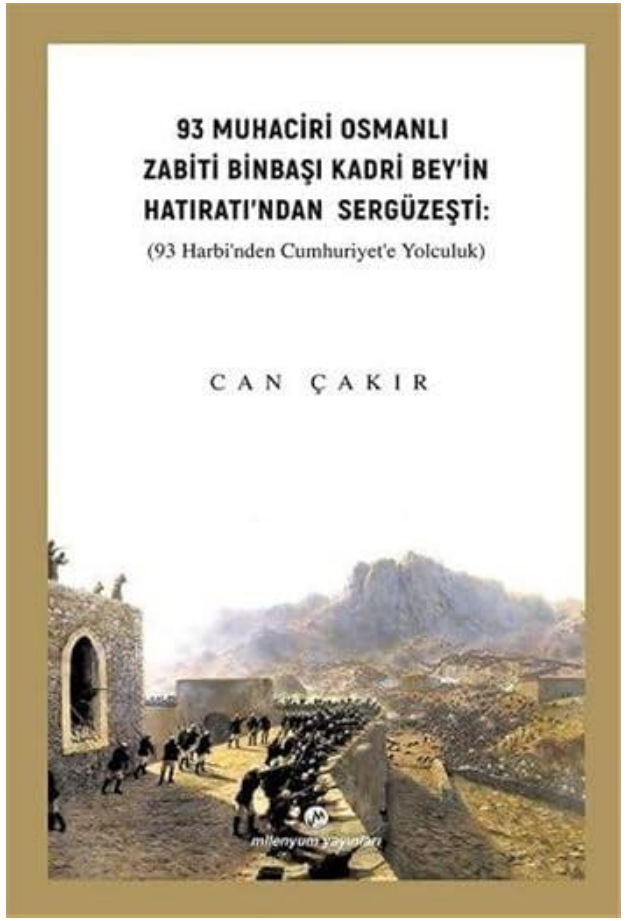
A Book Presentation:

«Memoirs of Ottoman Major Kadri Bey through his Personal Diary: (A Journey from 93 War to the Foundation of Rebuplic of Türkiye)»



1877-1878 Ottoman-Russian War (Publicly known as ‘Doksanüç Harbi’) and Its Migrants

Memoirs of Ottoman Army Major Kadri Bey from his hand written Diary in Ottoman Manuscript

(A Journey from 93 War to the foundation of Republic of Türkiye)

by Can Çakır

London, 17th November 2026

This book has three parallel roots

- 1st root: Ottoman Army Major Kadri Bey’s Diary and his personal migration and army roles
- 2nd root: 93rd War (1877-1878 Ottoman Russian War) and its Migrants’ displacement from Caucasia to Anatolia
- 3rd root: Ottoman Empire’s last period and its journey to the foundation of New Republican of Türkiye

This book contains two sections

❑ Section I

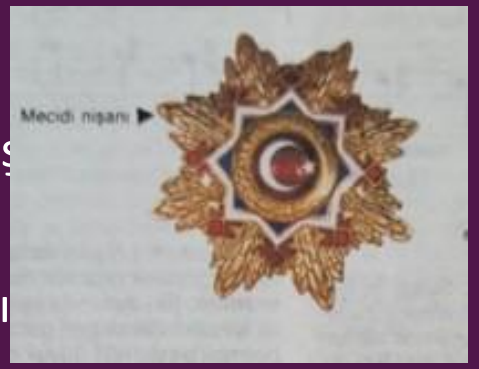
- ❖ TRANSLATION of Major's Personal DAIRY'S NOTES from Ottoman Script into Modern Turkish
- ❖ Ottoman's Major Kadri Bey's Memories from his born in1876 to the establishment of Turkish Rebuplic in1923
- ❖ His biography
- ❖ Army Education system at Ottoman period
- ❖ Ottoman and Early Turkish Rebuplican calender system
- ❖ Hospitals and Medical Developments at Ottoman Period and Major Kadri Bey's Medical Reports gained from army hospitals
- ❖ Ottoman's Army's rank system and soldiers' orders, medals.
- ❖ Ottoman Taxing System [Ghamcur-Ağnam (livestock tax)]
- ❖ Establishment of Public's Sea Transport System (Şirket-i Hayriyye) from Ottoman period to Modern Turkey

