

**Shameful Photographs Showing the
Atrocities and Genocide Inflicted
Upon Turks By the Armenians**



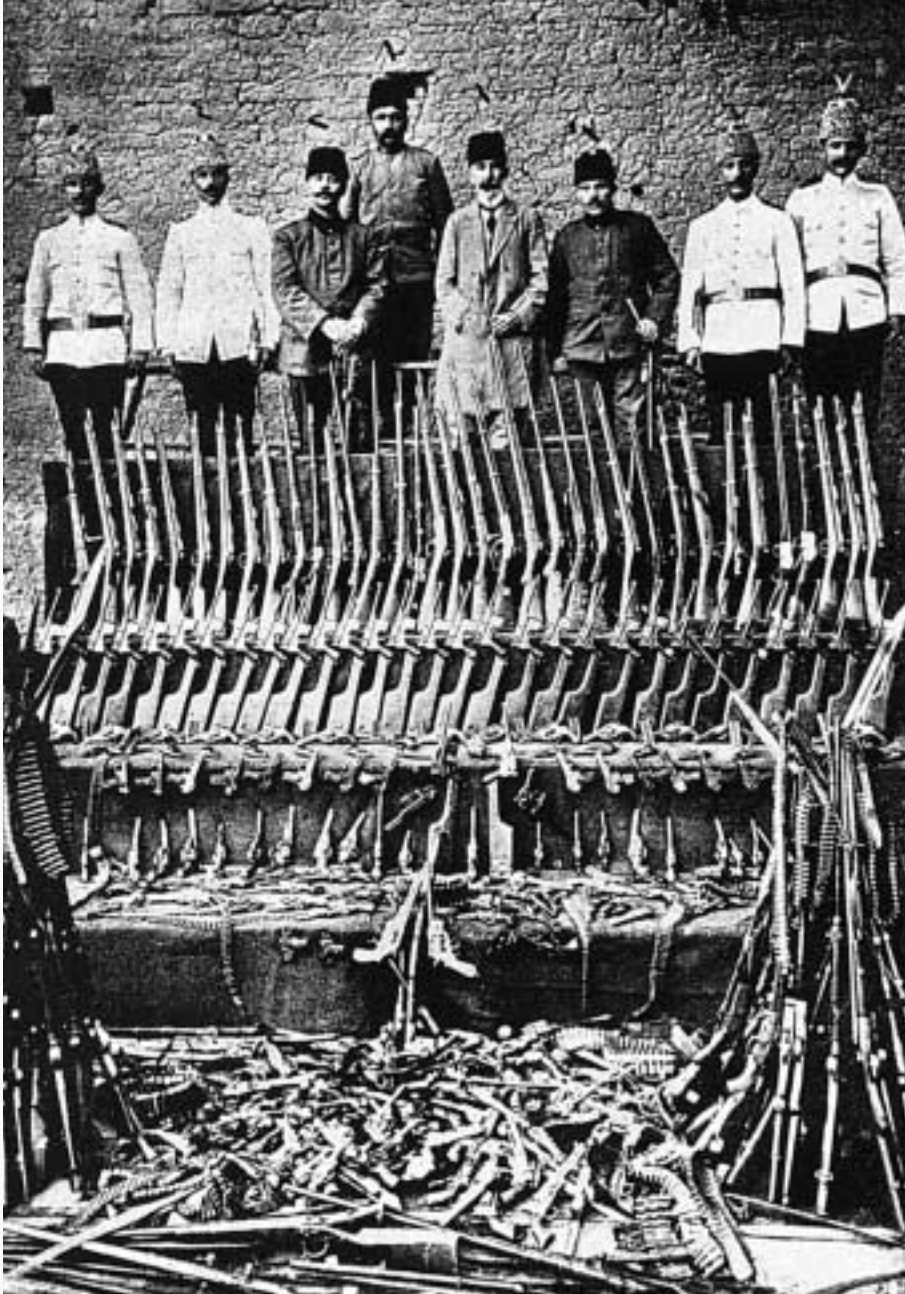


*A group of Hunchak volunteers who fought against Turks in the ranks of the Russia Army.
Borrowed from "I. Dünya Savaşı Sırasında Ermenilerin Türklere Yaptığı Katliam-Fotoğraflar" (The
Genocide Perpetrated Against Turks by Armenians during the First World War). Ankara, 2000.*

