GISCIENCE FOR GENOCIDE STUDIES: CHALLENGES AND
METHODS FOR MANAGING AND ANALYZING
GEOHISTORICAL DATA

by

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DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my mother, Nancy Burleson, who is no longer with me physically but will always be with me in spirit.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I send my sincerest thank you to everyone that has been a part of this journey. First and foremost, my advisor, Dr. Alberto Giordano to whom I owe a debt of gratitude for his patience, mentoring, and steadfastness during those times it seemed I would never finish. Thank you! To my dissertation committee, Dr. Ron Hagelman, Dr. Yongmei Lu, and Dr. Simone Gigliotti, thank you for your time and commitment to my success in the field of geography. I appreciate your encouragement, your debate, and the push to make me a better researcher, writer, teacher, and mentor. Additionally, I extend my gratitude to Allison Glass, Angelika Wahl, Pat Hell-Jones, and Charles Robinson for always being around when I needed guidance jumping through these hoops. Many thanks go to both Dr. Don Huebner and Dr. Richard Earl for showing me such passion for learning and exploring the world through field work. I never looked at the world the same way, my friends.

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this dissertation is to explore the use of Geographic Information Science (GIScience) and historical Geographic Information Systems (GiS) to study the Armenian Genocide and to contribute to a somewhat limited corpus on the geography of genocide. Issues related to geohistorical data, and possible solutions, will also be discussed in chapters one through five where chapter one is the introduction and chapter five is the conclusion of this dissertation. The three main chapters of my research are chapters two, three, and four described briefly below.

Chapter two describes the integration of the Kazarian Manuscript, a narrative of the Armenian Genocide, into a historical GIS illustrating and analyzing the genocide using a stage model as a guiding framework. Models outlining and describing the stages of genocide provide a structured and vetted approach to studying the geography of the processes such as genocide by attrition. Further, this chapter focuses on the processes leading to mass murder and their associated perpetrators as defined within the parameters of stage models. This chapter also links historical GIS to a qualitative, historical source and discusses the uncertainty of place and time when working with past events. Finally, this chapter proposes new stages left out of current models of genocide and contributes to the debate on the processes of genocide.

Chapter three explores the spatial aspects of the Armenian Genocide based on data expounded from the Kazarian Manuscript as seen in chapter two. Using a purely
qualitative historic manuscript, I designed and built a geodatabase using event and location information pulled from the manuscript. This process uncovered several issues related to the uncertainty and reliability of geohistorical data in general, but also with data on the Armenian Genocide specifically. These uncertainties include the lack of accurate and consistent base maps of Turkey from 1914. My analysis revealed an escalation of violence in 1914 with a peak in 1915 marked by a dramatic increase in events followed by a steady decline of events through 1922. I strove to create a database useful as a starting point to build upon by using additional historical sources such as survivor testimony and oral histories in order to improve on the uncertainties in the data and to expand the database for more meaningful analysis.

Chapter four proposes a structure for handling commonly observed uncertainties in geohistorical data, using as case studies two historical GIS projects that interweave historical research with the geography of genocide. The first case involves the ghettoization of Budapest’s Jews during the Holocaust in the second half of 1944. The second case covers the Armenian Genocide spanning most of WWI and several years afterwards. I propose using existing metadata standards as one way of handling the inherent uncertainties of geohistorical sources. While not a definitive solution, I argue that such an approach provides a starting point and a platform to conceptually frame the use of geohistorical data in historical GIS.
1. INTRODUCTION

One trend in the field of historical geography applies the technological advances and methods of Geographic Information Science (GIScience) in interpreting the spatial aspects of past landscapes and events. The use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) as a tool to interpret the geographies of the past may help gain new insights into historical events, which, in turn, may help fuel the growth of historical GIS as a field. Gregory and Ell describe GIS as a toolkit enabling the researcher to “structure, integrate, manipulate, analyze, and display” data in entirely new and innovative ways.¹ Historical GIS assists in making the analysis of geohistorical data considerably quicker and easier than previously used manual methods. However, in part because of the scientific and positivist methodologies employed within the field of GIScience, historians tended to resist the incorporation of this approach into their own research and writing strategies thus often giving way to interdisciplinary cooperative projects.

GIS offers a significant contribution to the field of history through its ability to make maps, especially multiple iterations of map series using slightly differing queries on the same sets of data. Although the fine art of cartography still lies within the realm of those trained in that particular skill set, GIS allows for visual exploration of spatial patterns and processes for those untrained in cartography. Knowles and Gregory, Kemp, and Mostern realize that many obstacles found in geohistorical data can be either alleviated or drastically reduced by the advent of GIS for both historians and researchers.

alike. Historical GIS, considered an umbrella term by Knowles and Hillier, covers any number of ways researchers use geospatial technologies and analytical techniques for historical research. With GIS, visualization of historical information is as invaluable as is the study of areas and events at multiple scales. Knowles and Hillier also argue that GIS has inevitably brought a geographical sensibility to our modern views of history.

Gregory, Kemp, and Mostern identify what they consider three primary advantages to using GIS in historical geography. First, by creating databases from seemingly unrelated sources, the spatial attribute can highlight commonalities based solely on where things are located on the Earth’s surface. Second, GIS allows the visualization of data through the use of maps, animations, and virtual landscapes. Third, GIS allows for spatial and statistical analysis based on the spatial attributes of historical data. These three advantages combine to allow researchers new venues of inquiry when mapping, analyzing, and visualizing their data within the field of historical geography. By demystifying GIS as a tool, the historian community can continue to embrace and capture the utility of these geographical methodologies and technologies.

Historical GIS offers the opportunity to explore historical phenomena through a spatial lens, thus reinvigorating most aspects of historical geography. How then do I define space? The concept of physical space is a fairly straightforward idea. However,

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4 Knowles and Hillier, Placing History.
5 Gregory, Kemp, and Mostern, "Geographical Information and Historical Research," 7-23.
6 Gregory and Ell, Historical GIS.
the duality of physical space manifests itself with places of absence and presence as observed in cases of genocide, particularly the Holocaust and the Armenian Genocide.\(^7\)

Adolf Hitler and the Nazi regime used space as a tool of both concentration and dispersion by creating places for Jews and places without Jews. The term “doctors of space” describe the Nazis use of this power to control targeted groups of people, such as the European Jewry, throughout both Eastern and Western Europe.\(^8\) While the Nazis used space to control their victims, the Turks cleared spaces of Armenians and other ethnic groups by forcing them out of an area and then allowing their destruction through starvation, disease, and the harsh environment of forced marches. By combining the technology of GIScience with the historical context of genocide, the mechanisms of these mass atrocities come into focus.

Further, using historical source material for geospatial study presents its own set of problems including ambiguity, uncertainty, and reliability. Historical data is rife with these sorts of issues but they can be managed. Metadata offers one way of handling or at least acknowledging the weaknesses in particular datasets. Through metadata, information can be maintained about the original source, any changes or additions the researcher makes can be tracked, and metadata can easily travel with the dataset so information can be shared with other researchers.

My research seeks to apply GIScience principles, methods, and tools to extend understanding of how genocide progresses across both space and time. With this aim in

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mind, I divide my research into three sections. The combination of these three sections, each one to be submitted as a distinct refereed publication, amount to a comprehensive study on designing, building, analyzing, and identifying problems with historical GIS and the source materials used in constructing databases for genocide studies.

This dissertation seeks to answer three main research questions, which taken together, provide a deeper understanding of the role GIScience plays in advancing the field of genocide studies.

1. Using the stages of genocide model as a guide, what spatial and temporal patterns emerge when applying them to the Armenian Genocide? Do these patterns adequately reflect proposed models and how can I improve on these models?

The objective of chapter two is to test genocide stage models. I consider whether these models adequately describe the inner machinations of genocide to help fill a gap in the literature addressing the shortage of information about this topic. I also analyze the progression of the stages of genocide to determine if stages occur in order or if they work together for the duration of the genocide as a whole.

2. What spatial and temporal aspects of the Armenian Genocide emerge through the exploration, analysis, and visualization of genocide events?

The objective of chapter three, which uses the same data source used in the second chapter, is to look at when and where genocide events appeared on the landscape using spatial analytical techniques. I use the same breakdown of scale – village, district, province, regional, national, and global – as seen in the previous chapter and also
consider the role of perpetrators. Where chapter two digs deeper into the individual events based on the interpretive lens of scale, chapter three considers the spatial patterns of the genocide as a whole based on considerations of scale.

3. When building HGIS, how can I preserve geohistorical source data, record uncertainty and reliability issues experienced with geohistorical data, and ensure this information is available to share with future researchers?

In chapter four, I analyze how to account for the reliability, uncertainty, and accuracy of geohistorical data in the context of a historical GIS and specifically in the context of genocide. The use of primary source documents compiled from different archival facilities, collections, and often, different languages, come with a unique set of difficulties. Consequently, the information synthesized from multiple sources is prone to inaccuracies and uncertainties and its validity cannot be tested. I use two case studies – the Armenian Genocide and the Holocaust in Budapest – to test the robustness of my methods rather than relying on only one case study. Finally, this dissertation wraps up with concluding remarks on the three sets of research questions listed above.
2. SPATIALITY OF THE STAGES OF GENOCIDE

Objectives

The term genocide describes destructive actions undertaken with the purposeful intent to destroy a specific group of people based on some perceived difference – usually racial or religious. Although this definition excludes cultural and political genocide, it serves as a starting point to describe processes designed to annihilate a group of people. Indeed, genocide pioneer Raphael Lemkin himself advocated for recognition of the importance of culture to the heritage of nations and called for international protection of cultures as well as peoples.9 Lemkin asserted that genocidal processes not only destroy groups of people, but also eradicate cultural markers, such as the languages, place names, and signs and symbols of the targeted group.10 While Lemkin’s broad views concerning the nature of genocide were not instantiated into international law, recently there has been a renewed scholarly interest in studying genocides as broader phenomena and shedding light on obscured or hidden genocidal histories.11 One of these previously obscured, yet relatively massive genocides, the Armenian Genocide, serves as the focus of this research. In the early twentieth century over one million Armenians were killed, along with tens of thousands of Christian

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Greeks and Assyrians in present-day Turkey. In this study, I use the theory of the stages of genocide outlined by Stanton to explore what spatial and temporal patterns emerge from the Armenian Genocide as narrated in what is known as the Kazarian Manuscript.

Rosenberg argues that the link between genocide processes and perpetrator acts needs to guide research to expand further the field of genocide studies and possibly aid in the prevention of mass killings. In her study, Rosenberg focuses on the under-theorized concept of genocide by attrition, defined as a slow process of annihilation which relies primarily on indirect methods of destruction. In contrast to outright mass extermination, genocide by attrition allows a more passive role for perpetrators, who place victims into circumstances whereby disease, harsh climates, starvation, and dehydration cause massive casualties. Examples of activities that produce genocide through attritive processes include the enactment of discriminatory laws, policies, sanctions, and property confiscations aimed at isolating a segment of the population. Further, ambiguities in these laws and policies often confer broad discretion to midlevel perpetrators, who, stoked by discriminatory animi, wield such power to disastrous

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effect in pursuing the overarching goal of annihilation. A theoretical approach to studying the inner workings of genocide as a process is more easily conceptualized by defining stages that capture the progression of events that produce genocide.\(^{17}\)

Geography can contribute to the understanding of genocide processes in several ways,\(^{18}\) including through a spatial analytical approach, which I adopt in my research. Some genocide research focuses on why mass murder occurs or on the detection and prevention of genocide, rather than how genocide progresses across territories.\(^{19}\) Shaw, among others, urges a restructuring of genocide studies toward a focus on the structures or processes that produce genocidal outcomes, rather than the subjectivity of perpetrators.\(^{20}\) In other work,\(^{21}\) I assign perpetrators to a macro, meso, or micro level of participation\(^{22}\) at geographic scales ranging from the national to the regional, to the province, district, and ultimately, village. The geography of genocide involves a myriad


of power struggles and acts of resistance, as well as killings, aimed at achieving the ultimate objective of creating a utopia in place, for example, a nation to cause or facilitate violence in order to achieve a homogenous state. By analyzing genocidal processes through the lens of geographic scale, I hope to understand how perpetrators implemented genocide spatially and in stages in the pursuit of the development of a homogenous social order idealized by the Turkish government.

In my model, perpetrator roles fall into one of three levels at a plurality of scales. The macro level includes government policy and decision-making processes at the national scale that ultimately lead to the destruction of a targeted population. The meso level, or midlevel, includes active participation in the interpretation and enforcement of policies, procedures, and dictates at the regional, province, district, and village scales by organized groups such as, in the Armenian case, bands of government-sanctioned civilians known as chetes, often made up of Kurds. The micro level involves individuals at the local or village scale that react violently towards individuals identified as the “other,” in genocidal rhetoric, including at times friends and neighbors. By combining these perpetrator levels and geographic scales in the context of a stage model of genocide, the processes of genocide at varying spatial and temporal scales may be brought into sharper focus.

The technical and intellectual foundation for this application is derived from developments within the disciplines of geography and GIScience, including the

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emergence of historical GIS. Cole and Graham argue that prior to recent scholarship in
geography, academics neglected spatial research and analysis of the Holocaust.25 I see a
similar blank spot in scholarly geographic literature concerning the Armenian Genocide.
From this starting point, I aim to address this gap in the literature by adapting the stage
model of genocide to produce a spatial analysis of the Armenian Genocide. I seek to
highlight the potential for—and the difficulties with—multi-disciplinary projects
between historical GIS and genocide studies. In recent scholarship, geographers have
used applications and techniques to explore modern genocide including GIS, remote
sensing, and virtual globes. Examples of genocide research using GIScience include
Yale’s Genocide Studies Program using remote sensing in Darfur,26 Madden and Ross’s
work combining GIS with personal narratives to describe the mass atrocities in
Uganda,27 Verpoorten’s work on excess mortality in Rwanda,28 and recent scholarship
on the spatiality of the Holocaust.29 These developments parallel a trend toward
incorporating qualitative source material into the traditionally quantitative methods of
GIS that continues to grow within geography and GIScience.30 These examples help

25 Tim Cole and Graham Smith, “Ghettoization and the Holocaust: Budapest 1944,” *Journal of Historical
Geography* 21, no. 3 (1995), 300-316.
26 Schimmer, “Tracking the Genocide in Darfur.”
27 Madden and Ross, “Genocide and GIScience.”
28 Marijke Verpoorten, “Detecting Hidden Violence: The Spatial Distribution of Excess Mortality in
29 See e.g. Waitman Beorn et al., “The Geography of the Holocaust,” *The Geographical Review* 99, no. 4
(2009), 563-574; Alberto Giordano and Tim Cole, “On Place and Space: Calculating Social and Spatial
Networks in the Budapest Ghetto,” *Transactions in GIS* 15, no. s1 (2011), 143-170; see also Knowles, Cole
and Giordano, *Geographies of the Holocaust*.
30 See e.g. Meghan Cope and Sarah Elwood, eds., *Qualitative GIS: A Mixed Method Approach* (Los Angeles:
Sage, 2009); Michael F. Goodchild and Donald G. Janelle, "Toward Critical Spatial Thinking in the Social
Sciences and Humanities," *GeoJournal* 75, no. 1 (2010), 3-13; Jin-Kyu Jung and Sarah Elwood, "Extending
the Qualitative Capabilities of GIS: Computer-Aided Qualitative GIS," *Transactions in GIS* 14, no. 1 (2010),
guide my methods and techniques for exploring the use of historical GIS and personal narratives in the field of genocide studies.

Methods

Genocide Stages as Structure

Given the limited existing literature on the spatial processes involved in the production of genocide, my methodology relies on the defined and structured stages of genocide. Writing in the context of the Holocaust, Fein outlines five distinct stages as they relate to victims which she argues occur sequentially: definition or identification, deprivation of rights and freedoms, segregation from the rest of the population, isolation, and finally, concentration. These five stages, Fein argues, preceded the actual mass extermination of the Holocaust. For a more articulated and satisfactory model, I turned to the work of Gregory Stanton. Based on years of analysis of mass killings, including the Holocaust and other genocides, Stanton frames the progression of genocidal perpetration according to eight clearly defined stages: classification, symbolization, dehumanization, organization, polarization, preparation, extermination, and denial. In subsequent work, Stanton extends these original eight stages to include two additional ones—discrimination and persecution—bringing the total to ten discrete stages. Similar to Fein’s model, Stanton argues that early stages occur before later
stages; for instance, classification and symbolization precede the preparation and extermination stages. However, Stanton also argues that all stages operate at various levels continuously throughout the duration of mass killing processes. I found this argument, and the ten-stage model, convincing and therefore rely on Stanton’s ten stages of genocide to describe the progression and escalation of hostilities toward Armenians as perpetrated in and around present-day Turkey during the years 1914 to 1923. More specifically, my objective is to gain insight into the Armenian Genocide by employing a spatial analytical perspective. During this period, the Turkish government implemented plans for the removal and destruction of ethnic minorities who remained within their borders following the rise of Turkish nationalism.

**Stages of the Armenian Genocide**

The beginning stages of genocide include the identification of a minority, however defined, that is perceived as being somehow different from the dominant group. Genocides thus begin with a classification (stage 1) phase, during which an “us-versus-them” mentality plays upon and amplifies preexisting social differences between the majority and minority groups. When the slogan, “Turkey for Turks” began being used, this deceptively simplistic statement placed non-Turk ethnic groups squarely outside the accepted and dominant group. This call for a homogenous Turkey served to escalate violence toward various target groups perceived as being non-Turks.

The next stage stems from this classification process (stage 2) and consists of the exaggeration of stereotypes and the provocation of fear through symbols and propaganda. The Turks described Armenians and other targeted minority groups as
internal enemies of the nation, characterizing them as unreliable, and prone to violence in order to stir fear and mistrust among their neighbors. Discrimination (stage 3) involves restrictions, often enforced through the enactment of prejudicial laws, designed to curtail the freedoms and liberties of the identified group. This stage includes illegal searches, seizures, and confiscations, as well as boycotts and closures of businesses. Local Turks targeted Armenian businesses for looting and burning, and seized Armenian schools and churches for garrisoning Turkish troops. Such discriminatory acts are then justified through the dehumanization (stage 4) of the targeted group who, using propaganda and symbols, is characterized as sub-human vermin who are sources of disease. The dehumanization stage is a crucial segue in the escalation of violence because it helps assuage the guilt of individual perpetrators, who would likely otherwise be reticent to persecute and murder people who were once neighbors and friends. These four stages target, identify, and marginalize a group of people in anticipation of ridding society of them.

The next three stages focus on policy and preparation from the top-down. Organization (stage 5) functions as a means for the state (or other authority structure) to issue genocidal orders – explicit or implied – to militias and other groups. In the Turkish context, the government ordered certain villages and districts be cleared of Armenians, but did not specify how, leaving the details to bands of armed militia. This ambiguity in instruction also provided a means of denying culpability after the fact if needed. Polarization (stage 6) serves to divide victim groups labelled as pariahs from society, through extremist activities, hate speeches, and continued propaganda. In the
Turkish context, this stage involved the instilling of fear in the large moderate Turk population that otherwise likely opposed the targeting of their friends and neighbors.

Preparation (stage 7) involves the planned and physical separation of victims, both from each other and from the general population. This stage outlines the processes involving the organized and methodical means of destruction of a group of identified victims. It includes the compiling of lists of individuals to arrest, routes for the movement of people, and planned methods of extermination.

The next two stages involve an escalation of physical violence against the targeted victim group. Persecution (stage 8) involves the intentional mistreatment of the targeted demographic. I consider this stage to routinely involve the production of genocide by attrition and in Turkey, this involved the spread of starvation, dehydration, illness, and disease amongst Armenians and other targeted social groups that accompanied beatings and forced marches. This stage aids in the process of extermination (stage 9). Extermination describes the rapid and intentional mass murder of victims or, in a sense, the creation of spaces and places absent of the perceived other.

Figure 1 outlines Stanton’s ten stages and includes a definition for each stage.
<table>
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<th>Original 8 Stages</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>(1) Classification</td>
<td>Members of a society are divided into groups referred to as us and them. This division occurs because of differences in ethnicity, race, religion, nationality, culture, or language and serves to drive the &quot;us versus them&quot; mentality needed to progress further along in the stages of genocide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Symbolization</td>
<td>Derogatory names or symbols associated with the classified &quot;them&quot; in order to play on the fears and insecurities of the dominant group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Dehumanization</td>
<td>The minority group shifts to pariah not worthy of life; dehumanization removes the guilt and abhorrence of persecution and extermination by equating the minority group as nothing more than vermin, animals, or disease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Organization</td>
<td>Generally, organization is top-down; policies are implemented by formal or informal groups of militias.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Polarization</td>
<td>Propaganda and hate groups intensify their attack on the minority groups in order to further isolate them from societal norms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Preparation</td>
<td>Planning and implementation of the mass murder of select groups of people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9) Extermination</td>
<td>The culmination of all stages resulting in the mass killing of the identified other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10) Denial</td>
<td>The perpetrators insist no crimes were committed while actively destroying evidence and assigning blame to the victims themselves.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Additional 2 Stages</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(3) Discrimination</td>
<td>Political power, laws, and customs used to control the targeted group and strips them of basic rights, freedoms, and privileges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Persecution</td>
<td>Minority groups are identified and targeted for abuse, maltreatment, searches and seizures, and forced into camps or deportation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Geographical Sources

I searched numerous map collections, including those of the Library of Congress and the Perry Castañeda Library at the University of Texas, for a map of Turkey dating between the mid-1910s and the mid-1920s that was suitable for digitization, with accuracy and completeness levels appropriate for my purpose. My search proved fruitless for the years 1910 to 1920, but I was able to locate suitable maps from before 1900 and after 1930. Figure 2 shows the administrative boundaries of the Ottoman Empire in 1899 according to a map from the Library of Congress collection.35 I used this map to compare the historical and current boundaries of Turkey.

Figure 2. Ottoman Empire Administrative Divisions (Library of Congress, 1899).
For the period 1914 to 1923, I relied on Armenian Genocide literature as a secondary source to aid me in establishing the boundaries of the areas most affected by the genocide; however, even within this relatively limited literature, I discovered disagreements in the location of provincial boundaries. For example, Hewsen’s authoritative historical atlas of Armenia explicitly acknowledges vagueness and inaccuracies where data were missing or were incomplete. Hovannisian’s work includes a map of historic Armenian homelands, but its boundaries are difficult to read and at times tentatively placed, and the map itself only shows the eastern provinces. Akçam’s book on the Armenian Genocide does not include maps, but a 2006 monograph by the same author opens with a map by Ara Sarafian from the Gomidas Institute; however, as with other maps, the boundaries appear uncertainly drawn. The Armenian National Institute’s maps illustrating the Armenian Genocide are by far the most detailed, but they primarily show the eastern provinces, and again with a certain degree of uncertainty. Melkonian describes historical Armenia, from Tbilisi to Erevan, as holding a population of 1.1 million Armenians, which coincides with sources claiming that the eastern provinces of Turkey contained the highest concentration of this

population.\textsuperscript{41} In comparison, in his memoir, el-Ghusein claims that the number of
Armenians living in the entire Ottoman Empire did not exceed 1.9 million.\textsuperscript{42} These
examples highlight the uncertainty and ambiguity of sources related to the provincial
boundaries of the Ottoman Empire and the Armenian population in present-day Turkey
at the time.

Due to the scarcity of primary geographic sources for the years 1914 to 1923 and
the lack of agreement amongst secondary sources, I combined maps created after the
fact with readily available contemporary GIS datasets. Taking advantage of free
downloadable files from DIVA-GIS,\textsuperscript{43} I then built a GIS of the entire region that includes
modern-day Turkey, Syria, Iraq, and surrounding countries. In the end, I created my own
base map for use in the historical GIS, acknowledging a degree of uncertainty in the
location of provincial boundaries where appropriate (Figure 3). My reconstruction is
based on modern-day GIS layers of the region, maps from the literature, and maps from
the pre-genocidal era, such as the 1899 map from the Library of Congress collection
referenced above. In my reconstruction, I placed an emphasis on ensuring that villages
referred to in the Kazarian Manuscript fell within the correct province.\textsuperscript{44}

\textsuperscript{42} Fa'iz el-Ghusein, \textit{Martyred Armenia} (New York: George H. Doran Company, 1918).
\textsuperscript{43} DIVA-GIS, accessed March 4, 2019, \url{http://www.diva-gis.org/gdata}.
\textsuperscript{44} Kazarian, \textit{A Chronology}. 
Figure 3. Creating the HGIS by Combining Modern Resources with Conflicting Maps. Map a. Shows the modern borders for Turkey, Syria, and Iraq. Map b. Shows the modern province boundaries for Turkey, Syria, and Iraq. Map c. Shows the 1914 province boundaries for Turkey and the base map for my case study.
Data Sources

Making use of a rich collection of qualitative sources such as memoirs, oral histories, interviews, and diaries, adds another dimension of detail to quantitative research of the type commonly associated with GIS. In this case study, I use the historical manuscript written by Haigazn K. Kazarian which covers the years 1914 to 1923 as a source to study the spatiotemporal patterns of the stages of the Armenian Genocide. Kazarian worked as a journalist in Constantinople during the Armenian Genocide and, later, served under the British with access to Turkish government documents. In its original form, the manuscript consists of two main components: dates and narrative descriptions of events recorded for each date. Kazarian recorded his perception and interpretation of events based on newspaper articles; government edicts, decrees, and speeches; and personal accounts from people returning to Constantinople from the countryside. The Armenian National Institute in Washington, D.C. stands firmly behind the validity of the Kazarian Manuscript as a reliable source as do the Armenian Genocide Resource Center of Northern California and the University of Minnesota Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies, which both make the manuscript available online.

46 Kazarian, A Chronology.
47 Rouben P. Adalian (Director of the Armenian National Institute) in telephone conversation with the author, March 2012.
available as a teaching resource. Kazarian himself wrote extensively on the Armenian experience in Turkey, and scholars continue to reference him in their research.\textsuperscript{48}

For my work, I began by entering the web version of the translated manuscript into Microsoft Excel (Appendix A). I then added a geographical dimension by assigning the events described in the narrative to one or more of six distinct geographical scales—village, district, province, region, national, and global. I also assigned each event to a perpetrator level of participation at the micro, meso, and macro levels as explained earlier in the chapter.\textsuperscript{49} Finally, I added latitude and longitude coordinates to the villages mentioned in the database and assigned the events described in the manuscript to the appropriate genocide stage according to Stanton’s formulation (Figure 4). Once I began doing this, however, it quickly became apparent that rarely could an event be encapsulated using only one stage; in fact, some events required as many as six stages for adequate description. This, of course, confirms Stanton’s point that multiple stages occur concurrently within a broad chronological narrative. Further complicating my work, some events included more than one village, province, district, etc.; I handled this problem by creating one entry in the dataset for each location mentioned during the description of a certain event. For example, some events started at one location, traveled through a second one, and ended up somewhere else. In this instance, I created three entries for one single event, each listing its location in the appropriate geographical scale.


\textsuperscript{49} See Finkel and Straus, “Macro, Meso, and Micro Research.”
geographical scale. Some entries described events that occurred simultaneously in two or more locations; I handled these types of events in the same manner just described (Appendix B). I did experience a relative degree of uncertainty with the data, as is usually the case with historical documents used to create geographical databases.50 For example, if an event was described at the district, regional, or province scale, I treated it as affecting the district, region, or province as a whole, since specific locations were not available. This mode of analysis applies to the national scale as well. If an event occurred on a national scale, then I treated it as if it occurred uniformly across Turkey. I acknowledge the shortcoming of this technique but felt the contribution outweighed the uncertainty and relative inaccuracy.

Figure 4. Transformation of the Kazarian Manuscript into the GIS Databases.
Results

To gain a deeper understanding of the stages of the Armenian Genocide, I grouped them into three phases – A, B, and C: where I categorized phase A to include classification (stage 1), symbolization (stage 2), discrimination (stage 3), and dehumanization (stage 4). This phase serves to create, identify, and isolate the perceived other. Phase B includes organization (stage 5), polarization (stage 6), and preparation (stage 7), and works to define phase A and implement phase C. Phase C consists of both persecution (stage 8) and extermination (stage 9), which results in the destruction of the perceived other. I then graphed these phases by perpetrator level, noting a clear spike during 1915. This was to be expected as 1915 is the generally accepted beginning year of the Armenian Genocide, however, I found activity at all three levels beginning in 1914 (Figures 5 and 6). If other genocides follow suit, it is possible to look for early indicators of genocide processes in anticipation of preventing the mass murder of targeted groups.
Figure 5. Graph of Phases A, B, and C by Macro Level, Meso Level, and Micro Level for Years 1914-1923.

Figure 6. Data by Phases.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAGE</th>
<th>STAGE NAME</th>
<th>VIL</th>
<th>DIS</th>
<th>PROV</th>
<th>REG</th>
<th>NATL</th>
<th>GLO</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>PERCENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Classification</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>20.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Symbolization</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Discrimination</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>5.31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dehumanization</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>28.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Polarization</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>2.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>11.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Persecution</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>14.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Extermination</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>15.51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>1339</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>2243</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERCENT</td>
<td></td>
<td>59.70%</td>
<td>3.43%</td>
<td>12.17%</td>
<td>2.67%</td>
<td>16.72%</td>
<td>5.31%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For the first nine stages at all six scales, I accumulated 2243 total events (Figure 7). As stated earlier, I assigned up to six stages per event. For example, on October 17, 1914, the entry reads, “bands of chetes begin looting, violating women and children, and large-scale murdering in Erzerum province.”51 I assigned discrimination (stage 3), dehumanization (stage 4), organization (stage 5), preparation (stage 7), persecution (stage 8), and extermination (stage 9) to this single event that occurred at the province scale. This entry describes looting (stages 3 and 8), with the Armenian population singled out for harassment and persecution, as well as the violation of women and children (stages 4 and 8), which also served to dehumanize and persecute the victims. Organized and government-sanctioned bands of chetes perpetrated the violence (stage 5) in preparation (stage 7) for an escalation of violence that resulted in extermination (stage 9). This description of events corroborates el-Ghusein’s description of witnessing women and children lying, dead or dying, along the road between Urfa and Erzerum.52 This early entry indicates multiple stages of genocidal processes working together in synthesis during a single event. In other words, I record extermination, a later stage in the model, by a meso level perpetrator at the province scale, early in the Armenian Genocide.

At the village scale, I accumulated 1339 events that equated to 59.7 percent of the total number of events recorded. The high percentage of events at the village scale indicates that genocidal processes targeting and identifying victim groups was especially

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51 Kazarian, A Chronology, entry for October 17, 1914.
52 el-Ghusein, Martyred Armenia.
prevalent at this level. At the district scale, the percentage falls to a mere 3.43 percent of the total events indicating that this was a less important geographical scale, with comparably low rates at the regional (2.68 percent) and global (5.3 percent) scale. However, both the provincial (12.17 percent) and national (16.72 percent) levels record a substantial number of events. Of note, in this analysis as well as others, genocide appears to jump or skip geographical scales.\(^\text{53}\) Next, I take a closer look at the first nine stages across all scales.

Classification (stage 1) makes up 20.15 percent of the total events and comes in as second only to organization in the Kazarian Manuscript. One example of a stage 1 entry at the village scale is that dated October 10, 1914 which reads: “In Zeitun, all the Armenian notables are called to a meeting; about three score attend and are immediately arrested.”\(^\text{54}\) I also assigned discrimination (stage 3), organization (stage 5), and persecution (stage 8) to this entry showing how stages can form a symbiotic, mutually reinforcing relationship in the production of genocide. Because these stages intertwine so closely, I cannot disentangle them easily. I also see that macro level perpetrators provide orders to meso level perpetrators who carry out their instructions at the village scale. This entanglement of scales and perpetrators is typical of genocidal processes and also occurred frequently during the Holocaust.\(^\text{55}\)

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\(^{55}\) See in particular, Knowles, Cole and Giordano, *Geographies of the Holocaust*. 
Symbolization (stage 2) makes up a little over one percent of total events, which is in stark contrast to the Holocaust, an event in which Nazi propaganda played a key role.\textsuperscript{56} In the Armenian case, even the minimal amount of symbolization produced was more insinuated than blatant. For example, on September 30, 1914, Kazarian’s entry reads: “The government distributes arms to the Muslim residents of the town of Keghi in Erzerum province on the excuse that the Armenians there were unreliable.”\textsuperscript{57} Here, I also assigned organization (stage 5), polarization (stage 6), and preparation (stage 7) to this entry. Early on (again, this is before 1915) in the genocide process, I see macro level perpetrators (the government) arming and inciting micro level perpetrators (individuals) at the village scale.

Discrimination (stage 3) accounts for about 5 percent of the total events across all scales. On February 21, 1915, the entry reads: “An attack by chetes on the village of Purk near Shabin-Karahisar results in looting, murder, rape.”\textsuperscript{58} Additionally, I assigned dehumanization (stage 4), organization (stage 5), persecution (stage 8), and extermination (stage 9) to this entry. With this event, I observed macro level and meso level perpetrators operating at the village level. The meso level militias also functioned with impunity given to them by the government.

Dehumanization (stage 4) makes up a little over 1.5 percent of the total events and includes rape, torture, and hangings that served to demoralize victims and lessen them as human beings in the eyes of the general population. On April 3, 1915, the entry

\textsuperscript{56} Jeffrey Herf, \textit{The Jewish Enemy: Nazi Propaganda during World War II and the Holocaust} (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Belknap Press, 2008).

\textsuperscript{57} Kazarian, \textit{A Chronology}, entry for September 30, 1914.

\textsuperscript{58} Ibid., entry for February 21, 1915.
reads: “(Easter week) mass arrests and a search for weapons are carried out in Marash and Hadjin, with the seizure of all arms, including household knives; numerous rapes during the house searches are reported.”

Because this event mentions two villages, I count it twice in the database – once for the village of Marash and once for the village of Hadjin. In addition to dehumanization (stage 4), I assigned classification (stage 1), discrimination (stage 3), organization (stage 5), and persecution (stage 8) to the event. Interestingly, the perpetrators of these actions are not clearly identified, and could either be the national military (macro level), chetes militias (meso level), or the local police and citizens (micro level). As seen from this example, it is possible for all three perpetrator levels to operate at the village scale.

Figures 8 through 11 illustrate these first four stages at the village scale. The symbol size represents frequency, thus the larger the symbol, the more occurrences of that stage at that location.

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Figure 8. Map of Stage 1 – Classification Events at the Village Level.
Figure 9. Map of Stage 2 – Symbolization Events at the Village Level.
Figure 10. Map of Stage 3 – Discrimination Events at the Village Level.
Figure 11. Map of Stage 4 – Dehumanization Events at the Village Level.
Classification (stage 1) occurs across all provinces, but especially in the eastern provinces as expected. However, both symbolization (stage 2) and dehumanization (stage 3) occur primarily in the eastern provinces and do not extend to the rest of the country. Discrimination (stage 4) occurs in the eastern provinces with some diffusion to the other provinces.

Organization (stage 5) makes up over a quarter of the total events at 28.18 percent. As expected, this stage shows a clear and active pattern of government (macro level) involvement in the overall process of genocide, including in the capitol city of Constantinople. The stage includes arrests, custody, deportations, and the intent to annihilate carried out by any or all of the perpetrator levels. For example, the entry for June 3, 1915 states: “Ayub Bey, an arch-assassin, leaves Adana for Aleppo in connection with organizing massacres.”\(^6\) Based on the entry, I also assigned polarization (stage 6) and preparation (stage 7) to the event. This stage is where processes of genocide by attrition become most prominent and intent is ambiguous at best. Without explicit orders from the top, lower level perpetrators interpret these orders as they saw fit. Deportation alone does not imply murder; however, when perpetrators interpret deportation to mean long, hard marches through severe climates and hundreds of miles with no food, water, or supplies, then large-scale death naturally is produced.

Polarization (stage 6) makes up only about two percent of the total events. One example of polarization includes this entry from January 5, 1915:

The Turkish government publicly charges that Armenian bakers in the army bakeries of Sivas were poisoning the bread of the Turkish forces; the bakers are cruelly beaten, despite the fact that a group of doctors proves the charge to be false by examining the bread and even eating it; as this marks an attempt on the part of the government to incite massacre, the government does not rescind the charge.\footnote{Kazarian, \textit{A Chronology}, entry for January 5, 1915.}

I also assigned classification (stage 1), symbolization (stage 2), organization (stage 5), and persecution (stage 8) to this entry. At the village scale, I see an assertion of macro level control in an attempt to incite violence against a targeted group by all levels of perpetrators.

Preparation (stage 7) makes up almost 12 percent of the total events. This stage includes any event that indicates the potential destruction of the Armenians. For instance, January 12, 1915 reads: “Ahmed Muammer, the governor-general of Sivas province, orders the destruction of Tavra-Koy and other strategically located villages around the city of Sivas to make future defense impossible for the Armenians; inside the city of Sivas strategically located buildings were requisitioned.”\footnote{Ibid., entry for January 12, 1915.} I assigned organization (stage 5) and persecution (stage 8) to this event as well. Again, I see the government’s top-down production of genocidal processes carried out at the village scale. This event also provides an example of ambiguity. I do not know the exact villages included in addition to Tavra-Koy and Sivas. Consequently, I do not include them in my database or analysis.
Persecution (stage 8) makes up about 15.5 percent of the total events. This stage includes any indication of escalation of violence, especially physical violence, against the victims as opposed to material and property damage and destruction. On May 10, 1915, the entry reads: “The Armenian refugees from Zeitun found in Marash, who had previously been spared deportation, are removed to the Syrian Desert.”63 I also included classification (stage 1), organization (stage 5), preparation (stage 7), and extermination (stage 9). Although this entry does not specifically mention murder, this offers another poignant example of genocide by attrition. The insinuation here is that most Armenians will not survive the deportation process to the harsh Syrian desert; thus, their numbers will be greatly reduced upon arrival, whereupon the survivors were promptly executed. Morgenthau describes scenes of victims dead or dying from violence, starvation, and exhaustion along the road in his memoir.64 He argues that Turkish policy specifically provided for extermination disguised as deportation, with death through attrition culling the number of victims along the way.

Figures 12 through 15 visualize the dispersion of stages 5 through 8. Organization (stage 5), preparation (stage 6), and persecution (stage 7) display dispersed locations across the country indicating that these stages play a pivotal role in the processes of genocide as a whole. Polarization (stage 8) though is concentrated in the eastern provinces where most Armenians lived.65

63 Kazarian, A Chronology, entry for May 10, 1915.
64 Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador Morgenthau’s Story (Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 2003).
65 Melkonian, Javakhk: Historical Outline.
Figure 12. Map of Stage 5 – Organization Events at the Village Level.
Figure 13. Map of Stage 6 – Polarization Events at the Village Level.
Figure 14. Map of Stage 7 – Preparation Events at the Village Level.
Figure 15. Map of Stage 8 – Persecution Events at the Village Level.
Lastly, extermination (stage 9) places third in the overall percentage with 15.5 percent of total events. On March 1, 1916, the entry reads: “The Interior Ministry is informed from Aleppo that the Armenians who fled from Mardin had been killed.”\textsuperscript{66} I also assigned classification (stage 1) and organization (stage 5) to this entry. This event illustrates the depth of government involvement at all scales, but especially at the village scale. Figure 16 shows the dispersion of extermination (stage 9) at the village scale. Extermination is a widespread stage and illustrates the intensity of the killing across the country.

\textsuperscript{66} Kazarian, \textit{A Chronology}, entry for March 1, 1916.
Figure 16. Map of Stage 9 – Extermination Events at the Village Level.
Discussion

In this chapter, I examine the spatiotemporal patterns of the Armenian Genocide by stages. This allows me to conduct a structured investigation of the event and informs my understanding of possible clustering and diffusion processes that occurred during the genocide. This approach is designed to complement previous analyses organized around subjects such as the number of deaths by location, population, demographics, or the effects of specific polices. Moreover, these types of analyses are not conducive to the type of holistic approach I am interested in applying to the Armenian Genocide.

The stage model of genocide offers several advantages. First, stages are a coherent method for describing the progression of genocide and allows for the exploration of large datasets of the type described in my case study. These stages help us organize and categorize the steps undertaken to destroy a targeted section of the population intentionally. Second, analysis by stages permits us to consider the genocide in its entirety from start to finish, unlike the recording of death statistics by location, which offers only a glimpse of the larger destruction of victim groups that took place dynamically over significant periods of time. By deconstructing genocide into smaller, quantifiable stages, I gain a unique view when compared to the whole-event perspective.

In addition, this dissection is vital because it still allows us to present genocide as a complex process and to account for the dynamics of genocide by attrition. My approach permits a perspective where the intent to kill, expressed or implied, is as fundamental to the process of genocide as the firing squad. I am thus able to examine
where and when genocide by attrition processes start and how they diffuse across the country. I also assess the varying roles of perpetrators from the macro to micro levels, while still acknowledging the general progression of genocidal stages as events unfold. Third, there is no precedent in the literature for using a stage model in spatial analyses of genocide, but there have been calls for a deeper understanding of the structure and processes of genocide events. While each genocide is unique, there are fundamental similarities that allowed for the construction of general models. By deconstructing the whole event into stages based on location, I can open a dialog about how the processes are catalyzed, how they progress, and perhaps, what interrupts or disrupts them.

My analysis shows clearly that all stages operate at varying levels throughout a genocide event. I saw clear examples of extermination early in 1914 while still seeing signs of classification much later in the genocide. Stanton’s argument that his proposed stages interact and overlap dynamically then holds true, and I can argue there is no sequence of stages, but rather intensity levels that vary to construct genocidal processes. Within this context, it is clear that the stage of organization plays a quite significant role, thus exemplifying the key role that government participation plays in genocidal processes and the recurring theme of top-down authority structures bringing about genocide. Furthermore, in the Armenian case I witness the vital roles midlevel and meso level perpetrators play in carrying out the genocidal directives of a central government. Seemingly, it takes the effective cooperation of all three perpetrator levels to implement and see through the extermination of a select group of people, with perpetration at the village or local geographical scale being especially key.
When assigning stages to events, I noticed that some events described in the Kazarian Manuscript did not easily conform to Stanton’s model. Cultural genocide appears very frequently in the events described, yet I lacked a stage to describe them. For instance, I see examples of Armenian monasteries burned, crosses destroyed and replaced by crescents, Turkish emigrants replacing Armenian villagers in ancestral homes, and forced Islamization. El-Ghusein describes Turkish emigrants from Roumelia moving into Zeitun to replace the Armenians, and there is also the widespread case of Armenian orphans turned over to Turkish families. All of these events contribute to the erasure of a culture from the landscape, and their effects persist long after actual killing events cease. Therefore, I advocate the addition of a stage to the current ten-stage model, encompassing and capturing events designed to destroy the culture of victim groups in order to describe more fully the Armenian Genocide.

I found other events that Kazarian described that no stage adequately captured, including the roles of bystanders and roles of victims that the literature argues are under-represented and under-studied. Within the manuscript, I see victims encouraging cooperation with the demands and abuses, and I see dissent and violence perpetrated against the Turks. For example, el-Ghusein describes a scene at Urfa where the Armenians refused to surrender their weapons and resisted arrest by killing

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68 el-Ghusein, *Martyred Armenia*.
69 Cole, *Holocaust City*.
70 Kazarian, *A Chronology*, entries for September 11, 1914; February 15, 1915; March 9, 1915; and March 14, 1915; and April 17, 1915.
several of the soldiers. Balakian further corroborates participation by bystanders, such as United States Ambassador Morgenthau, and acknowledges resistance by Armenian victims in Zeitun. Perhaps a set of victim indicators could help with the anticipation of the escalation of violence toward mass murder and genocide.

Bystanders on the global scale play a very active role in Kazarian’s manuscript, especially with World War I as the backdrop to the Armenian Genocide. I see examples of German attempts at controlling the carnage as well as ambassadors and soldiers reporting atrocities to their superiors, although Morgenthau reports that the Germans did little to stop the killing, at times even actively encouraging the maltreatment of Armenians. Instances of newspaper reports and aid from the global community to Turkey are also mentioned in Kazarian’s manuscript. Overall, the global community appeared critical of the Turks’ treatment of Armenians and other minority groups; however, the Turkish government largely ignored such protestations and continued to proceed with their genocidal actions.