❑ Section II

- ❖ ACADEMICAL OUTLOOK
- ❖ Historical Background of the Ottoman Turkish Wars
- ❖ Early Ottoman Russian War (1801) and Russian invasion to Cacausia
- ❖ Ottoman Russian War (1828-1829)
- ❖ Ottoman Russian War (Crimean War) (1854-1856)
- ❖ Ottoman Russian War (93rd War) (1877-1878)
- ❖ Proportions of Ethnic population in Northen Anatolia at Ottoman Period
- ❖ Conferences,Peace Pacts, Protocols and Ceasefires held during/ soon after Ottoman Russian Wars periods with references of Ottoman Archives
- ❖ 93rd War related Migration from Caucasian Region to widespread Anatolia in Ottoman Period with support of Ottoman Archives of Prime Minister's Office (BOA) and Ottoman Archive of Precidency of Rebuplic of Türkiye (COA) and field research and people's interviews.
- ❖ Close outlook to migration of Meskethian Turks from Caucasia to Anatolia
- ❖ General view from Balkan Wars to Turkish National Freedom Fights.
- ❖ General Review of the two sections.

Ottoman Army's orders & medals

- Order of Medjidieh
- Order of Osmanieh
- Order of Distinction (İftihar Niş
- Order of Glory (Zafer Nişanı)
- Order of Charity (Şefkat Nişanı
- Medal of War/Gallipoli Star/Iron Crescent (Harp Madalyası)
- Medal of Distinction
- Medal of Merit (Liyakat Madalyası
- Medal of Independence War (İstiklal Madalyası)
- Medal of Lifesaving (Tahlisiye Madalyası)
- Order of Danyelü
- Order of Allamania (Alman Liyakat)

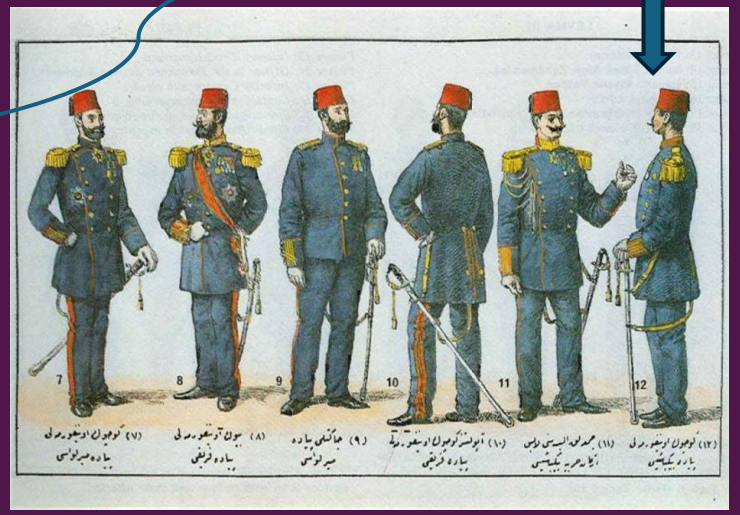






Ottoman Army's soldiers' ranks

- Müşir: Field marshal
- Ferik: Lieutenant General/Major General
- Miralay: Colonel
- Kaymakam: Lieutenant Colonel
- Binbaşı: Major
- Yüzbaşı: Captain
- Mülazım: Lieutenant
- Mülazım evvel/Üstteğmen: First Lieutenant
- Mülazım sani/teğmen/astteğmen: Second Lieutenant
- Çavuş: Sergeant



Osmanlı teşkilat ve kıyafet-i askeriyesi, Mahmut Şevket Paşa, İstanbul Mekteb-i Harbiye Matbaası, 1907

Results of Balkans and Caucasian Wars and Signed Treaties, Ottoman Territorial Loss

- At the end of the Ottoman Russian War (1828-29) Treaty of Adrianople signed
  - Ottoman Losses on West of Black Sea region From Anapa to Batum and including Ahıska with 10 Sanjaks were left to Russia.
  - Greece became an independent kingdom: Serbia, Wallachia, Moldovia gained autonomy
- At the end of Ottoman Russian Crimean War (1854-1856) Treaty of Paris signed
  - Halt of Russian demands in Balkans
  - Opening Danube to international shipping
  - Neutralizing and demilitarizing the Black Sea
- At the end of Ottoman Russian War (1877-1878) 93 Harbi
  - First Treaty: Treaty of St Stephanos (1878) signed.
  - Massive Bulgaria created, Russia gained extra power
  - Final Treaty: Treaty of Berlin (1878) signed.
- Ottoman Losses in Balkans: Serbia, Montenegro and Romania gained absolute independence
- Ottoman Losses in Caucasus: District of Kars, Ardahan, Batum (known as Elviye-i Selase- 3 Sanjaks) were ceded to Russia.



