

**ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF
SELECT BOOKS ON THE ARMENIAN LEGION
FOUND AT
THE ARMENIAN RESEARCH CENTER COLLECTION
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN-DEARBORN**

Prepared by

Ara Sanjian

[1] Սուրեն Պարթևեան, «Արարա. Հայկական Լեգիոնը»

Suren Bartevian. *Arara: Haygagan Lekeone* [Arara: The Armenian Legion]

Suren Partewean. *Arara: Haykakan Legeone* [Arara: The Armenian Legion]
Second printing. Izmir: Tpagrutiwn Keshishean, 1919.

This is arguably the first-ever book published on the Armenian Legion. It came out only a few months after the Battle of Arara (September 1918) and the signing of the Mudros Armistice with the Ottoman Empire (October 1918), at a time when the legion was still on duty in French-occupied Cilicia. The book brings together various short pieces by different authors on the Armenian Legion, the Battle of Arara, the arrival of the legionnaires in Cilicia, and short pen-portraits of a number of Armenian, French and other officers and soldiers and officers connected to the Legion's activities. The compiler of this collection is the author and publicist Suren Bartevian (1876-1921), who was based in Egypt at the time. The book reflect the buoyant atmosphere among Armenians at the time, when they were expecting that the Peace Conference would legitimize their national, territorial expectations. It was probably published after Izmir had come under the control of the Greek army in May 1919.

[2] «Կամաւորը (Արարայի յաղթանակի 10-րդ տարեդարձի առթիւ)»,
հրատարակութիւն Գահիրէի Հայ Լեզէոնական Միութեան

Gamavore (Ararayi haghthanagi 10-rt daretartsi artiv) [The Volunteer (On the 10th Anniversary of the Victory at Arara)], hradaragutiun Kahirei Hay Lekeonagan Miutian [published by the Armenian Legionnaires' Union of Cairo]

Kamawore (Ararayi haghthanaki 10-rd taredardzi artiw) [The Volunteer (On the 10th Anniversary of the Victory at Arara)], hratarakutiwn Gahirei Hay Legeonakan Miutean [published by the Armenian Legionnaires' Union of Cairo]
Cairo: Husaber Printing House, 1928.

This book is a collection of short pieces of writings, texts of speeches, reminisces, and poems dedicated to the Armenian Legion. It was published on the 10th anniversary of the latter's participation in the First World War. It includes short biographies and pen-portraits of a number of Armenian volunteers.

[3] Captain Sarkis Torossian. *From Dardanelles to Palestine*
Boston: Meador Publishing Company, 1929; repr. 1947.

The author was born in Everek (Ottoman Empire) in 1891. He graduated from the Ottoman Military College in 1914 and fought on the Ottoman side at the Dardanelles, the Balkan, Mesopotamian and Palestine fronts during the First World War. In the meantime, his parents were reportedly deported and killed during the Armenian Genocide, and he could only trace his sister among the deportees in the desert. He eventually deserted the Ottoman army and joined Arab rebels in September 1918. He enrolled in the Armenian Legion the following month, soon after the former had entered Beirut. His two brothers, Parsegh and Aram, who had migrated to the USA before the war, were already enlisted in the legion. Torossian served in the legion in Cilicia until early 1920. After resigning from French service, Torossian volunteered to participate in the Armenian defense of Adana. In 1921, the three Torossian brothers sailed from Cilicia to the USA. At the time of writing his memoirs, the author was based in Philadelphia.

[4] Մանուկ Գ. Ճիզմեչեան, «Պատմութիւն ամերիկահայ քաղաքական կուսակցութեանց 1890-1925»

Manoog K. Jizmejian. *Badmoutioun amerigahay kaghakagan gousagtsoutiants 1890-1925* [History of Armenian American Political Parties 1890-1925]

Manuk G. Chizmechean. *Patmutyun amerikahay kaghakakan kusaktsuteants 1890-1925* [History of Armenian American Political Parties 1890-1925]
Fresno, CA: Tpagr. “Nor Or”-i, 1930.

The study covers the history of Armenian political parties in the United States from the very first steps of their activities in the late 19th century to the early 1920s. The author is a member of and his analysis is sympathetic to the Ramgavar Party. On pp. 341-359, he covers the formation of the Armenian Legion and the Battle of Arara. On pp. 446-489, he narrates developments in Cilicia, where the Armenian Legion and individual legionnaires (at times, after being dismissed by the French army) played important roles.

[5] «Յուշամատենան Մեծ Եղեռնի 1915-1965», հրատարակություն «Զարթոնք» օրաթերթի

Hushamadyan Medz Yegherni 1915-1965 [Memorial Book of the Armenian Martyrdom (1915-1965)]

Hushamatean Mets Egherni 1915-1965 [Memorial Book of the Armenian Martyrdom (1915-1965)]
Beirut: Zartonk, 1965.

