

*Biserici si manastiri  
armanesti din Balcani*



*Calin Andrei Macedon*

## Biserici si manastiri armanesti din Balcani

Aromanian Cathedral of Wien . donated by Aromanian Barone Sina

Samarina ! The main Church of saint Mary and Aromanian traditional corlu

Selenica, Aromanian Church of saint Athanasius and the great Aromanian icon-painter David Selenica

The Dumba Palace from Vienna

The Wiener Musikverein commonly shortened to Musikverein, is a concert hall in the Innere Stadt borough of Vienna, Austria. It is the home of the Vienna Philharmonic orchestra. A major donor was Nikolaus Dumba, industrialist and liberal politician and his father Steriu Dumba. They were from Moscopole.

The grave of Nicholas Dumba in the Zentralfriedhof cemetery, Simmering Vienna. He was on the alley of composers near the graves of Brahms and Johann Strauss son

## CHURCH - SVETI PETKA - MALOVISHTE (MOLOVIŠTE) - FYROM

Was build in 1856.

<https://journeymacedonia.com/church.../maloviste-st-paraskeva/>

Црква „Успение на Пресвета Богородица“ - VELES FYROM . Was build between 1882 – 1905

[https://mk.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A6%D1%80%D0%BA%D0%B2%D0%B0\\_%E2%80%9E%D0%A3%D1%81%D0%BF%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%B5\\_%D0%BD%D0%B0\\_%D0%9F%D1%80%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%B2%D0%B5%D1%82%D0%B0\\_%D0%91%D0%BE%D0%B3%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%B8%D1%86%D0%B0%E2%80%9C\\_-\\_D0%92%D0%B5%D0%BB%D0%B5%D1%81](https://mk.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A6%D1%80%D0%BA%D0%B2%D0%B0_%E2%80%9E%D0%A3%D1%81%D0%BF%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%B5_%D0%BD%D0%B0_%D0%9F%D1%80%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%B2%D0%B5%D1%82%D0%B0_%D0%91%D0%BE%D0%B3%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%B8%D1%86%D0%B0%E2%80%9C_-_D0%92%D0%B5%D0%BB%D0%B5%D1%81)

FLEISCHMARKTSTRASSE 20-22 , VIENNA - AUSTRIA . In 1823-1825, instead of five smaller houses, Ernest Koch built this large, three-sided free-standing building for banker Georg Simon von Sina between Wolfengasse, Fleischmarkt and Drachengasse.

The house was built in 1793 for the Greek merchant Christoph Graf Nako and redesigned in 1830, probably by Ernest Koch. The monumental late neoclassical Eckhaus to Wolfengasse has a kinked facade with a slightly projecting Mittelrisalit.

The fourth and fifth floors are structured by ionic colossal pilasters, with a large inscription alluding to the Tolerance Patent on the fourth floor. It is said:

"This house is transitory, but never Joseph's fame. He gave us tolerance, she gave immortality. "

In the middle of the script there is a gilded medallion between tendrils with the profile bust of Emperor Joseph II. On the first floor above the portal is a gable window with a gilded allegorical relief of the trade (Hermeshelm, anchor and snakes). The square courtyard is covered by a glass-metal construction (1998).

The predecessor building was owned by the Greek merchant Johann Darvar, hence the name. In 1895, today's Darvarhof, which stands free on three sides between Grashofgasse, Köllnerhofgasse and Fleischmarkt, was built by the master builder Alois Schumacher in the late historicist style. It is located at the main address Köllnerhofgasse 6.

[https://mk.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%9F%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%82%D0%B5%D0%BA%D0%B0:Crkva\\_sv.Ana\\_selo\\_Maloviste.JPG](https://mk.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%9F%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%82%D0%B5%D0%BA%D0%B0:Crkva_sv.Ana_selo_Maloviste.JPG)

<https://ozoutback.com.au/Albania/korca/index.html>

<http://konica.al/2017/05/kishat-e-famshme-te-voskopojes/>

[https://sq.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skeda:Kisha\\_e\\_Sh%C3%ABn\\_M%C3%ABris%C3%AB\\_\(Elbasan\)\\_1.jpg](https://sq.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skeda:Kisha_e_Sh%C3%ABn_M%C3%ABris%C3%AB_(Elbasan)_1.jpg)

[https://wikivividly.com/wiki/Category:Churches\\_in\\_Kor%C3%A7%C3%AB\\_County](https://wikivividly.com/wiki/Category:Churches_in_Kor%C3%A7%C3%AB_County)  
<http://fototecaortodoxiei.ro/2075-biserica-sfanta-treime-din-avdela-grecia-ridicata-de-aromani>

THE OLD CHURCH OF GRABOVA - ALBANIA

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grabov%C3%AB\\_e\\_Sip%C3%ABrme](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grabov%C3%AB_e_Sip%C3%ABrme))  
(<https://www.wikiloc.com/.../valamares-upper-and-.../photo-659457>)(<https://www.flickr.com/photos/fotofulanito/480487014>)

NIKEIOS SCHOOL - NYMFAYO(NEVESCA) - FLORINA DISTRICT - GREECE

Ioannis Zan Nikou (1875-1930). Self-created tobacco tycoon in Scandinavian countries Sweden, Norway and Finland.

Director General of the Swedish Tobacco Monopoly and founder of the first cigarette tobacco industry in Sweden. He never forgot his birthplace of Nymphaio, where he returned and donated large donations each year. He restored the temple of the patron saint of Agios Nikolaos, opened the first motorway and built the monumental "Nikeo School". National benefactor, and personal friend of Eleftherios Venizelos. He was honored by the native Greece with the highest marks. He died in Stockholm where he was buried in a tomb that he himself had ordered with a full representation of the Delphi Dome.

Ioannis Zan Nikou was AROMANIAN / VLACH.

([http://www.greece.com/.../Nikeios\\_School\\_-\\_Nymfaio\\_-\\_.../9780606](http://www.greece.com/.../Nikeios_School_-_Nymfaio_-_.../9780606))(<http://www.almyros.vlahoi.net/evergetes.htm>)(<http://godis.gr/omega/>)([https://odosell.blogspot.com/2013/06/blog-post\\_4850.html](https://odosell.blogspot.com/2013/06/blog-post_4850.html))

THE CHURCH St. NICHOLAS (AYU NIKOLA) - NYMFAYO(NEVESCA) - FLORINA DISTRICT - GREECE

“It was built in 1867 by the Nymphet tycoon Michail efendi Tsirlis. ””

Michail efendi Tsirlis was AROMANIAN / VLACH.

Michail efendi Tsirlis was Self-made merchant and landowner Egyptian cotton. Great benefactor and protector of Greek Letters in Macedonia. Among others erected in his hometown (Nimfaio), and adorned the temple of the patron St. Nicholas (1867), and the Girls which he was maintaining. For large benefactions honored by the Homeland Greece with maximum Decorations, and with the title of Honorary Colonel of the Ottoman Army of the Sultan, who donated a gold sword. He developed great national action and for this mansion has been officially declared as the headquarters of the Macedonian Struggle.

(<http://www.almyros.vlahoi.net/evergetes.htm>)  
(<http://www.thegreektraveller.com/.../por.../the-angel-in-nimfeo/>)(<http://magdax.blogspot.com/2010/12/greece.html>)

THE OLD THEATRE - SKOPJE - F.Y.R.O.M.

Nikollë Bojaxhiu (c. 1874 – c. 1919) was an Albanian businessman, benefactor, politician and the father of the Roman Catholic nun and missionary Mother Teresa. His company constructed the first theater of Üsküb (now Skopje) and participated in

the development of the railway line that connected Kosovo with Skopje – a project which he personally financed.

Nikollë Bojaxhiu was AROMANIAN/VLACH.

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nikoll%C3%AB\\_Bojaxhiu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nikoll%C3%AB_Bojaxhiu))

([https://commons.wikimedia.org/.../File:Skopje-razglednica\\_014...](https://commons.wikimedia.org/.../File:Skopje-razglednica_014...))(<http://makedonija.name/cities/skopje-earthquake-1963>)

## HOLY TRINITY CHURCH - SOFIA - BULGARIA

The AROMANIAN / VLACH community in Sofia has a history of over 150 years.

In fact, the Aromanians come to Sofia from Macedonia and Northern Greece during 1850-1903.

In 1894 was registered in Sofia - Aromanian/Vlach Society called "UNIREA". This year, the first Romanian primary school was created and started to function.

Since 1898 this school has been joined by a commercial section for primary school graduates and since 1903 a professional tailoring department for girls.

At the same time, Romanian schools also functioned in other localities in Bulgaria - Gorna Giurmaia (Blagoevgrad), Dobrogea de Sus and others.

In 1896 the leadership of this society took the decision to raise the Holy Orthodox Church "Holy Trinity".

In the center of Sofia capital was bought a land where the Church of the Holy Trinity was built.

Donations for the building of this church were made by Aromanians/Vlachs from Sofia and other Aromanian/Vlach communities in Bulgaria.

With the financial help of the Romanian state.

The Romanian Orthodox Church in Sofia, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is one of the most remarkable churches in terms of the size, originality of the construction and its interior decoration - which the Romanian Patriarchate maintains abroad, in order to gather friendship and collaboration with the Christian Churches on the territory of which they are found and for the satisfaction of the religious needs of the Romanians.

This religious site was and is the center of the Romanian colony, founded by the Macedonian Romanians in Sofia, and it presents itself as an architectural monument of the Bulgarian capital.

The ascension of this holy church was initiated and started with the funds donated by the Aromanian/Vlach community in Sofia, then continued and realized with the generous help of the Romanian State, whose name is (and holds) the act of ownership.

Important donations for the building of this church were the Aromanian founders: Ghachi Trifon, Gheorghe Paligora, Ioan Ghiulamila, Teodor Bandu, Dimitri and Nicolae Kiurkci, Spiridon Ghionda, Alexandru Calciu, Tașcu Ionescu, Iufu, Torbu, Fanca Șuban, Caliopa Nane, Florica Nanu, Iorgu Steriu and many others.

Among the Aromanians / Vlachs who donated money were very well-known people.

Dr. Ion Ghiulamila was a famous doctor. After a specialization in Germany, in orthopedic surgery clinics (Prof. Gluck and Prof. Hoffa) (1903-1905), Dr. Ion Ghiulamila organizes in Bucharest an "Orthopedic Institute" and is named since 1915 at the Medico Institute -Military. During the First World War (1916-1918) he was evacuated to Iasi, where Nicolina organized the first prosthetic workshop and a state-subsidized mecano-therapy therapy for the amelioration of the state amputations, which served as a model for the establishment of new workshops and reorganization of existing ones.

Iorgu Steriu was a skilled trader and restaurant owner from the first half of the 20th century in Bucharest.

The foundation stone was laid on May 9, 1905, the construction lasted until 1908, and the sanctification of the church took place on December 6, 1923, during a solemn service officiated by representatives of the two sister churches: Romanian and Bulgarian.

The architectural plan of the church belongs to the German architect Fr. Grunanger, but preserving the Brancovan style of the sec. 18th, three-tower-shaped ship.

At first it was covered with brass, and now with galvanized sheet. It was painted entirely in semi-Byzantine style, with rich ornamentation in "tempera", with decorative capitals and frescoes of impressive beauty.

The painting was executed by Masters Vermont, Artaquino and Prof. Serafim at the Belle Arte School in Bucharest.

The canopy, the canopy of the Holy Altar and all the interior furniture are made of oak wood with rich ornamentation, the Viennese crystal polycrystals, the three-marble sole and the rest of the mosaic-covered interior.

(<http://www.dacoromania-alba.ro/nr16/biserica.htm>)(<https://matricea.ro/cum-se-vede-romania-din-sofia-bulgaria.../>)

## THE OLD CHURCH OF GRABOVA - ALBANIA

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grabov%C3%AB\\_e\\_Sip%C3%ABrme](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grabov%C3%AB_e_Sip%C3%ABrme))  
(<https://www.wikiloc.com/.../valamares-upper-and-.../photo-659457>)(<https://www.flickr.com/photos/fotofulanito/480487014>)

## CHURCH SF. GHEORGHE (SV. GEORGIJ) - NEIGHBORHOOD "VLASKA MALA" - OHRID FYROM

Monastery of the Nativity of Our Lady in Kleisoura, also known as Vlachoklisura (Greek: Κλεισούρα or Βλαχοκλεισούρα/Vlachokleisoúra; Aromanian: Klisoura), founded in 1314 by the hieromonk Neophytios and re-founded in 1813 by hieromonk Isaiah Pista from Mount Athos.