Continued from: Results of Balkans and Caucasian Wars

- ❑ Balkan Wars (1912-1913)
- ➢ «Treaty of London» (1913) signed after «First Balkan War» and «Treaty of Bucharest» signed after «Second Balkan War»(1913)
- ➢ Balkan League defeated Ottoman Empire
- ➢ Ottoman Losses on European territories including (Macedonia, Albania, Thrace) Edirne (Edirne was recovered in second Balkan War) kept only small strip of land near Istanbul.
- ➢ Mass Migration from Balkans and Caucasia to widespread Anatolia
- ➢ Big Territorial Loss of Ottoman Empire in Balkans and Caucasia
- ❑ World War I (1914-918)
- ➢ Treaty of Brestlitovsk 1918 (Caucasus Front)
- ➢ Following Bolshevik Revolution, Russia withdrew war and temprorarily returned Kars Ardahan Batum to Ottoman Empire.

Partitioning Treaty: Treaty of Serves (1920)

Ottoman Empire dissolved and remaining borderlines partititioned in Balkans

Independent Armania proposed in the Caucasus. This treaty was rejected by Turkish National Movement led by M. Kemal Ataturk.

Final Replacement Treaty: Treaty of Lausanne (1923)

Signed by Newly formed Turkish Republic and it set modern borders and finalized the end of Ottoman rule officially in both Europe and the Middle East.

Review of 93 War and its Migrants

- **West Fronts (Balkans)** : Tuna
- **East Fronts (Caucasia)**: Caucasia & East Anatolia

Tuna Front (Şumnu, Silistre, Totrakan, Rusçuk, Ziştovi, Vidin) and Balkans mountains: led by Abdulkerim Pasha

Plevn Front*:* led by Osman Pasha

Şıpka, Eski Zagra Front: led by Süleyman Pasha

- Russian forces gained Romania, Bucharest, Ziştovi, Tırnova ve Şıpka and Plevn.
- Serbia declared a war against Ottoman Emprire for its freedom.

Eastern Anatolia: led by Ahmet Muhtar Pasha from Ardahan to East Bayezit.

- Edirne were left to Russia with Adrianople Treaty (20 January 1878).
- «Treaty of St Stephanos» signed on 3rd March 1878 and provisions were made as below:

➢ Sırbistan, Karadağ and Romania's freedom were to be recognized.

➢ Although Bulgaristan paying tax to Babıali/Ottoman capital, autonom Bulgaria Principality would be established.

➢ Some exemptions would be given to Russia to use İstanbul straits.

➢ Bosnaian and Hersegovinian freedom would be recognized.

➢ There would be improvement for Christians in Balkan cities.

- With the «Treaty of St Stephanos», Russia gained power in Balkans then European States re-reviewed all above the articles in Treaty of Berlin (13 June-13 July1878).
- Great Bulgaria divided into three parts: First part was autonom Bulgarian Prince rule under Ottoman rule, second part was East Rumeli (/Balkans) would be ruled by Christian governer, third part was district of Macedonia on its reformation condition would be under Ottoman rule
- Bosna and Herzegovina exhalated from Ottoman Empire and they would be part of Avustria and Hungary.
- Kars, Ardahan, Batum (Elviye-i Selase/Three Sanjaks) were given to Russia
- Artvin region of north part of Anatolia was under Batum Sanjak and treated as the same with Kars because being a part of Kars oblast under Russian rule.

Result of 93 War and Placement of its Migrants

Ottoman Empire was going to pay 820,500,000 frank «war indemnity» to Russia and Cyprus was going to be left to England due to its help to Ottoman Empire during the Ottoman Russian war.

Decisions made on the use of Istanbul and Dardanel Straits would be kept the same according to result of 1856 Paris and 1871 London Treaties.

As these mean that the straits were to be opened to the other nations' use without prior permission from the Ottoman state.

- In a summary «St Stephanos Treaty" was renewed in Berlin Treaty mostly for the European States' advantageous.

Placement of 93 Migrants from Caucasia and Livaneli (Artvin) to wide spread Anatolia

Circassian, Cechen, Abhaza, Dagıstani people backed up Ottoman.

Turkish and Georgian people in Acara-Batum and Livaneli (Artvin) migrated to Anatolia starting from shore of Hopa of Black Sea to İstanbul and inner Anatolian cities, to Bayburt, Erzurum, İstanbul, Şile, İzmit, Bursa, Balıkesir, Sivas, Tokat, Amasya, Muş etc.

