 14 An article appeared entitled "The Activities of the American Food Commission". *İkdam*

- 1919 / 06 / 15 Atatürk sent a telegram from Amasya, to Erzurum province concerning Armenian cruelty in Culfa and Nahcivan and the Bolshevik arrival in Karakilise. UK. *AMB*, p. 88
- 1919 / 06 / 17 Damat Ferit Pasha, in his speech at the conference, said that the Ottoman nation was not guilty of the war; the Unionists caused the Ottomans to be involved without giving information to the Sultan. He held the Unionists responsible for the Armenian transfer which had been committed as a defensive action as a result of military obligation. ST. *MM*, vol. 1, p. 258, 261
- 1919 / 06 / 19 An article appeared entitled "The Report of the American Committee About the Situation of our Province". *İkdam*
- 1919 / 06 / 23 Armenians murdered, robbed and plundered Muslims in Karaorgan, Sarıkamış, Kars, and Oltu. PMOA. FA. P. WW, 136, 1919 VI 21
- 1919 / 06 / 23 The Armenians committed cruelties in Erzurum, Pasinler, Namervan, Narşın, Pernos, and Isisor. These heinous crimes were proved by evidence. Necessary measures were taken in order to prevent further cruelties. PMOA. FA. P.T, 57/4, 1919 VI
- 1919 / 06 / 27 The Peace Conference postponed the negotiations with Turkey until the American government made it clear whether they would accept the mandate of some parts of the former Turkish Empire. ST. *MM*, vol.1, p. 258-261
- 1919 / 07 / 04 The Armenians committed cruelties against the Muslims in Kars, Kağızman, Nahcivan and environs. The Muslims, fearing for their lives, were preparing for migration around Iğdır and Kars, but they were not protected because of hunger experienced and the Armenian attacks. The British representative, who was informed about this situation, resolved to go to Kars, Kağızman and its environs to review the situation. PMOA. FA. P. WW, 136, 1919 VII
- 1919 / 07 / 07 Reports were sent concerning the cruelties of the Armenians, Greeks and Georgians in Batum, Ardahan, Kars and environs. PMOA. FA. P. T, 57/4, 1919 VII

- 1919 / 07 / 08 The genocide committed by Armenians in Kağızman, Mescidli, Gülyantepe, Kurudere, Akçakale, Bozkuş and Karakurt, was reported to the British representative Rawlinson. PMOA. FA. P. WW, 136, 1919 VII 8
- 1919 / 07 / 08 Armenians carried out assassinations, atrocities and plundered in Santa, Yomra, Norşın, Isısu, Topyolu, Yağmurdere, Keşişköy, Maçka, Karaorgan, Kağızman, Zırnık, Balıkgöl, Abbasköy, Kars, Sarıkamış, Diyadin, Akçakale, Nahçıvan and environs. PMOA. FA. P. WW, 136, 1919 VII 8
- 1919 / 07 / 09 Armenians attacked Gülintab, Gülantab, and Kızılhamamlı villages, all, four hours away from the Turkey-Armenia border, and massacred all the Muslims. PMOA. FA. P. WW, 136, 1919 VII 2
- 1919 / 07 / 09 Yusuf from the upper Mecingerd reported in a letter that the Armenians had attacked the Kurds in Karakurt with artillery and machine guns, and raped Muslims and Greeks around Kars by disguising themselves as Kurds. PMOA. FA. P. WW, 136, 1919 VII
- 1919 / 07 / 09 An article appeared entitled "The Dictator of Armenia" *İkdam*
- 1919 / 07 / 09 The Armenian Commander in Kağızman wrote a letter to the Chief of the Zilan Tribe, Mahmud Bey, saying that he would either surrender or prepare to fight. The 12th Division told Mahmud Bey that measures had been taken against the attacks and wanted to know whether they would resist. Armenian forces attacked Pozat, Mescidli, Gülyantepe, Kurudere villages and four other villages of Akçakale and carried out a genocide against the Muslims. PMOA. FA. P. WW, 136, 1919 VII 8
- 1919 / 07 / 10 Armenians attacked Muslims in Alakilise, Şadivan, Otveren, Assub, Kalabaşı and Otaköyü, and across the Turkey-Armenia border, with artillery and guns. The Greeks in Kızılkilise put the Kurds in the south of Aras to the sword. If the battle continued, the lives of Muslims living in six thousand houses were at risk. PMOA. FA. P. WW, 136, 1919, VII 6

- 1919 / 07 / 11 The inhabitants of Darbhane, Başköy, Armudlu, Çürük, Kalabad, Akkuş, Germik, and Kanlıkaya villages fled to the mountains near the Turkish border. An Armenian detachment dug in to the west of Armudlu village. PMOA. FA. P. WW, 136, 1919 VII 11
- 1919 / 07 / 11 Armenians attacked villages around Sarıkamış, Pasin, and Kağızman and massacred the Muslims. PMOA. FA. P. WW, 136, 1919 VII 8
- 1919 / 07 / 16 Armenians in Nahcivan and Şarur districts decided that they would kill the Muslims and throw all of them into the Aras river. This duty was undertaken by the third regiment commander. They carried out assassinations, and the inhabitants of 45 ruined villages took refuge in Vidi. Thousands of Armenians attacked Vidi with artillery and bombs and captured all goods and chattels. The Muslim inhabitants of Nahcivan and Şarur demanded help from the Ottoman government. Kazım Karabekir stated that the genocide should be stopped and the lives of the people should be protected. PMOA. FA. P. WW, 136, 1919 VII 15
- 1919 / 07 / 18 Refugees from the Caucasian front were robbed and their possessions taken. The Armenian government in Sarıkamış stole 500 roubles and the possessions of Fahreddin Bey and his family, all of whom had escaped. PMOA. FA.P. WW, 136, 1919 VII 9
- 1919 / 07 / 19 A 150-person Armenian battalion, most of them in actuality Kızılkilise Greeks, invaded Bulaklı village, plundered goods and property, killed two villagers, and wounded two more. The same Armenian forces attempted to attack Turkish positions, but were driven back. PMOA. FA. P. WW, 136, 1919 VII 19
- 1919 / 07 / 19 The inhabitants of 987 houses from the Berugi and Zilan tribes, who had escaped from the Armenians, were sent to Van to be accommodated on their request. PMOA. FA. P. WW, 36, 1919 VI 28
- 1919 / 07 / 19 Armenians transferred some of the Muslims in Kars to the outlying districts, robbed and killed some of them, bombed

- the villages which resisted, and attacked the inhabitants of Kazan village near the Turkish border. PMOA. FA. P. WW, 136, 1919 VII 5
- 1919 / 07 / 19 Reports were prepared according to the information obtained by Nebi Ağa concerning the cruelties committed by the Armenians against the Muslims who were near the border. PMOA. FA. P. WW, 136, 1919 VII 12
- 1919 / 07 / 19 The Armenians who attacked the Kurds in twelve villages of Iğdır, took two thousand sheep, killed eight women and burned down 450 houses of those people who had taken shelter in Musun township. PMOA. FA. P. T, 57 / 4, 1919 VII 19
- 1919 / 07 / 20 Armenian soldiers invaded Başköy and targetted Armudlu village with their artillery. They fought against the Muslims around Karakurt. Başköy of Darbhane, Armudlu, Çürük, Kalaba, Akkoyun, Komik, and Kanlıkaya villages were plundered, and the inhabitants were stripped of all their possessions. PMOA. FA. P. WW, 136, 1919 VII 14
- 1919 / 07 / 20 Armenians committed cruelties against the Muslims living along the border. PMOA. FA. P. WW, 136, 1919 VII 20
- 1919 / 07 / 21 During the Sarıkamış retreat, an Armenian band of rebels, originally belonging to Antranik Pasha, committed genocide in Bedrevans, Kalender, İslamsor, Ahalik-i Ulya, Hoşu, Zanzak, Sıcankala, Ağvıran, Zivin, Menevürt, Zars, Gerek, and Azab villages. They took about 10,000 people either prisoner or shot, bayoneted, or axed them. Some Muslims were burned with petrol; the ears and noses of children were cut off; nails were driven into their chests and they were stabbed by bayonets. Throats were cut, women's breasts were cut off, and they were tortured to death. Only a few people were able to escape. The Armenians plundered all the properties, animals, and grains of these villages, destroyed thousands of houses, shops, and mosques and burned them, stole hundreds of cattle, cows, horses, donkeys, sheep, goats, along with wheat and barley, money, gold, jewellery, and hundreds of beds,

- honeycomb, copper goods and robbed 70 carpets from the Ađrivan village mosque. PMOA. FA. P. WW, 136, 1919 VII 18
- 1919 / 07 / 24 A letter of complaint was sent to the American Ambassador in Dersaadet and to the *İstikbal* newspaper, in order to end the cruelties committed by Armenians against Muslims in Kars, Ardahan and Batum. PMOA.FA. P. WW, 136, 1919 VII 25
- 1919 / 07 / 24 The Erzurum governor demanded that teachers and officers be sent to the district to encourage Muslims who were attacked by the Armenians in Nahcivan and support the Muslims in Aralık village in Revan, who fought against the Armenians in Vididi village. However, they were told that this was impossible and no promises were given. They had to make some political attempts and protect the Muslims from the attacks. PMOA. FA. P. T, 57\4, 1919 VII 24
- 1919 / 07 / 26 The British representative, District Head Official Rawlinson examined both sides of the border and prepared a report in which he confessed that the Armenians had committed massacres at the front from Oltu to the Bayezid border. He demanded that the Allied Powers send their forces to the district to punish them. Through this report, Rawlinson tried to urge the British to send their forces to Caucasia. PMOA. FA. P. WW, 136, 1919 VII 25
- 1919 / 07 / 27 The Former provincial governor of Kağızman, Arslan Bey, was stopped, with his family, by the Armenians on their way to Kars. They were raped and murdered. PMOA. FA. P. WW, 136, 1919 VII 14
- 1919 / 07 / 27 Important articles of a coded telegram were published, sent by Lieutenant-Colonel Rawlinson to the British General Headquarters in İstanbul, concerning the genocide committed by Armenians at the front from Oltu to the Doğubayezit border. This was also sent to the Ministry of Defence by the 5th army Corps. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, document nr: 2043
- 1919 / 07 / 28 An article appeared entitled "The Activities of the American Investigation Commission". *İkdam*

- 1919 / 07 / 30 Statements were issued by the Altınbaluk, Maslahat, Elimi, Alakilise, Hadik, Sanamer, Ardos, Kızılarkale and Horasan village councils about Armenian cruelties. PMOA. FA. P. WW, 136, 1919 VII 30
- 1919 / 08 / 00 Articles appeared entitled "The Problem of Armenia", "The American Delegation Listened to the Armenians and Greeks Yesterday", "What did They Ask the Armenians?", "Colonel Haskell". *İkdam*
- 1919 / 08 / 01 Information reported about the genocide committed by the Armenians against the Muslims in villages and the total losses incurred by the Muslims. PMOA. FA. P. WW, 136, 1919 VII 29
- 1919 / 08 / 18 An article appeared entitled "A Telegram of Bogos Nubar". *İkdam*
- 1919 / 08 / 20 An article appeared entitled "The American Delegations". *İkdam*
- 1919 / 08 / 21 An article appeared entitled "A Report About the American Aid to Turkey". *İkdam*
- 1919 / 08 / 24 Articles appeared entitled "The Special delegation of America in Armenia" and "The Trial of Hakkı Bey of Sapanca". *İkdam*
- 1919 / 08 / 26 The Armenian Taşnak Society decided to exterminate the Muslims in Sarıkamış, Iğdır, Revan, and Aras districts and commit heinous crimes and carry out genocide. As the Armenian government supported these activities, they became more widespread and as a result, the Muslims were forced to retaliate. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, ch. 2044
- 1919 / 08 / 28 Articles appeared entitled "The Activities of Colonel Haskell in Armenia" and "The Jerusalem-Armenian Patriarchate". *İkdam*
- 1919 / 08 / 29 An article appeared entitled "General Harbord's Arrival". *İkdam*