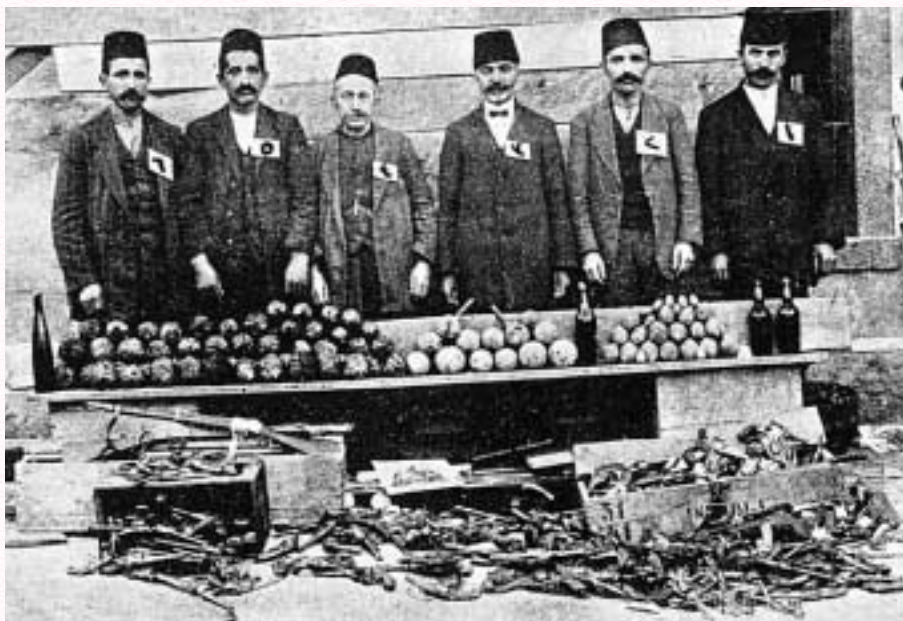
*A group of the Armenian bands who had been active in the neighbourhood of Ankara and
Yozgat.*

*Borrowed from "I. Dünya Savaşı Sırasında Ermenilerin Türklere Yaptığı Katliam-Fotoğraflar" (The
Genocide Perpetrated Against Turks by Armenians during the First World War). Ankara, 2000.*





*Rifles, pistols, machineguns and plenty of ammunition seized from Armenians.
Borrowed from "Ermeni Komitelerinin Âmâl ve Harekât-ı İhtilâliyesi; İlân-ı Meşrutiyetten Evvel ve Sonra" (The Aspirations and Revolutionary Movements of the Armenian Committees: Before and After the Declaration of Constitutional Monarchy). İstanbul 1916.*



Bombs, firearms, tools used in the making of bombs and the leading members of the Armenian Committee at Adapazarı.

Borrowed from 'Ermeni Âmâl ve Harekât-ı İhtilâliyesi-Tesâvir ve Vesâik. The Armenian Aspirations and Revolutionary Movements: photographs and documents. Albums No: 1 and 2'. 1916.

The Armenians band members arrested in the district of Çengiller, Bursa, along with the seized artillery pieces, firearms and uniforms.

Borrowed from 'Ermeni Âmâl ve Harekât-ı İhtilâliyesi-Tesâvir ve Vesâik. The Armenian Aspirations and Revolutionary Movements: photographs and documents. Albums No: 1 and 2'. 1916.



