

Sasvári László–Diószegi György
A pest-budai
görögök



Prelucrare carte pdf
E-mail: pompiliju@gmail.com
Facebook: ilijasfera

PRELUAT DE PE SITEUL:

https://www.sulinet.hu/oroksegtar/data/magyarorszagi_nemzetisegek/gorogok/a_pest_budai_gorogok/pages/magyar/000_konyveszeti_adatok.htm?fbclid=IwAR2zOxKTUPJ5yrykesrxdr2rVR9JUk8LSwe-Z5VUMCdj7_IoHLynvkYL2Pc

The appearance of Greek traders in Pest

After the liberation of 1686, Emperor Lipot and King returned Pest and Buda to the royal rank with the associated rights and benefits (Diploma Leopoldinum). When Pest chose to do this, the wealthy citizens of the settlement sought political influence by gaining various positions. However, for Greek merchants in Pest, the German majority, it was not an easy task.

In 1699, among the founders of the Guild of Pest Traders, we find the Greek Emmanuel Miklós, who can be the same as Emmanuel de Nicora and a Manoli Miklós dealer.

He was the most prestigious Greek person of his age. He won civic rights in 1694, and in 1705 he was elected to the council. Manol - as a non-voting member - was registered as a forensic jury. He also won nobility. At the time of his death in 1736, he had thirty-one cows, ten thousand forints cash and the same amount of tobacco. Miklós Manoli's eldest son continued trading, serving as a middle military officer and third as a postman at Lúgos.

At that time, some of the Greeks had already won civil rights (Miklós Pusztay in 1696, Emanuel Pasics in 1697, Miklós Grec in 1699) after they all bought a house in Pest.

The population of Pest was still small at that time, and his commercial life was weak. In addition to the benefits received, it also helped to locate the most traveling Greeks who provided the population with important commodities. Greek merchants enjoyed the benefits of the 1718 Pozsarevic (Passzovovic) peace as Turkish subordinates. According to this contract, the Austrian and Turkish Empires had to pay a three percent customs duty for their merchandise only once. As a result of the Peace Treaty, an increasing number of Greek merchants arrived in Hungary, including Pest.

In 1754, the Maintenance Council ordered the listing of Greek merchants, which, as opposed to the 1737 counting, extended to their employees. According to the census, the distribution of the Greeks in 1754 was as follows:

Trader
36 people
Dealer's son
5 people
Dealer brother
9 people
Co-Dealer
15 people

auxiliary
10 people
Sinewy
13 people
Servant
4 people
All
92 people

By this time, the predominance of Serbian traders centered on Szentendre, Pomáz and Ráckeve ceased to exist in Pest's economic life, where the Greeks gradually took the lead. In 1770 the numbers increased:

Trader
130 people
partner
46 people
auxiliary
110 people
Sinewy
26 people
All
312 people

In addition to the dealers, there were 194 family members, so the number of Greeks in Pest was 506.

The favors of the Pozsarevac (Passzovovic) peace allowed the accumulated capital to emigrate beyond the borders of the country. The 1774 Loyalty Decree intended to prevent this. It is true that the Hungarian citizens who lost their nationality lost their benefits, but they could settle in Hungary. But the one who did not commit loyalty had to leave the country. In 1775, among the Greek traders in Pest, those who were not citizens or were not members of the Pest Trading Company were classified into four classes.

The first class included the Greek forty-four losers; the second is the Greek who is willing to pay four loyalty, but not a taxpayer. In the third group, the four Turkish subjects who had valid travel documents were classified; and the fourth class was the twenty Turkish subjects who did not yet have a valid passport, so they were banned from trading. The latter included Michael Astris and Theodor Slavoya de Nicora, who probably had a Greek nobility.

The first class included a "unmarried wine merchant without Georgius Satyelary estate", who in 1773 committed a libel. We can look at five Greek ancestors of the Szacelláry family. On the basis of the above, it can be stated that as a result

of the “loyalty-regulation” a Greek retailer with a home and business in Pest was established”. 1

Footnote:

Ödön Füves: The acceleration of the permanent settlement of the Greeks in Pest (1774-1780). In: B. Révész M.-Borzsák I.-Castiglione L.-Ferenczy E.-Fröhlich I. (Sc.): *Antique Studies*. 1976.105-109.

The works on the first diaspora's history almost all mention merchant companies, Greek merchant organizations, so-called companies. These include the Pest, but interestingly the Pest is not listed in the 1754 national census, which mentions which company belongs to. In our investigation, we came to the conclusion that the situation in Pest was different, such as in Tokaj or Miskolc. In the latter places, the merchant company maintained the parishes, which were sometimes called communist wards, and the management of the organizations was the same with their wards. In Pest, however, the situation was reversed. The true framework of the Greek community here was the ward. This was the case even though

From the end of the 18th century onwards, the company has also used the word "social companies". In Pest, almost all Greek companies worked in this form.

Among the seals found in Pest, there is only one that shows the Greek trade mark and the sign of the company. Elements of this are number 4 (representing the four percent honorable merchant benefit), the double cross (symbol of orthodoxy) and the heart or anchor (ie love, brotherhood, hope or water trade). The seal once owned by the Charismatic Szellellos (1733-1811) wig came from Miskolc to Pest. The effect of Miskolc is also reflected in the fact that the figure of this bogey is a heartbreaking cross surrounded by bunches of grapes, referring to the wine trade of Hegyalja.

There is only one example of Pest in-house badge. This is the VI. district Anchor version located on the upstairs-court corridor of the house at street 14 street, which was made in 1840, so it was relatively late. Our research was only able to find out that the owner of the house was Pop or Pap, and probably was of Greek descent.

An independent Greek community

By the end of the 18th century, the number of Greeks in Pest increased. They wanted to form an autonomous community from the bondage of the Serb community. At that time, they were confronted with the fact that the Hungarian public and the authorities considered the Greek term to be mainly religious. They included other people in the Balkans, such as the Vlachs and the Arnodians

(Albanians), but sometimes others, who spoke mostly Greek, and were also Greek Orthodox believers.

In any case, however, the Greeks brought together and made a request, even though the Bishop of Buda and the metropolitan of Karlóc were opposed to their initiative. However, the Maintenance Council was with them. According to the Bishop's report in 1789, twenty-five Greek families with 193 family members, forty-one vlach families with 258 family members, three Albanian families with fifteen family members, and sixty-nine families with 466 family members claimed the establishment of the new community.

Greek tombs in the garden of the Serbian church in Pest

The number of applicants continued to grow, and soon 179 families, including 620 family members, emerged with the establishment of the Greek community. Finally, in 1790, the Provincial Council authorized the establishment of a separate church and ward. In the official name of the parish and the schools they run, the word 'vlach' was added to the Greek word, but the coexistence of the two ethnicities was not always clear.

Hospital of the Greek parish of Pest

The Greeks in Pest have always embraced their diseased, sick peers. It is a good example of this commitment of the community of fate that they have always traded less or greater in their wills for such community purposes. An excellent example of this is Paziuzzi Nicolaus, who in 1787 donated ten thousand forints to the hospital in his will. In the same year, the establishment of the poor house was also decided and donated to it. The second largest donation was made by Widow Makovezky Prando Katharia for \$ 1046. As a result of the organization work, a three-room hospital was arranged on the ground floor of the (today) Galamb Street ward building. (Note that the Greek community in Miskolc and Kecskemét has created their own hospital since then.)

In addition to inpatients, poor and elderly people were also cared for, so the institution worked as a home for the poor and old, that is, as a love house. The guardian (epitrop) elected by the parishioner, who received a two-year mandate to lead the hospital's accounting, was alive. (When the relationship between the Greeks and the Vlach became tense, two of them were chosen as caretakers, since financial matters were always considered to be delicate.) The task of the leader was to help the needy, impoverished members of the church: he submitted the application to the ward management with decision-making power.

In 1838, there were six women and six men per room. In 1841, the hospital was moved to the building of the "Greek court" on the Danube, where in 1848 there were eight beds. (The so-called Greek court is an important part of the Greek

heritage, and it existed in Tokaj, Szentes, Kecskemét, where it was a typical feature of Greek community existence.)

The tasks of the institution were to help the impoverished Greeks and to accommodate the needy passengers. They had ten beds in 1854, and they also supported forty people. In the hospital between 1840 and 1859 he worked as a regular doctor. Terczy Manó. There is no data at the time of the hospital's cessation, so we assume that its operation was worth the 20th century.

Social life

The members of the Greek community lived an intense social life. The Greek quality of life that maintains a sense of belonging is indicated by the fact that they have often sought each other. This is illustrated by the protocol of 31 December 1797 of the Pest Greek-Vlach Communiqué, which forbids teachers and their disciples to visit private homes during the celebration of the decision of the ward administration. But why was such a strange decision made? What was the coercion? We assume that the earlier effective movement of the Hungarian Jacobins and their leaders may be explained two years earlier. The power was afraid of the danger of another revolutionary organization, and this is the world of anxious public life, caught by secret agents and whistleblowers.

You can judge the above decision as a forward-looking and caring decision. In 1798, Rigasz Velestinisz, a pioneer of Greek Enlightenment, was executed as a revolutionary poet whose ideas had a great influence on the Greeks of Pest. A good example is the Rigasz group of friends in Becs. Although we do not have evidence in this respect, there is probably a similar intellectual circle in Pest. This belief is supported by the historical data that one of Rigasz's companions, Teocharisz Tuzundziasz, printed in a Pest café. 1

The cafes of the Greeks were mostly served by the coffee houses. In the 18th century, several Greek dealers were selling coffee beans in Pest, and when they were able to buy real estate, many of them were also in possession of the right to coffee. (In this age, the right to coffee was linked to certain plots.) The first such trader was Konstantin Manoli in 1787; he was followed by Nákó Mihály in 1800 and János Palikucsevnyi in 1805. Later, in 1824, Péter Nesztor joined this circle. The latter acquired the right to the café "Frigyes Nagy" (this café was on the Józsefváros church square).

In addition, Greek merchants visited countless cafés and usually met their customers here as well. The Hungarian Korona Café under Váci utca 14, which operated between 1782 and 1911, was a favorite place at that time. Another popular place was the White Ship and the Paradise Coffee House at the corner of Bécsi Street, which was demolished in 1874.

Greeks trading with small articles visited the cafes at the corner of today's Károly Boulevard and Király Street, the Greeks dealing with the pet trade, the King Matthias café. This last one hundred years (between 1825 and 1910) was the site of today's Rákóczi út 29 building. The original building was demolished, but the statue of King Matthias still stands on the corner of the house (upstairs).

Until 1848, the Kecskeméti Street (opposite to the Faculty of Law) was home to a café at the Palikucsevnyi family dedicated to Philosophus, a popular place for students. In 1821, during the Greek War of Independence, the Paradise Café became the venue for sympathy demonstrations: students began to organize the Greek-Hungarian Legion here. In the White Boat Café, Greek coffee and Polish and Italian badges were laid out. Dudumi Demeter, a Greek writer in Pest Letters , published in German in 1856, writes that "coffee houses play a major role in the social context here, and may be regarded as a sign of the Hungarian people's eastern origin, just like many thermal baths here ." 2

The members of the Szacelláry, Manno and Haris families diligently visited the Turkish Emperor Török Császár, which was opened in 1839 and 1874, which was later dismantled during the town planning. Pál Szacelláry also remarked that visits between Greek descendants were frequent at the beginning of the 20th century. His book flashed various "life-stories" and mentioned that in the former Greek court, which was almost one block, many Greek-rooted families lived together in good friendship, peaceful civilian consensus.

Footnotes:

Ödön Füves: The Friends of Rigasz and the Greeks of Pest. Centuries, 1970/1: 75-77.

Bevilaqua Béla Borsody-Béla Mazsáry: Cafés in Pest-Buda - Coffee and Crafts 1535-1935. Cultural History Study. II. Vol. Budapest, 1935 1145.

Greek cemeteries in Buda and Pest

Between 1796 and 1916, a Greek cemetery operated in Buda, Taban, where many Greek tombs were found, such as the Nika and the Procopius families. Various Greek tombs can still be found in the garden of the Serbian Orthodox Church in Pest. Between 1847 and 1885, two Greek parcels were erected in the Fiumei Road Cemetery - one of which was converted into a military cemetery after 1945 - where the former Greek tombs of the former Greeks still exist. Today there is no separate Greek cemetery in Budapest, but there is a separate Orthodox cemetery in Szentendre.

Appreciating the importance of nurturing historical traditions, today's Greek minority self-governments, operating under the law passed by the Hungarian Parliament on national and ethnic minorities in 1993, are working on the

renovation of former tombs. On October 24, 2009, 18 ancient Greek graves were reconstructed by the Macedonian Intercultural Association.

The tombs were the sites of commemoration several times, so on March 15, 2008, on the 160th anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution and War of Independence of 1848-49, former Greek civil war refugees and descendants commemorating the 60th anniversary of their arrival in Hungary paid tribute to the Fiumei Cemetery .

The Greeks of Pest in the first half of the 19th century

In the parish of Pest, the Greeks had a leading role. This church was also the organization of the Pest kommunitása Greeks, which held not only worship, but also the Greek National Pest task is to maintain order. " 1

In 1802, an agreement was signed between the Greeks and the Vlachs. The Greeks considered the convention as a non-binding cooperation agreement between the two peoples. In fact, vlachs have always been considered Greek. According to the protocols of the community in November 1802: "The Greeks and the Macedonian vlachs decided for a present peace for present and future generations, and with the help of God the Church of the Assumption was reconstructed for the sake of our Greek and vlach brothers."

According to the five articles concerning the ecclesiastical ceremony, liturgies are held by two priests with equal rights, a Greek and a Macedonian vlach, who share the revenues of the Church. The convention is certified by the signature of 39 families and two deputies, Argiri Demeter and Miklós Bekella. 2

After loyalty, the dealership from the Balkans has crashed, and business relations have been built more towards Vienna. In Pest, "the number of the Greek community was around a thousand in the first half of the nineteenth century".

3This number was further reduced, but the three generations of Greek families were at the same time in Pest's life, and they had lost their former leadership. The accumulated capital was then invested in house and land purchases. On the basis of the tax list of 1873, the Greek-born owners of the age who, with a good business sense, have become real estate owners in Pest since the 18th century, have been paying a very substantial home tenant, and they have become particularly decisive between the Lipótváros and the Downtown owners of the city. In fact, at the same time, in 1866, there were only ten Greek shops in Pest.

Footnotes:

Vera Bácskai: The role of Greek traders in the civilization of the capital. Kafeneio, 2005/1: 22. (Journal of the Greek National Self-Government.)

Detail of archive documents of the Greek parish of Pest.