Continued from: 93 War and its Migrants

- Due to Ottoman defeat to Russia in Rumeli/Balkans, Ottoman Empire signed «St Stephanos» and «Berlin Treaties» and Elviye-i Selase were given to Russia in Eastern Front.
- Kars and Ardahan Sanjaks were taken by Russia although Batum was not defeated but it had been given to Russia as part of Treaty Agreement.

Proportion of Migrants' Placement in Numbers:

- According to Ottoman Ministry of Internal Affairs, number of people migrated from Caucasia (Batum, Kars, Ardahan) to Ottoman Land as below:
  - ➢ Before 93 War: 100,000
  - ➢ After 93 War: 137,298
- Circassian people migrated to Ottoman Land
  - ➢ After the year 1864: 400,000
  - ➢ During the years 1878-1881: 87,760 people, (BOA 2389/5. 02.05.1918)

- Migrants shipped from Batum to Trabzon harbour :
  - ➢ Before the year 1878 : At first, 5500 people.
  - ➢ As this did not meet the requirement, Ottoman Internal Affairs arranged extra ships that were named «Mevrid-i Nusret», «Asir», «Selimiye», «Muhbir-i Server» and «Mecidiye».
- From Trabzon harbour, in the number of 29,000 of 40,000 migrants from Batum and around cities shipped for their new placement in various places in widespread Anatolia (İpek, 2006, p. 58).
  - ➢ Between 1879-1881 from Georgia 6000 migrant families arrived to Trabzon harbour
  - ➢ 4500 of those families paleced in Ordu-Fatsa-Unye
  - ➢ In1881, 4000 families and in1882, 3000 families of Batum migrants sent to Ankara
  - ➢ In 1886, 1034 families of Batum migrants placed to Ordu

Continued: Placement of Migrants from Caucasia and Livaneli (Artvin) to Widespread Anatolia

- According to Article 21 of «St Stephanos Treaty», People from places that of left to Russia were allowed to migrate to Ottoman land in the condition of 3 years limit.

➢ From 1890 to 1909 Ottoman arrangement was sat between Ottoman and Russia and people was permitted to come Ottoman side.

➢ After 1909 Russia had reviewed the permission for his own sake and did not allow the people to pass to Ottoman Land and brought custom limitation and they were asked for Passport for their migration.

- Although this couldn't stop people migration for coming to Ottoman land and it carried until the First World War and onward.

- Despite Russia forced Caucasian and Crimean people to migrate from Russian rule to Ottoman land after the 1828-1829 Ottoman-Russian war, but with 1877-1878 war Russia did not want to Batum and Livaneli people to migrate to Ottoman Land.

✓ Eventhough Abdulhamid the II, made politically wrong on ruling Ottoman Empire at some capacity during his reign but in fact he arranged commisions for migrants specifically (İdare-i Umimiye-yi Muhacirin Komisyonu and Umumi Muhacirin Komisyonu) for providing them sheltering, transport, schooling and sought solution in resolving the health and living problems. Hamidiye villiages sat up for migrants in various lands of Anatolia.

✓ Migration period from Batum, Artvin and Acara carried out during «First World War» and «National Freedom War» and contiuned till the foundation of the New Turkish Rebuplician state's early years.

Continued: Placement of Migrants from Caucasia and Livaneli (Artvin) to Widespread Anatolia

- All these migrants came to Ottoman Land treated under the Migration Bill as this sat in 19 May 1913 (30 April 1325) and their paper works arrangement were made with Migrants Department of Internal Affairs (Dahiliye Nezareti-Muhacirin Müdiriyeti)
- For migrants from Kars, Ardahan, Batum who came to Ottoman land during 93 War, their citizenship process continued After First World War and they were recognized as Ottoman citizens (BOA 2295/3, 02.05.1918).

- *(bkz. "Artvin (İl)-Osmanlı Döneminde Nüfus", https://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artvin_(il) (erişim tarihi: 07.04.2021).*

Proportions of Ethnic population in Northen Anatolia at Ottoman Period (1922)