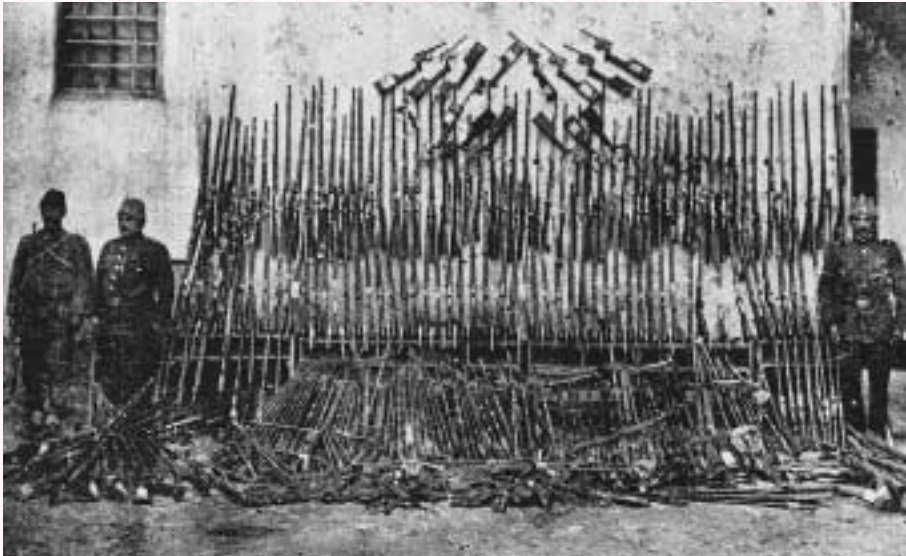


Arms seized from Armenians in the villages of Bağçecik, Arslanbey and Yuvacık in the province of İzmit.

Borrowed from "Ermeni Âmâl ve Harekât-ı İhtilâliyesi-Tesâvir ve Vesâik. The Armenian Aspirations and Revolutionary Movements: photographs and documents. Albums No: 1 and 2". 1916.

Arms seized from Armenian bands in a district of Malatya.

Borrowed from "Ermeni Âmâl ve Harekât-ı İhtilâliyesi-Tesâvir ve Vesâik. The Armenian Aspirations and Revolutionary Movements: photographs and documents. Albums No: 1 and 2". 1916.



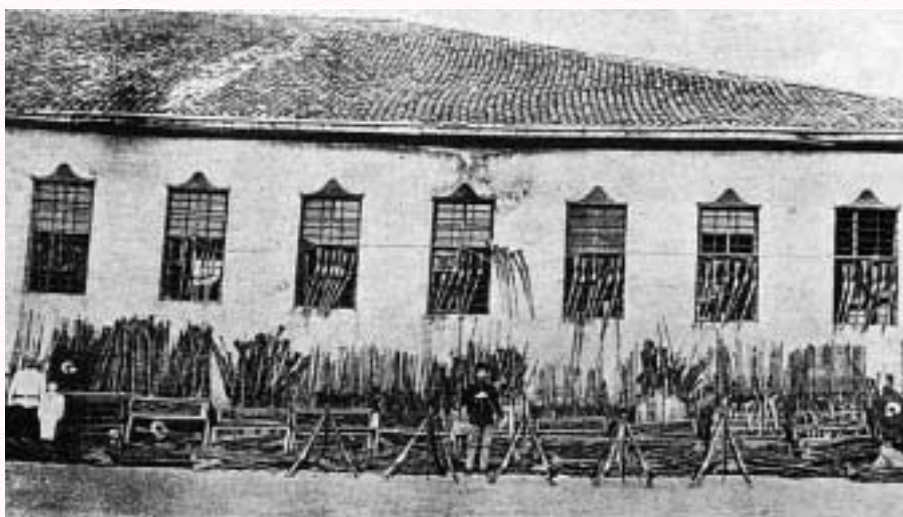


Arms and hand-written notices calling on people to rise up seized from Armenian bands in the district of Dört Yol.

Borrowed from "Ermeni Âmâl ve Harekât-ı İhtilâliyesi-Tesâvir ve Vesâik. The Armenian Aspirations and Revolutionary Movements: photographs and documents. Albums No. 1 and 2". 1916.

Arms and ammunition seized from Armenians in the sanjak of Maraş.

Borrowed from "Ermeni Âmâl ve Harekât-ı İhtilâliyesi-Tesâvir ve Vesâik. The Armenian Aspirations and Revolutionary Movements: photographs and documents. Albums No. 1 and 2". 1916.