This massive volume, edited by Gersam Aharonean, was a publication, unprecedented in scope, when it appeared on the 50th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide. Among the many contributions included in this collection, three chapters make substantial references to the Armenian Legion. Legionnaire Gaspar Menak publishes his memoirs on the struggle between Armenians and the Turkish Nationalist forces in the town of Marash/Kahramanmaraş in early 1920 (pp. 845-849). Vahram Keokchean recounts developments in Cilicia in 1918-1921 (pp. 894-914), and Hovhannes Poghosean narrates the role of the Armenian National Delegation, led by Boghos Nubar Pasha, in pursuing a diplomatic solution to the Armenian Question (pp. 957-1014).

[6] Տիգրան Յ. Պոյաճեան, «Հայկական Լեգիոնը. Պատմական Յուշագրութիւն»

Dickran H. Boyajian. *Haygagan Lekeone: Badmagan Hushakrutium* [The Armenian Legion: Historical Memoirs]

Tigran Poyachean. *Haykakan Legeone: Patamakan Hushagrutiwn* [The Armenian Legion: Historical Memoirs]
Watertown, MA: Baikar Press, 1965.

The author was born in the village of Armoujan in 1895. He migrated to the USA in 1910 and lived in Providence, NJ and Boston, MA. He served in the Armenian Legion from July 1917 to May 1919. He returned to the USA in October 1919, studied and later practiced law. He also authored a number of books in Armenian and English. Among these, *Haykakan Legeone* is a memoir written in an impersonal style. It covers developments from the outbreak of the First World War in 1914 to the exodus of Armenians from Cilicia in 1921. Boyajian died in 1985.

[7] Խորէն Ա. Քհնյ. Աճէմեան, «Էջեր կամաւորի օրագրէս»

Archpriest Khorén Adjémian. *Etcher gamavori orakres* [Pages from My Diary as a Volunteer]

Khoren A. Khny. Achemean. *Ejer kamavori oragres* [Pages from My Diary as a Volunteer]

Beirut: Hamaskaine Press, 1967.

The author was born Krikor Adjémian in the village of Sisna near Chmishgezek in 1890. He migrated to the USA in 1920. He served in the Armenian Legion in 1917-1920 and was wounded during fighting in Marash. After the exodus of Armenians from Cilicia, Adjémian became a schoolteacher, first in Cairo and then, from 1933, in Beirut. He entered priesthood in 1936, accepting the name Khorén, and also continued to teach until his death on 2 January 1970. His published diary covers developments from 14 October 1917 (when he sailed as a volunteer for France from the USA) to 23 June 1920 (when he left Cilicia).

[8] Գասպար Մենակ, «Կեանքիս ուղին. Յուշեր Հայկական Լեգեոնին»

Kaspar Menak. *Gyankis ughin: Husher Haygagan Lekeonen* [My Life's Trajectory: Memoirs from the Armenian Legion]

Gaspar Menak. *Keankis ughin: Husher Haykakan Legeonen* [My Life's Trajectory: Memoirs from the Armenian Legion]
Beirut: Chirak Press, 1968.

The author was born in Chungush in 1895. He migrated to the USA in 1912 and settled in Lawrence, MA. When reportedly 65 members of his extended family fell victim during the Armenian Genocide, he changed his surname from Keheakhachoyan to Menak (i.e., “lonesome”). He volunteered in 1917 and served in the Armenian Legion until April 1920. Thereafter, he participated in the Armenian defense of Adana. He settled in Alexandretta in August 1920 and eventually received French citizenship. In 1938, when Alexandretta was annexed to Turkey, the author moved to Beirut and set up a successful money exchange business.

[9] «Յուշամատենան Մուսա Լերան», խմբագրեցին Մարտիրոս Գուշագնեան և Պօղոս Մատուռեան

Mardiros Koushadjian and Boghos Madourian (editors). *Hushamadyan Musa Leran*
[Memorial Book of Mussa Ler]

Martiros Gushakchean and Poghos Maturean (editors). *Hushamatean Musa Leran*
[Memorial Book of Mussa Ler]
Beirut: Atlas Press, 1970.

Armenians from the region of Musa Dagh, who resisted by arms the deportation orders of the Ottoman government in 1915 and were later evacuated by the French navy to Port Said in Egypt, were among the first to enlist in the Armenian Legion. This collection on the history and culture of the Armenians of Musa Dagh allocates therefore considerable space to this episode. Kacher Maturean writes about the process of the enlisting of volunteers in his contribution on the refugee camp of Port Said (pp. 397-418), while Hakob Torosean devotes a full chapter to the Armenian Legion (pp. 425-449). An earlier piece of writing on the Battle of Arara by the author Suren Partewean is also reprinted in this collection (pp. 655-656).