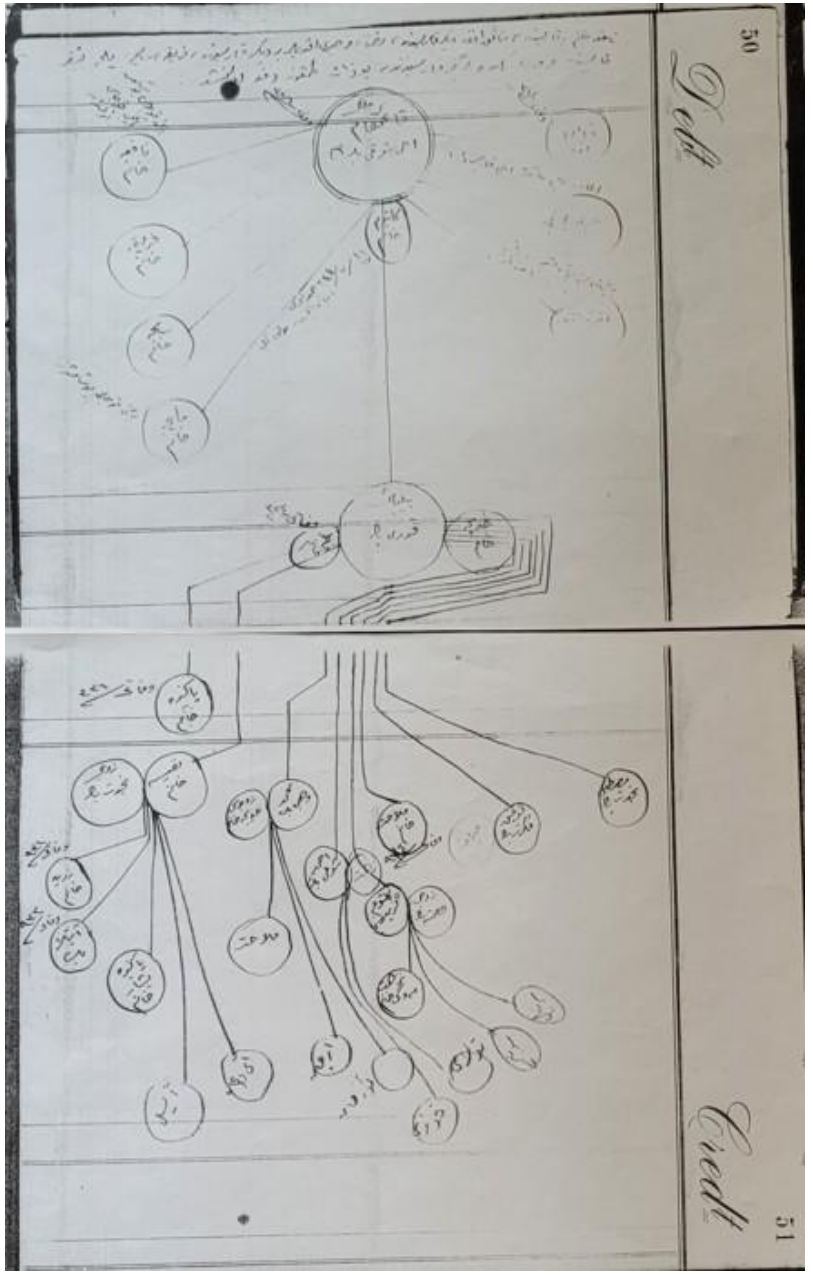
Artvin	Türk	Gürcü	Hemşin	Laz
Merkez				
Ardanuç	7.709	0	0	0
Berta	1.122	0	0	0
Sirya	1.528	0	0	0
Şavşat	8.603	0	0	0
Merya	9.539	0	0	0
İmerhev	0	7.134	0	0
Borçka	0	5.433	250	650
Maralid	0	1.333	0	0
Maçahel(Maçahalis)	0	1.480	0	0
Murgul	0	1.560	0	150
Hopa	0	150	2000	5500
Kemalpaşa	0	0	750	1500
Arhavi	0	950	600	5000
Toplam	28.501	18.040	3.700	12.800

Meskethian (Ahıska) Turks and their migrations:

