

people driven out of their beloved village of Bazmashen, Tulare was very much like home. Kaspar brought his village along with him to impose upon the family he formed in Tulare, as well as the iron fist that had used a rifle against the Turks at Garin with Andranik's troop, to rule over his four sons.

The image of Richard Hovannisian as a second-generation survivor of the Armenian Genocide, his difficult journey, his effort to distance himself from his father and his strict upbringing and gain the open space of America and the multiple opportunities available to an aspiring young man, comes across clearly in Garin Hovannisian's narrative, *Family of Shadows*.⁵¹ Richard Hovannisian, an accomplished historian, an authority on the history of the first Republic of Armenia (1918–1920) as well as the history of the Armenian Genocide, and a much respected professor of history today, was Kaspar's third son. Unlike his older brothers, Richard did not fit the macho mold his father had created for his sons. "That son of a gun," Kaspar would say. "He'll never amount to anything." Richard could not understand his father, "an angry man, a man consumed by a ferocious, unpredictable temper," who expressed a "violent resentment of his youngest son's inadequacy." This man, so happy and relaxed in the company of Armenian friends, would turn his rage on his son, a belt

⁵¹ Garin K. Hovannisian, *Family of Shadows: A Century of Murder, Memory, and the Armenian American Dream* (New York: HarperCollins, 2010). Interestingly, it took a member of the fourth generation, Kaspar's great-grandson, Garin—named after the city where Kaspar had joined Antranig's troop and taken up arms to fight the Turks in 1917—to undertake the research and pen the history of this extraordinary family some forty years after Kaspar's death.