Bácskai Vera: 1. m. 24th

Greek citizens of Pest

Among the Greeks listed in the Pest Citizens' List, the most well-known are the Angelaky, Argiri, Bekella, Boraros, Lepora, Loka, Monastery, Manno, Mosque, Murati, Count Nákó, Pasgáll, Rosa, Szacelláry, Takácsy, Zákó families. "1687és 1770között only 34 received Greek citizenship between 1771 and 1848, however, 214 ' 1 Overall, " Between 1687 and 1848 the population of 8703pesti citizenship was 248, so it was about three per cent of Greek origin ". 2

Our main demographic features are summarized in the following tables:

The Greeks Pest occupation of it from splitting

Trader

162 people

House and landowner

55 people

industrialist

8 people

freight

3 people

Civilian

2 people

Intellectual

7 people

earl

1 person

Unknown

10 people

All

248 people

Distribution of the Greeks according to their place of origin

Greece

136 people

Hungary

91 people

Other country

11 people

Unknown

10 people

Distribution of Greeks by family status in Pest

Married

86 people

Unmarried

60 people
Widow
8 people
Unknown
92 people

Footnotes:

Ödön Füves: Statistical data Pest and Buda won civil rights from their Greek inhabitants between 1687-1848. *Antique Studies*, 1963 / 3-4: 235.

Ödön Füves: I. m. 236-237.

Greek citizens of Buda

We have already mentioned that Greeks also lived in the city of Buda. "The results of the census between 1754 and 1771: in Buda, sixteen Greeks won a total of twenty-seven Greek citizens between 1761 and 1848, most of them between 1801 and 1810: eight. ' 1

The best-known Greek citizens of Buda were the families of Bojatsy, Csáppá, Diamandi, Kuka, Markovits, Zafiry. The Greeks of Buda belonged to the Tabanic Serbian Wig. "Buda in 1779 worked for several years in a Greek school, probably under the Serbian Tabán school. " 2

Our main demographic features are summarized in the following tables:

Breakdown by profession of Greek Buda

Trader
20 people
Holder
4 people
Doctor
1 person
Unknown occupation
2 people
All
27 people

Distribution of the Greeks according to their place of origin

Greece
16 people
Buda
6 people
Pest
2 people

Turkey
1 person
From an unknown place
2 people
All
27 people

Distribution of the Greeks according to family status in Buda

Married
21 people
Unmarried
6 people
All
27 people

Footnotes:

Ödön Füves: I. m. 237th

László Sasvári: GreekElenika Oscars. Budapest: Kariatides, 2004. 16. p.

Greek school in Pest

In Pest, Greek children initially went to the Serbian school. In 1783, the Maintenance Council authorized the establishment of a Greek school with a separate teacher. Teachers were elected only in 1785.

In 1791, in the Galamb Street, the Greeks purchased the old plots of Piarist, and after the start-up collection, the school was opened in 1796 on the floor of the Galamb Street House, while the downstairs hospital was operating. The vlachs participating in the founding of the ward demanded a separate school, which they received in 1808, but the strife persisted because neither the school's financial base nor the school building could be shared.

One or two school caregivers were elected by the parish, and the director was usually a parochus. The Greek school initially had two sections, one of a basic level and one with higher education. In 1815 there were forty-five in the Greek school and thirteen in the "hellen" (upper) school. The latter dealt with an ancient Greek language, but in 1820 it was partly due to financial reasons and partly to a lack of students. In 1831 they studied thirteen at the Greek school. "The XIX. There are no headcount data since the middle of the 20th century ... Some Greek-language exam papers have survived since the 1880s. " 1

We assumed that the school could operate until the 1900s. Its cessation may be linked to the progressive merger that led to the disappearance of Greek-speaking children. "According to the new statutes of 1902, the school's language of

instruction is Hungarian, its subjects are Greek and belief. Later, only catechesis took place at the school in Hungarian . ' 2

Between 1812 and 1820, on the basis of a license from the Maintenance Council in 1811, a Greek teacher was also working in Pest. The duration of the teacher training was three semesters (fifteen months). Teacher candidates could also take home lessons from the richest Greek families.

Greeks of Pest-Buda in 1848-1849. year's glorious Hungarian freedom fight

For many families from all over Greece, they were ready to sacrifice their lives for the victory of the Hungarian War of Independence. Blana Konstantin of Pest, merchant of Charisma Klidis, János Kiriák, János Kilikin, György Oeconom fought for freedom as a soldier of the Hungarian army. Lakatarisz Demeter (1798-1864), a Greek painter from Pest, also fought in the Hungarian War of Independence. It is also important to mention the Greek poet Aristotle's Valaoritis (1824-1879), the outstanding representative of romantic folk poetry, who raised his voice for the freedom of the Hungarian nation: from the news of the Hungarian War of Independence, he went from Greek to Hungary to participate in the heroic struggle of the Hungarians. But he arrived late: the relatives of this Petőfi-inspired Hellenic poet in Vienna informed that the involvement of Russian tsar troops against the Hungarian nation had taken place,

The Greeks of Pest-Buda were the following Greeks: Derra Naum in the 2nd Century of the 5th Pillar of the Pest (Pest County); Anastáz Derra worked in June of 1949 at the Chain Bridge; Dumtsa Döme wholesaler and Konstantin Dumtsa (residents of Lipót Street 196) in the 3rd century Pest County Pest County, Pest County, in 1848; Gyarmathy György merchant (Kecskeméti Street 397) in Pest (Pest County) IV. cavalry battalion in the 4th century in 1848; Dean of Janitsáry Döme, December 1, 1848 in the 1st century of the 1st Battalion of the Buda (Pest County).

A number of Greek-origin personalities are also present in the staff. The brother and sister of the Janitsáry family, Konstantin Janitsáry (1825-1893) and Sándor Janitsáry (1821-1904) fought on the battlefields as lieutenants.

Among the grandchildren of the grandfather who was still a Greek trader in Ercsi in the 18th century, Tivadar Margó Margó was born in Pest on March 5, 1816, and his brothers and sisters took part in the defense of the home.

One of the other siblings, Papadopolus / Miklós Papaífy (1815—?) As a lieutenant general; another, Papadopolus / Papaffy Timothy (1816-?), was fighting as a lieutenant lieutenant on the battlefield. Both became members of the Pest Municipal Defense Association from 1867. Colonel Zikó / János Zicco (1806-1867), born in Zimony, was a member of the same association until his

death in Pest on 19 June (otherwise he was sentenced to death in Arad in 1849, but was eventually reduced to a 16-year prison cap and finally received mercy in June 1852).

The most glorious glory of the Hungarian War of Independence was the recapture of Buda Castle in May 1849. In this context, we consider it important to highlight the hero soldier from the Greek trader family in Bihar, who, after this mythical siege victory, became one of the 30 Hungarian soldiers: the rise of Pál Kiss (1809-1867) to the general was only due to his capability, military courage on the battlefield and his ability to command. . At the beginning of the war against the Serbs, he was the commander of the Bihar National Guards. At first, he appeared with the bravery in the Perlasian battle. He played an important role in the victories of John Damjanich in the south. From February 26, 1849, he was replaced by Commander of Arad's Squadron, instead of Miklós Gálai. He fought as a hero in the Battle of Tapioca for the occupation of the bridge. In Komárno, he was the first to cross the Danube on his Danube, occupying the sandy hill there, thus greatly contributing to the successful course of the battle. From May he was the commander of the fortress of Petervár. O was the highest-ranking Greek officer of the Hungarian War of Independence. He was first sentenced to death, but eventually he was sentenced to amnesty. Pál Kiss's name is still well-known today: his memory is vigorously preserved in Tiszafüred, where he was named a museum, school, street, scout team.

In 1854 Pál Kiss married the daughter of István Bernáth, the landowner of the Tiszafüred, who also had a Greek Orthodox religion, Mary Bernáth. After that, the Bernáth family ran on the estates of Tiszafüred and Tiszaórsi. He was later treated for his illness in Rókus in Pest: he died on May 27, 1867 in Pest. They were transported by rail to Karcag, and were transported on a haystack to Tiszafüred. The death register was registered in two places: in the registry of the Greek church of Petőfi Square in Pest, and it was recorded in the Greek registry of Karcag. Buried in Tiszafüred; János Popovics, a Greek priest in Karcag, said goodbye. His tomb is still in Tiszafüred, the cemetery of Orligi Street in the town.

It is important to mention an ancient Greek-related cultural historical momentum from the massive poetry pantheon of the 1848-1849 War of Independence: in the poem "The Pole Attack" (written in 1965), Sándor Kányádi made an eternal memory for the victory of Székely heroes in Transylvania, who were self-sacrificing and exalting his unshakeable courage (in the following lines), he mentions the example of the three hundred ancient Spartan greek warriors who, two and a half thousand years ago, came under the direction of their Leonid king (also in a hopeless battle but with unshakeable heroism) against the giant Persian superior.

" The Szeklers have died, up to a thread, so bravely as the Greek three hundred thermoplates."

Well, the actions of Greek soldiers involved in the battles of the 1848-1849 War of Independence prove that blood never becomes water. And this is true for a nation that is worthy of all its good traditions and is worthy of its historical fate.

The Greek Temple of Pest, in the foreground is the Greek memorial of Petőfi Square

(Another interesting (and worthy of further research) additive: the older member of this author's parish, in 1948, saw a red triangular flag in the Greek temple of Petőfi Square, which, according to his memory, could be the flag of a guardian century issued by the Greek community of Pest-Buda.)

The Greek Temple of Pest - in today's Petőfi Square

Because of their need for a separate community, 179 heads of the Greeks of Pest wrote an application to the Maintenance Council in 1788, asking them to build their own church. On August 29, 1789, Argiri Demeter, a rich leather trader, bought the land needed for this at an auction of twenty thousand to fifty-five.

The building of the church was followed by a collection. Thallherr József was first asked to build the construction plan and the budget, but because of the mistakes found in the plan, József Jung was commissioned to build a new church plan by Pest. Originally, they intended to build a tower, but in 1792 they decided to build two towers. During the construction of the church, a temporary chapel operated in the ward house. The construction, which was controversial and litigation, lasted about ten years. The bells were pulled into the tower in June 1798.

Already in the previous year, Nafos-born Greek Nikolaos Joanor Talidor (some sources also named Miklós Jankovics) had talks with a carpenter, who had his workshop in Eger and carved the iconostasis of the churches in Eger and Miskolc.

The church was finally consecrated in 1801 by the Bishop of Buda, Dionisios Popovics (the original Greek name of this Kozanian origin was Dionysios Papayasius). The sacrament was on Sunday the Assumption (August 15), being dedicated to the Church in honor of the Assumption of Mary. The interior decoration was made only after the ordination. Anton Kuchelmeister was an Austrian painter who had previously worked in Eger and Miskolc, and from 1804 in Pest. The church was completed in 1809.

A pigeon-too

There is an opening above the middle royal door of the iconostasis of the church of Petőfi Square, which gives the impression of missing a picture from there. Originally, it was a wood carving, depicting two pigeons dotted against each other with their bones. The master of the wood carving master of the iconostasis

carvings, Talido, in Greek, wrote the following inscription: "It was made and completed by me, by Nikolaos, who is from Naxos Island, Aug. 1800. 15 . ' 1

In 1803 Bishop Bion of Dionysios Popovics demanded the removal of pigeons. The believers disagreed with this, as these two pigeons symbolized the Greek-vlach brotherly co-existence. The bishop then turned to the city management for help. He did all this because the carved sculptures and such inscriptions contradicted the orthodox religious standards. (Note, however, that there were such ornaments elsewhere.)

Drawing by Rudolf Alt Drawing by Franz Josef Sandmann: The Un church of the Unleavened Greek, 1853 (Budapest History Museum, Metropolitan Gallery)

The case was handled by **János Boráros**, who reported to the Permanent Council. They didn't know how to deliver justice, so the decision was postponed until Archbishop Stratimirovich's visit to 1805, who finally decided to remove the pigeons.

The pigeon-perch resulted in the revival of the Greek-vlach conflict. Finally, the Greeks were inclined to take off, which was held on December 24, 1806. However, most of the vlach religious community was very upset. The tension has not diminished between the Greeks and the Vlachs, the Bishop and the Archbishop. In order to solve the situation, János Boráros tried again to play a peaceful role, but the pigeons did not return to their place, and for Vlachs it was such a serious problem that he was even abandoned in 1833. The inscription is still out of place today.

During the 19th century, the facade of the church was remodeled, the flat pyramid of towers was replaced by baroque by Miklós Ybl between 1872 and 1874.

The street behind the church was once called the Old Theater, as there were performances at the end of Rondella. The parish buildings were in the past owned by the patriarchs, and in the 18th century in the ornamental hall there was a school play. On the street, a textile merchant painted a white dove as his company sign inspired by the pigeon case - the Galamb Street that still exists today was named after it.

The "afterlife" of the Greek parish in Pest

The Orthodox Church was united in Hungary until 1868 and was under Serbian leadership. The separation of the Romanians was initiated by Bishop András Saguna, born in Miskolc. The two churches were governed by the law of 1868. At that time, three Greek parishes - Pest, Kecskemét and the Holy Church - asked for autonomy, claiming that they were known as Greeks, but in fact Hungarians.

The 1868th Act, IX. therefore, Article 9 of the Act was inserted: "The Greek religion is neither a Serbian nor a Romanian-speaking advocate." 1

During the 19th century, three vlach priests served in the parish of Pest. When the third priest died in 1887, the Greeks asked for the vlach wolf job to be terminated. The separation of the Greeks and Vlachs by decree of the Ministry of Culture took place in 1888. At the same time, there was a family of vlach origin (eg the Lyka family) that remained in the ward.

In the first half of the 20th century, the number of supporters of the parish of Pest was around 200, but it was steadily decreasing. The reason for this was largely the autonomy gained in 1868. The statutes of the community, which were made in 1902 and approved by the Ministry of Culture in 1910, stated that only members of the direct descendants of the church founders could apply for parishioners, and other Greek or vlach-based voters would vote by secret ballot and two-thirds majority. they could win membership. No one of the members ever knew Greek. In 1931, the General Assembly had 29 members, five of whom lived permanently in the countryside. This could have meant roughly the same number of families, and the five mentioned could be tied to their land properties for rural life. In 1983, only three of the 29 members mentioned above lived.

On December 6, 1931, the General Assembly declared the "Greek" character of the Greek-Greek Orthodox Church, and thus the "career" of the first Greek diaspora in Hungary was symbolically over. Ödön Füves, the first Greek diaspora researcher, also regards the 1930s as a time limit. Here is a summary of the parish figures of the parish for the period 1792-1930. "During that year, 138 baptisms in 1015, 1501 and burial in the Pest 327házasságkötés Greek Orthodox church in the village." 2

Although the parish was mostly private, he paid out grants and scholarships, the latter through the Haris Foundation. In the first half of the twentieth century, "the Apostolic parish, on the basis of a personal contract, applied a Greek priest from the priesthood of the Patriarchate of Costa Rica". 3

There were many of them, the last one left in 1946. so there was no priest of the church, the church. At that time, the two main superiors (from the families of Szacelláry and Janitsáry) contacted the priest of the Hungarian Orthodox parish of St. John of Szeged, János Varjú, who had proper state relations. (The Golden-mouthed St. John the Hungarian Greek Orthodox Church was established in Budapest in 1930 with state support.) The main caretakers wanted to provide a priest on the condition that they would get the state support to repair the temple war damage. This has also been achieved: the reconstruction of the church has been included in the three-year plan, as the II. was severely damaged during World War II. His southern tower was not completely restored. The interior of the church in 1949, the façade was restored in 1953, but the works continued afterwards. The tower is currently under construction (from 2009).