- At the end of the Ottoman Russian War (1828-1829) «Adrianople Treaty» were signed.
- 10 Sanjaks under Çıldır Region by another name «Ahıska» were given to Russia as a war indemnity and these all sanjaks were withdrawn from Ottoman rule.
- Reign of Ahıska or Ahalthsihe region after being 250 year in Ottoman rule came to an end. The rest of the 14 sanjaks under the name of Çıldır eyaleti (municipality) attached with Erzurum Beylerbeyiliği/Governer-General
- Çıldır Sanjak (1866-1867) included Şavşat, Tavusger, Ardanuç, Göle, Posof, Çıldır Mamervan, Penek, Kiskim ve Oltu regions. Later these sanjaks shrinked to three Sanjaks as Oltu, Ardanuç and Ardahan Sanjaks.
- Sanjak of Batum in fact was part of Erzurum Beylerbeyilik in Ottoman rule since 1535 and in this period Georgian region's Sanjaks were at first under Erzurum Beylerbeyilik and after became part of Çıldır Sanjaks as they were
  - Batum Sanjak, Tortum, Pertekrek (Ocaklık) Kemhis, Tavuskar, Peneskird (Ocaklık) Ardanuç, Livane (Ocaklık), Ardahan, Kars (Bardız) Şavşat (Ocaklık), Küçük Ardahan (Ocaklık), Acara, Machael and Faş (Poti).
    - Batum Sanjak and its neighbourhood after the collapse of United of Georgian Kingdom were taken by Prince of Gurie rule and then became part of Ottoman rule in 1545 even this is not known exactly.
    - During 1578 İran Ottoman war; Batum Sanjak were separated from Erzurum Beylerbeyilik of Ottoman rule and became independent sanjak.
    - Artvin, Arhave, Gonia castles were part of Batum at the time but later Artvin and Livane separated.
    - Mehmet the II, conquared the Trabzon Empire.
    - Uzun Hasan, Sultan of Akkoyuns, was defeated to Sultan Mehmet the II at Otlukbeli war then Artvin region were exhaled by Safevits.
    - This region assaulted by Georgians, and Kıpchak Turks asked for help from Trabzon Governer of Prince Selim the I, and he took the southern part of Batum and established the Gonia Sanjak.
    - Later in 1534-1536 Erzurum Beylerbeyi Mehmed Han, established Livane sanjack that was including Artvin, Yusufeli and made this as part of Erzurum Beylerbeyilik.
- Caucaisan and Georgian region including Ahıska as this was centre of Çıldır Atabeklik or Ahıska Atabeklik were under attack by almost every nations such as Iranians, Ottomans, Nadir Şah, Savefits, Russians, Georgians and this region changed the ruler often.
- By the Treaty of Amasya (1555) Meskethians separated into two parts. East side were taken by Safevits and west side were left to Ottoman rules.
- Between Ottoman-Safevits war in 1578-1590, Ottoman took east part from Safevits.
- In the 17th Century Safevits re-gained the East side from Ottoman. Between the Iran- Ottoman war, Ottoman took the whole Meskethi under its rule with the «Treaty of Kasr-ı Şirin». It remained under the Ottoman rule until it was ceded to the Russian Czar as a war indemnity.
- At the time half of Ahıska Turks stayed in Georgian region and the other half were passed the border and migrated to Turkish land. After this time migrations started and even settlement problems are continuing until the recent days.

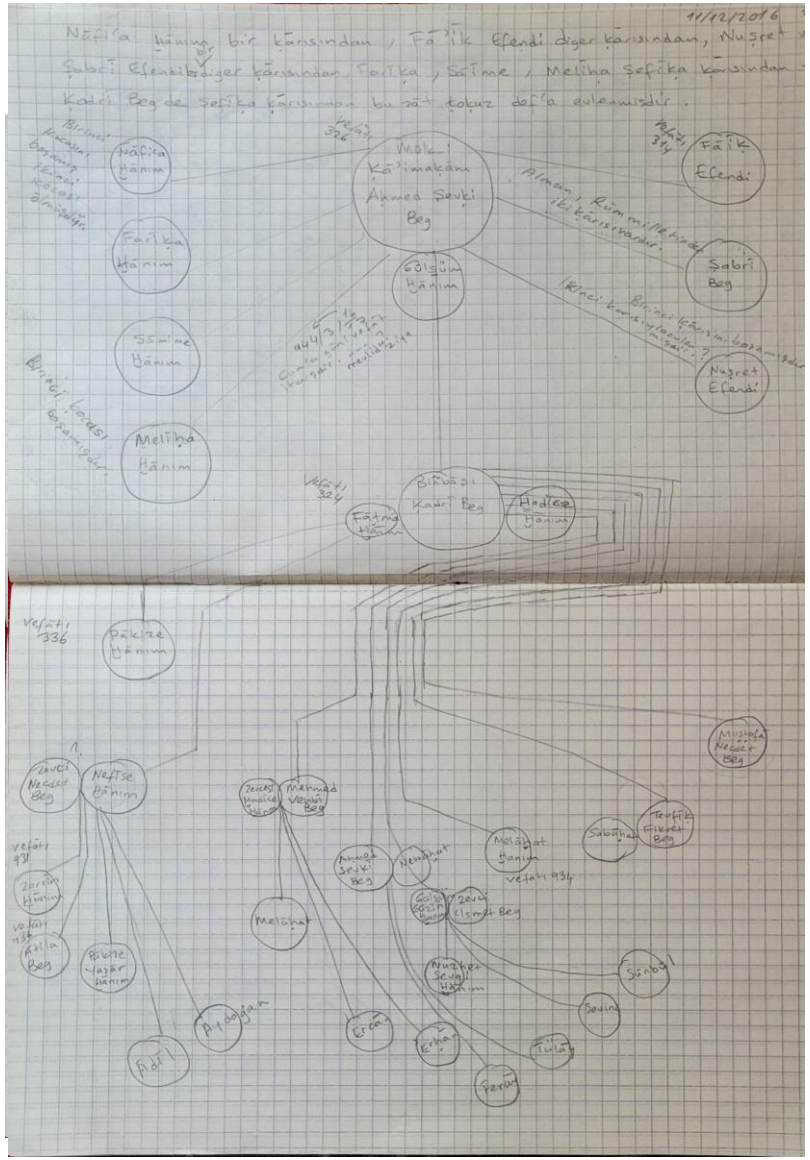
Ottoman Major Kadri Bey's Biography & his hand drawn «Family Tree» in Ottoman Manuscript

