

Arapkir (Arapgir en anglais)

Démographie | Chronique des Arméniens d'Arapkir

Cet article, qui se concentre sur la communauté arménienne d'Arapkir, est le résultat d'années de travail acharné de Todd Shaphren (Parisien). L'article concerne spécifiquement le nombre d'Arméniens Arapkir dispersés à travers le monde après la Première Guerre mondiale.

Tout au long des années qui ont suivi le génocide, l'Union compatriote arapgir a fait des efforts réguliers pour maintenir des listes d'arméniens arapgir connus et pour identifier leurs lieux de résidence. Todd Shaphren a rassemblé et analysé ces listes et les a rendues accessibles à nos lecteurs. De plus, il a donné un aperçu des méthodologies des recensements effectués à diverses époques.

Nous tenons à exprimer notre gratitude à Todd pour son travail assidu, ainsi que sa patience face aux défis qui ont causé de multiples retards dans la publication de cet article.

Voici le lien pour la page.

<https://www.houshamadyan.org/mapottomanempire/vilayetofmamuratulazizharput/kaza-of-arapgir/locale/demography-2-list-of-survivors.html>

L'article a été traduit en arménien et en turc respectivement par Vartan Tashjian et Arlet İncidüzen.

Arapgir ([Armenian](#): Արաբկիր; [Kurdish](#): Erebgir^[3]) is a town and district of [Malatya Province](#), [Turkey](#). As of 2000 it had a population of 17,070 people.

It is situated at the confluence of the eastern and western [Euphrates](#), but some miles from the right bank of the combined streams. Arapgir is connected with [Sivas](#) by a *chaussée*, prolonged to the Euphrates river. The present town was built in the mid-19th century, but about 2 miles north-east is the old town, now called Eskişehir ("old city" in Turkish).^[4]

History

This territory is a part of historic [Lesser Armenia](#). The old town of Arapgir was founded by the Armenian King [Senekerim-Hovhannes Artsruni](#) in 1021, who had exchanged his [kingdom of Vaspurakan](#) for estates in the central lands of the [Byzantine Empire](#).^[5]

Demographics

Arapgir town is populated by [Kurds](#).^[6] In descending order of population, the district is populated by [Turks](#), [Kurds](#), and [Armenians](#). Armenians used to be the second largest ethnic group after Turks, constituting one third of the population, but most of the population was wiped out during the [Armenian genocide](#).^[7]

Composition

Settlement	Composition
Arapgir town	Kurdish ^[6]
Aktaş	Turkish ^[8]
Alıçlı	Turkish ^[9]
Boğazlı	Turkish ^[8]
Bostancık	Kurdish ^[10]
Budak	Turkish ^[8]

Settlement	Composition
Çakırsu	Kurdish ^[10]
Çaybaşı	
Çiğnir	Turkish ^[8]
Çimen	Turkish ^[8]
Deregezen	Kurdish ^[10]
Düzce	Turkish ^[11]
Esikli	Kurdish ^[10]
Eski Arapgir	Turkish ^[12]
Eynir	Turkish ^[11]
Gebeli	Kurdish ^[10]
Gözeli	Turkish ^[13]
Günyüzü	Turkish ^[9]
Kayakesen	Turkish ^[14]
Kaynak	Kurdish ^[10]
Kazanç	Kurdish ^[10]
Kılıçlı	Kurdish ^[10]
Konducak	Kurdish ^[10]
Koruköy	Turkish ^[13]
Meşeli	
Onar	Turkish ^[9]
Ormansırtı	Turkish ^[13]
Pacalı	Kurdish ^[10]
Pirali	Kurdish ^[10]
Şağıluşağı	Kurdish ^[10]

Settlement	Composition
Selamlı	Turkish ^[9]
Sinikli	Kurdish ^[10]
Sipahiuşağı	Kurdish ^[10]
Suçeyin	Kurdish and Turkish ^[8]
Sugeçti	Kurdish ^[15]
Tarhan	Kurdish ^[16]
Taşdelen	Kurdish and Turkish ^[10]
Taşdibek	
Ulaçlı	Kurdish ^[10]
Yaylacık	Kurdish ^[17]
Yazılı	Kurdish ^[10]
Yeşilyayla	Turkish ^[13]
Yukarı Yabanlı	Turkish ^[9]

History

According to [Donald Quataert](#), Arapgir in the 1880s was made up of 4,802 Muslim and 1,200 Armenian households, with a total population of about 29,000 persons.^[18] According to a [METU](#) study citing Nejat Göyünç, the city population was about 20,000 in 1911, of which more than half of the population was [Armenian Christians](#) and the rest were [Muslim](#).^{[19][20]} Differing sources present differing pictures for the respective shares of ethnicities within the weavers' community. The Armenian population is reported to have suffered severely during the [Hamidian massacres](#) of 1895,^[21] although, in this regard, Donald Quataert notes, with textile exports back to normal levels a year after the turmoil, in 1896, either all weavers were Muslims after all, or few Armenian weavers were killed, displaced or disrupted during the troubles.

On the eve of World War I, there were about 9,523 Armenians (1,300 houses) and

6,774 Turks living in Arapgir.^[22] After the 1915 [Armenian genocide](#), most of the Armenian population of Arapgir was killed or deported.^[23]

Churches, mosques and other buildings



[Armenian Cathedral of Arapgir](#).

See also: [Cathedral of Arapgir](#)

Before the [Armenian genocide](#) Arapgir had seven Armenian Apostolic churches: Surp Astvadzadzin (Holy Mother of God) Church, not to be confused with the [cathedral](#), Grigor Lusavorich (Gregory the Illuminator) Church, Surp Kevork Church, Surp Hagob Church, Surp Nshan Church, Surp Pilibos Arakel (St. Philip the Apostle) Church, Surp Sarkis Church, There were, also, one Catholic Surp Prgich (Holy Saviors) Church and one Protestant Cuğran Church.^[24] There were also more than 10 schools in the town. Little is left of pre-war Arapgir, but there are still some old houses that have survived, which are Armenian origin. The town also contains the ruins of a castle, several Seljuk mosques,^[4] old cemetery and silver mines.

People from Arapgir

- [Abdullah Cevdet](#)
- [Aram Achekbashian](#) (1867-1915), [Hnchak](#) politician
- [Cemal Azmi](#) (1868-1922), Ottoman politician
- [Vahagn Davtyan](#), (1922-1996), an Armenian writer
- [Khajag Barsamian](#), born 1951, the primate of Diocese of Armenian Church of Eastern America
- [Zehra Bilir](#) (1913-2007), famous singer of Turkish folk songs known as "Türkü Ana" (Mother of Folk Songs). After her death, it was revealed she

was born Armenian by the name of Eliz Surhantakyan.

See also

- [Arabkir District \(Yerevan\)](#)
- [Zompa](#)

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