

unscathed. But another wave of Islamization occurred during the Hamidian massacres. Indeed, conversion to Islam was offered as an option, and it is estimated that about 40,000 Armenians throughout the Empire accepted conversion to escape death. Where are they now?

Yusef was brought up as a Muslim in a Turkish orphanage after his parents lost their lives in the carnage of his native village during the 1894–96 massacres. He appears in Joseph Hocking's novel, *The Path of Glory* (1917), which is, in fact, the first novel on the Armenian Genocide. In this romance of love, in which, as Hocking claims, the descriptions are true to fact, the author states in passing that many young Armenian boys and girls, survivors of the 1894–96 massacres, were placed in Turkish orphanages to be brought up as Muslims. Yusef is one of them. But his upbringing changes him only on the exterior. He clings to his Armenian identity but keeps it secret, acting as a true Muslim throughout the novel and thus rendering heroic and extraordinarily courageous service to his master, the young Armenian Victor, who was a small boy when his parents died in Britain. A British admiral, a friend of the family, adopted Victor and raised him as a sophisticated British gentleman, giving him the best education, significantly guiding him toward Orientology. With the outbreak of World War I and the news of the persecutions of Armenians, the old and retired admiral reveals to his adopted son his Armenian origin. He has just received a letter of supplication from Victor's aunt in Van to rescue her and her daughter from the burning hell that Turkey has become. With grandiose ambition, Victor decides to go to Turkey and rescue his