<https://www.vanandgo.gr/.../.../saint-sofia-kleisoura-monastery/>

Moreover, near Metsovo, we can visit the Monastery of Zoodochos Pigi in Anthohori, called The Red Rock (Kiatra Roşa) or The Panagia on Red Rocks in Aromanian. It was most likely founded in the 17th century and decorated with interior polychrome in the 19th century.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0O8uXKibPwU>

In Epirus, the Aromanian heritage is associated with the rock Monastery of the Nativity of Our Lady in Tsouka (Greek: Ιερά Μονή Παναγίας Τσούκας), probably founded in the 12th century and re-founded in the 18th century, with rich interior polychrome dated to the 18th century, an iconostasis, relics of St. Panteleimon and the miraculous icon of the Virgin Mary. Similar significance is given to the rock Monastery of Kipina, dedicated to the Dormition of the Mother of God, roots of which go back to 1349.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ardenica\\_Monastery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ardenica_Monastery)

<http://konica.al/2017/05/kishat-e-famshme-te-voskopjes/>

Korçë District | Albania | Photos | OzOutback

Photos of Korçë (Korça), the main city of south-eastern Albania, and the old city of Voskopojë, on a plateau surrounded by the Morava Mountains.

<https://ozoutback.com.au/Albania/korca/index.html>

## CHURCHES OF MOSCOPOLE

ROMANIAN CEMETERY - BITOLIA (BITOLA) – FYROM

CHURCH SF. GHEORGHE (SV. GEORGIJ) - NEIGHBORHOOD "VLASKA MALA"  
- OHRID FYROM

CHURCH Sf. NIKOLA - CRUSEVA (KRUSEVO) - FYROM

This cathedral-style church dedicated to St. Nicholas is located in the center of Kruševo. It serves as a magnificent landmark in this hilly region and its unique architecture is a departure from the style commonly used for churches built in the early twentieth century.

In 1903, during the Ilinden uprising, Kruševo became the seat of the Kruševo Republic (Kruševska Republika). Kruševo served as the seat of the new government and President Nikola Karev. During the uprising the original church built in 1832 was severely damaged and the church you see now was built in its place in 1905.

<https://journeymacedonia.com/churchesmonasteries/krusevo-st-nicholas/>

THE VLAH CHURCH (VLASKA CRKVA)- CETINJE - MUNTENEGRO  
It was built by the Vlachs/Aromanian in 1450.

CATEDRAL OF OUR LADY - BUDAPEST - HUNGARY  
(Now belongs to the Russian Patriarchy)

Built upon the commission of Greek and Macedonian merchant families that settled down in Pest in 1791-1801, facade rebuilt in the 19th c.

A large hall church with a fabulous iconostas opens up from the parvis. 18th and 19th c. tombstones in the garden, a former cemetery.

[https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attraction\\_Review-g274887-d8728424-Reviews-Hungarian\\_Orthodox\\_Cathedral\\_of\\_Our\\_Lady-Budapest\\_Central\\_Hungary.html#photos;geo=274887&detail=8728424&ff=298289916&albumViewMode=hero&aggregationId=101&albumid=101&baseMediaId=298289916&thumbnailMinWidth=50&cnt=30&offset=-1&filter=7&autoplay=](https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attraction_Review-g274887-d8728424-Reviews-Hungarian_Orthodox_Cathedral_of_Our_Lady-Budapest_Central_Hungary.html#photos;geo=274887&detail=8728424&ff=298289916&albumViewMode=hero&aggregationId=101&albumid=101&baseMediaId=298289916&thumbnailMinWidth=50&cnt=30&offset=-1&filter=7&autoplay=)

[https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chain\\_Bridge\\_\(Budapest\)](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chain_Bridge_(Budapest))

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY OF ATHENS - GRECE

The construction of the observatory was funded by the moneys of the Aromanian banker, GEORGIOS SINA.

[https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/National\\_Observatory\\_of\\_Athens](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Observatory_of_Athens)

HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES - BUDAPEST - HUNGARY

SIMON SINA was the donator and founder of the Hungarian Academy of Budapest.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hungarian\\_Academy\\_of\\_Sciences](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hungarian_Academy_of_Sciences)

THE ATHENS ORTHODOX CATHEDRAL - GREECE

SIMON SINA was the donator and founder of the Athens Orthodox Cathedral.

THE ACADEMY OF ATHENS - GREECE

SIMON SINA was the donator and founder of the the Athens Academy.

National Benefactor; son of the National Benefactor Georgios Sinas; Greek Consul in Vienna; Minister to Vienna, Munich and Berlin. He continued and expanded on his father's work in the business sector, and as benefactor. He made major donations to charitable, educational and scientific foundations in Austria, Hungary and Greece (the Amalieion Orphanage, the Eye-Hospital, the Educational Association, the Athens Observatory), and sponsored scholarships for studies in Europe; his scholarship-holders included Konstantinos Sathas, Leonidas Drosis and Nikiforos Lytras.

Sinas' name is mostly connected with the Building of the Academy of Athens. Both for its erection and for its sculptural and painted decoration, Sinas made generous donations from 1856 onwards, and these were continued after his death by his wife Iphigeneia.

NATIONAL AND KAPODISTRIAN UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS - GREECE

GEORGIOS and SIMON SINA donated huge amounts of money to build the University.

NATIONAL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS

(The National (Metsovian) Technical University of Athens)

""It is named Metsovio(n) in honor of its benefactors Nikolaos Stournaris, Eleni Tositsa, Michail Tositsas and Georgios Averoff, whose origin is from the town of Metsovo in Epirus.""

#### PANATHENAIC STADIUM - ATHENS - GREECE

Reconstruction of the stadium was sponsored by two businessmen vlachs/aromanians: Evangelos Zappas and George Averoff.

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panathenaic\\_Stadium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panathenaic_Stadium))

#### KORDHOCE BRIDGE

``The Kordhocë Bridge is a stone arch bridge in the village of Kordhocë in Albania and about two kilometers south of Gjirokastër.``([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kordhoc%C3%AB\\_bridge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kordhoc%C3%AB_bridge))(<http://palmtreeproduction.com/.../gjir.../Gjiro%20treasures.html>)(<http://albania.al/destination/13/gjirokastra/>)

#### NATIONAL THEATRE IN BELGRAD

Members of the Hadži Rošu (Dimitrije-Konstantin and Kalina) family were among the founders of the National Theatre in

Belgrade.([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National\\_Theatre\\_in\\_Belgrade](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Theatre_in_Belgrade))

THE MARKET HALL - SOFIA - BULGARIA  
Architect : NAUM TORBOV (from GOPESH)

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF BELGRAD (THE REKTORAT HOUSE)

It was the House of the great philanthrope and benefactor for the serbian and the romanian peoples KAPITAN MISA ANASTASIJEVIĆ

(cincar/vlah/aromanian).([https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/University\\_of\\_Belgrade](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Belgrade)).

CHURCH OF St. SPIRIDONIT - NEIGHBORHOOD GORICA - BERAT - ALBANIA  
(Kisha e Shën Spiridonit)

CHURCH ST. THOMAS - GORICA - BERAT - ALBANIA  
(Kisha e Shën Thomait)

#### DERRA HOUSE - BUDAPEST- HUNGARY

``DERRA FAMILY was a significant Greek (arromanian/vlah) merchant family in Miskolc, but family members lived in Pest, and even Szentendre.

In 1741, the Derra family received a nobility and a coat of arms from Maria Therese, with Morodian prefixes.

The founder of the Pest branch of the family was Derra Athanáz, who came from Moszchopolis. He settled in canvas in Pest. In 1772 he bought a house, and in 1784 he won civil rights.

<http://szerelmembudapest.blog.hu/2013/01/04/derraek>

## THE OLD THEATER (MIHAI EMINESCU) - ORAVIȚA (BANAT) - ROMANIA

The oldest theater in ROMANIA (1817).

The theater building imitates, on a smaller scale, the old architecture of the "BURGTHEATER" from Vienna.

Architect: Ion Niuni (aromanian/vlah).

(<https://www.ghiduri-turistice.info/ghid-turistic-banatul-mo...>)([https://turistprinro.wordpress.com/.../teatrul-vechi-mihai-e...](https://turistprinro.wordpress.com/.../teatrul-vechi-mihai-e.../))(<http://www.imperiumromanum.ro/ro/index.php...>)(<http://urbanism.oravita.ro/teatrul-vechi-mihai-eminescu/>)

## ARSAKEION - ATHENS - GREECE

The project was generously funded by the magnates Apostolos Arsakis and Helen Tositsa.

(<https://www.gtp.gr/TDirectoryDetails.asp?ID=80349>)([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judiciary\\_of\\_Greece](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judiciary_of_Greece))(<http://www.athensattica.gr/.../archit.../item/4846-the-arsakeion>)

## NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE - ATHENS - GREECE

The Swiss banker Jean-Gabriel Eynard and Georgios Stavros founded NBG in 1841 as a commercial bank. Stavros was also elected as the first director of the Bank until his death in 1869.

GEORGIOS STAVROS was vlach from IOANNINA - EPIRUS.

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National\\_Bank\\_of\\_Greece](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Bank_of_Greece))([http://blogs.ubc.ca/.../euro-bank-and-national-bank-of-greece...](http://blogs.ubc.ca/.../euro-bank-and-national-bank-of-greece.../))([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georgios\\_Stavros](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georgios_Stavros))

## THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF GREECE

DIMITRIOS POSTOLAKAS of METSOVO was one of the founders of the library. He donated a number of 1995 books. Other major donors were the SAKELLAROS (SACHELARIE) KONSTANTIN and KHRISTOFFOR brothers with over 6400 books.

#### THE AVEROFEIOS AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL - LARISA - GREECE

GEORGE AVEROFF founding of the School of Agriculture in Larisa.

([http://www.greece.com/.../Averofeios\\_agricultural\\_sc.../22722114](http://www.greece.com/.../Averofeios_agricultural_sc.../22722114))(<https://www.360cities.net/ima.../averofios-agricultural-school>)(<http://www.thessaliaeconomy.gr/.../anavathmizetai-se-protypo-...>)

#### THE OLD BUILDING OF THE GREEK, EVELPIDON MILITARY ACADEMY - KYPSELI - ATHENS - GREECE

The facilities of the Academy were donated by the magnate benefactor George Averoff .

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hellenic\\_Military\\_Academy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hellenic_Military_Academy))(<http://www.imgrum.org/tag/macedonianstruggle>)

GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH OF SAN NICOLO DEI GRECI - TRIESTE - ITALY  
The church was built between 1784 and 1787 by the Aromanian / Vlach and Greek community. (<http://www.alamy.com/stock-photo-view-to-the-greek-orthodox...>)([https://commons.wikimedia.org/.../File:Trieste\\_Greek-orthodox...](https://commons.wikimedia.org/.../File:Trieste_Greek-orthodox...))(<http://www.discover-trieste.it/.../Greek-Orthodox-Church-of-S...>)([https://commons.wikimedia.org/.../File:Trieste\\_San\\_Nicol%C3%B...](https://commons.wikimedia.org/.../File:Trieste_San_Nicol%C3%B...))(<http://www.alamy.com/stock-photo-greek-orthodox-church-of-s...>)([https://commons.wikimedia.org/.../File:San\\_Nicolo\\_dei\\_Greci\\_T...](https://commons.wikimedia.org/.../File:San_Nicolo_dei_Greci_T...))([http://www.comgrecotrieste.it/vw\\_Page.php?tp=W&chLang=UK](http://www.comgrecotrieste.it/vw_Page.php?tp=W&chLang=UK))

#### THE GOJ(ZS)DU COURTS, THE ROMANIAN ORTHODOX CHAPEL AND THE MONASTIC SETTLEMENT ""St. JOHN THE BAPTIST"" - BUDAPEST - HUNGARY

These objectives were built by the Goj(zs)du Foundation. Emanuil Goj(zs)du was a great philanthropist. His family came from Moscopole. ([http://www.greatsynagogue.hu/gallery\\_gojdu.html](http://www.greatsynagogue.hu/gallery_gojdu.html))([http://fovarosi.blog.hu/2008/08/22/gozsdu\\_udvar\\_1](http://fovarosi.blog.hu/2008/08/22/gozsdu_udvar_1))(<http://romanintezet.hu/files/Egyeb/Gojdu-2002.pdf>)(<http://manastirea-budapesta.ro/renovari>)(<https://welovebudapest.com/.../regisegvasar-indul-a-gozsdu-u.../>)

## SERBIAN ORTHODOX CATHEDRAL - ZAGREB - CROATIA

In 1848, during Revolutions of 1848, the Orthodox Parish added the suffix Serbian in its name since by that time the Serbs significantly outnumbered local Greeks and Aromanians.

