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# NEW BOOKS

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ԶԱԶԱՐՅԱՆ**DAVID ANANUN: LIFE AND ACTIVITY**by **Anushavan Zakaryan***Yerevan, 2023*

ԵՐԵՎԱՆ - 2023

David Ananun (David Hovhannes Ter-Danielyan), is one of the prominent figures of the Armenian reality of the first 30 years of the 20th century. He was born in Mets Shen village of Nagorno-Karabakh in 1880. He spent his years of adolescence and youth in Baku, serving in oil companies. In 1905, he joined the Armenian Social-Democratic Labor Organization (the so-called “specifics”) and became one of its leaders and prominent ideologists.

The renowned public-political figure, historian-economist, philosopher-sociologist, publicist-editor, literary critic D. Ananun left a rich scientific, political and literary legacy scattered on the pages of the periodical press. If all his published researches, articles, editorials, reviews, translations are put together, they can make dozens of volumes. However, the masterpiece of his works is the three-volume study “Public Development of Russian-Armenians” (vol. 1, Baku, 1916; vol. 2, Etchmiadzin, 1922; vol. 3, Venice, 1926). Using a large number of materials and statistical data in his studies, D. Ananun analyzed the patterns of economic, political and cultural development of Eastern Armenians, put forward the idea of the need for national consolidation. On how to address the issues of the Armenian national liberation movement and the Armenian Question, D. Ananun was in polemics with the Bolsheviks and ARF Dashnaktsutyun. He rejected the demagogy of ARF Dashnaktsutyun and the “ardent” internationalism of the Bolsheviks. He did not accept as well the role of class consciousness in history and gave priority to the consciousness of national identity. D. Ananun’s assessment on Russia’s progressive role in the social development of Armenian people in the 19th century retains its relevance.

In March 1918, D. Ananun took part in the defeat of the Musavat forces by the Baku Commune and the Armenian National Council. He was a special guardian-commissar who ensured the safety of the Muslims living or hiding in the Armenian part of the city.

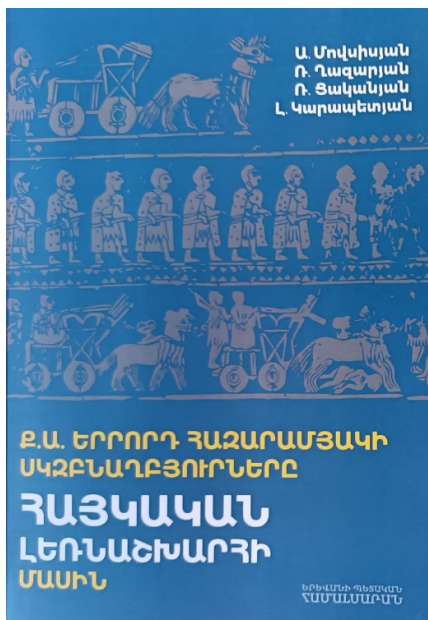
Throughout his life activity, especially in 1918–1920, the situation in Nagorno Karabakh was of great concern to D. Ananun, who visited the region several times, shared his impressions and observations with the Armenian public through a series of articles. Among them, the article “Karabakh” stands out, in which he substantiates the necessity to reunite Karabakh with the “motherland” – Armenia.

At the beginning of July 1919, D. Ananun moved from Tiflis to Yerevan. He contributed to the establishment of the First Republic of Armenia through his literary, cultural and socio-political activities. He held a number of state positions, edited the bi-

weekly newspaper “Cooperation of Armenia”. He was in constant contact with the literary, cultural and public figures – Hovh. Tumanyan, Ash. Hovhannisyanyan, V. Teryan, Vrt. Papazyan, Leo, D. Demirchyan, Ye. Charents, St. Zoryan, P. Makintsyan, K. Mikaelyan and others.

After the establishment of the Soviet power in Armenia, D. Ananun took an active part in state building, particularly, in the cultural and educational sphere. He was a researcher at the Cultural and Historical Institute in Etchmiadzin, worked for the Institute’s “Banber” (“Herald”) periodical, and gave lectures on relevant topics. From 1923 to 1926 he was the Head of the Department of Revolution of the State Museum of Armenia. Thanks to his energetic efforts, he made a great contribution to the museum’s collection in the form of numerous documents, collections of newspapers, books, archival materials, items, and related funds. However, his political and ideological views, the fact that he belonged to “specifics” in the past, the ideas of “unification of Armenians” and national consolidation were sharply criticized, he was called a “nationalist” and a “harmful element”.