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71 el-Ghusein, Martyred Armenia.
72 Grigoris Balakian, Armenian Golgotha, trans. Peter Balakian and Aris Sevag (New York: Knopf, 2009); Morgenthau, Ambassador Morgenthau’s Story.
73 Morgenthau, Ambassador Morgenthau’s Story.
74 Kazarian, A Chronology, entries for March 31, 1915; May 6, 1915; May 24, 1915; July 23, 1915; and September 7, 1915.
3. SPATIAL ASPECTS OF GENOCIDE

Objectives

In this chapter, I explore the Armenian Genocide in Turkey, an event estimated to have caused between half a million to over a million victims during the course of approximately nine years. To assist in my exploration, I built a historical GIS from a single source, the Kazarian Manuscript, which is a timeline of events occurring in—or related to—the Ottoman Empire between 1914 and 1923.75 The country of Turkey is the political and ideal descendant of the empire, albeit much smaller in size. Using GIScience to study the spatial aspects of genocide has a relatively short history, but one that is expanding as the methods and tools—especially GIS—of GIScience are becoming widely used in the social sciences and the humanities.76 Examples of such research include Yale’s Genocide Studies Program use of remote sensing in Darfur, Madden and Ross’s work combining GIS with personal narratives to describe the mass atrocities in Uganda, Verpoorten’s work on excess mortality in Rwanda, and a now relatively large scholarship on the spatiality of the Holocaust.77

From a theoretical perspective, I find especially convincing the model that Finkel

75 Kazarian, A Chronology.
and Straus proposed in 2012 to study genocide as an event unfolding at three distinct
levels of complicity and action on the part of the perpetrators: the macro, meso, and
micro level of participation. In turn, these three levels correspond to distinct
geographical scales. The macro level is associated with a cross-national view of the top-
down dissemination of policies, procedures, practices, and propaganda. The meso
level, the least studied of the three, examines the participation of local groups to the
genocide. These groups may or may not be organized bureaucratically and typically
operate at the village, town, and city scale and at the district scale; their task is to
interpret, administer, and implement the policies and directives as they are received
from the central government. Finally, the micro level involves the participation of
individual perpetrators to the genocidal event. The model provides a robust
framework for my geographic analysis of the Armenian Genocide, and I apply it to a
study of the Kazarian Manuscript, a personal view and narration of events occurring
across the failing Ottoman Empire during WWI. While using a single source document
can be viewed as a weakness, the strength of this document lies in its scope, detail, and
a chronological narrative that allows the dynamic mapping of genocidal events as they
unfolded.

79 See e.g. Benjamin A. Valentino, Final Solutions: Mass Killing and Genocide in the Twentieth Century
(Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2010).
81 On the topic of how seemingly normal people turn to violence, see e.g. Waller, Becoming evil.
82 Kazarian, A Chronology.
83 See previous work for more information: Burleson and Giordano, “Extending Metadata Standards for
Historical GIS Research,” 88-109; Shelley J. Burleson and Alberto Giordano, “Spatiality of the Stages of

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A review of the literature reveals that the topic of genocide is widely researched in disciplines such as history, sociology, psychology, political science, and the field of legal studies: it is not surprising, then, that as a topic of academic research, Holocaust and Genocide Studies is by its own nature interdisciplinary. Geographers have contributed to this literature only marginally and in small numbers, and rarely with an explicit spatial analytical perspective, although GIScience methods and tools are pervasive in the cognate field of crime geography. Since genocide and war maintain a strong causal connection, I have also looked at research on the geography of war and conflict, as war occurs when and where conflicting spatial networks and geopolitical territories

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86 See e.g. Valentino, Final solutions and Shaw, War and genocide.
intersect, and ‘place’ is where they unfold. I argue that this same process can be applied to the geographic study of genocide: knowing where genocidal events occur contributes to providing insight into the behaviors and actions of perpetrators, victims, and bystanders, as well as into the underlying dynamics of mass atrocities.

Methods

Genocide

As is perhaps to be expected, the definition of what exactly constitutes genocide has long been the subject of debate. The internationally accepted official and legal definition of genocide is contained in the 1948 United Nations (U.N.) convention, in the wake of the Holocaust and World War II. Article II of the convention describes genocide as the ‘intentional attempt to destroy another group either in whole or in part,’ where groups are defined as national, racial, and religious—but not political or social—entities. The U.N. also limits the means of intent to killing, serious mental or bodily injury, inflicting unlivable conditions, preventing births or forcing sterilization, and removing children from the group and placing them in another group. One of the most problematic aspects of this definition is what exactly ‘in whole or in part’ means, and

87 See e.g. Colin Flint, ed., The Geography of War and Peace: From Death Camps to Diplomats (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005).
90 Ibid., 3.
specifically how many deaths need to occur for a genocide to be declared. For this and
other reasons scholars and non-governmental organizations have proposed several
alternative definitions over the years. In the end, ‘intent’ remains the most important
factor when determining whether genocide has occurred or not.

Genocide processes and actions leave recognizable spatial blueprints in the areas
where they occur, often altering a territory in permanent ways, as is for example the
case with the virtual disappearance of Jews from most of Eastern Europe. In previous
work, I applied the model of the stages of genocide developed by Gregory Stanton to
analyze the spatiality of the stages of the Armenian Genocide. What I learned is that
the Armenian Genocide unfolded, as is generally the case with genocide, from the top-
down, with the nation-state perpetrator, the macro level of participation, formulating
and implementing policies designed to divide the society into a struggle of ‘us vs. them’
as a prelude and first step towards the systematical destruction of the targeted group of
designated victims. From the top-down, perpetrators become part of a collective that
seeks to identify an enemy, target it for isolation, and systematically kill its victims. From
a geographical perspective, I highlighted the territorial dimension of the process and its
multiple scales, from the nation down to the region, the province, the district, the

92 See e.g. Chalk, “Genocide in the Twentieth Century,” 149—160; Ervin Staub, The Roots of Evil: The
Origins of Genocide and Other Group Violence (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1989); Nina H. B.
Jørgensen, “The Definition of Genocide: Joining the Dots in the Light of Recent Practice,” International
Criminal Law Review 1, no. 3 (2001): 285-313; Huttenbach, “From the Editor,” 167—175; and Katharine
Derderian, “Common Fate, Different Experience: Gender Specific Aspects of the Armenian Genocide,
93 Burleson and Giordano, Spatiality of the stages of genocide, 39—53. For the stages of genocide, see
94 See e.g. Waller, Becoming evil.
village, town, or city, the neighborhood, and, finally, the body of the individual victim. As is the case with all genocides, in the Armenian case it was the perpetrator who defined the ‘us’ and the ‘them,’ on the basis of considerations of race, religion, and ethnicity, and under the general umbrella of nationalism. Once this was done, self-identity on the part of the perpetrators solidified the collective ‘us,’ and the ‘them’ became a threat to the nation and the community. Although attempts to explain the devastating effects of genocide for additional reasons—including greed, humiliation, fear, and narcissism—are found in the literature, such additional motivations for committing genocide are an afterthought to the construction of racial, ethnic, or nationalistic utopias.

At the opposite end of the macro level, the micro level of perpetrators involves individual participants who commit violent acts against the targeted groups. Waller attempts to answer why seemingly normal people make the leap from bystander to perpetrator and concludes that no single answer to that question exists because of the complexity, heterogeneity, and mutability of human nature. He also argues that the pack mentality theory seems to provide the most logical explanation, thereby isolating what I, following Finkel and Straus, have called the meso level of perpetrators. Situated between the macro and micro levels, the meso level provides the channel between the state and the agents of genocide at the local scale of villages, towns, and cities, districts, and provinces. Meso level perpetrators interpret, convey, and implement

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97 Waller, Becoming Evil.
policies from the top designed to incite violent actions, whether suggested or implied, against the targeted victims. Such coordination between the macro and the meso level is absolutely crucial and is instrumental in the successful solution of the process of genocide.99 At the meso level, I am able to look closely at how violence progresses and how it unfolds differently in different locations. As far as the Armenian Genocide is concerned, this is the main objective of this chapter.

**Study Area and Building the GIS**

My study area covers a majority of modern Turkey along with portions of Syria, Iraq, and Iran.100 In the process of creating a base map for my project, I discovered that there is a scarcity of reliable and accurate historical maps for this part of the world for the years 1914-1923, at least as concerns province and district boundaries, as noted by Hewsen as well.101 I therefore began with contemporary GIS shapefiles as a starting point for the representation of country and district boundaries.102 For the provinces, I relied on multiple sources and noted that different sources are often in contradiction with each other, albeit slightly.103 In the next step, I merged the smaller modern districts into larger provinces and adjusted the boundaries by hand as needed. While I acknowledge that my base map was constructed from disparate sources, I made every

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101 Hewsen, Armenia, 1-2.
effort to ensure that the genocidal events mapped from the Kazarian Manuscript fell within the correct administrative areas—the correct village, town, city, district, and province.\footnote{104}

Data Sources and Extent

The chronological event data for this study comes from the Armenian National Institute in Washington, D.C. I based my study on a translated manuscript in the Haigazn K. Kazarian collection, which is available online for research purposes (Appendix A).\footnote{105} Kazarian worked as a journalist and was an Armenian from Istanbul. His manuscript is a simple timeline of events, comprised of a date along with a brief description of activities occurring across the Ottoman Empire on that day. The dataset is qualitative in nature and I am aware that there are uncertainties associated with the information contained in the manuscript, such as misspellings or multiple spellings of the same name, translation errors, and inaccuracies in the information associated with each event; nonetheless, I consider this source to be a reliable—although incomplete—narration of the unfolding of the Armenian Genocide.\footnote{106} I base my judgement on several factors, including the fact that the Armenian National Institute in Washington, DC stands firmly behind its validity, as confirmed to me during a telephone conversation with Adalian in

\footnote{104} Kazarian, A chronology.  
\footnote{105} Ibid.  
Furthermore, the Armenian Genocide Resource Center of Northern California and the University of Minnesota Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies both make available the Kazarian Manuscript as a teaching resource. Finally, Kazarian has written extensively on the Armenian experience in Turkey and is widely referenced by a number of scholars. Critics of Kazarian claim bias and exaggeration because he was recruited by the British as a spy and because he later worked for the British occupation forces as an archivist in the Ottoman Archives. Following a logic common to other cases of genocide, including the Holocaust, deniers point to Kazarian’s inability to find definitive, written proof of a clear and unambiguous ‘intent’ to exterminate the Armenians in the historical archives as reason enough to negate that the Armenian Genocide occurred at all.

Having recorded the shortcomings of the manuscript and the difficulties I encountered in building the base map for my project, I built the historical GIS by mapping the events chronicled by Kazarian according to the date in which they occurred, creating separate fields according to the geography of each event, at the scale of: (1) village, town, and city; (2) district; (3) province; (4) region; (5) national; and (6) global. Next, I added to each event the relative (3) macro, (2) meso, and (1) micro level of perpetrators participation and created a new field assigning to each event both a scale and a perpetrators participation level (Appendix B). Due to a lack of information on the exact location of events recorded as occurring in a certain province or district, any event occurring at those scales was assigned to the entire province or district, even

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though in reality the event may have unfolded only in one or a few locations in the province or district. Additionally, if an event was listed more than once—for example in the case of an event starting at one location and ending in another (e.g., forced marches)—I created entries for each location mentioned in the manuscript. In the end, my database contains a total of 782 records, including 365 village, town, and city events in 111 individual locations; twenty-two district events affecting eighteen districts; seventy-six province events in twelve individual provinces; sixteen regional events occurring in twelve regions; 174 national events in Turkey; and 130 global events in eighteen individual countries. Using a variety of sources on historical Armenia and on the Armenian Genocide along with modern digital aids like GIS files from DIVA-GIS and Google Earth, I succeeded in locating ninety-four of the 111 villages, towns, and cities mentioned in the Kazarian Manuscript. ¹⁰⁹ My hope for the future is to be able to open up this project for collaborative work and find the exact location of the missing villages.

**Embracing Mixed Methods**

Once the base map for the historical GIS was created, I georeferenced the events listed in the manuscript and then proceeded to search for spatial patterns of concentration and diffusion; I then moved to examine which genocidal processes were highlighted by the spatial patterns identified. Mixed methods analysis provides a way to tackle these questions by taking advantage of the contributions of both quantitative and

 qualitative methodologies. In particular, quantitative methods allow model-based analyses that typically begin with a discrete research question and that use data classified in ratio or interval scales. Qualitative methods focus primarily on categorical data that is often open to interpretation and to a higher degree of individual speculation; frequently, there is no initial research question and the researcher relies on serendipitous discovery to guide the exploration of the patterns and processes at work. Thus, qualitative methods may result in a story. A mixed methods analysis seemed ideally suited to my work because I was interested in highlighting the spatial patterns of the genocide and because of the historical and narrative nature of the Kazarian Manuscript, which can indeed be read like a story.

In the rest of this section, I describe in more detail the quantitative and qualitative, or mixed, methodologies I employed to guide my work. In the first part of my mixed method research, I applied Exploratory Spatial Data Analysis (ESDA) techniques to identify where genocidal events concentrated and their degree of diffusion on the territory. In the second phase, I added the qualitative component—the narrative—of the Kazarian timeline to explain and interpret the results of the quantitative analysis. The strength of this design, which employs a sequential exploratory strategy, lies in its straightforward and intuitive approach.

As a methodology, ESDA is situated within the broader family of Exploratory Data

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Analysis (EDA) techniques. EDAs make use of descriptive and graphical statistical tools that are used to discover patterns in datasets and formulate research hypotheses; however, EDA emphasizes descriptive methods rather than formal hypothesis testing.\textsuperscript{113} EDA allows researchers to visualize the data collected through the use of histograms, box plots, dot plots and scatterplots.\textsuperscript{114} In turn, ESDA integrates these tools with maps and other geovisualizations as a means of visualizing the spatial patterns present in the data. ESDA employs specific techniques to identify spatial distributions, highlight the presence of spatial outliers, discover patterns of spatial concentration—clusters or hot spots—and identify forms of spatial heterogeneity.\textsuperscript{115}

In particular, hot spot analysis helps the researcher identify areas of concentration of events. In my case, I mapped each event, regardless of its specifics, as one instance of genocide,\textsuperscript{116} returning to Kazarian’s narrative to explain and categorize the exact nature of the event he had recorded. As a technique, hot spot analysis is applied to point features; in my case villages, towns, and cities. One example of hot spot analysis is the mapping of the quantity of events occurring at a particular location using graduated symbols, usually circles. One step up in terms of analytical complexity is the calculation of the mean center, the standard distance, and the directional distribution,

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{113} Robert P. Haining, \textit{Spatial Data Analysis: Theory and Practice} (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003); Gregory and Ell, \textit{Historical GIS}.
  \item \textsuperscript{115} See Anselin, “Exploratory Spatial Data Analysis,” 77-94; Anselin, “Interactive Techniques and Exploratory Spatial Data Analysis,” 251—264.
  \item \textsuperscript{116} Burleson and Giordano, “Spatiality of the Stages of Genocide,” 39—53.
\end{itemize}
which together summarize the spatial properties of the distribution. The mean center is a point that shows the average location of a number of points; the standard distance is a measure of concentration or dispersion of the points mapped; and the directional distribution, as the name implies, shows the directionality of the distribution. Taken together, these three measures provide an effective way of comparing spatial patterns at different scales.

Results

In the following section, I apply ESDA techniques using the Kazarian timeline data followed by an exploration of how the narrative enhances the explanation of the spatial analyses.

Village, Town, and City Events

In the end, I was able to locate ninety-four of the villages, towns, and cities mentioned in the manuscript. Of note, many placenames have changed as a result of the fall of the Ottoman Empire, the rise of Turkish nationalism, and the desire to erase Armenian, as well as other, cultural memories from the landscape. In other cases, Kazarian’s entry provided the approximate location of a village I could not find on the source maps, as is for example the case for Kanli Tash in Table 1, which is described as ‘near Shabin Karahisar’. In these cases, I used the closest location that I could find; so, for example, the events that occurred in Kanli Tash were assigned to Shabin Karahisar.

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117 Lusine Sahakyan, Turkification of the Toponyms in the Ottoman Empire and the Republic of Turkey (Montreal: Arod Books, 2010).
Table 1. Sample List of Villages not Located for the HGIS Base Map.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village Name</th>
<th>Date Mentioned</th>
<th>Manuscript Entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alayund</td>
<td>3 Sep 1915</td>
<td>15,000 Armenian deportees are reported at Eskishehir, 5,000 at Alayund, and 2,000 at Chai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bisheri</td>
<td>29 May 1915</td>
<td>630 Armenians arrested on 10 May in Diyarbekir are murdered in the village of Bisheri while in custody and their bodies are thrown in the Tigris River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanli Tash</td>
<td>31 Dec 1914</td>
<td>Sahag Odabashian, the newly appointed Prelate of Erzinjan, while travelling from Constantinople via Sivas to Erzinjan, where he was to be installed in office, is slain in the village of Kanli-Tash, near Shabin-Karahisar, by six chetes organized by Ahmed Muammer, the governor general of Sivas province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meshedler Yeri</td>
<td>7 Jun 1915</td>
<td>the Armenians arrested in Sivas on 1 April and transported to Angora Province are murdered in the woods of Meshedler-Yeri; the mass slaughter is witnessed by Greek woodcutters who report the news to the Armenians in Sivas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urbajiohli Dere</td>
<td>15 May 1915</td>
<td>the Armenian community leaders in the town of Bayburt are arrested and subsequently killed in Urbajiohli-Dere</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Figure 17a shows the study area of my research, highlighting which boundaries between provinces I was unable to map with certainty. Figure 17b shows the location of events at the village, town, and city scale. What jumps out visually in this map is that although the events were more numerous in the east in areas of traditional Armenian settlement, they really unfolded all over the study area. In order of frequency of occurrence, four locations emerged at this scale as the focal points of the Armenian Genocide: Aleppo, Sivas, Constantinople, and Zeytun. These will be discussed briefly.
Figure 17. Study Area of Turkey with Completed Province Boundaries. Map a. Shows areas historically populated by Armenians and provinces with uncertain boundaries. Map b. Shows graduated symbols for event data at the village, town, and city scale based on the Kazarian Manuscript.
Aleppo

Kazarian’s descriptions of the events that unfolded in Aleppo primarily chronicle the arrival of deportees, over 700,000 in and around the city according to the manuscript. The city served indeed as a holding area, foreshadowing a strategy that was later used by the Nazis during the Holocaust, especially in Eastern Europe.118 For example, one manuscript’s entry reads, “150,000 deportees arrive in Aleppo from various unspecified places.”119 Of the twenty-nine events recorded for Aleppo, nearly half pertain to the movement, arrival, or status of deportees. Other entries refer specifically to orphaned Armenian children, with specific instructions for how to handle them, as seen in the entry, “A circular telegram instructs that orphans who do not remember their parents be sent from Aleppo to Sivas; the rest are to be sent to Der-el-Zor and no expenditures are to be made for their existence.”120 Earlier in the timeline, the events recorded describe speeches by propagandists that incite violence and hatred toward the Armenians, as well as meetings to plan how to handle refugees and how to deal with the problem of bodies floating down the Euphrates, as for example in the entry, “Jemal, Commander of Aleppo’s 4th Army Corps, protests to Dr. Reshid about the dumping of dead bodies in the Euphrates River and advises burial; from 22 June to 17 July, a period of 25 days, a steady stream of bodies of massacred Armenians floats down

120 Ibid., entry for February 3, 1916.
the Euphrates River.” To show that complicity with genocide was not universal and that resistance was possible, even at the highest levels of the government, one entry notes the resignation of the governor-general, Jelal Bey, in protest against the deportations and massacres of the Armenians.

**Sivas**

Despite the large number of victims estimated for Aleppo, Kazarian described little actual violence in the city itself. In contrast, the description of violent acts characterizes the entries for Sivas. Early in the manuscript, Kazarian observes that over 50,000 soldiers were garrisoned in and around the Christian areas of Sivas, which quickly led to false accusations and acts of violence:

> The Turkish government publicly charges that Armenian bakers in the army bakeries of Sivas were poisoning the bread of the Turkish forces; the bakers are cruelly beaten, despite the fact that a group of doctors prove the charge to be false by examining the bread and even eating it; as this marks an attempt on the part of the government to incite massacre, the government does not rescind the charge.

Soldiers seized the private properties of the Armenians and confiscated supplies, and Armenians were hanged, as described in the entry, “Six Armenian soldiers from the town of Gurun are publicly hanged in Sivas to frighten the Armenian population,” and in the entry, “Twelve Armenian community leaders are publicly hanged in Sivas.”

Conversion to Islam was offered to laborers and military doctors, but nearly all refused

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122 Ibid., entry for June 21, 1915.
123 Ibid., entry for August 28, 1914.
124 Ibid., entry for January 5, 1915.
125 Ibid., entries for March 19, 1915 and June 15, 1915.
and were immediately murdered, as noted in two entries, “The Armenians working in labor corps in Sivas are instructed to convert to Islam; at least 95% refuse,” and “The proposal is made to the Armenian military doctors in Sivas that they become Muslims; almost all refuse and are at once killed.” Students, intellectuals, and orphans were also massacred. Some of the entries describe widespread atrocities, including these three: “For six nights, Armenian prisoners, mostly intellectuals, held in Gok-Medrese in Sivas, which was a Seljuk structure in use as a temporary prison, were taken out and slain;” “From the central prison of the city of Sivas where many Armenian intellectuals, political leaders, and the leading men of the villages surrounding Sivas were imprisoned, 15,000 Armenians were taken out and slain in the thirty-six extermination centers of the regions;” and “The massacre of the 7,000 Armenian troops imprisoned in Sivas begins; the massacre lasts for twenty-one days with an average of 1,000 killed every three days.” Violence in Sivas flared relatively quickly, and the area was cleared of Armenians in less than two years according to Kazarian’s timeline.

**Constantinople**

The planning and preparation of the genocide characterizes Constantinople’s events. One entry reads, “The police spy David notifies Reshad Bey, Chief of the Political Section of the Constantinople Police Department, that he is providing the names, biographies, pictures, and speeches about reform, as well as other data, of 2,000 leading

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127 Ibid., entries for 1) August 2, 1915; 2) August 13, 1915; and 3) July 5, 1916.
Armenians.”128 Arrests and deportations also mark Constantinople’s role in the genocide. The victims targeted include religious and political leaders as well as journalists as seen in the entry, “The editors and staff of Azadamart, the leading Armenian newspaper of Constantinople, are arrested, and on 15 June are slain in Diyarbekir, where they had been transported and imprisoned.”129 Public hangings were also noted: for example, “Twenty Armenian Social Democratic Hnchak Party members are brought to the central prison in Constantinople to face court martial; they are hanged publicly on 2 Jun 1915.”130 But for the most part, victims were transferred to other cities to be jailed and killed as noted in the entry, “The mass murder of Armenian community leaders of Constantinople imprisoned in Ayash and Chankri is carried out; they are killed along with the Armenians of Angora arrested the day before.”131 The Armenian Patriarchy voices outrage about the rumors of massacres and arrests across the country, but its efforts went unanswered, thwarted, or rebuked by the government’s leaders, as seen in the following entry:

The Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople and Zohrab, Armenian deputy in the Ottoman Parliament, petition the Grand Vizier, Said Halim, the Minister of the Interior Talaat, and the President of the Senate, Rifat, on behalf of the arrested Armenians of Constantinople; though approached separately, all three give identical answers; that the government is isolating the Armenian leadership and dissolving the Armenian political organizations.132

Instances of pacification attempts and efforts to reassure the Armenian population were

128 Kazarian, A Chronology, entry for February 26, 1914.
129 Ibid., entry for April 24, 1915.
130 Ibid., entry for April 20, 1915.
131 Ibid., entry for July 31, 1915.
132 Ibid., entry for April 24, 1915.
also recorded, as in the entry, “Enver returns from Batum to Constantinople and reports that he will be issuing instructions for the return of 'peaceful' Armenians.”133 Overall, what occurred in Constantinople was the destruction of the intellectual, political, and religious foundations that held the Armenian community together. When compared to what happened in Aleppo and Sivas, the events that unfolded in Constantinople appear carefully planned and precisely targeted.

Zeytun

What happened in Zeytun was a mixture of arrests, seizures, and deportations. Arrests are described by the entry, “In Zeitun, all the Armenian notables are called to a meeting; about three score (sixty) attend and are immediately arrested.”134 Note that this event is dated to 1914, and therefore before the historically accepted start of the genocide in 1915. Later entries report, “The deportation of 25,000 Armenians of Zeitun is completed,” and “The Armenian refugees from Zeitun found in Marash, who had previously been spared deportation, are removed to the Syrian Desert.”135 Intergroup solidarity is also chronicled, as in the entry where the Catholicos of Cilicia encouraged the Armenians to remain calm and not to resist, “Sahag, the Catholicos of Cilicia, advises the Armenians of Zeitun not to resist under any conditions.”136 This happened after an incident where Turkish soldiers were killed: “Chetes and regular army attack Zeitun; six Turkish gendarmes are killed by individuals resisting the attack.”137 Chetes were bands of

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133 Kazarian, A Chronology, entry for 24 April 24, 1918.
134 Ibid., entry for October 10, 1914.
135 Ibid., entries for April 20, 1915 and May 10, 1915.
136 Ibid., entry for March 14, 1915.
137 Ibid., entry for March 9, 1915.
criminals released from prison, militias organized and sanctioned by the government for the purpose of terrorizing the local Armenians. The government also made a concerted effort to resettle the area with ethnically Turkish immigrants from Bosnia and Macedonia in order to obliterate any evidence of Armenian culture, as seen with the entries, “Macedonian Turkish immigrants are installed in Zeitun by the government,” and “A famous monastery of Zeitun is burned by the Turks.” Overall, the events in Zeytun chronicle the clearing of a space historically occupied by ethnic Armenians and their cultural landscape and the reappropriation of such a space to affirm a nationalistic agenda and the ethnic and religious homogeneity of the Turkish state.

**Village Events by Year**

Figures 18 through 25 allow me to examine the genocide year-by-year. To start with, during the year 1914 (Figure 18), the events recorded are few and concentrated primarily in the eastern portion of the country in traditionally Armenian areas, although there were also entries in Constantinople and Izmit, which were home to large Armenian communities.

In 1915 (Figure 19), I see a dramatic increase in violence both in numbers and in diffusion, with the genocide now spreading to the entire country. The year 1915 also witnessed the targeting of ethnic minorities smaller in number than the Armenians, as for example in the entry, “Greek recruits are massacred near Smyrna.” For 1916, (Figure 20) there is a return to smaller numbers and a concentration of events in the

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139 Ibid., entry for March 19, 1915.
eastern regions. Between 1917 and 1921 (Figures 21 through 24), the concentration of
events at the village, town, and city scale remains in the eastern and southern portions
of the country. This changes in 1922 (Figure 25), when Kazarian describes widespread
violence and massacres against the Armenians and the Greeks living in Smyrna in the
months of August and September. In addition to mass murders, acts of violence
included the burning of neighborhoods in the city and the destruction of houses,
churches, schools, consulates, banks, and untold numbers of stores and warehouses.

In the next step of the analysis, I looked more closely at the type of event
recorded in the Kazarian Manuscript, broadly described into three categories:
nonviolent events, policy events, and violent events. Nonviolent events included
confiscations, seizures, propaganda, and miscellaneous events where no deaths
occurred. Policy events included plans, preparations, or instructions from the
government leadership concerning the treatment or the movement of Armenians.
Violent events included massacres or intentions of massacres. Figure 26 summarizes the
results of this analysis. I expected to see a marked sequential trend of policies and
violent acts preceding violent episodes of genocide, but in reality all three types of
events were fairly uniformly distributed across the time period examined. In my opinion,
this is further proof of the systematic and concerted effort at multiple geographic scales
and for all three perpetrator levels—the micro, the meso, and the macro—to
exterminate the Armenians not only physically, but culturally and politically as well.

140 Note that Kazarian listed no village, town, and city scale events for the year 1919.
141 Kazarian, A Chronology, entries for August and September 1922.
Figure 18. Dispersion of Genocide Events Described in the Kazarian Manuscript for 1914.
Figure 19. Dispersion of Genocide Events Described in the Kazarian Manuscript for 1915.
Figure 20. Dispersion of Genocide Events Described in the Kazarian Manuscript for 1916.
Figure 21. Dispersion of Genocide Events Described in the Kazarian Manuscript for 1917.
Figure 22. Dispersion of Genocide Events Described in the Kazarian Manuscript for 1918.
Figure 23. Dispersion of Genocide Events Described in the Kazarian Manuscript for 1920.
Figure 24. Dispersion of Genocide Events Described in the Kazarian Manuscript for 1921.
Figure 25. Dispersion of Genocide Events Described in the Kazarian Manuscript for 1922.
Figure 26. Graph Depicting Nonviolent, Policy, and Violent Genocide Events by Quarter from 1914 through 1922.
District events

For this stage of the analysis, I compiled a list of the sixteen districts Kazarian mentioned in his manuscript. Again, I ran into uncertainties because of name changes, boundary changes, and translation issues. Ultimately, I was able to locate and map fifteen of the sixteen districts mentioned, although I encountered difficulties in mapping the exact location of district boundaries (Figure 27). The largest number of events occurred in the Deyr es Zor and Hawran districts, with large recorded numbers of deportees, as well as in the districts of Hajaz in today’s Saudi Arabia, Bayazid around Constantinople, Aleppo and Damascus in Syria, and Kirkuk in Iraq. As an example, “20,000 Armenian deportees are reported in the Hawran District of Trans-Jordan (on 15 Nov 1918, only 450 of this group of 20,000 were reported alive).”\textsuperscript{142}

Massacres of Armenians were noted in the districts of Yozgat, Alashkert, and Dersim. One entry reads, “Massacres and robberies are carried [out] in Alashkert district as part of a general campaign led by the \textit{chetes} against Armenian villages of the district;” another, “The vice-governor of Yozgat district, in Angora province, reports to the Interior Ministry that 68,000 Armenians had been slain in the district.”\textsuperscript{143} In Dersim, however, Kurdish citizens hid the Armenians and refused to participate in their massacre, as seen in the entry, “In the regions of Dersim, 3,000 Armenians are killed by the Turks; almost all of the large Kurdish population of Dersim refuses to participate in the massacres and

\textsuperscript{142} Kazarian, \textit{A Chronology}, entry for November 13, 1915.
\textsuperscript{143} Ibid., entries for March 12, 1915 and July 27, 1915.
even shelters many Armenians.”\textsuperscript{144} Offers of Turkification occurred in Urfa and Hawran, usually when the victims were at the end of long and arduous journeys. For example, “The Turkish government orders all surviving Armenians in Urfa district to be Turkified.”\textsuperscript{145} Overall, district events appear much more dispersed and scattered across the landscape than events at the village, town, and city scale and also at the province scale.

\textsuperscript{144} Kazarian, \textit{A Chronology}, entry for July 18, 1915.
\textsuperscript{145} Ibid., entry for April 10, 1917.
Figure 27. Districts Based on Events from the Kazarian Manuscript.
Province events

Kazarian mentioned twelve provinces in his timeline (Figure 28), with Erzurum, Sivas, and Van recording the highest number of events. Looting, raping, massacres, and mass deportations characterized genocidal events in Erzurum, as seen in the entry, “Bands of chetes begin looting, violating women and children, and large-scale murdering in Erzerum province.”

One entry reports, “In Sivas province, battalions of gendarmerie and 4000 chetes begin regular attacks on Armenian villages with increasing brutality.”

The presence of garrisoned troops, instances of Armenians forced to labor in harsh winter conditions, raping and looting, mass killings, and the seizure of private property, complete the list of events that characterize the type of events associated with the province of Sivas. Finally, one entry for Van province states that “In Van province, regular gendarmes and chetes are reported attacking many villages inhabited by Armenians and Assyrians.” Collaboration between military units and chetes are noted in all three provinces. In addition to released criminals, Kurds also comprised the chetes. Close coordination with government policies and officials is exemplified by the entry, “Chete forces consisting of intentionally released convicts are armed by the government in Van province; in the region of Van requisitions take the form of open robbery and looting.”

In summary, over half of the events described as occurring at the province scales mention the three provinces of Erzurum, Sivas, and Van.

When referring to province events, sometimes Kazarian uses the term “other

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146 Kazarian, A Chronology, entry for October 17, 1914.
147 Ibid., entry for April 2, 1915.
148 Ibid., entry for March 5, 1915.
149 Ibid., entry for November 29, 1914.
provinces.” For example, “Looting is reported in Sivas, Diyarbekir, and other provinces, under the guise of collecting war contributions; stores owned by Armenian and Greek merchants are vandalized;” and “The mass arrest of Armenian political leaders is carried out in Sivas and other provinces.” In these cases, I only counted and mapped events if their exact location was known—so, Sivas and Diyarbekir for the two entries above.

Interestingly, nearly all of the events listed for the Aleppo province refer to governmental policies, thus demonstrating the degree of macro level perpetrators involvement in the genocidal process. For example, “The governor-general of Aleppo is instructed to send the Armenians deported from the northern provinces directly to their final destinations.” As for the remaining provinces, the events in the entries are for the most part relative to the status of deportees in the province or passing through the province, as for example in the entry, “Sabit, the governor-general of Kharput [Mamuretulaziz] province, informs the Interior Ministry that all the roads are filled with bodies of women and children and time cannot be found to bury them.” Overall, province events describe the widespread destruction of the Armenian population, especially in the traditionally Armenian eastern part of the study area.

150 Kazarian, A Chronology, entries for August 18, 1914 and April 1, 1915.  
151 Ibid., entry for January 17, 1916.  
152 Ibid., entry for July 26, 1915.
Figure 28. Provinces Based on Events from the Kazarian Manuscript.
Regional, National, and Global events

I identified seventeen events as occurring in twelve regions in the Kazarian Manuscript. These regions are for the most part rather ambiguously located: for example, “north of Mosul,” or on “the banks of the Khabur River.” The region mentioned most frequently is the Syrian Desert, where thousands of Armenians were sent, as for example in the entry, “All the Armenians of Chorum are deported via Boghazli and Bozanti with the Syrian Desert their purportedly ultimate destination.”\textsuperscript{153} The Konia Desert is also mentioned as a destination for deportees, as in the entry, “6,000 Armenians from Zeitun arrive in the Konia Desert and nearby malarial marshes.”\textsuperscript{154} Nearly all of the regional events refer to the massacre or the final destination of Armenian deportees, or both. An example of exception to the rule is the entry, “Allied forces occupy the city of Aleppo; with the arrival of the British and French armies and the Armenian Legion, 125,000 remnants of the deported Armenians are rescued from the desert.”\textsuperscript{155} At this scale, I witness the actions of meso level perpetrators who, following up on policies and instructions from the macro level perpetrators, forcibly move thousands of victims across harsh landscapes, often to their death.

The national scale includes 174 events involving the entire study area, with a substantial proportion occurring in 1914. Early in 1914, I see evidence of the deliberate targeting of the Armenians in the entry, “A Turkish boycott of Armenian businesses is

\textsuperscript{153} Kazarian, A Chronology, entry for August 10, 1915.
\textsuperscript{154} Ibid., entry for June 30, 1915.
\textsuperscript{155} Ibid., entry for October 26, 1918.
declared by the Ittihadists; Dr. Nazim travels throughout the provinces to implement the boycott.”156 The national scale mainly records policies, plans and procedures, propaganda, travel by government officials, and communications between the central government and the local scale. For instance, “Orders are issued from Constantinople instructing the provincial administrators to oust all Armenian functionaries in the service of the Ottoman government.”157 As already noted, at the macro level the perpetrators act to disseminate policies and communicate orders to the meso level, a group that in the Armenian Genocide is predominantly composed of local politicians, soldiers, and the chete bands.

Finally, the global scale consists of 130 events and includes eighteen nations. These nations were either allied with the Ottoman Empire, as in the entry, “Negotiations are started between the Turkish and German imperial governments;” or enemies of the Empire, as for example in the entry, “A note is sent by the Allied Powers to the Turkish Cabinet holding it responsible for the massacres of the Armenians.”158 Also recorded at this level is the conflict between Russia and Turkey, as in the example, “The Russian Army occupies Erzerum; only a handful of captive Armenian women are found alive in the entire province.”159 As already seen, bystanders are active at this scale, as witnessed by official protests, petitions, and even offers of humanitarian aid by officials from other countries to imperial officials; these offers go unanswered, as seen with the entry, “The

156 Kazarian, A Chronology, entry for February 21, 1914.
157 Ibid., entry for November 20, 1914.
158 Ibid., entries for July 28, 1914 and May 24, 1915.
159 Ibid., entry for February 16, 1916.
Turkish government officially rejects foreign relief for the Armenian deportees.”  

**Measures of Distribution**

Taken together, the mean center, the standard distance, and the directional distribution provide a way to summarize at an aggregate level the distribution of all events at different geographical scales (Figure 29). The mean center of the village, city, and town events is located approximately at the boundary between the provinces of Aleppo and Sivas, which is to be expected given the large number of events in these two provinces and in the town of Zeytun. However, the directional distribution shows a high degree of dispersion at this scale. I expected the violence to be more concentrated in the eastern provinces where Armenians traditionally lived, but, as I have already remarked, many genocidal events occurred outside this area targeting smaller populations. The standard distance shows a north to south distribution, which is as expected since most Armenians were forced to travel south to Aleppo and the desert. The mean center of the district events is located in the southern portion of the country, in the Aleppo province. Both the directional distribution and the standard distance ellipses, with nearly the same shape, are further east than the corresponding measures for the village, town, and city events. As concerns the provinces, the mean center is located in the north eastern part of the study area in Mamuretulaziz province. The directional distribution ellipse is located in the eastern portion of the country, as expected, and so is the standard distance ellipse.

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Figure 29. Measures of Distribution Combined for Villages, Towns, and Cities; Districts; and Provinces (Based on the Kazarian Manuscript).
Discussion

The objective of this chapter is to contribute to an understanding of how the Armenian Genocide unfolded spatially and according to the type of perpetrator involved—the micro, meso, and macro levels of participation. Due to the scarcity of studies on this topic, and the lack of large-scale historical maps from this period, my results are preliminary and need to be integrated with additional sources. Cooperative work is the solution to this problem, I believe.  

Overall, I have shown that the distribution of events varies considerably based on the geographical scale—village, town, and city; district; and province—of analysis, with province events being the most concentrated, and the village, town, and city events the most dispersed. Concerning this observation, the spatial distribution of province events highlights the relationship between the genocide and the areas of traditional Armenian presence, while at the village, town, and city scale I can clearly see the desire to cleanse the entire country of the Armenians. At the province scale, I also witness the strong hand and crucial contribution to the genocide of the meso level perpetrators, as exemplified by the role of the organized chete bands who carry out the policies of the government—both explicitly stated and implicit—in ways similar to the participation of local militias to the genocide of the Jews of Eastern Europe during the Holocaust. Acts of violence and mass deportations, while present at all scales of analysis, are prevalent at the province level. Some of these provinces, such as Van, were completely cleared of

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Armenians and of other ethnic groups, like the Assyrians, in an attempt to totally erase these cultures from the landscape.

Evidence of the mass deportation of Armenians to the south, toward the desert, illustrates a desire to concentrate and isolate victims with a clear intent to commit genocide, a fact consistently denied by the Turkish government up to this day.\textsuperscript{162} One thing that surprised me to some extent is the number and gravity of events recorded in the Kazarian Manuscript for the year 1914. This in turn makes me wonder if other sources may exist that describe other events that occurred in 1914, or even earlier.

Historically, the study of genocide has focused on the horrible and immense rather than on the small actions, public opinion sentiments, commentaries from the media, policies aimed at restricting liberties, and the slow definition of who the victim will be. These are the often summarily minimized precursors to genocide, and they require public vigilance and active denunciation if future genocides are to be prevented. Based on these considerations, my last step in the analysis consists of the categorization of the events mentioned in the Kazarian Manuscript in three broad classes: non-violent acts aimed at defining, targeting and isolating the Armenian population; government acts and policies, including state-sponsored propaganda and written and verbal directives aimed at the preparation and organization of the genocide; and, finally, violent acts directed at the persecution and extermination of the Armenians. The breakdown by percentage and geographical scale of analysis is found in Table 2.

\textsuperscript{162} Including by the current President of Turkey, Mr. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan. See, for example, The Guardian, “Turkey Cannot Accept Armenian Genocide Label, Says Erdoğan” https://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/apr/15/turkey-cannot-accept-armenia-genocide-label-erdogan accessed March 4, 2019.
Table 2. Breakdown of Each Scale by Nonviolent, Policy, and Violent Acts (Percentages).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villages</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Provinces</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nonviolent</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>Nonviolent</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>Nonviolent</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>Violent</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>Violent</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regions</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonviolent</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>Nonviolent</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>Nonviolent</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>Violent</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>Violent</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Surprisingly, the first four geographical scales—village, town, and city; district; province; and region—all contain similar percentages of event types. Not so surprisingly, the national and global scales are heavily dominated by policies as opposed to violent or non-violent events, a fact that helps to explain how macro level perpetrators can claim deniability for the actions taken at the micro and meso levels. Finkel and Straus argue that the meso level perpetrator remains the least studied, yet most active level, of the genocidal enterprise, and I argue for the validity of this observation.¹⁶³

4. EXTENDING METADATA STANDARDS FOR HISTORICAL GIS RESEARCH

Objectives

Historical research relies on source materials, gathered from archives, collections, and museums, that are frequently scattered, incomplete, and inconsistent.\textsuperscript{164} Geographers seek out, map, and analyze historical sources from a spatial perspective,\textsuperscript{165} building geohistorical datasets designed around the absolute or relative locational attributes of historical information, such as geographical coordinates and addresses. In historical GIS, spatial data provide the framework for quantitative analysis, while the qualitative nature of historical data offers researchers an abundance of information, such as names and birthdates, that may reveal a narrative behind quantitative reasoning.\textsuperscript{166} Thus, historical GIS combines historical research with the ability to map, analyze, and visualize past events. When we combined qualitative and quantitative methods in a mixed methods analytical framework,\textsuperscript{167} as is often the case in historical GIS and qualitative GIS, we walk away with a more vivid view of history as seen previously in chapters two and three.\textsuperscript{168}

The process of researching, gathering, organizing, designing and building a historical GIS presents challenges unique to each venture. Yet, common traits are

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{165} Goodchild and Janelle, “Toward Critical Spatial Thinking in the Social Sciences and Humanities,” 3-13.
  \item \textsuperscript{166} See e.g. Knowles, ed. \textit{Past Time, Past Place}; Gregory and Ell, \textit{Historical GIS}; and Knowles and Hillier, eds., \textit{Placing History}.
  \item \textsuperscript{168} See Cope and Elwood, eds., \textit{Qualitative GIS} and Madden and Ross, “Genocide and GIScience,” 508-526.
\end{itemize}
identifiable. One such trait concerns the degree to which individual pieces of information can be verified: because the reality in which the data were created no longer exists, validating and correcting such information is very difficult, if not impossible. It is therefore critical to keep detailed records of any changes, whether additions, omissions or interpretations, made to the original source materials during the construction of the historical GIS. Assessing the accuracy and reliability of the data used to create the historical GIS poses another critical consideration, because without such assessment the true value of historical GIS representations or analytical results is impossible to ascertain.\(^{169}\)

In this chapter, I explore how to take advantage of multidisciplinary metadata solutions to record and communicate weaknesses present in geohistorical datasets as experienced in my Armenian research from chapters two and three.\(^{170}\) Using two case studies on the geography of genocide, I discuss how to record uncertainties associated with the construction of the historical GIS and how to preserve geohistorical information to make it available to future researchers. The case studies chosen exemplify the difficulties and challenges associated with building historical GIS applications using historical sources. My research interests have led me to focus on past examples of genocide, but the framework I present can be employed in other historical GIS projects, independently of the historical period or series of events studied.