The Church of St. John of the Golden Sands of Hungary used the church. The subsequent changes are now clearly visible in the light of recent documents and reminiscences that can be said today. In 1951, the head of the State Office of Churches terminated the operation of the Greek-based Hungarian Parish of the Greek-based Greek Church. All the movable and immovable property of the church and the parish was transcribed by Transylvanian Iván Protojerej in Transcarpathia in favor of the Provisional High Authority of the Hungarian Greek Orthodox Church (Bp., District V, Kossuth Lajos tér 14). (The task was also set aside by János Varjú.) Kopolovits protojerej had already ordered the ward of the ward to transfer the church and property: Thus the church (under the shadow of the then political relations) came under the jurisdiction of the Moscow Patriarchate. Here, besides the Hungarian parish, there is also a Russian ward.

In 1937, the buildings surrounding the temple, the Greek court, were demolished, and then the houses that were still standing were erected. The building on the southern side of the church (Petőfi tér 2 and Galamb u. 4.) was the parish house of the parish: although it was nationalized, it still remained in the management of the church. The already mentioned "Temporary High Authority" of the parishes was replaced by the Hungarian Orthodox Administration (for some time it operated under Galamb u. (The Russian is called the Trinity.)

The crypt around the temple was eradicated before the 1937 construction. Some tombstones can still be found in the footsteps of the outer wall (there are also Greek, German, Hungarian, and even Latin ones).

The history of the Greek temple of Petőfi Square in Pest has another important part. In 2000, in the Millennium Year, the Patriarch of Constantinople raised St Stephen and St Hierothe, the first bishop of Hungary to the Orthodox Church. (In the latter name, we note that it was preserved in the form of a Jerusalem song.) The Hungarian Catholic Church presented the church of Petőfi Square in Pest with a relic of St. Stephen, and placed it in a double icon on August 20, 2005 in the church. For the sake of completeness, however, it should be noted that the Váci Street Chapel of the Hungarian Exarchate of the Patriarchate of Kostanthinapol received St Stephen's relic from the Catholic Church.

Jurisdiction issue

We must also speak about the issue of ecclesiastical authority.

" November 1922. 22. Constantinople Ecumenical Patriarchate No. 1456 circular, in that out in my that it is a Greek ward unit, skill and should be involved otherwise become completely Hungarian Orthodox (Greek Catholic) parish under the debut jurisdiction ." 1

What was behind it? The desire that the Greek parish of Pest wanted to withdraw from the supervision of the Serbian bishopric in Buda. The priests of the Greek parish of Pest (as we have already mentioned) came from the bondage of the Patriarchate of Constantinople. Between 1912 and 1928, Anthimos Orphanidesz worked as a pastor in Pest.

With the help of state support there was also an aspiration in 1940 to become an orthodox bishop from the clergy of Hilarion Vazdekasz, the priest of Petőfi Square, but the negotiations between him and the patriarchate remained ineffective because the Constantinople did not want to hear about the Hungarian church organization or about the Hungarian worship language. Although there was a late protest on June 23, 1950, from the Patriarch of Athinagoras, who raised his voice against the Hungarian character of the Greek parish of Pest.

After the change of regime, there was a need among Hungarian Greeks to have their Hungarian church organization, because here the Orthodox exists in the nationality distribution. The Greek-believing communities living in the diaspora operate under the jurisdiction of the Patriarchate of Constantinople throughout the world: under these circumstances, the Hungarian Exarchate of the Universal Patriarchate of Constantinople was registered in Hungary in 1995. His direct authority is the Metropolitan of Austria, and the leader of the Exarchate is József Kalota Protopresbiter (Chief Judge). In 2001, a chapel dedicated to the honor of King St Stephen and the High Priest of St. Hierotheus was opened (Budapest, Váci utca 55, District V). The latest development that the newly established Greek Orthodox Parish of the Greek Orthodox Church has been recently registered. This community considers itself to be the successor of the Greek-founded ward until 1951, and thus forms a claim to the Greek church of Petőfi Square.

Cultural life

Pest is a Greek intellectual center in the history of the Greek diaspora in Hungary. The operation of their choir was an important color spot for the Greeks in Pest. There were always Greek (and vlach) cantons in the parish of Pest. "According to their origin, many also came from Greece, bringing with them the self-knowledge and vocal culture they had acquired there. The most famous of them was Kyrian Demeter (Greek Cypressian, Kyrianidis), who lived in Pest, from Tynavos in Thessaly, and came to Pest from Timisoara. [...] In 1786 he was a teacher at the Pest School. On 1 January 1793, the Greek parish of Pest concluded a cantor's contract with him. " 1

Kyrian Demeter presumably included schoolchildren in the choir, as community life and religious beliefs at that time were a common framework for the Greeks. As we know, the school was formed earlier than the ward.

Kyrian Demeter copied a number of Byzantine notes (as well as Neumans) from the years 1793-1794. Today, four of these are in Szentendre in the Episcopal Library, and one in Kozani, the city library. In addition, there was a writing in the archive of the parish of Petőfi Square, which explained the explanation of the Neumans.

The quality of liturgical singing, however, began to decline over time, so in 1850 the Bishop of Buda, based on the Viennese pattern, allowed him to accept a singer and singer. However, it was only a male arm, and the actors could not be members of the faculty. Then the choir was paid until the First World War. It is also mentioned by Szacelláry, noting that this has attracted many to the church for worship.

The choir was re-established in 1931, and then in 1949, however, it was mostly Hungarian.

We have already spoken about the Neo-books, but the parish also had other books. The Greek polyhistor György Zavirász (who died in 1804) left a collection of hundreds of volumes for the Greeks of Pest to create a public library. The library finally opened its doors in 1824, and it was open for three hours every Saturday afternoon.

In 1834, the library of Ignatius Kallona's Tokaj minister enriched the library. A hundred years later, there were 857 multilingual works (1632 volumes) and 57 manuscripts representing the Greek library of Pest. The management of the institution was not always appropriate. This is how the volumes fell, and so many books by Zavirász came to other places - Kecskemét and Szentendre - and a significant part of them were placed at the Greek Institute of the University of Sciences. Recently, a library has been created for archive books in the Orthodox parish of Nyíregyháza.

Greek printing works also worked in Pest. The printing plant of Kozma Vazul (died in 1841) from Kecskemét operated in the area of today's Piarist. "They were the Greeks who went to import books in their mother tongue and to publish Greek-language books in Hungary. This is evidenced by the books in Venetian, Vienna, Moscopole, Leipzig, Trnava and other editions that survived in some wards, as well as Greek publications in the University of Buda. In around 1800, about 80 Greek publications were published in Pest and Buda. During this period, there was also a Greek bookstore owned by the Pelengász brothers in Pest. " 2

The number of smaller or larger forms was probably more than eighty. Their genres were mainly determined by temple and school demands. Thus, most of the works were worship and textbooks, but remember, in many cases, worship works also served school purposes in the field of singing, faith, and even reading.

Some of the published works, apart from the place of publication, had no other Pest-Buda affiliation.

The facade of the old Greek courtyard was decorated with portraits. Some of these have survived to this day. A good example of this is the portrait of Dionisios of Popovics, or the image of Grigorios Gogos, who worked between 1882 and 1898 as a minister of the church in Pest. These paintings later became the property of the Janitsáry family, and later became the pastor of Petőfi Square.

Otherwise, the church is richly equipped with icons and relics because of the generous gifts of the faithful. Some of them are still in use today, but many of them have been placed in the Hungarian Orthodox Church Museum in Miskolc in 1986 and are still there. Emphasize one: "It is remarkable that the engraving on Mary's vlach fraternity at the expense of the Greek-vlach brotherhood, which was certainly distributed to the believers at the feast of the temple,"

Monument to Petőfi Square

In 2006, the Hellenic Republic, the Republic of Cyprus, the Greek-Cypriot-Hungarian Friendship Society and the Greek National Self-Government set up a limestone in front of the temple, entitled "The remarkable Greek citizens of Buda-Pest town of Taksorogoguu, Dunakorzó".

Greek family history mosaic

Greek merchants who settled continuously from the 17th century arrived in Hungary in several waves. Families of Agoraszó, Bekella, Boráros, Charis / Szerviczky, Derra, Dumtsa, Grabovszky, Haris, Janitsáry, Christmas, Loka, Manno, Manoli, Muraty, Nacola, Popovits alias Motsonyi, Sina, Szellellar / Sacellary, Takácsy families played a prominent role in Hungarian but it was not limited to economic and political life. Below we present some of the most important data of some Greek families in Pest, in order to get to know the life of the Greek community in Pest.

Agarasto / Agorasztó

Agoras are among the Greek families who have retained their original Greek name; it means a merchant. The family's ancestors moved from the town of Ambelakia, from Thessaly, at the entrance to the Tempe Valley, to Hungarian. Initially, they were engaged in merchant activity.

Known as a Macedonian Greek merchant in Kecskemét from 1711, named Agarasto. 1

Around 1750 Gyorgy Agorasztó (1743-1828) settled in Pest-Buda and was trading here. In 1786 he won civil rights. Gyorgy Agorasztó's son, Alexander, his granddaughter was Nicholas (nobleman).

The Greek-born **Agorasztó Konstantin (Szilárd)** was born in Pest on 18 March 1832. In 1851 he graduated from the Piarist Grammar School in Pest, then graduated with a law degree. He died in 1896 in Budapest.

Miklós Agorasztó (1822-1887), a retired judge of the nobility and forename, was awarded a retired judge on October 27, 1887: the name of the family was then Agorasztó. Their coat of arms is a red box with a red shield head in the middle of a green triple pile with a golden crown sword armor armor, with three golden stars in the shield. Helmet decoration: natural crane on the right. Blankets: blue-gold, red-silver.

Tivadar Agorasztó (1870-1945) worked for decades in the 5th district as the chief guardian of the Greek parish of Petőfi Square in the Hungarian Orthodox Church. A prominent member of this family was an important public figure, a subordinate of Pest County, and an eternal member of the upper house.

He was well-known among his contemporaries, and his life is an example of a Greek-born, assimilated, yet orthodox Hungarian citizen of the first half of the 20th century.

Many public performances are known. A good example of this is Kispest, which became a city in 1922: in July this year, the first representative body of the city was formed under the chairmanship of Tivadar Agorasztó.

In 1926 he was elected a citizen of Szentendre. He also became an honorary citizen at Rákospalota and Kispest. It is also preserved by Agorasztó Tivadar Street in Dunaharaszti.

The family home in Budapest, VIII. District 11 Esterházy (today Pushkin) Street. The last Greek owner of the building was Szilárd Agorasztó, the first floor was later converted into a university classroom.

Other members of this family:

Judge of the Judicial Court of **Miklós Agorasztó (1822-1887)**. On November 24, 1855, he married Ilona Mirosavlevits (December 22, 1828 - August 11, 1903).

children:

Judge of Péter Agorasztó (October 17, 1859?). From May 23, 1887, his wife was noble Hamza Stefania (August 12, 1858?). Children: Miklós Agorasztó (Bp. - May 30, 1888?); Dorottya Agorasztó (Kalocsa, August 10, 1890?);

Miklós Agorasztó (1866-?), Department Counselor, Ministry of Finance.

Tomb of Miklós Vásárhelyi Agorasztó and his wife

Péter Agorasztó's family tomb

Judge Péter Agorasztó lived in a house called the Greek court before World War I. Pál Szacelláry, as a cheerful gentleman who gracefully compliments the ladies, has a very good understanding of the children as well.

At the end of the 19th century, between 1889 and 1893, Melanie Agorasztó was in the female class of the sample school. Miklósné Agorasztó was one of the students of the 1917-1918 family, which was named after the Hungarian University of Fine Arts.

Secure both chains / Vikelas

In 1792, Greek Greek Miklós Bekella from Veria lived in Pest and was a leather merchant, caretaker, and school headmaster. Bekella Demeter was a well-known medical doctor: his doctoral thesis was published in 1826 in Greek and Latin in the university press. 2

Erzsébet Bekella came from a wealthy civilian family: she married a wealthy Greek merchant, György Takátsy.

Boráros / Voraros

Voraros, the Greek ancestor of the Boraros family, came from Greek land 200 years earlier to Győr, where he was the leader of the Greek community here. 3

The Boráros family was different from the other Greek families, believed to have been catholicized in Győr (they became Roman Catholics).

In the 18th century, a Greek-origin Boraros merchant family settled in Pest. The first member of the family, who was seated in the outer council of the city of Pest, was one of the first boroughs in Boros, who was a surgeon of Boros Boraros, who was elected to the external council on April 24, 1769, to Boraros on April 24, 1775. Captain John, a royal court prosecutor, also became a member.

Between 1790 and 1807, János Boráros (1756-1834) was the Chief Judge, then between 1803 and 1807 and 1827-1829 he was Deputy Mayor, and during the French Wars, he was the Colonel of the Pest Guard. He also served as Pest parliamentarian. 4 We do not have the data to be involved in the inner life of the Greek community, but in the official affairs it is!

János Boráros

He began his studies at the Piarist School, the school that was the first secondary school of Pest liberated from the Turkish. The young Boráros went right from here on.

In 1803, Boras was entrusted with the duties of deputy mayor. The mandate lasted for a longer period of time: he served as deputy mayor for four years, until 1807, with the mayor acting in practice. He also had 1807 new challenges for him, as he was able to get into the air of national politics this year. In difficult times after the French Revolution, the Parliament met in Buda. The city of Pest was represented by two ambassadors at this Parliament. One of them was Sándor Doleviczényi, and the other was János Boráros who was already an experienced official and diplomat, and he was honest on his diet to represent his city.

Boraros - Colonel rank - was also the leader of the Pest Guard.

In 1827 he was once again elected as Deputy Mayor, and he was honored to do so until 1829.

He died in 1834 in Pest, leaving his significant assets for charitable purposes. The former Wood Square, which was renamed to Boráros Square in 1875, and its indirectly (imbued by Imre Varga), the "Borarus", preserves its memory. 5

On July 3, 1799, in the Banat - Torontál County - in Nagyszentmiklós (owned by the Greek Nákó family), a grape farmer found jugs, bowls and glasses made of gold during trenching. The pots arrived in Pest via local merchants and a Viennese Greek wool trader, where 23 pieces of the treasure were gathered in the hands of János Boráros city judge. The adventurous journey of the Nagyszentmiklós treasure then led to Vienna, where on October 1, 1799 II. As a result of the action of Emperor Francis, the Imperial and Royal Treasury of Vienna was enriched with 23 gold coins.

The ornament of Király Street is the Church of St. Teresa: one of the old burials of the church was János Boráros, a city judge in Pest, who had previously started collecting this church. 6

Bozda / Bozdasz

In 1778, 5 Greek shopkeepers lived in Loson, including the Macedonian Bozda brothers in Macedonia, Mihály Bozda, who employed 6 assistants, and Bozda Tódor, a merchant with Mihály Rózsa and 5 assistants. 7

The ancestor of the family, Mihály Bozda, traded in Pest since the 1770s. He died in 1797, when his son, János Bozda, led the Balassagyarmat business. After completing her secondary school studies at her second son, Bozda Naum, she was a trainee in Eger, then from 1803 she was assistant at Balassagyarmat. Between 1808 and 1813 co-owner of his brother's shop. He then returns to Pest, where he trades with wine. Civic man made in 1831.