On July 28, 1927, D. Ananun was arrested as a “fierce enemy of the proletarian revolution and the Soviet power”, on April 27, 1928, he was sentenced to three years and exiled to the village of Ilyino, Tomsk region, Narim territory, then he was sent to a concentration camp in Ufa. After serving his sentence, he was forbidden to live in the central parts of the country, as well as in the Caucasus and he settled in Astrakhan. After some time, on August 16, 1939, he was again arrested and sentenced to 10 years of exile but, taking into account his age, he was sent to the camp in Astrakhan where he died in 1943. He was rehabilitated in 1989.

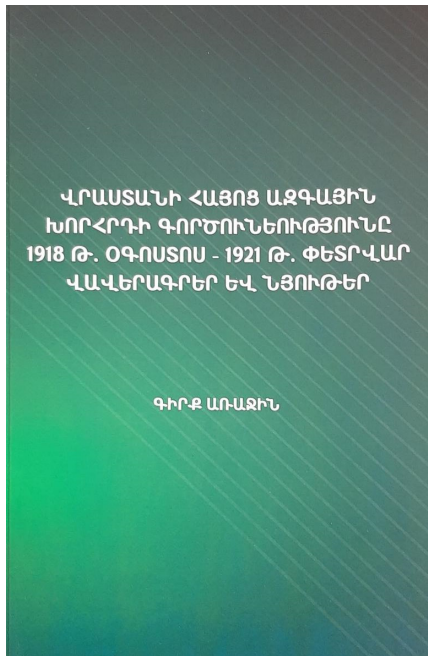


### THE PRIMARY SOURCES OF THE THIRD MILLENNIUM BC ABOUT THE ARMENIAN HIGHLANDS

by **Artak Movsisyan, Robert Ghazaryan, Ruslan Tsakanyan, Lianna Karapetyan**

*Yerevan, YSU, 2023, p. 194*

The book represents the scientific edition and historical examination of the Mesopotamian cuneiform texts of the third millennium BC which are one of the most important sources of the ancient history of the countries and settlements of the Armenian Highlands.



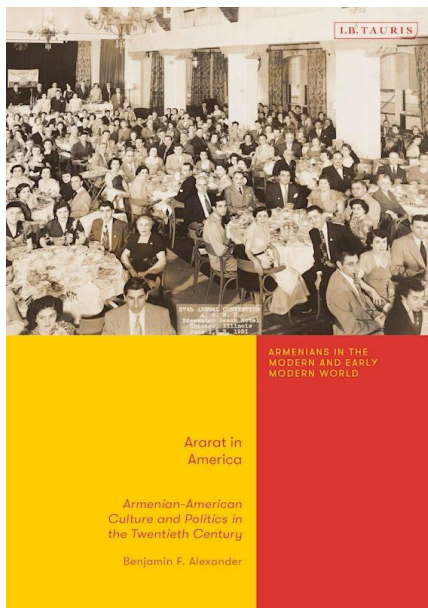
**ACTIVITIES OF THE ARMENIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL OF GEORGIA, AUGUST 1918 - FEBRUARY 1921**

Documents and materials

by **Benjamin Mayilyan**

Yerevan, Copy Print, 2023, 331 p.

The collection includes the documents and materials that elucidate the activities of the Armenian National Council of Georgia. It unveils the public, political, social-economic, legal, educational, cultural and other pressing issues and challenges faced by Armenians in Georgia.