*Some arms seized from Armenian bands in Urfa.
Borrowed from "Ermeni Âmâl ve Harekât-ı İhtilâliyesi-Tesâvir ve Vesâik. The Armenian Aspirations and Revolutionary Movements: photographs and documents. Albums No. 1 and 2". 1916.*

*Some arms gathered from Armenian bands at Haçin (Saimbeyli).
(Collection of Photographs, First World War, Album No. 4, Photo. No.20, Archives of the Department of Military History and Strategical Studies, Turkish General Staff).
Borrowed from "I. Dünya Savaşı Sırasında Ermenilerin Türklere Yaptığı Katliam-Fotograflar" (The Genocide Perpetrated Against Turks by Armenians during the First World War). Ankara, 2000.*





*Armenians savagely killed some Turks by tying their knees to their necks at Kars.
(Collection of Photographs, First World War, Album No. 4, Photo. No. 107, Archives of the
Department of Military History and Strategical Studies, Turkish General Staff).*

*Borrowed from "I. Dünya Savaşı Sırasında Ermenilerin Türklere Yaptığı Katliam-Fotograflar" (The
Genocide Perpetrated Against Turks by Armenians during the First World War). Ankara, 2000.*

*A defenceless Turkish peasant whom Armenian brutally killed at Sarikamış after having gouged
his eyes.*

*Borrowed from "İslâm Âhâlinin Dûçar Oldukları Mezâlim Hakkında Vesâike Müstenid Mâlûmat"
(Documented Information about the Atrocities Endured by Muslim People). 1919.*





*A Turk brutally killed by Armenians at Sarıkamış.
(Collection of Photographs, First World War, Album No. 4, Photo. No.103, Archives of the
Department of Military History and Strategical Studies, Turkish General Staff).*

*Borrowed from 'I. Dünya Savaşı Sırasında Ermenilerin Türklere Yaptığı Katliam-Fotoğraflar' (The
Genocide Perpetrated Against Turks by Armenians during the First World War). Ankara, 2000.*

*An innocent and defenceless Turkish lad whom Armenians wanted to kill him by lighting a fire
on his abdomen.*

*(Collection of Photographs, First World War, Album No. 4, Photo. No.69, Archives of the
Department of Military History and Strategical Studies, Turkish General Staff).*

*Borrowed from 'I. Dünya Savaşı Sırasında Ermenilerin Türklere Yaptığı Katliam-Fotoğraflar' (The
Genocide Perpetrated Against Turks by Armenians during the First World War). Ankara, 2000.*





*A group of Turkish women and girls whom Armenian bands savagely violated.
Dedicated to those who talk about human rights.*

Borrowed from "Ermeni Komitelerinin Âmâl ve Harekât-ı İhtilâliyesi; İlân-ı Meşrutiyetten Evvel ve Sonra" (The Aspirations and Revolutionary Movements of the Armenian Committees: Before and After the Declaration of Constitutional Monarchy). İstanbul, 1916.

An innocent and defenceless Turkish child whom Armenians savagely killed after having gouged his left eye with bayonet.

Borrowed from "İslâm Âhâlinin Dûçar Oldukları Mezâlim Hakkında Vesâike Müstenid Mâlûmat" (Documented Information about the Atrocities Endured by Muslim People). 1919.

