

Gomidas Institute Studies Series

**TALAAAT PASHA'S REPORT ON THE
ARMENIAN GENOCIDE, 1917**

by Ara Sarafian



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Gomidas Institute
42 Blythe Rd.
London W14 0HA
United Kingdom
Email: *info@gomidas.org*

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Introduction

Talaat stated that “they had already disposed of three quarters of them [Armenians], that there were none left in Bitlis, Van, Erzeroum, and that the hatred was so intense now that they have to finish it. . . . He said they would take care of the Armenians at Zor and elsewhere but they did not want them in Anatolia. I told him three times that they were making a serious mistake and would regret it. He said, ‘We know we have made mistakes, but we never regret.’”

—Diaries of Ambassador Henry Morgenthau¹

Supervising the Destruction of Armenians

Throughout 1915–16, Talaat Pasha, the Ottoman Minister of Interior, supervised the destruction of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire. Masking this process as a security measure, he ordered the general deportation of Armenians and oversaw the break-up of communities, the systematic confiscation of property, forced conversions, the disappearance of hundreds of thousands of people, and the dispersion of survivors across the empire. Talaat received progress reports from different provinces and, at the end of 1916, ordered a general assessment of his work. On 24 August 1916, he sent a cipher telegram to 34 provinces (vilayets and mutasarrifliks) asking for detailed information about the presence of Armenians in different parts of the empire.² His circular was simple and to the point: he wanted to know how many Armenians there were in each province, how many were “native” (*yerli*), and how many were “outsiders” (*yabancı*). Six months later, on 11 February 1917, he sent another cipher telegram, this time to 23 provinces, calling for a headcount of Armenians.³ Once more, he asked for the number of “native” and “outsider” Armenians in each region.

Talaat’s Report on the Destruction of Ottoman Armenians

In 2008 the Turkish journalist and historian Murat Bardakçı published a report from Talaat’s private papers concerning Armenians in the Ottoman Empire.⁴ This report was obviously commissioned by Talaat Pasha and was obtained from his widow shortly before her death in 1982.⁵ It was based on a study showing the distribution of Armenians in Ottoman provinces and was prepared with great care. Although it bore no date, title, or formal introduction, the document started with

summary calculations of the number of Ottoman Armenians in 1914 and 1917. These calculations gave a breakdown of the number of Armenians in each province in 1914, as well as the number of Armenians from each province counted in different parts of the Ottoman Empire in 1917.⁶ A note pointed out that the raw figures were undercounts and estimated the prewar Ottoman Armenian population (excluding Protestant Armenians) at approximately 1,500,000 people, with 350,000 to 400,000 Armenians of all denominations remaining in 23 provinces in 1917.⁷ According to Talaat's adjusted figures, around 1,150,000 Ottoman Armenians (or 77 percent) had disappeared between 1914 and 1917.⁸

Turkish Archives and the Deportation of Armenians

In recent years, the Turkish Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives has released a range of records related to the treatment of Ottoman Armenians during World War I. These include the texts of the aforementioned two cipher telegrams of 1916 and 1917, some of the responses to those telegrams, and a range of other records related to the deportation of Armenians. These new archival materials, though incomplete, demonstrate Talaat's intimate involvement with the deportation of Armenians, and show that his report of 1917 was based on the results of his circular of 11 February 1917.

For example, soon after the first deportations in 1915, Talaat requested and received telegraphic and written reports of the number of people deported from different areas. In the case of Sivas (central kaza), for example, 21,446 Armenians (4,453 households) were deported from a population of 26,895 Armenians (5,032 households) and 5,449 Armenians (579 households) remained behind.⁹ According to these figures, around 80 percent of Armenians had been deported from the center of the province. For the province as a whole, it was reported that 136,084 Armenians had been deported, with an additional 6,055 prepared for deportation.¹⁰ In Kayseri, 44,271 were said to have been deported from a reported Armenian population of 49,947 people. Also, 765 deportees were reported as rearrested after escaping and returning back to Kayseri. The Kayseri report also added that the remaining 4,911 Armenians were earmarked to be scattered in Muslim villages so that they would not make more than five percent of the population in any locality.¹¹ Another report from Janik, on the Black Sea coast, reported that 25,476 Armenians (4,229 households) had been deported out of 27,453 Armenians (4,251 households).¹² According to these figures, the

deportation rate from this Black Sea province by the end of 1915 was over 72 percent.¹³ These initial reports from 1915 did not elaborate on the status of those who remained behind and we do not know how many were men who had been conscripted into the Ottoman army or Armenian converts to Islam.

The flow of information continued with special instructions from the Ottoman capital and local assessments of deportations. Fourteen months after the general deportations had begun, Talaat's circular of 24 August 1916, and then his circular of 11 February 1917, solicited new data on the Armenian issue: while the August circular requested information based on local records dealing with the deportation of Armenians, the February circular asked for a new headcount of Armenians. Both circulars asked the central question about the number of "native" and "outside" Armenians in each province, but they differed in the additional information they requested. The August circular asked about Armenians who had not been deported because they were Catholics or Protestants, members of soldiers' families (*asker ailesi*), converts to Islam, or had special permission to remain;¹⁴ the February circular asked for additional information on the geographical origins of "outside Armenians" in each province.

The responses to the August 1916 circular gave Talaat an overall reassessment of the results of his "deportation" program.¹⁵ In the case of Kayseri, for example, this latest set of results maintained that 6,761 Armenians remained from a prewar population of over 50,000 Armenians.¹⁶ According to these figures, around 77 percent of Armenians had been deported from this region.¹⁷ In the case of Hudavendigâr (Bursa) province, 2,999 Armenians remained from a prewar population of over 60,000.¹⁸ According to these figures, around 95 percent of Armenians had been deported from Hudavendigâr. In the case of Marash, of 39,901 Armenians,¹⁹ there remained 2,442 Apostolic Armenians, 2,028 Catholic Armenians, and 1,813 Protestant Armenians, as well as 290 converts to Islam. According to these figures, by the end of 1916, 84 percent of Armenians had been deported from this region.²⁰ In the European province of Edirne, where there had been over 19,000 Armenians in 1914, only 4,583 people remained by the end of 1916.²¹ Approximately 77 percent had been deported.

Six months later, the 11 February 1917 circular yielded more data that, as we argue, formed the basis of Talaat Pasha's report of 1917. In the case of

Kastamonu, for example, the returns stated that there were 3,436 native and 188 outside Armenians in that province. This data was practically the same in Talaat's report, which noted 3,437 native and 185 outside Armenians for Kastamonu.²² The return from Ankara province counted 12,766 native and 451 outside Armenians. Talaat's report gave the figures of 12,766 and 410 people.²³ The figures for Bolu were 1,608 native Armenians and 549 outsiders.²⁴ Talaat's report noted 1,539 locals and 551 outsiders. In the case of Karesi, the return reported 1,852 native and 246 outsiders. Talaat's report recorded 1,852 native and 124 outsiders.²⁵ In Beirut, the return counted 50 natives and 1,980 outsiders. Talaat's report noted 50 natives and 1,849 outsiders.²⁶ In the case of Syria, the 1917 return counted 39,400 outside and no native Armenians.²⁷ Talaat's report gave the figures of 39,409 outsiders and no native Armenians. These sets of data show that Talaat's report was closely related to 11 February 1917 circular. The data appears to have been checked and updated using additional information.

Talaat's entry for Der Zor is particularly revealing. It recorded 201 native and 1,570 outside Armenians, and then amended the figure for outside Armenians to 6,778 in a footnote citing "additional telegraphic information."²⁸ Similarly, it recorded 10,703 outside Armenians for Aleppo based on the register that was sent from the province, but a note pointed out that telegraphic information from Aleppo had put the number of outside Armenians at 13,591.²⁹ The fact that such corrections occurred in footnotes, with explanations, supports our assertion that the 1917 report was based on a specific body of data, which were checked for some degree of accuracy. On the other hand there appear to be some basic errors of arithmetic in the report: the detailed figures for Syria actually add up to 39,837 and not 39,409 as noted, and those for Mosul add up to 7,025 and not 7,033.³⁰

Talaat's Perspective of the Armenian Genocide

Talaat was clearly aware of the destruction of Armenians while the deportations were in progress, and his report of 1917 was probably an effort to have a consolidated view of developments. This report was actually based on data from 23 regions of the Ottoman Empire, all, except for Hudavendigâr, recipients of his circular of 11 February 1917.³¹ The only province that did not respond to this circular was Jerusalem. These provinces were chosen for the survey because they still had residual Armenian populations, or they were areas where deportees had been sent

in 1915–16. Consequently, the eastern provinces of Erzerum, Bitlis, Van, Diyarbekir, Trebizond, Elazig, and Janik were not included in the survey because they had been ordered to clear out their Armenian populations in the initial stages of deportations.³²

When making his final calculations, Talaat used his data to account for Armenians in 29 Ottoman provinces.³³ Using population statistics for the distribution of Ottoman Armenians in 1914 and his 1917 statistics, Talaat could see the number and proportion of Armenians who had been deported and estimate the number of those who survived such deportations. According to Talaat's report, over one million Ottoman Armenians had disappeared between 1914 and 1917, with the remaining population divided amongst those who were resident in Constantinople (and were not deported), and those who were "natives" and "outsiders" in the provinces. Practically all who were "outsiders" were remnants of those who had been removed from their native provinces in 1915–16,³⁴ while "native" Armenians were those who were not deported outside of their home provinces.

The data in the 1917 report would have been interpreted in a more informed manner by Talaat Pasha, who had privileged knowledge about the Armenian issue. For example, he knew that tens of thousands of Armenians were destined for assimilation, such as women and children in Muslim households. Thousands of other Armenians had also been scattered in central and western provinces to be absorbed into Muslim communities. Talaat knew that many Armenians had managed to escape from the Ottoman Empire, such as those who resisted Ottoman forces in Van in April 1915, as well as those who managed to flee across the Russian border in 1915–16. The number of people who escaped was probably around 150,000, and their ultimate survival was by no means clear. Thousands subsequently perished from privation and disease.