- Kadri Bey was born in Tihilazor of Artvin distric in in Black Sea region of northern part of Anatolia, as the Ottoman-Russian war started on April 1293 according to Rumi calender this falls into 1878 in Georgian calender.
- His father left the home during his wife pragnancy to Kadri to start his post of custom director in Yemen as this part was under Ottoman rule at the time.
- His father was educated bouracrat and worked as kaymakam (colonel lituenant) and custom director in various places of Ottoman Empire such as Livane, Istanbul, Basra, Yemen etc.
- During his very early childhood Kadri and his mother and mother's family migrated from Artvin to Bursa as part of 93 Migration that followed Ottoman's Empire's defeat by Russia.



Ottoman Army Major Kadri Bey's biography & his 'Family Tree' translated into Turkish

- He decided to go Istanbul on his own to become an Ottoman soldier and fight for sultan. He was at the age of 13 or 14th. On his arrival, he tried to find his dad as his father left him and his mother during his mother's pragnancy period to himself and his father did not get in touch with the family at all- after searching hard thorough connections he conincidentally had succeeded on finding his father.
- He found his dad's premises in Uskudar and joined his family houselhold and carried his education.
- He performed as hardworking student to catch up scheduled curriculum as he was far behind of his peers in school.
- At first, he graduated from primary school (Üskudar Ravza-i Terakki Mektebi)with a first degree and went to Secondary school (Toptaşı Askeri Rustiyesi) and later joined Kuleli Askeri Lisesi (Army High School) and then completed his study in Imperial Military School (Mekteb-i Harbiye-yi Şahane) and as soon as he graduated from there he went to Selanik with a first duty as a soldier of talim iktizası (liuetenant).