**ARARAT IN AMERICA: ARMENIAN AMERICAN CULTURE AND POLITICS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY**

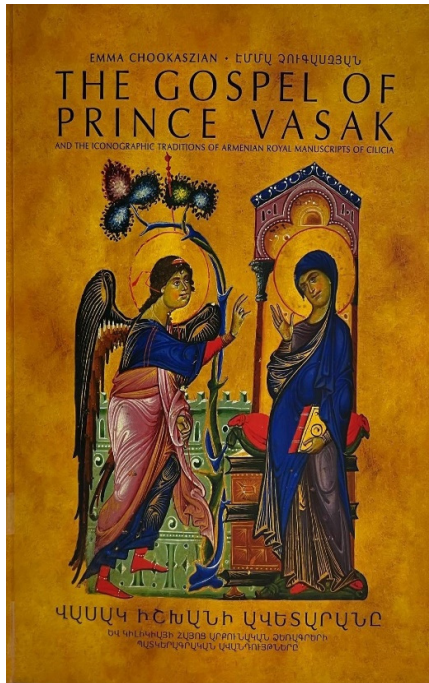
by **Benjamin L. Alexander**

*I.B. Tauris, 2023, 264 p., 16 bw ill.*

How has the distinctive Armenian-American community expressed its identity as an ethnic minority while 'assimilating' to life in the United States? This book examines the role of community leaders and influencers, including clergy, youth organizers, and partisan newspaper editors, in fostering not only a sense of Armenian identity but specific ethnic-partisan leanings within the group's population. Against the

backdrop of key geopolitical events from the aftermath of the Armenian Genocide to the creation of an independent and then Soviet Armenia, it explores the rivalry between two major Armenian political parties, the Tashnags and the Ramgavars, and the relationship that existed between partisan leaders and their broader constituency. Rather than treating the partisan conflict as simply an impediment to Armenian unity, Benjamin Alexander examines the functional if accidental role that it played in keeping certain community institutions alive. He further analyses the two camps as representing two conflicting visions of how to be an ethnic group, drawing a comparison between the sociology-of-religion models of comfort religion and challenge religion. A detailed political and social

history, this book integrates the Armenian experience into the broader and more familiar narratives of World War I, World War II, and the Cold War in the USA.

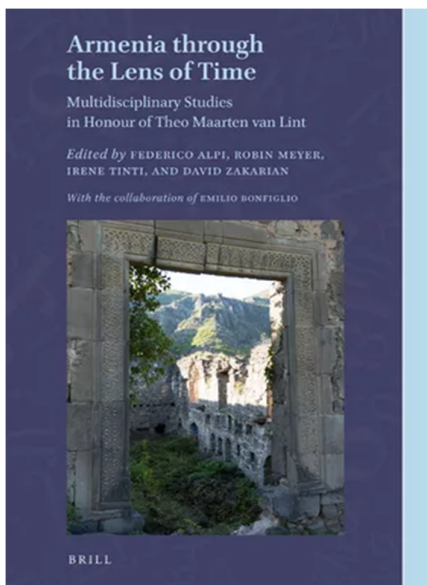


## THE GOSPEL OF PRINCE VASAK AND THE ICONOGRAPHIC TRADITIONS OF ARMENIAN ROYAL MANUSCRIPTS OF CILICIA

by **Emma Chookaszian**  
*Yerevan, 2023, 192 p.*

This is the first monographic study of the second gospel of prince Vasak (Treasury of Armenian Patriarchate of Jerusalem, Ms. 2568/13), which was produced in the last quarter of the 13th century. The main focus of this monography is determining the age of prince Vasak's Gospel. The book offers a detailed analysis of both historical context and stylistic changes appearing in the Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia at the end of the 13th century. It also gives a

comprehensive account of the manuscript itself and thoroughly examines the orientation and the aspirations of the artists and the commissioner of this manuscript.

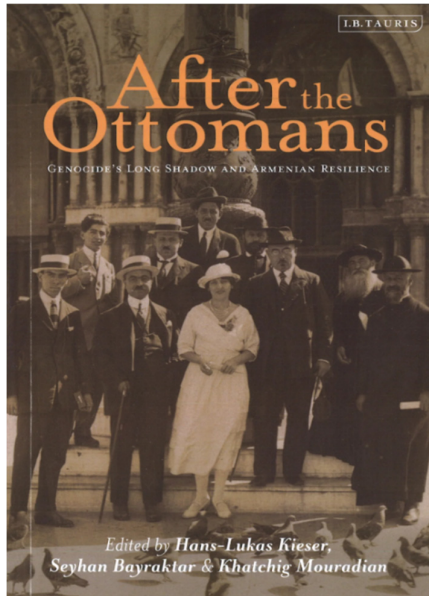


## ARMENIA THROUGH THE LENS OF TIME

Multidisciplinary Studies in Honour of Theo Maarten van Lint Series: Armenian Texts and Studies, Volume: 6  
Editors: **Federico Alpi, Robin Meyer, Irene Tinti, and David Zakarian**, Brill, 2023, 564 p.