In the final analysis, the great majority of Ottoman Armenians were deported in 1915, and the great majority of these deportees were killed off through forced marches, privations, and outright massacres—as attested and corroborated by eyewitness accounts.³⁵ Talaat's report clearly shows that the deportation of Ottoman Armenians in 1915 was part of an effort that aimed at the destruction of Armenians. The object of the authorities was not a population transfer (*tehcir*) but the destruction of entire communities. This fact is quite apparent in the organization, implementation, and outcome of Talaat's policies, as can be seen in the

discrepancy between the number of Armenians who were deported, and the number of deportees who were found in the resettlement zone in 1917. Talaat was well aware of this discrepancy since he closely supervised deportations throughout 1915–16. As his 1917 report shows, although over a million Armenians were deported, around 60,000 were counted in the resettlement zone outlined by the Ottoman government, another 50,000 were found dispersed along deportation routes, and around 100,000 were within their home provinces. Practically all of these survivors in the provinces were treated as captives and pressured to assimilate as Muslim-Turks.

Talaat obviously considered the ruin of Ottoman Armenians a personal triumph and took his report into exile when he fled the Ottoman Empire in 1918. His report was not meant for public disclosure and may well have been destroyed were it not for Talaat's untimely death in 1921.

Presenting Talaat's Report on the Armenian Genocide

In the following pages we present Talaat's own understanding of the destruction of Armenians with a presentation of his report of 1917. This is the closest "official view" we have of the Armenian Genocide according to Ottoman records.

In presenting Talaat's data, we have reorganized the body of information to show the distribution of Armenians according to their native provinces and then by their location in 1917. Such a presentation of Talaat's data allows us to see, as Talaat saw, details of how many Armenians had survived the deportations from different provinces in 1917. Such calculations were also included in Talaat's opening summary analysis.

Where the 1917 report did not include returns from particular provinces with Armenian populations, i.e., Edirne, Chatalja, Kala-i Sultaniye (Chanakkale), Janik and Jerusalem, we created special entries for those provinces and indicated the presence of Armenians from those areas in other parts of the Ottoman Empire covered by Talaat's report of 1917. When doing so, we indicated the number of Armenians in those provinces in 1914, based on official Ottoman sources. Such information would have been known to Talaat Pasha and figured into his own assessment of his report.

We also consolidated stray pieces of additional information into the report's chosen format, noting the original information in brackets or in a footnote. For example, some returns identified people as natives of

Gallipoli or Hakkiari, which should have been counted as natives of Edirne or Van vilayets. In such cases we have included the people concerned as natives of their respective vilayets, noting their additional details concerning Gallipoli or Hakkiari in brackets.

Some Armenians were identified in different provinces without giving details of their places of origin in the Ottoman Empire. Specifically, in Konia, 236 people were identified as employees of benevolent organisations and 216 as artisans. In Adana, 1,152 people were identified as working in the Taurus construction zone. In Aydin, 113 people were identified as “foreign nationals.” In Beirut, one person was listed from Tiflis, two from Dedeagach, four from Filibe, and seven from Varna. In Sivas, three people were recorded from Salonika. In Ankara, one person was from Egypt and one from the Caucasus.

Readers might note the difference between the column showing 94,206 Armenians who were classed as living outside their native province, and the 106,910 who were listed as people from outside the province in which they were counted. The former figure is smaller because its information is limited to people from 29 provinces, while the latter figure is for people from all provinces, in addition to Armenians who were simply identified as outsiders, such as workers in the “Taurus construction zone,” “artisans,” or “foreigners.”

All information presented in the following pages is derived from Talaat’s original report. All additional comments, including titles to sections, are placed in square brackets, footnotes or clearly marked as “appended.” No information was left out from the original report. The two appendixes at the back also relate to Talaat’s report. The second appendix, Talaat’s “Black Booklet,” is particularly important because it too was found in Talaat’s private papers and relates directly to the destruction of Ottoman Armenians and Greeks and the liquidation of their properties.

Endnotes

1. 8 August 1915 diary entry of conversation between Talaat Pasha and U.S. Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, *United States Diplomacy on the Bosphorus: The Diaries of Ambassador Morgenthau, 1913–1916*, comp., ed., and intro. Ara Sarafian, Princeton and London: Gomidas Institute, 2004.
2. See cipher telegram dated 24 August 1916, Sublime Porte, Constantinople, Talat Pasha to Edirne, Adana, Ankara, Aydin, Bitlis, Baghdad, Beirut, Aleppo, Hudavendigar, Diyarbekir, Syria, Sivas, Trebizond,

Kastamonu, Konia, Mamuretulaziz, Mosul, Urfa, Izmit, Bolu, Janik, Zor, Karesi, Jerusalem, Kala-i Sultaniye, Mentеше, Teke, Kayseri, Karahisar Sahib, Ichil, Kutahya, Marash, Nigde, Eskishehir, DH.Şfr, 68/112. Note: All archival citations are from the Ottoman Prime Ministry Archives (Istanbul) unless otherwise stated.

3. See cipher telegram dated Sublime Porte, Directorate of Public Security, Constantinople, 11 Feb. 1917, Talaat Pasha to Adana, Ankara, Aydin, Beirut, Aleppo, Syria, Sivas, Kastamonu, Konia, Mosul, Urfa, Izmit, Eskishehir, Ichil, Bolu, Zor, Karasi, Jerusalem, Kayseri, Afyon Karahissar, Kutahya, Marash and Nigde. See DH.Şfr., 72/210.

4. Murat Bardakçı, *Talat Paşa'nın Evrak-ı Metrukesi : Sadrazam Talat Paşa'nın özel arşivinde bulunan Ermeni tehciri konusundaki belgeler ve hususi yazışmalar* [The Remaining Documents of Talaat Pasha: Documents and Important Correspondence Found in the Private Archives of Sadrazam Talaat Pasha about the Armenian Deportations], Istanbul: Everest Yayınları, 2008. This publication appeared in parts in "Talat Paşa'nın Kara Kaplı Defteri" in *Hürriyet*, 24-27 April 2005; "Paşa'ya göre Ermeni Sayıları", *Hürriyet*, 26 Sept. 2005; "Talat Paşa'nın Tehcir Belgeleri", *Hürriyet*, 23-26 April, 2006; and "Talat Paşa, Elazığ'dan 74 bin,206 Ermeni'nin tehcir edildiğini yazıyor," *Sabah*, 26 Feb. 2007.

5. Bardakçı, *Talat Paşa'nın Evrak-ı Metrukesi*, p. 12.

6. Two major provinces were left out of Talaat's summary account: Edirne vilayet and Janik mutasarriflik.

7. See Bardakçı, *Talat Paşa'nın Evrak-ı Metrukesi*, p. 109. According to Talaat's notes, the figure of 1,500,000 was made up of Apostolic and Catholic Armenians in all of the Ottoman Empire. The figure of 350,000–400,000 probably included Protestant Armenians as well because during the deportations of 1915–16 they were treated as Armenians by Ottoman officials. Some exemptions were granted, often temporary ones, to exclude Catholic and Protestant Armenians from deportations. These were invariably cases of placating Western powers. For example, this was the case in Erzerum, where Catholic and Protestant Armenians were also deported soon after the main body of Apostolic Armenians were sent away. See EUM.2 Şb. 10/23 dated 6 L 1333 (18 Aug. 1915).

8. Bardakçı, *Talat Paşa'nın Evrak-ı Metrukesi*, p. 109. Talaat's figures represented the perspective at the Ottoman government, and that is our central focus for this study.

9. EUM.2Şb., 73/44, dated 16 Z 1333 (27 Sept. 1915). These figures may have included soldiers conscripted into the Ottoman army, as more men were left behind than women. The deported were made up of 11,590

females and 8,856 males, while those who remained behind were listed as 1,694 females and 3,755 males.

10. EUM.2 Şb., 68/84 dated 28 Sept. 1915.

11. EUM.2 Şb., 68/75 dated 18 Sept. 1915.

12. EUM.2 Şb., 73/53. This document has been dated as “30 Za 1333” by the archives, though the original date on the report reads “24 Eylül 1331 (Rumi)” which translates to 7 Oct. 1915.

13. EUM.2 Şb., 73/53, dated 33 Za. 1329 (10 Oct. 1915).

14. All of these were contested categories of survivors. Some Catholic and Protestant Armenians were given exemption from deportations because of foreign intervention, though most Catholics and Protestants were actually deported between 1915 and 1917. While family members of Armenian soldiers serving in the Ottoman army were supposed to be exempted from deportations, many were actually deported or scattered into Muslim villages for assimilation. Some Armenians converted to Islam to avoid deportation, though often they too were deported, or expected to intermarry with non-Armenians.

15. The terminology used to describe the removal of Armenians was either *sefkiyat* (despatch, expulsion) and *iskan* (settlement).

16. According to official Ottoman statistics for 1914, there were 48,659 Apostolic Armenians, 1,515 Catholic Armenians, and 2,018 Protestants (mainly Armenians) in the mutasarriflik of Kayseri. See *Arşiv Belgeleriyle Ermeni Faalilyetleri*, vol 1, p. 624. For the number of Armenians counted in the province, see EUM.2 Şb., 74/28, dated 25 Z 1334 (24 Aug. 1916). According to this document these remaining Armenians were composed of 3,430 “native” Armenians, 11 “outside” Armenians, 634 Catholic Armenians, 507 Protestant Armenians, 2,060 members of “soldiers’ families”, and 115 converts to Islam.

17. These figures were comparable, in gross terms, to the earlier report from 18 Sept. 1915.

18. According to official Ottoman figures for 1914, there were 58,921 Apostolic Armenians, 1,278 Catholic Armenians, and 992 Protestants (mostly Armenians) in Hudavendigâr province. See *Arşiv Belgeleriyle Ermeni Faalilyetleri*, vol 1, p. 611. For the number of remaining Armenians see EUM.2 Şb., 74/29, dated 3 M 1335 (31 Oct. 1916). According to this document the remaining 2,999 Armenians were composed of 84 “native” Armenians, 1,136 Catholic Armenians, 1,032 Protestant Armenians, 536 members of “soldiers’ [and officials’] families,” 52 converts to Islam, and 159 people who remained by special permission.