Methods

Two Cases of Genocide

The 1948 United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide defines genocide as the intentional attempt to destroy another group, either in whole or in part.171 “Groups” are defined in national, ethnical, racial, and religious terms, to the exclusion of the political and social dimensions. The U.N. also limits the means of intent to killing, serious mental or bodily injury, inflicting unlivable conditions, preventing births or forcing sterilization, and, finally, removing children from the group and placing them in another group.172 Several extensions and refinement of the 1948 definition have been proposed, but for my purpose the U.N. definition suffices.173

My two case studies include examples of racial genocide as seen in Budapest during WWII and ethnic genocide as seen in Turkey during and after WWI. The Hungarian chapter of the Holocaust started with the German occupation in March 1944. Before that date, the Hungarian government, an ally of the Nazi regime, resisted the mass deportation of its Jewish citizens. After the occupation, mass concentrations and deportations occurred quickly in the countryside—over four hundred thousand Jews

172 Ibid.
were deported between the 15th of May and the 8th of July—but the systematic
ghettoization of nearly 250,000 Jews in the Hungarian capital did not begin until June
1944. 174 Ghettoization ended in Budapest in January 1945 with the arrival of Soviet
forces and the liberation of the city. World War I provides the backdrop for the
Armenian Genocide from 1914 to 1923. During this period, Turkey struggled with the
collapse of the Ottoman Empire, the rise of Turkish nationalism, and a fear of partition,
in addition to minority ethnic groups calling for expanded rights and freedoms. 175 The
Turkish response to the civil unrest within its dominion resulted in the forced relocation
of Armenians and thousands of deaths.

The Budapest ghetto historical GIS was part of a multi-year, multi-author, and
interdisciplinary research project that explored the geographical aspects of the
Holocaust. 176 In the case of Budapest, the historical GIS has been instrumental in
mapping and analyzing alternative stages of concentration and dispersion in the shaping
of the ghetto, for developing models of potential daily interactions of victims and
bystanders through network analysis, and for identifying the most isolated and
potentially vulnerable among the victims based on their location relative to other
victims. 177 I am using the Armenian historical GIS (discussed in chapters two and three)

University Press, 2000).
175 See e.g. Akçam, From Empire to Republic; Akçam, A Shameful Act; Bloxham, The Great Game of
Genocide; and Lewy, The Armenian Massacres in Ottoman Turkey.
the Ghetto to the Jew: Spatialities of Ghettoization in Budapest,” in Geographies of the Holocaust, edited
by Anne Kelly Knowles, Tim Cole, and Alberto Giordano, 120-157 (Bloomington: Indiana University Press,
2014); Giordano and Cole, “On Place and Space: Calculating Social and Spatial Networks in the Budapest
Ghetto,” 143-170; and Knowles, Cole, and Giordano, eds., Geographies of the Holocaust.
to explore the spatiotemporal patterns of the genocide as described in the Kazarian Manuscript and to track its escalation by applying an interpretive framework of George Stanton’s model of the eight stages of genocide.\textsuperscript{178}

**Building Historical GIS from Geohistorical Sources**

Ghettoization in Budapest evolved over the second half of 1944 from a relatively dispersed pattern of Jewish-designated residences in June (Figure 30) to a concentration at two distinct places—the International ghetto and the Pest ghetto—in October and November (Figure 31). The historical GIS of the Holocaust in Budapest maps the shifting location of over 3,000 Jewish-designated residences and over 120 public places accessible to Jews. These two sets of locations were plotted as individual points on a digitized and geo-referenced copy of a 1944 city map of Budapest,\textsuperscript{179} supplemented by other maps and directories from the period (Figures 32 and 33). The source data for the residences and public places stems from archival materials collected by Tim Cole of the University of Bristol in the U.K. Cole gathered documents from the Hungarian National Archives, the Budapest City Archives, and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM) in Washington, D.C.

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{178} See e.g. Stanton, “Eight Stages of Genocide” and Burleson and Giordano, “Spatiality of the Stages of Genocide,” 39-53.
\item \textsuperscript{179} Ágnes Ságvári, *A Budapesti Zsidóság Holocaustja 1944* (Budapest: The Jewish Agency for Israel, 1994).
\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
Figure 30. The Dispersed Stage of the Budapest Ghetto: Location of Jewish-designated Residences, June to November 1944. [Roman numerals mark the location and extent of the city’s fourteen districts in 1944.]
Figure 31. The Concentrated Stage of the Budapest Ghetto: Location of Jewish-designated Residences in the Pest and International Ghettos, Nov. and Dec. 1944.
Figure 32. Stages in the Construction of the Budapest Ghetto HGIS.
Figure 33. Source Material for the Budapest Ghetto HGIS.
In addition to mapping residences and public places, I worked with a list of people admitted into the International ghetto with protective documents issued by the Swedish legation.\(^{180}\) Created by the legation’s personnel in 1944 and written in Hungarian, the list includes about 7,000 names and records each victim’s last name, first name, maiden name (if applicable), spouse’s name (if applicable), mother’s first and last names, place and date of birth, and home address. The International ghetto was reserved for Jews holding documents from neutral countries and organizations, such as the Vatican and the Red Cross in addition to Sweden, and in this sense its inhabitants were considered “protected.” The ghetto was located in District V (see Figure 31), then and now an upscale part of the city. The Swedish legation list was collected by Tim Cole at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM). In turn, the USHMM acquired the list from microfilms held at the Yad Vashem Archives-Hungarian collection in Israel.

The Armenian Genocide historical GIS is completed and I finished the analytical phase of the research (Figure 34).

Figure 34. Places of the Armenian Genocide as Indicated in the Kazarian Manuscript.
The historical GIS for this project is based on a single source derived from a manuscript available in the collection of Haigazn K. Kazarian held at the Armenian National Institute in Washington, D.C. Kazarian, a resident of Istanbul, worked as a journalist during the years 1914–1923. His manuscript is a simple timeline of events, comprised of a date along with a brief description of activities across the country for that day (Figure 35). Kazarian’s narrative reveals very little spatial data at first glimpse. This stands in sharp contrast with the Budapest sources, in which the spatial component—addresses of people, residences, and public places—is a key aspect of the original information, recorded at the time it was being created. (This difference is the main reason I have chosen to comment on both case studies in this chapter: the Armenian and Budapest projects provide a comparison and contrast of the issues encountered with a variety of historical GIS applications and allows me to evaluate the robustness of my methods and tools.) In the Armenian Genocide historical GIS case, however, I opted to organize the narrative according to spatial criteria, shifting the key attribute from the temporal (the timeline) to the geographical, and framing the events described according to the geographic scale(s) at which they occurred: global, national, region, province, district, and village (or city) (Figure 36).

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Figure 35. From the Kazarian Manuscript to the Geohistorical Dataset.
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<td>Dippi</td>
<td>Jerabli</td>
<td>Mamakhatun</td>
<td>Sahaka</td>
<td>Zeytun</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayburt</td>
<td>Diyarbekir</td>
<td>Izze</td>
<td>Mamure</td>
<td>Samsun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 36. Geographical Units for the Armenian Genocide HGIS.
Note that in doing so I did not change Kazarian’s timeline, as the database still faithfully—relative to the source—records the timing of the events. But I did make some assumptions on the geographical scale of the narrative as I progressed. For instance, if Kazarian described an event in a specific province or district, I assumed that the event occurred everywhere in the province or district, with the awareness that this assumption harbors a certain degree of uncertainty depending on the type of event described which I described in greater detail in chapter two. In the next section, I return to this point as an example of fuzzy uncertainty.

**Uncertainty in Historical GIS Projects**

The construction of any historical GIS involves the use of historical data riddled with uncertainties. From a GIS perspective, the identification and exploration of past spatial patterns based on uncertain data present practical and theoretical challenges.¹⁸² In handling such challenges a distinction needs to be made between multiple types of uncertainty. As MacEachren et al. note, uncertainty expresses doubt rather than error, which is a statistically quantifiable variable that measures inaccuracy.¹⁸³ Error, in turn, directly affects the reliability and validity of the analytical findings; because error can in most cases be calculated, its effect on analytical results can be estimated to measurable degrees of approximation and confidence. Uncertainty, however, is not easily quantifiable. This is true in general with geographic data, and more so for geohistorical...

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data. As a consequence, the reliability and validity of analytical findings can be extremely difficult or impossible to estimate. One way of dealing with this situation is to express quantitative results as a numerical range in order to bolster confidence that, although the exact measure may be unknown, the correct measure may fall within the given range. Figure 43, discussed later in the chapter, is an example of such an approach to express reliability.

Uncertainty can take two forms. Ambiguous uncertainty describes characteristics of the data itself, not the actual event. For example, mapping ghettoization required us to make decisions based on ambiguous data. I know ghettoization occurred in Budapest and I know that ghettoization involved the selection of specific and individual addresses as Jewish-designated residences. But ambiguities may arise when trying to determine exactly which addresses became part of the ghetto, as a direct consequence of inconsistencies in the four original sources due to factors such as missing information, state of conservation of the archival documents, etc. (Figure 37).
Figure 37. Issues of Data Integrity and Uncertainty with Historical Sources.
The list of people making up the International ghetto is even more problematic and scattered with missing information, difficult or impossible to read print, and the possibility of misspellings or misrecordings. The Armenian single-source manuscript exhibited ambiguous uncertainty with the translation and transliteration of locations. For example, the village of K’ghi was spelled Keghi in the translated text, and in its translated form it was impossible to find on maps and directories. When trying to pinpoint its locations from the manuscript, all transliterations of the word needed to be considered and either discarded or investigated further. Contributing to the confusion, the scholarly literature on the Armenian Genocide uses different names and spellings for the same locations.\footnote{See e.g. Bloxham, The Great Game of Genocide; Hewsen, Armenia; Hovannisian, Remembrance and Denial; and Lewy, The Armenian Massacres in Ottoman Turkey.} One note, Holocaust researchers encounter similar problems with placenames; in the Budapest case, for examples, street names have changed multiple times since the World War II period. Without the benefit of analyzing the original documents first-hand, future researchers wishing to use my historical GIS must rely on my interpretations of these ambiguities, and therefore I owe it to them to provide specific details to help determine the fitness-for-use of my database for purposes different than mine.

In contrast to ambiguous uncertainty, fuzzy uncertainty (or fuzziness) relates to the historical event itself. In the context of the Budapest project, fuzziness relates to ghettoization. Again, I know a systematic constriction of the space Jews occupied occurred at a rapid rate throughout the city. But when exactly did that occur? And does
ghettoization refer to the designation of houses as Jewish quarters or to the physical movement of Jews to those designated properties? The spatiotemporal dimensions of the event need to be defined prior to building the GIS, and different definitions are possible, all of them valid. In this case, the study of “ghettoization” entails, in practice, the construction of a historical GIS based on lists of people, residences, and public places, and the dates ghettos were established. Exactly what “ghettoization” is ontologically is a question I do not investigate; rather, I simply capture some of its aspects to investigate the phenomenon from a spatiotemporal perspective. In the Armenian Genocide historical GIS project, the geographical units of analysis (village, district, province, etc.), I organized the dataset by fuzzy uncertainty: for instance, I interpreted an event depicted at the province level as occurring uniformly and simultaneously across the entire province. Sometimes this generalization is unproblematic, as when, for example, I am recording the date a certain national or provincial legislation was promulgated. But in other—perhaps most—cases such generalization is problematic, as when, for example, I am investigating how a certain policy is implemented in different parts of a province. Lacking specific locational information, for example at the village level, I treated that event as a simultaneous occurrence at that scale.

Reliability infers that findings are replicable under similar circumstances, whereas validity assumes truthful results as measured by statistical error. Because I use problematic data in historical GIS, I must record decisions made along the way that impact reliability. By doing this, I ensure my results are repeatable, which contributes to
the validity of the findings. Since reliability in this sense contributes to a more qualitative approach, its recording becomes somewhat subjective. With the people of the International ghetto, for example, I added a field for age based on birthday information provided from the original source which, at times, was indiscernible. By recording the age in a separate field, future researchers see what decision I made. They can then repeat my analysis, with similar results, even though the results can in themselves be uncertain. In the Armenian Genocide timeline database, reliability issues stem from the limitation of a single source, which was translated from Turkish to English. I acknowledged the shortcomings of my data in both chapters two and three but determined that the overall value of the information, and in absence of comparable sources, outweighed the reliability concerns.\textsuperscript{185} Therefore, I decided to proceed with the project; however, I maintained the original Kazarian timeline events so others can see the decisions I made building the database around the original source.

In this chapter, I dealt with issues of fuzzy and ambiguous uncertainty, and reliability by annotating the historical GIS individual layers of information using metadata solutions, as will be described in the next section.

**Results**

I suggest metadata as a possible way of managing the uncertainty and reliability of historical GIS data. Metadata provides a jumping off point for improving the reliability of analytical results and serves as a valuable tool for researchers and professionals to

\textsuperscript{185} Burleson and Giordano, “Spatiality of the Stages of Genocide, 39-53.”
share and locate valid, adequate, and pertinent data to fit their research needs.\textsuperscript{186} Beyond its search and retrieval aspects, metadata plays an essential role in the organization and description of original objects and any resulting objects from the digitization, manipulation, and analyses of those original media types.\textsuperscript{187} It also provides a source of validation to help ensure the trustworthiness of the information for users as well as copyright issues that might need to be handled during the course of any project. Metadata outlines content information for the user by describing the “who, what, when, where, why, and how” of each object, and in virtue of answering these questions, metadata secures the longevity, usability, and interoperability of information.\textsuperscript{188}

I started the search for a metadata strategy to manage geohistorical data by exploring existing alternatives,\textsuperscript{189} settling in the end for two standards, the \textit{Dublin Core Metadata Initiative} (DCMI) and the \textit{Federal Geographic Data Committee standard 001-1998} (FGDC-STD-001-1998), \textit{U.S. Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata} (CSDGM). DCMI offers a simple and modifiable schema which applies across industries and handles the non-spatial aspects of these projects,\textsuperscript{190} while the CSDGM standard\textsuperscript{191}—and the comparable ISO 19115 standard\textsuperscript{192}—details the geospatial

\begin{footnotesize} 
\begin{itemize} 
\item[]{\textsuperscript{187} National Information Standards Organization, \textit{Understanding Metadata} (Bethesda: NISO Press, 2004) \texttt{www.niso.org} accessed March 4, 2019.} 
\item[]{\textsuperscript{188} Ibid.} 
\item[]{\textsuperscript{189} Murtha Baca, ed., \textit{Introduction to Metadata}, 3rd ed. (Los Angeles: Getty Research Institute, 2016) and Marcia L. Zeng and Jian Qin, \textit{Metadata}, 2\textsuperscript{nd} ed. (New York: Neal-Schuman Publishers, 2016).} 
\item[]{\textsuperscript{190} Dublin Core Metadata Initiative, \textit{DCMI} [online], \texttt{http://dublincore.org/} accessed March 4, 2019.} 
\end{itemize} 
\end{footnotesize}
attributes (Figure 38). I selected DCMI and CSDGM for my work because of their wide adoption and international recognition. As with all metadata standards, DCMI and CSDGM are intended to bring uniformity, interoperability, and consistency to metadata structures, but neither standard adequately parses the other and both ignore the problematic attributes associated with geohistorical data. Furthermore, I found no obvious example of metadata standards capable of handling historical GIS projects specifically, only methods for handling mixed content data and research dealing with interoperability issues through the development and use of ontologies. From a practical perspective, DCMI falls short in identifying fields incorporating enough geohistorical related information to maintain the intent of metadata by preserving the content and context of the data; CSDGM, on the other hand, does not account for the incorporation of the kind of value-added or intellectual archival information that DCMI allows for the description of objects, such as historical documents, not originally found in digital form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERM</th>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Name of the object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>Topic of the object with pertinent keywords</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Dates associated with lifecycle of the object (format YYYY-MM-DD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creator</td>
<td>Responsible party for making the object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributor</td>
<td>Contributed to the object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Nature of the content of the object (i.e., image, sound, text, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Language(s) of the intellectual content of the object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>Responsible party for making the object available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format</td>
<td>Physical description of the object itself (not content)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Description of the content of the object (i.e., abstract, table of contents, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>Extent or scope of the object content (i.e., dates, places, times, areas, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Derivation of the object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights</td>
<td>Information about rights and restrictions (if blank, no assumptions are made)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relation</td>
<td>Reference to a related source (i.e., movie or book)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifier</td>
<td>Reference number assigned by holding institution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Identification information**
- **Citation**: Information to be used to reference the data set
- **Description**: A characterization of the data set, including its intended use and limitations
- **Time period of content**: Time period(s) for which the data set corresponds to the currentness reference
- **Status**: The date and maintenance information for the data set
- **Spatial domain**: The geographic area domain of the data set
- **Keywords**: Words or phrases summarizing an aspect of the data set
- **Access constraints**: Restrictions and legal prerequisites for accessing the data set
- **Use constraints**: Restrictions and legal prerequisites for using the data set after access is granted

**Data quality information**
- **Attribute accuracy**: Assessment of the accuracy of the identification of entities and assignment of attribute values in the data set
- **Logical consistency report**: Examination of the fidelity of relationships in the data set and text used
- **Completeness report**: Information about omissions, selection criteria, generalization, definitions used, and other rules used to derive the data set
- **Positional accuracy**: Assessment of the accuracy of the positions of spatial objects
- **Lineage**: Information about the events, parameters, and source data which constructed the data set, and information about the responsible

**Indirect spatial reference**: Name of types of geographic features, addressing schemes, or other means through which locations are referenced in the data set
- **Direct spatial reference**: The system of objects used to represent space in the data set

**Spatial reference information**
- **Horizontal coordinate system**: Reference frame or system from which linear or angular quantities are measured and assigned to the position that a point occupies
- **Vertical coordinate system**: Reference frame or system from which vertical distances (depths or heights) are measured

**Detailed description**: Description of the entities, attributes, attribute values, and related characteristics encoded in the data set
- **Overview description**: Summary of, and citation to detailed description of, the information content of the data set

**Distribution information**
- **Distributor**: Person from whom the data set may be obtained
- **Resource description**: Identifiers by which the distributor licenses the data set
- **Distribution liability**: Statement of the liability assumed by the distributor
- **Standard order process**: Common ways in which the data set may be obtained or received, and related instructions and information

**Metadata reference information**
- **Metadata date**: Date that the metadata were created or last updated
- **Metadata contact**: Party responsible for the metadata information
- **Metadata standard name**: Name of the metadata standard used to document the data set
- **Metadata standard version**: Identification of the version of the metadata standard used to document the data set
- **Metadata time convention**: Form used to convey time of day information in the metadata entry
- **Metadata extensions**: Reference to extended elements to the standard which may be defined by a metadata producer or a user community

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Although the preservation and ability to access organizational knowledge—especially on the internet—well into the future is an essential reason to create metadata and is applicable across industries, here I focus exclusively on documenting and detailing interdisciplinary metadata fully and accurately. The solution I propose is practical, operational, and based on my experiences working with multiple geohistorical databases to build historical GIS applications. Rather than developing novel ontologies, I propose to combine the two standards in a GIS environment to capture a more detailed description of the metadata, including the uncertainty and reliability of sources and data (Figure 39). To do so, I first developed a DCMI tool in *ESRI ArcGIS* to add to the CSDGM spatial metadata items, and then I extended both standards to include the uncertainty and reliability attributes typically encountered in the textual materials used to develop geohistorical databases in historical GIS projects. This simple model, as I demonstrate, is an effective way to describe and manage uncertainties related to the use of geohistorical data in a GIS environment.
Figure 39. Proposed Historical GIS Project Metadata Schema.
The first tool, which I named Metadata Combination, addresses the weaknesses in metadata standards for handling mixed media and historical GIS data by combining DCMI and CSDGM, thereby taking advantage of each standard’s strengths.

Operationally, the tool adds to CSDGM the fifteen attributes of DCMI. This combination offers the simplicity and flexibility of describing intellectual aspects of the historical data while providing a structured and detailed vocabulary for the geospatial data. The Metadata Combination tool was developed as a Python script and added to the functionalities toolbox in ESRI ArcGIS. Through a dialog box, the tool adds DCMI metadata to the XML file documenting the geospatial metadata in ESRI’s metadata file (Figure 40). The second tool, the Metadata Extension, also developed in Python within ESRI’s ArcGIS, extends the metadata standards by adding five attributes, which are presented to the user via a dialog box: 1) ambiguous uncertainty, 2) fuzzy uncertainty, 3) source reliability, 4) data reliability, and 5) two note fields, one for uncertainty and one for reliability (Figure 40). Because not all attributes apply to all geohistorical datasets, for both tools the user chooses which attributes need describing. For the sake of brevity, in my examples I use the tools only once for each case study, but they could be employed as many times as needed to describe either whole documents or specific attributes of those documents, depending on the needs of the project. This allows the metadata to be preserved for future researchers as it travels with the dataset as a text file that can be edited to encourage collaborations, modifications, and comments.
Figure 40. Metadata Combination (DCMI Component) and Metadata Extension Dialog Boxes.
In order to test the usability of the two tools, I added metadata information to the sources used for the historical GIS I built for the Holocaust in Budapest and the Armenian Genocide in Turkey. The primary and secondary sources available for these projects, described earlier, provided a lengthy and exhaustive lineage for the information collected, thus allowing for the complete description of the sources used and the uncertainty and reliability issues I encountered with them. The Metadata Combination tool catalogues and describes the original, non-digital, historical sources (spatial and non-spatial) used to create the historical GIS of the people of the International ghetto and to describe the single source material (the Kazarian Manuscript) used in the historical GIS of the Armenian Genocide. This metadata preserves the attributes of the historical objects before manipulations and additions occur as the historical GIS was being constructed. Such design allows the information to travel with the dataset and details its lineage for users who may not have access to the historical documents or would like to know where to find the original documents. By maintaining original source information, this metadata documentation serves as a means of cataloguing the additions, omissions, or changes incorporated into the newly created digital geohistorical databases. The Metadata Extension tool was used to describe the uncertainty and reliability issues I encountered during the work with the International ghetto and Armenian Genocide datasets, thus providing a qualitative means to describe the dataset and assist future researchers in determining the suitability of the information I collected for their own research purposes. As is the case
for the first tool, this design allows the information to augment and travel with the metadata created in ESRI ArcGIS.

**Discussion**

The design of historical GIS applications should be guided by a qualitative, as well as a quantitative—as is customary in the GIS field—approach to describing and managing geohistorical datasets and handling the uncertainties intrinsic in geohistorical data. Spatial data extracted from historical documents are essential for quantitative spatial analysis—the search for spatial patterns—but nonspatial information plays a vital role in interpreting the full story. The two historical GIS projects illustrated in this chapter show examples of both qualitative and quantitative descriptions and assessments of the uncertainty and reliability of the geohistorical data used.

I compiled the addresses of Jewish-designated residences in the International ghetto from four conflicting sources—Ságvári,\textsuperscript{194} Wohl (Levai, 1948),\textsuperscript{195} a partial list (1944), and police reports (1944) collected by Cole—and two additional lists, in which records were organized by nation or organization and by address. The compiled product shows inconsistencies between the sources and between the two lists, which resulted in 174 addresses when combined. Once I eliminated the duplicates and included addresses listed on at least one source, the outcome resulted in 121 designated addresses. Thus, the International ghetto designated an open space with restrictions to comings and goings, encompassing 121 addresses in 32 buildings and holding an estimated 15,000 to

\textsuperscript{194} Ságvári, *A Budapesti Zsidóság Holocaustja 1944.*

30,000 Jews. To this first database of International ghetto addresses, I added a list of Jews who received Swedish protection. The Metadata Combination tool was used to describe original historical documents and their lineage, as gathered by Cole and used in building the historical GIS (Figure 41).

---

196 Cole, *Holocaust City.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DCMI ATTRIBUTE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>A svéd követség védettjének, Schutzpass – tulajdonosainak névsora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBJECT</td>
<td>Name list of those persons who had Schutzpasses, and were under the protection of the Swedish Embassy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>Created in the autumn of 1944 at the Swedish Embassy in Budapest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CREATOR</td>
<td>Swedish Embassy personnel in Budapest, Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTRIBUTOR</td>
<td>Gift presented by Mr. Andor Kenedi (Budapest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TYPE</td>
<td>Microfilm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANGUAGE</td>
<td>Hungarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLISHER</td>
<td>Swedish Embassy, Budapest, Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORMAT</td>
<td>Textual duplicates (poor quality) of microfilm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| DESCRIPTION    | List I: name list of those persons who were left out. Names only. 15 pages.  
List II: name list of those persons who received their Schutzpasses later. Names only. 28 pages.  
List II/a: names and data of persons who were brought back from Hegyeshalom, and names and data of persons erroneously left out from the list. 21 pages.  
List III: list of names of persons who own (Swedish) passports or temporary passports, including the serial number of the document. In German. 8 pages.  
List IV: names and data of those persons who received their Schutzpasses after the closure of the original list of names. Every page bears the rubber stamp of the Embassy. 375 pages. |
| COVERAGE       | International Ghetto, Budapest, Hungary, October to December 1944; liberated by Soviet Army in January 1945; consists of about 7,000 names |
| SOURCE         | Swedish Embassy (Budapest); Mr. Andor Kenedi (Budapest); Yad Vashem Archives – Hungarian Microfilms (Israel); U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum (Washington D.C.) |
| RIGHTS         | Yad Vashem Archives, Israel (assumed) |
| RELATION       | Ágnes Ságvári, Holocaust Budapest 1944 (Budapest: The Jewish Agency for Israel, Budapest and the Magyarorszagi Zionista Szovetség, 1994) |
| IDENTIFIER     | BZSM No.: 66.64.d. – 66.107 |

Figure 41. Description of the Sources for the People of the International Ghetto HGIS, Metadata Combination Tool (DCMI Component).
During the construction of the historical GIS, I added to the original list fields recording the victim’s gender and age, in order to facilitate the study of the demographics of this population. This seemingly trivial addition to the original object is an example of information, derived from the primary sources, added by the researcher: as such, it must be documented and maintained as an essential lifecycle detail of the document because it no longer matches the historical record. The act of recording information concerning the age of the victims may introduce uncertainty in the dataset and affect the reliability of the results of the research. This case is illustrated in Figure 42. The first two columns in the figure show the number of individuals of a certain age group admitted to the International ghetto, as derived from their recorded birth date. The fourth and fifth columns measure the ambiguous uncertainty associated with age information, expressed as a numerical range in absolute percent values. The range is the difference between the recorded count and the maximum possible count, which is calculated by adding the number of unknown cases (2,222) to the count for each group. Note that the lower the number of cases, the greatest the potential for uncertainty: for example, for the under 20 group, the recorded count (625) is 22% of the maximum count (2,847). I would therefore conclude that, at least in principle, demographic considerations relative to this age group are more problematic than for the 41-60 age groups due to the greater degree of uncertainty.
Figure 42. Age Groups of the People of the International Ghetto. [Note: The Range measure of ambiguous uncertainty accounts only for the non-assignment of individuals (2,222) to one of the age groups and does not account for other areas of uncertainty such as wrong assignments or missing information.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recorded Age</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
<th>Maximum Count</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Range (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 20</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>2847</td>
<td>625 – 2,847</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 – 40</td>
<td>1343</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>3565</td>
<td>1,343 – 3,565</td>
<td>37.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 – 60</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>4127</td>
<td>1,905 – 4,127</td>
<td>46.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 69</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>2813</td>
<td>591 – 2,813</td>
<td>21.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>2222</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td>2813</td>
<td></td>
<td>33.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6686</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The example just discussed falls into the category of ambiguous uncertainty, and it is typical of the International ghetto people dataset, in which I encountered an abundance of missing information, illegible print, misspellings, and duplicates. Poor quality copies added to the frustration and confusion of interpreting the information. As for fuzzy uncertainty, I know ghettoization occurred in Budapest, but I cannot definitively pinpoint exact dates, details, and movements of the people in and out of Jewish-designated residences, because of the enormity and speed of the process—the entire ghettoization process in Budapest began and ended within eight months. Although I know a person physically recorded the names of people petitioning the Swedish Consulate for protective documents, I have no way of verifying or correcting the names on the list, adding people who were inadvertently left off the list, or deleting people who applied for, but never received, such documents. These types of uncertainty are recorded in the Metadata Extension tool (Figure 43). Note that there is very little that can be done to improve our knowledge of the event itself with the sources used. Additional materials that might, assuming they exist, shed additional light on the event are in turn likely to add uncertainty of the ambiguous type to our knowledge, thus repeating the cycle. The example briefly discussed—one of the many I could make using the Budapest dataset—highlights the fact that fuzzy uncertainty is in general harder to deal with than ambiguous uncertainty.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extension Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uncertainty: Ambiguity</td>
<td>Missing information, difficult to read print, misspellings, and duplicates along with poor quality copies from microfilm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncertainty: Fuzziness</td>
<td>The creation and existence of the International ghetto is confirmed; however, exact dates, movements and details of people cannot be verified or corrected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reliability: Source</td>
<td>A person physically recorded the names of people petitioning the Swedish Consulate for protective documents under stressful conditions; these names cannot be verified or corrected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reliability: Data</td>
<td>Given the historic nature of the information, the possibility of error is certain and prone to all possible types of human error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note</td>
<td>2222 unknown birthdates due to missing or illegible information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 43. Description of the Sources for the People of the International Ghetto HGIS, Metadata Extension Tool.
The historical GIS of the Armenian Genocide exemplifies the set of issues encountered in the initial stages of planning for, designing, and building a historical GIS. In this case, and intentionally in contrast to the Budapest historical GIS, only one historical source—the Kazarian Manuscript—was used to map events that occurred during the genocide. This undoubtedly simplifies the work of the GIS creator, who has to deal with a lesser number of inconsistencies and uncertainties, although relying on a single source might be less than ideal for the historian. Another characteristic of this project that sets it aside from the Budapest one is that I superimposed to the narrative my own geographical framework of reference—the six scales of analysis discussed earlier in chapter two, ranging from the global to the village, without changing the original event description. This introduced a different set of uncertainties, which is not due to missing information or contradicting evidence as was the case for Budapest, but to a degree of vagueness in specifying exactly where certain events occurred, as already noted in the previous section. Figure 44 shows the number of events, 782, recorded in the Kazarian Manuscript, sorted by geographical scale of analysis. The Metadata Combination Tool (Figure 45) describes the manuscript, while the Metadata Extension tool (Figure 46) records my decision to organize the timeline by scale, followed by a description of some of the issues of uncertainty and reliability that I encountered because of this organization. In this respect, a parallel can be drawn between these issues and the discussion on age groups for the people of the International ghetto.
Figure 44. Events in the Armenian Genocide, as Recorded in the Kazarian Manuscript, by Geographical Unit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Village</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCMI ATTRIBUTE</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Chronology of the Armenian Genocide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBJECT</td>
<td>Event timeline that occurred in Turkey and around the world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>1914 to 1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CREATOR</td>
<td>Haigazn K. Kazarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTRIBUTOR</td>
<td>Rouben Paul Adalian [Translator]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TYPE</td>
<td>Textual manuscript</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANGUAGE</td>
<td>Turkish; Translated to English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLISHER</td>
<td>Armenian National Institute, Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORMAT</td>
<td>Translated and available online at <a href="http://www.armenian-genocide.org">www.armenian-genocide.org</a></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

This chronology of the Armenian Genocide is based on a manuscript in the Haigazn K. Kazarian Collection of the Armenian National Institute. While the text of the chronology has been extensively edited and updated, this publication remains true to the sequence of events and information as reconstructed by Kazarian. As such it represents another valuable contribution by this early pioneer in the study and documentation of the Armenian Genocide.

| COVERAGE       | Events that occurred in Turkey or affected Turkey during WWI relating to the forced relocation of Armenians and other ethnic groups |
| SOURCE         | Haigazn K. Kazarian Collection of the Armenian National Institute |
| RIGHTS         | Armenian National Institute, Washington, D.C. |
| RELATION       | None |
| IDENTIFIER     | None |

Figure 45. Description of the Source (Kazarian Manuscript) for the Armenian Genocide HGIS, Metadata Combination Tool (DCMI Component).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXTENSION ATTRIBUTE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNCERTAINTY: AMBIGUITY</td>
<td>Missing information; vague details about events and their locations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCERTAINTY: FUZZINESS</td>
<td>We assumed events occurred continuously over the geographical units due to a lack of detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELIABILITY: SOURCE</td>
<td>Subjective account of events occurring in Turkey and around the world during WWI; prone to bias and myopic view</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELIABILITY: DATA</td>
<td>Limited spatial data; created geographical scale based on spatial detail available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTE</td>
<td>116 villages; 18 districts; 19 provinces; 17 regions; 19 countries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 46. Description of Sources (Armenian Genocide HGIS) Metadata Extension Tool.
Another problem I faced during the construction of the Armenian Genocide historical GIS concerns the name changes for villages or cities—the most well-known case of which was the change from Constantinople to Istanbul. Some changes consisted of only slight variations, such as Der-el-Zor to Deir el-Zor, while others were more radical, such as Adrianople to Edirne or Zeitun to Suleymanli. Another complication that added to these difficulties appeared in the limited availability of province level maps from the time period under study. All such issues can be recorded using the Metadata Extension tool.
5. CONCLUSION

Chapter Two Achievements

Chapter two sought to use a mixed methods approach to combine the construction of a historical GIS, the quantitative methods of GIScience, and a qualitative historical manuscript to augment the current literature on genocide and mass murder events. This approach helps bridge a divide in the quantitative-versus-qualitative dichotomy by benefiting from the strengths of each while attempting to minimize their weaknesses. In doing so, geographers and historians may gain a better understanding of genocidal events—such as the Holocaust—through the integration of a spatial component to explore and expand causal relationships.

My work presents a geographic perspective to a comingled geohumanities topic using GIScience techniques to study the validity of a stage-based approach to genocide. I approach historical GIS projects with the full awareness of its presuppositions, and am determined to allow the empirical spatial data to guide the analytical process, regardless of whether the results align with or contradict my preexisting understandings of the Armenian Genocide.

My examination of the Armenian Genocide is based on the Kazarian Manuscript and the extraction of geospatial information from this personal narrative is framed according to Stanton’s stage model of genocide. This mixed-method approach to a spatial understanding of the Armenian Genocide contributes to the

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197 Knowles, Cole, and Giordano, Geographies of the Holocaust.
199 Kazarian, A chronology.
200 Stanton, "The Eight Stages of Genocide" and Stanton, "The Ten Stages of Genocide."
literature in more than one way. Kwan and Ding argue that GIS technologies serve to validate the information garnered from qualitative sources such as historical documents and manuscripts.\(^{201}\) The visualization of stage events for the Armenian Genocide substantiates evidence in the literature that concludes that Turkish efforts concentrated the brunt of their efforts to eliminate the Armenian population from the landscape in the eastern portion of Turkey. I also observed widely diffused processes at work, in particular the stage of organization (stage 5), which was prevalent across scale and perpetrator level.

A process-based understanding of genocide helps guide this research, as encouraged by Rosenberg, especially the concept of genocide by attrition.\(^{202}\) In my study, I found evidence of genocide by attrition in the Kazarian Manuscript: the process of issuing government orders to clear an area, for example, lends itself to a means of deniability at the macro level through interpretation by midlevel or meso level perpetrators who allow disease, distance, dehydration, starvation, and harsh environments to exterminate their victims. Genocide by attrition thus provides a framework that helps identify intent where denial abounds.\(^{203}\)

In this chapter, I illustrate one method of exploring genocide in conjunction with historical GIS by using a case study. Case studies typically examine one incident or example of an event at a certain time. In the social sciences, researchers use case studies often and extensively, and I argue that case studies are becoming an increasingly

\(^{201}\) Kwan and Ding, "Geo-Narrative," 443-465.
useful tool in multi-discipline research.\textsuperscript{204} However, case studies do present their own set of disadvantages: for example, drawing definitive conclusions from a single case study is difficult, if not impossible. This is one of the reasons why I incorporate two case studies in chapter four.\textsuperscript{205} But, as Yin argues, a single case study can add to the literature by challenging, extending, or confirming theoretical assumptions as seen in chapters two and three.\textsuperscript{206} Case studies provide a reliable and valid method of studying phenomena, and they offer an alternative to a group focus, or in my case, a whole-event focus.\textsuperscript{207}

Using a case study in historical GIS is predicated upon the availability of large datasets and is a long, complicated, and often tedious process. The datasets, however large they might be, are necessarily incomplete and contain an unavoidable element of uncertainty and inaccuracy, with the associated problems of drawing specific conclusions from them. For this reason, I recommend using geographic datasets of historical events, such as the Armenian Genocide, only to make general observations about a specific event: historical GIS is for the identification of spatiotemporal patterns rather than the localized knowledge of a single fact. I, therefore, argue that a handful of errors does not change the overall patterns observed in my analysis of the Armenian Genocide as recorded by the Kazarian Manuscript; rather, the results of the analysis provide a framework within which single facts can be placed with the objective of

\textsuperscript{204} For example, see the edited book by Knowles, Cole, and Giordano, \textit{Geographies of the Holocaust}.
\textsuperscript{207} Bent Flyvbjerg, “Five Misunderstandings about Case-study Research,” \textit{Qualitative Inquiry} 12, no. 2 (April 2006): 219-245.
examining how individual events relate to other events, both temporally and spatially. The Kazarian Manuscript provides a glimpse into 1914 Turkey through the eyes of an Armenian journalist that documented events he read about or heard about; as such, it can be employed both as documentary material and as a case study that allows us the usefulness of genocide stage models.

Genocide stage models breakdown genocide events into processes or phases in an attempt to obtain the ever-elusive prevention. Shaw argues for a focus on this structure for genocide research.\textsuperscript{208} In this study, I observed notable acts of violence that occurred much in advance of the historically recognized start of the Armenian Genocide in 1915. By monitoring pre-cursor events in places at-risk for genocide and reacting without hesitation, prevention becomes feasible.\textsuperscript{209} Furthermore, by combining perpetrator level activities with Stanton’s stage-based model of genocide,\textsuperscript{210} I concluded that the village scale was the most significant scale for the diffused processes involved in the removal and destruction of minority ethnic groups in Turkey. Most importantly, I found that all three perpetrator levels worked across multiple geographic scales to carry out the genocide event. Each perpetrator thus played a crucial role in the overall process toward the common goal of creating a homogenous state.

\textsuperscript{208} Shaw, "From Comparative to International Genocide Studies," 645-668.
\textsuperscript{210} Stanton, "The Eight Stages of Genocide" and Stanton, "The Ten Stages of Genocide."
As with other historical GIS projects, uncertainty and ambiguity pervades my historical data and sources.\textsuperscript{211} However, I believe that despite this lack of certainty, certain general spatial and temporal conclusions can be drawn concerning the Armenian Genocide. These conclusions relate to the visualization and spatial relationships between processes involved in this genocide, relevant locations, and the period of time during which it took place.\textsuperscript{212} Through historical GIS, I compiled historic source material into geospatial databases that are expandable, verifiable, and sharable for further research possibilities, the importance of which I discussed in chapter four.\textsuperscript{213} I have not analyzed the full scale of the forced migration events that took place during the Armenian Genocide due to length constraints. In future work, however, I plan on delving into a deeper analysis of this mass forced migration, including the flow of migration along routes through the desert and the various effects of this migration on the victims. I intend to further explore the role of genocide by attrition through these forced marches using witness testimony to further corroborate the Kazarian Manuscript and verify areas of uncertainty or ambiguity within the current dataset. I argue that collaboration is an essential part of successful historical GIS projects and advocate for more multi-disciplinary research to foster an exchange of ideas and techniques.

Chapter Three Achievements

Using historical references with limited spatial data provides a unique set of obstacles when building a historical GIS as seen in chapter three. The Kazarian

\textsuperscript{211} Gregory and Ell, \textit{Historical GIS} and see Burleson and Giordano, "Extending Metadata Standards for Historical GIS Research," 88-109.
Manuscript provides a timeline of events occurring in Turkey and describes atrocities committed against ethnic minorities, especially the Armenians. The narrative nature of the historic source lends itself to spatial exploration in an attempt to visualize the genocide using a geographical lens. Genocide is heavily studied from multiple perspectives, including history, sociology, psychology, and even law; however, the geospatial study of genocide is fairly limited albeit expanding with the integration of GIS as a powerful visualization and analysis tool.

Looking at the distribution of genocide events by geographical scale provides a pattern of a few events in 1914 with a frantic and exaggerated escalation of violence in 1915 which is then followed by a tapering off of events as the years progressed, finally ending in 1923 with the Kazarian Manuscript. Further, I categorized these genocide events into three basic categories – nonviolent, policy, and violent – then looked at the geographic scale to determine what percentage made up each category. The national level or macro level leaned heavily toward the policy events which provided instruction, encouragement, and guidelines – whether explicit or implied – for the perpetrators at the micro and meso levels to carry out however they saw fit. Similarly, policy events made up a significant portion of the global scale where attempted interventions to interrupt or disrupt the persecution and massacres of the Armenians prevailed as well as Turkish interaction with the global community. Using the division of scale – village, district, province, region, national, and global – emphasized the contrasts in genocide events at each level.

The most challenging aspect of this study was trying to bring to life a narrative of
the Armenian Genocide with the purpose of studying how the events unfolded at different spatial scales and for different types of perpetrators. The Kazarian Manuscript offers this possibility, but in my view this is only the first step in a larger project to bring together in a historical GIS platform multiple sources on the genocide of the Armenians. At this stage, the weakest aspect of my research is found with the use of a single manuscript; I also experienced issues that are traditionally associated with historical geographical projects, including finding accurate base maps and how to deal with the positional and thematic accuracy of the source data and with issues of uncertainty. Despite these problems, I believe that the database I created can serve as a starting point to incorporate other historical accounts of the Armenian Genocide with the objective of improving my analytical findings and in order to reach a deeper understanding of the spatial patterns of the Armenian Genocide. This chapter contributes to the overall dialogue of the Armenian Genocide and adds to the growing body of work studying the geospatial aspects of genocide.

Chapter Four Achievements

In chapter four, I discussed how to describe and manage the uncertainty and reliability of geohistorical data. Using the Budapest Ghetto historical GIS as an example, I illustrate the quality issues of fuzzy and ambiguous uncertainty, track a complicated lineage of source material through its transition from text to digital format, and assess source and data reliability. Using the Armenian Genocide historical GIS and a single historical source, I illustrate the case in which spatial information is not the organizing framework for the source material used. I tackled these issues in a GIS environment by
combining (with ESRI's Metadata Combination tool) and extending (with ESRI's Metadata Extension tool) two existing metadata standards. Taken together, these two tools, while not a perfect solution, offer an adequate means of handling and quantifying the uncertainties associated with geohistorical data, and impart an awareness of known weaknesses associated with the data to potential users of the information contained in the historical GIS. The synthesis of two metadata standards takes advantage of work already done, but goes a step beyond by retaining the intellectual information garnered through knowledge and use of the data over an extended period of time. In this sense, the two tools presented offer the database creator the opportunity to evaluate and comment on the uncertainty and reliability of the geohistorical dataset.

Uncertainties associated with geohistorical data bring into question the reliability of analytical results obtained from the critical use of these data. Describers for the uncertainty characteristics of datasets—or of single data items—are sorely missing from existing metadata standards, and issues of uncertainty are particularly relevant to historians and historical geographers. However, the often unavoidable inability of quantifying uncertainty and reliability poses difficulties when describing the dataset derived from historical documents. Despite this difficulty, a subjective description of the dataset preserved within a structured metadata framework helps future researchers by identifying known problems and offering some measure of confidence in their results. A more serious limitation appears when attempting to determine the exact meaning of “uncertainty” and “reliability,” since the two terms have multiple insinuations due to ontological differences. Combining geographical and historical information without fully
accounting for the ontologies of both may at times lead to confusion, misunderstandings, and analytical dead-ends. However, this collaboration has resulted in a broader and fuller understanding of the spatial and temporal patterns of the Holocaust in Budapest and is leading to a similar understanding in the Armenian Genocide case. To this end, it should be noted that the critical thinking of the GIS expert is fundamental in building historical GIS applications: the old adage “garbage in, garbage out” is as relevant to the geohistorical context as it is to any other GIS application. Similarly, the expertise, perspective, and insights of the historian and genocide scholar is fundamental in understanding the characteristics and limitations not only of the sources used to build the historical GIS, but also of the type of questions the historical GIS and the spatiotemporal techniques used to interrogate it can and should ask: in this sense, the critical thinking of the historian is as relevant to the success of historical GIS applications as is the critical thinking of the GIScientist. In the course of my research, and especially—but not exclusively—in the Holocaust geographies project, I have had the good fortune of working for many years with talented historians who were genuinely open to the contribution that a spatial perspective can bring to the understanding of historical events. This open-mindedness on the part of both the historian and the geographer has led not only to answering historical questions from new perspectives, but—perhaps more importantly—to the formulation of new questions. For example, see the edited book by Knowles, Cole, and Giordano, Geographies of the Holocaust.
interdisciplinary efforts that neither the historian nor the geographer can successfully
tackle alone.