In 1834 he entered the Civil Trade Company. His trading company with crops and wool operated in the downtown Zöldfa (today Vál Pálné) street house. Later he also traded firewood and became a charterer. He also served as Director of the Chain Bridge Society. He collected great wealth, married twice, and his child was not born. He died in 1853.

His second wife was a Serbian girl from Szentendre, with whom he founded a joint foundation to help young people to marry in Pest-Buda and Szentendre. Above the 4th gate of Hercegrímás Street, this is the Bozda Naum and Ilona Foundation (the same with Cyrillic, Serbian). 8

Bozda Naum took over, although her father's name can be read in the Greek ward list.

Bozda Naum (1784-1853) is a Greek parish priest, founding the foundation in the middle of the 5th plot of the Fiumei Cemetery.

CONSTANTIN

Several Hungarian families in Hungary also wore this family name (Constantin, Constantine). Pest lived in 1820 by Constantine Georg.

In the first half of the 19th century, physician Mihály Constantin came to Pest from Zemplén County, Tolcsva. His only book titled Dissertation on Bonding of the Bodies was published in Pest in 1834 (also called Latin).

Dadányi

Naum Dadány and Miklós Dadány, who bears this family name, received a coat of arms in 1784. On March 18, 1796, Dadány Naum married Mary Economo in Miskolc.

According to the family tradition, they also had Georgian roots. They also worked in Miskolc and Pest. In the second half of the 19th century, one of the branches was named Xifkovics-Dadányi through a marriage. Another branch was named Dadányi, the collector. (Gyűlvész is located in the Southern Region.)

There are orthodox today in the male world. Miklós Dadányi (1935-1996) engineer was a popular and respected chief caretaker of the Greek church of Petőfi Square.

Son, younger Miklós Dadányi (1967) is a deacon of the church of Petőfi Square.

Derra (Dera, Derron)

It was a significant Greek merchant family in Miskolc, but they lived with family members in Pest and even in Szentendre.

In 1741, the Derra family received the nobility and coat of arms of Mary Theresa with the morodian prefix.

The founder of the family's Pest branch was **Derra Athanaz, who came from Moschopolis**. He settled in Pest as a canvas dealer. In 1772 he bought a house, and in 1784 he won civil rights. He was soon followed by Derra Naum from the family, who also obtained civil rights as a canvas dealer in 1793. She married from the Popovics-Mocsonyi family. In 1820, he won a noble rank in recognition of the interest-free loan of HUF 10,000 at the time of the city's famine of 1805. Your company operated until the early 1840s (until his death). He had several houses and agricultural properties in Pest, Buda and Miskolc. His son, Der Anastase Derra, took part in the operation of the father company, and as a landowner and a court writer he won civil rights in 1839. His sister, Katalin Derra became the wife of György Sina. Another son of Derra Athanase

Their memory is still evidenced by the three-storey house on the corner of József Nádor Square and Nádor Street, which was built in the first half of the 19th century, and can be read at the height of the attic on the façade: Derra House. In 1838 a part of the house was destroyed by the flood, and the new building (today József Attila Street 16.) was designed by József Hild.

The Derra House

Miklós Barabás: The Derra House, which has collapsed

Derra Anasztat - the director of the Bridge Association, a court writer, an elected citizen of Pest - played an important role in building the Chain Bridge. Count István Széchenyi established the Bridge Association on February 10, 1832. In this venture, the wealthy members of Pest-Buda Citizenship have been very helpful. It is known that most of the members of the Bridge Association came from the majority of tax payers. In the construction of the Chain Bridge, the descendants of the families of Greek descendants relocated to Hungary in the previous centuries had also played a major role in conquering the Chain Bridge. Reason: Anastase Derra (one of Pest's richest men) and György Sina's banker in Vienna, who later called Lánchíd Rt.

Miklós Barabás: The foundation stone of the Chain Bridge, 1864

Located in Pendonia, near Szentendre, near Pest, Dera Street, built in 1969, was named after the City Council because it started from the bridge of the Dera Creek. The Dera stream from the foot of Kis-Kevély (after Csobánka and Pomáz to Szentendre) is also on a 1762 map. We assume that the name of the stream - and 200 years later the street - was named after the Greek family Derra.

Dudumi

The Greeks were not only traders but also lovers of education. An educated Greek, Dudumi Demeter (.Pester Briefe über Literatur, Kunst und gesellschaftlichen Leben. Pest, Lauffer & Stolp, 1858.) said that he had placed János Arany and Petőfi Sándor against the old school on their "high shelf". .

The Pester LloydThe well-known Pest letters of Dudumi Demeter in his German-language readers show the other, less well-known point of view of the problem of social life: the point of view of non-Hungarian Hungarians (more precisely the citizens of Pest). There are interesting facts in Dudumi's book, however, the reflections, comments on the descriptions, tiny analyzes and ratings are remarkable in it, as well as the way of presentation, which almost completely lack the elevation (or strong motivation) of the Hungarian literature of the topic. most are so obviously penetrating. Dudumi, who left Pest in the year of his release and moved to London, wrote for himself and his readers without any commitment. He wants to be spiritual and original, not useful. "The winter salon world is divided into two classes: the limit of language use. There is also no intellectual center, except for a few Hungarian circles, which are limited to relatives of relative origin. Perhaps they are grouped together around a more significant lady than in the big cities of the world, but as a consequence of the heavy ransom [1849-1850 reprisals], many members of the younger generation did not acquire the forms of society without which salon life was just as well. not (or even less) imaginable than a black jacket or glove. " 9

Dumtsa

The family also had branches in Komárno and Balassagyarmat. In fact, in some of us, Dumtsa meets him in Miskolc.

Dumtsa Naum was a trader from Komarom to Pest in the first half of the 19th century. His company was taken over by another family from another family, Ignác Dumtsa, who, by the 1850s, moved the business center of the company dealing with crop trading and forwarding to the banking business.

Lajos Kossuth's friend Dumtsa Demeter lived under Erzsébet tér 1 (today József Attila u. 9).

Dumtsa Ignatian Anastasia (Révkomárom, 1808—?) From this family lived in Szentendre already.

In 1872, Szentendre became a town of councils. His first mayor (elected as the chief judge of Szentendre in 1871) was Jenő Dumtsa (1838-1917 - Szentendre), a rich trader and landowner of Greek descent (Granddaughter of Anastáz Dumtsa Ignác). According to some sources, "he was born in Pest in 1838 and settled in 1850 with his parents in Szentendre ." 10

The relief of Jenő Dumtsa in Szentendre, named after him

Pest deserves to be included in this publication because of his youth and public life. He served as Chief Judge until 1903. During his 31 years of operation, he paid some of his salary to the poor. The great phylloxera epidemic that erupted in the 1880s extinguished a significant part of the famous grape of Szentendre, so Dumtsa called for the introduction of fruit production. In a few years, fruit and vegetables provided a secure income for some of the population. Then the famous Szentendre egest, the dirt, was installed. Jenő Dumtsa played a decisive role in the city's civilization. In 1888, on his initiative, the Railway of Local Interest was launched. In 1897 he received the Knight Cross of the Franciscan Order.

Glykais

Glykais Gyula (1893-1948), a Greek-born sportsman, was an excellent Hungarian swordsman between the two world wars. He was among the disciples of Santelli Italo, a world-renowned Italian sergeant. Glykais Gyula was born on April 9, 1893 in Pomáz. He started his career in Cardiff in 1912 in Budapest as a competitor to BEAC (Budapest University Athletics Club) and then as an athlete at the MAFC (University of Athletics and Football Club), then - in 1926-1927 - became the swordsman of the Count Tisza István Fencing Club. In the 1926 Budapest European Championship, he was only seventh in his own individual; In 1927 he was a member of the national champion sword team of István Tisza Fencer Club.

In 1928 he became a valuable member of the Hungarian Sword Team, which won the final in Italy and won the Olympic Championship. The Hungarian team's coin, coined by János Garay, Gyula Glykais, Sándor Gombos, Attila Petschauer, József Rády, and Ödön Ödön Martínezszky was the sixteenth Hungarian gold medal in the history of modern-day Olympic games (and also the sixth Olympic title of the Hungarian Fencing Sports). As a twenty-fold national team, he became a smith of many Hungarian successes. In April 1929, he won an individual European Championship in Naples. In addition to his gold medal, three Hungarian bronze medals were used to mark the values of our fencing sport.

He lived in Kispest in the 1930s: he was a member of the board of directors of the Greek-based parish of Pest.

In July 1930, he won first place in the Hungarian Championship with the Soldier European Championship in Ostend. In 1930 he also returned home from the city of Liège as a teammate. In 1931 he was also a member of the Hungarian Sword Team winning the European Championship. In August 1932, the Hungarian Olympic Sword Team (Aladár Gerevich, Gyula Glykais, Endre Kabos, Ernő Nagy, Attila Petschauer, George Jekelfalussy-Piller) won the team victory in Los Angeles. Two-time Olympic Champion (Team: 1928, 1932), Three-time European Champion (Individual: 1929; Team: 1930, 1931), European Championship 3rd (Individual: 1927) and Hungarian Champion Glykais (Team: 1927) Died on June 12, 1948.

Grabovszky

The name was based on the name of a small town in the Balkans, Grabovo. The first diaspora also contains the Grabovan form. As merchants in Miskolc, members of the family had significant trade relations with Poland. Their name was originally different. The best-known member of the family was Athanaz and Constantine.

Grabovszky Athanáz came to Pest around 1790, where he had a great merchant career, but according to some data he was not picky in the methods. She was trading with leather and blankets. His charity activity was significant (perhaps to counterbalance his unfavorable judgment).

Konstantin Grabovszky won civil rights in Pest in 1809. In 1817 he opened a post office deal. His shop was in Vörösmarty Square today, his apartment was in the family house of the Town Hall Street. For a time he was the owner of the Péterffy-Christ House, built in 1756 (at the corner of today's Pest Barnabás and Galamb Street). His descendants lived here even in the 1870s. His eldest son, György Grabovszky, held a leading position in various banks and industrial companies, and his younger son was 1871-1872. According to the year directory, he was an official.

The Peterffy-Christ House

In April 1868, he held his inaugural meeting at the Lloyd Palace in Pest, entitled "Pest Sea Shipping and Cargo Leasing Tax." Their shipping license also extended to the Hungarian and international waters of the Danube, along with the tributaries. This joint-stock company was then merged in 1871 into the then-established "United Hungarian Steamship Company". 11

Grabovszky Tomb in the Fiumei Road Cemetery

The Grabovszky family was one of Budapest's largest taxpayers: in 1873 he paid tenant for tenants.

The tombs of the Apadian Grabovszky Athanase and the faithful sister were placed in the wall of the church on the south side of the Petőfi square. One of the impressive monuments of the Fiumei Cemetery is the Grabovszky tomb in the Empire style.

Corncrake

Individuals named Haris lived in Tokaj, Szentes and Pest. Gergely Haris was born in 1820 in Zimony. He moved to Pest with his family, where he received civil rights and became one of the largest taxpayers. He had several properties and plots. His name is the Harris Bazaar.

János Haris, a doctor from the Szentes family, died on March 16, 1889 in Budapest at the age of 75. Work: Dissertation Inaug. medica de officiiis circa gravidas. (Vindobonae, 1841).

The first artwork of Adolf Feszty (1846-1900) was the Haris Bazaar delivered in 1877. Gergely Haris designed a glazed gateway with a ironwork roof for a Greek merchant, whose shops in the yard were inspired by the atmosphere of the eastern bazaars. The Harona Bazaar was the gateway connecting Koronaherceg Street to Váci Street. The building was demolished in 1910, but its name is still Haris-V (District V).

The creator of the Haris Foundation, who supported the Greek studies of young people, was Harry Paul (? -1902) from the Holy Family. The Foundation's apartment building is located at VIII. district Bérkocsis u. No. 23: "Hariseon" (which disappeared when the house was restored) testified on its facade. Pál Haris lived in downtown, at number 12 of Deák Ferenc Street (this building is no longer there). The foundation also had a one-storey apartment building in Szentes.

The descendants of this famous Greek family - Lajos Haris, György Haris and Otto Haris - live in Budapest today. Between November 25, 2005 and January 15, 2006, at the Transport Museum (XIV., Városligeti krt. 11.), the exhibition "Model Mania 2005" was organized between car, railway and other transport models, dioramas, field tables, and games. Selected pieces of Haris's world-famous transport game collection were also available.

A gyűjtemény érdekessége, hogy értékesebb darabjai állandó kiállítás keretében több helyen is láthatók. Így például Budapesten a Közlekedési Múzeumban, a Posta Múzeumban, a Tűzoltó Múzeumban, a XI. kerületi Helytörténeti Kiállítóhelyen. Egy-egy különlegesség természetesen az autózással kapcsolatos időszaki kiállításokon is megtekinthető. Az 1500 tárgyból álló gyűjtemény - nem

autómodellezéshez kapcsolódó - anyagában található a Farczádi nővérek által 1948-ban alapított baba-, báb- és más játékok gyűjteménye.

Janitsáry (Janicsáry)

The Janitsáry family moved to Hungary at the end of the 18th century and settled in Komárom. Among its members, Miklós Janitsáry, a merchant from Komárno, won the coat of arms of the coat of arms of Dragomirestye on the 24th of October, 1844 (at the same time donating to a quarter of Dragomirestye Krasó County). The coat of arms of the coat of arms was proclaimed on December 1, 1845, in Timis County. The family possessed estates in Komárom, Krasno and Timis counties.

One of the sons of the nobleman, Sándor Janitsáry, purchased Bresztovac (Ma Aga) in 1860, which he had until 1898. From 1868 to 1901, he was a short interrupted member of the Reich district in the Parliament, which had two senior presidents. He died on August 23, 1904.

Miklós Janitsáry (? - 1850) was the founder of shipping and grain trading in Hungary. Among his son's children, Ignác Janitsáry's father continued the wholesale of crops at the village of Timisoara, and his other sons were mostly engaged in field farming.

Iván Janitsáry (1869-1934) became a pharmacist, he became famous as a pyrotechnician, and he was the inventor of the honeycomb layout of lead-acid batteries. He graduated in pharmacy in 1891 in Budapest. In 1911 he opened a pharmacy in Phinix on Váci Road. As an absolute believer (initially a bicycle rider), the culture of movement wrote the first Hungarian motorcycle tour report in 1897 and participated in the creation of the Hungarian Automobile Club.

There is a city called Janitsáry puszta in Dunaújváros. Their land was here.

Among the left hand shops of the Kerepesi cemetery (B. 119) are dragomiresty Miklós Janitsáry (1778-1850) grain trader of Greek descent, and his sons, Sándor Janitsáry (1821-1904), politician, wholesaler, 1848, lieutenant general; Szilárd Janitsáry (1825-1893) Attorney, Politician, Lieutenant General of 1848; and the graves of Iván Janitsáry (1869-1934) pharmacist.

Tomb of the Janitsáry family

In 1947, the Janitsáry fishing item shop operated in one of the houses of Petőfi Square in Budapest.

The family has many descendants, one of them still living in the neighborhood of Galamb Street in the Greek church of Pest.

Kapisztory

We don't have any more details, but we know a Greek named Kapistory József.