- 1919 / 09 / 04 An article appeared entitled, "General Harbord's Arrival in Our City". *Vakit, İkdám*
- 1919 / 09 / 05 An article appeared entitled "The Yerevan Armenian Republic". *İkdám*
- 1919 / 09 / 06 Articles appeared entitled "The Grand Vizier Ferid Pasha's Meeting with General Harbord" and "The Greeks and Armenians in Aziziye". *İkdám*
- 1919 / 09 / 10 Ahmet Emin Yalman's article about relations with ethnic minorities. *Vakit*
- 1919 / 09 / 12 Articles appeared entitled "What Do the Germans Say About the Armenian Problem?" and "Doctor Lepsius' Book". *Vakit*
- 1919 / 09 / 13 Articles appeared entitled "Ayvalık Deportation" and "Armenian Emigrants". *İkdám*
- 1919 / 09 / 14 An article appeared entitled "Hadisyan's Speech in the Parliament of Armenia". *İkdám*
- 1919 / 09 / 15 An article appeared entitled "The Harbord Delegation". *Vakit*
- 1919 / 09 / 17 Armenian Patriarch Zaven Effendi issued a statement about the relations between minorities. *Vakit*
- 1919 / 09 / 20 An article appeared entitled "Turks and Armenians". *Vakit*
- 1919 / 09 / 22 An article appeared entitled "The Malta Exile". *Vakit*
- 1919 / 09 / 25 An article appeared entitled "The Yerevan Government Waits for Help". *İkdám*
- 1919 / 09 / 26 An article appeared entitled "America and the Mandate". *Vakit*

- 1919 / 10 / 04 An article appeared entitled “The Transfer of American Soldiers to Armenia”. *Vakit*
- 1919 / 10 / 08 A person who sent a letter to *Vakit* newspaper from Kütahya stated in detail that Turks and Armenians were living together in harmony and that there was no misunderstanding between them. *Vakit*
- 1919 / 10 / 08 An article appeared entitled “Turks and Armenians, A Letter from Kütahya”. *Vakit*
- 1919 / 10 / 12 General Harbord came back to İstanbul 1.5 months later, after completing his mission in Anatolia and Caucasia. *İkdam*
- 1919 / 10 / 12 The *İstikbal* newspaper, published in Trabzon, wrote that General Harbord, who arrived in Erzurum on September 25, was greeted with feasting and local dances and left the city with a good impression. *Vakit*
- 1919 / 10 / 13 The Harbord delegation stated that the national movement did not have the ideology of Unionism, did not feel any enmity against Christians, and in the eastern parts of Anatolia there was peace to a large extent. *Vakit*
- 1919 / 10 / 14 The impressions of the İstanbul correspondent of the American United Press delegation, who joined the Harbord delegation: “We think that an American mandate will be good for Turkey. Such a mandate may lead to new roads and schools that may help to promote harmony among people of different ethnic origins. However, I don’t know whether accepting such a mandate will be good for America or not”. *Vakit*
- 1919 / 10 / 15 The Harput American College Principal Mr. Raygs stated that: “I have been supporting the independence of Armenia until recently. But, I have reached the view that this cannot be accomplished. The best solution is to maintain the unity of the Ottoman Empire and create a unified administration with the necessary help”. *Vakit*

- 1919 / 10 / 17 An article appeared entitled "The Greeks and Armenians and National Forces". *İkdam*
- 1919 / 10 / 19 An article appeared entitled "The Christians in Anatolia". *İkdam*
- 1919 / 10 / 19 A telegram from the 12th army Corps Command dated October 12, 1919, stated that neither Armenians nor Greeks were under pressure, their lives, personal security and properties were being taken care of, and that peace existed. Another telegram from Ankara on October 11, 1919 stated that, there was not one single event to disturb the peace. *İkdam*
- 1919 / 10 / 19 An article appeared entitled "Non-Muslims in Elections". *İkdam*
- 1919 / 10 / 20 An article appeared entitled "While General Harbord was in Erzurum". *İkdam*
- 1919 / 10 / 21 The Armenian Patriarch Zaven Effendi, talking about various subjects to the *Pontus* newspaper, stated that: "We cannot be together with our Muslim citizens and we can never believe in the promises given to us. We will never stop demanding our rights along with the Black Sea Greeks". *Vakit*
- 1919 / 10 / 21 An article appeared entitled "Greeks and Armenians". *İkdam*
- 1919 / 10 / 22 An article appeared entitled "The Minority of Non-Muslims in Anatolia and the Turks". *İkdam*
- 1919 / 10 / 22 In a telegram, sent to the Ministry of Internal Affairs from Erbaa township by Armenians and Greeks, including their religious leaders, it was stated that "We regret hearing the news, widespread in İstanbul, that our lives, chastity, and properties are not secure and that if we do not help the national forces, we will have to leave the district. Since all ethnic groups live in peace here, we are ashamed of this type of news directed against our Muslim brothers". KK. *PMPNS*, p. 87-91

- 1919 / 10 / 22 Mustafa Kemal Pasha felt the necessity to answer the Armenian Patriarch and his answer was published in *İkdam* on October 22nd. He briefly said that "Patriarch Zaven Effendi wants the unity of the nation, established only to defend the national rights, to be called into question as if it is anti-Armenian or anti- those of non-muslim ethnic origins. We are obliged to state that this is not true". *Vakit*
- 1919 / 10 / 26-27 Mustafa Kemal Pasha sent a telegram to the 13th army Corps Commander and demanded that the possible invasion of Maraş, Antep, and Urfa by the French should be prevented. Every effort should be deployed to make the French leave the province. *ST.MM*, vol.2, p.209
- 1919 / 10 / 26 An article appeared entitled "A Voice from Amasya, Amasya Armenians' Situation". *İkdam*
- 1919 / 10 / 26 The İstanbul government decided to stop the migration from Central Anatolia. The Armenian Patriarchate in İstanbul stated that the Armenians who wanted to migrate to Cilicia had been prevented; and told the representatives of the Allied Powers that the lives of the Armenians living in the provinces should be protected. *ST. MM*, vol.2, p. 207, 208
- 1919 / 10 / 27 An article appeared entitled "America's Anatolian and Armenian Mandate" and "The Results of the Investigation by Harbord". *İkdam*
- 1919 / 10 / 28 An article appeared entitled "The Christians in Anatolia and Public Security". *İkdam*
- 1919 / 10 / 28 General Harbord stated that America should not accept a mandate in Armenia. Some articles in the press claimed that General Harbord was not in favor of accepting a mandate in Turkey. *Vakit*
- 1919 / 10 / 28 The Armenian government and Taşnak Society connived to remove the Muslims from Revan and Aras districts and from Elviye-i Selase Kars, Ardahan, and Batum. *PMOA. FA. P. 2602-1 / 219-230, 232, 236-241*

- 1919 / 10 / 29 The French invaded Kilis which had been vacated by the British. ST. *MM*, vol.1, p. 50
- 1919 / 10 / 30 Maraş was taken over by the French. The forces which invaded Maraş also included a battalion and a cavalry detachment from the Armenian East Legion Regiment. ST. *MM*, vol. 2, p. 50
- 1919 / 11 / 01 In an article published in *Alemdar* newspaper, it was claimed that Ali Fuat Pasha had been responsible for acts of cruelty in Ankara. The Armenian acting delegate Agişa and Catholic religious chief Merges denied these claims. *Vakit*
- 1919 / 11 / 01 Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the chairman of the Anatolian and Rumelian Defense of Law Society, sent a note from Sivas to Everek Municipality stating that the artillery major Kemal Bey had been appointed to the Cilician National Forces Command, with captain Osman Bey as his deputy. Kemal Bey was to use the nickname Doğan, and Osman Bey, Tufan. BY. *TFRWI*,p. 47, 48
- 1919 / 11 / 03 Armenians and Nestorians, who had been armed by the British, raped Muslim women around İmadiye and Musul and forced them to convert . PMOA. FA. P. 2602-1/ 243, 244
- 1919 / 11 / 05 After a few Armenian youngsters lowered the Turkish flag at Akyol Mosque, the Turks responded violently. The French responded by sending Armenian troops out of Antep. AÇ. *GNSŞSP*, p. 21
- 1919 / 11 / 08 A memorandum was given to the Senate of America's Foreign Affairs Council Head Mr. Luc by the National Society of Armenians living in America. *Vakit*
- 1919 / 11 / 09 In many parts of Anatolia elections were held, and the Greeks and Armenians participated in the elections despite warnings issued by the patriarchates. Some Armenians and Greeks were elected in Kütahya. *Vakit*

- 1919 / 11 / 09 Those who committed crimes during the relocation in distant places like Diyarbakır and Elazığ, were sentenced at court martials in the locations where they were in custody. They were to be transferred to suitable places, in case no court martial existed, and were to be judged at military courts. PMOA. IA. PSHO, 5 / 27
- 1919 / 11 / 10 An article appeared entitled “Armenia Waits for News from America”. *İkdam*
- 1919 / 11 / 13 Almost all French soldiers, who replaced the British in Maraş, were Armenians. When they attempted to remove the veils of Muslim women, the people resisted. PMOA. FA. P. 2543-5 / 27, 28
- 1919 / 11 / 16 Articles appeared entitled “The Memorandum of the Armenian Patriarchate” and “The Armenian Emigrants Arrive”. *İkdam*
- 1919 / 11 / 18 Articles appeared entitled “An Assault on the Armenian President” and “The Armenian-Georgian Alliance”. *İkdam*
- 1919 / 11 / 20 The French, who invaded Maraş, wanted to lower the Ottoman flag of the Government House. As a result, some incidents occurred and a gendarme was murdered. PMOA. IA. P. 2602-1 / 63
- 1919 / 11 / 21 Articles appeared entitled “Armenian Propaganda” and “Kaçaznuni’s Suggestion”. *İkdam*
- 1919 / 11 / 22 An article appeared entitled “Three Armenian Delegations in America”. *İkdam*
- 1919 / 11 / 25 *The New York Times* newspaper wrote that the Armenian Prime Minister Mr. Hadisyan said he was worried that the Armenians living inside the Russian border would be completely eliminated before the future of Caucasia was determined, and the missionaries agreed with him. However, the American officials, who were in the district for purposes of investigation, stated that there was no danger for the Armenians living in Ottoman territory, the Armenian lands

- would not be attacked, but an American regiment had to be sent to protect the railway line. *Vakit*
- 1919 / 11 / 28 There was some speculation in the press about Armenian officials in the service of the Turkish government receiving good salaries, and transferring the copies of important documents to the commission. These speculations were considered an abuse and betrayal. *Vakit*
- 1919 / 11 / 29 An article appeared entitled "Among Three Caucasian Republics". *İkdam*
- 1919 / 11 / 30 An article appeared entitled "Colonel Haskell's Duty Regarding Caucasasia". *İkdam*
- 1919 / 12 / 03 Newspapers in London wrote that the problem of Turkey had not been solved for the moment because America could not reach a conclusion whether she was going to accept a mandate in Asia Minor or not. *İkdam*
- 1919 / 12 / 04 Armenians threatened Muslims in villages around Kars, seized their property and killed one man every day. Finally, when they kidnapped Haydar's family Mehmed's son of Cavlak village, and raped them, people became incandescent with rage. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 8
- 1919 / 12 / 07 The Armenians, supported by the French, did not stop their aggression in Adana and formed fake commissions of judges to transfer the properties of Muslims to Armenians. In this way they robbed Muslims of all their possessions. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 9
- 1919 / 12 / 07 Mustafa Kemal, when he met with Picot, said, "The French invasion in the province should be ended otherwise Turks will go on fighting to regain these lands ". Picot replied that "France is supporting the independence of the Ottoman State. I ordered, before moving to Sivas, that Armenian forces should retreat from recently invaded places". BY, *TFRWI*, p. 47, 48
- 1919 / 12 / 10 There was some speculation that the Muslims were attacking Greeks and Armenians, who had returned

to their homes after the relocation. However, the non-Muslim inhabitants of the district sent some letters to the General Staff saying that this was not true. Copies of these letters were sent to the necessary places. PMOA. FA. T, 71 / 11