**Final Comments**

In this dissertation, I explored geographical aspects of the Armenian Genocide
which resulted in more than a million deaths of ethnic Armenians and other Christian
minorities including the Greeks and the Assyrians during the years 1915 to 1923. The
Armenian Genocide occurred at the critical moment in time when the crumbling
Ottoman Empire embraced the ideology of nationalism. Turkey emerged with the
intent to create a homogenous state. This intent placed an already vulnerable
population in an untenable situation since Turks viewed Armenians with suspicion and,
at times, envy because of their perceived successes and differences, mainly religious.

One primary source of information describing the events of the Armenian
Genocide is the Haigazn K. Kazarian chronology available online from the Armenian
National Institute. Because of Turkish denial of the genocide, source material,
especially maps dating from the time period, are difficult to find if available at all. The
Kazarian Manuscript offers the rare opportunity to glimpse the genocidal activities from
a personal perspective since in fact, Kazarian was an ethnic Armenian living in
Constantinople during WWI. Kazarian provides a manuscript with a clear purpose and
provides his version of the genocide as interpreted through his conversations with
travelers returning to the city from the countryside, reading daily newspaper accounts,

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215 Donald Bloxham, “The Armenian Genocide of 1915-1916: Cumulative Radicalization and the

216 Ibid.


144
or acquiring information from published government edicts and decrees. When compared to extant Armenian Genocide memoirs, the events described by Kazarian mirror many of the details and horrific scenes described by witnesses and survivors thus providing an element of validation for the details in his chronology.\(^{218}\)

However, despite the strengths of the Kazarian Manuscript, it is not without its limitations. I can argue that because Kazarian was an Armenian living in Constantinople at the time of the genocide, he may have been biased in his outlining of the events, perhaps selecting his entries with care to tell a story of his choosing. In fact, this source provides a single viewpoint of an immense event that impacted millions of lives and, biased or not, these tragic events unfolded across the nation despite the fact that this source cannot be validated as objective or inclusive. Using the Kazarian Manuscript, despite its limitations, as the initial building block for a larger historical GIS offers a solid foundation from which to build on multidisciplinary cooperation to expand the literature on the geography of the Armenian Genocide.

In addition to the Kazarian Manuscript, this dissertation tested stage models as a viable method for deconstructing the mechanisms of genocide. Although Fein proposes a model of her own, I turned to Stanton’s stage model that outlined ten discrete stages for my analysis of the Armenian Genocide.\(^{219}\) Based on the Kazarian Manuscript, my findings concluded that these ten stages form a symbiotic relationship that do not disentangle easily thus resulting in varying intensities during the genocide as a whole.

\(^{218}\) See e.g. Balakian, *Armenian Golgotha*; el-Ghusein, *Martyred Armenia*; and Morgenthau, *Ambassador Morgenthau’s Story*.

rather than occurring in any sequential order as evidenced by the appearance of multiple stages operating early in 1914 and continuing to operate later in 1922. Each of these ten stages plays a vital role in the overall construct of genocide and, in the case of Turkey, the construction of an ideology based on the homogenous nation-state. These findings are, of course, tentative at best and need further study by applying this method of analysis based on genocide stages to additional sources describing the Armenian Genocide as well as to other genocides in general.

I continued to interpret the narrative text of the Kazarian Manuscript through the lens of scale and perpetrator participation levels. These levels included the micro, the meso, and the macro where, much the same as seen with the stages, each level played a pivotal role in the destruction of a targeted, marginalized, and oppressed victim group. Taking a closer look at the mechanisms of the Armenian Genocide, I observed very active meso level perpetrators interpreting orders with the clear objective of creating a nation absent of ethnic Armenians as well as other minority groups. Through the interpretation of ambiguous government orders, I see a two-fold occurrence. First, by issuing ambiguous, nonviolent orders, the macro level perpetrator, or the government, creates an opportunity for denial by claiming no intention of harm. Secondly, the meso level perpetrators, spurred by nationalistic and elitist ideologies, force the victims into situations where genocide by attritive processes is both possible

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and probable. Not only did meso level perpetrators participate in the processes of genocide allowing death to take a toll through attrition, they were also active in wielding the brutality and violence of genocide against the Armenians across scale. Again, my observations of perpetrator participation are based on the events described in the Kazarian Manuscript and should be further applied to additional resources describing genocide events.

Finally, this dissertation studied the Armenian Genocide through the construction of a historical GIS which was based on events described in the Kazarian Manuscript. The geodatabase included the events described by Kazarian then expanded to accommodate the addition of Stanton’s ten genocide stages, the perpetrator participation levels, and the addition of scale as well as locational information for each event described by Kazarian. I examined uncertainty and reliability issues experienced with the Kazarian manuscript; for example, the Turkification of toponyms across the nation the most famous example being the change of Constantinople to Istanbul. My findings emphasize the need for a structure and guidelines for managing geohistorical data when conducting historical GIS research. In conclusion, I provided a viable option to manage the problems highlighted in the Armenian Genocide case study, as well as other historical GIS projects, through combining and extending metadata standards.

221 See e.g. Fein, "Genocide by Attrition 1939-1993," 10-45 and Rosenberg, "Genocide Is a Process, Not an Event." 16-23
222 Sahakyan, Turkification of the Toponyms.
Although my work in this dissertation analyzing the events described in the Kazarian Manuscript seemed exhaustive and, to some degree, I have treated the data as such; the reality is this database provides a mere glimpse of the atrocities of the Armenian Genocide. The database I constructed includes the perspective of one man and his limited scope of the world at the time of the genocide. However, it is one accounting that survived the tragedy of the genocide and, as situated within the broader context of the Armenian Genocide literature, provides insight into the targeting of the Armenian population and the rise of radical nationalistic tendencies among the Turks. In further research, my plan is to augment my database with additional resources such as memoirs but especially newly published works as well. For example, a demographic and geographic study of the Armenian population in Turkey has been recently published.224 This gazetteer provides a wealth of data about locations including latitude and longitude coordinates for historic Armenian villages. Additionally, it details population estimates for many of these locations which is a crucial element missing from my current database. Although the maps included in this publication continue with the now common theme of uncertainly drawn boundaries, the location information for these villages along with the corresponding provinces and districts they are located in, help immensely with redrawing the provincial boundaries.

Additionally, a new publication being released in April 2019 describes the Armenian Genocide as a thirty-year event.\textsuperscript{225} Based on my observations from the Kazarian Manuscript, genocide processes were already at work prior to 1915 which led me to inquire about events targeting Armenians in the Ottoman Empire prior to 1914. Indeed, the Armenians and other Christian minorities as well as the Kurdish population suffered attacks and oppressive laws during the timeframe described by Morris and Ze’evi – 1894 to 1924.\textsuperscript{226} Therefore, for future work, depending on additional information and sources available, I could expand the current database to include events occurring throughout the Ottoman Empire for this thirty-year period. Both of these recent additions to the Armenian Genocide literature inform my future research goals by providing information to expand my current database to incorporate potentially 3,700 village locations including provincial and district information as well, and the potential to incorporate events spanning a thirty-year period.

\begin{footnotesize}
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\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
APPENDIX A: Chronology of the Armenian Genocide [online]


1914

February 21

A Turkish boycott of Armenian businesses is declared by the Ittihadists. Dr. Nazim travels throughout the provinces to implement the boycott.

February 26

The police spy David notifies Reshad Bey, Chief of the Political Section of the Constantinople Police Department that he is providing the names, biographies, pictures, and speeches about reform, as well as other data, of two thousand leading Armenians.

March 2

Parliamentary elections held in Turkey with only candidates approved by the CUP winning seats.

March 14

The Ittihadist Mustafa Abdulhalik Renda, the vice-governor of Seghert, is appointed governor-general of Bitlis Province.

July 28

Negotiations are started between the Turkish and German Imperial governments.

August 1

Germany declares war on Russia. Beginning of World War I.

August 2

A secret treaty of alliance is signed between Turkey and Germany virtually placing the Turkish armed forces under German command.
August 3

The Turkish government sends sealed envelopes containing a general mobilization order to district and village councils, with the strict instructions that they were not to be opened until further notice. A fortnight later, with the approval of the Ittihad Committee, instructions are issued to open the envelopes.

August 8

Censorship of all telegraphic communication is announced by the government.

August 18

Looting is reported in Sivas, Diyarbekir, and other provinces, under the guise of collecting war contributions. Stores owned by Armenian and Greek merchants are vandalized.

August 18

1,080 shops owned by Armenians are burned in the city of Diyarbekir.

August 22

The male population between the ages of 20 and 45 is conscripted by the Turkish armed forces.

August 28

Turkish troops are garrisoned in Armenian schools and churches in Sivas Province. In the city of Sivas, 56,000 soldiers of the 10th Army Corps are quartered in and around the Christian districts.

September 8

The Turkish government abrogates the Capitulations (the commercial and judicial rights of the Europeans in the Ottoman Empire).

September 11

The Armenian National Assembly, composed of civil and religious representatives, meets in Constantinople and advises Armenians in the provinces to remain calm in the face of provocation.

September 27

The Dardanelles Straits are closed to foreign shipping.
**September 27**

News reaches Constantinople about the demand made by the government of the Armenian population in Zeitun to turn in its weapons, including all types of knives.

**September 30**

The government distributes arms to the Muslim residents of the town of Keghi in Erzerum Province on the excuse that the Armenians there were unreliable.

**October 1**

All foreign postal services in Turkey are closed on government order.

**October 1**

Nazaret Chavush, the most notable Armenian leader in Zeitun, is murdered on the order of Haidar Pasha, governor of Marash.

**October 7**

News reaches Constantinople of looting under the guise of war contributions in Shabin-Karahisar.

**October 10**

News that 'the war contribution' looting of Armenians was continuing in Diyarbekir Province.

**October 10**

In Zeitun, all the Armenian notables are called to a meeting. About three score attend and are immediately arrested.

**October 13**

News of requisitions imposed on Armenian businesses as 'war contributions' reaches Constantinople from every province.

**October 13**

News reaches Constantinople of starvation and the spread of disease in Sivas Province because of the desperate conditions created by the 'war contributions' campaign conducted against the Armenians.

**October 17**

Bands of chetes begin looting, violating women and children, and large-scale murdering in Erzerum Province.
October 17
Leaders of the Armenian nationalist Dashnak party organization in Erzerum are arrested.

October 22
Enver authorizes the combined German-Turkish navy to carry out a stealth attack on Russia without declaration of war.

October 29
Hostilities are opened between Turkey and Russia with the shelling of the Russian Black Sea coast by Ottoman naval vessels under German command.

November 2
Russia formally declares war against the Ottoman Empire.

November 9
News from the interior of Turkey reaches the Armenian community of Constantinople that persecutions already exceed earlier actions against the Armenians.

November 11
A Proclamation of Jihad, directed against England, France, and Russia, is issued in Constantinople legitimating the formation of the chete organizations.

November 13
Unfounded accusations are launched against the Armenians that they had revolted and were preparing to join the Russian forces.

November 14
The village of Otsni in Erzerum Province is attacked at night by chete forces. The local Armenian priest and many other Armenians are killed. Every house is looted. The first attacks by chete forces on the Armenian villages of Erzerum are reported.

November 18
The Jihad Proclamation is read in all the provinces of the Ottoman Empire.

November 19
Mass executions of Armenian soldiers in the Turkish army takes place in various public squares for the purpose of terrorizing the Armenians, while with voluntary contributions, Armenians were building several hospitals for the use of the Turkish army through the Red Crescent Society.
November 20

Orders are issued from Constantinople instructing the provincial administrators to oust all Armenian functionaries in the service of the Ottoman government.

November 21

In Mush, Ittihadist agents distribute arms to the Turkish population after arousing them with false stories of Armenian outrages.

November 23

Previously undisturbed Armenian schools and churches in Sivas Province, together with many private residences, are requisitioned by the Turkish army for use as barracks. The carts, horses, and other travel equipment of the Armenian villagers in the provinces are confiscated.

November 26

Robbery and looting on a large scale is reported in Van Province.

November 26

The War Ministry distributes explosives, rifles, and other equipment to the irregular forces of the Special Organization (Teshkilati Mahsusa).

November 26

Enver's uncle, Halil Pasha, the military governor of Constantinople, begins organizing Special Organization units in Constantinople by enrolling criminals released from prison.

November 29

Halil Pasha instructs the governor of Izmid (Izmit) to identify leaders for Special Organization units and to release criminals from prisons to join these bands.

November 29

The vice-governor of Izmid (Izmit) arms the Special Organization with weapons supplied by the War Ministry.

November 29

Chete forces consisting of intentionally released convicts are armed by the government in Van Province. In the region of Van requisitions take the form of open robbery and looting.

November 30

Having completed his job organizing the Special Organization in Artvin, Behaeddin Shakir is instructed to move on to Trebizond.
November 30

The central command of the Special Organization sends instruction for supplying the *chete* bands with money, vehicles, and others equipment.

December

The beginning of a series of isolated murders to terrorize the Armenian population.

December 1

Reports reach Constantinople that raids by irregular *chete* forces on the Armenian villages of Erzerum Province are continuing.

December 2

Turks loot the properties of subjects of Allied nations.

December 3

The Ittihad Inspector of Balikesir sends a message to Dr. Nazim of the central committee of the Special Organization via Midhat Shukri, the Central Secretary of Ittihad, that the Interior Ministry and the Ittihad Committee, in accordance with issued orders, are busy organizing the irregular *chete* bands.

December 5

Reports continue reaching Constantinople that *chete* raids on the Armenian villages of Erzerum Province are continuing.

December 6

Armenians are put to use as porters of army supplies in Erzerum, Trebizond, and Sivas Provinces under the worst of cold winter conditions for the purpose of letting them die of overwork and illness.

December 14

The Turkish Cabinet charges Enver with command of the offensive on the Caucasian front and assigns Talaat the position of Acting Minister of War while retaining his position as Minister of the Interior.

December 22

An attack by the Ottoman Third Army corps opens the Battle of Sarikamish on the Caucasian Front.

December 23

Foreign missionaries abandon the interior of Turkey as crosses on missions are broken by the Turks and replaced by crescents.
December 31

Sahag Odabashian, the newly appointed Prelate of Erzinjan, while traveling from Constantinople via Sivas to Erzinjan, where he was to be installed in office, is slain in the village of Kanli-Tash, near Shabin-Karahisar, by six chetes organized by Ahmed Muammer, the governor-general of Sivas Province.

1915

January 1

The Ittihad representative of Bursa reports to the Ittihad Central Committee that local criminals and bandits have been registered in the Special Organization.

January 1

Nuri, the vice-governor of Gavar District in Van Province, receives orders from the military governor to kill the Armenian soldiers in the Turkish Army who were stationed in his district.

January 5

The Turkish government publicly charges that Armenian bakers in the army bakeries of Sivas were poisoning the bread of the Turkish forces. The bakers are cruelly beaten, despite the fact that a group of doctors prove the charge to be false by examining the bread and even eating it. As this marks an attempt on the part of the government to incite massacre, the government does not rescind the charge.

January 8

Turkish and Kurdish chetes (Halil Pasha's "First Corps") attack Armenian and Assyrian villages in northwest Persia. They remain around the city of Tavriz (Tabriz) and the city of Urmia from January 8 until January 29, 1915. From Urmia alone, more than 18,000 Armenians, together with many Assyrians and even Persian Muslims, flee to the Caucasus.

January 12

Ahmed Muammer, the governor-general of Sivas Province, orders the destruction of Tavra-Koy and other strategically located villages around the city of Sivas in order to make future defense impossible for the Armenians. Inside the city of Sivas strategically-located buildings were requisitioned.

January 16

The last actions of the Battle of Sarikamish are reported. The Turkish army is totally defeated and almost destroyed with a loss of 70,000 men out of 85,000.
January 19

Enver arrives in Sivas by automobile from Erzerum after his calamitous defeat at Sarikamish. He instructs the Army to accept only his orders and none hereafter from the German commanders and to draft at once all those deferred in the 20 to 40 age group, along with all males between the ages of 18 and 20 and 45 to 52.

January 22

Enver arrives in Constantinople by automobile from Sivas. After his arrival, he makes a speech congratulating the Armenians for admirably doing their duty on the Caucasian Front and elsewhere. Enver seeks to lull the Armenians of Constantinople who had not yet experienced the general persecutions in the provinces because of the presence of a large European community in the city.

January 23

Enver, now actively Minister of War again, issues a general order to shoot all persons resisting his orders.

February 2

Talaat advises German Ambassador Count Hans von Wangenheim that the war is the only propitious moment to conclude the Armenian Question.

February 10

S. Pasdermadjian, the Second Director of the Ottoman Bank, is murdered in the presence of German Major-General Posseldt, who reported that no investigation was carried or was any attempt made by the Turkish authorities to apprehend the guilty parties.

February 10

Enver’s brother-in-law, Hafiz Hakki, dies of typhus and is replaced by Mahmud Kamil as Commander of the Third Army (Erzerum).

February 14

Tahir Jevdet, the governor-general of Van Province, is reported saying that the government must begin finishing the Armenians in Van at once.

February

The vice-governor of Mush orders 70 gendarmes to attack the village of Koms and to kill the Armenian Dashnak leader Rupen and all persons with him. Rupen and his companions resist and eventually escape to the Caucasus.
February 19

Talaat, Osman Bedri, and other Ittihadist leaders decide in a meeting that should Allied naval ships force the Dardanelles, the Turks would burn Constantinople, blow up the Hagia Sophia, and slaughter the Christian inhabitants. Kerosene is distributed to all police stations in Constantinople for ready use in such an eventuality.

February 21

An attack by chetes on the village of Purk near Shabin-Karahisar results in looting, murder, rape.

February 26

Vramian, an Armenian parliamentary deputy from Van, writes Talaat advising him to remove the large number of chetes in Van Province.

February 27

In Sivas Province a general attack is reported on many Armenian villages accompanied by raping, looting, and an increasingly larger number of killings.

February 27

In the village of Chomaklu in Kayseri Province and in other places, the government demands all weapons from the Armenians.

March 1

In Marash, the Armenians in the Turkish Army are deprived of their uniforms and arms.

March 3

A dispatch from the Ittihad Central Committee is released announcing the decision to exterminate the Armenians.

March 3

Armenian soldiers in the Erzerum army area are deprived of their uniforms and arms.

March 3

The British decide to attack the Dardanelles.

March 5

In Van Province, regular gendarmes and chetes are reported attacking many villages inhabited by Armenians and Assyrians.
March 7

A search for weapons is conducted in Iskenderun (Alexandretta) and a mass arrest of Armenians carried out.

March 9

Chetes and regular Army units attack Zeitun. Six Turkish gendarmes are killed by individuals resisting the attack.

March 12

Massacres and robberies are carried in Alashkert District as part of a general campaign led by the chetes forces against the Armenian villages of the district.

March 12

Mass arrests of Armenians are carried out in Dortyol and a public announcement is made that those arrested would be sent to work on road construction near Aleppo. They are never heard of again.

March 12

Enver leaves for Berlin to see Kaiser Wilhelm II.

March

A traveling commission of parliamentary deputies tours all the cities of Anatolia. The commission includes Dr. Fazil Berki, parliamentary deputy from Chankri, Ubedulla, parliamentary deputy from Smyrna, and Behaeddin Shakir, member of the Central Committee of the Ittihad Party. They address the Turkish population in the mosques describing the Armenians as internal enemies which must destroyed.

March

In Sivas Province the population in all the Armenian villages is disarmed.

March 14

Sahag, the Catholicos of Cilicia, advises the Armenians of Zeitun not to resist under any conditions.

March 16

Russian forces advance between Urmia and Tavriz.

March 18

An Allied attack on the Dardanelles begins.
March 18
In Zeitun, the Turkish forces arrest many of the remaining Armenian notables and intellectuals whom they torture and finally kill.

March 19
Six Armenian soldiers from the town of Gurun are publicly hanged in Sivas to frighten the Armenian population.

March 19
Greek recruits are massacred near Smyrna.

March
Omer Naji, a circulating Ittihad propagandist, travels to Aleppo, Adana and nearby towns to arouse the Muslims.

March 24
Chetes and gendarmes attack Armenians in the towns of Bayburt (Papert) and Terchan in Erzerum Province, and in Bitlis.

March 26
Sahag, Catholicos of Cilicia, renews his instruction to the Armenians of Zeitun not to resist.

March 26
Thirty more Armenian community leaders are arrested in Zeitun.

March 28
The Armenian Dashnak leader, Murad, resists arrest in Sivas and flees to the mountains, and after many daring escapes reaches the Caucasus.

March 28
Hamid, the governor-general of Diyarbekir Province, is removed for opposing the order of massacre, and is replaced by Dr. Reshid.

March 29
In Aleppo, the capital of the province, Jemal Pasha falsely announces that the Armenians of Zeitun are in revolt and therefore he is instructing the military authorities, to the exclusion of the civilian government, to take measures to punish the Armenians.
March 29
Artillery and three regiments of the regular army are sent to Zeitun as reinforcements for the three battalions which had arrived in the town in January and February.

March 30
Mass beatings and tortures are inflicted on the Armenians of Chomaklu.

March 31
In Marash, Turks announce a mass meeting to prepare a massacre. Acting under the terms of the March 29 order, the government forbids civilians to take matters into their own hands.

March 31
Deportation of Armenians from Zeitun begins. Some of the inhabitants are sent to the Konia Desert in central Anatolia. The rest are sent to Der-el-Zor (Deir el-Zor) in the Syrian Desert.

March
(Azadamart), the leading Armenian newspaper in Constantinople is closed by an order of the government issued through the office of the Police Commissioner of Constantinople, Osman Bedri. 300 Turkish pounds in the petty cash box are stolen. The printing presses are removed to the Ittihad Press, where the organ Tanin was published by the CUP, with Huseyin Jahid (Yalchin) as editor-in-chief, and Ahmed Emin as associate editor.

April 1
The mass arrest of Armenian political leaders is carried out in Sivas and other provinces.

April 2
General robbery and arrests of Armenians are reported throughout Bitlis and Erzerum Provinces.

April 2
In Sivas Province, battalions of gendarmery and 4000 chetes begin regular attacks on Armenian villages with increasing brutality.

April 3
(Easter week) Mass arrests and a search for weapons are carried out in Marash and Hadjin (Hajen), with the seizure of all arms, including household knives. Numerous rapes during the house searches are reported.
April 5

In Marash Turks demand 5,000 jackasses from the Armenians in an excuse to loot.

April 8

Turkish emigrants from Bosnia are settled by the government in the villages of Zeitun District. 8,000 Turkish regulars are reported in Zeitun.

April 8

The famous monastery of Zeitun is burned by the Turks.

April 9

Turks declare a meeting in Marash to deport the Armenians. The Turkish government forbids civilian action on the ground that the March 16 Army command covered the situation.

April 11

Talaat tells the Armenian parliamentary deputy Bedros Halajian that there will be no massacres.

April 12

Widespread attacks on, and looting of, Armenian villages in Bitlis and Erzerum Provinces are fed by the accusation that the Armenians caused the war.

March

(toward the end of the month) The Turkish government forbids American Ambassador Henry Morgenthau to send coded messages to the American consuls and deprives him of his diplomatic prerogative of receiving communications uncensored.

April 14

The governor-general of Van, Tahir Jevdet invites the Armenian parliamentary deputies from Van and the Dashnak leader Ishkhan to attend a conference.

April 15

Armenian refugees from villages surrounding the city of Van arrive and notify the inhabitants that 80 villages in Van Province were already obliterated and that 24,000 Armenians had been killed in three days.
April 16

The Armenian leaders Vramian and Ishkhan are slain during the night in the Kurdish village of Hirj by chetes on orders from Governor-general Tahir Jevdet.

April 17

Friendly Kurds inform the inhabitants of Van of the assassination of Vramian and Ishkhan.

April 17

The Armenians organize defense against the sudden attack by Turkish forces on the city of Van. (They hold out until advance units of the Russian Army consisting of Armenian volunteers arrive to their rescue on May 23, 1915).

April 18

Until the end of April 32,000 more Armenians are slain in the villages of Van Province, including the inhabitants of remote villages.

April 18

In Erzerum, Turkish civilians declare intentions to hold a meeting. The Army forbid it. Similar gatherings in other centers are also forbidden on the grounds that the Army is the agency responsible for handling the Armenians.

April 18

The Governor-general of Van Province demands that the Armenians of the city of Van surrender their weapons. The Armenians refuse as chete units were harassing the surrounding villages.

April 19

House searches are made in Diyarbekir and widespread persecution takes place.

April 20

The deportation of the 25,000 Armenians of Zeitun is completed.

April 20

The first large-scale arrests of Armenians are made in Diyarbekir upon the orders of Governor-general Reshid.

April 20

Twenty Armenian Social Democratic Hnchak Party members are brought to the Central Prison in Constantinople face court martial. They are hanged publicly on June 2, 1915.
April 24

250 Armenian intellectuals and community leaders are arrested in Constantinople and sent to Chankri and Ayash, where they are later slain.

April 24

The editors and staff of *Azadamart*, the leading Armenian newspaper of Constantinople, are arrested, and on June 15 are slain in Diyarbekir, where they had been transported and imprisoned.

April 24

The Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople and Zohrab, Armenian deputy in the Ottoman Parliament, petition the Grand Vizier, Said Halim, the Minister of the Interior Talaat, and the President of the Senate, Rifat, on behalf of the arrested Armenians of Constantinople. Though approached separately, all three give identical answers; that the government is isolating the Armenian leadership and dissolving the Armenian political organizations.

April 26

Three Armenians are hanged publicly in Mush without trial.

April 27

A second meeting in Erzerum to organize a communal massacre is disbanded by the government as interference in the affairs of the Army.

April 27

26 Armenian leaders are arrested in Marsovan (Merzifon). A two-week-long search for weapons is started accompanied by acts of violence and the abuse of women.

April 29

Russian citizens of Armenian origin are arrested in Constantinople.

April 29

The disarming of the Armenians of Constantinople is carried out with many outrages.

April 30

The vice-governor of Erzinjan begins the persecution of the Armenians with the arrest of many intellectuals.
May 1
The arrest of the Armenian professors and teachers of the American Euphrates College in Kharput is started.

May 2
Halil Pasha's forces are defeated by the Russian Army in the Caucasus and in northern Iran, and retreat to Van, Bitlis, and Mush, where they participate in the massacre of the Armenians.

May 2
3,000 English and French civilians are arrested in Constantinople.

May 3
House searches are made in Aleppo.

May 3
Macedonian Turkish immigrants are installed in Zeitun by the government.

May 3
The deportations from the villages of Erzerum Province are started.

May 4
The mass arrests of Armenian leaders in Aintab are begun.

May 4
200 Armenian leaders in Erzerum are arrested.

May 5
Arrests and persecutions begin in Kharput.

May 6
Allied nationals in Beirut (Beyrut) are deported to Damascus and dispersed from there.

May 6
*The New York Times* reports that the Young Turks had adopted a policy to annihilate the Armenians.

May 9
Lord Grey, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, sends a message to Enver holding him personally responsible should anything happen to the 3,000 captive English and French civilians.
May 10

950 prominent Armenians are arrested in Diyarbekir on orders from Dr. Reshid, the governor-general of Diyarbekir Province.

May 10

The Armenian refugees from Zeitun found in Marash, who had previously been spared deportation, are removed to the Syrian Desert.

May 12

Vartkes, an Armenian deputy in the Ottoman Parliament, visits Talaat to protest the arrests of April 24.

May 14

English and French civilian prisoners are deported to the interior of Anatolia.

May 14

38 Armenian community leaders are arrested in the town of Chomaklu in Kayseri Province and shortly thereafter executed.

May 15

The Armenian community leaders in the town of Bayburt are arrested and subsequently killed in Urbajiohli-Dere.

May 15

Armenians are deported from the northern villages of Erzerum Province.

May 18

Courts martial are set up in Marash to try the Armenian leaders arrested there shortly earlier.

May 19

Advance troops of the Russian Army in the Caucasus led by Armenian volunteers reach Van and lift the siege of city.

May 19

Armenians in the Khnus region of Erzerum Province are massacred.

May 21

Regular Russian Army forces arrive in Van. They begin the cremation of the dead in the city and in the villages of the province. 55,000 dead are identified as Armenians.
May 21

Armenian parliamentary deputy Vartkes visits Police Commissioner Osman Bedri to protest the arrests of the Constantinople Armenian community leaders.

May 22

Turkish refugees are settled in the emptied Armenian villages of the Tortum District of Erzerum Province.

May 24

A note is sent by the Allied Powers to the Turkish Cabinet holding it responsible for the massacres of the Armenians.

May 25

Armenian parliamentary deputies Zohrab and Vartkes are arrested in Constantinople and later murdered while in custody in Kara-Kopru.

May 27

German Marshal Otto Liman von Sanders reports that the deportations were planned by the Committee of Union and Progress, and received the approval of all the ministries, and that the execution of the plans was placed in the hands of the governors-general, their subordinates, and the police.

May 27

The promulgation of the Temporary Law of Deportation, months after the depopulation of the Armenian settlements had been initiated.

May 27

2,000 Armenians are deported from Marash.

May 27

300 Armenians arrested on May 10 in Diyarbekir are murdered while in custody.

May 29

Talaat is reported to have said that he was going to give to the Armenians a new and final residence.

May 29

630 Armenians arrested on May 10 in Diyarbekir are murdered in the village of Bisheri while in custody and their bodies are thrown in the Tigris River.
May 31

Two weeks of outrages perpetrated against the Armenians of the town of Chomaklu under the guise of forcing the Armenians to give up their arms are ended.

May 31

German Ambassador Hans von Wangenheim advises against German interference in the deportations.

June 3

Ayub Bey, an arch-assassin, leaves Adana for Aleppo in connection with the organizing of massacres.

June 4

Enver issues a circular dispatch classified secret and urgent concerning the deportations.

June 7

The first convoy of Armenian deportees leave Erzinjan toward Kemakh on their way to the Syrian Desert.

June 7

The Armenian Prelate of Shabin-Karahisar, Vaghinag Vartabed, is assassinated.

June 7

The Armenians of Constantinople appeal to the German and the Austrian Embassies to prevent the deportations and associated outrages, but receive no satisfactory reply.

June 7

The Armenians arrested in Sivas on April 1 and transported to Angora Province are murdered in the woods of Meshedler-Yeri. The mass slaughter is witnessed by Greek woodcutters who report the news to the Armenians of Sivas.

June 8

The second convoy of deportees from Erzinjan leaves for the Syrian Desert.

June 9

The third convoy of Armenians departs from Erzinjan.
June 9

Three Armenian medical officers, Dr. Hairanian, Dr. Baghdasar Vartanian, and Dr. Maksud, serving in the Turkish Army are murdered in the city of Sivas.

June 10 to June 13

Over a period of four days the Armenians deported from the towns and villages of Erzerum Province are slaughtered in a major massacre at Kemakh.

June 13

The War Ministry orders the seizure of all the domestic animals of the Armenians.

June 13

The War Ministry notifies that the permits given to Armenians exempting them from the deportations and safety certificates are only provisional and temporary.

June 13

25,000 Armenians are murdered by the fourth day of the Kemakh massacre. The 86th Cavalry Brigade with its officers and the 2nd Reserve Cavalry Division of the Turkish Army participate in the slaughter.

June 13

Instructions concerning procedures for the deportations and urging extreme strictness are sent to provincial governors.

June 14

Subhi Bey, the assistant to the Undersecretary of the Interior Ministry asks for a list of Armenians working in the shipyards, docks, and arsenals of the Ministry of the Marine.

June 14

The third convoy of Armenian deportees from the town of Bayburt departs.

June 14

300 Armenian community leaders are arrested in Shabin-Karahisar.

June 15

Twenty members of Armenian Social Democratic HnPchak Party are publicly hanged in Constantinople as a signal to the provinces to intensify measures.

June 15

Twelve Armenian community leaders are publicly hanged in Sivas.
June 15

The Armenians of Shabin-Karahisar organize defense against chete forces and the regular Turkish Army.

June 16

3,500 Armenian men are seized in a mass arrest in Sivas Province.

June 17

Talaat is reported to have declared that he will uproot the internal enemy.

June 17

1,213 Armenian men are arrested in Marsovan (Merzifon).

June 17

8,500 Armenians withdraw into the ruined castle of Shabin-Karahisar to defend themselves against the Turks.

June 18

160 families are deported from city of Erzinjan.

June 19

A second convoy composed of 300 families leaves the city of Erzerum.

June 21

The governor-general of Aleppo, Jelal Bey, resigns in protest against the deportation order and the massacres.

June 21

Talaat sends instructions to prevent the populace from robbing the abandoned goods of the Armenians.

June 23

The Interior Ministry advises provincial governors that the Commission on Abandoned Goods will have charge of the resettlement of Turkish Muslim immigrants.

June 23

The Interior Ministry advises taking the precaution of separating the convoys of Armenian deportees by a distance of five hours.

June 23

The wholesale arrest of 1,500 men is carried out in Sivas Province.
June 23
First large-scale massacre of Armenian men is carried out in the town of Kharput.

June 23
Wholesale arrests are made in Bitlis of the scattered remnant Armenians who had escaped the previous series of massacres.

June 23
Massacres of Armenian Christians, Maronites, Nestorians, Europeans, Catholics, and other non-Muslim people in the city of Mardin are carried out under the direct order of Dr. Reshid, the governor-general of Diyarbekir Province.

June 24
The Armenian notables of Trebizond are sent by boat toward Samsun, and on the way are thrown, tightly bound together, into the Black Sea.

June 25
The massacre of Armenians of Bitlis is carried out under the direct orders of Mustafa Abdulhalik Renda.

June 26
The remaining Armenian men in Sivas are arrested.

June 25
A government decree instructs the 30,000 Armenians in Trebizond to leave the city within 5 days.

June 26
A decree issued in Erzerum orders all Armenians to leave for Syria.

June 26
A decree issued in Samsun orders all Armenians to leave within 15 days.

June 28
The previously arrested Armenian educators and community leaders in Kharput are transported from prison to be murdered.

June 29
Vartkes and Zohrab, two Armenian deputies in the Ottoman Parliament, deported from Constantinople, arrive in custody in Aleppo.
June 30

3,000 Armenians from the city of Erzerum are murdered while being deported.

June 30

6,000 Armenians from Zeitun arrive in the Konia Desert and nearby malarial marshes.

July 1

2,000 Armenian soldiers in the Turkish Army used as laborers are massacred near the city of Kharpur.

July 1

The first convoy of deportees leaves the seaport of Trebizond for the south.

July 1

The governor-general of Sivas announces that the first convoy of deportees from the city are to leave by July 5 in groups according to street residence. A total of 48,000 persons are deported. The governor, commissioner of police, two parliamentary deputies, the qadi (the chief religious judge), and the mufti (the religious chief) tell the Armenians that they were being resettled for the duration of the war in order to forestall any resistance.

July 2

Bands of 4,000 chetes operating out of the mountains around Erzinjan begin daily raids against the southward bound convoys of Armenian deportees.

July 2

The deportation decree is issued in the city of Mush.

July 4

For the record an official German protest is registered with the Grand Vizier. The protest is left unanswered by the Turkish government.

July 4

Neshed Pasha leaves Sivas with three regiments and artillery to subdue the Armenians resisting in Shabin-Karahisar.

July 5

In Diyarbekir 2,000 Armenian soldiers working in labor corps are killed.
July 5
The first convoy of deportees leaves the city of Sivas. Every day for 16 days an average of 400 families leave, the overwhelming majority being slain on route to the Syrian Desert. The last convoy departs from the city on July 20.

July 6
By this date up to 1,000 Armenian families had left Trebizond in convoys headed south.

July 7
The male members of 800 Armenian families in the town of Kharput are killed.

July 8
Zaven, Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople, appeals to the Minister of Justice, Ibrahim Bey, who replies that he cannot intervene in matters concerning the War Ministry.

July 10
2,700 persons are killed in a second massacre in Mardin.

July 11
The beginning of a four-day massacre in Mush under the combined orders of parliamentary deputy Elias, vice-governor Servet, and Governor-general Mustafa Abdulhalik Renda, Talaat's brother-in-law.

July 11
The Interior Ministry instructs that the Armenian villages be settled with Muslim immigrants.

July 12
The government advises all governors-general that Der-el-Zor (Deir el-Zor) District is saturated and that the rest of the deportees be routed to Kirkuk District in northern Iraq, to the south of Aleppo, and to the east of Syria.

July 12
Instructions are issued to distribute Armenian orphans to Turkish homes.

July 13
The Muslim holy month of Ramadan begins. During the whole month the greatest concentration and universalization of massacring and murdering occurs in every province of Turkey.
July 13

The last convoy, containing all the remaining Armenians in the city, leaves Kharput.

July 13

Zaven, Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople, is declined an audience with Talaat.

July 14

Jemal, Commander of Aleppo's Fourth Army Corps, protests to Dr. Reshid, the governor-general of Diyarbekir Province about the dumping of dead bodies in the Euphrates River and advises burial. From June 22 to July 17, a period of 25 days, a steady stream of bodies of massacred Armenians floats down the Euphrates River.

July 16

Bodies from Kharput Province and Erzerum Province float down the Euphrates to Jerablus, where they are seen and identified by German officers.

July 18

In the region of Dersim, 3,000 Armenians are killed by the Turks. Almost all of the large Kurdish population of Dersim refuses to participate in the massacres and even shelters many Armenians.

July 21

First day of the Turkish attack on Musa Dagh (Musa Ler in Armenian).

July 23

The Italian consul at Trebizond reports about the barbarities he had witnessed.

July 23

The seventh anniversary of the 1908 restoration of the liberal Constitution of 1876 is celebrated.

July 24

Talaat sends instructions to Urfa, Der-el-Zor (Deir el-Zor), and Diyarbekir to bury the bodies of those fallen by the roadside and not throw them in ditches, lakes, or rivers.

July 24 to August 1

The registration and classification of all prisoners from Sivas is carried out. This was done in accordance with a directive in general circulation.
July

Behaeddin Shakir, chief of the Special Organization in Erzerum Province, telegrams Nazim Bey Resneli via Sabit Bey, the governor-general of Kharpot Province, inquiring whether the Armenians deported from there are being exterminated or just being convoyed.

July

Behaeddin Shakir instructs the governor-general of Kastamonu Province to begin the deportation of the Armenians there.

July

Talaat informs the Ittihad party organization in Malatia explaining that half of the loot captured from the Armenians is being assigned to the Central Committee of Ittihad in Constantinople, and the other half is to be distributed to chetes. (On December 12, 1918, the Turkish newspaper, Sabah, reported that each chete in the Malatia area received as a result 15,000 Turkish pounds.)

July

Governor-general Reshid Pasha reports to the Interior Ministry that the deportation of the Armenians from Kastamonu Province is completed.

July

Behaeddin Shakir sends a cipher telegram to the governor-general of Adalia Province, Sabur Sami Bey, asking him what steps he was taking at a time, when in Erzerum, Van, Bitlis, Diyarbekir, Sivas, and Trebizond Provinces, not a single Armenian remains because they have all been sent in the direction of Mosul and Der-el-Zor (Deir el-Zor). Sabur sends a copy of the telegram to Talaat to show that he had received these indirect instructions.

July

The vice-governor of Yozgat District, in Angora Province, reports to the Interior Ministry that 68,000 Armenians had been slain in the district.

July

Sabit, the governor-general of Kharpot Province, informs the Interior Ministry that all the road are filled with the bodies of women and children and time cannot be found to bury them.

July 28

The governor-general of Erzerum Province reports of widespread looting and rape.
July 28
The Interior Ministry issues a circular telegram instructing that the Muslim population be settled in the large Armenian villages.

July 28
The deportation of the Armenians of the town of Aintab begins.

July 28
The deportation of the Armenians of the town of Kilis begins.

July 28
The deportation of the Armenians of the town of Adiaman begins.

July 28
Professor Kakig Ozanian of the American College and others from Marsovan (Merzifon), together with the Armenian community leader Dikran Diranian and others from Samsun, are transported to the prisons of Sivas to be killed.

July 30
A mass arrest of Armenians in the city of Angora is carried out. Those arrested are slain the next day at a place six hours distance from the city of Angora.

July 30
The withdrawal of the Russian Army from the city of Van begins.

July 31
The mass murder of Armenian community leaders of Constantinople imprisoned in Ayash and Chankri is carried. They are killed along with the Armenians of Angora arrested the day before.

August 1
The deportation of 25,000 Armenians from Adabazar, near Constantinople, begins

August 1
20,000 deportees arrive in Aleppo.

August 1
Mass torture inflicted on 500 Armenians in the prisons of Adabazar.
August 2

Ambassador Henry Morgenthau reports that on this day Talaat told him that the Ittihad Committee had carefully considered in all its details the matter of crushing the Armenians, and that the policy which was being pursued was that which had been officially adopted. He also told Morgenthau that the deportations were not the result of hasty decisions but of careful and prolonged deliberation. Talaat, moreover, indicated that three quarters of the Armenians had already been disposed of, and none were left in Bitlis, Van, and Erzerum.

August 2 to August 7

For six nights, Armenian prisoners, mostly intellectuals, held in Gok-Medrese in Sivas, which was a Seljuk structure in use as a temporary prison, were taken out and slain.

August 3

150,000 deportees arrive in Aleppo from various unspecified places.

August 3

4,500 Armenian deportees from Seghert and 2,000 deportees from Mezre arrive near Aleppo.

August 3

15,000 Armenians arrive in Der-el-Zor (Deir el-Zor).

August 3

In response to unofficial German protests about large-scale murders, rapes, and tortures inflicted on the Armenian deportees on the highways, which was creating a bad impression on the Americans, a circular telegram is sent advising against attacking and raping Armenians on the highways.

August 3

Officials are instructed not to appropriate the 'abandoned goods' of the Armenians for personal use.

August 3

60,000 Armenian deportees from unspecified places arrive near Aleppo.

August 4

Talaat sends a circular telegram to all governors and officials expecting accountability for the 'abandoned goods.'
August 6

Eighteen Armenians are publicly hanged in the town of Everek near Kayseri.

August 7

The Armenians of Mersin (Mersine) are deported.

August 7

The listing of all real estate seized from the Armenians is requested by the Interior Ministry.

August 10

All the Armenians of Chorum are deported via Boghazli and Bozanti with the Syrian Desert their purportedly ultimate destination.

August 8 to August 12

The Armenian intellectuals imprisoned in the Sifahdiye Medrese (a Muslim religious school) in Sivas, are taken out from the city and slain. There were 36 extermination centers in the area of Sivas. 5,000 Armenian intellectuals imprisoned in the Gok Medrese and the Sifahdiye Medrese, both Seljuk structures in use as temporary prisons, were taken to these 36 execution centers and slain.

August 10

A circular telegram calls for the registration of all Muslim creditors of the Armenians.

August 11

Instructions are issued that Turkish settlers be sent via Angora, Sivas, and Kayseri to Kharpur and others via Konia (Konya) and Adana to Diyarbekir.

August 11

Armenian women married to Turks are deprived of the right of inheritance.

August 11

The last of 84 Armenian intellectuals, who were brought to the Ayash prison and who over the course of the weeks had been taken out in small groups to be murdered at various times, was killed. The longest-held was in prison in Ayash for 105 days.
August 12
The end of the Muslim holy month of Ramadan. First day of the three day holiday of Bairam. No massacres were carried during these three days as it was time off for rest.

August 12
Enver reports that to date 200,000 Armenians had been slain.

August 12
In Aleppo Province 200,000 Armenian deportees are reported in transit to the desert

August 12
Boghos Nubar, a leading Armenian from Egypt, who had never been in Turkey, but who had been instrumental in Paris in pressing Turkey to introduce reforms in the Armenian provinces, was tried in absentia by a Turkish court martial and sentenced to death for treason.