The 20-storey palace of Fő utca is not only one of the oldest buildings in Buda, but the area is probably the most dignified dwelling house. His history can be traced back to King Matthias's time, when on the site of Pala Street and on this plot there was still a small loam. It was rebuilt, renovated several times during the Turkish era, and it was almost equal with the land during the siege of Buda. However, the owners of the late 17th century did not regret the time and money - on the Main Street side, several rooms were expanded - the house, which was rebuilt in 1811. The house was built in 1811 by András Dankó Kapistory, a Greek merchant. In 1828 the building became the property of Count Brunswick Ferenc. Danko has a cylindrical, closed balcony on the first floor, while the windows above the windows have been designed with pins. However, the main jewels of the corner building are not the architectural forms and motifs often used at the time, but the reliefs that travel along the wall facing the Main Street. In the tiny recesses, there are partly different artistic reliefs depicting partial scenes, partly depicting scenes that represent the nearness of people living close to nature, representing mythological animals, commercial scenes, and personalized concepts.¹²

The Capistory House

The building suffered severe fires during World War II, but most of the dozens of works of art had luckily overcome the vicissitudes of the last two centuries, and still preserve the memory of a long-forgotten water town trader. Today (as opposed to the French Institute) there is a French restaurant.

Lakatarisz

Lakatarisz Demeter (1798-1864) painter created the company logo of Monaszterly's textile shop, which depicted Prince Sándor Ypszilandi. Today, this company is at the Kiscelli Museum. In addition, he painted a side altarpiece for the **Rókus Chapel on Rákóczi Street**.

Lyka

This Greek family came from Poland to Hungary. The monumental Lyka mansion, built in 1820 in Ráckeresztúr-Rácszentmiklós, celebrates the memory of the family. The chapel is a Greek cross, with the coat of arms of the Lyka family placed above its entrance. There is also the tomb of the family from the 19th century. The tomb of Lyka Anastase, which was built before 1871, is located between the left wall of the Fiumei cemetery (B. 121/122).

János Lyka, an architect from Nitra, came to Pest, where he opened a flourishing office. However, the Vienna economic collapse of 1871 destroyed his business; then he moved back to Nitra with his family. (The name is quite unique, but we have no data on how they were related to the Lyka family in Pest.)

~~Károly Lyka (1869-1965)~~ - the most renowned member of the family -, as a writer, has done a lot of criticism for presenting modern Hungarian art. His works are indispensable sources of work from 19-20. to discover Hungarian art of the 19th century.

Tomb of the Lyka family

Károly Lyka graduated from his school in Nitra, graduated here in 1887. After graduation, his father sent him to Munich, where he spent four years. In addition to his picturesque studies, he studied art history and aesthetics, and worked well in literature, philosophy, social sciences, music, and many other sectors of intellectual life. At the time of Lajos Kossuth's death, he stayed in Turin: at that time he sent several letters to his home country, Hungary.

He wrote his popularization articles in the Pest Diary, the Budapest Diary and the New Times (edited by an editorial in 1896). Between 1902 and 1918 he edited the magazine Art . From 1914 he worked as a teacher at the School of Fine Arts in Budapest and then as its Rector in 1921-1922. He was also a member of the Kisfaludy Society and the Fine Arts Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He was awarded the Kossuth Prize as an art historian. 13

The tomb of Charles Lyka

At the end of the 19th century, the Pest branch of the family became one of the high income landowners of Fejér County.

Miklós Lyka (1857-1943) renovated the Greek temple of Petőfi Square in his own money in 1931, which is certified by a plaque on one of the choir-holding columns.

Memorial plaque on the column of Greek church of Petőfi Square

Manno Apostoli, October 23, 1712, Vienna III. Károly got a nobility and a coat of arms.

In 1801, a Pesten house was purchased by a merchant from Manno Demeter who created the Manno trading company. His son, István Manno (? - 1890), was already the director of Pesti Magyar Kereskedelmi Bank: he became an important financial advisor to Lajos Kossuth. He also worked as chairman of the Pest Court of Pest. With his death, the trading company ceased to exist. The

children of István Manno, through the vast wealth gathered, became members of the estate and civic society, and they did not get married. 14

A trader often participated in the legal service as an expert. For example, in 1847, Manno István was a so-called "Dealer-in-Chief" in the "First Court of T Court of Justice" in Pest. 15

According to the tax list of 1873, István Manno was one of the largest taxpayers in Pest with a 4811 forint tenant. 16

The Hungarian audience was able to get acquainted with the renewed chemical Hungarian language from the book of Pharmacy Pharmacist published in 1842 by Alajos Manno .

The **Manno Castle at Nyáregyháza in Pest County** is a good example of a successful economic activity of the family. Originally built in 1844 by Pál Nyáry (sub-lord of Pest, vice president of the 1848 Revolution, Vice-President of the Defense Commission), the Manno family transformed it in an eclectic style in 1910. The second level of the mansion purchased by the Greek-born Manno family as a merchant and warrior was raised in 1910 and converted into a building. Since the nationalization, there is a kindergarten in the castle.

In 1912, Zsófia Manno (wife of György Joannovits) assigned 25,000 crowns to poor lungs in Budapest. The enormous amount of money is well illustrated by the fact that in 1910, in the capital of nearly one million people, 39,600 crowns were distributed among the poor through private donations.

In the Budapest Archives of Budapest, among the documents of the General Assembly, the collection of the legal documents of the Manno-Merchant House is contained in the so-called document library. From 1836, Manno's business archives contain business balance sheets, which may contain interesting data from the point of view of contemporary corporate history research.

~~Manno Miltiades (1879-1935)~~ sculptor, graphic designer, poster designer, cartoonist scored the first goal of the first Hungarian football championship. He also played a decisive role in public life: he was a member of the Awakening Hungarians Association. (His political position is well illustrated by the poster of the 1919 Council of the Republic, made in 1920, which has made a general appearance throughout Europe).

Sculpture category silver medal for Olympic art competitions; European figure championship bronze medal and four-time Hungarian champion in Figure Skating; national champion in cycling; rowing four-time Hungarian champion and winner of the Molsey Regatta (European Champion); selected footballer, who in 1901-1902 was the champion of the first two Hungarian championships and the champion of the Budapest tournament.

~~The Manno Castle in Nyáregyháza~~

Blueprint of a sports park dreamed by Manno Leonidas

Manno Miltiadest was buried in the tomb of Fiume Road: resting on plot 46, with his father in a tomb. (The Austrian architect, Gusztáv Petschacher [1844-1890] married her.)

His brother, Manno Leonidas, was also a good athlete. The first modern Olympics in Athens in 1896 (nearly 300 athletes from 13 countries): Hungary was represented by a total of 13 people, five of whom traveled at their own expense, including Manno Leonidas. But not only did he show his fighting spirit in sports competitions: he served as a hussar captain in World War I (he received several honors). After the tragedy of Trianon, it was important to formulate lively national goals for the physical and spiritual rebuilding of the country. As a member of the "Hungária Rowing Society", Manno Leonidas in his article entitled "The Case of the National Stadium" in 1921 raised the idea of building a huge stadium for racing for all sports: in his view, "the great financial profitability of the" Newspaper National Stadium "is unquestionable". He planned (among other things) football, ice hockey, equestrian, basketball and, of course, facilities for water sports, and the hotel: the ultimate goal was to make the 1928 Olympic Games in Újpest (Hungary) Mosquito Island). Well, both plans are waiting for implementation in the 21st century. Century! Manno Leonidas died at the age of 63 on March 9, 1941 in Budapest: his Mass was celebrated in the Greek Orthodox Church of Petőfi Square. Olympic Games will be held in Hungary, on the island of Újpest (in the folk language on the Mosquito Island). Well, both plans are waiting for implementation in the 21st century. Century! Manno Leonidas died at the age of 63 on March 9, 1941 in Budapest: his Mass was celebrated in the Greek Orthodox Church of Petőfi Square. Olympic Games will be held in Hungary, on the island of Újpest (in the folk language on the Mosquito Island). Well, both plans are waiting for implementation in the 21st century. Century! Manno Leonidas died at the age of 63 on March 9, 1941 in Budapest: his Mass was celebrated in the Greek Orthodox Church of Petőfi Square.

One of the members of the family, Ferenc Manno (1886-1940) acted as a bank manager in the II. World War II.

Margin

The surname, which also occurs in Markovich, Marku, Margo, is probably derived from the Marque name. The family was a trader in Ercsi. György Margó, born in 1780, came to work as a priest:

he spoke excellent Greek, German, Serbian, Romanian - and of course Hungarian. In 1811, Bishop Dionisios Popovics presented him to the pastoral

position of the Greek-vlach parish, but eventually became the parish of the Serbian church in Pest. In 1848 he served as a pastor of the Serbian parish of Pest, a Greek parish. In the War of Independence, his son, Tivadar Margó, served as a military doctor, and his brothers served as the Hungarian Defense Forces. 17

Zsigmond Pollák engraving on Tivadar Margó (1885)

Tivadar Margó (1816-1896) later became a professor of medicine at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. His house was at Pusztaszentlőrinc (today Pestszentlőrinc). Here in the XVIII. Margó Tivadar Street preserves its memory in the district. He spent the last 20 years of his life at Pestszentlőrinc (then Pusztaszentlőrinc). He loved fiction, spoke several languages, played piano, played guitar. He died on Pusztaszentlőrinc on September 5, 1896.

One of his brothers, Emilia Margó, served as a Greek Orthodox pastor from Miskolc between 1862 and 1881, and in this capacity he also registered the Tokaj Orthodox Greek parish. In 1920, the Greek ward of Tokaj lost 17-19. The existence of the birth certificate of the 19th century is just a few of the remaining birth certificates, such as the extracts of the Papademosz Charis / Szerviczky family of Greek origin, which were issued by Emilia Margó on February 1, 1873 for the family on the basis of the Tokaj Greek Orthodox register. To date, the fate of the Greek Orthodox Church of Tokaj has not been revealed. However, it is possible that they will come up once, and this can be a crucial source of exploring the social and family relationships of the Greek community in Hungary.18

Monaszterly

Eliás Monaszterly came to Pest from Ráckeve. His brother was János Monaszterly. From 1828 the Pest Greek-singer shop, named "Prince Ypsilanti", was operated by the Monaszterly family.

Monaszterly Eli (f) Tomb of John (?)

The family operated a reliable and long-term business: Pest trading, which sells "Ypsilanti Prince", selling underwear, dwarfs, pillows and sheets, was often advertised in Lajos Kossuth's Pest News in 1844. It also meant financial support at the time, and political opposition. 19

According to a recent news, in March 1848, thousands of ready-made lingerie was waiting for buyers in the famous white clothing store, called "Ypsilanti". 20

"Ypsilanti" can still be read over the shop windows of the textile shop in the building at Váci utca and at the corner of Paris street.

Mura river Tisza / Muráty

In the last third of the 17th century, a Greek merchant named Murat Jancar was in Transylvania. 21

Constantine Muratis's son **Muratisz Panajot (1785-1843) was born in Kozani.** For a while, Harmincad u. 2. (today József tér 7.) lived under number. 22 In 1822 Pest lived in the White Ship (Schiffgasse) street as a wool trader. In 1824 he became a homeowner.

At that time, he increasingly dealt with financial transactions and real estate affairs, from which he gained great wealth. Muratis Panajot's heir was his nephew, Muratis Constantine (about 1813-?), Who at the age of seven he called himself from his homeland, Greece. By 1873 he became one of the richest citizens of Pest.

Muratisz Konstantin's daughter, Murati / Murathy Irén (1852-1941) was born as a daughter of a wealthy Greek trader in Pest. His person is also interesting because Count Szeki has married ~~Géza Teleki (1844-1913~~, writer, politician, briefly Minister of Interior in Kálmán Tisza's government), so he became Count ~~Prime Minister Pál Teleki (1879-1941)~~, world-famous geographer, Transylvanian landowner, politician mother of honorary scout. 23

Rösler-Muráti House József Nádor Square 7: Muráty-Teleki Palace at one corner of Vörösmarty Square is today the Calyon Bank building (there was a plaque in the waiting room to the right of the main entrance).

~~The Muráty-Teleki Palace~~

One of the tombs of one of the Fiume Road cemeteries in the Murati family is the III. and VIII. In 2007, it was restored by the Greek local government.

The restored Murati tomb

Nako

The original form of the name, "Nakos" means "rich man". The family moved from the ancestral Macedonia to Hawaii, and then migrated to South Transylvania. In 1781, Kristóf Nákó took the estate in Banat (Nagyszentmiklós and Szentmarja, where he started cotton production), and gained Hungarian nobility. The family dealt with war transport, beef and pork trade, and was enriched in 1789 during the al-Danube Turkish campaign and then during the French War.

According to his own reminiscence, Kristóf Dogrin, Dogrin Dogrinosz (Krisztoforos Dogrinosz) , was able to create his vast wealth by "diligence and

entrepreneurial inclination, the world- renowned willingness and grace of God" .
24

His well-known baroque epitaph is well reflected. Its tomb is still visible in the southern side wall of Petőfi Square church. The noble coat of arms he has acquired is the lion of the helmet ore, while the shield has a cornucopia and a red-colored ox, referring to the past of the cattle root that is rich in wealth.

In the territory of the Nagyszentmiklós estate, a wonderful gold-treasure ensemble bearing the scythian literacy of the Avars was found. Kristóf Nákó gave the finding to the ruler. In 1816, his son, Sándor Nákó was counted. Kálmán's son is an imperial secret counselor, chamberer, and an eternal member of the Hungarian Main Order House. The family had more, two of which had significant houses in Pest. One is the House for Seven Elders of Váci Street. The other was opposite the Chain Bridge, which was demolished when the space was arranged.

Kristóf Nákó bought the hostel and café for the "Weekly Choice" in 1800 - this was inherited by his son and granddaughter, who eventually sold it in 1871.

József Hild formed the enchanting cityscape of the old Pest at the landing space at the site of today's Roosevelt, which was considered the most beautiful space in Europe at that time. The two-three-storey classicist palace was the home of the famous Nákó house (commissioned by Sándor Nákó), which was designed by Hild in 1840 and is the largest private building in Pest (now the Gresham hostel is in place).

The Napa House on the former Unloading Square (Budapest History Museum)

In the summer of 1841, James Marastoni's painter founded the first photographic studio at the Nákó House in Upper Town (today's 5th district, Roosevelt Square 5-6). At the beginning of May 1849, he received many cannonballs when he fired Hentzi. Opposite the Chain Bridge of Pest, the Gresham Palace is one of Budapest's best-known houses. His predecessor, the Napa Palace, was purchased in 1880 by a London-based life insurance company, which was later demolished in 1907.

Mór Jókai is said to have modeled the Gypsy Bar from a member of the Nákó family .

Oeconom

In 1805, Oeconom Naum was the director of the Greek school in Eger.

This surname is Pesten Oikonom, Ikonom, Oeconom.

In April 1868, he held his inaugural meeting with the Pest Sea Shipping Company, which was founded by György Oeconom from the Greek family in Vác: the ships of this company were built in Újpest (the company had 7 tugboats and 30 boats by 1869).

Live family name in Budapest in the 1920s.