- 1919 / 12 / 15 The Cabinet reached a decision concerning the removal of the court martial to İzmir in order to finish the trial related to Mardiros' factory. PMOA. Cabinet Minutes, 217 / 593
- 1919 / 12 / 20 An article appeared in the *Cağadamard* newspaper entitled "Independent Armenia". *İkdam*
- 1919 / 12 / 24 The former American Ambassador in İstanbul, President Wilson's close friend and one of the prominent supporters of the American mandate in the East, Mr. Morgentau stated his opinions concerning what the American mandate should be. *İkdam*
- 1919 / 12 / 25 The newspaper, *Cağadamard* published a telegram sent from Paris and wrote that Bogos Nubar and Aharonyan had come to Paris from London. *İkdam*
- 1919 / 12 / 25 The Armenian newspaper, *Jugovert* wrote that "Armenia's independence was acknowledged with certain conditions, and it was possible that the mandate concerning Armenia was going to be carried out by France. Relations between Mr. Clemenceau and Bogos Nubar Pasha were satisfactory, and Gabriel Noradunkyan arrived in Paris". *İkdam*
- 1919 / 12 / 28 An Armenian priest, who was sent from İstanbul to Kayseri, sent a letter to the newspaper, *Jamanak* stating that, he understood by observing the behavior of the Armenians, Turks, and Kurds, that public order was normal in Ürgüp. The district head official gave Armenians and Muslims the authority to take their own decisions and they were free to take off their turbans and to go to church. *Vakit*
- 1919 / 12 / 29 The Paris correspondent of the newspaper, *Moniteur* interviewed the Head of the Armenian delegation Bogos Nubar and obtained his opinions about Armenian and Turkish problems. *İkdam, Vakit*

1920

- 1920 / 00 / 00 A report was published stating that the Armenians had turned the country into a bomb factory, had cooperated with enemy states and carried out massacres and cruelties. This had rendered them the enemies of the local people. For this reason, Armenians in some places were transferred elsewhere. However, relocation could not be carried out properly in some places. Those who acted against the orders were taken to court martial. The whole nation was considered responsible by some for the relocation whereas the Armenians used it to cover up the murders they had committed and to portray themselves as innocent. They were successful in disseminating this propaganda. The Armenians were not revolutionary socialists but imperialists. PMOA. FA. WW, Fld. 173 / 5
- 1920 / 01 / 01 The Armenians slaughtered Muslims around Haçin and seized women from their husbands taking them to the mountains. PMOA. FA. P. 2543-6 / 22, 23
- 1920 / 01 / 02 *The New York Herald* newspaper, in one of its last issues, wrote: "The Armenians in Turkey face a new threat from Armenians who live in America. The propaganda carried out by the expatriates creates bad feeling in America. The New York Herald is opposing those who try to involve America in a military adventure in Caucasia. Not even one American, who is completely aware of the situation in the East, would approve of the Armenian demands and help them". *İkdam*; İÖ. NSTWPO, p. 44
- 1920 / 01 / 02 Articles appeared entitled "New York Herald's Comment on the Mandate in Turkey" and "America and Armenians". *İkdam*
- 1920 / 01 / 03 An article appeared entitled "Americans Start to Face the Truth About the Armenians and Armenia". *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1920 / 01 / 03 An article appeared entitled "Adana Governor Celal Bey and the Armenians". *İkdam*
- 1920 / 01 / 04 An article appeared entitled "Turkey Armenians and Armenia". *İkdam*

- 1920 / 01 / 04 The newspaper, *Yerkir* in its article entitled “The Armenian Army and İstanbul Armenians”, blamed İstanbul Armenians for their indifference to the Armenian Republic and the Armenian army. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 01 / 08 Articles appeared entitled “Armenian Delegations Work” and “Bogos Nubar’s Name Day”. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 01 / 08 Newspapers in Armenian wrote that the Armenian delegation Head Aharonyan, who was in Paris, went to Rome to keep in touch with Italian political authorities. In addition, a delegation consisting of two people went to Brussels from Paris to contact Belgian government authorities. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 01 / 09 An article appeared entitled “Bogos Nubar Pasha’s Name Day Ceremonies”. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1920 / 01 / 10 An article appeared entitled “America and İstanbul (Mandatory and America)”. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 01 / 10 The newspaper, *The Daily Telegraph* in its December 31st issue, wrote about the views of the American authorities on İstanbul and the mandate. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 01 / 10 The Armenian delegation propaganda commission in Paris published a book in French titled “Turks and Armenians” in response to the book entitled “Turks and the Armenian Demands” published by the Turks in Paris. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 01 / 11 The Armenians attempted to bomb the mosque in the Çukuroba district of Maraş and three people, in French military uniform, opened fire on the müezzın who was reciting the call to prayer. PMOA. FA. P. 2543-9 / 15
- 1920 / 01 / 12 An article appeared entitled “America’s Giving Up the Mandate”. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 01 / 12 An article appeared entitled “The American Agency in Armenia”. *İkdam*

- 1920 / 01 / 17 The newspapers in Armenian wrote that an Armenian conference would be held in Paris on February 15th, attended by Armenians living in Turkey. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 01 / 18 The newspaper, *Cağadamard* wrote that independence was the most important thing for the Armenians and that the mandate would follow this. The Armenian Patriarch Zaven Effendi would go to Paris to discuss the demands of the Armenian nation and their situation at the peace conference. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 01 / 19 An article appeared entitled “America and the Armenian Problem”. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 01 / 19 An article appeared entitled “Britain, France, and Italy’s Acknowledgement of the Independence of Armenia”. *Vakit, İkdam*
- 1920 / 01 / 21 The event, which started the resistance movement in Antep, was the slaughter with bayonets of a 12-year-old Turkish child who tried to resist the French soldiers who had harassed his mother. *TWISF*, p. 230
- 1920 / 01 / 22 In a meeting between a major, appointed by the Eastern Province Commander, General Querette to take charge of civil and managerial control in Maraş and its environs, and the distinguished people of the district, it was stated by the Muslims that the cruelties against the Muslims would increase and that the French would be responsible. PMOA. FA. P.2544-1 / 4
- 1920 / 01 / 23 An article appeared entitled “Armenian and Greek Senators Will Resign”. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1920 / 01 / 23 The French, together with the Armenians, opened artillery and machine gun fire on the Muslims of Maraş. There was a considerable number of people killed. PMOA. FA. P. 2544-4 / 7
- 1920 / 01 / 25 An article appeared entitled “The Caucasian Armenian Republic was Approved”. *Tasvir-i Efkar*

- 1920 / 01 / 26 Following the Azerbaijani and Georgian governments, Armenia's independence was accepted at the Paris Peace Conference. *Vakit; Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1920 / 01 / 26 The newspaper, *Yerkir* published a telegram sent from Paris on January 18th, disclosing the activities of the Armenian delegation. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 01 / 28 The last Ottoman Parliament gathered in İstanbul and accepted the National Pact. MKÖ. *ES*, p. 246
- 1920 / 01 / 29 Atatürk's telegram to the Defence of Law Society mentions the massacres committed by the French and Armenians in Maraş: "By arranging meetings everywhere the central government and the representatives of foreign countries should be warned to stop these barbaric acts". UK. *AMB*, p.129
- 1920 / 01 / 30 Articles appeared entitled "The Armenian Acting government and the Netherlands" and "The Declaration of the Armenian Patriarch concerning the Armenian Republic". *İkdam*
- 1920 / 01 / 12-13 The militia groups had their first big success around Ayıntab with the Araplar Köyü attack. The entire French force of 400 soldiers was eliminated. Şahin Bey, with a 100-person group under his command, took the Antep - Kilis road under control. *TWISF*, p. 230, 240
- 1920 / 02 / 00 An article appeared entitled "The Gathering of Armenians in Cilicia". *İkdam*
- 1920 / 02 / 00 A 500-person French force dispatched from İslahiye was stopped by the national forces at a point 1.5 hours from Maraş. In reply, a 300-man French force opened fire on the city. ST. *MM*, vol. 3, p. 203
- 1920 / 02 / 01 A 150-man French detachment, including Armenians, entered Büyükarablar village around Ayıntab, broke the doors of houses and attacked people and ruined their property. The villagers escaped to the mountains and other villages nearby. While they were returning to their houses, they were strafed with machine gunfire. PMOA. APD. P. 345945

- 1920 / 02 / 01 Battles intensified in Maraş, especially around the city bazaar. ST. MM, vol. 3, p. 203
- 1920 / 02 / 02 The Armenian Patriarchate submitted a memorandum for a loan to Armenia. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 02 / 03 An article appeared entitled "America Gives Money to Armenia". *İkdam*
- 1920 / 02 / 03 The Armenian Patriarchate submitted a 4-page motion to the government demanding that Armenian properties which had been taken by the former government, be returned and an indemnity be paid. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 02 / 03 The Armenian Patriarchate's motion was sent from the government center to the Ministry of Justice and Religion and then to the Ministry of Finance. The indemnity demanded was more than 200.000 British pounds. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 02 / 04 An article appeared entitled "The Dreams of Armenians" and "The Armenian Patriarchate Demands Compensation for Losses". *İkdam*
- 1920 / 02 / 05 *The Daily Telegraph* newspaper commented on Armenia's independence: "The Allied Powers' High Assembly and the British government approve of the independence of the Armenian Republic, the capital of which will be Yerevan. This new republic is the land of the smaller Armenian nation and is not related to the Armenia in Turkey. However, the approval of the Yerevan Republic does not have any bearing on the negotiations of the Turkey Treaty. The new Armenian Republic will be a completely independent state". *İkdam*
- 1920 / 02 / 05 The Ministry of Justice's Head Official Baha Bey stated that the Patriarchate's application did not concern their office, the motion was directly sent to the center of the government together with a reminder. The decision about the indemnity could only be made by other departments. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 02 / 05 *Reuters* news agency gave the newspaper, *The Morning Post* information about the memorandum submitted by the Armenian Patriarchate to the Allied Powers' High Assembly. *İkdam*

- 1920 / 02 / 06 An article appeared entitled "The Pope and the Armenian Problem". *İkdam*
- 1920 / 02 / 07 The Armenian National Congress, which was scheduled to be held in Paris, was postponed. As a consequence of this, the Armenian delegation from Turkey decided not to travel. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 02 / 08 The Armenian Patriarchate stated that they did not think that the Ottoman government would reject the application about the indemnity demand, simply because they (the Armenians) wanted their properties returned. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 02 / 08 An article appeared entitled "The Armenian Cabinet". *İkdam*
- 1920 / 02 / 08 The bombing in Maraş went on. The inhabitants of the city, who were quite small in number, were almost in the last phase of their resistance. ST. MM, vol. 3, p. 203
- 1920 / 02 / 09 An article appeared entitled "The Armenian Patriarchate's Motion". *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1920 / 02 / 09 The national forces, who wanted to save Urfa from the invaders, attacked the city. *APD*, p. 418, 419
- 1920 / 02 / 11 The Armenian and Greek gangs of rebels, who had returned from Russia, entered Kiraztepe, Üçpınar, Köklük, Havzıkara, and the Ballık villages of Ünye and slaughtered all the villagers including the old, women, and children. PMOA. FA. P. 2602-1 / 159-162
- 1920 / 02 / 11 An article appeared entitled "The Copy of the Motion of the Armenian Patriarchate". *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1920 / 02 / 12 The London conference started and sessions lasted until April 10th. The problem of Turkey was taken into consideration, and it was decided that the Sultan would stay in İstanbul and the Straits would be under international supervision. İÖ. *NSTWPO*, p. 81