It was built by the contribution of the Serbian, Greek and Aromanian / Vlach communities.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serbian\\_Orthodox\\_Cathedral,\\_Zagreb](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serbian_Orthodox_Cathedral,_Zagreb)

## St. MARY'S CHURCH - ELBASAN - ALBANIA

Kisha e Shën Mërisë

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St.\\_Mary%27s\\_Church,\\_Elbasan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Mary%27s_Church,_Elbasan))(<http://wikimapia.org/20347053/St-Mary-s-Orthodox-Church>)

## CHURCH OF THE HOLY VIRGIN - ZEMUN - SERBIA

It was built by the contribution of the Serbian, Greek and Aromanian / Vlach communities.

([https://en.wikipedia.org/w.../Church\\_of\\_the\\_Holy\\_Virgin,\\_Zemun](https://en.wikipedia.org/w.../Church_of_the_Holy_Virgin,_Zemun)) (<http://belgrade-info.com/en/church-holy-virgin-zemun/>)

## THE CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION - PANCEVO - SERBIA

It was built between 1807. and 1810. by the charity of benefactors (two aromanians/vlachs brothers).

(<https://www.dreamstime.com/church-assumption-pancevo-church...>)(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pan%C4%8Devo>)

## THE OLD CHURCH OF GRABOVA - ALBANIA

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grabov%C3%AB\\_e\\_Sip%C3%ABrme](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grabov%C3%AB_e_Sip%C3%ABrme))

(<https://www.wikiloc.com/.../valamares-upper-and-.../photo-659457>)(<https://www.flickr.com/photos/fotofulanito/480487014>)

## THE KARLOVAC GYMNASIUM - KARLOVAC - SERBIA

The Karlovac gymnasium, which the Serbian people received in 1791 - 1792, thanks to the ktitor activity of DIMITRI ANASTASIJEVIC SABOV and thanks to Karlovac Metropolitan Stefan Stratimirovic. It was the first gymnasium in Serbian

history. Dimitrije Anastasijević Sabov, born in 1724, in Macedonia, Negusa in an Aromanian/Vlach family. He was a great philanthropist.

#### THE SPIRTA HOUSE - ZEMUN - SERBIA

Spirte is a well-known cincar/aromanian/vlach family that moved to Zemun in the 19th century. The house was erected around 1840 in the spirit of ruling romanticism and it was designed in the pseudogony style. Architectural features and richly equipped interior (wall paintings and ornaments on ceilings, wallpapers, inlaid parquet floors, ceramic stoves and fireplaces) it stands out from the Zemun houses of its time and thus confirms the special social position, the taste of family members and the high level of housing culture of wealthy citizens . Today it is the Zemun Regional Museum.

[https://sr.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A1%D0%BF%D0%B8%D1%80%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%B0\\_%D0%BA%D1%83%D1%9B%D0%B0\\_%D1%83\\_%D0%91%D0%B5%D0%BE%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%B4%D1%83](https://sr.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A1%D0%BF%D0%B8%D1%80%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%B0_%D0%BA%D1%83%D1%9B%D0%B0_%D1%83_%D0%91%D0%B5%D0%BE%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%B4%D1%83)

CHURCH St. MARY - NICEA (NIÇË) - ALBANIA  
(KISHA E SHEN MARISE)  
(<http://en.wikigogo.org/en/237415>)

#### THE SINA PALACE (CENTURION HOTEL) - VENICE - ITALY

The palace belonged to the Aromanian / Vlach banker GEORGIOS SINAS.

THE CHURCH SAINT GEORGIE - SHIPSKA - POGRADEC (KISHA E SHEN GJERGJIT)

([https://www.facebook.com/pg/Shipska-188540154517897/photos/?tab=album&album\\_id=666909803347594](https://www.facebook.com/pg/Shipska-188540154517897/photos/?tab=album&album_id=666909803347594))

#### THE OLD CHURCH St. PROCOPIUS - TIRANA - ALBANIA

The church was built in 1818 and starting from this year with the financial contribution of the community, a considerable part of it being Vlachs, there is church codex, still existing, that has documented in Greek all the important activities of the church. The construction was half underground, whereas no bells were allowed, as was the law for newly constructed churches in Muslim countries. The church had dimensions of 22m long and 13m wide. The construction in 1874 of the Evangelismos Church, in the central plaza of Tirana (later demolished in 1967), entailed a smaller attendance to the Saint Procopius Church.

<http://gazeta-shqip.com/lajme/2012/05/04/shen-prokopi-i-tiranes-shembull-modernie-europiane/>

## AGHIOS GEORGIOS CHURCH AT PERIVOLI VILLAGE, GREVENA GREECE

<https://ro.pinterest.com/pin/519180663273781160/>

## THE HOLY TRINITY CHURCH OF AVDELA - GREECE

The church was built by the Aromanians / vlachs.

<http://fototecaortodoxiei.ro/2075-biserica-sfanta-treime-din-avdela-grecia-ridicata-de-aromani>

## THE HOUSE OF AFRODITA BIALO - ZEMUN - SERBIA

The house of Afrodite Bialo in Zemun is a residential and commercial one-storey house, built around 1800. It consists of a basement beneath a part of the building, ground floor, storey and characteristic high deck. It was built of hard material, it is two-way type and dual purpose. At the main entrance there is one of the most beautiful examples of preserved stylish gates in the Old Town of Zemun. The building represents a representative copy of a better civic house of its time and with neighboring houses in the block makes a unique ambience.

<http://beogradskonasledje.rs/kd/zavod/zemun/kuca-afrodite-bialo.html>

## THE CHURCH St. MARY FROM DIVJAKE (DIVIACA) - ALBANIA (Kisha e Shën Marisë)

<http://wikimapia.org/14213564/sq/Kisha>

## THE CHURCH St. ATHANASE - KARAVASTA - ALBANIA

(Shën Thanasit )

(<http://www.civitas.al/.../ja-mrekullia-kisha-e-kuqe-e-shen-th...>)

([http://www.arkivalajmeve.com/Nis-restaurimi-i-Kishes-se-Sh...](http://www.arkivalajmeve.com/Nis-restaurimi-i-Kishes-se-Sh.../))

([http://www.panorama.com.al/restaurohet-shen-thanasi-kisha-...](http://www.panorama.com.al/restaurohet-shen-thanasi-kisha-.../))

([http://www.hoteleriturizemalbania.al/.../nis-restaurimi-i-kis...](http://www.hoteleriturizemalbania.al/.../nis-restaurimi-i-kis.../))

([http://shekulli.com.al/restaurohet-kisha-267-vjecare-e-kar...](http://shekulli.com.al/restaurohet-kisha-267-vjecare-e-kar.../))

## KARAMATA HOUSE - ZEMUN - SERBIA

Karamata's house is the name for the building in the old part of Zemun, which was built in 1763 by the trader Kuzman Jovanović. Cincar Dimitri Karamata, originally from Greece, bought this house in 1773. In 1827, his son, Jovan Karamat, added the floor in the middle part of the building and completed the entire reconstruction of

the house. The house was occupied by famous people of that time, like Emperor Josef II, the latter Emperor Franc I, Field Marshal Lassi, and Field Marshal Laudon headquarters of the Main Austro-German Army. At the time of the Serbian Movement in Austria in 1848/49 was the habitat of Patriarch Josif Rajačić and of the members of the Main Board of Vojvodina Srpska. Atanasije Karamata participated in the work of the Committee and became his cashier. As a guest in the house was also a great Serbian reformer Vuk Karadzic. Today, the descendants of Dimitri and Jovan Karamata live in this house.

(<https://www.011info.com/znamenitos.../.../kuca-porodice-karamata>)(<http://home.swipnet.se/~w-86512/zanimljivosti/karamatina.htm>)(<http://www.pictame.com/pla.../karamatina-kuca-zemun/1025883605>)

#### THE DIMITRIJE AND ANKA NAUMOVIC HOUSE - BELGRAD - SERBIA

Dimitrije and Anka Naumovic - a building on the Terazije plateau. Famous Belgrade dancer Dimitrije Naumovic, together with his wife Anka and his son, left this beautiful building on the Terazije plateau, which is now under the custody of the Foundation for Solidarity of Serbia.

(<https://sr.wikipedia.org/.../%D0%94%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%82%D...>)  
(<http://cincari.org/kultura/zaduzbine/index.html>)(<http://starasrbijabg.blogspot.ro/2015/03/>)  
(<http://beobuild.rs/forum/viewtopic.php?t=1534&start=25>)(<https://www.danas.rs/.../o-snovani-pre-cetiri-godine-a-tvrde-.../>)

#### THE HOUSE OF BARON GEORG SIMON SINA - TRENČIN TEPLICE - SLOVAKIA

Trenčianske Teplice is situated at an elevation of 268 m on the river Teplička. In 1835 it was bought by the financier Baron Georg Simon Sina (the strongest rival of the Rothschild family in Austria around 1850).

(<http://www.thomasgraz.net/glass/gl-057.htm>)([https://commons.wikimedia.org/.../File:Trencianske\\_Teplice\\_Si...](https://commons.wikimedia.org/.../File:Trencianske_Teplice_Si...))(<https://spectator.sme.sk/.../trencianske-teplice-a-fairy-tale...>)(<https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=1569319443118056&set=a.427407323975946.86688.100001200453943&type=3&ifg=1>)

#### THE WINE PALACE OF MIMI - BULBOACA - REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

The construction of the mansion, initiated by Basarabian politician Constantin Mimi, was finished in 1900. Its architecture was taken over from French practice. This was due to the fact that Mimi had studied viticulture and winemaking at Montpellier. It is believed that the mansion was the first "chateau" in Bessarabia. The Constantin Mimi parents were Aromanian/Vlach from Ioanina.

[https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conacul\\_familiei\\_Mimi](https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conacul_familiei_Mimi)<https://www.castelmimi.md/>

#### THE MARIJA TRANDAFIL HOUSE - NOVI SAD - SERBIA

Marija Trandafil, one of the greatest cynic charities in the 19th century - The orphanage building where the headquarters of Matica Srpska are today. The money earned by the trade of Mary and Jovan Trandafil invested, first of all in the purchase of houses, and for charity purposes. They donated a part of the property to the hospitals in Novi Sad, Sombor, Osijek, and they also renovated the Nikolajevska church in Novi Sad, the iconostasis of the Uspen Church, as well as the Armenian-Catholic church. Maria Trandafil also founded the Institute with Serbian Orthodox Orphans, under the management of Matica Srpska, and financially helped to raise the institution itself.

<http://www.osmarijatrandafil.edu.rs/.../o.../o-mariji-trandafil/><http://www.srpskilegat.rs/mesto/sava-centar/page/5/...><https://ilovenovisad.com/.../benefactors-novi-sad-significan.../><http://www.opanak.net/srpska-dobrotvorka-marija-trandafil/>

#### THE CHURCH SAINT GEORGE - METSOVO (AMINCIU) - GREECE

<http://www.alamy.com/stock-photo-orthodox-church-of-st-geor...><http://aromadryos.gr/en/metsovo-2/><http://www.greece.com/.../%CE%91%CE%B3%CE%B9%CE%BF%C.../63627850><https://ro.pinterest.com/pin/191332684140925573/>

#### MONASTERY OF SAINT NICHOLAS (AGIOS NIKOLAOS) - METSOVO (AMINCIU) - GREECE

<http://argesnet.eu/.../monastery-of-agios-nikolaos-of-metsovo/>  
<http://spittoonextra.biz/monastery-of-st-nicholas-metsovo/>

#### THE CHURCH HOLY TRINITY (AGIA TRIADA) - METSOVO – GREECE

#### THE CHURCH FROM LABOVE E MADHE (LABOVA MARE) - ALBANIA

(<http://www.tripmondo.com/albania/gjirokaster/labova-e-madhe/>)(<http://www.forumishqiptar.com/.../39006-Historia-e-Kryqit-t%C...>)

THE CHURCH SAINT CHARALAMPOS - SARANDE – ALBANIA

THE MONASTIRIES SAINT GEORGE - SARANDE - ALBANIA  
(Manastiri i Shën Gjergjit)

THE CHURCH SAINT GEORGE - ANDON POCI - ALBANIA  
(Kisha SHEN GJERGJIT)

(<http://www.socimage.com/tag/ortodokse>)

THE CHURCH SAINT SOTIRI - GRAMSH - ALBANIA  
(Kisha Shen Sotiri)

The church was built with an important contribution of the Aromanian / Vlach community.