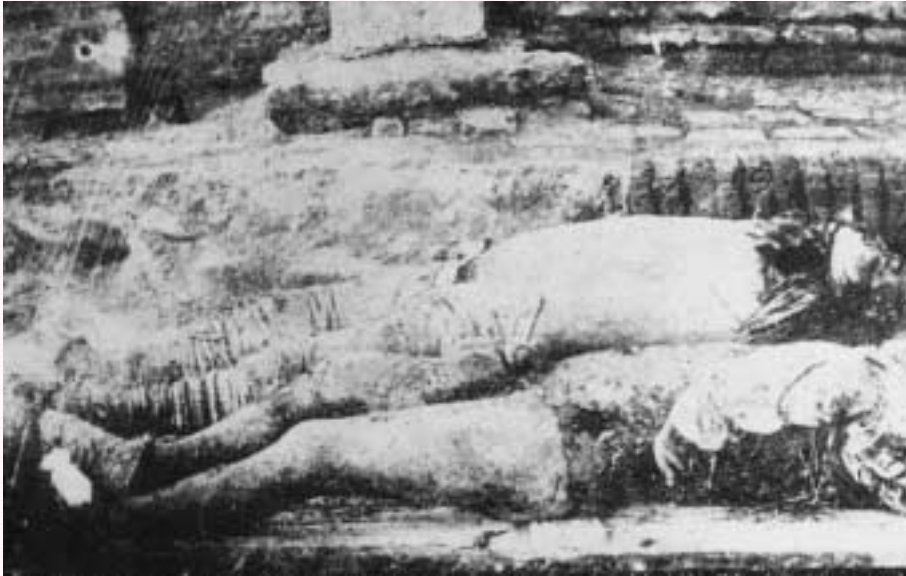




*Women and children savagely killed by Armenians at Bayburt.
Borrowed from "İslâm Âhâlinin Dûçar Oldukları Mezâlim Hakkında Vesâike Müstenid Mâlûmat"
(Documented Information about the Atrocities Endured by Muslim People). 1919.*

*Turks brutally killed by Armenians who cut off their noses and lit a fire on their abdomens.
(Collection of Photographs, First World War, Album No. 4, Photo. No.118, Archives of the
Department of Military History and Strategical Studies, Turkish General Staff).*

*Borrowed from "I. Dünya Savaşı Sırasında Ermenilerin Türklere Yaptığı Katliam-Fotoğraflar" (The
Genocide Perpetrated Against Turks by Armenians during the First World War). Ankara, 2000.*





Our innocent people savagely put to death by Armenian bands who decapitated them and cut off their arms.

(Collection of Photographs, First World War, Album No. 4, Photo. No.121, Archives of the Department of Military History and Strategical Studies, Turkish General Staff).

Borrowed from "I. Dünya Savaşı Sırasında Ermenilerin Türklere Yaptığı Katliam-Fotograflar" (The Genocide Perpetrated Against Turks by Armenians during the First World War). Ankara, 2000.

Defenceless Turkish women and children brutally put to death by Armenian bands.

(Collection of Photographs, First World War, Album No. 4, Photo. No.101, Archives of the Department of Military History and Strategical Studies, Turkish General Staff).

Borrowed from "I. Dünya Savaşı Sırasında Ermenilerin Türklere Yaptığı Katliam-Fotograflar" (The Genocide Perpetrated Against Turks by Armenians during the First World War). Ankara, 2000.





*Turkish children strangled by Armenian bands at Erzurum.
Borrowed from "İslâm Âhâlinin Dûçar Oldukları Mezâlim Hakkında Vesâike Müstenid Mâlûmat"
(Documented Information about the Atrocities Endured by Muslim People). 1919.*

*Women and children put to death by Armenian bands at the village of Subatan, Kars.
(Collection of Photographs, First World War, Album No. 4, Photo. No 125, Archives of the
Department of Military History and Strategical Studies, Turkish General Staff).
Borrowed from "I. Dünya Savaşı Sırasında Ermenilerin Türklere Yaptığı Katliam-Fotografılar" (The
Genocide Perpetrated Against Turks by Armenians during the First World War). Ankara, 2000.*





The mansion at Erzurum which was set on fire along with the innocent and defenceless Turks squeezed into it.

(Collection of Photographs, First World War, Album No. 4, Photo. No. 65, Archives of the Department of Military History and Strategical Studies, Turkish General Staff).

Borrowed from "I. Dünya Savaşı Sırasında Ermenilerin Türklere Yaptığı Katliam-Fotografılar" (The Genocide Perpetrated Against Turks by Armenians during the First World War). Ankara, 2000.

Two aged women and an eleven-year old girl violated by Armenian band members in a village of Erzurum.

