

1915, and sounds more like relocation or transport. The publisher perhaps unknowingly perpetuates the cover-up.

Arpiar Der Markaryan died in 1970 in Istanbul, an unknown survivor of the Armenian Genocide, a martyr who lived a prolonged agony spanning the years since the massacres in his native village and the murder of his father. An obituary in the Istanbul newspaper *Marmara* announced the passing of “a modest but hardworking” literary man and expressed concern that his loss would bring about a new emptiness in an already sparse intellectual community.<sup>23</sup>

Migirdic Margosyan belongs to the younger generation who did not live the horrors of 1915, but his recent important and courageous venture in telling the story of the Armenian past to the Turkish public is a pace-setter. *Gâvur Mahallesi* (The Infidels’ Quarter; 2006), the new Turkish version of his Armenian short stories, includes a series of stories published over several decades in *Marmara*, which were then collected and published under the title *Mer ayd koghmere* (In those places of ours).<sup>24</sup> Margosyan’s stories depict the everyday life and struggle of Armenians in post-World War II Diyarbakir (a Turkish city in the vicinity of Tigranakert), segregated in their quarter, that of the infidels. These modest and hardworking people knew how to get along with their Jewish, Assyrian, Kurdish, and Turkish neighbors with whom they shared the city’s convenient setting, its natural beauty, and its modest economy. The *modus operandi* was to always stay low-key and

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<sup>23</sup> Ibid., p. 220.

<sup>24</sup> Margosyan, *Mer ayd koghmere* (2005), previously published in 1984, 1994, and 2000.