From pilgrimage sites in the far west of Europe to the Persian court; from mystic visions to a gruesome contemporary “dance”; from a mundane poem on wine to staggering religious art: thus far in space and time extends the world of the Armenians. A glimpse of the vast and still largely unexplored threads that connect it to the wider world is offered by the papers assembled

here in homage to one of the most versatile contemporary armenologists, Theo Maarten van Lint. This collection offers original insights through a multifaceted lens, showing how much Armenology can offer to Art History, History, Linguistics, Philology, Literature, and Religious Studies. Scholars will find new inspirations and connections, while the general reader will open a window to a world that is just as wide as it is often unseen.

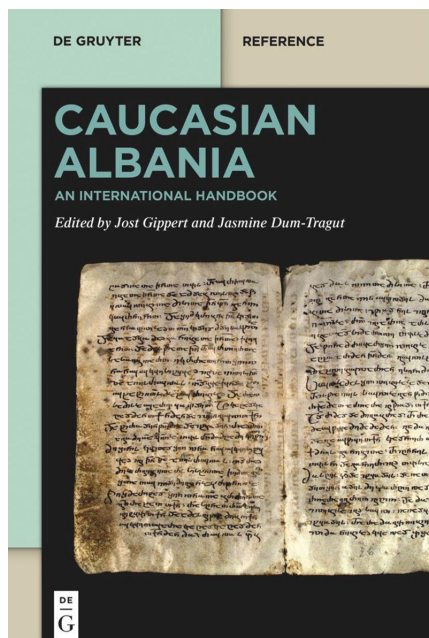


## AFTER THE OTTOMANS-GENOCIDE'S LONG SHADOW AND ARMENIAN RESILIENCE

Edited by **Hans-Lukas Kieser, Seyhan Bayraktar, and Khatchig Mouradian**, Afterword by **Raymond Kevorkian**, *I.B. Tauris, 2023, 304 p.*

This book deals with the lasting impact and the formative legacy of removal, dispossession and the politics of genocide in the last decade of the Ottoman Empire. For understanding contemporary Turkey and the neighboring region, it is important to revisit the massive transformation of the late-Ottoman world caused by persistent warfare between 1912 and 1922.

This fourth volume of a series focusing on the “Ottoman Cataclysm” looks at the century-long consequences and persistent implications of the Armenian genocide. It deals with the actions and words of the Armenians as they grappled with total destruction and tried to emerge from under it. Eleven scholars of history, anthropology, literature and political science explore the Ottoman Armenians not only as the major victims of the First World War and the post-war treaties, but also as agents striving for survival, writing history, transmitting the memory and searching for justice.



## CAUCASIAN ALBANIA

An International Handbook

Edited by: **Jost Gippert and Jasmine Dum-Tragut**  
*De Gruyter Mouton, 2023, 735 p., ill. 27 col. ill. 88, tables 46*

By consequence of the Karabakh War in 2020 and due to Azerbaijanian revisionism concerning the history, culture and cultural monuments of the region, the discussion on Caucasian "Albania", which is little known in the West in both academic and public circles, has been reignited. The handbook provides an overview of the current state of research on the Caucasian "Albanians" in an objective, scientifically

sound manner. The contributions are not necessarily intended to reveal new scientific findings but rather to summarise approved knowledge. The volume brings together internationally renowned scholars, researchers and practitioners from various fields of studies reporting on and reviewing the state of research concerning the Caucasian

"Albanians", their history and archaeology, their language and written monuments, their religion, church history and their art, including their relation to the Udi people of today. The companion is intended to neutrally introduce the readership to the subject of Caucasian Albania from various perspectives.

Unique handbook on the historical Albania of the Caucasus based on long-time research by international experts highly interdisciplinary and up-to-date



## THE ARMENIAN-IRANIAN RELATIONS IN 1991-2005

by **Karen Mkrtychyan**

*Yerevan, Institute of History, NAS of Armenia, 2023, 257 p.*

The book addresses the Armenian-Iranian political, economic, educational, scientific and cultural relationships in 1991-2005, as well as the role of the Armenian community which had a certain participation in that process.