Borrowed from "Ermeni Komitelerinin Âmâl ve Harekât-ı İhtilâliyesi; İlân-ı Meşrutiyetten Evvel ve Sonra" (The Aspirations and Revolutionary Movements of the Armenian Committees: Before and After the Declaration of Constitutional Monarchy). İstanbul, 1916.





*Defenceless Turkish women savagely killed in the village of Subatan on April 25, 1918 by Armenian bands that tore their wombs with bayonet and extracted the foetus.
 (Collection of Photographs, First World War, Album No. 4, Photo. No.123, Archives of the Department of Military History and Strategeical Studies, Turkish General Staff).
 Borrowed from "I. Dünya Savaşı Sırasında Ermenilerin Türklere Yaptığı Katliam-Fotoğraflar" (The Genocide Perpetrated Against Turks by Armenians during the First World War). Ankara, 2000.*

*Defenceless Turks savagely put to death by Armenian bands at Ilca.
 Borrowed from "İslâm Ahâlinin Düçar Olduklan Mezâlim Hakkında Vesâike Müstenid Mâlûmat" (Documented Information about the Atrocities Endured by Muslim People). 1919.*





Turks savagely put to death by Armenians bands who gouged their eyes while Erzincan being invaded.

Borrowed from 'I. Dünya Savaşı Sırasında Ermenilerin Türklere Yaptığı Katliam-Fotoğraflar' (The Genocide Perpetrated Against Turks by Armenians during the First World War). Ankara, 2000.



*Women and children killed by Armenian bands at Hasankale.
(Collection of Photographs, First World War, Album No. 4, Photo. No.116, Archives of the Department of Military History and Strategeical Studies, Turkish General Staff).
Borrowed from "I. Dünya Savaşı Sırasında Ermenilerin Türklere Yaptığı Katliam-Fotoğraflar" (The Genocide Perpetrated Against Turks by Armenians during the First World War). Ankara, 2000.*

*Turks savagely killed by Armenian bands who tore apart their various parts with axes and threw into wells on February 10, 1918.
(Collection of Photographs, First World War, Album No. 4, Photo. No.44, Archives of the Department of Military History and Strategeical Studies, Turkish General Staff).
Borrowed from "I. Dünya Savaşı Sırasında Ermenilerin Türklere Yaptığı Katliam-Fotoğraflar" (The Genocide Perpetrated Against Turks by Armenians during the First World War). Ankara, 2000.*





Houses set on fire and destroyed and mosques devastated by Armenian bands at Erzincan. (Collection of Photographs, First World War, Album No. 4, Photo. No. 48, Archives of the Department of Military History and Strategic Studies, Turkish General Staff).

Borrowed from "I. Dünya Savaşı Sırasında Ermenilerin Türklere Yaptığı Katliam-Fotoğraflar" (The Genocide Perpetrated Against Turks by Armenians during the First World War). Ankara, 2000.

54-year old defenceless Mahmut Agha whom Armenian bands killed by throwing into a well at Erzincan.

Borrowed from "İslâm Âhâlinin Dûçar Oldukları Mezâlim Hakkında Vesâike Müstenid Mâlûmat" (Documented Information about the Atrocities Endured by Muslim People). 1919.





Defenceless Turkish women and children put to death on February 16, 1334 (1918) in the village of Vagavir, Erzincan, by Armenian bands.

(Collection of Photographs, First World War, Album No. 4, Photo. No.38, Archives of the Department of Military History and Strategical Studies, Turkish General Staff).

Borrowed from 'I. Dünya Savaşı Sırasında Ermenilerin Türklere Yaptığı Katliam-Fotoğraflar' (The Genocide Perpetrated Against Turks by Armenians during the First World War). Ankara, 2000.



*Orphans in Erzincan whose parents were put to death by Armenian bands.
Borrowed from "İslâm Âhâlinin Dûçar Oldukları Mezâlim Hakkında Vesâike Müstenid Mâlûmat"
(Documented Information about the Atrocities Endured by Muslim People). 1919.*

German writer Dr. Weiss, Austrian writer Dr. Stein and Turkish historian and writer Ahmet Refik (Altınay), members of the mission of investigation who ascertained the truth that Turks had been killed by Armenian bands who had thrown them into wells Ahmet Refik (Altınay) related afterwards his observations in his two books "Two Committees and Two Massacres" and "On the Caucasian Roads".