- 1920 / 02 / 13 An article appeared entitled "The Armenian Patriarch Zaven Effendi Goes to Paris". *İkdam*
- 1920 / 02 / 14 Atatürk sent a telegram to the Defence of Law Society branches giving information about Armenian and Georgian activities in Caucasia. UK. *AMR*, p. 132
- 1920 / 02 / 14 The Armenian Patriarch Zaven Effendi left İstanbul in order to carry out propaganda to the Allied Powers. Before starting his trip he stated that "The sorrowful situation of the nation is well-known. I am going to Paris to tell this to people who hold the future of the world in their hands. I will possibly go to London, too". One representative of the Armenian Catholics and Protestants would join the Patriarch in Paris. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 02 / 14 The representatives of the British Armenian Committee gave a memorandum to Mr. Lloyd George and demanded that the Armenia of Turkey be separated from the Ottoman government. If America rejected the mandate on this land the eastern cities of Ottoman Turkey should be combined with the Yerevan Republic. Armenia should also be given a sufficient part of land to be open to the Black Sea. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 02 / 15 Atatürk sent a note to the concerned commanders about the precautions taken against a new attack by the enemy in the south: "It is certain that the French and Armenians will try to compensate for their defeat in Maraş no matter what the political situation will be in the future". UK. *AMB*, p. 132
- 1920 / 02 / 15 On behalf of the delegation of Representatives, Mustafa Kemal Pasha congratulated the 3rd army Commander for the Maraş victory and reminded him that the French and Armenians would launch an action to compensate for their defeat. ST. *MM*, vol. 3, p. 203
- 1920 / 02 / 15 In Urfa, 1200 people, composed of Armenians and Syrian Christians, joined the French because they were well treated. They participated in the battle although they were advised that they should remain neutral. *APD*, P. 418, 419

- 1920 / 02 / 18 About 40 captive Turkish soldiers, who were being transferred from Konya to Adana, were attacked by the Armenians and murdered in the district between Pozantı and Gülek . PMOA. FA. P. 2556-1 / 171
- 1920 / 02 / 20 An article appeared entitled “A Friendly Talk with Major Arnold”. *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1920 / 02 / 21 The newspaper, *Le Temps* wrote that in the meeting of the Prime Ministers in London the problem of the East would be discussed first, then the peace congress would officially be held in Paris. The Turkish representatives would be invited and the final version of the treaty prepared. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 02 / 21 Two Armenian officers, who came to Keçiurdu and a nearby village to make the villages surrender, were killed by the villagers. Following this, these villages were destroyed completely and about 100 women and children who tried to escape were machine gunned to death. PMOA. FA. P. 2876 / 16
- 1920 / 02 / 22 An article appeared entitled “İzmir, Armenia and the Public Debts”. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 02 / 25 The newspaper, *Cağadamard* wrote that the commission which was set up at the London Conference to determine the Armenian border comprised two British, two French, two Italian and two Japanese delegates. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 02 / 25 An article appeared entitled “Armenia Border Commission”. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 02 / 25 An note from the British High Commissioner to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stated that the problem of the relocation of Ottoman Christian citizens was of international significance. It was not possible to accept the demand without coming to a decision about the procedure that would be applied to the persons who had been involved in these events and who were under arrest in the Allied States. PMOA. FA. T, 8 / 342
- 1920 / 02 / 25 A letter sent by Bishop Kendifyan to the Armenian Patriarch was published in the newspaper, *Hakimiyyet-i Milliyye* .

Because the photocopy of the letter was delayed, the situation was clarified through Ottoman documents. PMOA. FA. T, Fld. 57 / 4

- 1920 / 02 / 29 An article appeared entitled "The Insistence of Bogos Nubar". *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1920 / 02 / 29 The British decided to stay in Batum although they had captured the Georgian forces and brought them to the border. As the Armenians continued their massacre of Muslims in Çıldır and environs and Zengizar district, relations between the Azerbaijan government and Armenia became tense. PMOA. FA. P. 2635-3 / 31
- 1920 / 02 / 29 An article appeared entitled "Venizelos and Armenians". *İkdam*
- 1920 / 02 / 11-12 The French, who could resist no longer, escaped in the direction of İslahiye. A directive was issued saying that the number of enemies who had been killed or wounded was quite high. French morale had been destroyed by the defeat in Maraş. ST. MM, vol.3, p. 203
- 1920 / 03 / 00 Articles appeared entitled "A Statement of the Deputies of the Eastern Cities" and "Kurds and Armenians". *İkdam*
- 1920 / 03 / 01 Atatürk sent a note to the representatives of the Allied Powers in İstanbul and to the American High Commissioner Admiral Bristol, denying that Armenians had been murdered: "We are appealing to the sense of justice of the Allied Powers and the American government to clear the Turkish Nation of such a disgusting and mean accusation; and to draw attention once more to the propaganda intended to deceive the world about the supposed Armenian genocide". UK. AMB, p. 134-135
- 1920 / 03 / 01 An article appeared entitled "Armenia and Italy". *İkdam*
- 1920 / 03 / 03 An article appeared entitled "The National Mourning of the Armenians". *İkdam*

- 1920 / 03 / 03 Armenians killed Muslims in Kozan by slitting their throats and raped many women. It was not known what happened to the distinguished individuals who were taken by the Armenians. PMOA. FA. P. 2565-2 / 25, 26
- 1920 / 03 / 06 Articles appeared entitled "Field Marshal İzzet Pasha's Statement", "The Armenian Problem and the Borders of Turkey", and "The Examination of the Armenian Problem in the Conference". *İkdam*
- 1920 / 03 / 07 An official telegram was sent to the representatives of the Allied Powers and to Admiral Bristol, stating that the new claims about the Armenian genocide in Anatolia were sheer fabrication. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, ch. 2045
- 1920 / 03 / 07 Atatürk sent a telegram to the representatives of the Allied Powers in İstanbul and to the American High Commissioner Admiral Bristol, denying speculation about the Armenian murders in Cilicia and environs. UK. *AMB*, p. 136-137
- 1920 / 03 / 07 The 3rd army Command sent a telegram stating that the Armenian cruelties in Haçin, Feke and Adana created great unrest among the people. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, ch. 2046
- 1920 / 03 / 07 An article appeared entitled "Some Examinations About the Relations Between the Turks and Armenians" *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1920 / 03 / 07 The *Reuters* news agency reported that the Armenian delegation made their demands to the commission that would determine the borders. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 03 / 07 The Trabzon Armenian Catholic Metropolitan, a Catholic delegate, arrived in Paris on his way to London. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 03 / 08 An article appeared entitled "The Work of the Conference Which will Examine Greek and Armenian Problems" *İkdam*
- 1920 / 03 / 09 Atatürk sent a telegram to the 3rd, 12th, 13th, and 20th Army corps commanders saying that "the Armenian

atrocities in the district of Cilicia should be terminated as soon as possible. However, since every type of Islamic action is reflected as Armenian genocide nowadays, the action should be carried out without acknowledging speculations and accusations". UK. *AMB*, p.137

- 1920 / 03 / 09 Armenians attacked Güğercin, Mamaş, İncilipınar villages, and the sub-districts of Zaruşad, all of which put up stiff resistance. Nonetheless 450 people were killed. PMOA. FA. P. 2878/19
- 1920 / 03 / 11 Armenian gangs of rebels attacked Ağbaba, Zaruşad, Şüregel and Çıldır townships and committed atrocities and tortured the Muslims. PMOA. FA. P. 2878/18,21
- 1920 / 03 / 11 An article appeared entitled "For the Greek and Armenian Migrants". *İkdam*
- 1920 / 03 / 13 An article appeared entitled "Kurdish and Armenian Agreement". *İkdam*
- 1920 / 03 / 14 An article appeared entitled "Negotiations About Turkish and Armenian Agreement in the Armenian Patriarchate". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 03 / 15 Articles appeared entitled "Italy, Turkey, and Armenia", "An Attempt for Turkish and Armenian Agreement", "The Speech of the British Minister of Foreign Affairs About Us", and "Armenia's Essence". *İkdam*
- 1920 / 03 / 15 An article appeared entitled "Turkish and Armenian Agreement". *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1920 / 03 / 16 An article appeared entitled "The Management of the Straits and the Protection of the Minorities". *İkdam*
- 1920 / 03 / 16 An article appeared entitled "The Negotiations About the Minorities". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 03 / 16 The Armenians launched sudden attacks on the Zaruşad township, causing heavy damage and killing about two

thousand people, including women and children. PMOA. FA. P. 2878/22

- 1920 / 03 / 16 An article appeared entitled "Speculations About the Agreement with Armenians, and the Turkish Armenian Agreement". *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1920 / 03 / 17 The former ambassador of America to Berlin, Mr. Gerard, sent a telegram to Mr. Balfour about the Armenian problem, stating that he was sorry about the decision to vacate Armenia, and he wished that Britain would take American public opinion into consideration. *İkdam, Vakit*
- 1920 / 03 / 17 Balfour, in his answer to Mr. Gerard, stated that Britain's interest was solely humanistic; they supported the American mandate, and were opposed to self-government in Armenia. *İkdam, Vakit*
- 1920 / 03 / 20 An article appeared entitled "What Does the Armenian Acting Patriarch Say?" *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1920 / 03 / 21 The newspapers in Armenia wrote that the invasion of İstanbul had a great effect on the supporters of Mustafa Kemal Pasha who made the invasion known through a declaration. In nearby places, for instance in Adapazarı, the Turks and Armenians lived together in harmony. Posters urging people not to treat the Christians badly were affixed to the walls, and that fear amongst the non-muslim minorities no longer existed. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 03 / 22 Atatürk sent a telegram to the representatives of foreign states, protesting the atrocities committed by the Armenians in the Eastern districts: "We request that you tell your governments as rapidly as possible that we protest these actions severely and if these assaults are not prevented the world will witness great tragedies". UK. *AMB*, p.134-139
- 1920 / 03 / 22 Armenian attacks intensified. 28 Muslim villages were destroyed, more than 2000 people killed, and many possessions including animals were stolen in the Şüregel, Akbaba, Zaruşad and Çıldır districts. PMOA. FA. P. 2878/24

- 1920 / 03 / 22 Armenian forces attacked Muslims on the pretext of collecting weapons in Zaruşad. They also tortured people in Mamaş, Ağzıaçık, Bendivan, Çatak and Çamah villages, took prisoners and sent them to Kars. PMOA. FA. P. 2878/20
- 1920 / 03 / 28 Atatürk sent another telegram to the representatives of the foreign states protesting the Armenian cruelties in Eastern cities. UK. *AMB*, p.140
- 1920 / 03 / 29 An article appeared entitled "The Armenian Borders Established". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 03 / 29 The London Conference established the Armenian borders, giving the country a suitable opening to the Black Sea. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 04 / 00 An article appeared entitled "America's Note About Turkey". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 04 / 00 An article appeared entitled "The Armenian Catholic Delegation". *İkdam*
- 1920 / 04 / 03 The former Minister of Justice İbrahim Bey's gave statements to the 5th Branch. *Vakit*; OSK. *ITUP*, p.155-160
- 1920 / 04 / 03 The newspaper, *Le Temps* comments on the American President Wilson's note about Turkey: "Wilson, although he supports the removal of Turks from İstanbul, states that Russian participation is needed in order to solve the İstanbul problem. Moreover Armenia needs a suitable place which opens onto the Black Sea and a sufficient amount of land. On the other hand, Mr. Wilson opposes the use of any part of Turkey for the benefit of the Great Powers. It is assumed that he implies the invasion of Antalya by the Italians". *İkdam*
- 1920 / 04 / 03 The answer of the Allied States to Mr. Wilson's note: "The Allied States, along with President Wilson, desire to establish an independent Armenia. Now that you are interested in the Armenia issue so much, why don't you accept the Armenian mandate?". *İkdam*

- 1920 / 04 / 03 An article appeared entitled "The former Minister of Justice İbrahim Bey's Statements in the 5th Branch". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 04 / 03 Mr. Wilson answered the note sent by the Allied States with a lengthy declaration, sent to the French Ambassador through the undersecretary of the American Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Wilson protested the leaving of İstanbul to the Turks and opposed the ceding of the northern part of Eastern Thrace to Greece. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 04 / 06 An article appeared entitled "Azerbaijan and Armenia". *İkdam*
- 1920 / 04 / 06 A 40-strong Armenian force, who came to Şorlu village in the southeast of Kağızman, killed Muslims passing through Aras passage, and laid ambushes in various places at night. PMOA. FA. P. 2878/27
- 1920 / 04 / 08 *Echo de Paris* wrote that General Harbord's report did not indicate whether America would accept a mandate on Armenia or not, but only included the reasons for and against the mandate. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 04 / 08 An article appeared entitled "Armenian Mandate (General Harbord's Report)" *Vakit*
- 1920 / 04 / 08 Articles appeared entitled "Armenia Problem, General Harbord's Report" and "Bogos Nubar's Denial". *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1920 / 04 / 08 Articles appeared entitled "The American Mandate in Armenia" and "Kurds-Armenians". *İkdam*
- 1920 / 04 / 08 The French sent a message to Urfa Province Governor Ali Rıza Bey, demanding a local truce in return for their retreating from Urfa. This demand was accepted and an agreement was reached. *APD*, p. 418 / 419
- 1920 / 04 / 09 An article appeared entitled "Armenia Border". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 04 / 09 An article appeared entitled "The Opinion of The American Delegation On Turkey and the Mandate". *İkdam*