[10] «Ատանայի հայոց պատմութիւն», խմբագրեց՝ Բիւզանդ Եղիայեան

Puzant Yeghiayan (ed.). *Adanayi hayots badmutiun* [History of Armenians of Adana]

Biwzand Eghiyean (ed.). *Atanayi hayots patmutiwn* [History of Armenians of Adana]
Beirut: Imprimerie du Catholicossat Arménien de Cilicie, 1970.

Chapter 14 (pp. 421-456) of this edited volume is devoted to the story of the Armenian Legion and its activities in Cilicia. This chapter is reportedly the summary of the longer work on this topic by Archpriest Khorén Adjémian.

[11] Ռ. Գ. Սահակյան. «Թուրք-Ֆրանսիական հարաբերությունները և Կիլիկիան 1919-1921 թթ.»

R. K. Sahagian. *Turk-Fransiagan Haraperoutiounnere yev Giligian 1919-1921 tt.* [Turkish-French Relations and Cilicia 1919-1921]

R. G. Sahakyan. *Turk-fransiakan haraberutyunnere ev Kilikian 1919-1921 tt.* [Turkish-French Relations and Cilicia 1919-1921]
Yerevan: Soviet Armenian Academy of Sciences, 1970.

Within the broader context of French relations with the Turkish Nationalist Movement, led by Mustafa Kemal, the return of the Armenian Genocide survivors to Cilicia from late 1918, the clashes of the Armenians and the French with the Turkish Nationalists, and the renewed Armenian exodus from late 1921, this study makes brief references to the formation of the Armenian Legion and its activities, until its arrival in Cilicia (pp. 113-119), and the French ordering Armenian legionnaires out of Marash (pp. 144-146). However, it does not cover later developments pertaining to the Armenian Legion.

[12] Վահրամ Կեօքճեան, «Հայկական Կիլիկիոյ ազատագրական պայքարը (յուշեր եւ նօթեր)»

Vahram Geukjian. *Haygagan Giligio azadakragan baykare (husher yev noter)* [The Liberation Struggle of Armenian Cilicia (memoirs and notes)]

Vahram Keokchean. *Haykakan Kilikiyoy azatagrakan paykare (husher yev noter)* [The Liberation Struggle of Armenian Cilicia (memoirs and notes)]
Boston, 1979.

The author was an activist in the Armenian Constitutional Democratic Party and later in the Armenian Democratic Liberal Party. He was born in Sis (Cilicia) in 1894. He lived through the period of the Armenian Genocide and returned to Cilicia after the signing of the armistice in October 1918. He continued his education and graduated from St. Paul's College in Tarsus just before the exodus of Armenians from Cilicia in 1921. His book is a general overview of the geography and history of Armenians in Cilicia, with particular emphasis on the late Ottoman period – until the Armenian exodus of 1921. There are frequent references to the Armenian Legion on pp. 99-129. The author migrated to USA in 1955.

[13] Շ. Թ. Թորոսյան, «Կիլիկիայի հայերի ազգային-ազատագրական պայքարը 1919-1920 թթ.»

Sh. T. Torossian. *Giligiayi hayeri azkayin-azadakragan sharjoomnere 1919-1920 t.t.* [The National-Liberation Activities of the Armenians of Cilicia, 1919-1920]

Sh. T. Torosyan. *Kilikiayi hayeri azgayin-azatagrakan sharzhumnere 1919-1920 t.t.* [The National-Liberation Activities of the Armenians of Cilicia, 1919-1920] Yerevan: Yerevan University Press, 1987.

Within the context of the history of Armenians in Cilicia from the return of the Armenian Genocide survivors in late 1918 to the abortive attempt to declare Cilicia as an independent political entity on 4 August 1920, the author also analyzes the formation of the Armenian Legion (pp. 60-73), its arrival in Cilicia (pp. 78-79) and its dissolution (pp. 116-127). He also narrates the participation of a group of Armenian legionnaires in the fighting against the Turkish Nationalists in Marash in early 1920.

[14] «Մարաշ կամ Գերմանիկ եւ հերոս Չէյթուն», երկասիրեց Գր. Յ. Գալուստեան (Կիլիկեցի)

Kr. H. Kaloustian (compiler). *Marash gam Kermanig yev Heros Zeytoon* [Marash or Kermanig and Heroic Zeytoon]

Gr. H. Galustean (compiler). *Marash kam Germanik ew Heros Zeytun* [Marash or Kermanig and Heroic Zeytoon]

Second Edition

Long Island City, NY: Kochnak Tparan, 1988.