*Borrowed from "İslâm Âhâlinin Dûçar Oldukları Mezâlim Hakkında Vesâike Müstenid Mâlûmat"
(Documented Information about the Atrocities Endured by Muslim People). 1919.*





A defenceless Turkish peasant killed by Armenian bands who lit a fire on his face and on his abdomen.

(Collection of Photographs, First World War, Album No. 4, Photo. No.119, Archives of the Department of Military History and Strategic Studies, Turkish General Staff).

Borrowed from "I. Dünya Savaşı Sırasında Ermenilerin Türklere Yaptığı Katliam-Fotograflar" (The Genocide Perpetrated Against Turks by Armenians during the First World War). Ankara, 2000.

Aged and young defenceless Turkish men put to death by Armenian bands.

(Collection of Photographs, First World War, Album No. 4, Photo. 100, Archives of the Department of Military History and Strategic Studies, Turkish General Staff).

Borrowed from "I. Dünya Savaşı Sırasında Ermenilerin Türklere Yaptığı Katliam-Fotograflar" (The Genocide Perpetrated Against Turks by Armenians during the First World War). Ankara, 2000.





A group of innocent women and children from the village of Hızırlyas, district of Şark, Diyarbakır, were killed with daggers and firearms on July 25, 1915 at a place called Mersindere by Armenian bands as they were totally defenceless since their husbands, fathers and male relatives were away on the battle field.

Borrowed from "Ermeni Âmâl ve Harekât-ı İhtilâlîyesi; Tesâvir ve Vesâik. The Armenian Aspirations and Revolutionary Movements: photographs and documents. Albums No: 1 and 2". 1916.

The gendarmes and officers of the supply convoy commanded by Hamid Efendi who were massacred on June 28, 1331 (1915) at a place called Şeytankaya in the vicinity of Silvan by Armenian bands.

Borrowed from "Ermeni Komitelerinin Âmâl ve Harekât-ı İhtilâlîyesi; İlân-ı Meşrutiyetten Evvel ve Sonra" (The Aspirations and Revolutionary Movements of the Armenian Committees: Before and After the Declaration of Constitutional Monarchy). İstanbul, 1916.





*The mass grave discovered in the village of Oba, Iğdır.
Borrowed from "Iğdır Tarihi Gerçekler ve Ermeniler Uluslararası Sempozyumu" (International Symposium held at Iğdır on Historical Facts and Armenians). Ankara, 1997.*

*Excavation work under way at the site of a mass grave in the village of Oba, Iğdır.
Borrowed from "Iğdır Tarihi Gerçekler ve Ermeniler Uluslararası Sempozyumu" (International Symposium held at Iğdır on Historical Facts and Armenians). Ankara, 1997.*





Women and children from the village of Oba, standing at the head of the excavated mass grave, condemn the Armenian genocide in front of the world public opinion.

It is dedicated to those countries that uphold the unfounded Armenian claims.

Borrowed from "İğdir Tarihi Gerçekler ve Ermeniler Uluslararası Sempozyumu" (International Symposium held at İğdir on Historical Facts and Armenians). Ankara, 1997.

İbrahim Sargın, the still living eyewitness of the atrocities, informs the Turkish and foreign press members of the atrocities and genocide committed by Armenian bands at the site of the excavated mass grave in the village of Zeve, Van.

Borrowed from "Yakın Tarihimizde Van Uluslararası Sempozyumu, 2-5 Nisan 1990" (International Symposium on Van in Recent History, 2-5 April 1990). Ankara, 1990.





Skeleton pieces belonging to Turks unearthed as a result of the excavation work carried out at the site of a mass grave in the village of Zeve, Van.