19. The official figure for Armenians in Marash in 1914 was 37,416, See *Arşiv Belgelerle*, p. 655.
20. EUM.2 Şb., 74/24, dated 20 Z. 1334 (19.10.1916).
21. According to official sources, on the eve of World War I there had been 19,523 Apostolic Armenians, 248 Catholic Armenians, and 115 Protestants belonging to different ethnic communities. See *Arşiv Belgeleriyle Ermeni Faalilyetleri*, vol 1, p. 613. For the number of remaining Armenians see EUM.2 Şb., 74/36, dated 22 M 1335 (19 Nov. 1916).
22. EUM.2 Şb., 74/66, dated 10 Ş. 1335 (10 June 1917). This archival document also gave a detailed breakdown of its data to the level of kazas and by gender. For example, it shows 66 percent of local Armenians and 85 percent of outside Armenians in the province were women.
23. EUM.2 Şb., 75/46. This document is not dated on the original.
24. EUM.2 Şb., 74/52, dated 16 Ca 1335 (10 March 1917).
25. EUM.2 Şb., 74/53, dated 17 Ca 1335 (11 March 1917).
26. EUM.2 Şb., 74/57, dated 23 Ca 1335 (17 March 1917).
27. EUM.2 Şb., 74/58, dated 28 Ca 1335 (22 March 1917).
28. Unfortunately, none of the relevant correspondence related to the figures for Zor could be located in the Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives by this author.
29. Bardakçı, *Talat Paşa'nın Evrak-ı Metrukesi*, pp. 132-133.
30. See Bardakçı, *Talaat Paşa'nın Evrak-ı Metrukesi*, pp. 128-29 and pp. 138-39. (The body of our data in this study reflects the detailed figures, except for the summary page, which has been left as in the original).
31. The provinces in question were the vilayets of Eskişehir, Adana, Sivas, Beirut, Kastamonu, Konia, Aydin, Syria, Hudavendigar, Aleppo, Ankara, Mosul and the mutasarrifliks of Izmit, Kutahya, Bolu, Karahisar-i Sahib, Ichil, Karesi, Kayseri, Marash, Zor, Nigde, Urfa.
32. For the telegram ordering the complete deportation of Armenians from Erzerum, Van, and Bitlis, see Talaat Pasha's circular to Erzerum, Van, and Bitlis provinces dated Constantinople, 10 May 1915 in EUM.DH.Şfr, 53/93; For the complete deportation of Armenians from Trebizond, Mamuretulaziz, Sivas, Diyarbakir, and Janik, see Talaat Pasha to provinces dated Constantinople, 20 June 1915, EUM.DH.Şfr 54/87. For an example of one interim report claiming that there were no Armenians left in Janik, Trebizond, Erzerum, or Bitlis see "Appendix I" to this work. There were reportedly no more Armenians left in Diyarbakir, nor any in Mamuretulaziz, save for 4,000 women and children hiding in villages by the end of 1915. See EUM.2 Şb., 68/72 and 68/70 dated 18 Sept. 1915. Likewise, when Talaat ordered a halt to deportations in 1916, none of the eastern provinces were

included on the list of recipients, presumably because there were no Armenians left in those regions. See EUM.2 Şb., 62/21, dated 15 March 1916.

33. These were the 23 provinces that sent data for the report, plus Erzerum, Bitlis, Van, Diyarbekir, Trebizond and Mamuretulaziz which were supposed to have no Armenian inhabitants in 1917.

34. Talaat's summary notes that 68,433 Armenians lived outside their native provinces in 1914 (e.g., as migrant workers). By all accounts, such Armenians fared as other Armenians of their host communities. Where members of this class of people were not deported in 1915–16, they would still have been classified as "outsiders" in their places of abode. If they were deported and survived, their native province would have been registered as their original provinces and not where they came from. For example, of 3,364 Armenians from Erzerum counted in 1917, those found in Mosul and Syria (1,662) were certainly deportees, those in Izmir (481) were certainly migrant workers, while the status of those in Urfa, Aleppo, or Sivas (1,035 people) is more difficult to determine.

35. The abuse and murder of Armenians was recorded by foreign observers and Armenian survivors. In the Harpoot region, for example, we have the private papers of local Christian missionaries and foreign consular staff, as well as the memoirs of survivors. See Maria Jacobsen, *Diaries of a Danish Missionary. Harpoot, 1907-1919*, (Princeton and London: Gomidas Institute) 2001; Henry H. Riggs, *Days of Tragedy in Armenia: Personal Experiences in Harpoot, 1915-1917* (Princeton, NJ: Gomidas Institute) 1997; Tacy Atkinson, *The German, the Turk and the Devil Made a Triple Alliance: Harpoot Diaries, 1908-1917*, (Princeton, NJ: Gomidas Institute) 2000; James Barton, *"Turkish Atrocities": Statements of American Missionaries on the Destruction of Christian Communities in Ottoman Turkey, 1915-1917*, (Princeton, NJ: Gomidas Institute) 1998; Hampartzoum Mardiros Chitjian, *A Hair's Breadth from Death*, (London and Reading: Taderon Press, 2004; and the report of US Consul Leslie A. Davis in *United States Official Records on the Armenian Genocide, 1915-1917*, comp., ed. and intro by Ara Sarafian, (Gomidas Institute: Princeton and London) 2004.

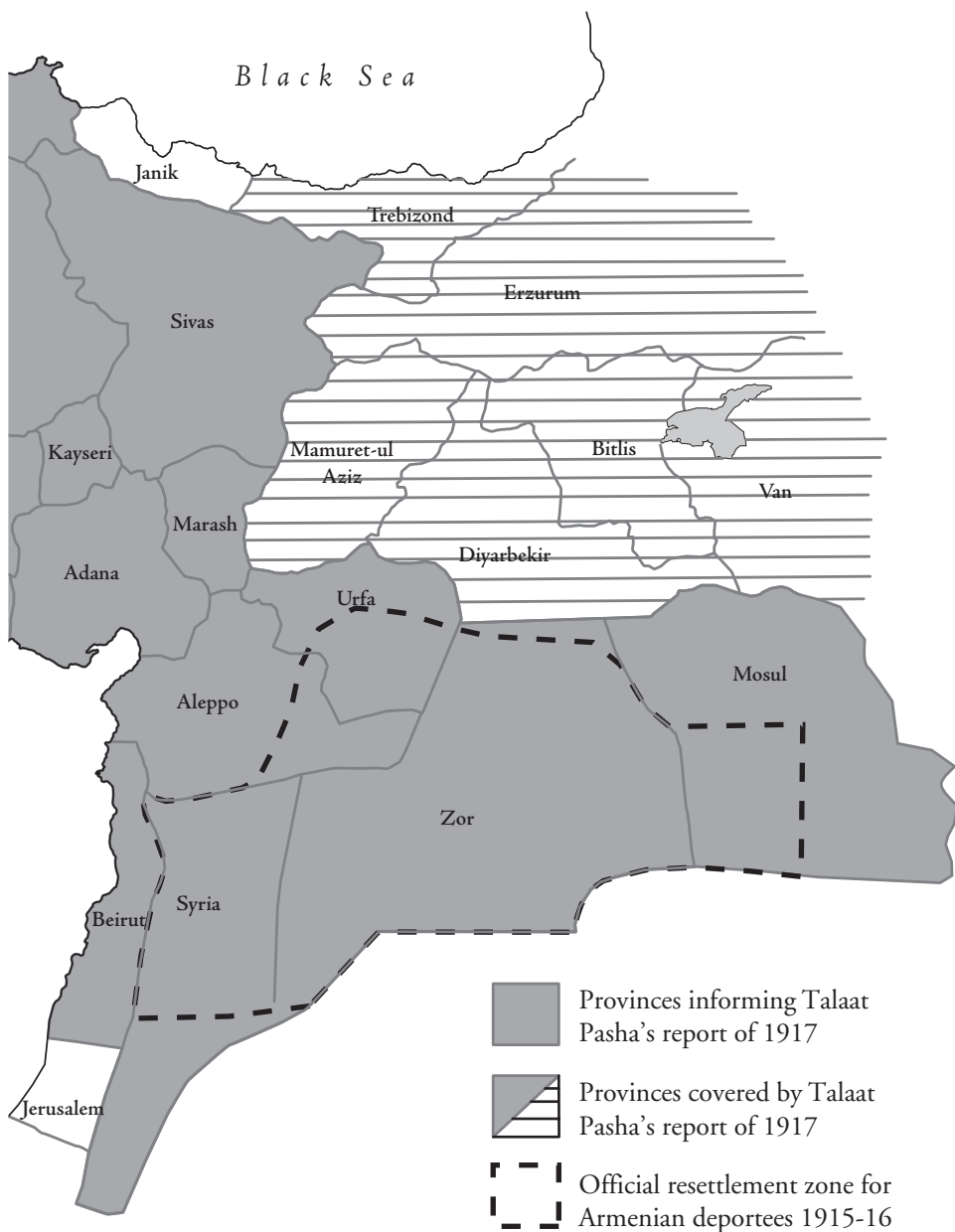
**TALAAAT PASHA'S REPORT ON THE
ARMENIAN GENOCIDE, 1917**

Talaat Pasha's Report on



Mediterranean Sea

the Armenian Genocide



[Original Notes to Opening Summary Page (opposite)]*

*. This figure is reflected in the total number of outside Armenians.

** . There were 68,433 Armenians who lived outside their native provinces in 1914.

[NOTE]: The number of Gregorian [Apostolic] Armenians in the 1914 census is 1,187,818 and Armenian Catholics 63,967 bringing their total to 1,256,403 [sic]. Because of the incomplete nature of the data, the true figure for these communities should be around 1,500,000. The number of Armenians who are today counted as locals and outsiders [including those of Constantinople] is 284,157 and this figure should be increased by 30 percent bringing their number to around 350,000 to 400,000.

¹ Bardakçı, *Talaat Paşa'nın Evrak-ı Metrukesi*, pp. 108 and 109. This summary is at the beginning of Talaat's report.