(<http://wikimapia.org/13904814/Orthodox-Church>)

THE MONASTERY SAINT PETRU AND PAVEL - VITHKUQ - ALBANIA

(Manastiri i Shen Pjetrit e Pavlit)

(<https://en.advisor.travel/city/Vithkuqi-32166/photos>)(<https://www.flickr.com/photos/132904067@N08/18903859074/>)

THE CHURCH SAINT MEHILI - VITHKUQ - ALBANIA

(KISHA SHEN MEHILI)

This is the biggest and largest church still preserved in Vithkuq. The church construction started in 1682 and it was completed in 1728. The church was painted by Mihaili and Gabrieli. Currently, the building consists of the naos, the narthex, and the porch.

<http://www.gazetadita.al/vithkuqi-ku-vera-eshte-e-arte-dhe-dimri-nje-parajse/>

THE CHURCH SAINTS KOZMA AND DAMIAN

(KISHA SHEN KOZMA I DAMIAN)

In 1736 the church of St. Cosmas and Damian was built, which was painted in 1750 by the Korca brothers, Constantine and Athanasius. In 1759, the monastery iguma of Taras built a Catholic, dedicated to the holy apostles, Peter and Paul, who was painted by the Korcus brothers in 1764. Another outstanding painter of the 18th century, Constantine of the Swaddle, has contracted on the decoration of churches the monastery, as evidenced by the inscription left by him on the icon of Christ of the iconostasis of the cemetery of St. Cosmas and Damian. In 1761 the iconostasis was engraved with the contribution of the Voskopojari. For the building of the church assisted and vithkuqarëve happened in Hungary.

The church of St. Cosmas and Damian is a small, single-faced church covered by a cylindrical vault. The ground floor, semi-inserted, is used as a culver.

THE DHUVJAN MONASTERY - GIROKASTER - ALBANIA

(MANASTIRI i DHUVJANIT)

(<http://wikimapia.org/7970105/Dhuvjan-Monastery>)

(<http://www.qeverisjehapur.com/.../manastiri-i-dhuvjanit-ne-dr...>)

THE MONASTERY OF St. JOHN THE BAPTIST - MOSCOPOLE - ALBANIA

(MONASTERI I SHEN PRODHOMIT)

<https://www.alamy.com/stock-photo-republic-of-albania-moscopole-monastery-of-saint-john-the-baptist-58702210.html>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St.\\_John\\_the\\_Baptist%27s\\_Monastery,\\_Moscopole](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._John_the_Baptist%27s_Monastery,_Moscopole)

THE PANAGHIA MONASTERY - BOBOSHTICE - ALBANIA

(MONASTIRI PANAGHIA)

THE MONASTERY OF FRASTANI - ALBANIA

(MONASTERI I FRASHTAN)

Nica, originally from the village of Frastani, today located in Greece, near the border with Albania. He began his career in Wallachia during the reign of Michael the Brave (1593-1601). He became a great logger of the country. He is represented with his wife Păuna, the son of Preda and daughter Marica. His descendants never left Wallachia. The monastery built by logger Nica at Frastani, his native village,

(<https://scrisoriacasa.wordpress.com/author/rsocolov/page/2/>)

THE VUCO FAMILY HOUSE - BELGRAD - SERBIA

Djordje Vuco, a Belgrade merchant at the end of the 19th century - Vuco family house, in which he opened the first fast-food restaurant "McDonald's" in Central and Eastern Europe in 1988. Villa as a family house of the Vuco family was designed by Dimitrije T. Leko, also Cincar.

[http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMD230 McDonalds Slavija Belgrade Serbia](http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMD230_McDonalds_Slavija_Belgrade_Serbia)

## ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY AND METEOROLOGICAL OF BELGRAD UNIVERSITY - BELGRAD - SERBIA

It designed by architect DIMITRIJE "MITA" T. LEKO.  
He was CINCAR/ROMANIAN/VLACH.

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First\\_Serbian\\_Observatory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Serbian_Observatory))

## THE CHURCH OF DORMITION OF HOLY VIRGIN - VRSAC - SERBIA

Church of the Dormition of the Holy Virgin or the Small church is one of the four orthodox temples in the town of Vrsac in Banat region, northeast Serbia .It was built in 1761-1766 in time of Bishop Jovan Djordjevic.,as an endowment of the local merchant Hadzi Aleksa Nikolic,so it was also called " Aleksa's church". The belfry was added in 1786.The church was restored several times. During the pseudo baroque restoration in 1909 the church lost its original facade plastic elements. Inside the church there is a beautiful iconostasis that was painted by famous Serbian painter Arsa Teodorovic,with a little help of Aksentije Popovic and Josif Rajkov.

(<http://www.orthphoto.net/photo.php?id=8243>)

(<http://www.eparhijabanatska.rs/paroh.../vrsacko-namesnistvo/.../>)

(<http://www.evrsac.rs/.../11123-danas-je-velika-gospojina-hram...>)

## THE ATHENA PALACE - BELGRAD - SERBIA

(PALATA "ATINA")

It designed by architect DIMITRIJE "MITA" T. LEKO.  
He was CINCAR/ROMANIAN/VLACH.

[https://sr.wikipedia.org/sr-el/%D0%9F%D0%B0%D0%BB%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B0\\_%E2%80%9E%D0%90%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%B0%E2%80%9C](https://sr.wikipedia.org/sr-el/%D0%9F%D0%B0%D0%BB%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B0_%E2%80%9E%D0%90%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%B0%E2%80%9C)

## THE BUILDINGS BUILD BY THE FOUNDERS OF EVGENIJA AND NIKOLA KIKI - BELGRAD - SERBIA

Eugenia and Nikola Kiki, Belgrade merchants at the end of the 19th and early 20th centuries - the Kiki Palace in the center of Belgrade, where the Belgrade Commercial Youth School was located, the Hospital Nikola and Evgeni Kiki for the dead and poor traffickers, in which today there is a Clinic for Plastic and reconstructive surgery.

(<http://www.dnevno.rs/.../ko-su-bili-evgenija-i-nikola-kiki-zb...>)

## THE ORTHODOX CHURCH SAINT NICHOLAS - TOKAJI - HUNGARY

Former Greek Orthodox church, copf, circa 1790. Today is a museum. One-nave, curved shrine, a shingle roofed church built on the shrine, with a tower shaped in the plastic facade of the western façade, with a tympanosic middle rim.

It was built together by the aromanians/vlachs community and the greek community.

([https://commons.wikimedia.org/.../Category:Saint\\_Nicholas\\_Ort...](https://commons.wikimedia.org/.../Category:Saint_Nicholas_Ort...))(<http://orthochristian.com/106062.html>)

## THE HOUSE OF WINE (MUSEUM) - TOKAJI - HUNGARY

""The museum is housed in the restored mansion of an 18th century Greek wine merchant. Many of these greeks were aromanians / vlachs. A wine merchant mansion underscores the historical importance of Tokaj wines. Merchants stockpiled wealth peddling these distinctive wines to the monarchs of Europe. Many of these merchants also owned grape plantations.

Greek merchants arranged and international market for the Tokaji wine.

Noblemen and citizens bought wine in shops, all the others in pubs. At the beginning of the 20th century, in Tokaj trade was mostly arranged by Jewish merchants who had extensive commercial relationships. The main trade routes of the Tokaji wine were on the North towards Poland and towards the court of the Russian czar. Historical sources proved that barrels of Tokaji wine were served on the ceremonies in the court of the czar.

One of the famous admirers was Peter the Great (1689-1725). Peter the Great was not only fond of reforms but also beverages, besides vodka, he loved the Tokaji

wine. Tokaji wines had an important role in preparing and signing the alliance between Peter I and Prince Ferenc Rákóczi II.

The Tokaji wine was transported on chariots through Kiev to Moscow or to the Vistula on overland route, then to Gdansk and to Petersburg it was transported on ships. They even tried to naturalize Tokaji wine growing in Russia to avoid the distance, transportation and inefficient public safety.

In 1714, as trading with Tokaji wine extended, Peter I sent Captain Paraskevich and Official Korkasov to buy Tokaji wine for the court of the czar. Even after the death of Peter the Great, this commercial representation was valid, what is more from the 1730s a complete Russian "colony" settled down in Tokaj to arrange sales for the court. According to some historians the members of this group had also political significance. They caused several scandals and smaller trials because they did not really observe the Hungarian laws. The last resident of the Wine Committee was Captain Sava Gorev who married a Calvinist girl from Mád and left Tokaj in 1799."

The Captain Paraskevich and Captain Sava Gorev were also possible had aromanians/vlachs origins.

(<http://www.tokajmuzeum.hu/>)([https://theworldinbetween.com/.../the-tokaj-museum-tokaj-hun...](https://theworldinbetween.com/.../the-tokaj-museum-tokaj-hun.../))(<http://gotohungary.com/.../museum-of-tokaj;jsessionid=9242DDE...>)(<http://www.visittokaj.com/The-history-of-the-Gonci-Barrel>)

#### THE CHURCH SAINT NICHOLAS - STIP - FYROM (ЦРКВА SVETI NIKOLA)

The church was built in 1867 on the site of an older church (Sifieva, Сиџиева црква) that was built in 1341. This is a basilica style church that is surrounded by verandas on the west, north and south sides. This church dedicated to Saint Nicholas is located on the western side of Štip just below the Isar Fortress.

An inscription above the western entrance reveals the church was consecrated on 10 May 1867. During the 19th century, the typical style of building churches in Macedonia tended to be of large size. (<https://journeymacedonia.com/chur.../stip-st-nicholas-sifieva/>)(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C5%A0tip>)(<https://www.treklens.com/gallery/photo555949.htm>)

#### THE SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH - HODMEZOVASARHELY - HUNGARY

Greek families fleeing the 17th-century Greek-Turkish wars and settling in the city II. Under Joseph's order of grace, a tower and bell-built church could be erected in 1783, whose tower was only built in 1806. Greek Orthodox church built in late Baroque style by Serbian, Romanian and Greek (AROMANIANS/VLACHS and GREEK) merchants from 1783 to 1806. Iconostasion of 1786.

(<http://mapio.net/pic/p-80704394/>)(<https://intezmeny.hodmezovasarhely.hu/szerb-ortodox-templom>)(<https://www.gettyimages.co.uk/.../serbian-orthodox-.../679009351>)(<https://cersipamantromanesc.wordpress.com/2017/11/16/>)(<http://meonline.hu/.../archiv.../az-atya-a-fiuk-es-a-szentlelek/>)

## THE SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH BLAGOVESTENSKA - SZENTENDRE - HUNGARY

It was built together by the aromanians/vlachs community and the greek community.

(<http://www.alamy.com/.../serbian-church-szentendre-hungary.ht...>)(<http://www.panadea.com/.../da.../szentendre/galerie-foto/gal-001>)([https://en.wikipedia.org/wi.../Annunciation\\_Church,\\_Szentendre](https://en.wikipedia.org/wi.../Annunciation_Church,_Szentendre))(<http://tipter.com/trips/szentendre>)

## THE HUNGARIAN (GREECE) ORTHODOX CHURCH - MISKOLC - HUNGARY

It was built by the aromanians/vlachs community.

The church, built between 1785 and 1806 in braid style, is the largest and most beautiful Orthodox church of Central Europe.

Hungary's tallest, 16 metre high iconostasis can be seen here. The baroque altar-screen is the work of Miklós Jankovits, which depicts the life of Jesus on 88 images.