Palikucsevni

As a citizen of Szeged (with the name of drillhole), they acquired nobility in 1802.

The most prominent architect of the era, the builder of Vigadó in Pest, **Frigyes Feszi (1821-1884)**, belonged to several major traders, including the Palikucsevni family as the builder of civil buildings of civilian use.

In 1873 Péter Palikucsevni Pest paid 2601 forint tenants, making it one of Budapest's largest taxpayers.

The village of Furlag, the noble name of the family, is located in the county of Krasó.

Pascal / Paschgall

An important document in the history of the Tokaj Greek community is the Debrecen Protocol from 1711, in which the names of fifteen Greek traders are listed under the Testes Graeci Companiea Tokaiensis summary name. He was a member of this Tokaj Greek community, Paul Paskal. 25

There were several mills operating at the Rákos stream in the old Rákosmező (today Alsórákos): at the junction of the two streams, near the bridge there was once the famous Pascal mill (mentioned in 1745 by a Pest Convention). The path to the mill is considered to be a popular hiking destination. Near the mill, the street opened in 1931 was named the Pasa Street. Today, this name is also borne by the residential park.

The owner of the mill, Paskal / György Paschgall, worked as a baker, and from 1731 was a member of the Pest City Council and landowner. His son, Antal Paschgall, was a lawyer since 1759 as a counselor in Pest. (As a commissioner, he was a member of the committee representing butchers' and soap makers and tallow guilds). 26

Antal Paschgall received a diploma of nobility in Queen Maria Theresa in Vienna in 1776 (original booklet in Latin, with a pendant seal, in the National Széchényi Library). 27

György Paschgall was the other son of György Paschgall (1748-1825), who was a Senator of Pest City as a Catholic.

György Paschgall's daughter, Mária Paschgall, was dated in 1820 in the 15th and 16th houses of Úri Street in Pest-Buda. Her husband is a renowned doctor, dr. Ferenc Bene was. 28

POMPERISZ / POMPÉRY

This Greek family moved from Macedonia to Hungary.

János Pompéry (1819 - 1884), a mistress from the Miskolc-based merchant family, studied law at Eperjes (in 1842 he passed the lawyer examination). He then moved to Pest: a literary writer, a writer, and a publicist. In 1848 he worked as secretary of the Minister of Interior of Bertalan Szemere.

After the March Revolution, János Pompéry considered it important to take legal steps to create the "qualification of Hungarian priests and non-unified priests". In the summer of 1848, the Hungarian government welcomed its suggestion, but in the midst of the conditions at that time, these goals were not achieved. 29

From 1854, János Pompéry worked as an employee and editor of the Pesti Napló. As a founder and editor of the Hungarian newspaper and the Hungarian newspaper, in 1861, he protested against placing the Austrian two-headed eagle on a public building for the censor to prosecute. This was not finally done. 30

Mihály Táncsics, in his second sentence, mentioned János Pompéry, who was finally imprisoned in 1862 for press-offense. His cell was adjacent to Dance. 31

Lawyer, politician and correspondent of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He later became director of an insurance company. János Garay had important merits in helping orphans. He supported the policies of Deák and Kemény, later he joined Kálmán Tisza. He has made an impressive effort to create writers' relief funds.

János Pompéry was also named a codex about 1600 (Pompéry-kóxx), as he was one of the 19th-century owners (the codex for Ferenc Toldy and the Archbishop of Eger). Interesting in this Code is that it contains two Greek-related writings (10a-77a: Péter Ilosvai: History of Alexander the Great. 77a: "1600" ·, 156a-164a: György Varsányi: History of Xerxes).

Among the right-hand grave shops of the Fiumei Road Cemetery (J. 486) are Pompéryjános (1819-1884) and his sons, Vallányi, Elemér Pompéry (1856-1938), engineer of water and railway construction, military engineer, President of the Patent Court, traveler, Hungarian Engineer and Director of Architect

Association; and the tombs of the Roman Catholic parish priest, theologian, church lawyer, historian, librarian, and Aurél Pompéry (1868-1935).

In the male world, the family is extinct, but a daughter's grandchild took the family name, which is now being carried by Béla Pompéry engineer.

Popovich / Papajanuszisz

The Popovics name was worn by several families, initially as a double name. Serbian to some, meaning papfi. Usually they were the families in which an ancient priest was. There are several such names among the members of the first diaspora.

Dionysios Popovics, originally born in Kozani, stands out from the family, originally Papayasius. (Sometimes Dénes Popovics in Hungarian). He became widowed as a pastor and became a bishop. Between 1790 and 1828 he served as his orthodox bishop in Buda. He had a house in Buda, where a chapel worked (some of his icons remained). His son, Popovics Chariton, studied in Hungarian schools and taught in Pest for a while. 32

Dionysios Papayasius Buda Orthodox Bishop (Raptis Collection)

Kozanami still has its memory today: here is the "Boulevard of Papaya Bishop".

Rósa / Rosa

The Greeks, named Rosa, lived in several cities.

In 1827 the Greek Rósa, who later became an influential deputy council secretary in Pest, was a lawyer in Arad. The family's original name is Triantaphyl, which means rose. The lawyer's father was still a "Greek tool". 33

Tomb of the Triantaphyl family
Sebastiani

In 1838, the Sebastians became Hungarian nobles, with a remarkable name. According to the tax list of 1873, the real estate of Sebastian was very large in Pest: after three tranches of their property they paid more than 13 thousand forints. Kammermayer Károly Pest Mayor's wife became Sebastian girl. 34

Adolf Sebastiani was a landowner in Nógrád County.

The Mausoleum of the Sebastiani family is located between the left-hand graveyards of the Fiumei Cemetery (B. 52). (Here József Gerenday - botanist,

zoologist, doctor, university professor, founder and director of the Peasant Garden of Pest, private house gardener - and his wife, Sebastiani Aloysia.)

SINA

The original name of the Sina family is Sinin. We can bring the family tree back to the middle of the 18th century: the presumed ancient Orthodox priest György Szinasz lived in Greece. At the end of the 1700s, Sina, a Greek banker and wholesaler, arrived in Hungary and Austria from the city of Moschopol.

Elder Sina György was known in Vienna since 1762, but also traded in Pest. His son was older Sina Simon (1753-1822), who came from Bosnia to Bosnia via Bosnia. His son, Younger Sina György Simon (1783-1856) already represented the third generation. Sina Simon (1810-1876) was born younger than her first marriage to Catherine Derra. Their legendary richness is also evidenced by a Hungarian saying: "I'm not Baron Sina!", That is, "I am not so rich!"

György Sina, a younger, won a noble title in 1818 as a supplier of wool and cereal in the Habsburg Empire and received properties in Timis County. He dealt with trade, credit and finance. In 1818 he was a noble, and in 1832 he became a Hungarian baron. He also bought several estates, from 1850 to 1864 he was the owner of the former Grassalkovich estate in Gödöllő. 35

When writing the Golden Man , Mórt Jókai was inspired by the story of their fabulous wealth.

~~Sina György Sina (1783-1856)~~ was a good friend with István Széchenyi, whose numerous plans (for example, steam shipping, launching of rail transport) helped her. For the merits of the Lánchíd Rt. And the creation of financial conditions, György Sina was elected a new citizen of Buda in 1839. In 2003, an exhibition entitled "The Golden Man" was opened at the Gödöllő Municipal Museum on the Sina family. A conference was also organized and the lectures were published in a volume of studies.

The Gödöllő manor became the property of the family in 1850 and was in possession of it until 1864. At this time, the present Pestszentlőrinc belonged to this estate.

Sina Simon (1810-1876) földbirtokosra öröklés révén 80 milliós vagyon szállt, mely nagy részben Magyarországon, Ausztriában, Cseh- és Morvaországban, illetve az al-dunai fejedelemségekben fekvő, roppant terjedelmű, művelt uradalmakból állott. Ezekhez újabb szerzemények is járultak belföldön, Görögországban és Olaszországban, valamint paloták Európa fővárosaiban. Földbirtokvagyonra 29 uradalomban 240 ezer holdat tett ki.

A szintén görög származású dásánfalvi Ghyka Szilárd földbirtokos leányával kötött házasságából egy fia és öt leánya született. A fiú korán meghalt. Leányai közül Anasztázia Wimpffen Viktor grófhhoz; Iréné Mavrokordato görög herceghez; Ilona Ypsilanti Gergely görög herceghez és görög királyi követhoz (ő az osztrák-magyar udvarnál tevékenykedett); Ifigenia De Castris Eugén francia herceghez ment feleségül.

Sina Simon a magyar reformkor legbőkezűbb mecénása volt. Minden fontosabb magyar gazdasági és kulturális mozgalmat támogató, s nagymértékben hozzájárult a nemzeti intézmények létesítéséhez: a Magyar Földhitelintézet és a Magyar Biztosítótársaság felállításához, a vasút és a gőzhajózás fejlesztéséhez, a folyók szabályozásához, iskolai, népnevelési, patronátusi viszonyok javításához. A Köztelek, a Nemzeti Múzeum, a kisdédóvó egyet, a kisdédóváros és egyéb kórházak, bölcsődék, árvaházak, a Vakok Intézete, a Kereskedelmi Akadémia, a Nemzeti Színház, a lovarda, a Nemzeti Kaszinó, a lipótvárosi bazilika és - mindenekfelett - a Magyar Tudományos Akadémia palotája hirdeti sokrétű tevékenységét. 1856-1876 között több mint 550 ezer forintot adott jótékony célokra.

His donations in Greece were significant and he was also a diplomat: a representative of the government of King Ottó in the courts of Vienna, Berlin and Munich. The ruler - as a sign of his unconditional trust - was awarded with the Great Cross of the Greek Redeemer Order. In 1864, the Hungarian King donated to him the Grand Cross of the Iron Coroner Order (so he had the privilege of an inner secret counselor), and in 1871 he received the Grand Cross of the Lipot Order for the presentation of the Hungarian Ministry. In 1874 he was appointed as a member of the House of the Lords of Vienna. Sina Simon was also an honorary citizen of Buda, Arad and Szeged.

György Sina and Sina Simon's Hungarian and Greek commemorative plaques
Budapest XVIII. district

The area of Pestszentlőrinc today was also owned by younger Sina Simon (the former Grassalkovich estate was acquired by György Sina, who was inherited by his son, Sina Simon, who was a landlord). He established a school on the estate, renovated the baroque chapel that still stands today. Its name is XVIII. in the district of Sina Simon Promenade. Being very wealthy, their charity was extremely diverse. The XVIII. We would like to highlight the following actions of the Sina Simon promenade named after the district (as Pestszentlőrinc is the narrower country of the author of the novel and the patriot of the local patriot). It was almost an unprecedented act around 1860.

In connection with the chapel, it is important to record that the Sinak were Greek Jews. The value of what they do is highlighted separately.

It is worth mentioning a few more words about the chapel. All. It became a corn warehouse after World War II. In 1948, Greek Catholic monks and basilians settled in Kispest, who had requested permission to use the chapel from the then Semerian heir (since the estate was already in the hands of the Semem family) and held a Greek Catholic liturgy on Sundays.

For decades, the chapel has been under the care of the well-known Father István Regőczy, and he is also holding Sunday Masses.

In September 2007, the Research Institute of Hellenic Greeks and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences founded Sina Simon as a medal for the awarding of business assistants. The first donation took place on December 5, 2007.

Spirta

Spirta nevű görög kereskedő Zimonyban működött, de szerepe volt a pesti hajózásban is. Az „Archimedes” nevet viselő hajó Újpesten épült meg Medgyasszay István terve szerint a helyi kisiparosok munkája révén. Az 1858 augusztusában kelt hajózási engedély G. C. Spirta zimonyi gabonakereskedő nevére szólt. Az „Archimedes” 1860 januárjában indult első útjára Medgyasszay parancsnoksága alatt.³⁶ A hajó híre még a távoli Ausztráliába is eljutott, ahol egy 1860. évi hírlapban olvashatunk róla: “The Steamboat Archimedes, which was built in Újpest for a Spirta merchant, sailed accidentally across the river from Pest to Zimon. Archimedes is the first privately owned ship that has been navigated on the Austrian side of the Danube since the abolition of the monopoly of the Imperial and Royal Danube Vulnerable Navigation Society .” ³⁷

sterio

This family name appeared among the Greeks of Miskolc.

~~Károly Sterio (1820-1862) was born in Sarka, in the county of Krasó-Szörény.~~ The only church work is the iconostasis of the Serbian church in Pest. The original was destroyed by the 1838 flood; the new one was made by Sterio in 1856-1857.

Károly Sterio's graphite drawing

Szakellarosz / Sacelláry

The Szacelláry name was well known to the general public in Pest. The members of the family also took part in the life of the ward until the middle of the 20th century.

The family comes from Kozan in Macedonia. In the 18th century they moved to Pest, Hungary, through Novi Sad. János György Szacelláry dealt with leather

and paper trade and later with money lending. In 1777 he received civil rights. Among his descendants, Ignác Szacellárý Dömötör in 1841, György Dömötör Szacellárý became a citizen of Pest origin in 1847. György Dömötör Szacellárý was a member of the city council in 1861 and 1867. 38

In 1884 they were awarded a nobility donation: from that time the foreskin was used.

János György Szacellárý, György Szacellárý was a multi-lingual public figure: he was elected twice in the 1870s. Two sons and one daughter were born. Her daughter, Irén Szacellárý, was not eighteen years old when she married József Törley of Budafok, whose wealth was not even close to the family of Szacellárý. The Greek merchant tradition of the cereal stock market, through its family, has brought Torley to considerable capital. Irén Szacellárý's father, György Szacellárý saw an excellent business opportunity in buying real estate. He also took plots of land in Promontorium (the predecessor of Budafok) (in the court vineyard, Hoffrieden), where he built a castle in his daughter in 1898 (Miksa Róth prepared glass windows etched with lead and acid first).

After one and a half year old daughter, Mariska Törley, died, Irén Szacellárý became more and more charitable: dozens of kids were dressed up at Christmas everywhere. After his death in 1923, his brother carded the palace overnight. At least that is how the old Budafok ... 39

The Szacellárý Castle in Budafok

The privately owned Art Nouveau-style Szacellárý Castle is surrounded by a subtle elegance monument park of twenty thousand square meters, with chestnut trees being the favorite of the landowner. The castle later became a lung sanatorium and then an educational center. The building was completely renovated in the late 1980s (retaining the Art Nouveau building elements). After their renovation, their rooms are decorated with wonderful wood paneling, plaster stucco and are now home to various events, receptions, courses, conferences, exhibitions, concerts, garden parties.

Törley József 1907-ben hunyt el. Mauzóleuma (Budapest, XXII. kerület, Sarló utca) azt mutatja, hogy felesége monumentális emlékművet kívánt állítani neki. A Törley-mauzóleum 1912-re készült el; a sírkamrát keleti motívumok és Damkó József domborművei díszítik. A sírépítmény két szintből - egy szentélyből és egy altemplomból - áll. Utóbbiban nyugodott Szacellárý Irén és másfél évesen elhunyt kislánya. A burkolatot régen aranyozás díszítette, amely a párkány magasságában futott körbe. A szentély színes boltozata, és a színes üveglakok Róth Miksa műhelyéből kerültek ki.