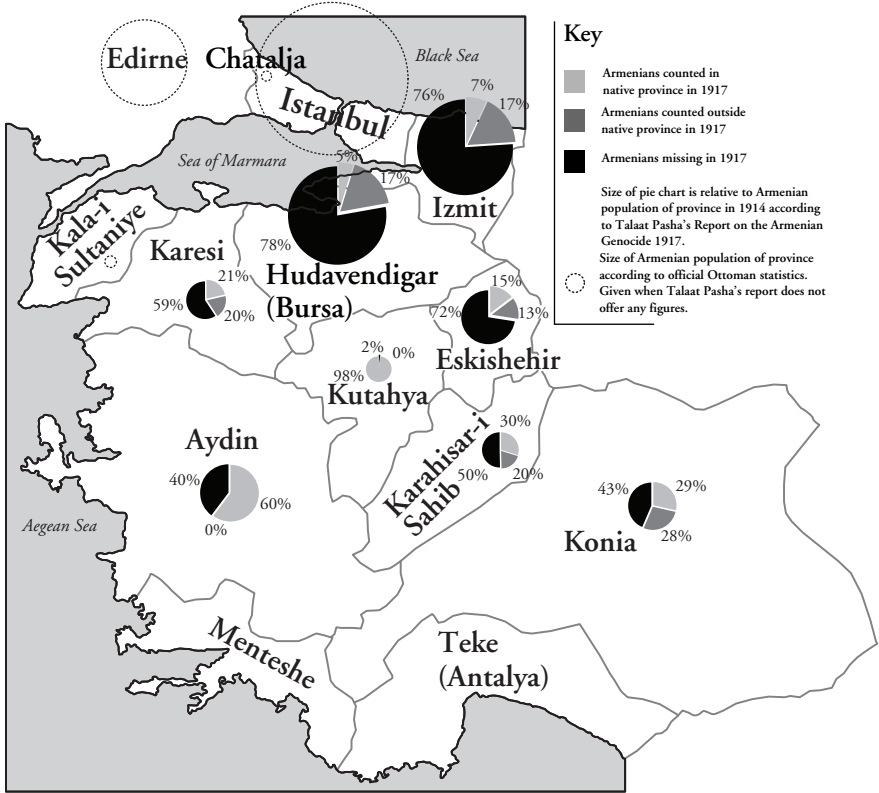
² Some provinces which had Armenian populations are missing among those listed in Talaat's report. These are Edirne, Chatalja, Kale-i Sultaniye (Chanakkale), Monteshe, Teke (Antalya), Janik, Kudus (Jerusalem). Although the report gives a figure of 80,000 Armenians in Constantinople in 1917, this is an approximation and does not include a breakdown in the main body of the report.

[Opening Summary Page: Data and Calculations]¹

Province ² [vilayet/ mutasarriflik]	Native Armenians in province	Outside Armenians in province	Armenians of province in other provinces	Armenians in 1914
Ankara	12,766	410	4,560	44,661
Mosul	253	7,033	0	0
Nigde	193	850	547	4,939
Izmit	3,880	142	9,464	56,115
Kutahya	3,932	680	0	4,023
Eskishehir	1,258	1,096	1,104	8,620
Bolu	1,539	551	56	3,002
Afyon Karahisar	2,234	1,778	1,484	7,498
Ichil	252	116	0	350
Karesi	1,852	124	1,696	8,663
Kayseri	6,650	111	6,778	47,974
Adana	12,263	4,257	19,664	51,723
Marash	6,115	198	2,010	27,306
Sivas	8,097	948	3,993	141,000
Beirut	50	1,849	0	1,224
Kastamonu	3,437	185	211	9,052
Konia	3,730	14,210	3,639	13,078
Aydin	11,901	5,729	0	19,710
Syria	0	39,409	0	0
Zor	201	6,778	0	63
Hudavendigar	2,821	178	10,251	59,038
Aleppo	13,679	13,591	19,091	37,031
Urfa	1,144	6,687	451	15,616
Erzerum	0	0	3,364	125,657
Bitlis	0	0	1,061	114,704
Van	0	0	160	67,792
Diyarbakir	0	0	1,849	56,166
Trebizond	0	0	562	37,549
Mamuretulaziz (Elaziz)	0	0	2,201	70,060
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	97,247	106,910	94,206 *	1,032,614
Istanbul	80,000	0	0	80,000
	-----	-----	-----	-----
[Natives 1917]	177,247	106,910	94,206	1,112,614 **
[Outsiders 1917]	106,910			

[Total 1917]	284,157			

WESTERN PROVINCES



CONSTANTINOPLE***Distribution of Constantinople Armenians in 1917**

Constantinople (native)	n/i
Adana	72
Afyonkarahisar	3
Ankara	18
Aydin	616
Beirut	54
Bolu	48
Eskishehir	73
Aleppo	73
Izmit	38
Karesi	3
Kastamonu	21
Kayseri	3
Konia	230
Kutahya	4
Mosul	9
Sivas	5
Syria	13
Urfa	5
Zor	20
TOTAL	1,308

Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	n/i	†
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	n/i	
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	1,308	
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	n/i	

* There was no separate return for Constantinople in Talaat Pasha's report. The data presented here was gathered from the returns of the 23 other provinces that appeared in the report.

† According to official Ottoman population statistics for 1914, there were 82,880 Apostolic and Catholic Armenians in Istanbul. Protestant Armenians were not counted separately and have been left out of our calculations. See T. C. Genelkurmay Başkanlığı, *Arşiv Belgeleriyle*, vol. 1, p. 605.

EDIRNE VILAYET***Distribution of Edirne Armenians in 1917**

Edirne (native)	n/i	
Adana	95	
Afyonkarahisar	16	
Aydin	137	
Beirut	6	
Bolu	4	
Eskishehir	16	
Izmit	6	(from Gallipoli)
Karesi	9	(from Gallipoli)
Konia	90	
Mosul	87	(from Rodosto)
Nigde	8	
Sivas	1	
Syria	677	
Zor	38	
TOTAL	1,190	

Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	n/i	†
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	n/i	
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	1,190	
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	n/i	

* There was no separate return for Edirne in Talaat Pasha's report. The data presented here was gathered from the returns of the 23 other provinces that appeared in the report.

† According to official Ottoman population statistics for 1914, there were 19,771 Apostolic (19,523) and Catholic Armenians (248) in Edirne. See *Arşiv Belgeleriyle*, p. 613.

CHATALJA MUTASARRIFLIK***Distribution of Chatalja Armenians in 1917**

Chatalja (native)	n/i
Aydin	3
Karesi	5
TOTAL	8

Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	n/i	†
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	n/i	
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	8	
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	n/i	

* There was no return for Chatalja in Talaat Pasha's report. The data presented here was gathered from the returns of the 23 other provinces that appeared in the report.

† According to official Ottoman population statistics for 1914, there were 842 Apostolic Armenians in Chatalja. See *Arşiv Belgeleriyle*, p. 605 and p. 617.

IZMIT MUTASARRIFLIK***Distribution of Izmit Armenians in 1917**

Izmit (native)	3,880	
Adana	82	
Afyonkarahisar	656	
Ankara	3	
Aydin	116	
Beirut	22	
Bolu	155	
Eskishehir	386	
Aleppo	862	
Konia	4,399	
Kutahya	300	
Mosul	607	
Nigde	776	
Syria	797	
Urfa	309	
Zor	85	
TOTAL	9,555	13,435

Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	56,115	
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	3,880	
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	9,555	
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	42,680	(-76%)

* Talaat's report gave the following figures for Armenians by place of origin in Izmit in 1917: Izmit (native) 3,880; Istanbul 38; Van 24; Bitlis 22; Kayseri 14; Konia 14; Ankara 13; Gallipoli 6; Hudavendigar 5; Bolu 2; Elazig 2; Sivas 1; Trebizond 1. Total 4,022.

HUDAVENDIGAR (BURSA) VILAYET***Distribution of Hudavendigar Armenians in 1917**

Hudavendigar (native)	2,821	
Adana	131	
Afyonkarahisar	242	
Ankara	5	
Aydin	197	
Beirut	14	
Eskishehir	454	
Aleppo	192	
Izmit	5	
Karesi	18	
Konia	6,349	
Kutahya	301	
Mosul	1,012	
Syria	726	
Urfa	285	
Zor	130	
TOTAL	10,061	12,882

Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	59,038	
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	2,821	
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	10,061	
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	46,156	(-78%)

* Talaat's report gave the following figures for Armenians by place of origin in Hudavendigar in 1917: Hudavendigar (native) 2,821; Kala-i Sultaniye 178. Total 2,999.

KARESI MUTASARRIFLIK***Distribution of Karesi Armenians in 1917**

Karesi (native)	1,852	
Adana	22	
Afyonkarahisar	115	
Aydin	100	
Beirut	9	
Eskishehir	9	
Aleppo	88	
Konia	966	
Nigde	20	
Syria	128	
Urfa	244	
Zor	22	
TOTAL	1,723	3,575

Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	8,663
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	1,852
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	1,723
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	5,088 (-59%)

* Talaat's report gave the following figures for Armenians by place of origin in Karesi in 1917: Karesi (native) 1,852; Van 28; Kala-i Sultaniye 22; Hudavendigar 18; Ankara 13; Erzerum 11; Gallipoli 9; Chatalja 5; Constantinople 3; Sivas 2; Konia 2; Aydin 2; Malatya 2; Kutahya 1; Eskishehir 1; Kayseri 1; Adana 1; Bitlis 1; Janik 1; Karahisar 1. Total 1,976.

KALA-I SULTANIYE MUTASARRIFLIK (CHANAKKALE)***Distribution of Chanakkale Armenians in 1917**

Kala-i Sultaniye (native)	n/i
Kutahya	6
Afyonkarahisar	10
Karesi	22
Kastamonu	5
Konia	7
Aydin	43
Syria	129
Zor	4
Hudavendigar	178
TOTAL	404

Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	n/i	†
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	n/i	
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	404	
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	n/i	

* There was no separate return for Kala-i Sultaniye (Çanakkale) in Talaat Pasha's report. The data presented here was gathered from the returns of the 23 other provinces that appeared in the report.

† According to official Ottoman population statistics for 1914, there were 2,474 Apostolic Armenians in Kala-i Sultaniye. See *Arşiv Belgeleriyle*, p. 605.

ESKISHEHIR VILAYET***Distribution of Eskişehir Armenians in 1917**

Eskişehir (native)	1,258	
Ankara	20	
Beirut	4	
Aleppo	129	
Ichil	56	
Kayseri	1	
Konia	619	
Kutahya	62	
Mosul	30	
Nigde	1	
Syria	113	
Urfa	188	
Zor	5	
TOTAL	1,228	2,486

Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	8,620	
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	1,258	
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	1,228	
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	6,134	(71%)

* Talaat's report gave the following figures for Armenians by place of origin in Eskişehir in 1917: Eskişehir (native) 1,258; Hudavendigar 454; Izmit 386; Constantinople 73; Ankara 62; Kutahya 46; Bitlis 21; Edirne 16; Afyon Karahissar 12; Sivas 9; Karesi 9; Kayseri 8. Total 2,354.