- 1920 / 04 / 10 Articles appeared entitled "Armenia Mandate" and "An Interview about the Activities of American Aid delegations in our Country". *İkdam*
- 1920 / 04 / 11 The French withdrew from Urfa in the early hours. *APD*, p. 418, 419
- 1920 / 04 / 11 An article appeared entitled "Statistics on the Future Population of Turkey". *İkdam*
- 1920 / 04 / 13 Articles appeared entitled "The Armenian Situation" and "The Armenian Patriarch in London". *Tasvir-i Efkar*
- 1920 / 04 / 13 Articles appeared entitled "America in Armenia", "The Activities of Colonel Haskell" and "The Population of İstanbul". *İkdam*
- 1920 / 04 / 14 An article appeared entitled "Protecting the Minorities and the Problems of the Mandate in Armenia". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 04 / 15 The newspaper, *Echo de Paris* wrote that Mr. Millerand would go to San Remo on the 18th. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 04 / 15 An article appeared entitled "The Protection of the Minorities in Armenia and Turkey" and "Change of the Armenian Cabinet". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 04 / 15 The League of Nations Assembly put British Minister of Education Mr. Fisher in charge of preparing a report about the mandate on Armenia. In the report it was suggested that this mandate should be accepted by a government under the supervision of the League of Nations. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 04 / 15 The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* stated that General Harbord, in his report, wrote that an American mandate on Armenia would need a 150,000 or 200,000 strong army to maintain it. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 04 / 18-26 The San Remo Conference continued. In this conference Britain was represented by Lloyd George, France by Milerand, and Italy by Nitti. İÖ. *NSTWPO*, p. 90

- 1920 / 04 / 22 The speech of Armenian National Delegation Head Bogos Nubar at the San Remo Conference. SÖ. MM, p. 131
- 1920 / 04 / 22 An article appeared entitled "Armenia Azerbaijan Disagreement". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 04 / 24 An article appeared entitled "Armenian Mandate (Holland Accepts Mandate)". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 04 / 25 An article entitled "Advances Given to the Armenian Government" *Vakit*
- 1920 / 04 / 27 The League of Nations started discussing Armenia and minority problems. The first item was the protection of the Armenian government. The British delegate Mr. Fisher recalled that the ambassadors at the London Conference had asked the League of Nations Assembly whether the protection of the Armenian State would be guaranteed by the League of Nations. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 04 / 28 The Armenians put pressure on the Muslim inhabitants in Caucasia on the pretext of collecting guns and killed two people from Hoçovan. The people living in Sivin and Pilomori, who could not live with the Armenians, demanded that the Ottoman government should accept them as refugees. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 29
- 1920 / 04 / 30 An article appeared entitled "The Armenian Mandate". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 04 / 30 As it was difficult for one nation to take the financial and military responsibility for the Armenian Mandate, the League of Nations prepared a temporary financial agreement to facilitate the Armenian problem and submitted it for examination to the allied powers. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 04 / 30 According to the news published by Rome newspapers, the Armenian problem could not be solved once and for all. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 05 / 00 The French sought ways of reaching an agreement with the Turkish National government. A delegation, chaired by Robert de Caix acting on behalf of Syria and the Cilicia High Commissioner General Gouraud came to Ankara. KÇ AENS , p. 399

- 1920 / 05 / 03 Bogos Nubar, who had been invited to the San Remo Conference, claimed that the Armenians could provide military force for Armenia by making use of Russian support. He also suggested that the capital of Armenia should be Yerevan. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 05 / 05 Armenians commanded by General Osebyan committed atrocities against Muslims in the Kars, Sarıkamış, and Karakurt districts. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 /30
- 1920 / 05 / 08 An article appeared entitled “The Patriarchate”. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 05 / 09 The newspaper, *Le Temps* wrote that the chairman of the Armenian delegation, Aharonyan made comprehensive explanations about the Armenian problem at the San Remo Conference. He stated that Batume was sufficient for an opening to the Black Sea for the moment, even though he hoped in the future to take Rize and Athens. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 05 / 11 The newspaper, *Le Temps* in one of its important articles on the Turkey Peace Treaty, claimed that it was necessary to make an agreement between the Turks and Armenians. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 05 / 14 Those Armenians who had been relocated during World War I and later returned to their homes were exempted from certain taxes. PMOA. IA. P, 53 / 2
- 1920 / 05 / 17 Bogos Nubar Pasha met with Mr. Nitti in San Remo. Nitti stated that Erzurum was defended by the forces of Mustafa Kemal; that it was not possible to send troops there and give it to Armenia; and that Italy was opposed to the idea anyway. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 05 / 19 An article appeared entitled “Condemnation of Wilson’s Answer About Armenia”. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 05 / 23 An article appeared entitled “Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Armenia”. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 05 / 24 The American Senate vetoed the mandate by 52 votes to 23. KK. *PMPNS*, p. 87-91

- 1920 / 05 / 25 An article appeared entitled "A Speech of the Former Armenian Prime Minister". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 05 / 25 An Armenian detachment, equipped with artillery and machine guns, attacked and robbed Çakmak village in Kars. PMOA. FA. P.2878 / 3
- 1920 / 05 / 29 An article appeared entitled "The Armenian Mandate". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 05 / 29 About two hundred volunteer Taşnak soldiers arrived in Uluhanlı. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 3
- 1920 / 06 / 01 An article appeared entitled "America and Armenia". *İkdam*
- 1920 / 06 / 01 Articles appeared entitled "Bogos Nubar's Telegram" and "The Turkish and Armenian Emigrants". *İkdam*
- 1920 / 06 / 02 Two ships of Russian migrants of Turkish and Armenian origin came to İstanbul. Their accommodation was a problem. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 06 / 03 An article appeared entitled "The Future of Turkish-Armenian Relations". *İkdam*
- 1920 / 06 / 04 An article appeared entitled "The Friends in Malta". *Tevhid-i Efkar*
- 1920 / 06 / 04 Armenians committed massacres in İncedere, Ergeni, Tiknis villages in Şüregel. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 39
- 1920 / 06 / 05 An article appeared entitled "Azerbaijan and Armenia". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 06 / 06 An article appeared entitled "America Does Not Accept Armenian Mandate". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 06 / 08 An article appeared entitled "The Present Situation of Armenia". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 06 / 09 After the incidents which took place in Akçakaleçukuru, the inhabitants of sixteen villages in that district migrated to Bardız. The Armenians plundered Novoselim Malakan, Karaçayır, Iğdır, Akpınar, Kırkpınar and Cavlah villages

and killed ten people. The inhabitants of Yedikilise and Asbuğa were also slaughtered. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 38

- 1920 / 06 / 09 An article appeared entitled “The Problem of the Armenian Border”. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 06 / 09 On his return from Paris, the Armenian Patriarch Zaven Effendideclared that President Wilson had agreed to arbitrate over the Armenian border, issue and that the solution would benefit Turkey as well. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 06 / 11 The allegations of certain newspapers in Armenian, claiming that some Armenians were to be transferred from Bandırma were denied by the Bandırma and Balıkesir Armenian Delegation. Considerable efforts were being exerted to sustain public order. *İkdam*
- 1920 / 06 / 12 An article appeared entitled “The Prisoners of Malta and the British in Anatolia”. *Tevhid-i Efkar*
- 1920 / 06 / 18-19 Mustafa Kemal Pasha broke the truce with the French because of the French invasion of Zonguldak. KÇ. *AENS*, p. 399
- 1920 / 06 / 21 Turkish forces recovered Kozan. KÇ. *AENS*, p. 398
- 1920 / 06 / 22 An article appeared entitled “Bogos Nubar’s Resignation”. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 06 / 24 The Armenian delegation Head Bogos Nubar resigned in Paris. The Armenian Patriarch Zaven Effendi stated that he had resigned on health grounds *İkdam*
- 1920 / 06 / 25 An article appeared entitled “Armenians and Anatolia”. *Tevhid-i Efkar*
- 1920 / 06 / 26 An article appeared entitled “Armenia Waits For Help From Anatolia”. *Tevhid-i Efkar*
- 1920 / 06 / 27 An article appeared entitled “Providing Armenia with Money”. *İkdam*

- 1920 / 06 / 27 The new Armenian Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. Ohancanyan stated that, in accordance with the Peace Treaty given to Turkey on May 11th, the Turkish government was obliged to accept the independence of Armenia and the border which had been determined by President Wilson. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 07 / 00 An article appeared entitled "The New Armenian Prime Minister's Statement". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 07 / 02 Armenians plundered Karaoğlu, Novoselim, Laloğlu, Karaçayır, Iğdır, Akpınar, Kırkpınar and slaughtered some of their inhabitants. They also massacred the inhabitants of Çebeçalı, Yedikilise, Asbuğa villages. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 42
- 1920 / 07 / 10 After the Armenian army entered Adana, there was chaos in the city. Scores of Turks were forced to escape. KÇ. *AENS*, p. 399
- 1920 / 07 / 15 Many Muslims who had escaped from Kars due to Armenian cruelty were slaughtered. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 43
- 1920 / 07 / 16 An article appeared entitled "What Do Armenian Papers Say?". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 07 / 19 A Turkish attack which started early in the morning to rescue Tarsus from the French proved to be immensely successful. KÇ. *AENS*, p. 399
- 1920 / 07 / 20 An article appeared entitled "Armenia". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 07 / 22 In an editorial entitled "Shadow and Reality", the newspaper, *Cağadamard* claimed that the Armenian Mandate had been rejected by America, and that no solution appeared to have been agreed upon concerning the Armenian border and that the idea of a mandate had to be abandoned. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 07 / 22 *The Journal* newspaper wrote that the Armenian Catholic Patriarch Terziyan Effendi, in submitting a memorandum to the Paris Conference, had demanded that France should protect the Armenian and Cilician inhabitants. *Vakit*

- 1920 / 08 / 04 An article appeared entitled "The Armenians in Anatolia". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 08 / 05 An article appeared entitled "The Armenian Border". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 08 / 08 An article appeared entitled "Russia and Armenia". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 08 / 10 The Sevres Treaty was signed by the representatives of the İstanbul government. KG. *AD*, p. 252; EU. *AHAP*, p. 653-654
- 1920 / 08 / 12 All the males were killed, women raped, and property and animals stolen in Ağundur, Zadzereh, and Mişah villages in addition to six other villages. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 44
- 1920 / 08 / 14 An article appeared entitled "The Signature of Armenia". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 08 / 14 In a telegram, sent from Paris to the İstanbul representative of Armenia Mr. Tahtacıyan, it was stated that the Peace Treaty had been signed by the Paris Delegation Head Mr. Aharonyan on behalf of the Armenian Republic. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 08 / 15 An article appeared entitled "Russia-Armenia". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 08 / 23 Armenians attacked Şahnalar and Avnil villages on the Kars-Gümrü road and killed five hundred Muslims. Those who were able to escape died in a snow storm. PMOA. FA. P.2878 / 13
- 1920 / 09 / 02 An article appeared entitled "Azerbaijan-Armenian Relations". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 09 / 04 The former Armenian Prime Minister Hadisyan stated that the Armenians were impatiently waiting for Mr. Wilson's decision and that they were going to invade Turkish territory which should be given to the Armenians. The Soviet Republic approved of the independence of Armenia in accordance with the treaty signed on July 3rd. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 09 / 04 An article appeared entitled "Armenia". *Vakit*