August 13
The deportation of the Armenians of Izmid (Izmit), Baghchejik (Bardizag), Bursa, and Adabazar begins.

August 13
Instructions are issued to avoid deportees from coming to rest near military installations.

August 13 to August 17
From the Central Prison of city of Sivas where many Armenian intellectuals, political leaders, and the leading men of the villages surrounding Sivas were imprisoned, 15,000 Armenians were taken out and slain in the 36 extermination centers of the region.

August 13
Instructions are sent out to the committees liquidating the 'abandoned goods' of the Armenians and directions given about methods for depositing the moneys obtained.

August 14
Saturday, the third and last day of Bairam.

August 16
50,000 deportees are observed on the road from Bozanti to Aleppo.
August 18


August 19

250 Armenians are killed in the city of Urfa in a massacre by Turks inaugurating the first attempt to uproot the Armenians of Urfa. The Armenians of Urfa begin the defense of their city.

August 19

Lord Bryce reports that 500,000 Armenians had been murdered in Turkey.

August 21

The War Ministry requisitions for the military forty-one kinds of articles of merchandise from the Armenians.

August 21

A general order is issued for the liquidation of the closed commercial stores of the Armenians.

August 23

A second massacre of Armenians in Urfa is organized.

August 25

The War Ministry requisitions all soap found in the homes and stores of the deported Armenians.

August 26

The War Ministry requisitions for its military supply depots all wood, coal, and copper found in the homes and stores of deported Armenians.

August 26

The Armenian poet, Daniel Varoujan, together with the poet physician Rupen Sevak, and others, are murdered by *chetes* while incarcerated in the Ayash prison.

August 26

60,000 deported Armenians in the Aleppo area are ordered to leave for Hawran, an Arab district in northern Trans-Jordan.

August 26

The Armenian Catholics in Angora are arrested.
August 28

Instructions are issued forbidding the purchase of property from Armenian deportees.

August 28

The students of the Sanasarian Academy in the city of Sivas are murdered in the town of Gemerak some thirty miles southwest of Sivas.

August 31

Talaat tells the German ambassador, Prince Ernst Hohenlohe-Langenburg, that the Armenian Question no longer exists. Hohenlohe had assumed the German ambassadorship on July 20.

September 2

4,750 Armenians are murdered in Jezire.

September 3

10,000 survivors from the Armenians deported from Bursa and Izmid (Izmit) arrive in Konia (Konya).

September 3

*The New York Times* reports that Izmid (Izmit) had been put to the torch and the Armenians massacred.

September 3

15,000 Armenian deportees are reported at Eskishehir, 5,000 at Alayund, and 2,000 at Chai.

September 6

In Marsovan (Merzifon), of the 62 Armenian girls who had been saved by American missionaries, on this date only 21 remained. 21 others had been abducted by Turks.

September 6

The Interior Ministry orders all Armenian schools to be placed at the disposal of Turkish authorities.

September 7

Massacres of Armenians are carried out in Yozgat District.
September 7

The War Ministry instructs that the goods requisitioned from the Armenians are to be distributed to the Third, Fourth, and Iraq Armies.

September 7

The second Liquidation Commission in Kayseri is organized.

September 8

5,000 Armenian deportees are reported at Bozanti.

September 10

On the fifty-third day of the Armenian defense in Musa Dagh, 4,058 persons are rescued by three English and one French warship, which transport the survivors to Port Said in Egypt.

September 11

6,000 Armenian deportees in transit left Adana in the direction of Der-el-Zor (Deir el-Zor).

September 12

A Fifth Army notice advises that the Islamization of Armenian soldiers is the responsibility of the civilian authorities.

September 13

The Turkish Red Crescent Society asks that all cotton goods, and other necessities be granted to the organization from the 'abandoned goods' of the Armenian deportees.

September 14

*The New York Times* reports the murder of 350,000 Armenians.

September 14

The survivors of Musa Dagh arrive in Port Said.

September 15

In a circular letter Talaat explains that the real intention of sending the Armenians to the Der-el-Zor (Deir el-Zor) Desert is to annihilate them.

September 16

Talaat sends instructions by circular telegram to mete out the same fate to the Armenian women and children that had been dealt to the Armenian men.
**September 16**

A circular dispatch is issued advising caution against the looting of the property of foreigners, with special mention of Singer Sewing Machine Company property.

**September 16**

Talaat sends a telegram to Ali Suad Bey, Governor of Der-el-Zor (Deir el-Zor), explaining his responsibilities.

**September 17**

A circular telegram instructs all district attorneys to sign and seal the account books cataloguing the properties seized from the Armenians.

**September 18**

In Aleppo, Nuri and Ali Bey consult about the future massacre of the Armenian remnants in the Syrian Desert at Der-el-Zor (Deir el-Zor).

**September 21**

A circular telegram authorizes the seizure of all Armenian schools and authorized their placement under the control of local education committees.

**September 22**

Weekly reports on the number of Armenians dead is requested.

**September 22**

The War Ministry requisitions for the use of the army all wood and coal in the homes and stores of Armenian deportees.

**September 23**

300 Armenians are killed in a massacre at Urfa.

**September 23**

11,000 Armenian deportees from 26 different villages are observed at Afiyon-Karahisar.

**September 24**

The vice-governor of Bolu, Mufid, wires the Interior Ministry that the Armenians of Bolu are about to be deported.
September 24

The local Ittihad Secretary informs the Interior Ministry that 61,000 Armenians had been deported up to this date from Chankri and Angora. He also reports that the Muslims of Angora Province worship the Ittihad party and government for its committed deeds and that the same can be secured in Bolu if the same measures are taken there.

September 25

The Sanitation Division of the War Ministry requisitions all the medical implements and pharmaceuticals held by Armenians.

September 25

24 Armenian schools in Kayseri alone are requisitioned in four days.

September 26

A Law on Abandoned Goods is ratified by the Ottoman Senate legalizing ex post facto the looting by the government of the properties of the Armenians.

September 27

The Interior Ministry by circular telegram orders the deportation of all Armenian women, children, and the sick.

September 28

The German ambassador in the United States, Johann Heinrich Count von Bernstorff, suggests that the stories about massacres in Turkey are fabricated.

September 28

A circular telegram advises that all Armenian property now belongs to the Turkish government.

September 28

The governor-general of Diyarbekir Province, Dr. Reshid, reports to the Interior Ministry that more than 120,000 Armenians have been deported from Diyarbekir Province.

September 29

By this date 10,000 Armenian deportees had arrived at Afiyon-Karahisar, 50,000 had arrived at Konia (Konya), 10,000 had arrived at Intille (Intili), while 150,000 were reported at Katma.
September 30

The deportees from Yalova, Angora, and Kastomuni (Kastamoni) are numbered at 250,000.

October 1

U.S. Secretary of State Robert Lansing delivers a note to German Ambassador Bernstorff relating to the massacres of the Armenians.

October 1

The governor-general of Sivas Province, Ahmed Muammer, travels to Amasia and elsewhere to inspect the completion and effect of the massacres in preparation for Talaat's inspection trip.

October 1

600 Armenian orphan boys are Turkified in Herek.

September

(General Vehib Pasha reported during the postwar court martial that in September 1915, Behaeddin Shakir assembled and used murdering cutthroats in the Third Army Zone [the six eastern or Armenian provinces of Turkey].)

October 4

The Interior Ministry advises against the need of opening orphanages and prolonging the life of Armenian children.

October 7

By this date the number of deported Armenians still living is estimated at 360,000 minimum, and the number of Armenians dead is estimated at 800,000 minimum.

October 7

$75,000 is collected in the United States for relief for the Armenian deportees.

October 7

In the British House of Lords a general discussion of the Armenian situation takes place. Lord Bryce, Lord Crewe, and Lord Cromer condemn the Turkish barbarities.

October 8

Talaat requests from provincial officials documents proving Armenian 'treason' against Turkey to justify the massacres.
October 10
45 Armenians are arrested in Adrianople (Edirne), and 1,600 Armenians are deported.

October 12
Orders are issued forbidding marriage with Armenian women.

October 13
In Berlin an announcement is made that the story of the Armenian massacres is an Allied fabrication.

October 15
The dean of the Realschule (the German technical school) in Aleppo and German professors there protest against the massacres of the Armenians to the German Foreign Office.

October 15
16,000 Armenian deportees are observed at Afiyon-Karahisar and 80,000 at Konia (Konya).

October 15
6,000 Turkish soldiers stage the final attack on the Armenians defending themselves in Urfa. 400 Turkish troops are killed as Armenians defend to the last.

October 16
Immunity from prosecution is guaranteed to those carrying out the massacres of the Armenians in Der-el-Zor (Deir el-Zor).

October 16
16,000 Armenian deportees from Bursa and Izmid (Izmit) leave Afiyon-Karahisar for Konia (Konya).

October 16
Lord Bryce remarks that Germany could stop the massacres if it wished to do so.

October 16
20,000 Armenian deportees in transit are murdered in the city and environs of Urfa.
October 18

The governor-general of Sivas Province, Ahmed Muammer Bey, inspects the carrying out of his orders for the deportation and destruction of the Armenians in the province, in anticipation of Talaat’s inspection trip which occurs shortly thereafter.

October 18

A large public gathering to protest the massacres of the Armenians by the Turkish government is held in the Century Theater in New York. Rabbi Wise, B. Cochrane, Dr. Barton, and H. Holt are the main speakers.

October 18

Mufti Zade Zia, a Turkish propagandist, writing in New York describes the Armenians as traitors.

October 22

The Turkish Embassy in Washington accuses the Armenians of treason against the Ottoman state.

October 25

Halil Bey of Menteshe, the Vice-President of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies and president of the State Council, becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs.

October 25

Instructions are issued requesting that within one week documents be sent to the Interior Ministry indicting the Armenian people as traitors.

October 27

20,000 Armenian deportees are reported in Konia (Konya) on this date.

October 28

Numerous Armenian families are deported from Adrianople (Edirne) at midnight without prior notice upon the order of Acting Governor-general Zekerie.

October 28

Per earlier instructions sent by Talaat, 80,000 Armenian deportees left the Konia (Konya) station for Bozanti on this date on their way to their 'final destination.' These 80,000 were deportees from cities near Constantinople and from the Armenian communities in the western parts of Turkey.
October 31

Instructions are issued advising that the special measures taken against the Armenians be conducted in places beyond the view of foreigners and especially the American consuls.

October 31

Instructions are issued for the trial by court martial of any Armenian reporting the events of the deportations to any foreigner.

November 3

Doctor Schacht, a German army physician, stationed near the village of Der-el-Zor (Deir el-Zor) village, reports counting 7,000 severed Armenian heads (skulls) in Sabgha District near the Euphrates River.

November 4

The German consul in Mosul reports that Halil Pasha's soldiers had massacred the Armenians north of Mosul and were preparing to massacre the Armenians in the city of Mosul.

November 5

On this date, 10,000 Armenian deportees are reported in Bozanti, 20,000 deportees in Tarsus, 40,000 deportees in Islahiye, and 50,000 deportees in Katma.

November 5

150,000 Armenian deportees are reported scattered between Adana and Aleppo crossing the Amanos Range.

November 5

20,000 Armenian deportees are reported in Adana.

November 8

The Turkish authorities again make preparations to deport the 200,000 Armenians of Constantinople.

November 11

Jemal Pasha, as commander of Syria, seeks to court martial the dean of the Realschule in Aleppo and other German signatories of the protest of October 15 for publicizing the Armenian events in Cilicia.
November 13

20,000 Armenian deportees are reported in the Hawran District of Trans-Jordan. (On November 15, 1918, only 450 of this group of 20,000 were reported alive.)

November 13

On this date, 10,000 Armenian deportees were reported in Intille (Intili) and 150,000 deportees were reported in Katma living under terrible conditions, disease-wracked and starving.

November 14

The Anglican and the Orthodox Churches ask U.S. President Woodrow Wilson to pressure the German government to intervene with the Turkish government to stop the massacre of the Armenians.

November 15

The German Charge d'affaires Baron Konstantin von Neurath, welcomes the new ambassador, Paul Count von Wolff-Metternich, who represented Imperial Germany from this date until October 3, 1916. The Charge d'affaires had been in charge of the German diplomatic representation in Turkey since October 2, 1915, when Hohenlohe had departed.

November 16

The fields in Bakche District were reported littered with the corpses of many thousands of Armenians who had starved to death while being deported through here.

November 17

Sir Robert Cecil protests the Turkish charge that the massacres were a response to an Armenian revolt, and charges that they were the result of a premeditated plan on the part of the Turkish government.

November 18

A circular telegram is sent ordering the deportation of Armenian children.

November 18

Talaat leaves Constantinople for an inspection tour of Anatolia. He returns on December 18.

November 25

Up to this date, 500,000 Armenian deportees are estimated to have passed through Bozanti (northwest of Adana).
November 26

1,010 Armenians are deported from the village of Mamure (Mamura) in Adana District.

December 1

The fields around the village of Mamure (Mamura) are reported littered with several thousand corpses of starved or murdered deportees who had been traveling through.

December 4

10,000 Armenian bachelors are deported from the city of Constantinople up to this date. A list is prepared of 70,000 Armenian individuals to be deported from Constantinople.

December 6

A circular telegram instructs that no Armenian is to be left alive in the eastern provinces.

December 7

The German ambassador Wolff-Metternich goes to the Sublime Porte in connection with the massacres and is told that nothing could be discussed until Talaat's return.

December 9

Orders are issued in Aleppo Province for the deportation of 400 Armenian orphans previously placed in an orphanage.

December 12

180,000 Armenian refugees from Turkey who had reached Tiflis (Tbilisi) are reported to be in dire conditions.

December 14

Orders are issued for the killing of Armenian priests.

December 15

A circular telegram clarifies that the purpose of the deportations is annihilation.

December 16

Instructions are issued advising against slowing the deportations and urging the dispatch of the deportees to the desert.
December 18
Talaat returns from Anatolia. German Ambassador Wolff-Metternich is told by Talaat that the Turks are not killing innocents.

December 22
Orders are issued forbidding the acceptance from any Armenian of an application of exemption from the deportations.

December 25
Orders are issued for the deportation of all children except those who did not remember their parents.

December 29
On this date, of the estimated 210,000 refugees who had reached the Caucasus, only 173,000 are reported still living, almost 40,000 having died as a result of privations and disease. Of the remaining 173,000, 105,000 were from Van Province, 48,000 from Bayazid (Bayazit) District, 20,038 from Mush District.

December 30
A circular telegram, as a follow-up on the telegram of December 15, instructs that Armenians desiring to convert to Islam are to be notified that their Islamization must take place after they reach their final destination. In view of the earlier instructions clarifying the purpose of the deportations as annihilation, the new instructions imply that Armenians are no longer to be allowed to escape destruction for any reason.

1916
January 1
The Armenian deportees concentrated in Suruj District, near Urfa, are sent out toward Der-el-Zor (Deir el-Zor) under very severe winter conditions, completely lacking food, shelter, and suitable clothing.

January 5
Mustafa Abdulhalik Renda seeks to oust Ali Suad, the Arab governor of Der-el-Zor (Deir el-Zor) District for lack of severity by applying directly to Talaat.

January 8
The immediate deportation to the desert of the Armenians working on the railroads or in railway construction is ordered.
January 11
Instructions are sent to prevent foreign officers from photographing dead Armenians.

January 13
U.S. Ambassador Henry Morgenthau during his farewell visit with Talaat is told of the pointlessness of speaking about the Armenians.

January 15
A second circular telegram is issued by the Interior Ministry to prevent photographing of the dead.

January 17
The governor-general of Aleppo is instructed to send the Armenians deported from the northern provinces directly to their final destinations.

January 23
The governor-general of Aleppo informs Talaat that only 10% of the Armenian deportees remain alive, and that measures are being taken to dispose of them also.

January
A French translation of a spurious book prepared by Talaat's office charging the Armenians with treason and revolution is published.

January 23 to March 10
During this period of 47 days, of 486,000 Armenian deportees, 364,500 are reported to have been killed by the Turks or to have died because of the hardships of the deportations.

January 24
The War Ministry orders all Armenian soldiers remaining alive in the Turkish armies to be converted to Islam and to be circumcised.

January 24
The governor-general of Aleppo orders the vice-governor of Aintab to deport the remaining Armenian women in Aintab.

January 26
German Marshal Colmar von der Goltz is appointed Commander of the Eastern Front.
January 28
A circular telegram orders the destruction of orphans.

January 29
50,000 Armenian remnants are reported concentrated at Intille (Intili).

January 29
The Interior Ministry provisionally exempts from deportation Armenians needed for the running of the railways. Their families and children, however, are ordered to be deported to the desert.

January 29
The Interior Ministry orders the deportation of the Armenians constructing roads as soon as the construction work is finished.

January 31
The vice-governor of Aintab District informs the governor-general of Aleppo Province that the Armenian women and children have been handed over to Kurds.

January 31
In a period of two and a half days, 1,029 Armenians die of the rigors of the deportations in the town of Bab, northeast of Aleppo.

February 3
According to Lord Bryce, 486,000 Armenians deportees were still living: 100,000 were to be found between Damascus and Maan, 12,000 at Hama, 20,000 at Homs, 7,000 at Aleppo, 4,000 at Maara, 8,000 at Bab, 5,000 at Munbij (Munbuj), 20,000 at Ras-el-Ain (Ras ul-Ain), 10,000 at Rakka, and 300,000 at Zor.

February 3
A circular telegram instructs that orphans who do not remember their parents be send from Aleppo to Sivas; the rest are to be send to Der-el-Zor (Deir el-Zor) and no expenditures are to be made for their existence.

February 4
Marshal Liman von Sanders replaces Marshal Colmar von der Goltz as Commander of the Caucasian, or Eastern, Front.
February 9
Mustafa Abdulhalik Renda, the governor-general of Aleppo Province, and the Aleppo Commissioner of Police begin to remove 10,000 Armenian deportees from the environs of Aleppo.

February 9
The commander of the labor battalions for the railroad in Cilicia is instructed to deport the wives of the workers and to tell them that their husbands will follow them.

February 10
The deportation commissioner in Aleppo requests funds from the Interior Ministry to cover the expenses of destroying the orphans.

February 10
Erzberger, a German Reichstag representative, visits Enver and Talaat, to protest the massacres and the excesses of the deportations.

February 14
50,000 Armenians are reported murdered at Intille (Intili).

February 14
On this date 50,000 deportees are reported at Ras-el-Ain (Ras ul-Ain).

February 16
An American application to send relief to the Armenians is rejected by Turkey.

February 16
Talaat sends a circular letter to Urfa, Aintab and Kilis requesting documents to indict the Armenians.

February 16
The Russian Army occupies Erzerum. Only a handful of captive Armenian women are found alive in the entire province.

February
Marshal Liman von Sanders claims to have stopped the deportation of many Armenians from Adrianople (Edirne).
February

Tahir Jevdet, Enver's brother-in-law, the governor-general of Van Province, travels via Ras-el-Ain (Ras ul-Ain) to Adana, where shortly before he had been appointed governor-general, replacing Ismail Hakki.

February 16

U.S. Secretary of State Robert Lansing asks the German Ambassador Bernstorff to stop the Armenian tragedy.

February 22

Henry Morgenthau arrives in New York.

February 23

Count Wolff-Metternich, the German ambassador in Turkey, visits Talaat and Halil Bey, the newly-appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, to discuss the Armenian Question with them because of the representations of the United States to the German government.

February 28

A few Armenian soldiers in the Turkish Army in Aleppo are forcibly converted to Islam.

March 1

The second deportation of the Armenians of Adrianople (Edirne) begins.

March 1

The Interior Ministry is informed from Aleppo that the Armenians who fled from Mardin had been killed.

March 4

A circular telegram instructs that Armenians of military age are to be put to work only outside inhabited areas.

March 10

A report is send to the Interior Ministry from Aleppo informing that 75% of the Armenians previously in the desert are now dead, and only 25% remain alive.
March 14

Kerim Refi, described as a very savage Rumelian Turk, who is appointed vice-governor of Ras-el-Ain (Ras ul-Ain) arrives from Constantinople. He speeds up the massacres of the Armenian deportees concentrated in Ras-el-Ain (Ras ul-Ain), which had gotten off to a slow start. The massacres extend over a period of five months. Kerim Refi utilizes primarily chete forces, including one extremely wild tribe of Circassians.

March 20

Talaat is informed from Aleppo that 95,000 Armenians had died from sickness and other causes in the past week: 30,000 in Ras-el-Ain (Ras ul-Ain), 35,000 in Bab and Meskene, 10,000 in Karluk (Karlik), and 20,000 in Dipsi, Abu Herir (Abuharar), and Hama.

March 20

Instructions are sent to seize the Armenian orphans with the pretext of giving them food and to kill them.

March 23

In Aleppo an attempt is made to force all Armenian soldiers in labor corps to become Muslims and to give up their Armenian names.

March 29

The Turkish government officially rejects foreign relief for the Armenian deportees.

April 6

14,000 Armenians are massacred in Ras-el-Ain (Ras ul-Ain). 24,000 deportees are reported still living in Ras-el-Ain (Ras ul-Ain).

April 14

By this date, 70,000 Armenians are reported massacred at Ras-el-Ain (Ras ul-Ain).

April 15

The Russian Army occupies Trebizond. With the exception of a few Armenian orphans and widows secretly sheltered by Greeks, no Armenians are found in the city.

April 15

A battalion of the Turkish 4th Army Engineers arrives in Ras-el-Ain (Ras ul-Ain) from Damascus to assist in massacring the Armenians.
April 15

19,000 Armenian deportees arrive near the Khabur River.

April 16

*The New York Times* reports that German Catholics had placed the number of massacred Armenians at 1,000,000, and that they held England at fault for this great crime.

April 19

50 to 100 Armenian deportees are reported to be dying of starvation every day in Meskene, Abu Herir (Abuharar), Sabkha (Sebka), and Hammam (Hamam).

April 28

The Turkish government again rejects foreign relief for the Armenians.

May 3

According to *The New York Times*, before the fall of Erzerum, 15,000 Armenians had been massacred in the nearby town of Mamakhatun, west of the city of Erzerum.

May 10

Shaikh-ul-Islam (Turkish religious chief) Khairi resigns under pressure. Musa Kiazim, a war criminal, succeeds him as Shaikh-ul-Islam and as Minister of Pious Foundations.

May 12

1,400 Armenian orphans are distributed to various places by the Ittihad Committees.

May 21

News is received concerning the fate of 19,000 deportees in one caravan, of whom 16,500 are reported killed on the banks of the Khabur River, northeast of Der-el-Zor (Deir el-Zor), and 2,500 survivors are reported having arrived at Mosul.

May

72,000 Armenian deportees are reported in Der-el-Zor (Deir el-Zor) District.

May 24

*The New York Times* reports that 80,000 Armenians had died of starvation around Damascus.
May 30

60,000 Armenian deportees are reported scattered between Hejaz District in central Arabia and Aleppo in northern Syria.

June 3

The report of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions on the massacres of Erzerum is published.

June 7

All the Armenians remaining in the Aleppo area are ordered to leave for Der-el-Zor (Deir el-Zor).

June

The Arab governor of Der-el-Zor (Deir el-Zor) District, Ali Suad, is sent to Baghdad for refusing to carry out the extermination of the deportees. He is replaced by Salih Zeki, the former vice-governor of Everek in Kayseri Province, reputed for his cruelty.

June 20

The Armenians working in labor corps in Sivas are instructed to convert to Islam. At least 95% refuse.

June 25

7,000 Armenian soldiers stationed in Sivas are imprisoned for nine days in the old Seljuk buildings where formerly the civilian Armenian leaders and intellectuals had been imprisoned before being killed.

June 30

Ambassador von Wolff-Metternich reports to the German Chancellor that Ittihad is devouring the remaining Armenian refugees.

June 30

On the argument that those who refuse are going to be deported into the desert again, the proposal is made to the Armenian labor battalions in Damascus and to the civilian deportees that they become Muslims. Very few Armenians accept.

July 1

Lord Bryce submits to Lord Grey, British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, his book on *The Treatment of the Armenians in the Ottoman Empire*.

July 5
The massacre of the 7,000 Armenian troops imprisoned in Sivas begins. The massacre lasts for twenty-one days with an average of 1,000 killed every three days.

**July 6**

The Russian Army occupies Bayburt and Erzinjan.

**July 10**

The U.S. Congress proposes a day of commemoration for the collection of funds for the Armenians.

**July to March 1917**

The Turkish Army on the Caucasian Front loses 60,000 men to starvation, disease and other causes, leaving effectively only 20,000. Marshal Liman von Sanders attributes these losses to the destruction of Turkish agricultural production because of the deportations of the Armenians.

**July 19**

The U.S. House of Representatives adopts the resolution introduced in the U.S. Senate establishing a day of commemoration for the Armenian victims.

**July 23**

In order to further the Islamization and Turkification of the Armenian remnants in the Hawran District, all the Armenian clerics found there are murdered by the Turks.

**July 23**

The proposal is made to the Armenian military doctors in Sivas that they become Muslims. Almost all refuse and are at once killed.

**August 1**

The Interior Ministry abolishes the Armenian Patriarchate and the legal rights of the Armenian community (the Millet Ermeni) on the grounds that there was no Armenian community left in Turkey.

**August 7**

Newly-appointed U.S. Ambassador to Turkey, Abram E. Elkus, leaves for Constantinople.

**August 8**

15,000 Armenian deportees are removed from Aleppo to the desert.

**August 12**
The Turkish government again refuses aid to the Armenian deportees by a neutral commission.

August 13

Salih Zeki, the governor of Der-el-Zor (Deir el-Zor), informs Talaat that he is changing the location of the deportees.

August 14

200,000 Armenian deportees are reported killed in massacres by this date in the Zor District, at a delta formed by the juncture of the Khabur and Euphrates River near Suwar (Suvar), Marrat (Marat), and Elbusayra.

September 3

A five member commission of Turks arrives in the Hawran District to convert the Armenian deportees to Islam.

September 5

The government orders all Armenian orphans to be given Turkish names.

September 7

60,000 more Armenian deportees are reported massacred in the Der-el-Zor (Deir el-Zor) area.

September 16

Turkish authorities enter American consular offices to search for British records.

September 29

The German Cabinet, in its 86th session, discusses the Armenian massacres.

October 3

Count Wolff-Metternich leaves his post as ambassador to Turkey, recalled by the German General Staff at the request of Enver because he had protested against the Armenian massacres. Wilhelm Radowitz is interim Chargé d'affaires for Germany until November 16 and the arrival of the new ambassador, Richard von Kuhlmann.

October 4

Wilhelm Radowitz reports to the German Chancellor Theobald von Bethman Hollweg that of the two million Armenians in Turkey, one and half million had been deported. Of these 1,175,000 were dead; 325,000 were still living.
October 5
The Turkish government confiscates by a provisional law all the real estate of the Armenians.

October 8 and October 9
U.S. President Woodrow Wilson, acting on the resolution of Congress, proclaims these two days "Armenian Relief Days."

October 11
A highly secret Ittihad convention is convened in Constantinople to review existing policy toward the Armenians and to decide on a future course of action.

November 16
Richard von Kuhlmann is appointed as the new German ambassador in Constantinople. He serves until July 1917, when he is promoted to the office of Foreign Minister.

December 4
Omer Naji, an inspector-general of the Ittihad Committee, is reported to have announced that Ittihad is seeking to organize a purely Turkish state.

1917
January 4
Mr. Goppert of the German Embassy, visits Enver, Talaat and Foreign Minister Halil to convey that forcible Islamization had no connection with military necessity or the security of the state and must be stopped immediately.

February 4
Talaat becomes the Grand Vizier of Turkey.

February 14
Halide Hanum, the Turkish female author, and head of an orphanage established in Syria, receives 70 Armenian orphans in her orphanage in order to Turkify them.

February 15
Another group of 70 Armenian orphans are sent to an orphanage in Lebanon to be Turkified.
March 5

The government distributes by rail to various villages and towns 400 Armenian orphans from Aleppo.

March 5

350 Armenian orphans from an Armenian orphanage in Syria are given to surviving relatives, no matter how distantly related, in order to keep them from falling into the hands of the Turks.

March 11

Allied forces occupy Baghdad.

March 15

20,000 Armenians in the city of Aleppo are reported in extreme distress.

March 15

The Turkish government declines American offers of aid to the Armenian survivors.

March 20

In Aleppo District, 45,000 Armenian deportees are reported living in dire conditions. Of these, 10,000 were women, while the rest were mainly orphaned children.

March 23

The governor-general of Damascus, Huseyin Kiazim, reports that there are 60,000 Armenian deportees in Damascus District, of which only 10% were capable of doing any kind of work.

March 23

10,000 Armenian deportees are reported in the city of Damascus, and 30,000 Armenian deportees are reported in Homs and Hama.

March 26

Ernst E. Cristoffel, a German missionary in Malatia, who witnessed the massacres and deportations, estimates that 1,000,000 Armenians had been murdered.

April 1

12,000 Armenian deportees are murdered in Buseira, near Der-el-Zor (Deir el-Zor).
April
The Turkish government orders all surviving Armenians in Urfa District to be Turkified.

April 20
Turkey breaks relations with the United States.

June
The Turkish government orders the Turkification and Islamization of the surviving Armenian Catholics.

September
The appointment of the new German ambassador in Constantinople, Johann Heinrich Count on Bernstorff (former ambassador to Washington). Bernstorff served until October 27, 1918.

November 5
The Interior Ministry orders the deportation of all Armenian employees on the railroads.

November 27
President Woodrow Wilson urges former ambassador Henry Morgenthau to write a book based on his experiences.

December 9
Allied forces occupy Jerusalem.

1918
January 9
The Aleppo Police Department obtains the list of all the Armenian labor battalion workers constructing the Aleppo Normal School for the selection of those to be killed.

January 28
The German General Hans Friedrich von Seeckt, at the time Chief of Staff of the Turkish Army, is instructed to prevent Turkish atrocities against the Armenians of the Caucasus, since the Russian armies had fallen apart in the aftermath of the Russian Revolution and the Turks were advancing almost unopposed.
February 27

The Interior Ministry requests without delay the lists of Armenian employees on the railways.

March 3

The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk is signed by Russia, Turkey, and Germany. The hostilities with Russia are officially ended. Talaat declares that he will grant amnesty to the Armenians.

March 12

Enver orders the killing of all civilian Armenians over five years of age and remaining Armenians in the Turkish military within 48 hours. The Germans attempt to stop the Turks from committing this massacre.

March 12

Turkish forces reoccupy Erzerum.

March 26

The governor-general of Aleppo Province sends a list of the Armenian railway employees to the Military Commissioner for Railways.

April 1

The Military Commissioner for Railways sends a reply to Osman Bedri, the governor-general of Aleppo Province relating to the destruction of the Armenian railway workers, and on the same day the list is delivered to the Aleppo Police Department, which was serving as the concentration and transit center for the deportations and massacres.

April 5

Turkish forces reoccupy Van.

April 14

The registration book of all the remaining Armenian construction workers (the labor battalions of the Turkish Army) is sent to the Aleppo Police Department.

April 15

The Turkish government announces that upon his return from the Peace Conference at Brest-Litovsk, Talaat will grant amnesty to the Armenians in Turkey. Practically, it is an empty gesture for the benefit of the Europeans, as most surviving Armenians were living outside of Turkey proper and those still left in Turkey were being systematically destroyed.
April 24

Enver returns from Batum to Constantinople and reports that he will be issuing instructions for the return of 'peaceful' Armenians.

April 13

Turkish forces occupy Kars.

April 28

Turkey formally recognize the Transcaucasian Federative Republic consisting of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. (The Federation dissolves on May 28.)

May 28

An Armenian Republic is proclaimed in Russian Transcaucasia.

June 9

Hindenberg wires Enver asking Turkish forces to evacuate all Caucasian areas except Kars, Ardahan, and Batum. The Turks ignore the demand. Local massacres are reported throughout the occupied areas.

June 28

Sultan Mehmet V Reshad, who had been a complete a rubber-stamp for the Ittihadists, dies. He is succeeded by Mehmet VI Vahideddin.

June 24

2,000 remaining Armenians are massacred in Kara-Kilise in Turkey.

June 28

The Turkish government condemns 14,000 Armenians to hard labor to destroy these remnants.

July 5

Avedis Aharonian, President of the Armenian Delegation, meets with German ambassador to Constantinople, Count Bernstorff, on behalf of the Armenian Republic.

July 29

Hinderburg sends a message to Enver urging restraint in the treatment of the Armenians in the Caucasus.

July 24

The Armenians are supposedly granted amnesty, and Ismail Janbolat, the Deputy Minister of the Interior, is given charge of the return of the Armenian deportees.
September 15 to September 17

The three-day massacre by Turkish military forces under the command of Nuri Pasha (Enver's younger brother) and Halil Pasha (Enver's uncle) results in the death of 30,000 Armenian civilians in the city of Baku.

September 19

Allied forces open a large-scale offensive on the Syrian Front, aided by an Armenian Legion recruited from Armenian colonies throughout the world.

October 1

Allied forces capture Damascus.

October 2

Bulgaria signs an armistice with the Allies. The Armenian refugees in Bulgaria are now safe as the Bulgarian government stops returning them to Turkey.

October 8

Allied forces capture the city of Beirut (Beyrut).

October 8

The Ittihad Cabinet of Enver, Jemal, and Talaat resigns. All three prepare to flee the country.

October 26

Allied forces occupy the city of Aleppo. With the arrival of the British and French armies and the Armenian Legion, 125,000 remnants of the deported Armenians are rescued from the desert.

October 29

The Ittihad Central Bureau resigns and the Party decides secretly to reorganize as the Tejeddut Firkasi (Regeneration Party). Talaat, Enver, Osman Bedri, Behaeddin Shakir, and more than thirty other Ittihadist ringleaders decide to flee to Germany.

October 29

120,000 Turkish gold pounds and jewelry is transferred from the Ittihad Party to the Tejeddut Party, the newly-organized front of the Ittihadists. This money and jewelry was just a small part of the property of the Armenians misappropriated by the Ittihad Party.
October 29

Dr. Nazim takes with him to Germany 65,000 Turkish gold pounds and 600,000 Turkish gold pounds of valuation in jewelry from the so-called abandoned goods of the Armenians.

October 30

An armistice is signed at Mudroa between Turkey and the Allies. The Armistice agreement makes provisions for the release of Armenian internees and the return of the Armenian deportees to their homes.

November 1

The Ittihad Party, with 120 delegates attending, convenes under the guise of the Tejeddut Party.

November 2

Talaat, Enver, Jemal flee Turkey on a German freighter.

November 3

The second session of the Ittihad convention as the Tejeddut Party is held under the chairmanship of Ismail Janbolat Bey, Talaat's former assistant. An Executive Committee of twenty-one members is elected.

November 4

The third session of the Ittihad convention instructs its provincial branches to go underground and announces their abolition.

November 5

All Ittihadist clubs in Anatolia are closed. The units go underground.

November 11

A general Armistice is declared between the Allies and the Central Powers.

December 11

Talaat, Enver, and Jemal are summoned by the Fifth Committee of the Turkish Parliament to appear for an inquiry within ten days.

1919

February

A court martial to address war crimes in convened in Constantinople.
February 6

Dr. Reshid, former governor-general of Diyarbekir Province and a major war criminal, commits suicide.

February 26

During the tenth session of the court martial on the Yozgat massacres, testimony was presented that the local gendarmerie commander, Tevfik, had purchased 50,000 Turkish gold pounds-worth of Armenian-owned property.

March 5

The eleventh session of the trial on the Yozgat massacres is held.

March 8

An imperial decree is published in Constantinople calling for the court martial of the Ittihadist leaders.

March 13

The Grand Vizier, Ahmet Tevfik Pasha, attempts to justify the massacres on the basis of false accusation against the Armenians.

March 24

The twelfth session taking testimony on the massacres at Yozgat is held.

March 30

During the Yozgat trial, shots are fired in the courtroom in an attempt to disrupt the court martial.

April 5

The fifth session of the trial on the Trebizond massacres is held.

April 12

Kemal Bey, the chief culprit of the Yozgat massacres, sentenced to death by the military tribunal, is publicly hanged.

April 15

The court martial investigates the role of the Ittihad Party in the Armenian massacres.

May 4

The second session of the tribunal investigating the Ittihad Party reveals that the Ittihad cabinet ministers were simultaneously serving as executive members of the Ittihad Party.
May 5
The thirteenth session of the trial on the Trebizond massacres is held.

May 6
The third session of the tribunal on the Ittihad Party reveals that the original Convention of the Ittihad had consisted of only 300 members.

May 8
The fourth session of the Ittihad tribunal is held.

May 8
180,000 Turkish gold pounds are requisitioned from the Tejeddut Party.

May 8
The fifth session of the Ittihad tribunal and the trial of the Young Turk propagandist, Zia Gokalp, is held.

May 11
The sixteenth session of the trial on the Trebizond massacres is held.

May 15
The eighteenth session of the trial on the Trebizond massacres is held.

May 19
A mass meeting of 100,000 persons organized by Constantinople Police Department protests the May 14 landing of the Greek Army at Smyrna.

May 19
Mustafa Kemal lands at Samsun on assignment from the Ministry of War and the Grand Vizier in Constantinople as inspector-general of central Anatolia. Kemal begins organizing new Turkish armies to oppose the Allies. Former Ittihadist leaders join forces with Kemal.

May 28
On the first anniversary of independence, the Republic of Armenia declares the unification of Caucasian and Turkish Armenia.

June 10
Talaat, Enver, Jemal, and Dr. Nazim, charged with war crimes by the Turkish court martial, are condemned to death in absentia.
July

The Constantinople branch of the Ittihad Party plans to send Javid, Dr. Adnan, and his wife Halide Hanum, as their delegates to the Congress convened in Sivas by Mustafa Kemal. To escape trial for war crimes, Javid had been in hiding in Turkey for eight months following the Armistice.

August 3

The trial on the Kharput massacres begins. Halil Pasha is heard as a witness. Evidence is introduced revealing that Behaeddin Shakir used two separate ciphers, one for use with the Sublime Porte, the other for use with the War Ministry.

August 13

Halil Pasha and Kuchuk Talaat, both accused war criminals, escape from Constantinople to join Kemal's forces.

November 2

Jelal Bey (the former governor-general of Aleppo Province until May 1915, when he had resigned in protest against the order to exterminate the Armenians, whereupon he had been transported to Konia (Konya), where he had remained in office until the end of 1916) was appointed Governor-general of Aleppo Province again.

December

Francois Georges-Picot, former French High Commissioner in Syria, and Mustafa Kemal hold a secret meeting in Sivas concerning the status of Cilicia. Kemal demands that the French Army including the Armenian volunteer forces serving with it be withdrawn. Picot agrees, leaving defenseless the Armenian survivors in Cilicia, who had returned home from their ordeals in the desert.

1920

January 19

The Allies formally recognize the independence of Armenia.

January 19

Tried in Constantinople in absentia, Behaeddin Shakir is sentenced to death and Dr. Nazim to fifteen years hard labor.

January 21

Turkish Nationalist forces affiliated with Mustafa Kemal attack Marash.
February 5

10,000 Armenians are massacred in Marash.

April 1

The Ittihadists distribute relief funds to party members in hiding in Turkey accused of crimes and to those who had fled to foreign countries.

April 22

The United States of America officially recognizes the Independent Republic of Armenia.

April 23

The Ottoman government in Constantinople announces that it will seek a new review by higher judicial bodies of the sentences against those tried by the courts martial.

April 25

United States President Woodrow Wilson receives an invitation from the San Remo Conference to determine the borders of Armenia.

May

The French and Turkish Nationalists agree to an armistice.

July 22

Jemal Oguz, the murderer of the poet Daniel Varoujan and other Armenian intellectuals, escapes from custody with the assistance of the Military Governor of Constantinople.

July 29

Five war criminals tried for the massacres in Erzinjan, all of whom had conveniently escaped from custody, are sentenced in absentia.

August 5

The court martial condemns to death Nusret, vice-governor of Bayburt District.

August 10

The Treaty of Sèvres is signed. According to articles 226, 227, 228, 229, 230 pertaining to the massacres, the Turkish government promises to hand over all documents and any persons requested by the Allies. Articles 88 and 89 recognize Armenia as a free and independent state.
August

The Turkish Nationalist and Bolshevik forces form an alliance.

November 22

President Woodrow Wilson presents his delineation of the borders of Armenia. A week later Armenia is partitioned by Turkish Nationalist forces and Sovietized by Russian Bolsheviks.

November

Of 10,000 Armenians living in Hadjin (Hajen), only 480 survive a massacre by Turkish Nationalist forces.

December 30

The trial on the massacres in Mosul begins.

1921

January 3, 4, and 5

An acquittal is handed down for those accused of the massacre in Adrianople (Edirne).

January 18

The Ottoman government abolishes the courts martial.

January 21

The trial on Erzerum massacres is reviewed by a new and higher court.

January

Naim Jevad, an accused war criminal, is sent by Enver as an envoy from Moscow to Constantinople.

January 20

The Turkish Nationalist Pact demands the inclusion of Armenia, Smyrna, and Thrace in Turkish territory.

February 8

Mustafa Pasha, presiding judge of the court martial which had condemned Nusret to death on August 5, 1920, was acquitted of the charge of having joined in a conspiracy against the government after six months of imprisonment and a trial. The trial signals the beginning of the reversal of the policy on bringing the Ittihadists to justice.
February 11
After a ten-months siege, Aintab capitulates to Turkish Nationalist forces.

February 17
The trial on the Keghi massacres is held.

February 18
Some of the war criminals are acquitted.

February 24
The investigation of the Der-el-Zor (Deir el-Zor) massacres begins.

March 10
The investigation of the Der-el-Zor (Deir el-Zor) massacres continues.

March 15
Talaat is assassinated in Berlin by an Armenian student, Soghomon Tehlirian. Talaat had been condemned to death by the Turkish court martial on July 11, 1919. (In 1943, the Turkish government removed the remains of Talaat from Nazi Germany and enshrined them with great ceremony on Liberty Hill in Constantinople.)

June 1
The German Foreign Office obstructs the former German Consul at Aleppo, Rossler, from testifying in the Berlin court trying Talaat's assassin.

June 2
Tehlirian's trial is held in Berlin.

June 3
Tehlirian is acquitted.

December 6
Said Halim is assassinated in Rome.

1922
April 7
Jemal Azmi, the governor-general of Trebizond during the massacres, and Behaeddin Shakir are assassinated in Berlin.
July 25

Jemal Pasha, the former Minister of the Marine and the Fifth Army commander in Syria, is assassinated in Tiflis (Tbilisi).

August 26

Anarchy spreads in Smyrna as the Turks press in on the city.

September 9

The advance guard of the Turkish Army enters Smyrna and pillages Armenian and Greek homes and stores. Armenians and Greeks are killed in the thousands. Religious institutions, including the Armenian Prelacy in Smyrna, are ransacked.

September 13

The burning of Smyrna by the Turks. Within 24 hours, 50,000 houses, 24 churches, 28 schools, 5 consulates, 7 clubs, 5 banks, and an unknown number of stores and warehouses are destroyed.

November 20

The first Lausanne Conference is convened.

1923

February 4

The Lausanne Conference deadlocks over the Armenian Question.

April 23

The second Lausanne Conference is convened.

July 24

Treaty of Lausanne signed by Turkey and the Allies excludes all mention of Armenia or the Armenians. The new Turkish Nationalist state is extended international recognition. The Ottoman Empire goes out of existence.

August 23

The Turkish Nationalist congress, known as the Grand National Assembly, meeting in Ankara ratifies the Lausanne Treaty. The Allies begin to evacuate the following day from all places in Turkey that had been occupied in accordance with the terms of the Armistice of October 30, 1918.
October 29

The Republic of Turkey is proclaimed by the Turkish Grand National Assembly with Mustafa Kemal as its President.
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<td>Russia formally declares war against the Ottoman Empire</td>
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The Armenian National Assembly, composed of civil and religious representatives, meets in Constantinople and advises Armenians in the provinces to remain calm in the face of provocation.

The Dardanelles Straits are closed to foreign shipping.

News reaches Constantinople about the demand made by the government of the Armenian population in Zeitun to turn in its weapons, including all types of knives.