Szacellárý D. György a Nemzeti Biztosítótársaság igazgatója volt 1869-ben (az egyik választmányi tag Mocsonyi Sándor volt).

A Törley-mauzóleum

Szacelláry György mecénásként is ismert volt (a békéscsabai Kvasz András [1883-1974] pilóta, repülőgép-szerelő 1911-ben a Rákos-mező felett végzett körrepülésével elnyerte a Szacelláry György országgyűlési képviselő által felajánlott 500 koronás díjat), továbbá 1913-1923 között a Magyar Sí Szövetség első elnökeként tevékenykedett.

A családnak író tagja is volt. Székasi nemes Szacelláry Pál (1896-1934) előkelő tollú irodalmárként volt közismert, aki több írásában is megőrizte a régi Pest görög családjainak emlékét. Szacelláry Pál tulajdonát képezte a Szacelláry Kiadóvállalat (melyet vélhetően az I. világháborút követően hozott létre). Kiadóvállalata tevékenységére jellemző volt az igényes, szép könyvek megjelentetése az 1920-as években.⁴⁰

Mihály Szacelláry Székasi (1854-1932) and his son, **Pál Szacelláry (1896-1934)** rests in the cemetery of Fiumei street in Budapest (B. 129).

The tomb of the Szacelláry family

The statue of György Szacelláry, who lived in Kozani, is still kept in the public square by the public square. In the local ethnographic and historical museum you can see the 19th century. Reconstructed room interior from the house of Szacelláry (ornate carpets, textiles, weapons, coffee sets) built in the early 19th century.

Szerviczky / Papademosz Charis family

It is a significant Greek family with Tokaj roots (among the Greek ancestors of the younger author of this study, there are the ancestors of this family). The ancestor of this Greek Orthodox family was a noble Papademos Charis in 1658 in Hajdú-Böszörmény. His wife, Helena (Ilona), was also of Greek Orthodox religion. Their son, Emánuel, was baptized by György Páter, a Tokaj Greek minister on January 18, 1658 in Tokaj. 41

The Greek Charis family name was then used by István Szerviczky, Kariszi, who used to be a noble name on 18 July 1838 in Tokaj (crosses with Helena Jakabfi and Anna Zákó). He became Imperial and Royal Colonel. Presumably his widow could be the lady named István Szerviczky, who (according to the publication of the Budapest Household Catalog of 1922-23) in Budapest, in the VIII. district, Sándor u. He lived in house 17.

According to the commentary of Miklós Kamody's Szerviczky family tree in our possession, Györgyné Beds of Szervitzky lived in Anna (1816-1888) in Budapest, the main street of Kassai (this is Rákóczi út today).

Ödön Szerviczky (1844-1901) Judge and Bessenyey Margit Bessenyey, Margit Szerviczky (1879-1963), as a member of the Order of the English Ladies, was a regular teacher in 1914-1917 in Budapest: IV. he taught in Roman Catholic Civil Teacher Training (Váci út 47.). 42

After 1956 (former director of the Roman Catholic Girls' College of Nyíregyháza) dr. Margit Szerviczky writer, poet, editor, editor of the history of politics lived at his brother, Gabriella Szerviczky in Pest, Museum Circle No. 13 III. upstairs. Gabriella Szerviczky (1883-1963) and her husband, Elemér Gundelfingen (1875-1954) held their wedding in Budapest on February 28, 1911. These two ladies preserved the family documents that are very important to the Greek community of Tokaj. century history.

Gabriella Szerviczky was a Hungarian tennis champion in 1909.

Dr. Szerviczky György (1891-1947) was an excellent athlete (pigeon shooting, bridge). He worked as a ministerial secretary in 1928 (at that time he lived under number 3 in Bakáts tér IX district). In the 1930s he worked as the Head of the National Association of Hungarian Freight Carriers (MATEOSZ). He died on April 20, 1947 in Budapest, and his funeral took place on April 23 at the Fiumei Road Cemetery. His wife was Graefl Aliz of Poroszló (1897-?).

Takácsy / Takadzisz

Their original Takadis / Tekedzis names were changed to Takácsy based on sound similarity. Konstantin Takácsy (? -1820) was well-known for his outstanding generosity: “ He was about two-thirds of the gracious donation of the twelve thousand forints to the Greek Church, primarily to the Greek-Oláh temple. He spent five thousand forints on the Greek school of Pest if the Macedonian-Vlach remained free from influence, that is, he would be a Greek school. ” 43

This also shows that contemporary Greekness was assimilated, not giving up its identity in its culture or in its religion.

Two years after his father's death, on October 31, 1822, ~~György Takácsy~~, a merchant of Pest (Erzsébet Bekella), and his children (Konstantin, Miklós, Sándor, Katalin) received a noble and “Berzai” prefix, and received a donation.

In 1826, Takácsy applied for wholesale rights. In 1828, he employed five auxiliaries in his Turkish company. Five houses, with more than one agricultural property, also earned HUF 5,800 per year for house rent. From the end of the 1830s, he also engaged in crop trading. He was one of the founders of the Commercial Bank of Pest and married a wealthy civilian. They got land in Berzan, Arad County, where they took their noble names from Berzai.

He died in the 1840s. 44

According to the tax list of 1873, Takátsyak was one of the largest taxpayers in Pest with 2500 forint tenants per year.

The wife of Tokyo Greek older Charis / György Szerviczky (? -1833) and Anna Anna Christmas, the younger Charis / György Szerviczky (29 January 1811-1875) was Katalin Takács. The Takácsy family in Berzai had land estates in Arad and Békés. 45

Their memory in Kozani is preserved by the "Street of Takadziak": the former house of the family stood here.

Terzisz / Terczy

Dr. Emeruel Terczy (aka Manó) (1799-1859) was a renowned Pest doctor. Between 1840 and 1859 he was also a patient of the Greek hospital. Its tomb is located in the cemetery of Fiumei.

Constantinos Terzisz (1802-1869) was the mayor of Pest under the name of Terczy Szilárd in 1848, then became the captain of Pest. In 1850, Emperor Franz Joseph became a Hungarian ornament on his name day to express his sympathy for the Hungarians. 46 It is located in the cemetery in Fiumei, Budapest.

Thialiosz

This family came from Kozan around Pest in 1860, members were teachers, cantors.

One of the inhabitants of the Greek court in Budapest was Thialios Vazul (1850-1915), whom Pál Szacelláry remembered from his childhood as a great fairy-tale and cheerful, old, cute, good-natured, smiling face. His son, Phillip Philip of Thialios, was a secretary of the Greek parish from 1930 onwards. (In 1944 the Germans were taken away.)

At the beginning of the 1930s, the Greek Thialios Phillip of Pest provided information to Béla Bevilaqua Borsody and Béla Mazsáry on writing the book of cultural history of Pest-Buda cafes - Coffee and Crafts 1535-1935 for the Company of Pest Greek Traders.

The Kozani family has been named a public space and street.

Tomori

~~Antalase Tomori (Dunaföldvár, 1824-1894, Budapest)~~ was a prominent member of this family of Greek descendants who taught mathematics at the Nagykőrös College - as a colleague of János Arany.

Originally, he was an engineer and a mathematician who had made an unexpected legacy rich. Serious sums of money for charitable purposes. Several statues were made for public purposes. (Katona József, Kisfaludy Károly, Sándor Petőfi).

From 1858 he became a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He was a patron of a number of writings, and he himself wrote himself (eg in the Sunday newspaper).

The Academy has a number of prize foundations, of which Tomori Anasztáz Foundation (2000 K) was awarded a mathematical work every fourth year (1913, 1917, etc.).

His son, Tomor Anastase, was a member of the **Greek parish** of Pest in 1924.

Vrány

The old name of Vrányi - Terpóko - was Slavic (it was taken for environmental impact in Bulgaria). In 1835 they won a nobility under the name of Urányi and later changed their name to Vrány.

The Urány place name with old spelling Vrány. This may have affected the choice of name. Vrányi Argír's paper trade was with a helper; became a supplier of county and government agencies. Towards the end of the 1830s, he was engaged in crop trading, but in the 1840s he was already involved in money market transactions, dealing with barter transactions. He was well known as one of the founders of Pest Commercial Bank. In addition to the estate located in the acquired Krasó county, additional land was attached.

In 1863, his nephew, György Vrányi, went bankrupt.

According to the tax list of 1873, Konstantin Vrányi was one of the largest taxpayers in Pest with the annual rent of HUF 2,500.

Vrányi Györgyné Derra Katalin az 1850-es években a pesti szegény gyerekek számára alapítványt tett.

1850-ben a Parádfürdőt körülölelő Veresvár- és Fehér-kő-hegy lejtőin két pesti kereskedő – Vass ödön és Hochmeister Frigyes – bányákat nyitott, ahol ezüst- és rézércet termeltek. 1852-ben ércelőkészítőt és érczúzó is üzembe helyeztek. Ennek a Pest-Mátrai Bányatársulatnak a részvényeit idővel Vrányi György pesti görög kereskedő szerezte meg.

Teofil Vrányi (1874-) worked as an administrative councilor in the administration of Újpest between 1913-1929. In 1908, the town's representative body was commissioned to study the works of several foreign cities on the spot, then the town's mayor, Gyula Ugró, Mihály Hoffer's economic adviser and Teofil Vrányi councilor. During World War I, Vrányi, a councilor in Újpest, was also a food auxiliary (as a resurrection officer at the reserve food squad): On 1 September 1915, the king honored the honors of his excellent services before the enemy's gold medal. Especially in times of distress, he could be expected to be an administrative specialist: justify this, when Teofil Vrányi participated in the work of the management committee established at that time in August 1919, the main task of which was to maintain order and ensure the supply of the population. The City Council of Újpest commissioned the administrative councilor of Vrányi Teofil on October 2, 1919, with the temporary provision of the mayor's office until the vacant mayor's office was filled: there were extraordinary times, and he was excellent in his role as city leader for the population.

Xantus

The Greek surname means blonde. The Greek ancestors migrated to Transylvania in the 15th century (here they received nobility). Perhaps this family could be the person named Xantus, who, as King Matthias's envoy, sent a letter to Naples for John Leontius. 47

Ignatian Xantus (1788-1849) was a legal counselor and son of Wunderlich (Szidnai) Terézia (1807-1877), János Xantus was born in Csokonya (today Csokonyavisonta) in Somogy County on October 5, 1825. 48

He started his school in his native village, his high school studies in Győr, then

He graduated from Pécs where he studied law. Subsequently, he became a subordinate to Kaposvár. 49

In 1847, Pest was a lawyer. At the outbreak of the War of Independence, József Xantus was a soldier in Csíktapolca: in the summer of 1848 he was the organizer of the National Guard in Somogy County. He emigrated through England in 1850 to London, London, and traveled to the United States at the end of 1851. 50

He wrote several articles in the latter country. Through his publications (indirectly), a new world literary hero was born: reading the story in the newspaper, Kari May modeled the shape of his hero, Winnetou's loyal friend, Old Shatterhand.

In 1864 he finally returned to Hungary. János Xantus was a significant Hungarian traveler, natural scientist, ethnographer, creator of Hungarian ethnographic

museology, first director of the Zoo Zoo, president of the Geographical Society. He died on 13 December 1894 in Budapest. 51

Tomb of John Xantus

We have no information that János Xantus has played a role in the life of the Greek community in Pest, but it also draws attention to the fact that there are many families where family tradition knew (and still knows) the Greek ancestors.

epilogue

Speaking of the history of the Greeks in Hungary, their historical activities are mainly mentioned in their commercial activities. In 1453, the Turks occupied Byzantium: then many Greek Orthodox people left their homeland and found a new homeland among the Hungarians with a host spirit. Naturally, from the end of the 15th century onwards, the Greeks appeared in an increasing number in the Carpathian Basin, which represents security. This is a fundamental difference right from the founding of other Hungarian minorities in Hungary: a part of the Greeks arrived as a refugee or another part as a merchant, not as a guest. Because of this "no-call", the Greeks naturally could not enjoy the benefits for the Hospes, which could have helped them settle down. But these Greeks didn't need it. The difference is that that a farmer performing farm work has always been worth protecting in the course of history (right ages), because their cultivating activity assumed a very hard work and a special local expertise and endurance, a tradition of transplantation (knowledge transfer per generation!). However, the merchants never had to be supported, since the essence of the business world in history has always been to (by taking the decision-making risk) self-consciously, with a flexible vision, to find ways and means of achieving its own benefits, feeling the opportunities that are emerging (in the best case calculating the level of risk-benefit), and making it as a long-term yield, varying from time to time (from time to time to wise and discerning). Married,

Looking out over the country as a whole, it is important to see that in towns and major cities (eg Brasov, Eger, Gyöngyös, Hódmezővásárhely, Karcag, Kecskemét, Komárom, Miskolc, Sibiu, Pest-Buda, Sopron, Szentes, Tokaj, Timisoara, Novi Sad, Vác) Greek traders were present.

Religion was a fundamental cohesive force among the Greeks of the first diaspora. Greek communities of Balassagyarmat, Békés, Diószeg, Gyöngyös, Győr, Karcag, Kecskemét, Léva, Miskolc, Nagykanizsa, Oradea, Trnava, Sibiu, Pest, Sopron, Szentes, Tokaj, Ungvár, Vác and Zimony: in the 18th century 35 Greek parishes were established in Hungary.

In order to preserve their native languages, at the end of the 18th century the Greeks built 17 schools (including a teacher training school in Pest) from public

sources: Belényes, Békés, Eger, Gyöngyös, Győr, Gyula, Kecskemét, Hódmezővásárhely, Miskolc, Komárom, Oradea, Pest, Tokaj, Oravicza, Novi Sad , Uzhgorod and Vác Greek schools maintained the identity of the young members of these communities.

The patriotism of the series of Greek families in Hungary and the functioning of the country is a legacy for the Greeks living in Hungary, which is worthy of historical memory. The examples of the families presented in our book also show that, when it was necessary, the descendants of these Greek merchant families took part as brave soldiers in the 1848 defense battles to defend their homeland; then, afterwards, they lived their peaceful, homely and traditional civilian lives as valuable, active and acknowledged personalities of local or national public life.

From the middle of the 20th century, thousands of Greek members (among them a lot of children) found shelter, new home, new life in Hungary. This second diaspora arrived in Hungary from April 1948 to a great testimony of Hungary's hospitality throughout its history. Nowadays, approx. 3500, and about two thousand Greek in Budapest. The Greek of this second diaspora still thinks with good heart about the hostile act of the Hungarians, and we would record two data to prove this: on the one hand, in 2006 (at the same time as an exhibition was held), the book "Thank you Hungary!" on the other hand, this idea was voiced in Athens when they first opened their doors in September 2008

Efforts to preserve local historical traditions are particularly important in the moral sense to illustrate spiritual and historical continuity, as they carry a communion message.

In April 2009, a successful exhibition of the material and intellectual heritage of the first Greek diaspora in Hungary was opened at the Budapest Historical Museum and a year later at the Ethnographic and Historical Museum of the City of Kozani.

Nowadays, the spiritual discipline of the first (the 17th-19th century) and the second (20th century) Greek diaspora is emerging: their common roots are the twisting of history, in which the historical past and the tradition, the reverence, the engagement is an important handrail!