AYDIN VILAYET***Distribution of Aydin Armenians in 1917**

Aydin (native)	11,901	
Adana	41	
Aleppo	34	
Ichil	6	
Karesi	2	
Konia	7	
Sivas	1	
Syria	21	
Zor	10	
TOTAL	122	12,023

Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	19,710	
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	11,901	
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	122	
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	7,687	(-39%)

* Talaat's report gave the following figures for Armenians by place of origin in Aydin in 1917: Aydin (native) 11,901; Kayseri 1,600; Constantinople 616; Erzerum 481; Konia 383; Afyon Karahissar 371; Sivas 303; Bitlis 294; Elazig 254; Ankara 219; Hudavendigar 197; Edirne 137; Foreigners 133; Izmit 116; Kutahya 101; Karesi 100; Adana 78; Van 74; Diyarbekir 73; Marash 50; Aleppo 46; Trebizond 46; Kala-i Sultaniye 43; Urfa 29; Janik 21; Antalya 13; Mentesh 12; Kastamonu 9; Bolu 8; Nigde 7; Jerusalem 7; Beirut 6; Chatalja 3. Total 17,731.

KUTAHYA MUTASARRIFLIK***Distribution of Kutahya Armenians in 1917**

Kutahya (native)	3,932	
Aydin	101	
Eskishehir	46	
Karesi	1	
Kastamonu	2	
Konia	7	
TOTAL	157	4,089

Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	4,023
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	3,932
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	157
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	none

* Talaat's report gave the following figures for Armenians by place of origin in Kutahya in 1917: Kutahya (native) 3,932; Hudavendigar 301; Izmit 300; Eskishehir 62; Kala-i Sultaniye 6; Konia 5; Istanbul 4; Ankara 2. Total 4,612.

AFYON KARAHISAR (KARAHISAR-I SÂHIB) MUTASARRIFLIK*
Distribution of Afyon Karahisar Armenians in 1917

Afyon Karahisar (native)	2,234	
Aydin	371	
Beirut	17	
Eskishehir	12	
Aleppo	52	
Karesi	1	
Konia	502	
Syria	419	
Urfa	111	
Zor	19	
TOTAL	1,504	3,738

Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	7,498	
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	2,234	
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	1,504	
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	3,760	(-50%)

* Talaat's report gave the following figures for Armenians by place of origin in Afyon Karahisar in 1917: Afyon Karahisar (native) 2,234; Ankara 578; Izmit 565; Hudavendigâr 424; Karesi 115; Eskishehir 56; Edirne 16; Konia 11; Kala-i Sultaniye 10; Constantinople 3. Total 4,012.

KONIA VILAYET***Distribution of Konia Armenians in 1917**

Konia (native)	3,730	
Adana	207	
Afyonkarahisar	11	
Aydin	383	
Beirut	83	
Bolu	155	
Aleppo	469	
Ichil	15	
Izmit	14	
Karesi	2	
Kutahya	5	
Mosul	407	
Nigde	6	
Sivas	1	
Syria	1,525	
Urfa	311	
Zor	48	
TOTAL	3,642	7,372

Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	13,078	
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	3,730	
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	3,642	
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	5,706	(-44%)

* Talaat's report gave the following figures for Armenians by place of origin in Konia in 1917: Konia (native) 3,730; Hudavendigar 6,349; Izmit 4,399; Ankara 1,518; Karesi 966; Eskishehir 619; Afyon Karahissar 502; Workers of **benevolent organisations** 236; Constantinople 230; Artisans 216; Edirne 90; Sivas 30; Kayseri 16; Kutahya 7; Aydin 7; Kala-i Sultaniye 7; Nigde 5; Kastamonu 3; Bitlis 3; Trebizond 2; Adana 1; Aleppo 1; Van 1; Elazig 1. Total 18,939.

MENTESHE MUTASARRIFLIK***Distribution of Menteshes Armenians in 1917**

Menteshe (native)	n/i	
Aydin	12	
TOTAL	12	n/i †

Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	n/i ‡
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	n/i
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	12
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	n/i

* There was no separate return for Menteshe in Talaat Pasha's report. The data presented here was gathered from the returns of the 23 other provinces that appeared in the report.

† According to a return to the August 1916 circular, there were 2 native and 51 outside Armenians in Menteshe. See EUM.2 Sb, 28/47-A dated 4 Z 1334 (3 Oct. 1916).

‡ According to official Ottoman figures for 1914, there were 12 Apostolic Armenians in Menteşe. See *Arşiv Belgeleriyle...* p. 641.

TEKE (ANTALYA) MUTASARRIFLIK
Distribution of Teke Armenians ofin 1917

Teke (native)	n/i	
Aydin	13	
TOTAL	12	n/i *

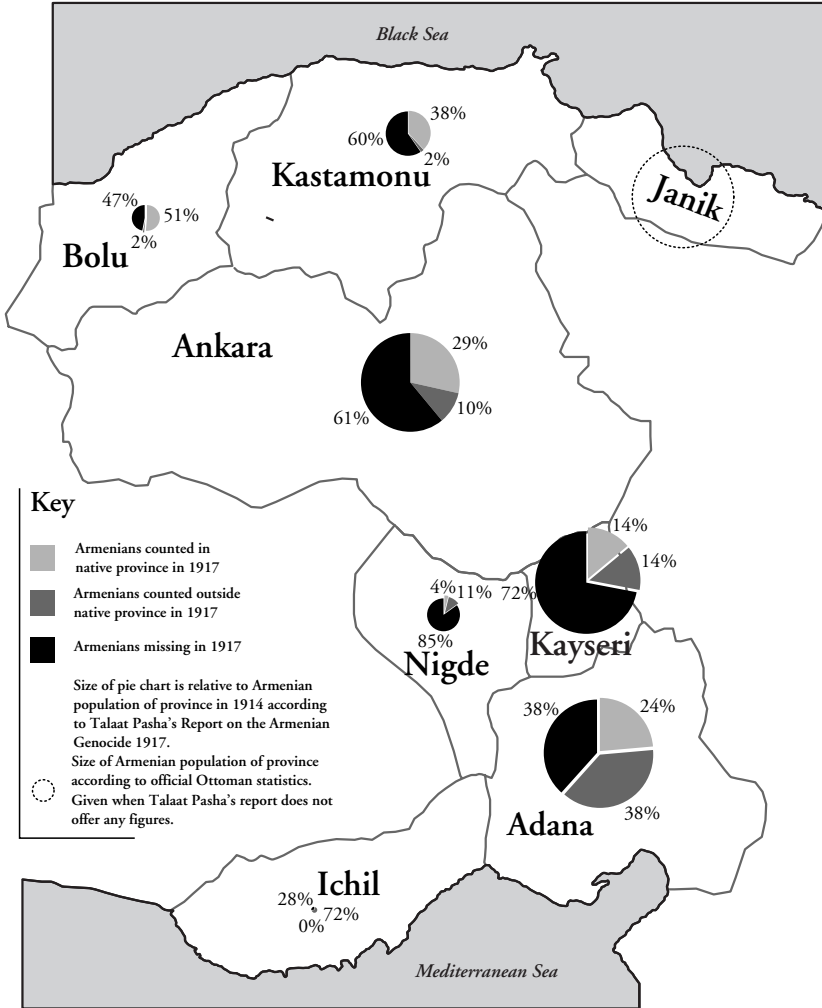
Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	n/i †
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	n/i
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	13
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	n/i

* There is no separate return recorded for Antalya (Teke) mutasarriflik in Talaat Pasha's report. The data presented here was gathered from the returns of the 23 other provinces that appear in his report.

† According to official Ottoman figures for 1914, there were 630 Apostolic Armenians in Antalya. See *Arşiv Belgeleriyle*, p. 661.

CENTRAL PROVINCES



ANKARA (ANGORA) VILAYET***Distribution of Ankara Armenians in 1917**

Ankara (native)	12,766	
Adana	101	
Afyonkarahisar	578	
Aydin	219	
Beirut	50	
Bolu	9	
Eskishehir	62	
Aleppo	373	
Ichil	5	(from Yozgat)
Karesi	13	
Kastamonu	13	(from Yozgat)
Kayseri	87	
Konia	1,518	
Kutahya	2	
Mosul	52	
Nigde	1	
Sivas	31	(24 from Yozgat and 7 from Chorum)
Syria	1,234	
Urfa	142	
Izmit	13	
Zor	10	
TOTAL	4,513	17,280

Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	44,661
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	12,766
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	4,560
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	27,335 (-61%)

* Talaat's report gave the following figures for Armenians by place of origin in Ankara in 1917: Ankara (native) 12,766; Kayseri 257; Sivas 74; Eskishehir 20; Constantinople 18; Nigde 8, Elazig 6; Hudavendigar 5; Erzerum 5; Izmit 3; Van 3; Diyarbekir 3; Chankiri 3; Bitlis 2; Trebizond 1; Egypt 1; Caucasus 1. Total 13,176.

BOLU MUTASARRIFLIK***Distribution of Bolu Armenians in 1917**

Bolu (native)	1,539	
Aydin	8	
Kastamonu	3	
Syria	54	
Izmit	2	
TOTAL	67	1,606

Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	3,002	
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	1,539	
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	67	
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	1,396	(-46%)

* Talaat's report gave the following figures for Armenians by place of origin in Bolu in 1917: Bolu (native) 1,539; Izmit 155; Konia 155; Constantinople 48; Kastamonu 45; Elazig 37; Erzerum 28; Bursa 26; Trebizond 15; Van 10; Ankara 9; Sivas 9; Edirne 4; Kayseri 3; Bitlis 3; Janik 2; Adana 1; Beirut 1. Total 2,090.

KASTAMONU VILAYET***Distribution of Kastamonu Armenians in 1917**

Kastamonu (native)	3,437	
Adana	61	
Ankara	3	(from Chankiri)
Aydin	9	
Bolu	45	
Aleppo	82	
Konia	3	
Sivas	2	
Urfa	17	
TOTAL	232	3,669

Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	9,052	
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	3,437	
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	232	
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	5,383	(-60%)

* Talaat's report gave the following figures for Armenians by place of origin in Kastamonu in 1917: Kastamonu (native) 3,437; Trebizond 93; Sivas 33; Constantinople 21; Yozgat 13; Erzerum 6; Kala-i Sultaniye 5; Janik 4; Bolu 3; Kutahya 2; Elazig 2; Ayntap 2; Diyarbekir 1. Total 3,622.

JANIK MUTASARRIFLIK***Distribution of Janik Armenians in 1917**

Samsun	n/i
Bolu	2
Karesi	1
Sivas	128
Kastamonu	4
Aydin	21
Syria	7
Zor	9
Aleppo	6
TOTAL	178

Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	n/i †
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	n/i
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	178
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	n/i ‡

* There was no separate return for Janik in Talaat Pasha's report. The data presented here was gathered from the returns of the 23 other provinces that appeared in the report.

† According to official Ottoman population statistics for 1914, there were 27,319 Apostolic and Catholic Armenians in Janik. See T. C. Genelkurmay Başkanlığı, *Arşiv Belgeleriyle*, vol. 1, p. 643.