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<td>Enver authorizes the combined German-Turkish navy to carry out a stealth attack on Russia without declaration of war</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
<td>Russia</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>the Turkish government abrogates the Capitulations (the commercial and judicial rights of the Europeans in the Ottoman Empire)</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>the Armenian National Assembly, composed of civil and religious representatives, meets in Constantinople and advises Armenians in the provinces to remain calm in the face of provocation</td>
<td>victims</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>the Dardanelles Straits are closed to foreign shipping</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>news reaches Constantinople about the demand made by the government of the Armenian population in Zeitun to turn in its weapons, including all types of knives</td>
<td>perpetrators</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>the government distributes arms to the Muslim residents of the town of Keghi in Erzerum province on the excuse that the Armenians there were unreliable</td>
<td>perpetrators</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>all foreign postal services in Turkey are closed on government order</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Nazaret Chavush, the most notable Armenian leader in Zeitun, is murdered on the order of Haidar Pasha, governor of Marash</td>
<td>victims</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>news reaches Constantinople of looting under the guise of war contributions in Shabin-Karahisar</td>
<td>perpetrators</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>news that the war contribution looting of Armenians was continuing in Diyarbekir province</td>
<td>perpetrators</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>in Zeitun, all the Armenian notables are called to a meeting; about three score (60) attend and are immediately arrested</td>
<td>victims</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>news of requisitions imposed on Armenian businesses as war contributions reaches Constantinople from every province</td>
<td>perpetrators</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>news reaches Constantinople of starvation and spread of disease in Sivas province because of the desperate conditions created by the war contributions campaign conducted against the Armenians</td>
<td>victims</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>leaders of the Armenian nationalist Dashnak party organization in Erzerum province are arrested</td>
<td>victims</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>a proclamation of jihad, directed against England, France, and Russia, is issued in Constantinople legitimating the formation of the chete organizations</td>
<td>11/11/1914</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>unfounded accusations are launched against the Armenians that they had revolted and were preparing to join the Russian forces</td>
<td>11/13/1914</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>1914</td>
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<td>the village of Otsni in Erzerum province is attacked at night by chete forces; the local Armenian priest and many other Armenians are killed; every house is looted; the first attacks by chete forces on the Armenian villages of Erzerum are reported</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Meso</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>Jihad proclamation is read in all the provinces of the Ottoman Empire</td>
<td>11/18/1914</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
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<td>mass executions of Armenian soldiers in the Turkish Army takes place in various public squares for the purpose of terrorizing the Armenians, while with voluntary contributions, Armenians were building several hospitals for the use of the Turkish army through the Red Crescent Society</td>
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<td>1914</td>
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<td>Macro</td>
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<td>orders are issued from Constantinople instructing the provincial administrators to oust all Armenian functionaries in the service of the Ottoman government</td>
<td>11/20/1914</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>in Mush, Ittihadist agents distribute arms to the Turkish population after arousing them with false stories of Armenian outrages</td>
<td>11/21/1914</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td>previously undisturbed schools and churches in Sivas province, together with many private residences, are requisitioned by the Turkish army for use as barracks; the carts, horses, and other travel equipment of the Armenian villagers in the province are confiscated</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meso</td>
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<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>robbery and looting on a large scale is reported in Van province</td>
<td>11/26/1914</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meso</td>
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<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>the War Ministry distributes explosives, rifles, and other equipment to the irregular forces of the Special Organization (Teshkilati Mahsusa)</td>
<td>11/26/1914</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
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<td>45</td>
<td>Enver’s uncle, Halil Pasha, the military governor of Constantinople, begins organizing Special Organization units in Constantinople by enrolling criminals released from prison</td>
<td>11/26/1914</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meso</td>
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<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Halil Pasha instructs the governor of Izmid to identify leaders for Special Organization units and to release criminals from prisons to join these bands</td>
<td>11/29/1914</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>the vice-governor of Izmid arms the Special Organization with weapons supplied by the War Ministry</td>
<td>11/29/1914</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td>GEOGRAPHY</td>
<td>VILLAGE</td>
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<td>A proclamation of Jihad, directed against England, France, and Russia, is issued in Constantinople legitimating the formation of the chete organizations</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>Constantinople</td>
<td>41.0128</td>
<td>28.9744</td>
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<td>Unfounded accusations are launched against the Armenians that they had revolted and were preparing to join the Russian forces</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>National</td>
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<td>Village</td>
<td>Olti</td>
<td>40.55</td>
<td>41.9833</td>
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<td>In Mush, Ittihadist agents distribute arms to the Turkish population after arousing them with false stories of Armenian outrages</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Mush</td>
<td>38.74525</td>
<td>41.50693</td>
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<td>Previously undisturbed schools and churches in Sivas province, together with many private residences, are requisitioned by the Turkish army for use as barracks; the carts, horses, and other travel equipment of the Armenian villagers in the province are confiscated</td>
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<td>Province</td>
<td>Izmit</td>
<td>40.7667</td>
<td>29.9167</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>a proclamation of jihad, directed against England, France, and Russia, is issued in Constantinople legitimating the formation of the chete organizations</td>
<td>perpetrators</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>unfounded accusations are launched against the Armenians that they had revolted and were preparing to join the Russian forces</td>
<td>perpetrators</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>the village of Otsni in Erzerum province is attacked at night by chete forces; the local Armenian priest and many other Armenians are killed; every house is looted; the first attacks by chete forces on the Armenian villages of Erzerum are reported</td>
<td>victims</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>could not find Otsni; typo? Chose Olti since it is a close transliteration but it is in Kars very close to the border with Erzerum</td>
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<td>the village of Otsni in Erzerum province is attacked at night by chete forces; the local Armenian priest and many other Armenians are killed; every house is looted; the first attacks by chete forces on the Armenian villages of Erzerum are reported</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>Jihad proclamation is read in all the provinces of the Ottoman Empire</td>
<td>perpetrators</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>mass executions of Armenian soldiers in the Turkish Army takes place in various public squares for the purpose of terrorizing the Armenians, while with voluntary contributions, Armenians were building several hospitals for the use of the Turkish army through the Red Crescent Society</td>
<td>victims</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>orders are issued from Constantinople instructing the provincial administrators to oust all Armenian functionaries in the service of the Ottoman government</td>
<td>perpetrators</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>in Mush, Ittihadist agents distribute arms to the Turkish population after arousing them with false stories of Armenian outrages</td>
<td>perpetrators</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>previously undisturbed schools and churches in Sivas province, together with many private residences, are requisitioned by the Turkish army for use as barracks; the carts, horses, and other travel equipment of the Armenian villagers in the province are confiscated</td>
<td>perpetrators</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>the Turkish Cabinet charges Enver with command of the offensive on the Caucasian front and assigns Talaat the position of Acting Minister of War while retaining his position as Minister of the Interior</td>
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<td>12/22/1914</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>1914</td>
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<td>foreign missionaries abandon the interior of Turkey as crosses on missions are broken by the Turks and replaced by crescents</td>
<td>12/23/1914</td>
<td>23</td>
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<td>Armenians are put to use as porters of army supplies in Erzurum, Trebizond, and Sivas provinces under the worst of cold winter conditions for the purpose of letting them die of overwork and illness</td>
<td>Erzurum</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>59</td>
<td>Armenians are put to use as porters of army supplies in Erzurum, Trebizond, and Sivas provinces under the worst of cold winter conditions for the purpose of letting them die of overwork and illness</td>
<td>Trabzon</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>Armenians are put to use as porters of army supplies in Erzurum, Trebizond, and Sivas provinces under the worst of cold winter conditions for the purpose of letting them die of overwork and illness</td>
<td>Sivas</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>the Turkish Cabinet charges Enver with command of the offensive on the Caucasian front and assigns Talaat the position of Acting Minister of War while retaining his position as Minister of the Interior</td>
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<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>an attack by the Ottoman Third Army Corps opens the Battle of Sarikamish on the Caucasian Front</td>
<td>Kars</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>foreign missionaries abandon the interior of Turkey as crosses on missions are broken by the Turks and replaced by crescents</td>
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<td>OID</td>
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<td>ACTOR</td>
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<td>STAGE_d</td>
<td>STAGE_e</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>chete forces consisting of intentionally released convicts are armed by the government in Van province; in the region of Van requisitions take the form of open robbery and looting</td>
<td>perpetrators</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>chete forces consisting of intentionally released convicts are armed by the government in Van province; in the region of Van requisitions take the form of open robbery and looting</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>having completed his job organizing the Special Organization in Artvin, Behaeddin Shakir is instructed to move on to Trebizond</td>
<td>perpetrators</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
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<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>the central command of the Special Organization sends instruction for supplying the chete bands with money, vehicles, and other equipment</td>
<td>perpetrators</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>the beginning of a series of isolated murders to terrorize the Armenian population</td>
<td>victims</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>reports reach Constantinople that raids by irregular chete forces on the Armenian villages of Erzerum province are continuing</td>
<td>perpetrators</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Turks loot the properties of subjects of Allied nations</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>the Ittihad Inspector of Balikesir sends a message to Dr. Nazim of the central committee of the Special Organization via Midhat Shukri, the Central Secretary of Ittihad, that the Interior Ministry and the Ittihad Committee, in accordance with issued orders, are busy organizing the irregular chete bands</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>57</td>
<td>reports continue reaching Constantinople that chete raids on the Armenian villages of Erzerum province are continuing</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>OID</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
<td>GEO_CODE</td>
<td>GEOGRAPHY</td>
<td>VILLAGE</td>
<td>LAT</td>
<td>LON</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Shabin Karahisar</td>
<td>40.2883</td>
<td>38.4236</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>65</td>
<td>the Ittihad representative of Bursa reports to the Ittihad Central Committee that local criminals and bandits have been registered in the Special Organization</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Bursa</td>
<td>40.1861</td>
<td>29.0667</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Nuri, vice-governor of Gavar district in Van province, receives orders from the military governor to kill the Armenian soldiers in the Turkish Army who were stationed in his district</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Province</td>
<td></td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Sivas</td>
<td>39.75</td>
<td>37.0167</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>68</td>
<td>Turkish and Kurdish chetes (Halil Pasha’s First Corps) attack Armenian and Assyrian villages in NW Persia; they remain around the city of Tabriz and the city of Urmia from January 8 until January 29, 1915; from Urmia alone more than 18,000 Armenians with many Assyrians and even Persian Muslims, flee to the Caucasus</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Tabriz</td>
<td>38.0833</td>
<td>46.2833</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Turkish and Kurdish chetes (Halil Pasha’s First Corps) attack Armenian and Assyrian villages in NW Persia; they remain around the city of Tabriz and the city of Urmia from January 8 until January 29, 1915; from Urmia alone more than 18,000 Armenians with many Assyrians and even Persian Muslims, flee to the Caucasus</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Urmia</td>
<td>37.55</td>
<td>45.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Ahmed Muammer, the governor-general of Sivas province, orders the destruction of Tavra-Koy and other strategically located villages around the city of Sivas in order to make future defense impossible for the Armenians; inside the city of Sivas strategically located buildings were requisitioned</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Tavra Koy</td>
<td>39.85</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>71</td>
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<td>Sivas</td>
<td>39.75</td>
<td>37.0167</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>OID</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
<td>DISTRICT</td>
<td>PROVINCE</td>
<td>REGION</td>
<td>COUNTRY_a</td>
<td>COUNTRY_b</td>
<td>COUNTRY_c</td>
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<td>Sivas</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>Bursa</td>
<td>Bursa</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>Van</td>
<td>Van</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>Iran</td>
<td>Northwest Persia</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Iran (Persia)</td>
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<td>perpetrators</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cannot find Kanli Tash; chose Shabin-Karahisar for event</td>
<td></td>
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<td>The Turkish government publicly charges that Armenian bakers in the army bakeries of Sivas were poisoning the bread of the Turkish forces; the bakers are cruelly beaten, despite the fact that a group of doctors prove the charge to be false by examining the bread and even eating it; as this marks an attempt on the part of the government to incite massacre, the government does not rescind the charge</td>
<td>victims</td>
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Enver arrives in Sivas by automobile from Erzerum after his calamitous defeat at Sarikamish; he instructs the Army to accept only his orders and none hereafter from the German commanders and to draft at once all those deferred in the 20 to 40 age group along with all males between the ages of 18 and 20 and 45 to 52.

Enver arrives in Constantinople by automobile from Sivas; after his arrival, he makes a speech congratulating the Armenians for admirably doing their duty on the Caucasian front and elsewhere; Enver seeks to lull the Armenians of Constantinople who had not yet experienced the general persecution in the provinces because of the presence of a large European community in the city.

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The vice-governor of Mush orders 70 gendarmes to attack the village of Koms and to kill the Armenian Dashnak leader Rupen and all persons with him; Rupen and his companions resist and eventually escape to the Caucasus.

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<th>OID</th>
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<th>COUNTRY\textsubscript{b}</th>
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<td>85</td>
<td>In Sivas province a general attack is reported on many Armenian villages accompanied by raping, looting, and an increasingly larger number of killings</td>
<td>2/27/1915</td>
<td>27</td>
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<td>1915</td>
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<td>86</td>
<td>In the village of Chomaklu in Kayseri province and in other places, the government demands all weapons from the Armenians</td>
<td>2/27/1915</td>
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<td>In Marash, the Armenians in the Turkish Army are deprived of their uniforms and arms</td>
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<td>1915</td>
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<td>88</td>
<td>A dispatch from Ittihad Central Committee is released announcing the decision to exterminate the Armenians</td>
<td>3/3/1915</td>
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<td>89</td>
<td>Armenian soldiers in the Erzerum army are deprived of their uniforms and arms</td>
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<td>The British decide to attack the Dardanelles</td>
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<td>91</td>
<td>In Van province, regular gendarmes and chetes are reported attacking many villages inhabited by Armenians and Assyrians</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>92</td>
<td>A search for weapons is conducted in Iskenderun and a mass arrest of Armenians is carried out</td>
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<td>93</td>
<td>Chetes and regular army attack Zeitun; 6 Turkish gendarmes are killed by individuals resisting the attack</td>
<td>3/9/1915</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>Massacres and robberies are carried out in Hassankent district as part of a general campaign led by the chetes against Armenian villages of the district</td>
<td>3/12/1915</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Mass arrests of Armenians are carried out in Dortyol and a public announcement is made that those arrested would be sent to work on road construction near Aleppo; they are never heard of again</td>
<td>3/12/1915</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Enver leaves for Berlin to see Kaiser Wilhelm II</td>
<td>3/12/1915</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
</tr>
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<td>97</td>
<td>A traveling commission of parliamentary deputies tours all the cities of Anatolia; the commission includes Dr. Fazil Berki, parliamentary deputy from Chankri, Ubedulla, parliamentary deputy from Smyrna, and Behaeddin Shakir, member of the Central Committee of the Ittihad Party; they address the Turkish population in the mosques describing the Armenians as internal enemies which must be destroyed</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>In Sivas province the population in all the Armenian villages is disarmed</td>
<td>3/13/1915</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Sahag, the Catholicos of Cilicia, advises the Armenians of Zeitun not to resist under any conditions</td>
<td>3/14/1915</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Russian forces advance between Urmia and Tavriz</td>
<td>3/16/1915</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
</tr>
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<td>101</td>
<td>Russian forces advance between Urmia and Tavriz</td>
<td>3/16/1915</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>An Allied attack on the Dardanelles begins</td>
<td>3/18/1915</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>In Zeitun, the Turkish forces arrest many of the remaining Armenian notables and intellectuals whom they torture and finally kill</td>
<td>3/18/1915</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td>104</td>
<td>6 Armenian soldiers from town of Gurun are publicly hanged in Sivas to frighten Armenian population</td>
<td>3/19/1915</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td>LON</td>
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<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>In Sivas province a general attack is reported on many Armenian villages accompanied by raping, looting, and an increasingly larger number of killings.</td>
<td>Province</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>In the village of Chomaklu in Kayseri province and in other places, the government demands all weapons from the Armenians.</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Chomaklu</td>
<td>40.35</td>
<td>31.4166</td>
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<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>In Marash, the Armenians in the Turkish Army are deprived of their uniforms and arms.</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Marash</td>
<td>37.5833</td>
<td>36.9333</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>A dispatch from Ittihad Central Committee is released announcing the decision to exterminate the Armenians.</td>
<td>National</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Armenian soldiers in the Erzerum army are deprived of their uniforms and arms.</td>
<td>Province</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>The British decide to attack the Dardanelles.</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>In Van province, regular gendarmes and chetes are reported attacking many villages inhabited by Armenians and Assyrians.</td>
<td>Province</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>A search for weapons is conducted in Iskenderun and a mass arrest of Armenians carried out.</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Alexandretta</td>
<td>36.5833</td>
<td>36.1694</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>Chetes and regular army attack Zeitun; 6 Turkish gendarmes are killed by individuals resisting the attack.</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Zeytun</td>
<td>37.87551</td>
<td>36.83445</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>Massacres and lootings are carried out in Van province as part of a general campaign led by the chetes against Armenian villages of the district.</td>
<td>District</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Mass arrests of Armenians are carried out in Dortyol and a public announcement is made that those arrested would be sent to work on road construction near Aleppo; they are never heard of again.</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Dortyol</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td></td>
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<td>96</td>
<td>Enver leaves for Berlin to see Kaiser Wilhelm II.</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>52.5233</td>
<td>13.4127</td>
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<td>97</td>
<td>A traveling commission of parliamentary deputies tours all the cities of Anatolia; the commission includes Dr. Fazil Berki, parliamentary deputy from Chankri, Ubedulla, parliamentary deputy from Smyrna, and Behaeddin Shakir, member of the Central Committee of the Ittihad Party; they address the Turkish population in the mosques describing the Armenians as internal enemies which must be destroyed.</td>
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<td>98</td>
<td>In Sivas province the population in all the Armenian villages is disarmed.</td>
<td>Province</td>
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<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Sahag, the Catholicos of Cilicia, advises the Armenians of Zeitun not to resist under any conditions.</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Zeytun</td>
<td>37.87551</td>
<td>36.83445</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Russian forces advance between Urmia and Tabriz.</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>Urmia</td>
<td>37.55</td>
<td>45.1</td>
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<td>101</td>
<td>Russian forces advance between Urmia and Tabriz.</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>Tabriz</td>
<td>38.0833</td>
<td>46.2833</td>
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<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>An Allied attack on the Dardanelles begins.</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>In Zeitun, the Turkish forces arrest many of the remaining Armenian notables and intellectuals whom they torture and finally kill.</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Zeytun</td>
<td>37.87551</td>
<td>36.83445</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>6 Armenian soldiers from town of Gurun are publicly hanged in Sivas to frighten Armenian population.</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Gurun</td>
<td>38.7166</td>
<td>37.2833</td>
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<td>85</td>
<td>in Sivas province a general attack is reported on many Armenian villages accompanied by raping, looting, and an increasingly larger number of killings</td>
<td>Sivas</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>86</td>
<td>in the village of Chomaklu in Kayseri province and in other places, the government demands all weapons from the Armenians</td>
<td>Ankara</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>87</td>
<td>in Marash, the Armenians in the Turkish Army are deprived of their uniforms and arms</td>
<td>Aleppo</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>88</td>
<td>a dispatch from Ittihad Central Committee is released announcing the decision to exterminate the Armenians</td>
<td>Erzurum</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Armenian soldiers in the Erzerum army are deprived of their uniforms and arms</td>
<td>Erzurum</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>the British decide to attack the Dardanelles</td>
<td>Dardanelles Straits</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>England</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>in Van province, regular gendarmes and chetes are reported attacking many villages inhabited by Armenians and Assyrians</td>
<td>Van</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>92</td>
<td>a search for weapons is conducted in Iskenderun and a mass arrest of Armenians carried out</td>
<td>Iskenderun</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>94</td>
<td>massacres and lootings are carried out in Aniaskert district as part of a general campaign led by the chetes against Armenian villages of the region</td>
<td>Aleppo</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>95</td>
<td>mass arrests of Armenians are carried out in Dortyol and a public announcement is made that those arrested would be sent to work on road construction near Aleppo; they are never heard of again</td>
<td>Adana</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Enver leaves for Berlin to see Kaiser Wilhelm II</td>
<td></td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Germany</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>98</td>
<td>in Sivas province the population in all the Armenian villages is disarmed</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>99</td>
<td>Sahag, the Catholicos of Cilicia, advises the Armenians of Zeitun not to resist under any conditions</td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>Russian forces advance between Urmia and Tavriz</td>
<td>Urmia, Tavriz</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Iran (Persia)</td>
<td>Russia</td>
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<td>Russian forces advance between Urmia and Tavriz</td>
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<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>an Allied attack on the Dardanelles begins</td>
<td>Dardanelles Straits</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td></td>
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<td>103</td>
<td>in Zeitun, the Turkish forces arrest many of the remaining Armenian notables and intellectuals whom they torture and finally kill</td>
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<td>104</td>
<td>6 Armenian soldiers from town of Gurun are publicly hanged in Sivas to frighten Armenian population</td>
<td>Sivas</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>in Sivas province a general attack is reported on many Armenian villages accompanied by raping, looting, and an increasingly larger number of killings</td>
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<td>86</td>
<td>in the village of Chomaklu in Kayseri province and in other places, the government demands all weapons from the Armenians</td>
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<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>in Marash, the Armenians in the Turkish Army are deprived of their uniforms and arms</td>
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<td>Armenian soldiers in the Erzerum army are deprived of their uniforms and arms</td>
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<td>in Van province, regular gendarmes and chetes are reported attacking many villages inhabited by Armenians and Assyrians</td>
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<td>a search for weapons is conducted in Iskenderun and a mass arrest of Armenians carried out</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>93</td>
<td>Chetes and regular army attack Zeitun; 6 Turkish gendarmes are killed by individuals resisting the attack</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>94</td>
<td>massacres and banditry are carried out in Van in Van and Ararat districts as part of a general campaign led by the chetes against Armenian villages of the</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>98</td>
<td>in Sivas province the population in all the Armenian villages is disarmed</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>99</td>
<td>Sahag, the Catholicos of Cilicia, advises the Armenians of Zeitun not to resist under any conditions</td>
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<td>102</td>
<td>an Allied attack on the Dardanelles begins</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>103</td>
<td>in Zeitun, the Turkish forces arrest many of the remaining Armenian notables and intellectuals whom they torture and finally kill</td>
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<td>105</td>
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<td>Sivas</td>
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<td>nearby towns</td>
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<td>Chetes and gendarmes attack Armenians in the towns of Bayburt and Terchan in Erzerum province, and in Bitlis</td>
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<td>Bitlis</td>
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<td>36.83445</td>
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<td>1915</td>
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<td>Micro</td>
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<td>124</td>
<td>Azadamart, the leading Armenian newspaper in Constantinople is closed by an order of the government issued through the office of the Police Commissioner of Constantinople, Osman Bedri; 300 Turkish pounds in the petty cash box are stolen; the printing presses are removed to the İttihad Press, where the organ Tanin was published by the CUP, with Huseyin Jahid (Yalchin) as editor-in-chief, and Ahmed Emin as associate editor</td>
<td>3/31/1915</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>125</td>
<td>the Turkish government forbids American Ambassador Henry Morgenthau to send coded messages to the American consuls and deprives him of his diplomatic prerogative of receiving communications uncensored</td>
<td>3/31/1915</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
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<td>the mass arrest of Armenian political leaders is carried out in Sivas and other provinces</td>
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<td>130</td>
<td>in Sivas province, battalions of gendarmery and 4000 chetes begin regular attacks on Armenian villages with increasing brutality</td>
<td>4/2/1915</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meso</td>
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<td>Talaat tells the Armenian parliamentary deputy Bedros Halajian that there will be no massacres</td>
<td>4/11/1915</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1915</td>
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<td>widespread attacks, and looting on, Armenian villages in Bitlis and Erzerum provinces are fed by the accusation that the Armenians caused the war (WWI)</td>
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<td>141</td>
<td>the governor-general of Van, Tahir Jevdet invites the Armenian parliamentary deputies from Van and the Dashnak leader Ishkan to attend a conference</td>
<td>4/14/1915</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meso</td>
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<td>142</td>
<td>Armenian refugees from villages surrounding the city of Van arrive and notify the inhabitants that 80 villages in Van province were already obliterated and that 24,000 Armenians had been killed in 3 days</td>
<td>4/15/1915</td>
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<td>144</td>
<td>the Armenian leaders Vramian and Ishkan are slain during the night in the Kurdish village of Hirj by chetes on orders from governor-general Tahir Jevdet</td>
<td>4/16/1915</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td>145</td>
<td>friendly Kurds inform the inhabitants of Van of the assassination of Vramian and Ishkan</td>
<td>4/17/1915</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td>146</td>
<td>the Armenians organize defense against the sudden attack by Turkish forces on the city; they hold out until advance units of the Russian army consisting of Armenian volunteers arrive to their rescue on 23 May 1915</td>
<td>4/17/1915</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td>147</td>
<td>until the end of April, 32,000 more Armenians are slain in the villages of Van province, including the inhabitants of remote villages</td>
<td>4/18/1915</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meso</td>
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<td>148</td>
<td>in Erzerum, Turkish civilians declare intentions to hold a meeting; the army forbids it; similar gatherings in other centers are also forbidden on the grounds that the Army is the agency responsible for handling the Armenians</td>
<td>4/18/1915</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>149</td>
<td>the governor-general of Van province demands that the Armenians of the city of Van surrender their weapons; the Armenians refuse as chete units were harassing the surrounding villages</td>
<td>4/18/1915</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>150</td>
<td>house searches are made in Diyarbekir and widespread persecution takes place</td>
<td>4/19/1915</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1915</td>
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<td>151</td>
<td>the deportation of 25,000 Armenians of Zeitun is completed</td>
<td>4/20/1915</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td>152</td>
<td>the first large-scale arrest of Armenians are made in Diyarbekir upon the orders of Governor-general Reshid</td>
<td>4/20/1915</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>160</td>
<td>3 Armenians are hanged publicly in Mush without trial</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td>161</td>
<td>a second meeting in Erzerum to organize a communal massacre is disbanded by the government as interference in the affairs of the army</td>
<td>4/27/1915</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td>162</td>
<td>26 Armenian leaders are arrested in Marsovan; a 2-week long search for weapons is started accompanied by acts of violence and the abuse of women</td>
<td>4/27/1915</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1915</td>
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<td>Micro</td>
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<td>163</td>
<td>Russian citizens of Armenian origin are arrested in Constantinople</td>
<td>4/29/1915</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
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<td>164</td>
<td>the disarming of the Armenians in Constantinople is carried out with many outrages</td>
<td>4/29/1915</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<tr>
<td>165</td>
<td>the vice-governor of Erzinjan begins the persecution of the Armenians with the arrest of many intellectuals</td>
<td>4/30/1915</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td>166</td>
<td>the arrest of the Armenian professors and teachers of the American Euphrates College in Kharpur is started</td>
<td>5/1/1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>167</td>
<td>Halil Pasha's forces are defeated by the Russian Army in the Caucasus and in northern Iran, and retreat to Van, Bitlis, and Mush where they participate in the massacre of the Armenians</td>
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<td>32.32615</td>
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<td>41.0128</td>
<td>28.9744</td>
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<td>3 Armenians are hanged publicly in Mush without trial</td>
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<td>a second meeting in Erzerum to organize a communal massacre is disbanded by the government as interference in the affairs of the army</td>
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<td>Russian citizens of Armenian origin are arrested in Constantinople</td>
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<td>28.9744</td>
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<td>the disarmament of the Armenians in Constantinople is carried out with many outrages</td>
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<td>the vice-governor of Erzinjan begins the persecution of the Armenians with the arrest of many intellectuals</td>
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<td>the arrest of the Armenian professors and teachers of the American Euphrates College in Kharput is started</td>
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<td>167</td>
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<td>153</td>
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<td>1915</td>
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<td>170</td>
<td>3,000 English and French civilians are arrested in Constantinople</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>171</td>
<td>house searches are made in Aleppo</td>
<td>5/3/1915</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>172</td>
<td>Macedonian Turkish immigrants are installed in Zeitun by the government</td>
<td>5/3/1915</td>
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<td>173</td>
<td>the deportation from the villages of Erzerum Province are started</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meso</td>
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<td>174</td>
<td>the mass arrests of Armenian leaders in Aintab are begun</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>200 Armenian leaders in Erzerum are arrested</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>176</td>
<td>arrests and persecutions begin in Kharput</td>
<td>5/5/1915</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>177</td>
<td>Allied nationals in Beirut are deported to Damascus and dispersed from there</td>
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<td>180</td>
<td>Lord Grey, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, sends a message to Enver holding him personally responsible should anything happen to the 3,000 captive English and French civilians</td>
<td>5/9/1915</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1915</td>
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<td>181</td>
<td>950 prominent Armenians are arrested in Diyarbekir on orders from Dr. Reshid, the governor-general of Diyarbekir province</td>
<td>5/10/1915</td>
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<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>182</td>
<td>the Armenian refugees from Zeitun found in Marash, who had previously been spared deportation, are removed to the Syrian Desert</td>
<td>5/10/1915</td>
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<td>Vartkes, an Armenian deputy in the Ottoman Parliament, visits Talaat to protest the arrests of 24 April</td>
<td>5/12/1915</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>185</td>
<td>English and French civilian prisoners are deported to the interior of Anatolia</td>
<td>5/14/1915</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>186</td>
<td>38 Armenian community leaders are arrested in the town of Chomaklu in Kayseri province and shortly thereafter executed</td>
<td>5/14/1915</td>
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<td>187</td>
<td>the Armenian community leaders in the town of Bayburt are arrested and subsequently killed in Urbajigl-Dere</td>
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<td>Meso</td>
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<td>courts martial are set up in Marash to try the Armenian leaders arrested there shortly earlier</td>
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<td>advance troops of the Russian Army in the Caucasus led by Armenian volunteers reach Van and lift the siege of the city</td>
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<td>Russia</td>
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<td>arrests and persecutions begin in Kharput</td>
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<td>Interior of Anatolia</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>England</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>169</td>
<td>Halil Pasha’s forces are defeated by the Russian Army in the Caucasus and in northern Iran, and retreat to Van, Bitlis, and Mush where they participate in the massacre of the Armenians</td>
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<td>Armenians in the Khnus region of Erzerum province are massacred</td>
<td>5/19/1915</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meso</td>
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<td>193</td>
<td>regular Russian Army forces arrive in Van; they begin the cremation of the dead in the city and in the villages of the province; 55,000 dead are identified as Armenians</td>
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<td>194</td>
<td>Armenian parliamentary deputy Vartkes visits Police Commissioner Osman Bedri to protest the arrests of the Constantinople Armenian community leaders</td>
<td>5/21/1915</td>
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<td>1915</td>
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<td>Micro</td>
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<td>195</td>
<td>Turkish refugees are settled in the emptied Armenian villages of the Tortum District of Erzerum province</td>
<td>5/22/1915</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meso</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>196</td>
<td>a note is sent by the Allied Powers to the Turkish Cabinet holding it responsible for the massacres of the Armenians</td>
<td>5/24/1915</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
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<td>197</td>
<td>Armenian parliamentary deputies Zohrab and Vartkes are arrested in Constantinople and later murdered while in custody in Kara-Kopru</td>
<td>5/25/1915</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td>199</td>
<td>German Marshal Otto Liman von Sanders reports that the deportations were planned by the Committee of Union and Progress (CUP) and received the approval of all the ministries, and that the execution of the plans was placed in the hands of the governors-general, their subordinates and the police</td>
<td>5/27/1915</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
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<td>200</td>
<td>the promulgation of the Temporary Law of Deportation, months after the depopulation of the Armenian settlements had been initiated</td>
<td>5/27/1915</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
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<tr>
<td>201</td>
<td>2,000 Armenians are deported from Marash</td>
<td>5/27/1915</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<tr>
<td>202</td>
<td>300 Armenians arrested on 10 May in Diyarbekir are murdered while in custody</td>
<td>5/27/1915</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>203</td>
<td>Talaat is reported to have said that he was going to give the Armenians a new and final residence</td>
<td>5/29/1915</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
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<tr>
<td>204</td>
<td>630 Armenians arrested on 10 May in Diyarbekir are murdered while in custody in the village of Bisher</td>
<td>5/29/1915</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td>205</td>
<td>630 Armenians arrested on 10 May in Diyarbekir are murdered while in custody in the village of Bisher</td>
<td>5/29/1915</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td>206</td>
<td>2 weeks of outrages perpetrated against the Armenians of the town of Chomaklu under the guise of forcing the Armenians to give up their arms are ended</td>
<td>5/31/1915</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<tr>
<td>207</td>
<td>German Ambassador Hans von Wangenheim advises against German interference in the deportations</td>
<td>5/31/1915</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
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<tr>
<td>208</td>
<td>Ayub Bey, an arch-assassin, leaves Adana for Aleppo in connection with organizing massacres</td>
<td>6/3/1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td>VILLAGE</td>
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<td>193</td>
<td>regular Russian Army forces arrive in Van; they begin the cremation of the dead in the city and in the villages of the province; 55,000 dead are identified as Armenians</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Van</td>
<td>38.48914</td>
<td>43.40889</td>
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<td>194</td>
<td>Armenian parliamentary deputy Vartkes visits Police Commissioner Osman Bedri to protest the arrests of the Constantinople Armenian community leaders</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Constantinople</td>
<td>41.0128</td>
<td>28.9744</td>
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<td>District</td>
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<td>41.0128</td>
<td>28.9744</td>
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<td>2,000 Armenians are deported from Marash</td>
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<td>37.5833</td>
<td>36.9333</td>
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<td>40.23063</td>
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<td>2 weeks of outrages perpetrated against the Armenians of the town of Chomaklu under the guise of forcing the Armenians to give up their arms are ended</td>
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<td>31.4166</td>
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<td>208</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>37.0166</td>
<td>35.3167</td>
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<td>Armenians in the Khnus region of Erzerum province are massacred</td>
<td>Erzurum</td>
<td>Khnus</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>193</td>
<td>regular Russian Army forces arrive in Van; they begin the cremation of the dead in the city and in the villages of the province; 55,000 dead are identified as Armenians</td>
<td>Van</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>195</td>
<td>Turkish refugees are settled in the emptied Armenian villages of the Tortum District of Erzerum province</td>
<td>Tortum</td>
<td>Erzurum</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>England</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Russia</td>
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<td>STAGE_e</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>cannot find Bisheri</td>
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<td>209</td>
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<td>6/3/1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td>210</td>
<td>Enver issues a circular dispatch classified secret and urgent concerning the deportations</td>
<td>6/4/1915</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
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<td>211</td>
<td>the first convoy of Armenian deportees leave Erzinjan toward Kemakh on their way to the Syrian Desert</td>
<td>6/7/1915</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
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<td>212</td>
<td>the first convoy of Armenian deportees leave Erzinjan toward Kemakh on their way to the Syrian Desert</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meso</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>214</td>
<td>the Armenian Prelate of Shabin-Karahisar, Vaghinag Vartabed, is assassinated</td>
<td>6/7/1915</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>215</td>
<td>the Armenians of Constantinople appeal to the German and the Austrian Embassies to prevent the deportations and associated outrages, but receive no satisfactory reply</td>
<td>6/7/1915</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
<td></td>
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<td>216</td>
<td>the Armenians arrested in Sivas on 1 April and transported to Angora Province are murdered in the woods of Meshedler-Yeri; the mass slaughter is witnessed by Greek woodcutters who report the news to the Armenians in Sivas</td>
<td>6/7/1915</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
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<td>the Armenians arrested in Sivas on 1 April and transported to Angora Province are murdered in the woods of Meshedler-Yeri; the mass slaughter is witnessed by Greek woodcutters who report the news to the Armenians in Sivas</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>220</td>
<td>the second convoy of deportees from Erzinjan leaves for the Syrian Desert</td>
<td>6/8/1915</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>221</td>
<td>the third convoy of Armenian depart from Erzinjan</td>
<td>6/9/1915</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>222</td>
<td>3 Armenian medical officers, Dr. Hairanian, Dr. Baghdasar Vartanian, and Dr. Maksud, serving in the Turkish Army are murdered in the city of Sivas</td>
<td>6/9/1915</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td>211</td>
<td>the first convoy of Armenian deportees leave <strong>Erzinjan</strong> toward Kemakh on their way to the Syrian Desert.</td>
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1 to 13 June 1915
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<td>1915</td>
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<td>the War Ministry orders the seizure of all the domestic animals of the</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
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<td>the War Ministry notifies that the permits given to Armenians exempting</td>
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<td>them from the deportation and safety certificates are only provisional and temporary</td>
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<td>25,000 Armenians are murdered by the fourth day of the Kemakh massacre; the 86th Cavalry Brigade with its officers and the 2nd Reserve Cavalry Division of the Turkish Army participate in the slaughter</td>
<td>6/13/15</td>
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<td>1915</td>
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<td>Subhi Bey, the assistant to the Undersecretary of the Interior Ministry asks for a list of Armenians working in the shipyards, docks, and arsenals of the Ministry of the Marine</td>
<td>6/14/15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
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<td>the third convoy of Armenian deportees from the town of Bayburt departs</td>
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<td>1915</td>
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<td>300 Armenian community leaders are arrested in Shabin-Karahisar</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>20 members of Armenian Social Democratic Hnchak Party are publicly hanged in Constantinople as a signal to the provinces to intensify</td>
<td>6/15/15</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>12 Armenian community leaders are publicly hanged in Sivas</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
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<td>Micro</td>
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<td>the Armenians of Shabin-Karahisar organize defense against chete forces and the regular Turkish Army</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>235</td>
<td>3,500 Armenian men are seized in a mass arrest in Sivas province</td>
<td>6/16/15</td>
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<td>236</td>
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<td>1915</td>
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<td>240</td>
<td>a second convoy composed of 300 families leaves the city of Erzerum</td>
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<td>the governor-general of Aleppo, Jelal Bey, resigns in protest against the deportation order and the massacres</td>
<td>6/21/15</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>Talaat sends instructions to prevent the populace from robbing the abandoned goods of the Armenians</td>
<td>6/21/15</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>243</td>
<td>the Interior Ministry advises provincial governors that the Commission on Abandoned Goods will have charge of the resettlement of Turkish Muslim immigrants</td>
<td>6/23/15</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>the Interior Ministry advises taking the precaution of separating the convoys of Armenian deportees by a distance of five hours</td>
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<td>over a period of 4 days the Armenians deported from the towns and</td>
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<td>39.6017</td>
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<td>40.2578</td>
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<td>300 Armenian community leaders are arrested in Shabin-Karahisar</td>
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<td>Shabin</td>
<td>40.2883</td>
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<td>39.75</td>
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<td>a second convoy composed of 300 families leaves the city of Erzerum</td>
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<td>the governor-general of Aleppo, Jelal Bey, resigns in protest against</td>
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<td>abandoned goods of the Armenians</td>
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<td>on Abandoned Goods will have charge of the resettlement of Turkish</td>
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<td>Aleppo</td>
<td>Erzurum</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>against the deportation order and the massacres</td>
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<tr>
<td>242</td>
<td>Talaat sends instructions to prevent the populace from robbing the</td>
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<td></td>
<td>abandoned goods of the Armenians</td>
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<tr>
<td>243</td>
<td>the Interior Ministry advises provincial governors that the</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Commission on Abandoned Goods will have charge of the resettlement</td>
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<td></td>
<td>of Turkish Muslim immigrants</td>
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<tr>
<td>244</td>
<td>the Interior Ministry advises taking the precaution of separating</td>
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<td></td>
<td>the convoys of Armenian deportees by a distance of five hours</td>
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<tr>
<td>245</td>
<td>the wholesale arrest of 1,500 men is carried out in Sivas Province</td>
<td>Sivas</td>
<td>Erzurum</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>OID</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
<td>ACTOR</td>
<td>STAGE_a</td>
<td>STAGE_b</td>
<td>STAGE_c</td>
<td>STAGE_d</td>
<td>STAGE_e</td>
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<tr>
<td>224</td>
<td>over a period of 4 days the Armenians deported from the towns and villages of Erzerum province are slaughtered in a major massacre at Kemakh</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225</td>
<td>the War Ministry orders the seizure of all the domestic animals of the Armenians</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>226</td>
<td>the War Ministry notifies that the permits given to Armenians exempting them from the deportation and safety certificates are only provisional and temporary</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>227</td>
<td>25,000 Armenians are murdered by the fourth day of the Kemakh massacre; the 86th Cavalry Brigade with its officers and the 2nd Reserve Cavalry Division of the Turkish Army participate in the slaughter</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>228</td>
<td>instructions concerning procedures for the deportations and urging extreme strictness are sent to provincial governors</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>229</td>
<td>Subhi Bey, the assistant to the Undersecretary of the Interior Ministry asks for a list of Armenians working in the shipyards, docks, and arsenals of the Ministry of the Marine</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>230</td>
<td>the third convoy of Armenian deportees from the town of Bayburt departs</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>231</td>
<td>300 Armenian community leaders are arrested in Shabin-Karahisar</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>232</td>
<td>20 members of Armenian Social Democratic Hnchak Party are publicly hanged in Constantinople as a signal to the provinces to intensify</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>233</td>
<td>12 Armenian community leaders are publicly hanged in Sivas</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>234</td>
<td>the Armenians of Shabin-Karahisar organize defense against chete forces and the regular Turkish Army</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>235</td>
<td>3,500 Armenian men are seized in a mass arrest in Sivas province</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>236</td>
<td>Talaat is reported to have declared that he will uproot the internal enemy</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>237</td>
<td>1,213 Armenian men are arrested in Marsovan</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>238</td>
<td>8,500 Armenians withdraw into the ruined castle of Shabin-Karahisar to defend themselves against the Turks</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>239</td>
<td>160 families are deported from the city of Ezinjan</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240</td>
<td>a second convoy composed of 300 families leaves the city of Erzerum</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>241</td>
<td>the governor-general of Aleppo, Jelal Bey, resigns in protest against the deportation order and the massacres</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>242</td>
<td>Talaat sends instructions to prevent the populace from robbing the abandoned goods of the Armenians</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>243</td>
<td>the Interior Ministry advises provincial governors that the Commission on Abandoned Goods will have charge of the resettlement of Turkish Muslim immigrants</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>244</td>
<td>the Interior Ministry advises taking the precaution of separating the convoys of Armenian deportees by a distance of five hours</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>245</td>
<td>the wholesale arrest of 1,500 men is carried out in Sivas Province</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>OID</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>DAY</td>
<td>MO</td>
<td>YEAR</td>
<td>LVL_CODE</td>
<td>LEVEL</td>
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<tr>
<td>246</td>
<td>first large-scale massacre of Armenian men is carried out in the town of Kharput</td>
<td>6/23/1915</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1 Micro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>247</td>
<td>wholesale arrests are made in Bitlis of the scattered remnant Armenians who had escaped the previous series of massacres</td>
<td>6/23/1915</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1 Micro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>248</td>
<td>massacres of Armenian Christians, Maronites, Nestorians, Europeans, Catholics, and other non-Muslim people in the city of Mardin are carried out under the direct order of Dr. Reshid, the governor-general</td>
<td>6/23/1915</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1 Micro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>249</td>
<td>the Armenian notables of Trebizond are sent by boat toward Samsun and on the way are thrown, tightly bound together, into the Black Sea</td>
<td>6/24/1915</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1 Micro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
<td>wholesale arrests are made in Bitlis of the scattered remnant Armenians who had escaped the previous series of massacres</td>
<td>6/23/1915</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1 Micro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>251</td>
<td>massacres of Armenian Christians, Maronites, Nestorians, Europeans, Catholics, and other non-Muslim people in the city of Mardin are carried out under the direct order of Dr. Reshid, the governor-general</td>
<td>6/23/1915</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1 Micro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>252</td>
<td>the Armenian notables of Trebizond are sent by boat toward Samsun and on the way are thrown, tightly bound together, into the Black Sea</td>
<td>6/24/1915</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1 Micro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>253</td>
<td>the remaining Armenian men in Sivas are arrested</td>
<td>6/26/1915</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1 Micro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>254</td>
<td>a government decree instructs the 30,000 Armenians in Trebizond to leave the city within 5 days</td>
<td>6/26/1915</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1 Micro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>255</td>
<td>a decree issued in Erzerum orders all Armenians to leave for Syria</td>
<td>6/26/1915</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1 Micro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256</td>
<td>a decree issued in Samsun orders all Armenians to leave within 15 days</td>
<td>6/26/1915</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1 Micro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>257</td>
<td>the previously arrested Armenian educators and community leaders in Kharput are transported from prison to be murdered</td>
<td>6/28/1915</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1 Micro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>258</td>
<td>Vartkes and Zohrab, 2 Armenian deputies in the Ottoman Parliament, deported from Constantinople, arrive in custody in Aleppo</td>
<td>6/29/1915</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1 Micro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>259</td>
<td>Vartkes and Zohrab, 2 Armenian deputies in the Ottoman Parliament, deported from Constantinople, arrive in custody in Aleppo</td>
<td>6/29/1915</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1 Micro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260</td>
<td>3,000 Armenians from the city of Erzerum are murdered while being deported</td>
<td>6/30/1915</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1 Micro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>261</td>
<td>5,000 Armenians from Zeitun arrive in the Konia Desert and nearby malarial marshes</td>
<td>6/30/1915</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1 Micro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>262</td>
<td>2,000 Armenian soldiers in the Turkish Army used as laborers are massacred near the city of Kharput</td>
<td>7/1/1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1 Micro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>263</td>
<td>the governor-general of Sivas announces that the first convoy of deportees leaves the seaport of Trebizond for the south</td>
<td>7/1/1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1 Micro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>264</td>
<td>6,000 Armenians from Zeitun arrive in the Konia Desert and nearby malarial marshes</td>
<td>6/30/1915</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2 Meso</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>265</td>
<td>6,000 Armenians from Zeitun arrive in the Konia Desert and nearby malarial marshes</td>
<td>6/30/1915</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2 Meso</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>266</td>
<td>6,000 Armenians from Zeitun arrive in the Konia Desert and nearby malarial marshes</td>
<td>6/30/1915</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2 Meso</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>267</td>
<td>6,000 Armenians from Zeitun arrive in the Konia Desert and nearby malarial marshes</td>
<td>6/30/1915</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2 Meso</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>268</td>
<td>6,000 Armenians from Zeitun arrive in the Konia Desert and nearby malarial marshes</td>
<td>6/30/1915</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2 Meso</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>269</td>
<td>6,000 Armenians from Zeitun arrive in the Konia Desert and nearby malarial marshes</td>
<td>6/30/1915</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2 Meso</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270</td>
<td>6,000 Armenians from Zeitun arrive in the Konia Desert and nearby malarial marshes</td>
<td>6/30/1915</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2 Meso</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>271</td>
<td>6,000 Armenians from Zeitun arrive in the Konia Desert and nearby malarial marshes</td>
<td>6/30/1915</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2 Meso</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>272</td>
<td>6,000 Armenians from Zeitun arrive in the Konia Desert and nearby malarial marshes</td>
<td>6/30/1915</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2 Meso</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>273</td>
<td>6,000 Armenians from Zeitun arrive in the Konia Desert and nearby malarial marshes</td>
<td>6/30/1915</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2 Meso</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>274</td>
<td>6,000 Armenians from Zeitun arrive in the Konia Desert and nearby malarial marshes</td>
<td>6/30/1915</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2 Meso</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>275</td>
<td>6,000 Armenians from Zeitun arrive in the Konia Desert and nearby malarial marshes</td>
<td>6/30/1915</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2 Meso</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>276</td>
<td>6,000 Armenians from Zeitun arrive in the Konia Desert and nearby malarial marshes</td>
<td>6/30/1915</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2 Meso</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>277</td>
<td>6,000 Armenians from Zeitun arrive in the Konia Desert and nearby malarial marshes</td>
<td>6/30/1915</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2 Meso</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>278</td>
<td>6,000 Armenians from Zeitun arrive in the Konia Desert and nearby malarial marshes</td>
<td>6/30/1915</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2 Meso</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>279</td>
<td>6,000 Armenians from Zeitun arrive in the Konia Desert and nearby malarial marshes</td>
<td>6/30/1915</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2 Meso</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>280</td>
<td>6,000 Armenians from Zeitun arrive in the Konia Desert and nearby malarial marshes</td>
<td>6/30/1915</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2 Meso</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>281</td>
<td>6,000 Armenians from Zeitun arrive in the Konia Desert and nearby malarial marshes</td>
<td>6/30/1915</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2 Meso</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>282</td>
<td>6,000 Armenians from Zeitun arrive in the Konia Desert and nearby malarial marshes</td>
<td>6/30/1915</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2 Meso</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>283</td>
<td>6,000 Armenians from Zeitun arrive in the Konia Desert and nearby malarial marshes</td>
<td>6/30/1915</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2 Meso</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>284</td>
<td>6,000 Armenians from Zeitun arrive in the Konia Desert and nearby malarial marshes</td>
<td>6/30/1915</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2 Meso</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OID</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
<td>GEO_CODE</td>
<td>GEOGRAPHY</td>
<td>VILLAGE</td>
<td>LAT</td>
<td>LON</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>246</td>
<td>first large-scale massacre of Armenian men is carried out in the town of Kharput</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Kharput</td>
<td>38.7167</td>
<td>39.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>247</td>
<td>wholesale arrests are made in Bitlis of the scattered remnant Armenians who had escaped the previous series of massacres</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Bitlis</td>
<td>38.45</td>
<td>42.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>248</td>
<td>massacres of Armenian Christians, Maronites, Nestorians, Europeans, Catholics, and other non-Muslim people in the city of Mardin are carried out under the direct order of Dr. Reshid, the governor-general</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Mardin</td>
<td>37.3142</td>
<td>40.7442</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>249</td>
<td>the Armenian notables of Trebizond are sent by boat toward Samsun and on the way are thrown, tightly bound together, into the Black Sea</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Trabzon</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>39.7333</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
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<td>Bitlis</td>
<td>38.45</td>
<td>42.3</td>
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<td>252</td>
<td>the remaining Armenian men in Sivas are arrested</td>
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<td>Trabzon</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>39.7333</td>
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<td>254</td>
<td>a decree issued in Erzurum orders all Armenians to leave for Syria</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Erzurum</td>
<td>39.905</td>
<td>41.2595</td>
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<td>a decree issued in Samsun orders all Armenians to leave within 15 days</td>
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<td>Vartkes and Zohrab, 2 Armenian deputies in the Ottoman Parliament, deported from Constantinople, arrive in custody in Aleppo</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Constantinople</td>
<td>41.0128</td>
<td>28.9744</td>
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<td>Vartkes and Zohrab, 2 Armenian deputies in the Ottoman Parliament, deported from Constantinople, arrive in custody in Aleppo</td>
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<td>37.15</td>
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<td>260</td>
<td>6,000 Armenians from Zeitun arrive in the Konia Desert and nearby malarial marshes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Zeytun</td>
<td>37.87551</td>
<td>36.83445</td>
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<td>261</td>
<td>6,000 Armenians from Zeitun arrive in the Konia Desert and nearby malarial marshes</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Region</td>
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<td>2,000 Armenian soldiers in the Turkish Army used as laborers are massacred near the city of Kharput</td>
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<td>first large-scale massacre of Armenian men is carried out in the town of Kharput</td>
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<td>247</td>
<td>wholesale arrests are made in Bitlis of the scattered remnant Armenians who had escaped the previous series of massacres</td>
<td>Bitlis</td>
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<tr>
<td>248</td>
<td>massacres of Armenian Christians, Maronites, Nestorians, Europeans, Catholics, and other non-Muslim people in the city of Mardin are carried out under the direct order of Dr. Reshid, the governor-general</td>
<td>Diyarbekir</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>249</td>
<td>the Armenian notables of Trebizond are sent by boat toward Samsun and on the way are thrown, tightly bound together, into the Black Sea</td>
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<td>a decree issued in Erzurum orders all Armenians to leave for Syria</td>
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<td>STAGE_e</td>
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<tr>
<td>265</td>
<td>bands of 4,000 chetes operating out of the mountains around Erzinjan begin daily raids against the southward bound convoys of Armenian deportees</td>
<td>7/2/1915</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>266</td>
<td>the deportation decree is issued in the city of Mush</td>
<td>7/2/1915</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>267</td>
<td>for the record an official German protest is registered with the Grand Vizier; the protest is left unanswered by the Turkish government</td>
<td>7/4/1915</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>268</td>
<td>Neshed Pasha leaves Sivas with 3 regiments and artillery to subdue the Armenians resisting in Shabin-Karahisar</td>
<td>7/4/1915</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>269</td>
<td>in Diyarbekir, 2,000 Armenian soldiers working in labor corps are killed</td>
<td>7/5/1915</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270</td>
<td>the first convoy of deportees leaves the city of Sivas; every day for 16 days an average of 400 families leave, the overwhelming majority being slain on route to the Syrian Desert; the last convoy departs from the city on 20 July</td>
<td>7/5/1915</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>271</td>
<td>by this date up to 1,000 Armenian families had left Trebizond in convoys headed south</td>
<td>7/6/1915</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>272</td>
<td>the male members of 800 Armenian families in the town of Kharput are killed</td>
<td>7/7/1915</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>273</td>
<td>Zaven, Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople, appeals to the Minister of Justice, Ibrahim Bey, who replies that he cannot intervene in matters concerning the War Ministry</td>
<td>7/8/1915</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>274</td>
<td>2,700 persons are killed in a second massacre in Mardin</td>
<td>7/10/1915</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>275</td>
<td>the beginning of a 4 day massacre in Mush under the combined orders of parliamentary deputy Elias, vice-governor Servet, and Governor-general Mustafa Abdulhalik Renda, Talaat's brother-in-law</td>
<td>7/11/1915</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>276</td>
<td>the Interior Ministry instructs that the Armenian villages be settled with Muslim immigrants</td>
<td>7/11/1915</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>277</td>
<td>the government advises all governors-general that Der-el-Zor District is saturated and the rest of the deportees be routed to Kirkuk District in northern Iraq, to the south of Aleppo, and to the east of Syria</td>
<td>7/12/1915</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>278</td>
<td>the government advises all governors-general that Der-el-Zor District is saturated and the rest of the deportees be routed to Kirkuk District in northern Iraq, to the south of Aleppo, and to the east of Syria</td>
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<td>280</td>
<td>the government advises all governors-general that Der-el-Zor District is saturated and the rest of the deportees be routed to Kirkuk District in northern Iraq, to the south of Aleppo, and to the east of Syria</td>
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<td>1915</td>
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<td>Meso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>281</td>
<td>instructions are issued to distribute Armenian orphans to Turkish homes</td>
<td>7/12/1915</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
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<tr>
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<td>the deportation decree is issued in the city of Mush</td>
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<td>Mush</td>
<td>38.7525</td>
<td>41.50693</td>
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<td>Neshed Pasha leaves Sivas with 3 regiments and artillery to subdue the Armenians resisting in Shabin-Karahisar</td>
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<td>in Diyarbekir, 2,000 Armenian soldiers working in labor corps are killed</td>
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<td>37.91441</td>
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<td>by this date up to 1,000 Armenian families had left Trebizond in convoys headed south</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>39.7333</td>
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<td>the male members of 800 Armenian families in the town of Kharput are killed</td>
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<td>2,700 persons are killed in a second massacre in Mardin</td>
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<td>37.3142</td>
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<td>the beginning of a 4 day massacre in Mush under the combined orders of parliamentary deputy Elias, vice-governor Servet, and Governor-general Mustafa Abdulhalik Renda, Talaat’s brother-in-law</td>
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**Notes:**
- **OID:** Object ID
- **EVENT:** Description of the event
- **ACTOR:** Actor involved in the event
- **STAGE_a, STAGE_b, STAGE_c, STAGE_d, STAGE_e, STAGE_f:** Stages of the event
- **NOTE:** Additional notes about the event
<table>
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<th>MO</th>
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<th>LVL_CODE</th>
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<tr>
<td>282</td>
<td>the Muslim holy month of Ramadan begins; during the whole month the greatest concentration and universalization of massacring and murdering occurs in every province of Turkey</td>
<td>7/13/1915</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
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<td>283</td>
<td>the last convoy, containing all the remaining Armenians in the city, leaves Kharput</td>
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<td>Zaven, Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople, is declined an audience with Talaat</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<tr>
<td>285</td>
<td>Jemal, Commander of Aleppo’s 4th Army Corps, protests to Dr. Reshid about the dumping of dead bodies in the Euphrates River and advises burial; from 22 June to 17 July, a period of 25 days, a steady stream of bodies of massacred Armenians floats down the Euphrates River</td>
<td>7/14/1915</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>286</td>
<td>bodies from Kharput Province and Erzerum Province float down the Euphrates to Jerablus, where they are seen and identified by German officers</td>
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<td>289</td>
<td>in the regions of Dersim, 3,000 Armenians are killed by the Turks; almost all of the large Kurdish population of Dersim refuses to participate in the massacres and even shelters many Armenians</td>
<td>7/18/1915</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meso</td>
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<td>290</td>
<td>first day of the Turkish attack on Musa Dagh</td>
<td>7/21/1915</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<tr>
<td>291</td>
<td>the Italian consul at Trebizond reports about the barbarities he had witnessed</td>
<td>7/23/1915</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td>292</td>
<td>the 7th anniversary of the 1908 restoration of the liberal Constitution of 1876 is celebrated</td>
<td>7/23/1915</td>
<td>23</td>
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<td>293</td>
<td>Talaat sends instructions to Urfa, Der-el-Zor, and Diyarbekir to bury the bodies of those fallen by the roadside and not throw them in ditches, lakes, or rivers</td>
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<td>296</td>
<td>the registration and classification of all prisoners from Sivas is carried out; this was done in accordance with a directive in general circulation</td>
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<td>Kharput</td>
<td>38.7167</td>
<td>39.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>284</td>
<td>Zaven, Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople, is declined an audience with Talaat</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Constantinople</td>
<td>41.0128</td>
<td>28.9744</td>
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<td>285</td>
<td>Jemal, Commander of Aleppo’s 4th Army Corps, protests to Dr. Reshid about the dumping of dead bodies in the Euphrates River and advises burial; from 22 June to 17 July, a period of 25 days, a steady stream of bodies of massacred Armenians floats down the Euphrates River</td>
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<td>Village</td>
<td>Aleppo</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>37.15</td>
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<td>bodies from Kharput Province and Erzerum Province float down the Euphrates to Jerablus, where they are seen and identified by German officers</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Jerablus</td>
<td>36.58333</td>
<td>37.75</td>
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<td>289</td>
<td>in the regions of Dersim, 3,000 Armenians are killed by the Turks; almost all of the large Kurdish population of Dersim refuses to participate in the massacres and even shelters many Armenians</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Hozat</td>
<td>39.27592</td>
<td>39.36096</td>
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<tr>
<td>290</td>
<td>first day of the Turkish attack on Musa Dagh</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Musa Dagh</td>
<td>36.08386</td>
<td>35.97439</td>
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<tr>
<td>291</td>
<td>the Italian consul at Trebizond reports about the barbarities he had witnessed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Trabzon</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>39.7333</td>
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<tr>
<td>292</td>
<td>the 7th anniversary of the 1908 restoration of the liberal Constitution of 1876 is celebrated</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>National</td>
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<td>Village</td>
<td>Urfa</td>
<td>37.15</td>
<td>38.8</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Deyr es Zor</td>
<td>35.3333</td>
<td>40.15</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>Diyarbekir</td>
<td>37.91441</td>
<td>40.23063</td>
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<td>296</td>
<td>the registration and classification of all prisoners from Sivas is carried out; this was done in accordance with a directive in general circulation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Sivas</td>
<td>39.75</td>
<td>37.0167</td>
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<td>282</td>
<td>the Muslim holy month of Ramadan begins; during the whole month the greatest concentration and universalization of massacring and murdering occurs in every province of Turkey</td>
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<td>the last convoy, containing all the remaining Armenians in the city, leaves Kharput</td>
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<td>Mamuretulaziz</td>
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<td>7/25/1915</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
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<td>Meso</td>
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<td>Behaeddin Shakir instructs the governor-general of Kastamonu province to begin the deportation of the Armenians there</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
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<td>Talaat informs the Ittihad party organization in Malatia explaining that half of the loot captured from the Armenians is being assigned to the Central Committee of Ittihad in Constantinople and the other half is to be distributed to chetes</td>
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<td>Micro</td>
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<td>OID</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
<td>DISTRICT</td>
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<td>COUNTRY_a</td>
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<td>297</td>
<td>Behaeddin Shakir, chief of the Special Organization in Erzerum province, telegrams Nazim Bey Resneli via Sabit Bey, the governor-general of Kharpur province, inquiring whether the Armenians deported from there are being exterminated or just being convoyed</td>
<td>Erzurum</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>298</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
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<tr>
<td>299</td>
<td>Behaeddin Shakir instructs the governor-general of Kastamonu province to begin the deportation of the Armenians there</td>
<td>Kastamonu</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>Talaat informs the Ittihad party organization in Malatia explaining that half of the loot captured from the Armenians is being assigned to the Central Committee of Ittihad in Constantinople and the other half is to be distributed to chetes</td>
<td>Mamuretulaziz</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<tr>
<td>301</td>
<td>Behaeddin Shakir sends a cipher telegram to the governor-general of Adalia province, Sabur Sami Bey, asking him what steps he was taking at a time, when in Erzerum, Van, Bitlis, Diyarbekir, Sivas, and Trebizond provinces, not a single Armenian remains because they have all been sent in the direction of Mosul and Der-el-Zor; Sabur sends a copy of the telegram to Talaat to show that he had received these indirect instructions</td>
<td>Adana</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>302</td>
<td>Behaeddin Shakir sends a cipher telegram to the governor-general of Adalia province, Sabur Sami Bey, asking him what steps he was taking at a time, when in Erzerum, Van, Bitlis, Diyarbekir, Sivas, and Trebizond provinces, not a single Armenian remains because they have all been sent in the direction of Mosul and Der-el-Zor; Sabur sends a copy of the telegram to Talaat to show that he had received these indirect instructions</td>
<td>Erzurum</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>303</td>
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<td>Van</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>304</td>
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<td>Bitlis</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>ACTOR</td>
<td>STAGE_a</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>Behaeddin Shakir instructs the governor-general of Kastamonu province to begin the deportation of the Armenians there</td>
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<tr>
<td>OID</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
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<td>DAY</td>
<td>MO</td>
<td>YEAR</td>
<td>LVL_CODE</td>
<td>LEVEL</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meso</td>
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<td>308</td>
<td>the vice-governor of Yozgat district, in Angora province, reports to the Interior Ministry that 68,000 Armenians had been slain in the district</td>
<td>7/27/1915</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meso</td>
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<td>309</td>
<td>Sabit, the governor-general of Kharput province, informs the Interior Ministry that all the roads are filled with bodies of women and children and time cannot be found to bury them</td>
<td>7/27/1915</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meso</td>
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<tr>
<td>310</td>
<td>governor-general Reshid Pasha reports to the Interior Ministry that the deportation of the Armenians from Kastamonu Province is completed</td>
<td>7/26/1915</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meso</td>
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<tr>
<td>311</td>
<td>the governor-general of Erzerum province reports of widespread looting and rape</td>
<td>7/28/1915</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meso</td>
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<td>312</td>
<td>the Interior Ministry issues a circular telegram instructing that the Muslim population be settled in the large Armenian villages</td>
<td>7/28/1915</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
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<tr>
<td>313</td>
<td>the deportation of the Armenians of the town of Aintab begins</td>
<td>7/28/1915</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<tr>
<td>314</td>
<td>the deportation of the Armenians of the town of Killis begins</td>
<td>7/28/1915</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<tr>
<td>315</td>
<td>the deportation of the Armenians of the town of Adiaman begins</td>
<td>7/28/1915</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<tr>
<td>316</td>
<td>professor Kakig Ozanian of the American College and others from Marsovan, together with the Armenian community leader Dikran Diranian and others from Samsun, are transported to the prisons of Sivas to be killed</td>
<td>7/28/1915</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<tr>
<td>317</td>
<td>professor Kakig Ozanian of the American College and others from Marsovan, together with the Armenian community leader Dikran Diranian and others from Samsun, are transported to the prisons of Sivas to be killed</td>
<td>7/28/1915</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td>OID</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
<td>GEO_CODE</td>
<td>GEOGRAPHY</td>
<td>VILLAGE</td>
<td>LAT</td>
<td>LON</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Province</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>308</td>
<td>the vice-governor of Yozgat district, in Angora province, reports to the Interior Ministry that 68,000 Armenians had been slain in the district</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>District</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>309</td>
<td>Sabit, the governor-general of Kharput province, informs the Interior Ministry that all the roads are filled with bodies of women and children and time cannot be found to bury them.</td>
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<td>Province</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>310</td>
<td>governor-general Reshid Pasha reports to the Interior Ministry that the deportation of the Armenians from Kastamonu Province is completed</td>
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<td>Province</td>
<td></td>
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<td>311</td>
<td>the governor-general of Erzerum province reports of widespread looting and rape</td>
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<td>Province</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>312</td>
<td>the Interior Ministry issues a circular telegram instructing that the Muslim population be settled in the large Armenian villages</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>National</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>313</td>
<td>the deportation of the Armenians of the town of Aintab begins</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Antap</td>
<td>37.0667</td>
<td>37.3833</td>
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<tr>
<td>314</td>
<td>the deportation of the Armenians of the town of Killis begins</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Killis</td>
<td>36.7169</td>
<td>37.1166</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>315</td>
<td>the deportation of the Armenians of the town of Adiaman begins</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Adiyaman</td>
<td>37.7666</td>
<td>38.2833</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>316</td>
<td>professor Kakig Ozanian of the American College and others from Marsovan, together with the Armenian community leader Dikran Diranian and others from Samsun, are transported to the prisons of Sivas to be killed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Merzifon</td>
<td>40.8667</td>
<td>35.4667</td>
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<tr>
<td>317</td>
<td>professor Kakig Ozanian of the American College and others from Marsovan, together with the Armenian community leader Dikran Diranian and others from Samsun, are transported to the prisons of Sivas to be killed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Samsun</td>
<td>41.2875</td>
<td>36.3347</td>
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<tr>
<td>OID</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
<td>DISTRICT</td>
<td>PROVINCE</td>
<td>REGION</td>
<td>COUNTRY_a</td>
<td>COUNTRY_b</td>
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<td>Diyarbekir</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>Trabzon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>308</td>
<td>the vice-governor of Yozgat district, in Angora province, reports to the Interior Ministry that 68,000 Armenians had been slain in the district</td>
<td>Yozgat</td>
<td>Ankara</td>
<td></td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td></td>
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<td>309</td>
<td>Sabit, the governor-general of Kharput province, informs the Interior Ministry that all the roads are filled with bodies of women and children and time cannot be found to bury them</td>
<td>Mamuretulaziz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>310</td>
<td>governor-general Reshid Pasha reports to the Interior Ministry that the deportation of the Armenians from Kastamonu Province is completed</td>
<td>Kastamonu</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>the governor-general of Erzerum province reports of widespread looting and rape</td>
<td>Erzurum</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
<td></td>
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<td>312</td>
<td>the Interior Ministry issues a circular telegram instructing that the Muslim population be settled in the large Armenian villages</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>313</td>
<td>the deportation of the Armenians of the town of Aintab begins</td>
<td>Aleppo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>314</td>
<td>the deportation of the Armenians of the town of Killis begins</td>
<td>Aleppo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>315</td>
<td>the deportation of the Armenians of the town of Adiaman begins</td>
<td>Mamuretulaziz</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>316</td>
<td>professor Kakig Ozanian of the American College and others from Marsovan, together with the Armenian community leader Dikran Diranian and others from Samsun, are transported to the prisons of Sivas to be killed</td>
<td>Sivas</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>317</td>
<td>professor Kakig Ozanian of the American College and others from Marsovan, together with the Armenian community leader Dikran Diranian and others from Samsun, are transported to the prisons of Sivas to be killed</td>
<td>Trabzon</td>
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<td>305</td>
<td>Behaeddin Shakir sends a cipher telegram to the governor-general of</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Adalia province, Sabur Sami Bey, asking him what steps he was taking</td>
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<td>at a time, when in Erzerum, Van, Bitlis, Diyarbekir, Sivas, and</td>
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<td>Trebizond provinces, not a single Armenian remains because they have</td>
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<td>all been sent in the direction of Mosul and Der-el-Zor; Sabur sends a</td>
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<td>copy of the telegram to Talaat to show that he had received these</td>
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<td>indirect instructions.</td>
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<td>306</td>
<td>Behaeddin Shakir sends a cipher telegram to the governor-general of</td>
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<td>308</td>
<td>the vice-governor of Yozgat district, in Angora province, reports to</td>
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<td>the Interior Ministry that 68,000 Armenians had been slain in the district</td>
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<td>309</td>
<td>Sabit, the governor-general of Kharput province, informs the Interior</td>
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<td>Ministry that all the roads are filled with bodies of women and children</td>
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<td>and time cannot be found to bury them</td>
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<td>310</td>
<td>governor-general Reshid Pasha reports to the Interior Ministry that</td>
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<td></td>
<td>the deportation of the Armenians from Kastamonu Province is completed</td>
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<td>311</td>
<td>the governor-general of Erzerum province reports of widespread looting</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td></td>
<td>and rape</td>
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<td>312</td>
<td>the Interior Ministry issues a circular telegram instructing that the</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>Muslim population be settled in the large Armenian villages</td>
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<td>313</td>
<td>the deportation of the Armenians of the town of Aintab begins</td>
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<td>314</td>
<td>the deportation of the Armenians of the town of Killis begins</td>
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<td>315</td>
<td>the deportation of the Armenians of the town of Adiaman begins</td>
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<td>316</td>
<td>professor Kakig Ozanian of the American College and others from</td>
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<td>Marsovan, together with the Armenian community leader Dikran Diranian</td>
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<td>and others from Samsun, are transported to the prisons of Sivas to be</td>
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<td>318</td>
<td>professor Kakig Ozanian of the American College and others from Marsovan, together with the Armenian community leader Dikran Diranian and others from Samsun, are transported to the prisons of Sivas to be killed</td>
<td>7/28/1915</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td>319</td>
<td>a mass arrest of Armenians in the city of Angora is carried out; those arrested are slain the next day at a place six hours distance from the city of Angora</td>
<td>7/30/1915</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td>320</td>
<td>the withdrawal of the Russian Army from the city of Van begins</td>
<td>7/30/1915</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td>321</td>
<td>the mass murder of Armenian community leaders of Constantinople imprisoned in Ayash and Chankri is carried out; they are killed along with the Armenians of Angora arrested the day before</td>
<td>7/31/1915</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
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<td>322</td>
<td>the mass murder of Armenian community leaders of Constantinople imprisoned in Ayash and Chankri is carried out; they are killed along with the Armenians of Angora arrested the day before</td>
<td>7/31/1915</td>
<td>31</td>
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<td>1915</td>
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<td>Micro</td>
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<td>323</td>
<td>the mass murder of Armenian community leaders of Constantinople imprisoned in Ayash and Chankri is carried out; they are killed along with the Armenians of Angora arrested the day before</td>
<td>7/31/1915</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td>324</td>
<td>the mass murder of Armenian community leaders of Constantinople imprisoned in Ayash and Chankri is carried out; they are killed along with the Armenians of Angora arrested the day before</td>
<td>7/31/1915</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td>325</td>
<td>the deportation of 25,000 Armenians from Adabazar, near Constantinople begins</td>
<td>8/1/1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<tr>
<td>326</td>
<td>20,000 deportees arrive in Aleppo</td>
<td>8/1/1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<tr>
<td>327</td>
<td>mass torture inflicted on 500 Armenians in the prisons of Adabazar</td>
<td>8/1/1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<tr>
<td>328</td>
<td>Ambassador Henry Morgenthau reports that on this day Talaat told him that the Ittihad Committee had carefully considered in all its details the matter of crushing the Armenians, and that the policy which was being pursued was that which had been officially adopted; he also told Morgenthau that the deportations were not the result of hasty decisions but of careful and prolonged deliberation; Talaat, moreover, indicated that 3 quarters of the Armenians had already been disposed of, and none were left in Bitlis, Van, and Erzerum</td>
<td>8/2/1915</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1915</td>
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<td>329</td>
<td>Ambassador Henry Morgenthau reports that on this day Talaat told him that the Ittihad Committee had carefully considered in all its details the matter of crushing the Armenians, and that the policy which was being pursued was that which had been officially adopted; he also told Morgenthau that the deportations were not the result of hasty decisions but of careful and prolonged deliberation; Talaat, moreover, indicated that 3 quarters of the Armenians had already been disposed of, and none were left in Bitlis, Van, and Erzerum</td>
<td>8/2/1915</td>
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<td>318</td>
<td>professor Kakig Ozanian of the American College and others from</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Sivas</td>
<td>39.75</td>
<td>37.0167</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Marsovan, together with the Armenian community leader Dikran Diranian</td>
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<td>and others from Samsun, are transported to the prisons of Sivas to be</td>
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<td>319</td>
<td>a mass arrest of Armenians in the city of Angora is carried out;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Ankara</td>
<td>39.9167</td>
<td>32.85</td>
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<td></td>
<td>those arrested are slain the next day at a place six hours distance</td>
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<td>from the city of Angora</td>
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<tr>
<td>320</td>
<td>the withdrawal of the Russian Army from the city of Van begins</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Van</td>
<td>38.48914</td>
<td>43.40889</td>
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<tr>
<td>321</td>
<td>the mass murder of Armenian community leaders of Constantinople</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Constantinople</td>
<td>41.0128</td>
<td>28.9744</td>
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<td>imprisoned in Ayash and Chankri is carried out; they are killed along with</td>
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<td>the Armenians of Angora arrested the day before</td>
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<td>322</td>
<td>the mass murder of Armenian community leaders of Constantinople</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Ayash</td>
<td>40.02215</td>
<td>32.32615</td>
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<td>imprisoned in Ayash and Chankri is carried out; they are killed along with</td>
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<td>323</td>
<td>the mass murder of Armenian community leaders of Constantinople</td>
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<td>Chankiri</td>
<td>40.60134</td>
<td>33.61342</td>
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<td>imprisoned in Ayash and Chankri is carried out; they are killed along with</td>
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<td>324</td>
<td>the mass murder of Armenian community leaders of Constantinople</td>
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<td>Village</td>
<td>Ankara</td>
<td>39.9167</td>
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<td>imprisoned in Ayash and Chankri is carried out; they are killed along with</td>
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<td>the Armenians of Angora arrested the day before</td>
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<td>325</td>
<td>the deportation of 25,000 Armenians from Adabazar, near Constantinople begins</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Adapazar</td>
<td>40.7666</td>
<td>30.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>326</td>
<td>20,000 deportees arrive in Aleppo</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Aleppo</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>37.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>327</td>
<td>mass torture inflicted on 500 Armenians in the prisons of Adabazar</td>
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<td>Village</td>
<td>Adapazar</td>
<td>40.7666</td>
<td>30.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>328</td>
<td>Ambassador Henry Morgenthau reports that on this day Talaat told him</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Bitlis</td>
<td>38.45</td>
<td>42.3</td>
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A mass arrest of Armenians in the city of Angora is carried out; those arrested are slain the next day at a place six hours distance from the city of Angora.