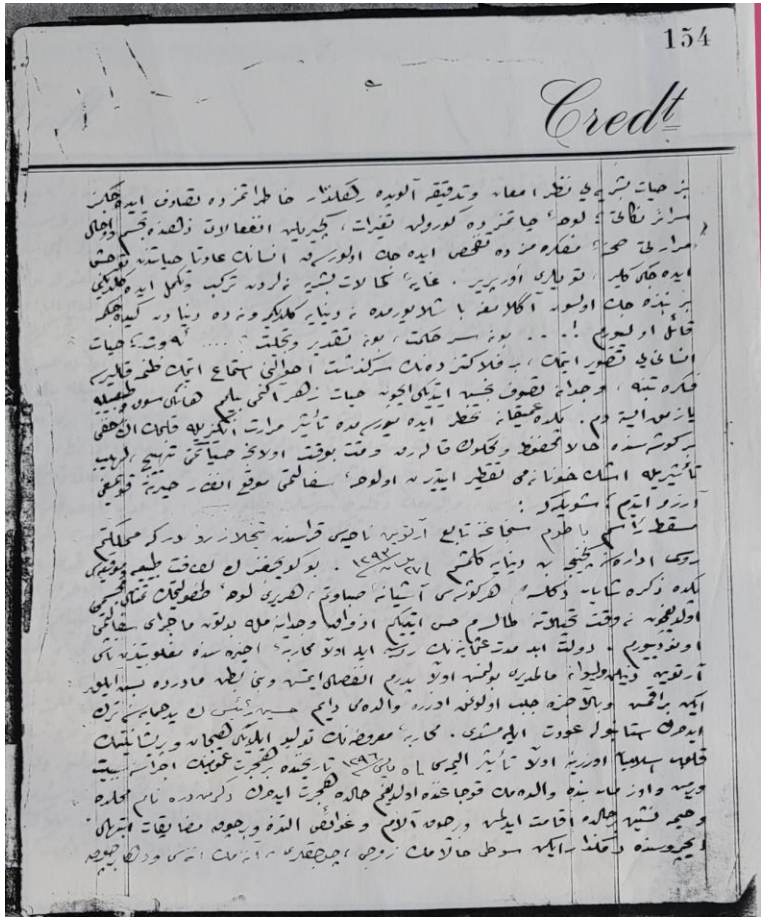


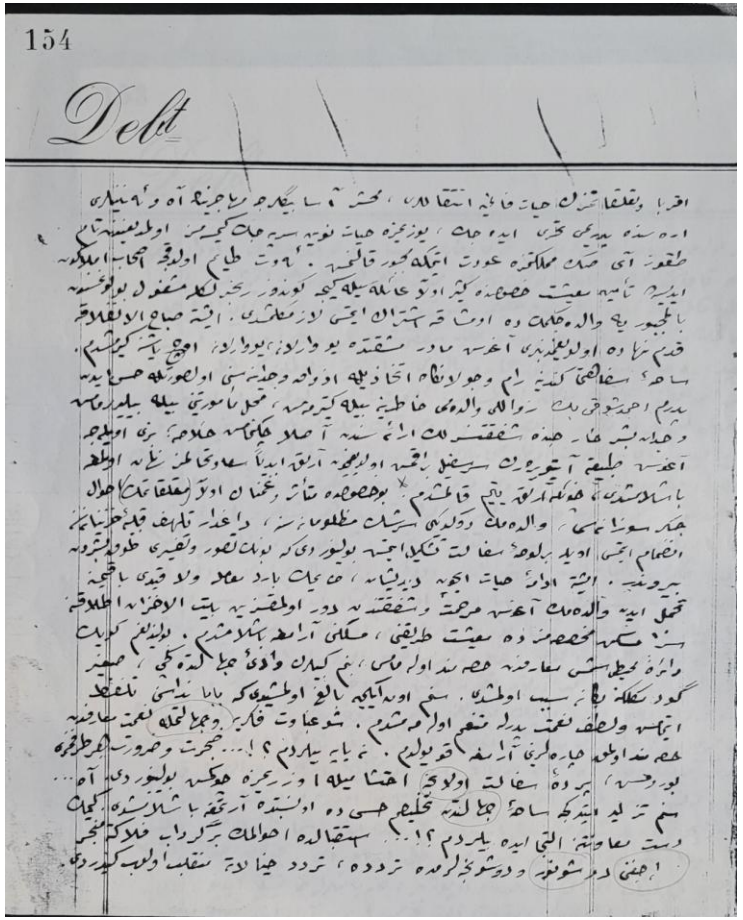
Major Kadri Bey fought at wars in the various fronts in Anatolia and Balkans

- He was at his early age, during 1877-1878 Ottoman Russian war. He and his family started their endavour by migrating from Artvin to Bursa and then they had to go back because of inadequate sheltering and life condition of overwhelming migrants' needs.
- He fought during First and Second Balkan Wars, Turkish National Freedom War, Gallipoli War, First World War.
- As we knew First World War spread to seven different fronts through out Balkan region and Anatolia even the war extended to Irakian front in the Middle East.
- In most of these fronts he took many kind of roles as an army officer and due to his succes and hard working he got promoted with lots of medals from the Sultan himself and also from his Army generals in the fronts that he fought.
- Due to lenght and condition of War his health was deteriorated and had to be retired from his army role earlier than he was supposed to be.

- Ottoman Soldier Kadri Bey, fought in Rumeli/Balkan fronts:
  - Siroz, Piriştine, Lebyan, Firzovik, Yanya, İşkodra etc.
  - In Anatolia fronts (during National Freedom War):
  - Anafartalar, Seddü'l Bahir, Çanakkale, Gelibolu, Yerlisu
- He worked as military lecturer in many military schools: Manastır Askeri İdadisi, İşkodra Askeri Rüştiyesi, Edirne İlk Numune Mektebi, Edirne Askeri İdadisi, Kuleli Askeri İdadisi, Edirne Sultanisi, Mekteb-i Harbiye, Darü'l Eytam (School of Orphans) etc.
- He also gave one to one lessons to Ottoman Princes such as Şehzade İbrahim and Osman Fuad Efendi and taught them hesap, kavaid (imla) Ottoman Language etc.
- He had been in many places and worked as tax officer whilst outside of his army duty and also took role of depot director, trainer of traditional armaments etc.
- Resm-i Ganem, ganayim or ghamchur were livestock taxation during period of Ottoman rule.

Appendices





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