‡ According to Turkish military archives all 26,374 Armenians in Janik mutasarriflik were deported to Zor and Mosul via Amasia, Karahisar and Sivas. *Arşiv Belgeleriyle*, vol. 1, p. 438 and 444.

NIGDE MUTASARRIFLIK***Distribution of Nigde Armenians in 1917**

Nigde (native)	193	
Ankara	8	
Aydin	7	
Beirut	15	
Aleppo	167	
Ichil	7	
Konia	5	
Syria	131	
Urfa	214	
Zor	1	
TOTAL	555	748

Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	4,939	
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	193	
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	555	
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	4,191	(-85%)

* Talaat's report gave the following figures for Armenians by place of origin in Nigde in 1917: Nigde (native) 193; Izmit 776; Karesi 20; Kayseri 17; Sivas 10; Edirne 8; Konia 6; Erzerum 5; Elazig 5; Ankara 1; Eskişehir 1; Adana 1. Total 1,043.

KAYSERI MUTASARRIFLIK***Distribution of Kayseri Armenians in 1917**

Kayseri (native)	6,650	
Adana	539	
Afyonkarahisar		
Ankara	257	
Aydin	1,600	
Beirut	39	
Bolu	3	
Eskishehir	8	
Aleppo	838	
Ichil	40	
Karesi	1	
Konia	16	
Kutahya		
Mosul	182	
Nigde	17	
Sivas	113	
Syria	2,683	
Urfa	580	
Izmit	14	
Zor	49	
TOTAL	6,979	13,629

Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	47,974	
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	6,650	
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	6,979	
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	34,345	(-71%)

* Talaat's report gave the following figures for Armenians by place of origin in Kayseri in 1917: Kayseri (native) 6,650; Ankara 87; Sivas 21; Constantinople 3. Total 6,761.

ADANA VILAYET***Distribution of Adana Armenians in 1917**

Adana (native)	12,263	
Aydin	78	
Beirut	667	
Bolu	1	
Aleppo	4,757	
Ichil	40	
Karesi	1	
Konia	1	
Mosul	1,074	
Nigde	1	
Syria	11,273	
Urfa	1,461	
Zor	312	
TOTAL	19,666	31,929

Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	51,723	
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	12,263	
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	19,666	
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	19,797	(-38%)

* Talaat's report gave the following figures for Armenians by place of origin by place of origin in Adana in 1917: Adana (native) 12,263; Taurus construction zone 1,152; Aleppo 682; Kayseri 539; Marash 344; Elazig 303; Konia 207; Diyarbekir 144; Hudavendigar 131; Sivas 116; Ankara 101; Edirne 95; Izmit 82; Constantinople 72; Kastamonu 61; Urfa 56; Bitlis 42; Aydin 41; Erzerum 30; Karesi 22; Van 20; Ichil 17. Total 16,520.

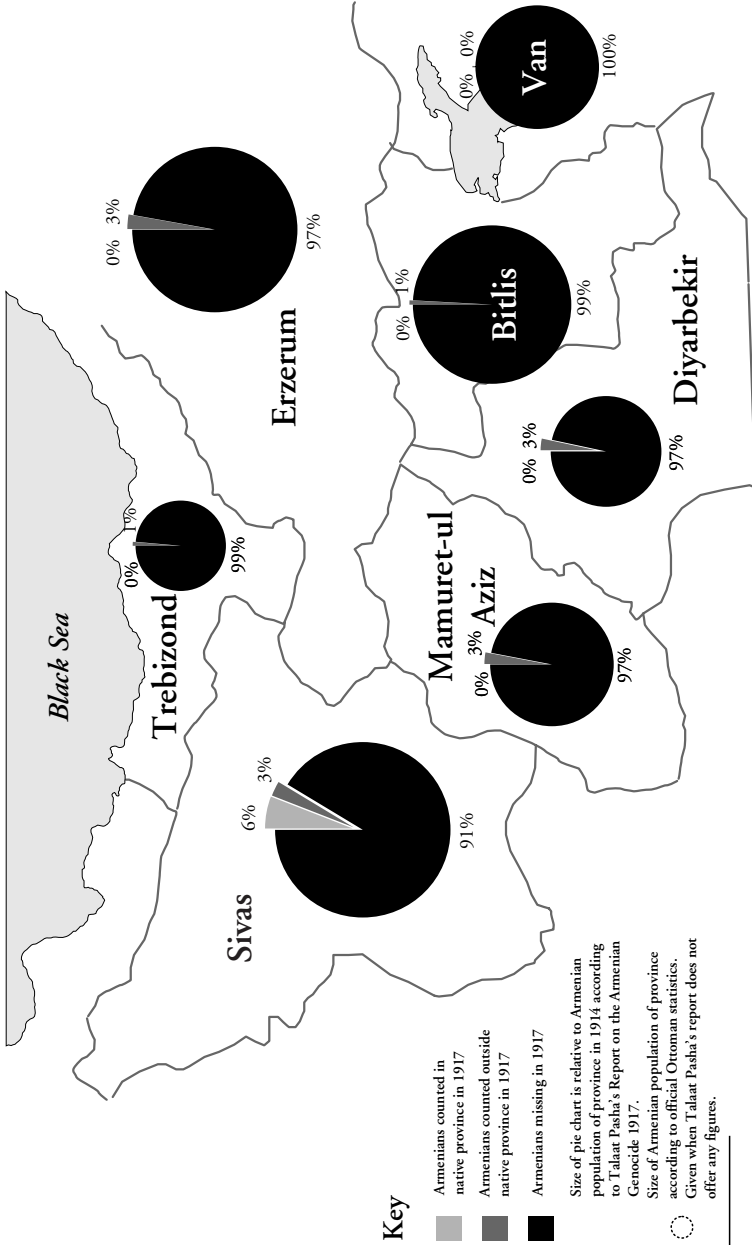
ICHIL MUTASARRIFLIK***Distribution of Ichil Armenians in 1917**

Ichil (native)	252	
Adana	17	
TOTAL	17	269

Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	350	
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	252	
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	17	
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	81	(-23%)

* Talaat's report gave the following figures for Armenians by place of origin in 1917: Ichil (native) 252; Kayseri 40; Adana 40; Konia 15; Nigde 7; Aydin 6; Yozgat 5; Sivas 3. Total 368.



SIVAS VILAYET***Distribution of Sivas Armenians in 1917**

Sivas (native)	8,097	
Adana	116	
Ankara	74	
Aydin	303	
Beirut	5	
Bolu	9	
Edirne	1	
Eskishehir	9	
Aleppo	681	
Ichil	3	
Izmit	1	
Karesi	2	
Kastamonu	33	
Kayseri	21	
Konia	30	
Marash	13	from Amasia
Mosul	364	
Nigde	10	
Syria	1,744	
Urfa	509	
Zor	46	
TOTAL	3,974	12,122

Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	141,000
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	8,097
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	4,025
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	128,878 (-91%)

* Talaat's report gave the following figures for Armenians by place of origin in Sivas in 1917: Sivas (native) 8,097; Trebizond 364; Erzerum 235; Janik 128; Kayseri 113; Elazig 63; Yozgat 24; Chorum 7; Constantinople 5; Salonika 3; Kastamonu 2; Konia 1; Aydin 1; Diyarbekir 1; Edirne 1. Total 9,045.

ERZERUM VILAYET**Distribution of Erzerum Armenians in 1917**

Erzerum (native)	0
Adana	30
Ankara	5
Aydin	481
Beirut	4
Bolu	28
Aleppo	257
Karesi	11
Kastamonu	6
Marash	163
Mosul	901
Nigde	5
Sivas	235
Syria	761
Urfa	443
Zor	34
TOTAL	3,364

Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	125,657
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	0
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	3,364
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	122,293 (-97%)

BITLIS VILAYET**Distribution of Bitlis Armenians in 1917**

Bitlis (native)	0
Adana	42
Ankara	2
Aydin	294
Beirut	1
Bolu	3
Eskishehir	21
Aleppo	216
Izmit	22
Karesi	1
Konia	3
Mosul	431
Syria	24
Zor	1
TOTAL	1,061

Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	114,704	
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	0	
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	1,061	
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	113,643	(-99)

VAN VILAYET**Distribution of Van Armenians in 1917**

Van (native)	0	
Adana	20	
Ankara	3	
Aydin	74	
Bolu	10	
Izmit	24	
Karesi	28	
Konia	1	
Mosul	87	(from Hakkiri)
TOTAL	247	

Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	67,792	
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	0	
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	247	
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	67,545	(-99%)

TREBIZOND VILAYET**Distribution of Trebizond Armenians in 1917**

Trebizond (native)	0
Ankara	1
Aydin	46
Bolu	15
Izmit	1
Kastamonu	93
Konia	2
Mosul	18
Sivas	364
Syria	40
TOTAL	580

Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	37,549	
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	0	
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	580	
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	36,969	(-98)

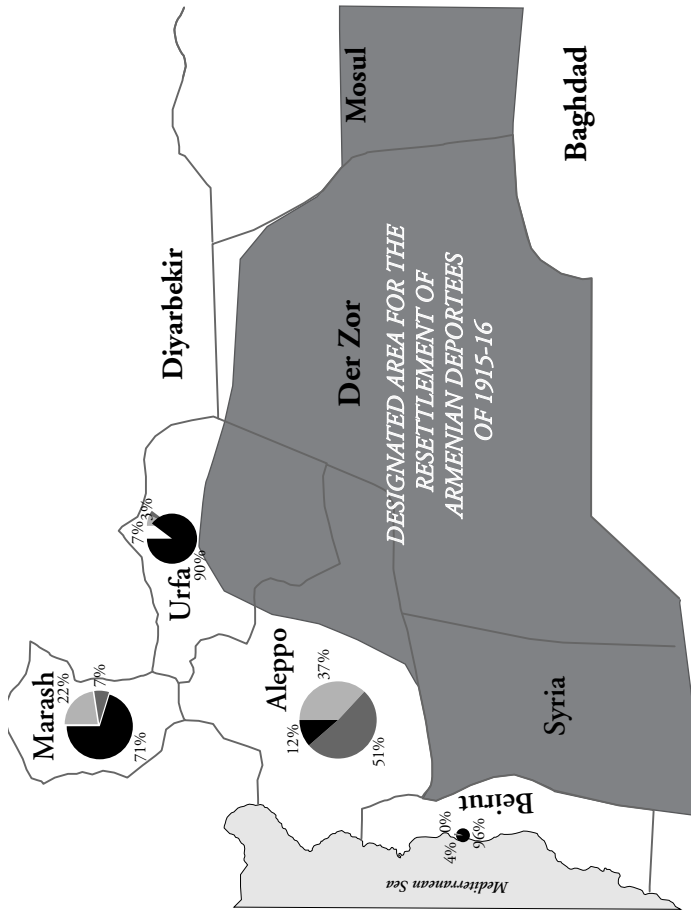
MAMURET-UL-AZIZ (ELAIZIG) VILAYET**Distribution of Elazig Armenians in 1917**

Elazig (native)	0	
Adana	303	
Ankara	6	
Aydin	254	
Beirut	63	
Bolu	37	
Aleppo	606	
Izmit	2	
Karesi	2	(from Malatya)
Kastamonu	2	
Konia	1	
Marash	2	
Mosul	112	
Nigde	5	
Sivas	63	
Syria	585	
Urfa	84	
Zor	76	
TOTAL	2,203	

Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	70,060	
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	0	
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	2,203	
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	67,857	(-97%)

APPENDED



Key

- Armenians counted in native province in 1917
- Armenians counted outside native province in 1917
- Armenians missing in 1917

Size of pie chart is relative to Armenian population of province in 1914 according to Talaat Pasha's Report on the Armenian Genocide 1917.