The withdrawal of the Russian Army from the city of Van begins.

The mass murder of Armenian community leaders of Constantinople imprisoned in Ayash and Chankri is carried out; they are killed along with the Armenians of Angora arrested the day before.

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The deportation of 25,000 Armenians from Adabazar, near Constantinople begins.

20,000 deportees arrive in Aleppo.

Mass torture inflicted on 500 Armenians in the prisons of Adabazar.

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<td>been disposed of, and none were left in Bitlis, Van, and</td>
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<td>331</td>
<td>for 6 nights, Armenian prisoners, mostly intellectuals, held in</td>
<td>Sivas</td>
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<td>Gok-Medrese in Sivas, which was a Seljuk structure in use as a</td>
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<td>temporary prison, were taken out and slain</td>
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<td>332</td>
<td>150,000 deportees arrive in Aleppo from various unspecified places</td>
<td>Aleppo</td>
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<td>333</td>
<td>4,500 Armenian deportees from Seghert and 2,000 deportees from</td>
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<td>Mezre arrive near Aleppo</td>
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<td>334</td>
<td>4,500 Armenian deportees from Seghert and 2,000 deportees from</td>
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<td>4,500 Armenian deportees from Seghert and 2,000 deportees from</td>
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<td>Mezre arrive near Aleppo</td>
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<td>336</td>
<td>15,000 Armenians arrive in Der-el-Zor</td>
<td>Deyr es Zor</td>
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<td>337</td>
<td>in response to unofficial German protests about large-scale</td>
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<td>murders, rapes, and tortures inflicted on the Armenian deportees on</td>
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<td>the highways, which was creating a bad impression on the</td>
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<td>Americans, a circular telegram is sent advising against attacking</td>
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<td>and raping Armenians on the highways</td>
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<td>338</td>
<td>officials are instructed not to appropriate the ‘abandoned</td>
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<td>turkey</td>
<td>Germany</td>
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<td></td>
<td>goods’ of the Armenians for personal use</td>
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<td>339</td>
<td>60,000 Armenian deportees from unspecified places arrive near</td>
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<td>340</td>
<td>60,000 Armenian deportees from unspecified places arrive near</td>
<td>Aleppo</td>
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<tr>
<td>341</td>
<td>Talaat sends a circular telegram to all governors and officials</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
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<td></td>
<td>expecting accountability for the ‘abandoned goods’</td>
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<td>342</td>
<td>18 Armenians are publicly hanged in the town of Everek near Kayseri</td>
<td>Ankara</td>
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<td>343</td>
<td>the Armenians of Mersin are deported</td>
<td>Adana</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>344</td>
<td>the listing of all real estate seized from the Armenians is</td>
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<td>requested by the Interior Ministry</td>
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<td>345</td>
<td>the Armenian intellectuals imprisoned in the Sifahdiye Medrese (a</td>
<td>Sivas</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>Muslim religious school) in Sivas, are taken out from the city and</td>
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<td>slain; there were 36 extermination centers in the area of Sivas;</td>
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<td>5,000 Armenian intellectuals imprisoned in the Gok Medrese and the</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sifahdiye medrese, both Seljuk structures in use as temporary</td>
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<td>prisons, were taken to these 36 execution centers and slain</td>
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<td>EVENT</td>
<td>ACTOR</td>
<td>STAGE_a</td>
<td>STAGE_b</td>
<td>STAGE_c</td>
<td>STAGE_d</td>
<td>STAGE_e</td>
<td>STAGE_f</td>
<td>NOTE</td>
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<td>330</td>
<td>Ambassador Henry Morgenthau reports that on this day Talaat told him that the Ittihad Committee had carefully considered in all its details the matter of crushing the Armenians, and that the policy which was being pursued was that which had been officially adopted; he also told Morgenthau that the deportations were not the result of hasty decisions but of careful and prolonged deliberation; Talaat, moreover, indicated that 3 quarters of the Armenians had already been disposed of, and none were left in Bitlis, Van, and Erzerum.</td>
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<td>331</td>
<td>for 6 nights, Armenian prisoners, mostly intellectuals, held in Gok-Medrese in Sivas, which was a Seljuk structure in use as a temporary prison, were taken out and slain</td>
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<td>2 Aug to 7 Aug 1915</td>
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<td>332</td>
<td>150,000 deportees arrive in Aleppo from various unspecified places</td>
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<td>333</td>
<td>4,500 Armenian deportees from Seghert and 2,000 deportees from Mezre arrive near Aleppo</td>
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<td>4,500 Armenian deportees from Seghert and 2,000 deportees from Mezre arrive near Aleppo</td>
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<td>335</td>
<td>4,500 Armenian deportees from Seghert and 2,000 deportees from Mezre arrive near Aleppo</td>
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<td>336</td>
<td>15,000 Armenians arrive in Der-el-Zor</td>
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<td>337</td>
<td>in response to unofficial German protests about large-scale murders, rapes, and tortures inflicted on the Armenian deportees on the highways, which was creating a bad impression on the Americans, a circular telegram is sent advising against attacking and raping Armenians on the highways</td>
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<td>338</td>
<td>officials are instructed not to appropriate the ‘abandoned goods’ of the Armenians for personal use</td>
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<td>339</td>
<td>60,000 Armenian deportees from unspecified places arrive near Aleppo</td>
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<td>340</td>
<td>60,000 Armenian deportees from unspecified places arrive near Aleppo</td>
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<td>341</td>
<td>Talaat sends a circular telegram to all governors and officials expecting accountability for the ‘abandoned goods’</td>
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<td>342</td>
<td>18 Armenians are publicly hanged in the town of Everek near Kayseri</td>
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<td>343</td>
<td>the Armenians of Mersin are deported</td>
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<td>344</td>
<td>the listing of all real estate seized from the Armenians is requested by the Interior Ministry</td>
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<td>345</td>
<td>the Armenian intellectuals imprisoned in the Sifahdiye Medrese (a Muslim religious school) in Sivas, are taken out from the city and slain; there were 36 extermination centers in the area of Sivas; 5,000 Armenian intellectuals imprisoned in the Gok Medrese and the Sifahdiye medrese, both Seljuk structures in use as temporary prisons, were taken to these 36 execution centers and slain</td>
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<td>8 Aug to 12 Aug 1915</td>
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<td>346</td>
<td>all the Armenians of Chorum are deported via Boghazli and Bozanti with the Syrian Desert their purportedly ultimate destination</td>
<td>8/10/1915</td>
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<td>347</td>
<td>all the Armenians of Chorum are deported via Boghazli and Bozanti with the Syrian Desert their purportedly ultimate destination</td>
<td>8/10/1915</td>
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<td>348</td>
<td>all the Armenians of Chorum are deported via Boghazli and Bozanti with the Syrian Desert their purportedly ultimate destination</td>
<td>8/10/1915</td>
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<td>349</td>
<td>all the Armenians of Chorum are deported via Boghazli and Bozanti with the Syrian Desert their purportedly ultimate destination</td>
<td>8/10/1915</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meso</td>
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<td>350</td>
<td>a circular telegram calls for the registration of all Muslim creditors of the Armenians</td>
<td>8/10/1915</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
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<td>351</td>
<td>instructions are issued that Turkish settlers be sent via Angora, Sivas, and Kayseri to Kharput and others via Konia and Adana to Diyarbekir</td>
<td>8/11/1915</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>352</td>
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<td>353</td>
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<td>1915</td>
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<td>355</td>
<td>instructions are issued that Turkish settlers be sent via Angora, Sivas, and Kayseri to Kharput and others via Konia and Adana to Diyarbekir</td>
<td>8/11/1915</td>
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<td>1915</td>
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<td>356</td>
<td>instructions are issued that Turkish settlers be sent via Angora, Sivas, and Kayseri to Kharput and others via Konia and Adana to Diyarbekir</td>
<td>8/11/1915</td>
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<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>357</td>
<td>instructions are issued that Turkish settlers be sent via Angora, Sivas, and Kayseri to Kharput and others via Konia and Adana to Diyarbekir</td>
<td>8/11/1915</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td>358</td>
<td>Armenian women married to Turks are deprived of the right of inheritance</td>
<td>8/11/1915</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
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<td>359</td>
<td>the last of 84 Armenian intellectuals, who were brought to the Ayash prison and who over the course of the weeks had been taken out in small groups to be murdered at various times, was killed; the longest-held was in prison in Ayash for 105 days</td>
<td>8/11/1915</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td>360</td>
<td>the end of the Muslim holy month of Ramadan; first day of the 3 day holiday of Bairam; no massacres were carried during these 3 days as it was time off for rest</td>
<td>8/12/1915</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
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<tr>
<td>361</td>
<td>Enver reports that to date 200,000 Armenians had been slain</td>
<td>8/12/1915</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
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<tr>
<td>362</td>
<td>in Aleppo province 200,000 Armenian deportees are reported in transit to the desert</td>
<td>8/12/1915</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meso</td>
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<td>the deportation of the Armenians of Izmid, Baghchejik, Bursa, and</td>
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<td>368</td>
<td>instructions are issued to avoid deportees from coming to rest near</td>
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<td>369</td>
<td>from the central prison of the city of Sivas where many Armenian</td>
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<td>intellectuals, political leaders, and the leading men of the villages</td>
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<td>surrounding Sivas were imprisoned, 15,000 Armenians were taken out</td>
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<td>and slain in the 36 extermination centers of the regions</td>
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<td>370</td>
<td>instructions are sent out to the committees liquidating the 'abandon-</td>
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<td>ed goods' of the Armenians and directions given about methods for</td>
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<td>depositing the moneys obtained</td>
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<td>371</td>
<td>Saturday, the third and last day of Bairam</td>
<td>8/14/1915</td>
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<td>1915</td>
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<td>372</td>
<td>50,000 deportees are observed on the road from Bozanti to Aleppo</td>
<td>8/16/1915</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>1915</td>
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<td>50,000 deportees are observed on the road from Bozanti to Aleppo</td>
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<td>374</td>
<td>the New York Times reports of a plan for the destruction of the whole</td>
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<td>375</td>
<td>250 Armenians are killed in the city of Urfa in a massacre by Turks</td>
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<td>inaugurating the first attempt to uproot the Armenians of Urfa; the</td>
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<td>Armenians of Urfa begin the defense of their city</td>
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<td>376</td>
<td>Lord Bryce reports that 500,000 Armenians had been murdered in Turkey</td>
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<td>1915</td>
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<td>of merchandise from the Armenians</td>
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<td>a general order is issued for the liquidation of the closed commer-</td>
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<td>cial stores of the Armenians</td>
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<td>379</td>
<td>a second massacre of Armenians in Urfa is organized</td>
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<td>8/25/1915</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
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<td>of the deported Armenians</td>
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<td>381</td>
<td>the War Ministry requisitions for its military supply depots all</td>
<td>8/26/1915</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1915</td>
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<td>Macro</td>
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<td>wood, coal, and copper found in the homes and stores of deported</td>
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<td>382</td>
<td>the Armenian poet, Daniel Varoujan, together with the poet physician</td>
<td>8/26/1915</td>
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<td>Rupen Sevak, and others, are murdered by chetes while incarcerated in</td>
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<td>the Ayash prison</td>
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<td>383</td>
<td>60,000 deported Armenians in the Aleppo area are ordered to leave for</td>
<td>8/26/1915</td>
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<td>Hawran, an Arab district in northern Trans-Jordan</td>
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<td>VILLAGE</td>
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<td>364</td>
<td>the deportation of the Armenians of Izmid, Baghchejik, Bursa, and Adabazar begins</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Izmit</td>
<td>40.7667</td>
<td>29.9167</td>
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<td>365</td>
<td>the deportation of the Armenians of Izmid, Baghchejik, Bursa, and Adabazar begins</td>
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<td>Village</td>
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<td>40.15007</td>
<td>29.98301</td>
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<td>366</td>
<td>the deportation of the Armenians of Izmid, Baghchejik, Bursa, and Adabazar begins</td>
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<td>Village</td>
<td>Bursa</td>
<td>40.1861</td>
<td>29.0667</td>
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<td>the deportation of the Armenians of Izmid, Baghchejik, Bursa, and Adabazar begins</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Adapazar</td>
<td>40.7666</td>
<td>30.4</td>
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<td>368</td>
<td>instructions are issued to avoid deportees from coming to rest near military installations</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>National</td>
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<td>369</td>
<td>from the central prison of the city of Sivas where many Armenian intellectuals, political leaders, and the leading men of the villages surrounding Sivas were imprisoned, 15,000 Armenians were taken out and slain in the 36 extermination centers of the regions</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
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<td>39.75</td>
<td>37.0167</td>
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<td>370</td>
<td>instructions are sent out to the committees liquidating the ‘abandoned goods’ of the Armenians and directions given about methods for depositing the moneys obtained</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>National</td>
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<td>371</td>
<td>Saturday, the third and last day of Bairam</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>National</td>
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<td>372</td>
<td>50,000 deportees are observed on the road from Bozanti to Aleppo</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Bozanti</td>
<td>37.4278</td>
<td>34.8711</td>
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<td>373</td>
<td>50,000 deportees are observed on the road from Bozanti to Aleppo</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Aleppo</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>37.15</td>
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<td>374</td>
<td>the New York Times reports of a plan for the destruction of the whole Armenian nation</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Global</td>
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<td>375</td>
<td>250 Armenians are killed in the city of Urfa in a massacre by Turks inaugurating the first attempt to uproot the Armenians of Urfa; the Armenians of Urfa begin the defense of their city</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Urfa</td>
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<td>38.8</td>
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<td>376</td>
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<td>Global</td>
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<td>377</td>
<td>the War Ministry requisitions for the military 41 kinds of articles of merchandise from the Armenians</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>National</td>
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<td>378</td>
<td>a general order is issued for the liquidation of the closed commercial stores of the Armenians</td>
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<td>National</td>
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<td>379</td>
<td>a second massacre of Armenians in Urfa is organized</td>
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<td>Urfa</td>
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<td>380</td>
<td>the War Ministry requisitions all soap found in the homes and stores of the deported Armenians</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>National</td>
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<td>381</td>
<td>the War Ministry requisitions for its military supply depots all wood, coal, and copper found in the homes and stores of deported Armenians</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>National</td>
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<td>382</td>
<td>the Armenian poet, Daniel Varoujan, together with the poet physician Rupen Sevak, and others, are murdered by chetes while incarcerated in the Ayash prison</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
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<td>40.02215</td>
<td>32.32615</td>
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<td>60,000 deported Armenians in the Aleppo area are ordered to leave for Hawran, an Arab district in northern Trans-Jordan</td>
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<td>364</td>
<td>the deportation of the Armenians of Izmid, Baghchejik, Bursa, and Adabazar begins</td>
<td>Constantinople</td>
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<td>the deportation of the Armenians of Izmid, Baghchejik, Bursa, and Adabazar begins</td>
<td>Bursa</td>
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<td>the deportation of the Armenians of Izmid, Baghchejik, Bursa, and Adabazar begins</td>
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<td>the deportation of the Armenians of Izmid, Baghchejik, Bursa, and Adabazar begins</td>
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<td>368</td>
<td>instructions are issued to avoid deportees from coming to rest near military installations</td>
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<td>from the central prison of the city of Sivas where many Armenian intellectuals, political leaders, and the leading men of the villages surrounding Sivas were imprisoned, 15,000 Armenians were taken out and slain in the 36 extermination centers of the regions</td>
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<td>370</td>
<td>instructions are sent out to the committees liquidating the 'abandoned goods' of the Armenians and directions given about methods for depositing the moneys obtained</td>
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<td>371</td>
<td>Saturday, the third and last day of Bairam</td>
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<td>372</td>
<td>50,000 deportees are observed on the road from Bozanti to Aleppo</td>
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<td>373</td>
<td>50,000 deportees are observed on the road from Bozanti to Aleppo</td>
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<td>Turkey Syria</td>
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<td>374</td>
<td>the New York Times reports of a plan for the destruction of the whole Armenian nation</td>
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<td>Turkey United States</td>
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<td>375</td>
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<td>377</td>
<td>the War Ministry requisitions for the military 41 kinds of articles of merchandise from the Armenians</td>
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instructions are issued to avoid deportees from coming to rest near military installations