Literature

Vera Bácskai: Forerunners of entrepreneurs. Wholesalers in Pest in the reform era. Magvető For Rent Budapest 1989

Margog -Balogh-Gergely Jenő: Churches in Modern Hungary, 1790-1992. Chronology. HAS Institute of History. Bp. p. (History Library. Chronologies, Data Warehouses 1.)

Berki Feriz: The dug talent. Budapest Hungarian Orthodox Adm., 1985.

Berki Feriz: The Hungarian Orthodox. In: Doncsev, Lajos Toso-Szőke (ed.): The Eastern Christianity in Hungary. Lucidus Publisher, Budapest, 2007. 51-65. He.

Dr. Diószegi György-Diószegi Krisztina: Additives in the 1848-49. year's glorious Hungarian freedom fighter for the sketch of Greek heroes. Budapest, 2008th

Ödön Füves: Greeks Pesten 1686-1930.1 — III. (Candidate Dissertation) (Manuscript of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences D / 5721.) Budapest, 1972.

Haupt Erik: Greek Cafes in Pest-Buda. In .: Post-Confessional Announcements. 2. Debrecen, 1995-70.

Márta Nagy: The Religious Remembrance of the Greek Diaspora in Hungary I. Icons, iconostasis. Kossuth University Publisher, Debrecen, 1998.

László Sasvári: Greek Orthodox in Hungary in 16-20. century. In .: Hungarian Church History Sketches - Regnum 1994 / 3-4. 117-154. He.

Pál Szacelláry: The "Greek court" in Budapest, Budapest, 1924.

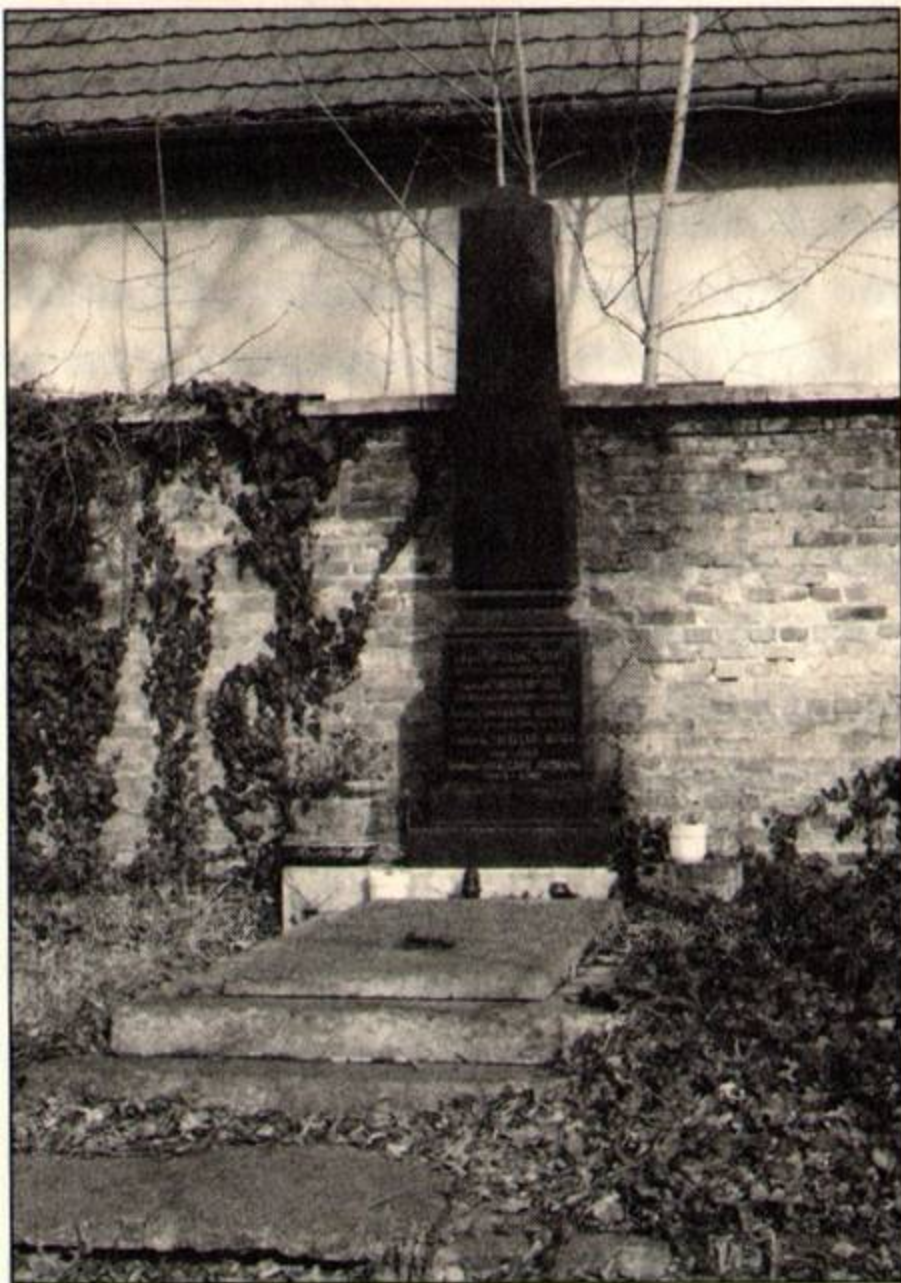
Károly Vörös: Budapest's largest taxpayer in 1873-1917. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 1979.



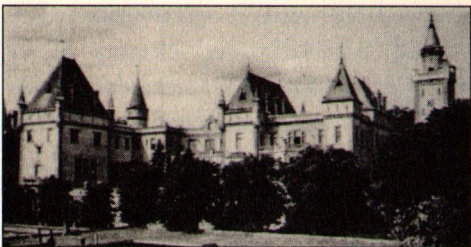


XANTUS JÁNOS
MUZ. IGAZGATÓ-ÖR
1825-1894

A SZÉKESFŐVÁROS KÖZÖNSÉGE









MIROSAVLEVITS KATALIN

SZULETETT TRIANTAPHYL NASTA

MEGHALT TELLEK 29. 1819 ELT 19 EVET

TRIAN TAPHYL NASTA

MEGHALT OSZ HÖ 17. 1831 ELT 7 EVET

TRIAN TAPHYL VAZILKI

MEGHALT TAVASZ ELŐ 25. 1833 ELT 11 EVET

SZERASLY GYORGY

MEGHALT TAVASZ HÖ 28. 1810 ELT 28 EVET

SZERASLY STOJAN

MEGHALT OSZ HÖ 20. 1842 ELT 62 EVET

SZERASLY SZILAFD

MEGHALT OSZ ELŐ 1847 ELT 21 EVET

SZERASLY NESTE

MEGHALT OSZ UTÓ 29. 1843 ELT 14 EVET

SZERASLY JÁNOS

MEGHALT OSZ UTÓ 1. 1853 ELT 38 EVET

SZERASZLY KATALIN

SZULETETT TRIANTAPHYL GYORGY

MEGHALT OSZ ELŐ 29. 1858 ELT 62 EVET







...
ISLAMMO MOYPATHO
...
JOHAN MURATI
...
... 1913

CALYON BANK

CALYON MAGYARORSZAG

V. Kerkkoel. Irtvario

Väci

utca

YPSILANTI







ΤΟ ΕΣΤΕΙΓΜΕΝΟΝ ΤΟΥ ΙΕΡΟΥ ΝΑΟΥ ΤΟΥΤΟΥ
ΑΝΕΚΑΙΝΙΣΘΗ ΤΗ ΜΕΤΑΘΥΜΩ. ΔΑΠΑΝΗ
ΤΟΥ Κ^{ΟΥ} ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΥ Α. ΛΥΚΑ
ΕΝ ΕΤΕΙ ΣΩΤΗΡΙΩ. 1931.

EZEN TEMPLOM BELSEJÉT
NEMES ÁLDOZATKÉSZSÉGGEL
LYKA A. MIKLÓS UR RENOVÁLTATTA
A MEGVÁLTÁS 1931 ES ÉVÉBEN.







IN MEMORY OF
JANUARY 1865
JANUARY 1875
JANUARY 1885
JANUARY 1895
JANUARY 1905
JANUARY 1915
JANUARY 1925
JANUARY 1935
JANUARY 1945
JANUARY 1955
JANUARY 1965
JANUARY 1975
JANUARY 1985
JANUARY 1995

IN MEMORY OF
JANUARY 1900
JANUARY 1910
JANUARY 1920
JANUARY 1930
JANUARY 1940
JANUARY 1950
JANUARY 1960
JANUARY 1970
JANUARY 1980
JANUARY 1990



EZEN A HELYEN ALLT
1866-1910 IG.
A HARIS BAZAR

A MULT SZAZADBELI BUDAPEST EGYIK
NEVEZETESSÉGE AZ ÉPÜLET
A DÜSGAZDAG GÖRÖG SZARMAZÁSÚ
A VÁROS SZÉPÍTÉSÉRT AKTIVAN
TEVEKENYKEDŐ HARIS KERESKEDŐCSALAD
TULAJDONÁBAN VOLT AKINEK
NEVÉT AZ UTCA ŐRZI

Emléktábla az egykori Haris-bazár helyén

APADIAI GRABOVSKY CONST-
CSALÁD SÍRBOJTJA

GRABOVSKY J. J. J. J.
született 1840. évi Október 21-én
Párizsban, Franciaországban
Elhunyt 1898. évi Október 11-én
Párizsban, Franciaországban
Kövér: 1898. évi Október 11-én
Párizsban, Franciaországban





BORÁROS TÉR



EZ A TÉR

BORÁROS JÁNOS

VÁROSI FŐBIRO

NEVÉT VISELI

AKI KÖZEL FÉLSZÁZADON ÁT

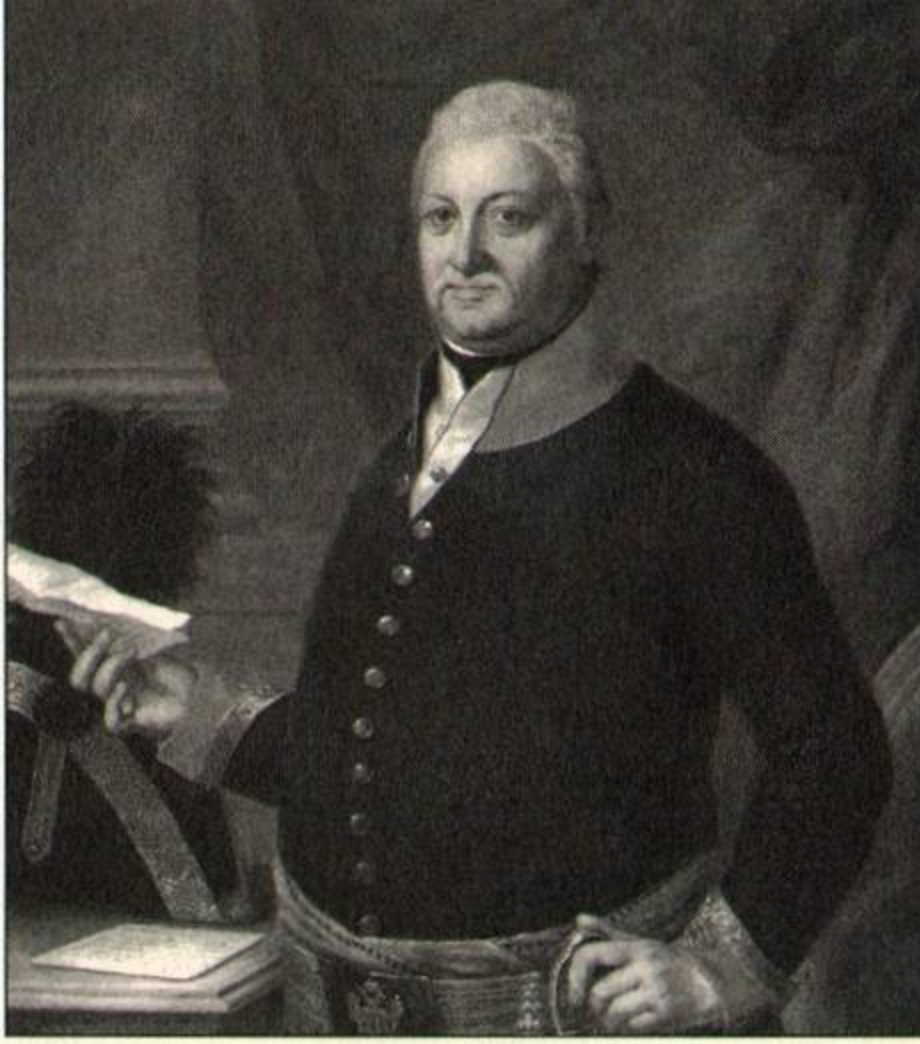
1785-TŐL HALÁLAIG 1834-IG

PEST VÁROS SZOLGÁLATÁ-

BAN A VÁROS NAGGYÁ FEJLŐ-

DÉSÉNEK LELKES ÉS ÉRDEMES

MUNHÁSA VOLT



ISTENBEN BOLDOGUL

VASARHELYI

AGORASZTÓ

PETERNE

RAMBA-TIFANI

1858 - 1920

VASARHELYI

Dr. AGORASZTÓ

PÉTER

1870 - 1935

AGORASZTÓ DÓRA

1891 - 1967



FELVÉSZIK
 ASARHELYI
 AGORASZTO MIKLÓS
 1865. ÉVET 1887.
 ASARHELYI
 AGORASZTO MIKLÓS
 1865. ÉVET 1887.

ASARHELYI AGORASZTO MIKLÓS
 1865. ÉVET 1887.
 ASARHELYI AGORASZTO MIKLÓS
 1865. ÉVET 1887.

Agorasztó Tivadar utca

Sina Simon sétány
1

IX. kerület, Ferencváros
Boráros tér
3 ← → 3

XIV. ker. A.
Paskálmalom

XVIII. ker. Bókaytelep
Margó Tivadar utca
28/a

XIV. ker. Alsórákos
Paskál köz
2 ← 8

XVIII. ker., Pestszentlőrinc
Sina Simon sétány
2 → 8

XVII. kerü.
Lyka Károly utca
3 ← → 1

XIV. ker. Alsórákos
Paskál utca
21 ← 1/a

Dumtsa J. utca



BUDA-PEST VÁROS EGYSÉGI JELES GÖRÖG
POLGÁRAINAK EMLÉKRE ÁLLÍTTATTA

GÖRÖG KÖZTÁRSASÁG

CIPRUSI KÖZTÁRSASÁG

ORSZÁGOS GÖRÖG ÖNKORMÁNYZAT

GÖRÖG-CIPRUSI-MAGYAR

BÁRATI TÁRSASÁG

2006



« ΑΝΔΡΩΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΩΝ
ΡΑΖΑ ΤΗ ΤΑΦΟΣ »

69/69 ΔΙΑΜΕΤΡΟΣ

„ JELES FÉRFIAKNAK MINDEN FÖLD
SÍRHANTJUL SZOLOÁL ”

THUKUDIDESSZ



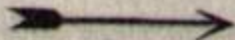




V. kerület Belváros

Galamb utca

2



10



