Deportation and massacres were the principal methods of exterminating the Ottoman Armenians. In the case of Sivas province, which had one of the largest Armenian populations in the empire, the vast majority of the deportees were killed on the way to the Syrian desert. The study of survivor memoirs sheds light on this process while at the same time describing the administration of deportation. The deportation stations had specific tasks such as killing community leaders, men in general, plundering and coordinating attacks against the deportees with the local Kurdish population. Gendarmes and the members of the so-called Special Organization (Teşkilât-ı Mahsusa) were in charge of atrocities. The deportation stations of Kötü Han and Hasançelebi will form the focus of the presentation.