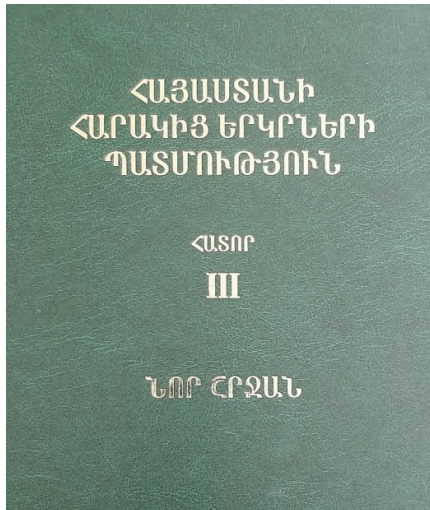


## REFLECTIONS OF 1918-1921 EVENTS IN THE VERBAL MEMORY OF SHIRAK PEOPLE

Collection of materials by **Karine Bazeyan**

*Shirak Armenology Research Center, 2023, 283 p.*

This work presents the oral and written histories preserved in the local population about the realities of 1918-1921 in the territory of Shirak province, which mainly refer to the description of the two Turkish invasions of 1918-1920 and their aftermath. The collection includes the memories and oral histories from more than 40 settlements of Shirak region about the realities of 1918-1921 in Alexandrapol province and their socio-economic and cultural consequences, which were juxtaposed with literature and archival materials. Based on the above-mentioned materials, a map representing the consequences of the Turkish invasions was compiled.



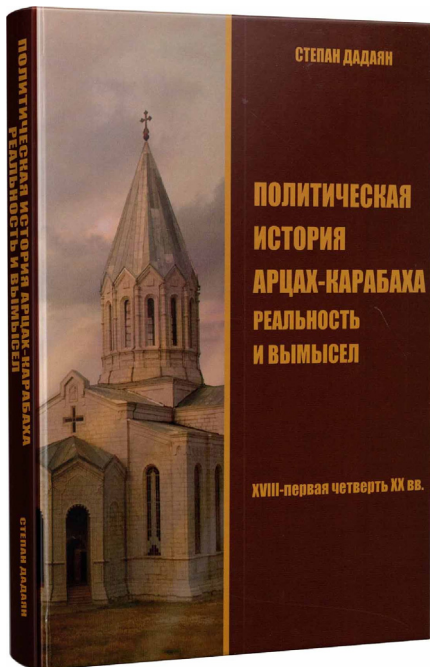
## HISTORY OF NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES OF ARMENIA

Volume 3, Modern Times

Editor in Chief: **Ruben Safrastyan**

*Yerevan, Zangak, 2023, 600p., 24 ill.*

The third volume of the *History of Neighbouring Countries of Armenia* includes the history of Iran, the Arab countries, Georgia, the Ottoman Empire and the region of Eastern Caucasus from the end of 18<sup>th</sup> to the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.



## THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF ARTSAKH-KARABAKH. FACTS AND FICTION

by **Stepan Dadayan**

*Armav, 2023, 504 p.*

The first edition of the book was published in 2017, under the title “Political history of Artsakh-Karabakh from Khamsa to autonomy, facts and fiction.” Tragic events of autumn 2020 forced the author to supplement it with new facts and conclusions. Particular attention is paid in the work to criticism of anti-scientific, historically unsubstantiated thoughts of Azerbaijani historians about the political history of Artsakh-Karabakh, an integral part of historical Armenia.



## THE ARMENIAN DIASPORA AND STATELESS POWER

Collective Identity in the Transnational 20th Century

**Talar Chahinian (Anthology Editor), Sossie Kasbarian (Anthology Editor), Tsolin Nalbantian (Anthology Editor), I.B. Tauris, 2023, 328 p.**

*I.B. Tauris, 2023, 328 p.*

From genocide, forced displacement, and emigration, to the gradual establishment of sedentary and rooted global communities, how has the Armenian diaspora formed and maintained a sense of collective identity? This book explores the richness and



magnitude of the Armenian experience through the 20th century to examine how Armenian diaspora elites and their institutions emerged in the post-genocide period and used “stateless power” to compose forms of social discipline. Historians, cultural theorists, literary critics, sociologists, political scientists, and anthropologists explore how national and transnational institutions were built in far-flung sites from Istanbul, Aleppo, Beirut and Jerusalem to Paris, Los Angeles, and the American mid-west. Exploring literary and cultural production as well as the role of religious institutions, the book probes the history and experience of the Armenian diaspora through the long 20th century, from the role of the fin-de-siècle émigré Armenian press to the experience of Syrian-Armenian asylum seekers in the 21st century. It shows that a diaspora's statelessness can not only be evidence of its power, but also how this “stateless power” acts as an alternative and complement to the nation-state.