Size of Armenian population of province according to official Ottoman statistics. Given when Talaat Pasha's report does not offer any figures.

MARASH MUTASARRIFLIK***Distribution of Marash Armenians in 1917**

Marash (native)	6,115	
Adana	344	
Aydin	50	
Beirut	213	
Mosul	435	
Urfa	715	
Zor	353	
TOTAL	2,110	8,225

Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	27,306	
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	6,115	
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	2,110	
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	19,081	(-70%)

* Talaat's report gave the following figures for Armenians by place of origin in Marash in 1917: Marash (native) 6,115; Erzerum 163; Amasia 20; Sivas 13; Elazig 2. Total 6,313.

ALEPPO (HALEP) VILAYET***Distribution of Aleppo Armenians in 1917**

Aleppo (native)	13,679	
Adana	682	
Aydin	46	
Beirut	370	
Kastamonu	2	(from Ayntap)
Konia	1	
Mosul	847	
Syria	16,018	
Urfa	901	
Zor	227	
TOTAL	19,094	32,773

Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	37,031	
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	13,679	
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	19,094	
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	4,258	(-11%)

* Talaat's report gave the following figures for Armenians in Aleppo in 1917: Aleppo (native) 13,679; Adana 4,757; Izmit 862; Kayseri 838; Diyarbekir 796; Sivas 681; Elazig 606; Konia 469; Ankara 373; Erzerum 257; Bitlis 216; Hudavendigâr 192; Nigde 167; Eskishehir 129; Karesi 83; Kastamonu 82; Constantinople 73; Afyon Karahissar 52; Aydin 34; Syria 30; Janik 6. Total 24,382.

URFA MUTASARRIFLIK***Distribution of Urfa Armenians in 1917**

Urfa (native)	1,144	
Adana	56	
Aydin	29	
Beirut	5	
Mosul	191	
Syria	129	
Zor	41	
TOTAL	451	1,595

Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	15,616	
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	1,144	
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	451	
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	14,021	(-90%)

* Talaat's report gave the following figures for Armenians by place of origin in Urfa in 1917: Urfa (native) 1,144; Adana 1,461; Aleppo 901; Marash 715; Kayseri 580; Sivas 509; Erzerum 443; Konia 311; Izmit 309; Hudavendigar 285; Karesi 244; Nigde 214; Eskishehir 188; Ankara 142; Edirne 133; Afyon Karahissar 111; Elazig 84; Diyarbekir 35; Kastamonu 17; Constantinople 5. Total 7,831.

DIYARBEKIR VILAYET**Distribution of Diyarbekir Armenians in 1917**

Diyarbekir (native)	0
Adana	144
Ankara	3
Aydin	73
Beirut	177
Aleppo	796
Kastamonu	1
Sivas	1
Syria	598
Urfa	35
Zor	21
TOTAL	1,849

Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	56,166	
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	n/i	
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	1,849	
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	54,317	(-97%)

SYRIA VILAYET***Distribution of Syria Armenians in 1917**

Syria (native)	0	†
Beirut	2	
Aleppo	30	
TOTAL	32	32

* Talaat's report gave the following figures for Armenians by place of origin in Syria in 1917: Syria (native) 0; Aleppo 16,018; Adana 11,273; Kayseri 2,683; Sivas 1,744; Konia 1,525; Ankara 1,234; Izmit 797; Erzerum 761; Hudavendigar 726; Edirne 677; Diyarbekir 598; Elazig 585; Afyon Karahissar 419; Nigde 131; Urfa 129; Kala-i Sultaniye 129; Karesi 128; Eskishehir 113; Bolu 54; Trebizond 40; Bitlis 24; Aydin 21; Constantinople 13; Jerusalem 8; Janik 7. Total 39,837.

† According to official Ottoman population statistics for 1914, there were 406 Apostolic and 241 Catholic Armenians in Syria. Protestant Armenians were not counted separately and have been left out of our calculations. See *Arşiv Belgeleriyle*, p. 627.

ZOR MUTASARRIFLIK***Distribution of Zor Armenians in 1917**

Zor (native)	201
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Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	63 †
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	201
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	0
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	0

* Talaat's report gave the following figures for Armenians by place of origin in Zor in 1917: Zor (native) 201; Marash 353; Adana 312; Aleppo 227; Hudavendigâr 130; Izmit 85; Elazığ 76; Kayseri 49; Konia 48; Sivas 46; Urfa 41; Edirne 38; Erzerum 34; Karesi 22; Diyarbakır 21; Constantinople 20; Afyon Karahissar 19; Ankara 10; Aydın 10; Beirut 9; Janik 9; Eskishehir 5; Kala-i Sultaniye 4; Nigde 1; Bitlis 1. Total 1,771. Note: Talaat's 1917 data changes the total number of outsiders to 6,778 people (without giving a new breakdown of the figures). This alternative number was used in the report's summary analysis.

† According to official Ottoman population statistics for 1914, the Armenian population of Zor mutasarriflik was 67 Apostolic Armenians and 215 Catholic Armenian. The number of Protestant Armenians was not recorded separately. See *Arşiv Belgeleriyle*, p. 653.

MOSUL VILAYET***Distribution of Mosul Armenians in 1917**

Mosul (native)	253
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Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	0	†
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	253	
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	0	
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	n/i	

* Talaat's report gave the following figures for Armenians by place of origin in Mosul in 1917: Mosul (native) 253; Adana 1,074; Hudavendigâr 1,012; Erzerum 901; Aleppo 847; Izmit 607; Marash 435; Bitlis 431; Konia 407; Sivas 364; Urfa 191; Kayseri 182; Ankara 152; Elazig 112; Beirut 106; Hakkari 87; Rodosto 60; Eskishehir 30; Trebizond 18; Constantinople 9. Total 7,278.

† Official Ottoman population statistics for 1914 do not give figures for Mosul. See *Arşiv Belgeleriyle*. However, the 1906/7 census recorded, which only recorded the number of men, recorded 45 Apostolic and 4,726 Catholic Armenians. See Kemal Karpat, *Ottoman Population 1830-1914 : Demographic and Social Characteristics*, Madison: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1985, p. 166.

BEIRUT VILAYET***Distribution of Beirut Armenians in 1917**

Beirut (native)	50	
Aydin	6	
Bolu	1	
Mosul	106	
Zor	9	
TOTAL	122	172

Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	1,224	
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	50	
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	122	
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	1,052	(-86%)

* Talaat's report gave the following figures for Armenians by place of origin in Beirut in 1917: Beirut (native) 50; Adana 667; Aleppo 370; Marash 213; Diyarbekir 177; Konia 83; Elazig 63; Constantinople 54; Ankara 50; Kayseri 39; Izmit 22; Afyon Karahissar 17; Jerusalem 16; Nigde 15; Hudavendigâr 14; Karesi 9; Varna 7; Edirne 6; Sivas 5; Urfa 5; Eskishehir 4; Erzerum 4; Filibe 4; Syria 2; Bitlis 1; Dedeaghach 1; Tiflis 1. Total 1,899.

JERUSALEM (KUDUS-I SHERIF) VILAYET.***Distribution of native Armenians of province, 1917**

Jerusalem	n/i
Beirut	16

Talaat Pasha's Summary Data

Native Armenians of vilayet (1914)	n/i †
Native Armenians in vilayet (1917)	n/i
Native Armenians outside vilayet (1917)	16
Missing native Armenian population (1917)	n/i

* There was no return for Kudus-i Serif (Jerusalem) in Talaat Pasha's report. The data presented here was gathered from the returns of the 23 other provinces that appeared in the report.

† According to official Ottoman figures for 1914, there were 1,310 Apostolic Armenians in Jerusalem. See *Arşiv Belgeleriyle*, p. 653.

APPENDIXES

Appendix 1

A Report from the Turkish Military Archives

The following Ottoman document from the Turkish military archives was published by the Turkish General Staff in Ankara.* It shows the number of Armenians who were liable for deportation in 1915, the number who were deported, the route taken by deportees along with their destination, and the fate of those who were not deported.

The deportation records are not complete for all areas, though they still account for the expulsion of over half a million Ottoman Armenians.

The authorship and date of the document are not mentioned, nor is its provenance discussed by the publishers of the report. However, the population data that is presented for Ottoman Armenians in 1914 are practically identical to those presented in another Ottoman document in Talaat Pasha's possession, the so-called "black booklet," also published by Murat Bardakçı (See Appendix 2).

For all its limitations, this document shows that all Armenians were slated for deportation, the number of Armenians who escaped from the border regions of Erzerum and Trebizond was small, deportations were enforced in a comprehensive manner [except in Bitlis where there were large-scale massacres], and the destination of deportees was mainly Der Zor and Mosul. The absence of information on Van is probably due to the fact that Armenians in several parts of the province mounted successful resistance against Ottoman forces and many were eventually saved by the Russian army.

* See facimile of the original report as well as a modern Turkish transliteration in T. C. Genelkurmay Başkanlığı, *Arşiv Belgeleriyle Ermeni Faaliyetleri, 1914-1918*, Ankara: Genelkurmay Basım Evi, 2005, vol. 1, pp. 439-456.