The church building was built on the plot bordered by the school and hospital of the Greek merchants' society of Miskolc at that time between 1785 and 1790, supposedly according to the designs of János Adami, an architect of Eger of Italian origin.

([https://commons.wikimedia.org/.../File:Hungarian\\_Orthodox\\_Ch...](https://commons.wikimedia.org/.../File:Hungarian_Orthodox_Ch...))(<http://miskolc.hu/en/greek-orthodox-church>)([https://en.wikipedia.org/.../Greek\\_Orthodox\\_Church\\_and\\_Museum...](https://en.wikipedia.org/.../Greek_Orthodox_Church_and_Museum...))(<https://www.utazok.hu/latniva.../Miskolc/sights-of-miskolc/304>)

## THE BRIDGE OF ZOUZOULI - GREECE

The bridge was built in 1880 in location Kazania, to connect Zouzouli, Fourka and Samarina with Pentalofos, being the most significant passage for merchants, travelers and livestock of Vlachs from Epirus to Western Macedonia. Tradition has it that its construction was funded by a mule driver from Fourka in memory of his brother who had drowned in the stream. Another version mentions that it was funded by a local squire because he was moved by the drowning of a young girl, when the troop of shepherds to which her family belonged attempted to cross the stream. The artisans that built it were from Kastaniani of Konitsa and were considered Epirus' finest.

It is 25 meters long, 8 meters high and its arch stretches for 15 meters.

(<http://monopatia-pindos.uowm.gr/index9748.html>...)([http://www.wondergreece.gr/.../Monument.../10819-Zouzouli\\_Bridge](http://www.wondergreece.gr/.../Monument.../10819-Zouzouli_Bridge))

#### THE BRIDGE OF KOUSIOUMPLIS - KASTORIA - GREECE

According to oral tradition, the bridge was built in the late 18th century or early 19th. Georgios Dimos, Tsiamohristos and the Galanis brothers worked for its construction, all of them artisans from Eptahori. Its total length is 33 meters, and its width 2.4, while the length of its arch is 14 meters and its height 8. In the middle stone of the arch that ensures the stability of the entire bridge, there is a carved head.

#### THE BRIDGE IN KOROMILIA - KASTORIA - GREECE

(<http://yourshot.nationalgeographic.com/photos/5268559/>)

#### THE ICKO'S HOUSE - ZEMUN - SERBIA

Icko's house in Zemun was erected in 1793. It consists of a basement, ground floor and partial floor made of mansard high roof. It was designed in the style of classicism. It's a two-way type and dual purpose. On the ground floor there was a cafe "Kraljević Marko", while the floor was used for housing. Over time it has been rewritten. Complete reconstruction and revitalization took place in the eighties of the last century. It has all the features of a representative town house from the end of the eighteenth century. She is known as Icko's house because she was accompanied by the insurrections of the diplomats and merchant Petar Icko, who after the introduction of the dahi administration had to move from Belgrade to the border Zemun. Icko's role is essential for the preparation of the First Serbian Uprising in 1804. Petar Ičko was a merchant consul and a mediator between the

Zemun, Thessaloniki and other merchants. In Zemun he stayed from 1802-1803. years. The building is one of the oldest preserved houses and a testament to the urban development of the Old Town of Zemun.

(<https://sr.wikipedia.org/.../%D0%98%D1%87%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B2%D...>)

THE MONASTERY SAINT ZACHARIA - LINOTOPI – GREECE

THE CHURCH St. NICHOLAS - KLISSURA - GREECE

(<https://ro.pinterest.com/sdimitris/kleisoura-klissura/>)

THE EGER MINORITY (SAINT NICHOLAS) CHURCH - EGER - HUNGARY

IT WAS BUILT BY THE GREEK (AROMANIAN/VLACH AND GREEK) AND SERB SETTLERS.

St. Nicholas' Church or the Rác Templom (Serbian Church) as it is known by the locals, sits atop a small hill overlooking Eger's town centre. Its onion dome rises high above the surrounding buildings and is a distinctive landmark in the area. Fleeing the Ottoman advances into their homelands, Serb and Greek settlers began arriving in Eger in the sixteenth century. Before long a sizeable community had built up in the small narrow streets of Northern Eger, the only area in which they were permitted to live.

In order to accommodate the newcomers (and keep them distinctly separate from the locals), the diocese allowed them to worship in an old, abandoned Baroque church which had formerly been the property of the Augustine Order.

They rebuilt the church and added a bell tower in 1753 but this was not enough for some of the wealthy Greek and Serbian tradesmen (their wealth coming predominantly from the wine trade) who deemed the old church unworthy and demanded a new one.

(<http://www.ieger.com/serbian-orthodox-eger.html>)

(<http://www.alamy.com/.../hungary-eger-serbian-orthodox-church...>)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eger...>)(<http://www.tripwolf.com/.../Hunga.../Eger/SerbianOrthodox-Church>)

THE St. GEORGE CHURCH - KARCAQ - HUNGARY

It was founded in 1789 by the then-Bishop Dionysios Papagianousis (Popovic) and Greek (AROMANIAN/VLACH) traders from Kozani, Servia and Siatista, Greece,

who built it to serve as a meeting point for Greek traders of the time and provide a place of worship.

## THE GREEK CHURCH (TRAGOR IGNAC MUSEUM) - VAC - HUNGARY

### THE MERCHANTS WERE AROMANIANS/VLACHS AND, GREEKS

The orthodox merchants, called Greeks in Vác, settled in the town at the beginning of the 18th century. Later they practised their religion together with immigrants from other ethnic groups e.g. Serbians. The community, after strengthening itself, started to build a new church based on a standard design common in the period. Towards the end of the 18th century the special feature of orthodox churches were built based on the 'Idealplans' of Pilgram meaning, that there is an eastern style church hidden within the framework of baroque architecture.'

The construction of the church in Vác was already underway in 1793. It is proved by the petition of the widow of Mihaly Oberfrank complaining about damage done to her walls in the course of the construction. On 30th September Dénes Popovics, Greek Bishop from Buda, consecrated the church in person. In 1805 and 1824 major building operations were carried out on it. It is possible that the tower was finished in 1805, as from then on the accounts include a new item: the wages of the ringer.

The sacral function of the church started with the consecration in 1795 and ended in 1963 with it having been sold. Its use as a real church did not last long because of the lack of believers. Before World War II not too many services were held in the church. The building deteriorated badly by the beginning of the 60s. As the orthodox church could not afford to renovate the building, being already in life-threatening condition, they agreed to sell the unused church to the town. In 1964 the church went into the town's possession.

(<http://www.turizmusvac.hu/kiallitohely.../Greek-Church.html>...)([https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attraction\\_Review-g1102816-d643...](https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attraction_Review-g1102816-d643...))

## THE PLAKA BRIDGE - PLAKAS - GREECE

It is located at the borders of Arta and Ioannina prefectures, above the waters of Arachthos River. Administratively, it belongs to the community of Plaka-Raftaneon. With its arch of 40 metres (130 ft) width and 17.61 m (57 ft 9 in) height, it was the largest one-arch bridge in Greece and the Balkans, and the third largest one-arch stone bridge in Europe. It also had two small auxiliary arches of 6 metres (20 ft) width on its two sides.[6] It was considered "one of the most difficult, single-arch bridges to construct." Constructed by Constantinos Bekas in 1866, after two

unsuccessful attempts by other builders, the bridge stood for 148 years surviving German bombings during the Second World War only to be claimed by a flash flood in February 2015. It was considered one of the region's most important landmarks.

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plaka\\_Bridge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plaka_Bridge))(<http://www.amusingplanet.com/.../the-historic-bridge-of-plaka...>)(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2bWntUHDBFY>)

## THE BRIDGE OF ARTA - ARTA - GREECE

The Bridge of Arta (Greek: Γεφύρι της Άρτας) is a stone bridge that crosses the Arachthos river (Άραχθός) in the west of the city of Arta (Άρτα) in Greece. It has been rebuilt many times over the centuries, starting with Roman or perhaps older foundations; the current bridge is probably a 17th-century Ottoman construction.

The folk ballad "The Bridge of Arta" tells a story of human sacrifice during its building. From the ballad, a number of Greek proverbs and customary expressions arose, associated with interminable delays, as in the text of the ballad: "All day they were building it, and in the night it would collapse."

Masons forty-five and apprentices sixty  
A bridge were building across Arta's river  
They built all day—each night it fell.  
The builders lament and the apprentices all weep: "A shame for all our efforts, a waste of all our work  
That what we build each day should fall down every night!"  
A little bird came by and sat across the river  
It sang not like a bird, nor like a swallow does  
But sang and spoke like people do:  
"No bridge shall stand without a human soul  
And no orphan, no traveler or stranger will suffice  
Save only the chief mason's lovely wife  
who later comes and brings him, by-and-by, his meal."

The chief mason hears and stops as though stricken  
He sends a message to his beauty with the nightingale  
To slowly dress, and slowly change, and tarry with the meal  
That she be late and late she cross the bridge at Arta.  
The bird, though, disobeyed and told her this:  
"Swiftly dress, and swiftly change, and swiftly take the meal  
swiftly go and cross the bridge at Arta."

These she goes and disappears, off the whitewashed path  
The chief mason sees her and it breaks his heart

“A good day, and health to you, apprentices and masons  
But what is it with the chief mason’s stern demeanor?”

“His ring he dropped into the first deep chamber;  
and who can go and who can find and fetch it?”

“Meister, take heart, and I will go and get it  
I’ll go in, come out, and your ring I’ll bring.”

She neither got down far, nor did she reach the middle

“Pull, my dear, the chain; pull up the chains.

I’ve turned it inside out, yet nothing I have found.”

One slaps on mortar with his trowel; another the asbestos;

The chief mason heaves and drops a giant stone.

“Alas, poor is my fate and my destiny accursed!

Sisters three we were, and doomed we were all three.

One built over the Danube, one the Euphrates river

And as for me, the youngest, I build the bridge at Arta.

‘May the bridge shake, like the rifles do,

May the pedestrians fall, like the leaves of a tree do’

“Daughter, change your word and give another curse

Lest your one dear brother pass.”

And she changed her word and pronounced another:

May the bridge shake, like the wild mountains do

May the pedestrians fall, like the wild birds do’

And if my brother’s in strange lands, may chance not make him cross.

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bridge\\_of\\_Arta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bridge_of_Arta))(<https://www.trekearth.com/.../Greece/Epirus/Arta/Arta/photo41...>)([https://commons.wikimedia.org/.../File:Arta\\_Bridge\\_Epirus\\_Gre...](https://commons.wikimedia.org/.../File:Arta_Bridge_Epirus_Gre...))(<https://mousikagefyria.wordpress.com/.../.../the-bridge-of-arta/>)(<http://epirustreasures.gr/?p=3747&lang=en>)(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=givPqrXk58k>)

## THE BRIDGE OF KABERAGAS ON THE ZAGORIOS RIVER - GREECE

The Kaberaga (or "Kaber Aga"), old stone bridge, crossing Zagoritikos river close to Miliotades village, East Zagori region, Ioannina (or "Giannena"), Epirus, Greece.

(<http://www.alamy.com/stock-photo-the-kaberaga-or-kaber-aga-...>)(<https://agreekadventure.com/breathtaking-stone-bridges-of-.../>)

## THE BRIDGE OF PAPASTATHIS - EPIR- GREECE

It is situated at the east side of Ioannina into a gorge and was built in 1746 by the episcopo of Vilzis monastery, Agapio.

([https://agreekadventure.com/breathtaking-stone-bridges-of-...](https://agreekadventure.com/breathtaking-stone-bridges-of-.../))(<http://www.kafeneion.eu/the-stone-arch-bridges-in-epirus/>)(<http://www.flickriver.com/photos/cholevas/7506748098/>)

## THE BRIDGE OF KONITSA - KONITSA - EPIR - GREECE

The bridge of Konitsa, built in 1870.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Konitsa>)([http://www.captureoutdoors.net/.../destination-konitsa-epiru...](http://www.captureoutdoors.net/.../destination-konitsa-epiru.../))(<http://www.alamy.com/stock-photo-the-historical-stone-bridg...>)([https://commons.wikimedia.org/.../File:Bridge\\_over\\_Aoos\\_river...](https://commons.wikimedia.org/.../File:Bridge_over_Aoos_river...))([http://www.greece.com/.../Konit.../old\\_bridge\\_of\\_Konitsa/1295507](http://www.greece.com/.../Konit.../old_bridge_of_Konitsa/1295507))

## THE BRIDGE OF KLIDONIA - KONITSA - IOANINA - EPIR - GREECE

Klidonia stone arch bridge over Voidomatis river, Konitsa municipality, Ioannina prefecture, Greece.