- 1920 / 09 / 11 An article appeared entitled “An Interview with Hadisyan”.
Vakit
- 1920 / 09 / 17 An article appeared entitled “The Situation in Cilicia”.
Vakit
- 1920 / 09 / 18 An article appeared entitled “Armenian Emigrants in İzmit”.
Vakit
- 1920 / 09 / 18 *The Journal d’Orient* newspaper wrote that in a telegram sent to the Armenian Patriarchate, it was claimed that 7000 emigrants from Bolu, Düzce, and Adapazarı had come to İzmit and it was not possible to help them. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 09 / 24 An article appeared entitled “What's the Situation in Adana?”. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 09 / 25 An article appeared entitled “America and Armenia”. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 09 / 28 Kazım Karabekir Pasha began an attack against the Armenians in the East. *TWIEF*, vol.3, p. 145
- 1920 / 09 / 29 *The Verçinlor* newspaper, referring to a newspaper published in Armenian in Tbilisi, wrote that “There is no cohesion between Erzurum and Ankara. Battles are continuing on the Caucasian front. Nobody trusts Mustafa Kemal any longer. Nobody believes in his projects. Weapons have been transferred from Ankara to Erzurum and sent immediately to the Karaköy front. Since the Erzurum 15th Regiment Commander Kazım Karabekir has moved to the front, Colonel Kazım has been appointed in his place”.
Vakit
- 1920 / 09 / 30 Articles appeared entitled “The Situation in Cilicia” and “A Declaration of the Armenian Socialists”. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 10 / 03 The Armenian Minister of Foreign Affairs Ohancanyan applied to the Soviet-Russian government and demanded that the Turkish attack should be stopped immediately. He claimed that the Armenians were being eliminated by the Turks. *TWIEF*, p. 176-177

- 1920 / 10 / 04 Initial information was furnished about the Turkish attack. The Turks fired on Armenian positions to the north from Gerözlübaşı mountain on September 30-31th, but had been repelled. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 10 / 05 An article appeared entitled "Military Operations in Armenia". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 10 / 06 The *Cağadamard* newspaper wrote that Giresun Province governor Osman Ağa had arrived in Trabzon with 600 cavalryman on September 12th on his way to Oltu. The local government received the group with great enthusiasm. Osman Ağa and his company wanted to go to Caucasia by ship, but this was not possible. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 10 / 06 An article appeared entitled "Battles on the Armenian Border". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 10 / 06 *The Journal d'Orient* newspaper wrote that the Turkish army had opened two fronts, one to Batume, the other to Kars; and that Kemalists had invaded Oltu. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 10 / 06 *Yerkir* newspaper, wrote that Oltu had been invaded by the Turks. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 10 / 08 Articles appeared entitled "Battles in Armenia", and "The Conditions of Trade in Trabzon". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 10 / 08 An article appeared entitled "While Cursing the Citizens in Malta". *Tevhid-i Efkar*
- 1920 / 10 / 09 The newspaper, *Cağadamard*, claimed that the Turkish attack had two objectives - the recovery of Kars, Ardahan, and Batum, according to the provisions of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty; and the establishment of links with Azerbaijan. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 10 / 09 Articles appeared entitled "Attacks Against Armenia" and "Harput Armenians". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 10 / 09 *The Yerkir* newspaper wrote that the Turkish-Tatarian armies were advancing on Armenia from five directions, and that the Armenian army was resisting bravely. *Vakit*

- 1920 / 10 / 10 Newspapers in Armenian wrote that Armenia had asked Georgia what they were going to do during the war against the Turks. The Georgian government replied that all the Armenians within Georgia's borders were being conscripted to help the Armenian army. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 10 / 10 *The Jugovert-Jamanak* newspaper claimed that Turkish attacks were to help realize the country's Pan-Turkist ambitions. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 10 / 11 The *Cağadamard* newspaper reported on October 6th: "Battles are continuing around Novoselim. The Armenians are putting up a strong resistance, while the Turks attack on all fronts from Oltu to Iğdır". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 10 / 12 An article appeared entitled "Armenia Wants Weapons and Ammunition". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 10 / 12 *The Journal d'Orient* newspaper wrote that, according to official Armenian sources, hostilities were continuing in Merdenik and Kop; and that military preparations around Şıralı were in progress. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 10 / 13 Newspapers in Armenian wrote that there was a major conflict at the Oltu-Sarıkamış line, the results of which were unknown. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 10 / 13 The *Verçinlor* newspaper wrote that although there was no official information as yet, the nationalists' attack against Armenia was continuing around Kars, and that the Armenians were resisting valiantly. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 10 / 15 The *Cağadamard* newspaper referred to the October 5th issue of a newspaper published in Tbilisi, in which it was claimed that everybody was running to the front in Erivan and only women stayed in the city. All shops were closed. The situation was the same in Aleksandrapol where women were defending the castle. The newspaper, *Verçinlor* reported that Turkish forces had attacked Oltu and the Armenians had been forced to retreat, but that later they recovered their positions. *Vakit*

- 1920 / 10 / 15 Armenians committed genocide in 99 villages of Bayburt, destroyed 7412 houses, killed 1387 Muslims. 160 of 200 children, who had been accommodated in the Bayburt Orphanage, were transferred to Trabzon and other places. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 45
- 1920 / 10 / 15 Articles appeared entitled "What About the Attack in Armenia?" and "Armenian Emigrants Coming From Adana". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 10 / 15 The *Yerkir* newspaper wrote that new precautions to strengthen the Armenian army had been taken. Turkish nationalists were stuck around Oltu and could not move ahead, while Osman Ağa of Giresun had conscripted soldiers in Trabzon and sent them to the front. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 10 / 16 Atatürk issued an order to Bekir Sami Bey, who was in Moscow, in response to the Russian suggestion that Van and Bitlis should be left to the Armenians: "Neither the Grand National Assembly nor the Cabinet, can accept, in any way, the mentioned suggestion that does not appear to observe geographical, military, and economic principles". UK. *AMB*, p. 159
- 1920 / 10 / 16 Newspapers in Armenian reported that the Turkish army under Kazım Karabekir had mounted a general attack on the Turkish-Armenian border, and that the situation at this front was quite serious owing to their military superiority. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 10 / 16 Armenians committed massacres in Göle's Sinot, Koverenk, Çölgenek and other villages. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 46
- 1920 / 10 / 16 Articles appeared entitled "No Recent News From the Attack on Armenia" and "Armenians in Trabzon". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 10 / 17 Armenian newspapers reported severe battles on the Iğdır-Sarıkamış, Ordu and Ardahan line. In the beginning, the nationalists had enjoyed some success, but later the Armenian army succeeded in controlling the situation. *Vakit*

- 1920 / 10 / 18 The newspaper, *Bosfor* wrote that the attack on Armenia had been carried out by Kazım Karabekir's forces. All the people who were capable of using weapons had been conscripted in Eastern Anatolia and the number of attacking forces was more than 50,000. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 10 / 18 Armenians burned 64 villages in Tortum and killed 3700 Muslims. 400 orphans and women who were able to escape from the massacre were cared for by charity societies in the township and 200 by the township itself. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 48
- 1920 / 10 / 18 An article appeared entitled "The Attack On Armenia Gains Importance". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 10 / 19 Armenians slaughtered 3845 Muslims in the Gölbaşı, Gürcükapısı, Tebrizkapısı, Gülahmed, Mahallebaşı, Erzincankapısı districts of Erzurum. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 49
- 1920 / 10 / 19 The newspaper, *Verçinlor* announced that the Armenian army had vacated Sarıkamış as a result of the National Forces' attack. This had been confirmed in an official Armenian statement. Kars had been invaded by Mustafa Kemal's forces, prompting the Armenian army to retreat. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 10 / 20 Newspapers in Armenian wrote that Turks stopped their attack on Kars, changed direction and attacked from Serdarabad to Eçmiyazin. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 10 / 22 A notebook was discovered containing the names, birth dates and places of 328 male orphans whose parents had been killed by the Armenians and who were attending the Gürbüzler school in Erzurum. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 47
- 1920 / 10 / 22 An article appeared entitled "Armenian's Difficult Situation". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 10 / 23 Articles appeared entitled "The Attack on Armenia" and "Armenians On Various Fronts". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 10 / 24 *The Jugover-Jamanak* newspaper, by referring to the İstanbul correspondent of the *Times*, wrote that nationalists had fired on Iğdır, but that no severe battles had ensued as yet. *Vakit*

- 1920 / 10 / 25 The Soviet government delivered an ultimatum to Armenia and demanded that railways should be used freely by Russian and Kemalist forces. The Armenian government rejected this demand. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 10 / 26 Armenians slaughtered 10693 Muslims in one year in the villages within Oltu province. PMOA. FA. P. 2878/53
- 1920 / 10 / 27 Newspapers in Armenian approved of the Armenian government's rejection of Russia's ultimatum. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 10 / 28 Armenians killed 893 Muslims in Aşkale township and Cinis, Nardiban, Persor, Karahasan, Yeniköy, Topalçavuş, Ergemansur villages. In addition, they destroyed more than 600 houses. PMOA. FA. P. 2878/54
- 1920 / 10 / 30 *The Times* newspaper was given some information from İstanbul on October 21, concerning the Russian ultimatum to Armenia. The Yerevan representative of the Russian-Soviet government Commissioner Legrand submitted the ultimatum to the Armenian government on October 17th, and the Prime Minister, Ohancanyan rejected it. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 11 / 02 An article appeared entitled "The Attack On Armenia". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 11 / 02 In the investigation by a committee after Kars had been taken back by the Ottoman army, it was reported that 2583 houses in 34 villages of Şüregel had been destroyed, 70-80 children were burned to death and 8000 sheep stolen. PMOA. FA. P. 2878/55
- 1920 / 11 / 02 National forces delivered a message, through General Staff Head İsmet Bey, concerning the invasion of Kars. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 11 / 03 An article appeared entitled "The Situation Around Adana". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 11 / 04 *The Cağadamard* newspaper criticized the Russian government for its hesitancy concerning Armenia. They were accused of cooperating with Mustafa Kemal, of threatening actions against Armenia, and of sending gold and ammunitions to Mustafa Kemal. *Vakit*

- 1920 / 11 / 05 In a telegram sent from Yerevan on October 25th to an Armenian newspaper titled *Slovo* and published in Russian, it was claimed that the Turks and Kurds had attacked, and that the Armenian soldiers were resisting heroically. The battles had continued for three days. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 11 / 06 Turkish troops rapidly moved on towards Armenia. The Armenian commander in Gümrü sent a letter to the Eastern Front Commander, demanding peace. *TWIEF*, p. 212
- 1920 / 11 / 09 The *Vercinlor* newspaper denied the fact that Kars had been liberated from the Armenians. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 11 / 10 Newspapers in Greek observed that Armenia's situation was hopeless. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 11 / 10 The *Verçinlor* newspaper admitted the surrender of Haçin and Kars, even if they could not understand why. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 11 / 11 The *Cağadamard* newspaper referred to a telegram coming from Batume on November 5th, which reported that the Turks had invaded Kars, forcing the Armenians to retreat for fear of another attack by the Bolsheviks from the direction of Delican and Zengizor. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 11 / 11 An article appeared entitled "After the Surrender of Kars". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 11 / 11 The newspaper, *Orient News* printed the statement of the National forces about the Armenian war: "Some Armenian soldiers escaped leaving 39 dead and a lot of wounded. Our losses are 1 dead and 12 wounded". *Vakit*
- 1920 / 11 / 12 The newspaper, *Cağadamard* observed that the surrender of Kars was a result of diplomatic pressure as well as war. The Armenian army retreated to Alexandrapol according to the Batume Truce, which was signed on November 7th. This guaranteed Armenia's independence, and the personal freedom of its inhabitants. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 11 / 12 An article appeared entitled "Armenia Signed Truce". *Vakit*