Province	Registered population	Deported	Destination	Remainder - Note
Ankara Vilayet	47,224	n/i		
Erzerum Vilayet	128,657	120,000	Zor Sanjak	Killed in clashes or escaped
Adana Vilayet	46,031	n/i		
Izmit Sanjak	54,370	50,000	Zor Sanjak.	Escaped, went into hiding, or killed
Eskishehir Sanjak	n/i	n/i		
Bitlis Vilayet	109,521	20,000	Diyarbakir via Siirt and Zor and Mosul via Mamuretulaziz.	Killed in clashes and or escaped
Janik Sanjak	26,374	26,374	Zor and Mosul via Amasya and Karahisar	
Aleppo Vilayet	34,451	n/i		
Hudavendigar Vilayet	66,413	n/i		
Diyarbakir Vilayet	61,002	n/i		
Sivas Vilayet	141,592	141,592	Zor and Mosul via Malatya	
Trebizond Vilayet	34,500	28,000	Zor and Mosul via Gumushhane.	Killed in clashes
Karesi Sanjak	8,290	n/i		
Karahisar Sanjak	7,327	n/i		
Kayseri Sanjak	47,617	n/i		
Mamuretulaziz Vilayet	74,206	n/i		
Marash Sanjak	27,101	27,101	Sent to Zor and Syria via Aleppo	

Appendix 2

Talaat's Black Booklet

A second document from Talaat Pasha's private papers published by Murat Bardakçı is a 66 page, hand written, untitled booklet with a black cover. It is composed of statistics, charts and color maps.* The booklet's internal evidence suggests that it was prepared sometime after late 1916. It was almost certainly commissioned by Talaat Pasha.

The main focus of this "black booklet" is the settlement of Muslim emigrants and refugees in the Ottoman Empire between 1877 and 1916. However, half of the work is composed of an annex entitled "A Comparison of Special Appropriations and Expenses" describing the liquidation of properties belonging to Ottoman Armenians and Greeks. Though presented in a simple manner, with no commentaries and explanations, the information it yields is a fascinating mixture of Ottoman propaganda-misinformation and raw data.

The disappearance of Armenians and the confiscation of their properties is most prominent. The Armenian element starts with a table entitled "The Number of Armenians who were Sent Away." This table lists 18 vilayets and sanjaks followed by their population.† The total number of deported Armenians is given as 924,158, a figure simply reflecting the number of Apostolic (or Gregorian) Armenians in these provinces according to official Ottoman statistics for 1914.‡ The list does not include the European provinces of the Ottoman Empire, nor Kutahya or Van.** It also does not mention the deportation of Catholic and

* See Murat Bardakçı, *Talat Paşa'nın Evrak-ı Metrukesi : Sadrazam Talat Paşa'nın özel arşivinde bulunan Ermeni tehciri konusundaki belgeler ve hususi yazışmalar* [The Remaining Documents of Talaat Pasha: Documents and Important Correspondence Found in the Private Archives of Sadrazam Talaat Pasha About the Transfer of Armenians], İstanbul: Everest Yayınları, 2008, pp. 27-103.

† For full figures see Bardakçı, pp. 76-77.

‡ This list confirms that all Armenians were slated for deportation, and the exclusion of Van and Kutahya on the list also confirms that there were no deportations in Van because of Armenian resistance and no deportations in Kutahya because of local (Muslim) opposition to the central government's plans.

** While the booklet does not mention the deportation of Armenians from the European provinces, it does mention the confiscation of 3,133 abandoned Armenian homes in Edirne vilayet.

Protestant Armenians.^{*} Clearly, such details are not major concerns of the booklet.

NUMBER OF ARMENIANS WHO WERE SENT AWAY

Ankara Vilayet 47,224; Erzerum Vilayet 128,657; Adana Vilayet 46,031; Bitlis Vilayet 109,521; Aleppo Vilayet 34,451; Hudavendigâr Vilayet 66,451; Diyarbakir Vilayet 61,002; Sivas Vilayet 141,592; Trebizond Vilayet 34,500; Mamuretulaziz Vilayet 74,206; Izmit Sanjak 54,370; Janik Sanjak 26,374; Karesi Sanjak 8,290; Karahisar Sanjak 7,327; Kayseri Sanjak 47,617; Marash Sanjak 27,101; Nigde Sanjak 5,101; Konia Sanjak 4,381. Total 924,158[†]

Regarding the fate of Armenians who were sent away, a map entitled "Areas Emptied and Resettled by Armenians" outlines the resettlement zone mentioned in official Ottoman accounts. This resettlement zone centres on the desert province of Der Zor and includes parts of Aleppo, Urfa, Syria and Mosul provinces.[‡] The map suggests that this is the location where 924,158 Armenians were sent.

After giving some scant statistics about Armenian orphans in the hands of Muslim and foreign institutions (6,768 and 3,501 respectively),^{**} the booklet gives details of properties confiscated from Ottoman Armenians. Most of these properties are characterized as "abandoned properties" but some are described as "confiscated properties."

* Bardakçı, p. 90-91.

† See Bardakçı, pp. 76-77. A comparable dataset to the one appearing in the black booklet was also published by the Historical Section of the Turkish General Staff (ATASE) in Ankara. See *Arşiv Belgeleriyle Ermeni Faaliyetleri*, volume 1, pp. 439-56. This second document appears in Appendix I to the present work. According to Murat Bardakçı and Yusuf Halaçoğlu, both the black booklet and the document published by ATASE were from the same source. However, the second document gave additional details for seven regions where deportations had taken place (i.e., Erzerum, Izmit, Bitlis, Janik, Sivas, Trebizond and Marash). Of the 522,115 Armenians in these provinces in 1914, 413,067 (or 80 percent) were listed as actually "deported" to the official resettlement zone around Der Zor. The balance, that is, those not listed as having been deported from these provinces, are accounted for in terms of "killed in clashes," "escaped," or "went into hiding." One may thus conclude that all Armenians were liable for deportation, though not all were actually sent away as planned.

‡ Bardakçı, pp. 82-83.

In a table entitled “The Number of Abandoned Empty Armenian Houses,” the booklet records 40,717 properties seized from Armenians of Edirne, Adana, Ankara, Hudavendigâr, Diyarbakir, Sivas, Mamuretulaziz, Konia, Urfa, Izmit, Eskishehir, Janik, Karesi, Kayseri, Nigde, and Marash.* This table does not mention any properties confiscated in Erzerum, Trebizond, Van and Bitlis, possibly because of their proximity to war zones or occupation by Russian armies during World War I.

NUMBER OF ABANDONED EMPTY ARMENIAN HOUSES[†]

Edirne Vilayet 3,133; Adana Vilayet 699; Ankara Vilayet 2,540; Hudavendigâr Vilayet 14,856; Diyarbakir Vilayet 1,055; Sivas Vilayet 3,000; Mamuretulaziz Vilayet 3,500; Konia Vilayet 270; Urfa Vilayet 250; Izmit Vilayet 3,589; Eskishehir Vilayet [no data]; Janik Vilayet 614; Karesi Vilayet 2,870; Kayseri Vilayet 3,000; Karahissar-i Sahib Vilayet [no data]; Nigde Sanjak 341; Marash Sanjak 1,000. Total 40,717

The number of these “abandoned properties” does not correlate closely to the number of deported Armenians. For example, the number of houses in Sivas or Diyarbakir are too low given the number of Armenians who were deported from those provinces.[‡] There is no explanation accompanying these figures.

A total of 90,458 donums of farmland is listed as abandoned by Armenians in another table entitled “Abandoned Armenian Farms.” This too is incomplete.** This table covers the vilayets of Ankara, Aleppo, and Sivas, the mutasarrifliks of Izmit, Urfa and Janik, and the [central] kazas

** See Bardakçı, pp. 88-89. Some additional information was also given about the “other” category in footnotes: The American Girls’ College, 400 girls, and 15 children in Haruniye; 530 children in Aleppo vilayet were under the care of two German women with Jemal Pasha’s permission; and 70 children in the Armenian orphanage in Sivas.

* Bardakçı, pp. 90-93.

† Bardakçı, pp. 90-91. Note: Eskishehir, Janik, Karesi, Kayseri, Karahissar-i Sahib (Shabinkarahissar) should not be vilayets but mutasarrifliks.

‡ The number of people deported per abandoned home varied widely in these figures: Adana 66; Ankara 19; Janik 43; Diyarbakir 58; Hudavendigâr 4.5; Izmit 15; Karesi 2.9; Kayseri 16; Konia 16; Mamuretulaziz 21; Nigde 15; Sivas 47. In most cases the number of abandoned Armenian properties registered with the state were too low.

** Bardakçı, pp. 100-101.

of Marash and Afyon Karahisar, leaving out such major areas as Mamuretulaziz, Kayseri, Diyarbekir, and Adana.*

The booklet gives a separate indication of confiscations in another table entitled “Land, Properties, Animals and Seed Given for the Settlement of [Muslim] Refugees in 1916.” This list covers Ankara, Aydin, Istanbul, Aleppo, Hudavendigar, Mamuretulaziz, Izmit, Eskishehir, Janik, Marash, and Nigde, and records 20,545 houses, 267,536 donums of arable land, 76,942 donums of orchards, 7,812 donums of gardens, 703,491 donums of olive groves, 4,573 donums of mulberry trees, 97 donums of citrus (oranges), 5 carts, 4,390 animals, 2,912 agricultural implements, and 524,788 okes of seed.† These properties were taken from Ottoman Greeks and Armenians and given to Muslim refugees.

Finally, the booklet presents a separate list of mines operated by Armenians in a table entitled “Mining Concessions Belonging to Armenians.”‡ Presumably these concessions were simply taken over by state authorities.

Concluding Remarks

The existence of such a booklet, especially in the private papers of Talaat Pasha, gives us insights into the inner world of the Ottoman government and its anti-Armenian policies. The sanitized language is particularly noteworthy and explains an emerging, more respectable, denialist discourse. Though fascinating in an iconic way, neither the terminology nor the data presented in this document can be taken at face value. This caveat applies not only to the treatment of Ottoman Armenians and Greeks, but also different unnamed Muslim groups, such as Kurds, who were also much abused during Talaat's attempt at changing the social composition of the late Ottoman Empire.

* Bardakçı, pp. 100-101. The value of these farms was put at 3,852,551 kurush—excluding the 12,218 donums in Izmit which were not valued.

† It is not clear if there was any overlap in this data with earlier figures, for example, for Armenian houses confiscated in the Mamuretulaziz region.

‡ Bardakçı, pp. 102-103.