Borrowed from "Yakın Tarihimizde Van Uluslararası Sempozyumu, 2-5 Nisan 1990" (International Symposium on Van in Recent History, 2-5 April 1990). Ankara, 1990.



Skulls and bones unearthed as a result of the excavation work carried out at the site of a mass grave in the village of Zeve, Van.

Borrowed from "Yakın Tarihimizde Van Uluslararası Sempozyumu, 2-5 Nisan 1990" (International Symposium on Van in Recent History, 2-5 April 1990). Ankara, 1990.

Skulls, broken and shot with a gun, unearthed as a result of the excavation work carried out at the site of a mass grave in the village of Zeve, Van.

Borrowed from "Yakın Tarihimizde Van Uluslararası Sempozyumu, 2-5 Nisan 1990" (International Symposium on Van in Recent History, 2-5 April 1990). Ankara, 1990.





Human skulls and bones unearthed as a result of the excavation work carried out at the site of a mass grave in the village of Zeve, Van.

Borrowed from "Yakın Tarihimizde Van Uluslararası Sempozyumu, 2-5 Nisan 1990" (International Symposium on Van in Recent History, 2-5 April 1990). Ankara, 1990.



Skulls belonging to Turks unearthed as a result of the excavation work carried out at the site of a mass grave situated in the barn of Çavuşoğlu in the district of Erciş, Van.

Borrowed from "Yakın Tarihimizde Van Uluslararası Sempozyumu, 2-5 Nisan 1990" (International Symposium on Van in Recent History, 2-5 April 1990). Ankara, 1990.



Skulls and bones belonging to Turks unearthed as a result of the excavation work carried out at the site of a mass grave situated in the barn of Çavuşoğlu in the district of Erciş, Van.

It is dedicated to those who attempt to exploit history by upholding unfounded Armenian claims.

Borrowed from "Yakın Tarihimizde Van Uluslararası Sempozyumu, 2-5 Nisan 1990" (International Symposium on Van in Recent History, 2-5 April 1990). Ankara, 1990.



The genocide section of the Van Museum.

Skeletons belonging to Turks savagely killed in Van and its environs by Armenian bands and other findings, unearthed as a result of excavation works carried out at the site of mass graves, are exhibited in this Section.

Borrowed from "Yakın Tarihimizde Van Uluslararası Sempozyumu, 2-5 Nisan 1990" (International Symposium on Van in Recent History, 2-5 April 1990). Ankara, 1990.

Arm and leg bones belonging to Turks savagely massacred by Armenians, which clearly show that they were cut and broken with choppers and axes.

Borrowed from "Yakın Tarihimizde Van Uluslararası Sempozyumu, 2-5 Nisan 1990" (International Symposium on Van in Recent History, 2-5 April 1990). Ankara, 1990.





Skulls and jaw bones belonging to Turks massacred by Armenians, exhibited in the genocide section of the Van Museum, witnessing that they were broken with blows of rifle butts.

Borrowed from "Yakın Tarihimizde Van Uluslararası Sempozyumu, 2-5 Nisan 1990" (International Symposium on Van in Recent History, 2-5 April 1990). Ankara, 1990.

Genocide excavation carried out in the village of Timar, Erzurum (1993).





Genocide excavation carried out in the village of Timar, Erzurum (1995).



A view from the genocide excavation carried out in the village of Timar, Erzurum.



Genocide excavation carried out in the village of Timar, Erzurum (1995).



A wallet marked with a crescent and star belonging to a Turk, found at the genocide excavation carried out in the village of Timar.

Partially burnt sheets of the books printed in the Ottoman alphabet and of the Qur'an found at the genocide excavation carried out in the village of Timar (Burnt by Armenians).





Human bones unearthed at the genocide excavation carried out in the village of Timar, Erzurum.



Human bones unearthed at the genocide excavation carried out in the village of Timar, Erzurum, and the villagers performing their last duty to our dear martyrs.

It is dedicated to the States and countries upholding the unfounded Armenian claims in their parliaments and before their public opinion.



The Martyrs Monument erected in the memory of the martyrs of the village of Zeve, Van, savagely massacred by Armenian bands in 1915.