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from the central prison of the city of Sivas where many Armenian intellectuals, political leaders, and the leading men of the villages surrounding Sivas were imprisoned, 15,000 Armenians were taken out and slain in the 36 extermination centers of the regions

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instructions are sent out to the committees liquidating the ‘abandoned goods’ of the Armenians and directions given about methods for depositing the moneys obtained

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Saturday, the third and last day of Bairam

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50,000 deportees are observed on the road from Bozanti to Aleppo

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the New York Times reports of a plan for the destruction of the whole Armenian nation

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250 Armenians are killed in the city of Urfa in a massacre by Turks inaugurating the first attempt to uproot the Armenians of Urfa; the Armenians of Urfa begin the defense of their city

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Lord Bryce reports that 500,000 Armenians had been murdered in Turkey

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<td>600 Armenian orphan boys are Turkified in Herek</td>
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<th>STAGE_c</th>
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<td>454</td>
<td>the dean of the Realschule (the German technical school) in Aleppo and German professors there protest against the massacres of the Armenians to the German Foreign Office</td>
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<td>457</td>
<td>6,000 Turkish soldiers stage the final attack on the Armenians defending themselves in Urfa; 400 Turkish troops are killed as Armenians defend to the last</td>
<td>10/15/1915</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>458</td>
<td>immunity from prosecution is guaranteed to those carrying out the massacres of the Armenians in Der-el-Zor</td>
<td>10/16/1915</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>459</td>
<td>16,000 Armenian deportees from Bursa and Izmid leave Afiyon-Karahisar for Konia</td>
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<td>463</td>
<td>Lord Bryce remarks that Germany could stop the massacres if it wished to do so</td>
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<td>1915</td>
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<td>Macro</td>
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<td>20,000 Armenian deportees in transit are murdered in the city and environs of Urfa</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>1915</td>
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<td>465</td>
<td>the governor-general of Sivas province, Ahmed Muammer Bey, inspects the carrying out of his orders for the deportation and destruction of the Armenians in the province, in anticipation of Talaat's inspection trip which occurs shortly thereafter</td>
<td>10/18/1915</td>
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<td>Meso</td>
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<td>466</td>
<td>a large public gathering to protest the massacres of the Armenians by the Turkish government is held in the Century Theater in New York; Rabbi Wise, B. Cochrane, Dr. Barton, and H. Holt are the main speakers</td>
<td>10/18/1915</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>1915</td>
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<td>467</td>
<td>Mufti Zade Zia, a Turkish propagandist, writing in New York describes the Armenians as traitors</td>
<td>10/18/1915</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>1915</td>
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<td>468</td>
<td>The Turkish Embassy in Washington accuses the Armenians of treason against the Ottoman State</td>
<td>10/22/1915</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td>469</td>
<td>Halil Bey of Menteshe, the Vice-President of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies and president of the State Council, becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>10/25/1915</td>
<td>25</td>
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<td>1915</td>
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<td>470</td>
<td>Instructions are issued requesting that within one week documents be sent to the Interior Ministry indicting the Armenian people as traitors</td>
<td>10/25/1915</td>
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<td>Mosul</td>
<td>36.3414</td>
<td>43.1292</td>
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<tr>
<td>482</td>
<td>on this date, 10,000 Armenian deportees in Bozanti, 20,000 deportees in Tarsus, 40,000 deportees in Islahiye, and 50,000 deportees in Katma</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Bozanti</td>
<td>37.4278</td>
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<td>483</td>
<td>on this date, 10,000 Armenian deportees in Bozanti, 20,000 deportees in Tarsus, 40,000 deportees in Islahiye, and 50,000 deportees in Katma</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>36.9167</td>
<td>34.8956</td>
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<td>484</td>
<td>on this date, 10,000 Armenian deportees in Bozanti, 20,000 deportees in Tarsus, 40,000 deportees in Islahiye, and 50,000 deportees in Katma</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Islahiye</td>
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<td>36.7167</td>
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<td>REGION</td>
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<tr>
<td>471</td>
<td>20,000 Armenian deportees are reported in Konya on this date</td>
<td>Konya</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<tr>
<td>472</td>
<td>numerous Armenian families are deported from Adrianople at midnight without prior notice upon the order of Acting Governor-general Zekerie</td>
<td>Adrianople</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>473</td>
<td>per earlier instructions sent by Talaat, 80,000 Armenian deportees left the Konya station for Bozanti on this date on their way to their 'final destination; these 80,000 were deportees from cities near Constantinople and from the Armenian communities in the western parts of Turkey</td>
<td>Konya</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>477</td>
<td>instructions are issued advising that the special measures taken against the Armenians be conducted in places beyond the view of foreigners and especially the American consuls</td>
<td></td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>478</td>
<td>instructions are issued for the trial by court martial of any Armenian reporting the events of the deportations to any foreigner</td>
<td></td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<tr>
<td>479</td>
<td>Dr Schact, a German army physician, stationed near the village of Der-el-Zor village, reports counting 7,000 severed Armenian heads (skulls) in Sabgha District near the Euphrates River</td>
<td>Sabgha</td>
<td>Deyr es Zor</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>480</td>
<td>the German Consul in Mosul reports that Halil Pasha’s soldiers had massacred the Armenians north of Mosul and were preparing to massacre the Armenians in the city of Mosul</td>
<td></td>
<td>North of Mosul</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td></td>
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<td>481</td>
<td>the German Consul in Mosul reports that Halil Pasha’s soldiers had massacred the Armenians north of Mosul and were preparing to massacre the Armenians in the city of Mosul</td>
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<td>ACTOR</td>
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<td>471</td>
<td>20,000 Armenian deportees are reported in Konia on this date</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>1915</td>
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<td>150,000 Armenian deportees are reported scattered between Adana and Aleppo crossing the Amanos Range</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Meso</td>
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<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<tr>
<td>490</td>
<td>the Turkish authorities again make preparations to deport the 200,000 Armenians of Constantinople</td>
<td>11/8/1915</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<tr>
<td>491</td>
<td>Jemal Pasha, as commander of Syria, seeks to court martial the dean of the Realschule in Aleppo and other German signatories of the protest of 15 October for publicizing the Armenian events in Cilicia</td>
<td>11/11/1915</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>492</td>
<td>20,000 Armenian deportees are reported in the Hawran District of Trans-Jordan; on 15 Nov 1918, only 450 of this group of 20,000 were reported alive</td>
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<td>1915</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meso</td>
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<td>493</td>
<td>on this date, 10,000 Armenian deportees were reported in Intille and 150,000 deportees were reported in Katma living under terrible conditions, disease-wrecked and starving</td>
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<td>495</td>
<td>the Anglican and the Orthodox Churches ask US President Woodrow Wilson to pressure the German government to intervene with the Turkish government to stop the massacre of the Armenians</td>
<td>11/14/1915</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1915</td>
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<td>Macro</td>
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<td>496</td>
<td>the German Charge d'affaires Baron Konstantin von Neurath, welcomes the new ambassador, Paul Count von Wolff-Metternich, who represented imperial Germany from this date until 3 October 1916; the Charge d'affaires had been in charge of the German diplomatic representation in Turkey since 2 October 1915, when Hohenlohe had departed</td>
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<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>497</td>
<td>the fields in Bakche district were reported littered with the corpses of many thousands of Armenians who had starved to death while being deported through here</td>
<td>11/16/1915</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>498</td>
<td>Sir Robert Cecil protests the Turkish charge that the massacres were a response to an Armenian revolt, and charges that they were the result of a premeditated plan on the part of the Turkish government</td>
<td>11/17/1915</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>499</td>
<td>a circular telegram is sent ordering the deportation of Armenian children</td>
<td>11/18/1915</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>Talaat leave Constantinople for an inspection tour of Anatolia; he returns on 18 December 1915</td>
<td>11/18/1915</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>OID</td>
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<td>GEO_CODE</td>
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<td>VILLAGE</td>
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<td>Katma</td>
<td>36.5611</td>
<td>36.9611</td>
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<td>486</td>
<td>150,000 Armenian deportees are reported scattered between Adana and Aleppo crossing the Amanos Range</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Adana</td>
<td>37.0166</td>
<td>35.3167</td>
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<td>487</td>
<td>150,000 Armenian deportees are reported scattered between Adana and Aleppo crossing the Amanos Range</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Aleppo</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>37.15</td>
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<td>488</td>
<td>150,000 Armenian deportees are reported scattered between Adana and Aleppo crossing the Amanos Range</td>
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<td>Region</td>
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<td>490</td>
<td>the Turkish authorities again make preparations to deport the 200,000 Armenians of Constantinople</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Constantinople</td>
<td>41.0128</td>
<td>28.9744</td>
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<td>Jemal Pasha, as commander of Syria, seeks to court martial the dean of the Realschule in Aleppo and other German signatories of the protest of 15 October for publicizing the Armenian events in Cilicia</td>
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<td>Global</td>
<td>Aleppo</td>
<td>36.2</td>
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<td>37.9666</td>
<td>39.5333</td>
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<td>28.9744</td>
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<td>OID</td>
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<td>PROVINCE</td>
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<td>485</td>
<td>on this date, 10,000 Armenian deportees in Bozanti, 20,000 deportees in Tarsus, 40,000 deportees in Isahl, and 50,000 deportees in Katma.</td>
<td>Aleppo</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>486</td>
<td>150,000 Armenian deportees are reported scattered between Adana and Aleppo crossing the Amanos Range.</td>
<td>Adana</td>
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<tr>
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<td>the Turkish authorities again make preparations to deport the 200,000 Armenians of Constantinople.</td>
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<td>492</td>
<td>20,000 Armenian deportees are reported in the Hawran District of Trans-Jordan; on 15 Nov 1918, only 450 of this group of 20,000 were reported alive.</td>
<td>Hawran</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
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<tr>
<td>493</td>
<td>on this date, 10,000 Armenian deportees were reported in Intille and 150,000 deportees were reported in Katma living under terrible conditions, disease-wracked and starving.</td>
<td>Diyarbekir</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>497</td>
<td>the fields in Bakche district were reported littered with the corpses of many thousands of Armenians who had starved to death while being deported through here.</td>
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<td>Sir Robert Cecil protests the Turkish charge that the massacres were a response to an Armenian revolt, and charges that they were the result of a premeditated plan on the part of the Turkish government.</td>
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<td>a circular telegram is sent ordering the deportation of Armenian children.</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>502</td>
<td>up to this date, 500,000 Armenian deportees are estimated to have passed through Bozanti (northwest of Adana)</td>
<td>11/25/1915</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>503</td>
<td>1,000 Armenians are deported from the village of Mamure in Adana</td>
<td>11/26/1915</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>504</td>
<td>the fields around the village of Mamure are reported littered with several thousand corpses of starved or murdered deportees who had been traveling through</td>
<td>12/1/1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td>505</td>
<td>10,000 Armenian bachelors are deported from the city of Constantinople up to this date; a list is prepared of 70,000 Armenian individuals to be deported from Constantinople</td>
<td>12/4/1915</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1915</td>
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<td>Micro</td>
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<td>506</td>
<td>a circular telegram instructs that no Armenian is to be left alive in the eastern provinces</td>
<td>12/6/1915</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>507</td>
<td>the German ambassador Wolff-Metternich goes to the Sublime Porte in connection with the massacres and is told that nothing could be discussed until Talaat's return</td>
<td>12/7/1915</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>508</td>
<td>orders are issued in Aleppo province for the deportation of 400 Armenian orphans previously placed in an orphanage</td>
<td>12/9/1915</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meso</td>
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<td>509</td>
<td>180,000 Armenian refugees from Turkey who had reached Tiflis are reported to be in dire conditions</td>
<td>12/12/1915</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>510</td>
<td>orders are issued for the killing of Armenian priests</td>
<td>12/14/1915</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>511</td>
<td>a circular telegram clarifies that the purpose of the deportation is annihilation</td>
<td>12/15/1915</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>512</td>
<td>instructions are issued advising against slowing the deportations and urging the dispatch of the deportees to the desert</td>
<td>12/16/1915</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>513</td>
<td>Talaat returns from Anatolia, German Ambassador Wolff-Metternich is told by Talaat that the Turks are not killing innocents</td>
<td>12/18/1915</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>514</td>
<td>orders are issued forbidding the acceptance from any Armenian of an application of exemption from the deportations</td>
<td>12/22/1915</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>515</td>
<td>orders are issued for the deportation of all children except those who did not remember their parents</td>
<td>12/25/1915</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>on this date, of the estimated 210,000 refugees who had reached the Caucasus, only 173,000 are reported still living, almost 40,000 having died as a result of privations and disease; of the remaining 173,000, 105,000 were from Van province, 48,000 from Bayazid district, and 20,038 from Mush district</td>
<td>12/29/1915</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meso</td>
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<td>GEOGRAPHY</td>
<td>VILLAGE</td>
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<td>LON</td>
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<td>up to this date, 500,000 Armenian deportees are estimated to have passed through Bozanti (northwest of Adana)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Bozanti</td>
<td>37.4278</td>
<td>34.8711</td>
<td></td>
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<td>503</td>
<td>1,010 Armenians are deported from the village of Mamure in Adana</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Mamure</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>36.25</td>
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<td>the fields around the village of Mamure are reported littered with several thousand corpses of starved or murdered deportees who had been traveling through</td>
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<td>a circular telegram instructs that no Armenian is to be left alive in the eastern provinces</td>
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<td>501</td>
<td>Talaat leave Constantinople for an inspection tour of Anatolia; he returns on 18 December 1915</td>
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<td>up to this date, 500,000 Armenian deportees are estimated to have passed through Bozanti (northwest of Adana)</td>
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<td>1,010 Armenians are deported from the village of Mamure in Adana</td>
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<td>the fields around the village of Mamure are reported littered with several thousand corpses of starved or murdered deportees who had been traveling through</td>
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12/29/1915 29 12 1915 2 Meso

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12/30/1915 30 12 1915 3 Macro

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1/1/1916 1 1 1916 2 Meso

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Mustafa Abdulhalik Renda seeks to oust Ali Suad, the Arab governor of Der-el-Zor district for lack of severity by applying directly to Talat

1/5/1916 5 1 1916 3 Macro

instructions are sent to prevent foreign officers from photographing dead Armenians

1/11/1916 11 1 1916 3 Macro

US Ambassador Henry Morgenthau during his farewell visit with Talat is told of the pointlessness of speaking about the Armenians

1/13/1916 13 1 1916 3 Macro

the governor-general of Aleppo is instructed to send the Armenians deported from the northern provinces directly to their final destinations

1/17/1916 17 1 1916 2 Meso
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the governor-general of Aleppo informs Talaat that only 10% of the Armenian deportees remain alive, and that measures are being taken to dispose of them also

during this period of 47 days, of 486,000 Armenian deportees, 364,500 are reported to have been killed by the Turks or to have died because of the hardships of the deportations

the War Ministry orders all Armenian soldiers remaining alive in the Turkish armies to be converted to Islam and to be circumcised

the governor-general of Aleppo orders the vice-governor of Aintab to deport the remaining Armenian women in Aintab

German Marshal Colmar von der Goltz is appointed Commander of the Eastern Front

a circular telegram orders the destruction of orphans

the Interior Ministry orders the deportation of the Armenians constructing roads as soon as the construction work is finished

the vice-governor of Aintab district informs the governor-general of Aleppo province that the Armenian women and children have been handed over to Kurds

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*Note: The number of Armenians living as per Lord Bryce's report cannot be accurately determined due to the lack of specific numbers provided.*
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<td>the commander of the labor battalions for the railroad in Cilicia is</td>
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<td>instructed to deport the wives of the workers and to tell them that</td>
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<td>their husbands will follow them</td>
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<td>the deportation commissioner in Aleppo requests funds from the Interior</td>
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<td>on this date, 50,000 deportees are reported at Ras-el-Ain</td>
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<td>570</td>
<td>Henry Morgenthau arrives in New York</td>
<td>2/22/1916</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td>1916</td>
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50,000 Armenians are reported murdered at Intille.

On this date, 50,000 deportees are reported at Ras-el-Ain.

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The Russian Army occupies Erzerum; only a handful of captive Armenian women are found alive in the entire province.

Marshal Liman von Sanders claims to have stopped the deportation of many Armenians from Adrianople.

Tahir Jevdet, Enver’s brother-in-law, the governor-general of Van province, travels via Ras-el-Ain to Adana, where shortly before he had been appointed governor-general, replacing Ismail Hakki.

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A few Armenian soldiers in the Turkish Army in Aleppo are forcibly converted to Islam.

The second deportation of the Armenians of Adrianople begins.
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<td>1916</td>
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<td>Aleppo</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>37.15</td>
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<td>Mardin</td>
<td>37.342</td>
<td>40.7442</td>
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<td>Village</td>
<td>Ras ul An</td>
<td>36.84</td>
<td>40.0236</td>
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<td>Village</td>
<td>al Bab</td>
<td>42.0667</td>
<td>48.2833</td>
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<td>36.016397</td>
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<td>35.50968</td>
<td>37.20041</td>
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<td>Village</td>
<td>Dipsi</td>
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<td>584</td>
<td>Talaat is informed from Aleppo that 95,000 Armenians had died from sickness and other causes in the past week: 30,000 in Ras-el-Ain, 35,000 in Bab and Meskene, 10,000 in Karluk, and 20,000 in Dipsi, Abu Herir, and Hama</td>
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<td>Abu Herir</td>
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<td>574</td>
<td>the Interior Ministry is informed from <strong>Aleppo</strong> that the Armenians who fled from Mardin had been killed</td>
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<td>575</td>
<td>the Interior Ministry is informed from Aleppo that the Armenians who fled from <strong>Mardin</strong> had been killed</td>
<td>Diyarbekir</td>
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<td>576</td>
<td>a circular telegram instructs that Armenians of military age are to be put to work only outside inhabited areas</td>
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<td>577</td>
<td>a report is sent to the Interior Ministry from Aleppo informing that 75% of the Armenians previously in the desert are now dead, and only 25% remain alive</td>
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<td>Kerim Refi, described as a very savage Rumelian Turk, who is appointed vice-governor of Ras-el-Ain arrives from Constantinople; he speeds up the massacres of the Armenian deportees concentrated in Ras-el-Ain, which had gotten off to a slow start; the massacres extend over a period of five months; Kerim Refi utilizes primarily chete forces, including one extremely wild tribe of Circassians</td>
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<td>Russia</td>
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<td>Talaat is informed from Aleppo that 95,000 Armenians had died from sickness and other causes in the past week: 30,000 in <strong>Ras-el-Ain</strong>, 35,000 in Bab and Meskene, 10,000 in Karluk, and 20,000 in Dipsi, Abue Herir, and Hama</td>
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<td>582</td>
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<td>585</td>
<td>Talaat is informed from Aleppo that 95,000 Armenians had died from</td>
<td>3/20/1916</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1916</td>
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<td>Micro</td>
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<td></td>
<td>sickness and other causes in the past week: 30,000 in Ras-el-Ain,</td>
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<td>35,000 in Bab and Meskene, 10,000 in Karluk, and 20,000 in Dipsi,</td>
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<td>Abue Herir, and Hama</td>
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<td>586</td>
<td>instructions are sent to seize the Armenian orphans with the</td>
<td>3/20/1916</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
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<td></td>
<td>pretext of giving them food and to kill them</td>
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<td>587</td>
<td>in Aleppo an attempt is made to force all Armenian soldiers in</td>
<td>3/23/1916</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td>labor corps to become Muslims and to give up their Armenian names</td>
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<td>588</td>
<td>the Turkish government officially rejects foreign relief for the</td>
<td>3/29/1916</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
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<td>Armenian deportees</td>
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<td>589</td>
<td>14,000 Armenians are massacred in Ras-el-Ain; 24,000 deportees are</td>
<td>4/6/1916</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td>reported still living in Ras-el-Ain</td>
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<td>reported still living in Ras-el-Ain</td>
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<td>591</td>
<td>by this date, 70,000 Armenians are reported massacred at Ras-el-Ain</td>
<td>4/14/1916</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td>592</td>
<td>the Russian Army occupies Trebizond; with the exception of a few</td>
<td>4/15/1916</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Armenian orphans and widows secretly sheltered by Greeks, no</td>
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<td>Armenians are found in the city</td>
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<td>593</td>
<td>a battalion of the Turkish 4th Army Engineers arrives in Ras-el-Ain</td>
<td>4/15/1916</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td></td>
<td>from Damascus to assist in massacring the Armenians</td>
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<td>594</td>
<td>19,000 Armenian deportees arrive near the Khabur River</td>
<td>4/15/1916</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meso</td>
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<td>595</td>
<td>the New York Times reports that German Catholics had placed the</td>
<td>4/16/1916</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
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<td>number of massacred Armenians at 1,000,000, and that they held</td>
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<td>England at fault for this great crime</td>
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<td>596</td>
<td>50 to 100 Armenian deportees are reported to be dying of starvation</td>
<td>4/19/1916</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td></td>
<td>every day in Meskene, Abu Herir, Sabkha, and Hammam</td>
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<td>every day in Meskene, Abu Herir, Sabkha, and Hammam</td>
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<td>every day in Meskene, Abu Herir, Sabkha, and Hammam</td>
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<td>600</td>
<td>the Turkish government again rejects foreign relief for the</td>
<td>4/28/1916</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
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<td>Armenians</td>
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<td>601</td>
<td>according to the New York Times, before the fall of Erzerum, 15,000</td>
<td>5/3/1916</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
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<td>Armenians had been massacred in the nearby town of Mamakhatun, west</td>
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<td>of the city of Erzerum</td>
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<td>602</td>
<td>Shaikh-ul-Islam (Turkish religious chief) Khairi resigns under</td>
<td>5/10/1916</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
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<td>pressure; Musa Kiazim, a war criminal, succeeds him as Shaikh-ul-</td>
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<td>Islam and as Minister of Pious Foundations</td>
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<td>The Russian Army occupies Trebizond; with the exception of a few Armenian orphans and widows secretly sheltered by Greeks, no Armenians are found in the city</td>
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<td>72,000 Armenian deportees are reported in Der-el-Zor district</td>
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<td>Ambassador von Wolff-Metternich reports to the German Chancellor that Ittihad is devouring the remaining Armenian refugees</td>
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<td>on the argument that those who refuse are going to be deported into the desert again, the proposal is made to the Armenian labor battalions in Damascus and to the civilian deportees that they become Muslims; very few Armenians accept</td>
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<td>STAGE_a</td>
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<tr>
<td>603</td>
<td>1,400 Armenian orphans are distributed to various places by the Ittihad Committees</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>604</td>
<td>news is received concerning the fate of 19,000 deportees in one caravan, of whom 16,500 are reported killed on the banks of the Khabur River, northeast of Der-el-Zor and 2,500 survivors are reported having arrived at Mosul</td>
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<td>606</td>
<td>72,000 Armenian deportees are reported in Der-el-Zor district</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>607</td>
<td>the New York Times reports that 80,000 Armenians had died of starvation around Damascus</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>608</td>
<td>60,000 Armenian deportees are reported scattered between Hejaz District in central Arabia and Aleppo in northern Syria</td>
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<td>610</td>
<td>the report of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions on the massacres of Erzerum is published</td>
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<td>7/1/1916</td>
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<td>1916</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
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<td>619</td>
<td>the massacre of the 7,000 Armenian soldiers imprisoned in Sivas begins; the massacre last for 21 days with an average of 1,000 killed every 3 days</td>
<td>7/5/1916</td>
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<td>Micro</td>
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<td>the Russian Army occupies Bayburt and Erzinjan</td>
<td>7/6/1916</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td>621</td>
<td>the US Congress proposes a day of commemoration for the collection of funds for the Armenians</td>
<td>7/10/1916</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1916</td>
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<td>Macro</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>Macro</td>
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<td>7/19/1916</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1916</td>
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<td>624</td>
<td>the proposal is made to the Armenian military doctors in Sivas that they become Muslims; almost all refuse and are at once killed</td>
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<td>the Interior Ministry abolishes the Armenian Patriarchate and the legal rights of the Armenian community (the Millet Ermeni) on the grounds that there was no Armenian community left in Turkey</td>
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<td>Turkish authorities enter American consular offices to search for British records</td>
<td>8/14/1916</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meso</td>
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<tr>
<td>630</td>
<td>150,000 Armenian deportees are removed from Aleppo to the desert</td>
<td>8/16/1916</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
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<td>631</td>
<td>the German Cabinet, in its 86th session, discusses the Armenian massacres</td>
<td>8/29/1916</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>39.75</td>
<td>37.0167</td>
<td></td>
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<td>620</td>
<td>the Russian Army occupies Bayburt and Erzincan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village Bayburt</td>
<td>40.2578</td>
<td>40.2306</td>
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<tr>
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<td>the Russian Army occupies Bayburt and Erzincan</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Global Constantinople</td>
<td>41.0128</td>
<td>28.9744</td>
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<td>628</td>
<td>15,000 Armenian deportees are removed from Aleppo to the desert</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village Aleppo</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>37.15</td>
<td></td>
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<td>629</td>
<td>the Turkish government again refuses aid to the Armenian deportees by a neutral commission</td>
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<td>Global</td>
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<td>630</td>
<td>Salih Zeki, the governor of Der-el-Zor, informs Talaat that he is changing the location of the deportees</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village Dyr es Zor</td>
<td>35.3333</td>
<td>40.15</td>
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<td>200,000 Armenian deportees are reported killed in massacres by this date in the Zor district, at a delta formed by the juncture of the Khabur and Euphrates River near Suwar, Marrat (Marat), and Elbusayra</td>
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<td>District near Suwar, Marrat, and Elbusayra</td>
<td></td>
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<td>632</td>
<td>a 5 member commission of Turks arrives in the Hawran district to convert the Armenian deportees to Islam</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>District</td>
<td></td>
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<td>COUNTRY_b</td>
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<td>Trans-Jordan</td>
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<td>618</td>
<td>Lord Bryce submits to Lord Grey, British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, his book on The Treatment of the Armenians in the Ottoman Empire</td>
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<td>619</td>
<td>the massacre of the 7,000 Armenian troops imprisoned in Sivas begins; the massacre last for 21 days with an average of 1,000 killed every 3 days</td>
<td>1 5 9</td>
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<td>620</td>
<td>the Russian Army occupies Bayburt and Erzinjan</td>
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<td>622</td>
<td>the US Congress proposes a day of commemoration for the collection of funds for the Armenians</td>
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<td>623</td>
<td>the Turkish Army on the Caucasian Front loses 60,000 men to starvation, disease and other causes, leaving effectively only 20,000; Marshal Liman von Sanders attributes these losses to the destruction of Turkish agricultural production because of the deportation of the Armenians</td>
<td>5 13</td>
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<td>624</td>
<td>the US House of Representatives adopts the resolution introduced in the US Senate establishing a day of commemoration for the Armenian victims</td>
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<td>625</td>
<td>in order to further the Islamization and Turkification of the Armenian remnants in the Hawran district, all the Armenian clerics found there are murdered by the Turks</td>
<td>1 5 9 12</td>
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<td>626</td>
<td>the proposal is made to the Armenian military doctors in Sivas that they become Muslims; almost all refuse and are at once killed</td>
<td>1 5 9 12</td>
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<td>627</td>
<td>the Interior Ministry abolishes the Armenian Patriarchate and the legal rights of the Armenian community (the Millet Ermeni) on the grounds that there was no Armenian community left in Turkey</td>
<td>1 5 12</td>
<td></td>
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<td>628</td>
<td>newly-appointed US ambassador to Turkey, Abram E. Elkus, leaves for Constantinople</td>
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<td>629</td>
<td>15,000 Armenian deportees are removed from Aleppo to the desert</td>
<td>1 5 7 8 9</td>
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<td>630</td>
<td>the Turkish government again refuses aid to the Armenian deportees by a neutral commission</td>
<td>1 5 13</td>
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<td>631</td>
<td>Salih Zeki, the governor of Der-el-Zor, informs Talat that he is changing the location of the deportees</td>
<td>1 5 7 8 9</td>
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<td>632</td>
<td>200,000 Armenian deportees are reported killed in massacres by this date in the Zor district, at a delta formed by the juncture of the Khabur and Euphrates River near Suwar, Marrat (Marat), and Elbusaya</td>
<td>1 5 9</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>Mr. Goppert of the German Embassy, visits Enver, Talat, and Foreign Minister Halil to convey that forcible Islamization had no connection with military necessity or the security of the state and must be stopped immediately</td>
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<td>1917</td>
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<td>Talaat becomes the Grand Vizier of Turkey</td>
<td>2/4/1917</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1917</td>
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<td>Halide Hanum, the Turkish female author, and head of an orphanage established in Syria, receives 70 Armenian orphans in her orphanage in order to Turkify them</td>
<td>2/14/1917</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1917</td>
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<td>another group of 70 Armenian orphans are sent to an orphanage in Lebanon to be Turkified</td>
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<td>Global</td>
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</table>
Count Wolff-Metternich leaves his post as ambassador to Turkey, recalled by the German General Staff at the request of Enver because he had protested against the Armenian massacres; Wilhelm Radowitz is interim Charge d'affaires for Germany until 16 Nov and the arrival of the new ambassador, Richard von Kuhlmann.

Wilhelm Radowitz reports to the German Chancellor Theobald von Bethmann Hollweg that of the 2 million Armenians in Turkey, one and a half million had been deported; of these, 1,175,000 were dead; 325,000 were still living.

The Turkish government confiscates by a provisional law all the real estate of the Armenians.

US President Woodrow Wilson, acting on the resolution of Congress, proclaims these 2 days "Armenian Relief Days".

A highly secret Ittihad convened in Constantinople to review existing policy toward the Armenians and to decide on a future course of action.

The appointment of the new German ambassador in Constantinople, Richard von Kuhlmann, who serves until Jul 1917, when he is promoted to the office of Foreign Minister.

Omer Naji, an inspector-general of the Ittihad Committee, is reported to have announced that Ittihad is seeking to organize a purely Turkish state.

Mr. Goppert of the German Embassy, visits Enver, Talaat, and Foreign Minister Halil to convey that forcible Islamization had no connection with military necessity or the security of the state and must be stopped immediately.

Talaat becomes the Grand Vizier of Turkey.

Halide Hanum, the Turkish female author, and head of an orphanage established in Syria, receives 70 Armenian orphans in her orphanage in order to Turkify them.

Another group of 70 Armenian orphans are sent to an orphanage in Lebanon to be Turkified.

The government distributes by rail to various villages and town 400 Armenian orphans from Aleppo.

350 Armenian orphans from an Armenian orphanage in Syria are given to surviving relatives, no matter how distantly related, in order to keep them from falling into the hands of the Turks.

Allied forces occupy Baghdad.

20,000 Armenians in the city of Aleppo are reported in extreme distress.

The Turkish government declines American offers of aid to the Armenian survivors.
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<td>the German General Hans Friedrich von Seeckt, at the time Chief of Staff of the Turkish Army, is instructed to prevent Turkish atrocities against the Armenians of the Caucasus, since the Russian armies had fallen apart in the aftermath of the Russian Revolution and the Turks were advancing almost unopposed</td>
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<td>the second session of the Ittihad convention as the Tejeddut Party is held under the chairmanship of Ismail Janbolat Bey, Talaat's former assistant; an executive committee of 21 members is elected</td>
<td>11/3/1918</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1918</td>
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<td>704</td>
<td>the 3rd session of the Ittihad convention instructs its provincial branches to go underground and announces their abolishment</td>
<td>11/4/1918</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>705</td>
<td>all Ittihadist clubs in Anatolia are closed; the units go underground</td>
<td>11/5/1918</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1918</td>
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<td>706</td>
<td>a general Armistice is declared between the Allies and the Central Powers</td>
<td>11/11/1918</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>707</td>
<td>Talaat, Enver, and Jemal are summoned by the 5th committee of the Turkish Parliament to appear for an inquiry within 10 days</td>
<td>12/11/1918</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>708</td>
<td>a court martial to address war crimes is convened in Constantinople</td>
<td>2/1/1919</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>709</td>
<td>Dr. Reshid, former governor-general of Diyarbekir province and a major war criminal, commits suicide</td>
<td>2/6/1919</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1919</td>
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<td>710</td>
<td>during the 10th session of the court martial on the Yozgat massacres, testimony was presented that the local gendarmerie commander, Tevfik, had purchased 50,000 Turkish gold pounds worth of Armenian-owned property</td>
<td>2/26/1919</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>711</td>
<td>the 11th session of the trial on the Yozgat massacres is held</td>
<td>3/5/1919</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>712</td>
<td>an imperial decree is published in Constantinople calling for the court martial of the Ittihadist leaders</td>
<td>3/8/1919</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>713</td>
<td>the Grand Vizier, Ahmet Tevfik Pasha, attempts to justify the massacres on the basis of false accusation against the Armenians</td>
<td>3/13/1919</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>714</td>
<td>the 12th session taking testimony on the massacres at Yozgat is held</td>
<td>3/24/1919</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1919</td>
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<th>REGION</th>
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<td>the United States of America officially recognizes the Independent Republic of Armenia</td>
<td>4/22/1920</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1920</td>
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<td>742</td>
<td>the Ottoman government in Constantinople announces that it will seek a new review by higher judicial bodies of the sentences against those tried by the court martial</td>
<td>4/23/1920</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1920</td>
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<td>743</td>
<td>United States President Woodrow Wilson receives an invitation from the San Remo Conference to determine the borders of Armenia</td>
<td>4/25/1920</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>the French and Turkish Nationalists agree to an armistice</td>
<td>5/1/1920</td>
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<td>1920</td>
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<td>745</td>
<td>Jemal Oguz, the murderer of the poet Daniel Varoujan and other Armenian intellectuals, escapes from custody with the assistance of the Military Governor of Constantinople</td>
<td>7/22/1920</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td>1920</td>
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<td>746</td>
<td>5 war criminals tried for the massacres in Erzinjan, all of whom had conveniently escaped from custody, are sentenced in absentia</td>
<td>7/28/1920</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1920</td>
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<td>747</td>
<td>the court martial condemns to death Nusret, vice-governor of Bayburt District</td>
<td>8/5/1920</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>748</td>
<td>the Treaty of Sevres is signed; according to articles 226, 227, 228, 229, 230 pertaining to the massacres, the Turkish government promises to hand over all documents and any persons requested by the Allies; articles 88 and 89 recognize Armenia as a free and independent state</td>
<td>8/10/1920</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
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<td>749</td>
<td>the Turkish Nationalist and Bolshevik forces form an alliance</td>
<td>8/15/1920</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
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<td>750</td>
<td>President Woodrow Wilson presents his delineation of the borders of Armenia; a week later Armenia is partitioned by Turkish Nationalist forces and Sovietized by Russian Bolsheviks</td>
<td>11/22/1920</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1920</td>
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<td>Macro</td>
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<td>751</td>
<td>10,000 Americans living in Hadjin, only 480 survive a massacre by Turkish Nationalist forces</td>
<td>11/25/1920</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1920</td>
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<td>752</td>
<td>the trial on the massacres in Mosul begins</td>
<td>12/30/1920</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>748</td>
<td>the Treaty of Sevres is signed; according to articles 226, 227, 228, 229, 230 pertaining to the massacres, the Turkish government promises to hand over all documents and any persons requested by the Allies; articles 88 and 89 recognize Armenia as a free and independent state</td>
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<td>749</td>
<td>the Turkish Nationalist and Bolshevik forces form an alliance</td>
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<td>750</td>
<td>President Woodrow Wilson presents his delineation of the borders of Armenia; a week later Armenia is partitioned by Turkish Nationalist forces and Sovietized by Russian Bolsheviks</td>
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<td>751</td>
<td>of 10,000 Americans living in Hadjin, only 480 survive a massacre by Turkish Nationalist forces</td>
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<td>752</td>
<td>the trial on the massacres in Mosul begins</td>
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<td>753</td>
<td>an acquittal is handed down for those accused of the massacre in Adrianople (Edirne)</td>
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<td>754</td>
<td>an acquittal is handed down for those accused of the massacre in Adrianople (Edirne)</td>
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<td>755</td>
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<td>756</td>
<td>the Ottoman government abolishes the courts martial</td>
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<td>757</td>
<td>the Turkish Nationalist Pact demands the inclusion of Armenia, Smyrna, and Thrace in Turkish territory</td>
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<td>758</td>
<td>the trial on Erzerum massacres is reviewed by a new and higher court</td>
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<td>759</td>
<td>Naim Jevad, an accused war criminal, is sent by Enver as an envoy from Moscow to Constantinople</td>
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<td>760</td>
<td>Mustafa Pasha, presiding judge of the court martial which had condemned Nusret to death on August 5, 1920, was acquitted of the charge of having joined in a conspiracy against the government after six months of imprisonment and a trial; the trial signals the beginning of the reversal of the policy on bringing the Ittihadists to justice</td>
<td>2/8/1921</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>1921</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Macro</td>
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<td>761</td>
<td>after a 10-months siege, Aintab capitulates to Turkish Nationalist forces</td>
<td>2/11/1921</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro</td>
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<td>762</td>
<td>the trial on the Keghi massacres is held</td>
<td>2/17/1921</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>some of the war criminals are acquitted</td>
<td>2/18/1921</td>
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<td>1921</td>
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<td>764</td>
<td>the investigation of the Der-el-Zor massacres begins</td>
<td>2/24/1921</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>the investigation of the Der-el-Zor massacres continues</td>
<td>3/10/1921</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>766</td>
<td>Talaat is assassinated in Berlin by an Armenia student, Soghomon Tehlirian; Talaat had been condemned to death by the Turkish court martial on 11 July 1919</td>
<td>3/15/1921</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>1921</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>767</td>
<td>the German Foreign Office obstructs the former German Consul at Aleppo, Rossler, from testifying in the Berlin court trying Talaat’s assassin</td>
<td>6/1/1921</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>1921</td>
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<td>Macro</td>
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<td>768</td>
<td>Tehlirian’s trial is held in Berlin</td>
<td>6/2/1921</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1921</td>
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<td>Tehlirian is acquitted</td>
<td>6/3/1921</td>
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<td>Said Halim is assassinated in Rome</td>
<td>12/6/1921</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>1921</td>
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<td>771</td>
<td>Jemal Azmi, the governor-general of Trebizond during the massacres, and Behaeddin Shakir are assassinated in Berlin</td>
<td>4/7/1922</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>1922</td>
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<td>772</td>
<td>Jemal Pasha, the former Minister of the Fifth Army commander in Syria, is assassinated in Tbilis</td>
<td>7/25/1922</td>
<td>25</td>
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<td>1922</td>
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<td>773</td>
<td>anarchy spreads in Smyrna as the Turk press in on the city</td>
<td>8/26/1922</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1922</td>
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<td>Micro</td>
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<td>774</td>
<td>the advance guard of the Turkish Army enters Smyrna and pillages Armenian and Greek homes and stores; Armenians and Greeks are killed in the thousands; religious institutions, including the Armenian Prelacy in Smyrna, are ransacked</td>
<td>9/9/1922</td>
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<td>1922</td>
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<td>775</td>
<td>the burning of Smyrna by the Turks; within 24 hours, 50,000 houses, 24 churches, 28 schools, 5 consulates, 7 clubs, 5 banks, and an unknown number of stores and warehouses are destroyed</td>
<td>9/13/1922</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>1922</td>
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<td>776</td>
<td>the first Lausanne Conference is convened</td>
<td>11/20/1922</td>
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<td>the Lausanne Conference deadlocks over the Armenian Question</td>
<td>2/4/1923</td>
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<td>778</td>
<td>the second Lausanne Conference is convened</td>
<td>4/23/1923</td>
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<td>Treaty of Lausanne signed by Turkey and the Allies excludes all mention of Armenians; the new Turkish Nationalist state is extended international recognition; the Ottoman Empire goes out of existence</td>
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<td>National</td>
<td>Constantinople</td>
<td>41.0128</td>
<td>28.9744</td>
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<td>761</td>
<td>after a 10-months siege, Aintab capitulates to Turkish Nationalist forces</td>
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<td>37.0667</td>
<td>37.3833</td>
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<td>762</td>
<td>the trial on the Keghi massacres is held</td>
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<td>National</td>
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<td>the investigation of the Der-el-Zor massacres begins</td>
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<td>Global</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>52.5233</td>
<td>13.4127</td>
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<td>Said Halim is assassinated in Rome</td>
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<td>773</td>
<td>anarchy spreads in Smyrna as the Turk press in on the city</td>
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<td>Smyrna</td>
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<td>Mustafa Pasha, presiding judge of the court martial which had condemned Nusret to death on August 5, 1920, was acquitted of the charge of having joined in a conspiracy against the government after six months of imprisonment and a trial; the trial signals the beginning of the reversal of the policy on bringing the Ittihadists to justice</td>
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<td>Talaat is assassinated in Berlin by an Armenia student, Soghomon Tehlirian; Talaat had been condemned to death by the Turkish court martial on 11 July 1919</td>
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<td>In 1943, the Turkish government removed the remains of Talaat from Nazi Germany and enshrined them with great ceremony on Liberty Hill in Constantinople</td>
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<td>the German Foreign Office obstructs the former German Consul at Aleppo, Rossler, from testifying in the Berlin court trying Talaat’s assassin</td>
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the Turkish Nationalist Congress, known as the Grand National Assembly, meeting in Ankara ratifies the Lausanne Treaty; the Allies begin to evacuate the following day from all places in Turkey that had been occupied in accordance with the terms of the Armistice of 30 October

780

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APPENDIX C: Request for permission to use published article (Chapter 4)

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