([https://commons.wikimedia.org/.../File:Klidonia\\_stone\\_arch\\_br...](https://commons.wikimedia.org/.../File:Klidonia_stone_arch_br...))(<https://structure.net/structures/klidonia-bridge>)([http://www.greece.com/.../Kalyvia\\_Klid.../Bridge\\_Fantasy/6868914](http://www.greece.com/.../Kalyvia_Klid.../Bridge_Fantasy/6868914))(<https://www.fotolia.com/id/108040501>)(<https://www.shutterstock.com/.../old-stone-bridge-klidonia-za...>)

## THE HOUSE OF PIRA - ZRENJANIN (BECICHERECU MARE) - VOJVODINA - SERBIA

(KUKA LAZARA PIRA)

Pira is a Zrenjanin family of Cincaric descent

They came from the central and southern parts of the Balkan Peninsula are rumored in Zrenjanin in the first decades of the 18th century. However, based on the first censuses, we can not conclusively determine whether there were any of those of the Cincar descent. The first confirmation of the residence of several families is in the 1773 census, and this coincides with the first devastation of the Moskopolis from 1769, when thousands of families had to leave. In a few waves the Cincars arrived in the city until the middle of the XIX century.

Jovan D. Pira was originally a merchant in the White Church, and we know that he was a translator for the first Serbian edition of Romeo and Juliet from 1829. In Zrenjanin, he probably came probably in the early 1830s, and the cause could be a marriage to Emilia, a girl from a respectable and diverse Zrenjanin family, Chokrljan. In 1837, Ioann de Pirra ordered a copy of the book Tvrđica (Kir Janja), written by his countryman Jovan Sterija Popovic. Upon his arrival in the city he opened a store of groceries, materials and colonial goods. Trading was the most frequent activity of the Zrenjanin Cincar. In the period from 1854 to 1868, in the Budapest daily Vasarnapi Ujsag Jovan's shop was on the list of product distributors such as mouthwash, balsam, etc. The name of the store and the owner is not given fully (Pyrra J.D.). In the monograph of the city, Jovan is also characterized as a possessor, and it is a term that mostly refers to someone who has plenty of land. After the death of Jovana Pira, Emilia's wife fulfilled his desire, which was a common case of that time. Part of the legacy is intended for raising one chapel at the Tomaševac cemetery. The chapel was completed in 1869 and was dedicated to St. Nicholas. Marini (Ognjena Marija). In addition to picking up Emily Pira, she tried to supply her with all the necessary things and clothes. The question arises why the chapel is dedicated to St. Marini. On the one hand, this saint was a protector of women and this can be interpreted by Emily's desire, but on the other hand, this consultation may have much deeper connection. In the vicinity of Moskopol, in the city of Trebinje (alb. Lienge), there is a monastery of Sv. Marine founded in the XIV century. It contains parts of the must of this respected saints and as such was one of the centers from which the cult of this saint spread. It is possible that the martyr Marina was a respected saint in the Pira family, and as such a reason for the consecration of the chapel.

The next successor to the trade was Lazar Pira, also known as the Serb. In 1875, he was the owner of the house on the main street under the number 31. It is a house built in the first half of the 19th century, but while it was owned by the family, Pira suffered changes and got a new facade in the spirit of romanticism. About Lazarus Piri, as a man of good taste, we are testified by Paul Arshinov, who saw with him the picture of Constantine Daniel, Girl with a cat in her lap.

In 1887, the announcement of the opening of the Pira operation was published in the local Glas list. This information is very interesting because the shop in the previous period already existed in the main street. The word is probably about moving to another building or what is more likely to reconstruct the interior of the shop itself and its reopening.

(<http://www.zrenjaninheritage.com/.../zgrada-vilmosa-hercelda...>)(<http://banateka.blogspot.ro/.../pira-zrenjaninska-porodica-ci...>)(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zrenjanin>)

THE BRIDGE OF POLITSA - EPIR - IOANINA - GREECE

It's built in the area of Katsanohoria and connects the villages Ampelohori and Fortosi.

It is a four-arch stone bridge, connecting the municipality of Pramanta and the municipality of Katsanochoria. The central arch is approximately 24 meters-wide and 14 meters high.

([http://www.greece.com/.../Pate.../Old\\_bridge\\_of\\_Politsa./9551790](http://www.greece.com/.../Pate.../Old_bridge_of_Politsa./9551790))(<http://www.kafeneion.eu/the-stone-arch-bridges-in-epirus/>)(<http://wikimapia.org/9226361/Stone-bridge-of-Politsa>)(<http://discoverzoumerka.com/destinations/bridges/>)

### BRIDGE OF KALOGERIKO (PLAKIDAS) - ZAGORI - GREECE

It is a three-stringer bridge that was built in 1814 and it is situated near the villages Kipoi and Koukouli of Central Zagori. It is one of the few three-stringer bridges that exist, which has given it particular fame. The characteristics of this bridge are its cogged ledges and the harmonious line of the three stringers that make it resemble a moving caterpillar as they stand in uniform. Initially, the bridge was wooden, but with sponsoring of Serafeim, the abbot of Kipoi's monastery, it was changed into stone and thus, it took the name "Kalogeriko" (of the abbot). At some point after 1865 it was also named "Bridge of Plakidas" because of its repair by Alexis Plakidas, a fact that is also reported in a relative sign. The bridge served the residents of the two villages in their transportation and their rural work and it is one of the most photographed bridges of Zagori.

(<http://www.alamy.com/stock-photo-kalogeriko-bridge-kipi-zag...>)

### THE NOUTSOS (KOKKORIS) BRIDGE - ZAGORI - GREECE

The bridge of Noutsos is an one-arch stone bridge situated on the river of Voidomatis in the municipality of Central Zagori, near the village of Koukouli. It was constructed in 1750 AD and it was named after Noutsos Kontodimos, a man from the village of Vradeto, who financed its construction.

(<http://wikimapia.org/5073862/Noutsos-or-Kokkoris-Bridge>)

## THE STONE BRIDGE OF TSIPIANI - MILOTADES - EAST ZAGORI - GREECE

It is a stone one-stringer bridge that was built in 1875 above River Vardas. It is found near the village Milotades in East Zagori, but its main sponsor was the community of Greveniti. Its high big arch and the two false arches on its left side give it a particular form. ([https://www.about-  
ioannina.gr/Zagori\\_en/the\\_bridges.htm](https://www.about-ioannina.gr/Zagori_en/the_bridges.htm))([https://structurae.net/structures/tsipiani-  
bridge/photos](https://structurae.net/structures/tsipiani-bridge/photos))

## THE OLD STONE BRIDGE OF VOVOUSA - ZAGORI - GREECE

The bridge of Vovousa is one of the most impressive stone bridges of Zagori and was built in 1748. It connects the two banks of Aaos river, the most unspoiled river in Greece, as it passes from one National park (Pindos) to another (Vikos-Aoos) in a complete natural and remote area.

([https://www.shutterstock.com/.../old-stone-bridge-vovousa-  
epi...](https://www.shutterstock.com/.../old-stone-bridge-vovousa-epi...))([http://www.alamy.com/stock-photo-vovousa-stone-bridge-  
epiru...](http://www.alamy.com/stock-photo-vovousa-stone-bridge-epiru...))(<https://ro.pinterest.com/pin/544865254891967362/>)([https://ro.pinterest.co  
m/pin/14566398768006825/](https://ro.pinterest.com/pin/14566398768006825/))(<http://www.kerasies.gr/en/vovousa.htm>)([http://www.m  
traveler.gr/.../en/13030225/Vovousa-stone-bridge/](http://www.mtraveler.gr/.../en/13030225/Vovousa-stone-bridge/))

## THE STONE BRIDGE OF PAL TSA - IOANINA - EPIR - GREECE

It connects the two banks of Kalarrytikos river.

([http://www.kafeneion.eu/the-stone-arch-bridges-in-  
epirus/](http://www.kafeneion.eu/the-stone-arch-bridges-in-epirus/))([http://www.hotelsline.gr/.../new.../mx/m\\_loannina\\_gefiria\\_eg.asp](http://www.hotelsline.gr/.../new.../mx/m_loannina_gefiria_eg.asp))([http://ww  
w.hotelsline.gr/.../new.../mx/m\\_loannina\\_gefiria\\_eg.asp](http://www.hotelsline.gr/.../new.../mx/m_loannina_gefiria_eg.asp))

## THE DOUVLIS (VOTONOSI – ANTHHORI) STONE BRIDGE - EPIR - GREECE

The stone bridge between Votonosi - Anthohori is a three-arched well-preserved bridge and is part of a set of buildings including an inn and a watermill. The large arc of the bridge has a length of 12.10m and an internal height of 4,20m. The total height of the bridge is 7.20 m. The small arcs are 1.40m in length, with a height of 3.80m and with their internal heights being 2.80m and 1.00m respectively.

The bridge is also known as "Douvli" by the locals, probably from the name of the Turk who built it. According to oral local knowledge the bridge was part of an assembly of buildings located nearby next to the river banks. The same local knowledge, supported by the remains of buildings, states that at a short distance

from the bridge and over the banks of the Metsovitikos river there was an inn and a watermill. These sites provided a meeting place for local residents and travelers.

[http://metsovotour.epcon.gr/poi.php?poi\\_id=1\\_271&lang=en](http://metsovotour.epcon.gr/poi.php?poi_id=1_271&lang=en)<http://www.kafeneion.eu/the-stone-arch-bridges-in-epirus/>

#### THE BRIDGE STONE OF GALNTEROUSIA - DOLIANI - ZAGORIA - GREECE

Arched stone bridge built in 1867. It is located at an altitude of 583 m., Just before the village Doliani Zagoria.

<http://www.kafeneion.eu/the-stone-arch-bridges-in-epirus/>

#### THE BRIDGE STONE OF VROSINA - EPIR - GREECE

It joins the banks of Zalongitikou, a tributary of the river Kalamas. Located within the village, in an idyllic landscape with large trees.

[http://www.greece.com/.../Vi.../Vrossina/Vrosina\\_bridge/17737463](http://www.greece.com/.../Vi.../Vrossina/Vrosina_bridge/17737463)  
<http://www.greece.com/.../%CE%93%CE%B5%CF%86%CF%8D%C.../25314451>  
[http://www.greece.com/.../Village/.../Bridge\\_at\\_Vrosina/16815429](http://www.greece.com/.../Village/.../Bridge_at_Vrosina/16815429)

#### THE MISIOS STONE BRIDGE - EPIR - GREECE

It is a two-arch stone bridge, on the river Voidomatis, near the villages of Vitsa and Koukouli. It was constructed in 1748 AD by Alexis Misios, from the village Monodendri and it was named after him.

<https://www.tripadvisor.co.uk/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g2540...>[http://www.greece.com/.../Koukou.../stone\\_bridge\\_Misios/51995852](http://www.greece.com/.../Koukou.../stone_bridge_Misios/51995852)<https://depositphotos.com/.../stock-photo-bridge-of-misios-vi...>

#### THE MILOS STONE BRIDGE - ZAGORI - EPIR - GREECE

It was built in 1748 and it is found in River Bagiotikos, near the village Kipoi in Central Zagori. It is constituted from two big arches and a smaller one, which is not very common since most bridges of the region are one-stringer and it took its name from the ecclesiastical mill that exists near there.

<https://www.pinterest.co.uk/pin/501095896012583791/>[http://www.wondergreece.gr/.../Monume.../7436-Stone\\_Bridge\\_Milos](http://www.wondergreece.gr/.../Monume.../7436-Stone_Bridge_Milos)<https://tripandtrail.com/hiking-from-kipi-dilofo/>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kipoi,\\_Ioannina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kipoi,_Ioannina)

## THE KONTODIMOS (LAZARIDIS) STONE BRIDGE - EPIR - GREECE

This bridge is found in the ravine of Mikros Vikos and it was built in 1753 by Tolis Kontodimos from whom it took its name. It is also known as the bridge of Lazaridis from the schoolteacher Kostas Lazaridis who comes from Koukouli. It is near the village Kipoi in Central Zagori and it links Kipoi with Koukouli.