- 1920 / 11 / 12 *Orient News*, a newspaper in English, claimed that Kemalists and Bolsheviks had attacked Armenia from both sides. Allied forces had always wanted to establish an independent Armenia, but this was rejected by Bolsheviks and Kemalists. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 11 / 12 Armenians in İstanbul closed their shops and flew their flags at half-mast as a sign of mourning. The Patriarchate arranged a ceremony as well. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 11 / 13 An article appeared entitled “The Last Situation in Cilicia, Armenia’s Truce Conditions”. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 11 / 14 News of the invasion of Kars, delivered by Mustafa Kemal on November 3rd, was received with great pleasure in the Grand National Assembly in Ankara. Schools and government offices were closed for 24 hours. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 11 / 17 According to the *Orient News* newspaper, Kemalists took 3 Armenian generals and 1400 privates prisoner in Aleksandrapol. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 11 / 17 *Yerkir* reported that “The surrender of Kars caused some negative comments and it was assumed that the Armenian army had not carried out its task properly. This was due to the fact that the city had surrendered so fast”. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 11 / 20 *Cağadamard* wrote that “The day after the truce signed on November 7th, Commander Kazım submitted an ultimatum to the Armenian government. Since the deadline of this ultimatum was 24 hours, attacks resumed at midnight on November 11th. There is no information about the consequences as of yet”. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 11 / 23 *Cağadamard* referred to a telegram issued by the National Agency on November 13th, which gave new information on how people reacted to the truce signed between the Armenians and Turkish National forces. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 11 / 23 Articles appeared about the destroyed villages, and Armenian cruelties over the last year. *MHDJ*, issue: 85, ch. 2047

- 1920 / 11 / 30 Verçinlor by referring to *Ashadavor*, a newspaper published in Tbilisi on November 23rd, wrote that the Turkish attack resumed on November 11th because the truce of Batume had been rejected. The Turks had invaded Ağın on November 13th, while the Armenians had vacated Iğdır. Armenian forces had also retreated to the Aras line and Hamamlı village. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 12 / 01 Armenians invaded 31 villages and the Kosor and Penek townships of Oltu province. During the invasion, 69 people were killed; and 26,400 sheep, 19,250 cattle, 580 horses, 60,200 lira in cash, 218,300 liras-worth of property, and 300,000 units of grain were stolen. PMOA. FA. P. 2878/58
- 1920 / 12 / 02 An Armenian delegation, chaired by Hadisyan, arrived in Alexandrapol for negotiations in accordance with the truce signed on November 18th. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 12 / 02 In a telegram sent by the Kars representative of the American Aid delegation Mr. Edward Fox, it was reported that no cruelties had been committed by the Turks during the surrender of Kars and the Americans were allowed to continue their aid activities. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 12 / 02 *Jugovert* wrote that the nationalists had seized machine guns, munitions, and gunpowder in Kars. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 12 / 02 Mustafa Kemal, congratulated Kazım Karabekir in a telegram and promoted him to Division Commander. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 12 / 02 *Yerkir* wrote that Mustafa Kemal wanted to ascertain the views of the Ankara General Assembly on the conditions for a peace treaty which was to be signed with Armenia. The Assembly insisted on stiff conditions against Armenia and made Kazım Karabekir present them. Since Armenia did not accept the conditions, the attacks resumed. The Assembly approved of this strategy. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 12 / 03 Ohancanyan suggested to the British representative in Tbilisi, Colonel Stokes, that the British should land in Trabzon. SÖ. TNS, p. 226

- 1920 / 12 / 03 The Armenians, under the command of Mazmanof, slaughtered nearly 500 people in Toptaş and Gülpınar villages in Güley. Only 11 people survived. In addition, they attacked Hamoğlu village, killed 8 people, burned most of the houses and stole thousands of animals. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 61
- 1920 / 12 / 04 Armenians committed genocide in 13 villages in Sarıkamış and killed 1975 people. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 63
- 1920 / 12 / 04 The Armenians killed 8 people and robbed the property of the inhabitants in Zeytun village. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 65
- 1920 / 12 / 04 24 villages in Kars including Kosor, Arsenik, Ekitkom, and Taht were attacked by Armenians. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 62
- 1920 / 12 / 05 The Armenians plundered all the villages in Göle and stole property and animals. In addition, in a second attack on Hatemoğlu and Himiskar villages, they either expelled or imprisoned the inhabitants. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 67
- 1920 / 12 / 06 The Armenians together with the Russians, attacked the villages in Göle. In Sipkor, Korevenk, Çölpenek, Himiskar and Kızılkilise villages they slaughtered more than 250 Muslims. They also strangled 44 Muslims in Harabealtunbulak, Karatavuk, and Lalavargens villages. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 70
- 1920 / 12 / 07 The Armenians, escaping from Kars, stole horses, cows, flour, barley, honey and all the clothes of a miller İstefan Semrin who was from Belenköy village in Kars. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 72
- 1920 / 12 / 07 Evidence was discovered of Armenian cruelties in 38 villages in Digor township in Kars after the Ottomans had retreated. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 71
- 1920 / 12 / 07 Armenians who escaped from Kars, stole all the food and property of a miller of Malakan origin on the Sarıkamış road. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 73

- 1920 / 12 / 10 *Cağadamard* wrote that the new truce had been finalized on December 5th. On the same date military forces retreated to the predetermined borders in accordance with the truce, and the Armenians started to surrender their weapons. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 12 / 12 Armenian newspapers confirmed that a truce had been signed between the National Forces and Armenia. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 12 / 12 *Cağadamard*, by referring to *Aşhadover*, a newspaper published in Yerevan, printed the copy of the answer of the Ankara government to the suggestion of mediation between the National Forces and Armenia, made by the Bolshevik Foreign Affairs Commissioner Çiçerin. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 12 / 13 *Cağadamard* wrote that the new Armenian cabinet had rejected the Turkish peace suggestions. They demanded that the Turks should retreat to the borders of 1914, but Karabekir rejected this ultimatum and for this reason it was certain that the battle would resume. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 12 / 13 The Ohancanyan cabinet in Armenia resigned and its successor the Vratzian cabinet could not stay in power. The new cabinet held meetings with the Bolshevik Revolutionary Committee in order to prevent a civil war. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 12 / 14 General Dro, through Legrand, the Russian Bolshevik representative in Erivan, contacted the Bolsheviks in Delican and reached an agreement on establishing a new cabinet. In accordance with this agreement, the Armenian Soviet Republic was established and there were four Bolshevik members in the cabinet. *Vakit*; SRS. *TWIFP*, II, p. 35
- 1920 / 12 / 14 Soviet Russian delegates wanted to attend the peace meetings in Gümrü, but this was rejected by the Turkish delegates. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 12 / 14 Evidence emerged that the Armenians had slaughtered 5337 Muslims in various ways in Karahamza township in Sarıkamış. They had also destroyed hundreds of houses, robbed animals, and property including jewellery. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 68

- 1920 / 12 / 19 During the genocide carried out by the Armenians, in Bardız and Kosor townships, in 1920 more than 500 people were killed. In the villages in Kosor, Toptaş, Kelbkor, and Lavustan 600 people, almost all the inhabitants, were slaughtered. In addition, 200 people were killed in a fire. PMOA. FA. WW. 2878 / 66
- 1920 / 12 / 23 The Armenians killed 138 people in 8 villages in Haramivartan township. PMOA. FA. P.2878 / 75
- 1920 / 12 / 23 The peace treaty between Anatolia and Armenia was signed on December 2 at midnight in Gümrü. *TWIEF*, p. 308
- 1920 / 12 / 24 Following the peace treaty with the Armenians, Muhtar Bey, the Foreign Affairs Commissioner, provided information to the Grand National Assembly about the conditions of the treaty. *Vakit*
- 1920 / 12 / 27 Reports indicated that between 1918-1920, the Armenians raided 56 villages in the Şeril and Saderek districts and killed 428 people. In 54 villages in the Dereilyas district, the Armenians slaughtered 57.240 people, and destroyed 9735 houses. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 76

1921

- 1921 / 01 / 03 An article appeared entitled "The Situation in Caucasia". *Vakit*
- 1921 / 01 / 03 1026 Muslims were killed by Armenians in 55 villages in Zaruşad and its environs in Kars. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 57
- 1921 / 01 / 06 An article appeared entitled "Morgenthau is Coming". *Vakit*
- 1921 / 01 / 13 The Armenians attacked Muslims around Yerevan. Many people were killed in Şulludemirci, Aşağıbahtılı, Hacııyas, Tomuzıyien, Şullumihmandar, Yukarıbahtılı villages around Zengibasar. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 77

- 1921 / 01 / 13 An article appeared entitled "A New Note to Armenia". *Vakit*
- 1921 / 01 / 14 An article appeared entitled "The Situation in Adana". *Vakit*
- 1921 / 01 / 15 An article appeared entitled "The Siege of Ayıntab". *Vakit*
- 1921 / 01 / 16 An article appeared entitled "Armenia's New Army". *Vakit*
- 1921 / 01 / 27 An article appeared entitled "The Situation in Armenia Becomes More and More Complicated". *Vakit*
- 1921 / 01 / 28 Statements were received from some inhabitants of Bulakbaşı, Nevruz, Uluhanlı, Kamerli, Cilehan, Şeyhler, Koçak, Fakirler, Alimehmed and Hızırlı villages around Nahçıvan and Iğdır about the Armenian cruelties. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 79
- 1921 / 02 / 00 An article appeared entitled "The Conspiracy Against Aharonyan". *Vakit*
- 1921 / 02 / 03 An article appeared entitled "The Situation in Armenia". *Vakit*
- 1921 / 02 / 10 The Bolshevik regime was opposed to the Gümrü Treaty in the belief that it put Armenia under Turkish protection. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bolshevik Armenia sent a statement to Ahmet Muhtar, the acting Foreign Minister of the Grand National Assembly, demanding that Kemalist Turkey abandon the Gümrü Treaty. SRS. *TWIFP*, vol.2, p. 36
- 1921 / 02 / 10 An article appeared entitled "The Situation in Armenia". *Vakit*
- 1921 / 02 / 11 Articles appeared entitled "Çiçerin's Memorandum to the Ankara Assembly" and "Armenians' Application to the Archbishop of Canterbury". *Vakit*
- 1921 / 02 / 12 A directive was issued concerning Armenian destruction in Cemil village whose previous name was İslamkarakilisesi. In Möküz village about 150 people including men, women, and children were slaughtered after being taken prisoner. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 80

- 1921 / 02 / 13 An article appeared entitled "The Destruction of the Taşnaksutyun Committee". *Vakit*
- 1921 / 02 / 6-7 The people of Antep wanted to leave the city by breaking through the French siege but they did not succeed. The French took complete control of the city on February 8th. *TWISF*, p. 230- 240
- 1921 / 03 / 00 An article appeared entitled "Negotiations About the Vacating of Cilicia". *Vakit*
- 1921 / 03 / 01 An article appeared entitled "The Conference Will Decide Later About the Revisions of the Articles in the Sevres Treaty Concerning Turkey and Armenia". *Vakit*
- 1921 / 03 / 03 An article appeared entitled "The Agreement Signed For Cilicia". *Vakit*
- 1921 / 03 / 06 Articles appeared entitled "Truce in Cilicia" and "Kars, Ardahan". *Vakit*
- 1921 / 03 / 09 In a letter of the Muslim inhabitants of Borçalı, it was reported that the Armenians forced people to emigrate. They attacked and killed many Muslims in Savukbulak, Cücekend, Karahisarlı, Erhali and in the other villages of Borçalı. PMOA. FA. P.2878 / 82
- 1921 / 03 / 11 The Armenians brutally attacked children in Kızılkule village, pulling their eyes out with hot skewers and burning dead bodies in cauldrons. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 81
- 1921 / 03 / 16 An article appeared entitled "The Situation In Armenia". *Vakit*
- 1921 / 03 / 17 An article appeared entitled "The Assassination of Talat Pasha". *Vakit*
- 1921 / 03 / 18 An article appeared entitled "Talat Pasha". *Vakit*
- 1921 / 03 / 19 An article appeared entitled "Armenian Land". *Vakit*