This work was first published in New York in 1934. It consisted of 944 pages. The second edition has, in addition, a review of the activities of the various branches of the Union of Marash Armenians in the USA, Canada, Syria, Lebanon, Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil. Pages 818-823 of the first edition (reprinted facsimile in the second edition) cover the participation of the Armenian legionnaires in the fighting between Armenian residents and the Turkish Nationalist forces in Marash/Kahramanmaraş in early 1920. This section is reportedly abbreviated from a chapter written by Krikor (later, Archpriest Khorén) Adjémian in *Kamawore* (Cairo, 1928).

[15] «Պատմութիւն Անթէպի հայոց», հատոր Գ., գլխաւոր խմբագիր՝ Երուանդ Պապայեան

Yervant Babayan (editor-in-chief). *Badmoutioun Antebi hayots* [Armenian History of Aintab], Volume III

Eeruand Papayean (editor-in-chief). *Patmutiwn Antepi hayots* [Armenian History of Aintab], Volume III
Los Angeles, CA, 1994.

The first two volumes of *Patmutiwn Antepi hayots* were published in 1953. The third, complementary volume, by a new editor, was issued four decades later. A short autobiographical piece by legionnaire Harutiwn M. Harutiwnean is reprinted on pages 162-167 of volume III. He was born in Aintab/Gaziantep (Cilicia) in 1888. He joined the Social Democratic Hunchakian Party at the age of 18. He migrated to the USA in 1912, settled in Middleborough, MA and worked as a shoemaker. His family was deported from Aintab to northern Syria during the Armenian Genocide. He enlisted in the Armenian Legion in 1917. He did not participate in the Battle of Arara, but later served as a legionnaire in Beirut, Bozanti and Jarabulus. After the legion was disbanded, he rejoined his family in Aleppo. He later participated (from September 1919) in the Armenian self-defense against the Turkish Nationalist forces in Aintab. During this period, he was married and their first son was born in Aintab. After the Armenian exodus from Cilicia, he returned to the USA with his family.

[16] *Boghos Nubar's Papers and the Armenian Question 1915-1918: Documents*, Edited and translated by Vatche Ghazarian
Waltham: Mayreni Publishing, 1996.

This is a collection of select, translated documents reflecting the diplomatic activity of Boghos Nubar Pasha (1851-1930). The scion of an Armenian aristocratic family, Boghos Nubar was appointed in December 1912 to head the Armenian National Delegation by the Catholicos Kevork V, the head of the Armenian Church. His brief was to advocate the Armenian Question before European powers who were then discussing a settlement to the Balkan Wars in London. Thereafter, Boghos Nubar remained very active in pushing for Armenian political rights among western political circles during and immediately after the First World War. During this period, he also played an instrumental role in negotiating the formation of the Armenian Legion in 1916. Documents 215 through 220, and 229 of this collection (pp. 382-397 and 419) pertain to this episode in Boghos Nubar's diplomatic career.

[17] *Destiny of the Dzidzernag: Autobiography of Varteres Mikael Garougian*, Translated from the Armenian and Edited by Mariam V. (Garougian) Sahakian Princeton and London: Gomidas Institute, 2005.

Varteres Garougian was born in the village of Khoulakyough in the province of Kharpert/Harput (Ottoman Empire) in 1892. His father worked in the USA between 1899 and 1908. Varteres himself migrated to the United States in 1911 to avoid conscription to the Ottoman army and leaving his young wife behind in his native village. He settled in Racine, WI and began working at the Belle City Malleable Iron Company. His parents and the parents of his wife all lost their lives during the Armenian Genocide. He enlisted in the Armenian Legion in 1917. While serving in Cilicia, he was able to trace his younger brother and his wife, who had both survived the deportations. When the French soldiers retreated from Urfa in April 1920, Garougian did not follow them. After wandering for about three years to and back from his native village and in many other formerly Armenian-inhabited locations in the Ottoman Empire, he returned to Racine and his work at the company in 1923. His wife joined him in the USA a year later. He died in 1958. His memoirs were translated by his daughter from 1990 on. The original Armenian manuscript of his memoirs is not yet published.

[18] *Armenian Cilicia*, Edited by Richard G. Hovannisian and Simon Payaslian
Costa Mesa, CA: Mazda Publishers, 2008.

This volume is a collection of chapters by different authors, based on papers delivered at a conference held at the UCLA. There are frequent references to the Armenian Legion in the following three contributions: Garabet K. Moundjian, “Cilicia under French Administration: Armenian Aspirations, Turkish Resistance, and French Stratagems”; Richard G. Hovannisian, “The Postwar Contest for Cilicia and the ‘Marash Affair’”; and Vahé Tachjian, “The Cilician Armenians and French Policy, 1919-1921.”

[19] Edouard Brémond. "The Brémond Mission: Cilicia in 1919-1920," in two parts, *Armenian Review* 29, no. 4-116 (Winter, 1976-77), pp. 339-372 and *Armenian Review* 30, no. 1-117 (Spring 1977), pp. 34-72