([https://www.about-ioannina.gr/Zagori\\_en/the\\_bridges.htm](https://www.about-ioannina.gr/Zagori_en/the_bridges.htm))([http://www.greece.com/.../Lazaridis\\_or\\_Kontodimos\\_st.../59291255](http://www.greece.com/.../Lazaridis_or_Kontodimos_st.../59291255))(<https://www.dreamstime.com/stock-image-old-stone-bridge-kon...>)(<https://www.lonelyplanet.com/.../40625c8c-8a11-5710-a052-1479...>)

## THE KATOGEFYRO STONE BRIDGE - EPIR - GREECE

Katogefyro stone bridge near oreokastro village of Pogoni on gormos river i Epirus.

Small stone bridge located below the village Oreokastro Pogoni. It consists of two unequal arches and spans the river Gormos, of 1889.

(<https://ro.pinterest.com/pin/519180663274632034/>)([http://www.flickrriver.com/group/old\\_stone\\_bridges/pool/](http://www.flickrriver.com/group/old_stone_bridges/pool/))

## THE PALAIOKARYA'S STONE BRIDGE - TRIKALA - THESSALY - GREECE

The imposing and beautiful bridge of Palaiokarya, with its two artificial waterfalls, stands there since the 16th century. It is a stone arched bridge with a length of 26 meters. The waterfall behind the bridge is 12 meters high and the water that falls creates a magnificent, awe-inspiring image.

(<https://www.tripadvisor.com/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g189506...>)

## THE CHATZIPETROS STONE BRIDGE - TRIKALA - THESSALY - GREECE

Gousios Chatzipetros, the father of the Greek revolution fighter Christodoulos Chatzipetros, came from Elati village. He was a great shepherd, very wealthy and generous with money, so he built this bridge. It was beautifully looking, solid and well built with nicely cut stones.

It's an arch bridge with total length of 30.5 meters, about 8 meters height, 14.3 meters opening arc and the left pedestral is built over a rock. Construction materials are sandstone and carved stones. The bridge probably built in 18th century, around 1750.

(<http://enjoythessaly.com/.../42-stone-bridge-chatzipetros-in-...>)(<http://www.alamy.com/stock-photo-the-neraidochori-also-know...>)

### STONE BRIDGE IN TSAGARADA - THESSALY - GREECE

The stone bridge of Tsagarada is located just before the entrance of the Tsagarada (Year: 1787; Length: 18 meters; Height: 6.5 meters; Arc: 12 meters). Is located above the stream of Milopotamos, between the villages of Tsagarada and Xourichti.

(<https://www.pinterest.co.uk/pin/801429696160795118/>)(<https://www.redbubble.com/.../10983302-the-old-stone-bridge-o...>)(<https://ro.pinterest.com/pin/81135230765896908/>)

### THE STONE BRIDGE IN MES - MES - ALBANIA

It was built in the 18th century, around 1770, by Kara Mahmud Bushati, the local Ottoman pasha, and spans the Kir River. The building was divided in 2 phases where the first phase was only the middle arc and the arc near it and the second phase included the other 11 arches. The purpose was to connect the city of Shkodër with the city of Drisht and other cities of the northern side. It is 108m long, 3.4 meters wide, 12.5 meters high with 13 arches, and is one of the longest examples of an Ottoman bridge in the region.

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mes\\_Bridge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mes_Bridge))(<https://www.gettyimages.com/.../mes-bridge-over-kir.../513010969>)(<https://ro.pinterest.com/pin/198580664794939384/>)

### THE STONE BRIDGE KORDHOCE - KORDHOCE - ALBANIA

Is a stone arch bridge in the village of Kordhocë in Albania and about two kilometers south of Gjirokastër. It spans the Drino river at an maximum height of about 7 meters. It is about 20 metres long and 3.7 meters wide and is one of the most important buildings of the Ottoman period in Epirus.

According to historians it was built around 1820 and at that time was the main hub connecting three cities, Gjirokastër, Libohovë and Janina. It is currently an important link between Mali i Gjerë area and Dropull.

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kordhoc%C3%AB\\_bridge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kordhoc%C3%AB_bridge))([http://al.geoview.info/an\\_old\\_stoned\\_bridge\\_near\\_gjirokaste...](http://al.geoview.info/an_old_stoned_bridge_near_gjirokaste...))

### THE STONE BRIDGE GORICA - BERAT - ALBANIA

It is one of the oldest and most popular Ottoman bridges in Albania. It connects two parts of Berat, was originally built from wood in 1780 and was rebuilt with stone in

the 1920s. The seven-arch bridge is 129 metres (423 ft) long and 5.3 metres (17 ft) wide and is built about 10 metres (33 ft) above the average water level.

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gorica\\_Bridge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gorica_Bridge))(<https://en.unesco.org/events/gorica-bridge-speaks>)(<https://www.trekearth.com/.../So.../Berat/Berat/photo1269796.htm>)

#### THE KASABASHI STONE BRIDGE - COROVODA - BERAT COUNTY - ALBANIA

Kasabashi stone bridge over the Çorovoda river.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%87orovod%C3%AB>)(<http://markinalbania.blogspot.ro/.../day-13-corovode-to-milov...>)

#### THE GREEK OTHODOX HOLY TRINITY CHURCH IN KECSKEMET - HUNGARY

It was built by the Aromanian - Greek community in 1820.

The restoration of the church of Holy Trinity in Kecskemét started back in 1823 – almost the same time that the Greek War of Independence burst forth (1821) – by Greeks, who were merchants in the wider area of Austria-Hungary.

([https://commons.wikimedia.org/.../File:Kecskem%C3%A9t\\_Greek\\_O...](https://commons.wikimedia.org/.../File:Kecskem%C3%A9t_Greek_O...))(<http://eu.greekreporter.com/.../orthodox-service-held-in-the.../>)([https://commons.wikimedia.org/.../File:Kecskem%C3%A9t\\_Holy\\_Tr...](https://commons.wikimedia.org/.../File:Kecskem%C3%A9t_Holy_Tr...))

#### CHURCH OF St. ALEXANDER NEVSKY - BELGRADE - SERBIA

A first church was built in 1877, but the plan for a larger church was raised in 1912. Architect Jelisaveta Načić was chosen. The foundation was consecrated in 1912, but construction was delayed due to the World War I, so that the end of construction in 1928 or 1929.

Architect Jelisaveta Načić was cincar/aromanian - the first female architect from SERBIA !

([https://en.wikipedia.org/.../Church\\_of\\_St.\\_Alexander\\_Nevsky,\\_...](https://en.wikipedia.org/.../Church_of_St._Alexander_Nevsky,_...))([https://commons.wikimedia.org/.../File:Alexander\\_Nevsky\\_Churc...](https://commons.wikimedia.org/.../File:Alexander_Nevsky_Churc...))(<https://www.011info.com/.../sta.../church-of-st-alexander-nevsky>)([https://www.123rf.com/photo\\_28281727\\_alexander-nevsky-churc...](https://www.123rf.com/photo_28281727_alexander-nevsky-churc...))

#### KING PETAR I ELEMENTARY SCHOOL - BELGRADE - SERBIA

It was projected by Jelisaveta Načić, the first Serbian female architect, when she was only 27 years old. She was cincar / aromanian.

\*[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King\\_Petar\\_I\\_Elementary\\_School](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Petar_I_Elementary_School))([http://beogradskon.asledje.rs/.../osnovna\\_skola\\_u\\_ulici\\_kralja...](http://beogradskon.asledje.rs/.../osnovna_skola_u_ulici_kralja...))(<http://www.vaseljenska.com/.../ko-zatvara-nastariju-skolu-u-.../>)

## MONASTERY CIUFLEA - CHIȘINĂU - REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

The brothers Teodor and Anastasie Ciuflea, or Ciufli, were two rich Aromanian/Vlach merchants from Epirus. On the deathbed, the older brother, Teodor, asked the little Anastasius to build a church to name it. Thus, in 1858, Anastasie Ciufli built a small church dedicated to the Great Martyr Teodor Tiron in the Malina Mica. Initially, the church had a single tower and small size. Becoming indifferent, the church was changed at the end of the nineteenth century, gaining its original appearance. Thus, two large towers and six smaller ones were built, following the pattern of the Russian churches. Anastasie Ciufli was also buried in the church with his brother, after having, through the will, ordered his fortune to be used for charity works. Besides, in the courtyard of the church there is a funerary monument, written in Russian, with the effigy of this founder and philanthropist. In 1962, when the Soviet authorities closed the Cathedral of the Nativity, the Church of the Holy Martyr Theodore Tiron was raised to the cathedral rank, being one of only two churches that remained open during the totalitarian regime, alongside the Măzărachi Church, attributed the Lipoven community.

(<http://amfostacolo.ro/impresii9.php...>)([https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/M%C4%83n%C4%83stirea\\_Ciuflea](https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/M%C4%83n%C4%83stirea_Ciuflea)) (<https://orasulmeuchisinau.wordpress.com/.../catedrala-sf-mar.../>)

## GRABOVSKY HOUSE (Today:SZAZEVES ETTEREM(RESTAURANT)) - BUDAPEST - HUNGARY

The two brothers Atanasiu and Constantin Grabovsky came from Mickolc and settled in Pesta. around 1790.

Both were character traders, but businesses were doing them separately. Atanasiu in 1806 and Constantin in 1809 became citizens of the city.

Constantin Grabovsky in 1817 opened a large and renowned storyline store. In 1836 he was transferred to his palace on the Szinház market (now Vörösmarty).

With the renowned architect Hild József constructed him with 33,000th Ft Atanasiu had no children, and Constantin and his wife and four children lived in his house on the Városház market (2nd Pes Barnabás street today).

The place of meeting of the intellectuals, members of the AROMANIAN/VLACH colony in Pesta and the Romanian students was the home of the Aromanian/Vlach Atanasiu Grabovsky.

Here was a literary salon.

The building, the Grabovsky house, also has significance for the Romanian Orthodox Church in Transylvania and Hungary.

Here he lived between 1823-1829 and Atanasiu Şaguna (who later became the name of Andrei Şaguna), the Metropolitan of the Romanian Orthodox Church in Transylvania and Hungary - the nephew of the owner of the house - during his high school studies and while he was a student at Right.

<https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=463973686985976&set=a.427407323975946.86688.100001200453943&type=3&theater><https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=1627362993980367&set=a.427407323975946.86688.100001200453943&type=3&theater><https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=1586555058061161&set=a.427407323975946.86688.100001200453943&type=3&theater><https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=499136666803011&set=a.427407323975946.86688.100001200453943&type=3&theater><http://egykor.hu/budapest-v--kerulet/100-eves-etterem/536><https://www.archinform.net/projekte/13691.htm><https://bagyinszki.eu/en/archives/9334>

THE NACU(O)(NAKO) PALACE - BUDAPEST - HUNGARY

THE NACU FAMILY were AROMANIAN / VLACH.

The splendid line of classicist palaces in Kirakodó Square was a clear expression of the trend of affirmation of new merchants, industrialists, bankers.

The middle building was built by the merchant Deron Antal.

After being bought by John Naco in 1833, two more floors were added to it in 1869 under the command of architect Pucher József, thus becoming the most impressive private palace in Pesta. Chain Bridge Architects lived in this palace,

Adam Clark himself finished the bridge construction project here. Here also lived between 1835 and 1836, the great painter of Hungarian romanticism, Barabás Miklós, who painted the famous portrait of Emanuil Gojdu.

The Magyar Tudós Társaság was temporarily based on the first floor of the building.

The palace remained in the Naco family for nearly forty years.

In 1880, John Naco sold him to Gresham Insurance Company.

The Naco Palace was demolished in 1903.

It was built in 1906, according to Quittner Zsigmond's plans, the Art Nouveau palace Gresham, which still exists today, being one of the most valuable buildings in Budapest.

<https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=493467024036642&set=a.427407323975946.86688.100001200453943&type=3&theater>

THE SCHOOL OF THE AROMANIAN/VLACH COMMUNITY - BUDAPESTA - HUNGARY

The building were from the GALAMB Street where The AROMANIAN / VLACH COLONY school of PESTA functioned (1809-1888).