1921 / 03 / 20	An article appeared entitled "Armenians Are Not Happy". <i>Vakit</i>
1921 / 03 / 23	An article appeared entitled "The Assassination of Talat Pasha". <i>Vakit</i>
1921 / 04 / 10	Armenians attacked Muslim villages around Karakilis and imprisoned many people including imams. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 87
1921 / 04 / 30	An article appeared entitled "Armenians in Anatolia". <i>Vakit</i>
1921 / 04 / 30	The <i>Yerkir</i> newspaper wrote about the situation of Armenians in various places of Anatolia: "There is no oppression against Armenians. Their schools are open. However, Armenians feel that they are in danger. On the other hand, all Greek schools have been seized by local governments". <i>Vakit</i>
1921 / 05 / 05	An article appeared entitled "Armenians Live in Comfort in Anatolia". <i>Vakit</i>
1921 / 05 / 05	The statements of an American, coming from Kars, to the <i>Jugovert</i> newspaper about the situation of Armenians in Anatolia: "The Armenians are living comfortably in these far-off places. The Armenian prisoners captured during the war are treated well too". <i>Vakit</i>
1921 / 05 / 07	An article appeared entitled "Armenians Want to Agree". <i>Vakit</i>
1921 / 05 / 13	An article appeared entitled "An Address to Armenians". <i>Vakit</i>
1921 / 05 / 15	An article appeared entitled "The Prisoners of Malta". <i>Vakit</i>
1921 / 05 / 15	Samsun Armenians sent a telegram to the Grand National Assembly and criticized the Patriarch Zaven Effendi and other prominent Armenians. <i>Vakit</i>
1921 / 05 / 30	An article appeared entitled "The Situation in Caucasia". <i>Vakit</i>

- 1921 / 06 / 06 An article appeared entitled "Talat Pasha's Murderer Acquitted by the German Jury". *Vakit*
- 1921 / 06 / 13 The friend of Turkey, Franklin Bouillon was given the task by the French Prime Minister of making an agreement with Turkey. Bouillon came to Ankara and started meeting Turkish statesmen. *APD*, p. 427, 428
- 1921 / 06 / 27 The Zeytun barracks was surrounded by the 25th Regiment and the suggestions of the government were delivered to the Armenians. *TWISF*, p. 242, 243
- 1921 / 06 / 29 Armenian rebels started to escape. Many of them were captured, but a few reached Kilis and sought protection from the French. *TWISF*, p. 242, 243
- 1921 / 07 / 09 Articles appeared entitled "Talat Pasha's Explanation About the Last Congress of Union and Progress" and "Armenians in Anatolia". *Vakit*
- 1921 / 07 / 31 An article appeared entitled "Anatolia Does Not Help Taşnak Chiefs". *Vakit*
- 1921 / 08 / 24 An article appeared entitled "The Trial of the Armenian Who Killed Behbud Han". *Tevhid-i Efkar*
- 1921 / 08 / 25 An article appeared entitled "The Situation In Armenia". *Vakit*
- 1921 / 08 / 25 Articles appeared entitled "Kazım Karabekir Pasha" and "Soviet Armenia". *Tevhid-i Efkar*
- 1921 / 08 / 27 An article appeared entitled "Noradunkyan's Memorandum". *Tevhid-i Efkar*
- 1921 / 09 / 01 An article appeared entitled "Who is Barsamyan?". *Tevhid-i Efkar*
- 1921 / 09 / 19 An article appeared entitled "The Problem of Independent Armenia". *Tevhid-i Efkar*

- 1921 / 09 / 28 An article appeared entitled "About National Armenian Land". *Tevhid-i Efkar*
- 1921 / 09 / 29 An article appeared entitled "The Congratulations of Anatolian Armenians". *Tevhid-i Efkar*
- 1921 / 10 / 06 An article appeared entitled "Murderer Torlakyan's Punishment Should Be Death". *Tevhid-i Efkar*
- 1921 / 10 / 07 Articles appeared entitled "Concerning the Return of the Citizens in Malta" and "The Decision That Torlakyan is Guilty". *Tevhid-i Efkar*
- 1921 / 10 / 10 An article appeared entitled "The Problem of the Return of the Citizens in Malta". *Tevhid-i Efkar*
- 1921 / 10 / 13 The Kars Treaty was signed. İS. *PAT*, vol.I, p. 39
- 1921 / 10 / 17 An article appeared entitled "Armenian Land?". *Tevhid-i Efkar*
- 1921 / 10 / 30 An article appeared entitled "The Text of the Kars Treaty" *Tevhid-i Efkar*
- 1921 / 11 / 01 Articles appeared entitled "The Importance of the Kars Treaty" and "The Kindness and Humanity We Displayed Towards the Armenian Captives". *Tevhid-i Efkar*
- 1921 / 11 / 20 The *Ferda* newspaper wrote that more than 49,000 Armenians had left Adana. KE. *AFÇWI*, p. 252, 253
- 1921 / 11 / 21 Armenians killed 53 Muslims in Pasinler township. 1215 people were killed in 39 Erzurum villages . PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 90
- 1921 / 11 / 22 After the Russians retreated from Hınıs in 1918, Armenian atrocities committed against Muslims in the district rapidly increased. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 91
- 1921 / 11 / 29 Information concerning the atrocities of the Armenians in inhabitants Tercan township and its environs was given by the of the villages. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 93
- 1921 / 12 / 03 An article appeared entitled "The Application of the Armenian Patriarch to Join the Washington Conference". *Tevhid-i Efkar*

- 1921 / 12 / 09 An article appeared entitled "Said Halim Pasha has been Assassinated". *Tevhid-i Efkar*
- 1921 / 12 / 10 An article appeared entitled "Soviet Government in Armenia". *Vakit*
- 1921 / 12 / 10 An article appeared entitled "About Said Halim Pasha's Martyrdom". *Tevhid-i Efkar*
- 1921 / 12 / 15 An article appeared entitled "Said Halim Pasha: Is the Murderer Armenian or Not?". *Tevhid-i Efkar*
- 1921 / 12 / 17 An article appeared entitled "Said Halim Pasha". *Tevhid-i Efkar*
- 1921 / 12 / 25 During the Russian invasion and retreat from Bayburd, Armenian and Greek groups had slaughtered anyone they had captured. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 92
- 1921 / 12 / 25 An article appeared entitled "Said Halim Pasha's Murderer is an Armenian". *Tevhid-i Efkar*
- 1921 / 12 / 28 Articles appeared entitled "Said Halim Pasha (Details About his Death)" and "A Statement About Turks and Armenians in the British House of Commons". *Tevhid-i Efkar*

1922

- 1922 / 03 / 05 An article appeared entitled "Armenian Illusions in Paris". *Vakit*
- 1922 / 03 / 12 The Kars Treaty was approved by the Armenian and Azerbaijani governments. Georgia approved it within this week. *Vakit*
- 1922 / 03 / 25 An article appeared entitled "An Agreement About the Exchange of Minorities". *Vakit*
- 1922 / 03 / 29 An article appeared entitled "Armenian Land". *Vakit*

1922 / 04 / 04	An article appeared entitled "America and Armenia". <i>Vakit</i>
1922 / 04 / 08	An article appeared entitled "England and the Armenians". <i>Vakit</i>
1922 / 04 / 12	An article appeared entitled "Noradunkyan Effendi". <i>Vakit</i>
1922 / 04 / 20	Articles appeared entitled "Attacks on Bahaeddin Şakir and Cemal Azmi Bey", "Our New York Correspondent's Letter About the Activities of American Armenians" and "Taşnak Intrigues". <i>Vakit</i>
1922 / 04 / 21	An article appeared entitled "Berlin Assassination". <i>Vakit</i>
1922 / 04 / 27	An article appeared entitled "Details About the Berlin Assassination". <i>Vakit</i>
1922 / 04 / 28	An article appeared entitled "About the Berlin Assassination". <i>Vakit</i>
1922 / 05 / 03	Articles appeared entitled "Turkey-Armenia" and "The Berlin Assassination". <i>Vakit</i>
1922 / 05 / 04	An article appeared entitled "Turks and Armenians (Answer to the Letter of Noradunkyan Effendi)". <i>Vakit</i>
1922 / 05 / 06	A statement from the Ministry of Internal Affairs on the claims of a member of the American Friends of The East delegation: "Although the Americans, who came to Anatolia to carry out a humane duty, some of them, including Mr. Yavel and a few enemies of the Turks, are working to create enmity. For this reason, they have been asked to leave Anatolia by the government. Mr. Yavel and a friend of his, who have been offended by this decision, have gone to Aleppo and made malicious accusations". <i>Vakit</i>
1922 / 05 / 17	An article appeared entitled "Armenia Will Obey the Treaty". <i>Vakit</i>
1922 / 05 / 19	An article appeared entitled "The Safety of the Anatolian Christians Is Guaranteed". <i>Vakit</i>

- 1922 / 05 / 22 Representatives of the American Aid delegation reported to Washington that the claims that Christians were killed in Harput were not true. *Vakit*
- 1922 / 05 / 22 The Ankara government requested that the American Aid delegation chairman should investigate these claims in Harput. *Vakit*
- 1922 / 05 / 24 The British, who thought that these accusations, published in *The Times* on May 6th, 1922, were true, decided to send a delegation to Anatolia. For this reason, Prime Minister Chamberlain suggested in the House of Commons, that it should be composed of allied representatives. *Vakit*
- 1922 / 05 / 24 An article appeared entitled "The Ministry of Internal Affairs Denies Accusations". *Vakit*
- 1922 / 06 / 01 An article appeared entitled "An Answer to Zaven Effendi from Anatolian Armenians". *Vakit*
- 1922 / 06 / 04 An article appeared entitled "Various Greek and Armenian Congregations in Anatolia Reject Major Yavel's Accusations". *Vakit*
- 1922 / 06 / 04 The statements of prominent religious leaders of Elazığ, Malatya, Kastamonu, and Çorum Armenian and Greek congregations: "We declare to the world that the malicious publication made by Mr. Yavel, the former principal of the Harput Branch of the Elaziz American Friends of the East Aid delegation, claiming that the Armenians are continuously oppressed and assassinated by the National Government, is completely untrue". *Vakit*
- 1922 / 07 / 01 An article appeared entitled "Armenian Groups of Rebels". *Vakit*
- 1922 / 07 / 10 Armenians killed 28 people including women, and children, who were returning from Arpaçay to their hometowns. The Armenians who started to retreat from Erzurum rounded up 120 Muslims in Arzuti village and stabbed them to death. PMOA. FA. P. 2878 / 89
- 1922 / 07 / 25 Cemal Pasha was killed by the Armenians in Tbilisi.

- 1922 / 07 / 25 An article appeared entitled "Turks and Armenians". *Vakit*
- 1922 / 07 / 26 An article appeared entitled "Cemal Pasha". *Vakit*
- 1922 / 07 / 28 An article appeared entitled "Speculations on Cemal Pasha's Assassination". *Vakit*
- 1922 / 07 / 29 Articles appeared entitled "Respect For the Dead (Editorial by Ahmet Emin Yalman)" and "Cemal Pasha". *Vakit*
- 1922 / 07 / 30 An article appeared entitled "Cemal Pasha's Martyrdom". *Vakit*
- 1922 / 11 / 22 Peace talks started in Lausanne KG. *AD*, p. 299
- 1922 / 12 / 12 At the general session of the Lausanne Conference, the Chairman, Lord Curzon brought up the Armenian question and said that living space had to be provided for the Armenians in Turkish Asia. KG. *AD*, p. 300
- 1922 / 12 / 12 İsmet Pasha rejected Lord Curzon's suggestion that space should be found in the Northeastern provinces or in Cilicia. KG. *AD*, p. 300
- 1922 / 12 / 13 İsmet Pasha stated that while there was no land available for Armenians in the Turkish motherland, there was no objection to Armenians living in complete harmony with Turkish citizens. KG. *AD*, p. 301
- 1922 / 12 / 15 The Armenian delegation made further requests on the matter of land provision, but they were rejected by another Turkish representative, Rıza Nur Bey. KG. *AD*, p. 301
- 1923**
- 1923 / 02 / 02 The Armenian delegation left Lausanne by publishing a proclamation. KG. *AD*, p. 305
- 1923 / 07 / 24 In the Lausanne Peace Treaty, the Turkish thesis was accepted and the Armenians were granted complete citizenship rights in Turkey. KG. *AD*, p. 298-305; EU. *AHAP*, p. 706-738

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