<https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=1352822254767777&set=a.427407323975946.86688.100001200453943&type=3&theater>

PALACE LYKA - BUDAPEST - HUNGARY

The Lyka family was one of the most respected AROMANIAN / VLACH families in Budapest in the 19th century. Founder of the Dynasty, Dumitru LYKA, was born in 1737 at MOSCOPOLE. It is not known exactly when he settled in Hungary, but in 1789 he had already been one of the signatories to the request made by the Greeks and AROMANIANS / VLACHS in Pesta to build a church. He also chose his wife from a AROMANIAN / VLACH family, Iuliana GOJDU.

<https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=823439301039411&set=a.427407323975946.86688.100001200453943&type=3&theater>

GEORGE STUPA PHARMACY - BUDAPEST - HUNGARY

GEORGE STUPA was born in Oradea on August 5, 1812, in a family of AROMANIAN/VLACH origin. His father was a merchant.

George Stupa also played an active role in professional and scientific public life. He was secretary of the Hungarian Pharmacists' Association. Since 1869, he has served as the cashier of the Itinerant Meetings of Physicians and Naturalists until his death. Stupa's pharmacy in Budapest on the today's Kálvin market (former Széna tér) near the National Museum was considered one of the most endowed. His election in 1875 as a deputy in Parliament allowed him to militate for the interests of the pharmaceutical body. Stupa also enjoyed great popularity as a philanthropist.

(<https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=782498701800138&set=pcb.782499351800073&type=3&theater>)(<https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=782498788466796&set=pcb.782499351800073&type=3&theater>)(<https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=782499205133421&set=pcb.782499351800073&type=3&theater>)(<https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=782498435133498&set=pcb.782499351800073&type=3&theater>)(<https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=782498635133478&set=pcb.782499351800073&type=3&theater>)(<http://www.romanintezet.hu/.../2009/11-simp.../44-simpozion-2009>)(<https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=782498701800138&set=pcb.782499351800073&type=3&theater>)

#### DIMITRIE NEDELUCU HOUSE - BUDAPEST - HUNGARY

Dimitrie Nedelcu was of AROMANIAN/VLACH origin and was born on October 12, 1812, in Lugoj, Timis County.

He obtained her doctorate at the Faculty of Medicine in Pest, and her specialization in dentistry was in Vienna.

Nedelcu inaugurated in 1844 the first department of dentistry in the history of the Pesta faculty, becoming the first private dentist in Hungary.

The activity ends the early, empirical period of the history of dentistry in Hungary. The training of dentists finally integrates into the university framework, comes out of the hands of the barbers, the blacksmiths and the midwives and becomes a branch of medicine.

In 1878, Nedelcu establishes the Dentists Society in Budapest, and the first secretary of society is the young Árkövy József. Nedelcu has been teaching dentistry at Pesta University for 38 years.

The courses were held in the dissection room of the Faculty of Medicine building on Hatvani Street or in his dentistry office in Szervita Square.

He was a member of the Royal Association of Medicine.

The dentist Dimitrie Nedelcu was the creator of the Dentistry Department of the Faculty of Medicine in Pesta and lived in the 3 rd house in Szervita Square.

(<http://www.romanintezet.hu/>)(<http://adevarul.ro/.../dimitrie-nedelcu-parintele-.../index.html>)(<http://www.targulcartii.ro/.../profesorul-dimitrie-nedelcu-18...>)

#### THE HOUSE EFTIMIE MURGU - BUDAPEST - HUNGARY

The Romanian politician and historian, parliamentary deputy, Eftimie Murgu lived until his death in 1870 in the building at number 17 on Városmajor street in Budapest.

Jurist, professor of philosophy, politician, deputy in the Hungarian Revolutionary Parliament during the Revolution of 1848 (Diet of Debrecen), lawyer in Budapest, Eftimie Murgu came to the world on December 28, 1805, as a son of Samu Murgu, officer in the imperial army and Cumbria Murgu, born Pungilă, in house number 84 in Rudaria, Caraș-Severin County.

In 1830, he graduated from the University of Pest, in 1834 to obtain the PhD degree from the University of Pesta, the specialty - universal law.

Besides Romanian, he spoke fluently Latin, Hungarian, German, Greek and Slavonic.

EFTIMIE MURNU was AROMANIAN/VLACH.

(<http://mariaberenyi.hu/MeseloHazak.pdf>)(<http://www.romanintezet.hu/>)([https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eftimie\\_Murgu](https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eftimie_Murgu))

#### GHEORGHE IOANOVICI HOUSE - BUDAPEST - HUNGARY

Gheorghe Ioanovici de Dulău (1821-1909), parliamentarian, secretary of state, member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, lived on 57, Király Street, together with his wife, Sofia Manno, of AROMANIAN/VLACH origin.

A prominent public figure of considerable fortune, Gheorghe Ioanovici of Dulau, had several palaces in Pesta.

The house where he lived was bought in 1853 by his father-in-law, Stephen Manno, with 28,500 forints as a guarantee of his commercial capital.

The building was renovated in 1853 in the classicist style by Hild József.

In 1870, with the introduction of sewerage in the building, Stephen Manno had the intention of building an artesian fountain in the yard, not only to increase comfort but also because of aesthetic considerations, but because of the particularly high water price, he gave up to this plan.

His daughters Maria, was the wife of Nicholas Dumba, who lived in Vienna.

Thus, in this building, sudden death of Nicoale Dumba surprised him on March 23, 1900

[\(http://www.romanintezet.hu/\)](http://www.romanintezet.hu/)[\(http://urbface.com/budapest/a-manno-berhaz/\)](http://urbface.com/budapest/a-manno-berhaz/)<http://mariaberenyi.hu/MeseloHazak.pdf>[\(http://mierzsebetvarosunk.blog.hu/2017/03/18/kiraly\\_utca\\_57/\)](http://mierzsebetvarosunk.blog.hu/2017/03/18/kiraly_utca_57/)[\(https://historice.ro/un-roman-seful-masonilor-din-ungaria/\)](https://historice.ro/un-roman-seful-masonilor-din-ungaria/)

KARACSONYI CASTEL - BEOGRA - NOVO MILOSEVO - SERBIA

THE KARACSONYI FAMILY had AROMANIAN / VLACH origins.

It seems that they came from Bukovina to Transylvania, even before it was recaptured by Austria, settling in Someșani near Cluj.

Having a fabulous wealth, they bought in Banat the properties of Jam, Banloc and Topolea, and in southern Hungary, the Beodra field, which on November 16, 1812, was only partly leased, with the sum of 200 florets.

The title of noble, then grof, is also a result of the gold paid and probably received in the last decades of the eighteenth century.

It is narrated about Lazarus Karacsonyi, that under the chapel of his castle at Jam had two underground floors, full of gold.

His dream was to master the entire land that his eyes could see, looking from the Vrsesh valley.

For this purpose, he has loaded a large part of his treasure on several who went to Becicherecul Mare, the capital of Torontal County.

CHOCOLATE FACTORY KOSTA M. SHONDA - BEOGRAD - SERBIA

"The story of Shonda should start when Brothers Nikola and Constantine Shonda decided to come from the village of Klisure from the regional Kostur (Greek Kastoria) province in northwestern Greece to Belgrade in the beginning of the second half of the 19th century. At that time Belgrade was a promised land for many Christians. They were not the only Cincare men who moved to Belgrade, many of them came to work as dungers, masons, crocodiles, cobblestones ... The Shonda brothers decided to trade. First they did it together, and then separately with other partners. Nikola had a bakal shop on Zerek, at the corner of the current streets Uzun Mirkove and King Peter. His action is mentioned by Branislav Nusic in his remarks "From Semi-worse". "

As a pivotal moment in the business career of Constantine M. Šonde Anđić states:

"The key year in this story was in 1902 when Constantine Shonda got the state's privilege to start the factory's production of cocoa, chocolate and candy. He was given the condition to invest 50,000 dinars, to build the factory within a year, to use domestic raw materials (remember that for the past two years the Royal Serbian Preferred Sugar Factory in Čukarica) and, finally, that the workers and their families insured. At the family estate on the Danube hill, at the corner of the streets of Thessaloniki and Despot Djurdje, the first floor was erected, and the German director was Konrad Thyssen. If the job went well, the figures from the business books from 1903 confirm: the income amounted to 128.087 dinars, and the expenditures amounted to 54.200 dinars. The ads appearing in the newspapers of that time confirm a fine business sense and a special approach. It should be noted that Kosta Shonda practically took the last opportunity to open the factory according to the current Law on Domestic Work of 1898. As early as 1903, the law was abolished. " Had he had great plans and faith in himself, he also sees the details that Anđić pointed out:

"Since the time of 1902, Kosta Shonda is an industrialist, so is his grave at the New Cemetery. That's how it got out of the mass of dealers. As such, it also appears in the lists of those who gave a voluntary contribution to the poor. Kosta left the plant management a few years later to the sons of which the oldest Mihailo showed the most commercial spirit. Kosta Shonda died in 1910. That year, the ground floor factory hall was expanded and had 35 permanent employees. Under the leadership of Mihail and in cooperation with Technical Director Tysen who married Srpkinja, the daughter of the Director of the Second Male Gymnasium Boskovic, and has always settled in Belgrade, the job has flourished. "

The silver cup champion of the country's football champion, who has already become popular in the nation (The first Montevideo World Championship, in which our national team played in the semifinals, was 1930), was undoubtedly a

calculated move by Mihailo Sonda. His father did not send him abroad to learn how to trade. In the same year in 1932, his factory, again the first in our country, also released the pictures of the players for the album. They were in the wrap of his chocolate.

"In February 1941, just two months before the start of the April war, the plant grew into a joint stock company. On the news page of the economy, the "Weather" newspaper of February 4 reports that the Ministry of Trade and Industry has approved "K. M. Šonda "is converted into a joint-stock company with 15 million dinars of shares divided into 15.000 shares for 1.000 dinars. The new name of the factory was: Factory of cocoa, chocolate, bonbons, biscuits, artificial ice and yeast K. M. Шонда а.д. ". All three brothers and Mihail's son Konstantin were elected to the Governing Board. But the joint stock company has not been a long time. The factory, which has been operating its capital capital for 39 years, has increased 300 times, but during the April 1941 bombing, it suffered significant damage. The fact that the factory was killed in the bombing may have saved the brothers Alexander and Jovan and their son Coke that after the war they will not be accused of cooperating with the occupier, "Anđić asserts. "Konstantin-Koka Šonda as an expert and after the war worked in his profession: in the Ministry of Industry and Food, and later in the company" Kobeks ", and it can be said that he is responsible for the establishment of many Yugoslav candy factories:" Takovo "from Gornji Milanovac, "Europe" from Skopje, a biscuit factory in Sarajevo and others. He died until 1973 ... " Today you can not imagine a competition without a cup (though not nearly as expensive as Shondin), the albums with thumbnails of footballers are also part of everyday life (Shonda also released a World War I picture album), but whoever he remembered the first thing he remembered. Mihailo Shonda (1846-1944) even more closely connected the sport (popularization of sports) with useful (advertising through sports and earnings from the sale of chocolates with thumbnails of players), so he could still be an example.(<http://www.politika.rs/.../Prvi-pehar-prvaku-i-album-sa-slici...>)(<https://www.espreso.rs/.../legenda-o-sondi-znate-li-pricu-on...>)(<http://vlahofonoi.blogspot.ro/.../12/kuca-porodice-sonda.html...>)

## SAINT DIMITRIE BASARABOV MONASTERY - BASARABOV - BULGARIA - THE CAVE OF SAINT DIMITRIE

Saint Dimitrie is the protector of the city of Bucharest.

Saint Dimitrie was an AROMANIAN/VLACH from the south of the Danube and lived during the Vlah-Bulgarian Empire, led by Petru and Ionita Asan brothers, in a village on the bank of the river Lom, near the Rusciuc fortress, named Basarabov (Basarabi) his name comes.

Near the village there were several monasteries, which Dimitrie visited whenever he could, and at some point he entered the monastery near the river of Lom. and here he led a clean life, being a model for you brothers, and after a while he retired to a cave near his native village, where he needed to lead - in the unknown - his harsh life. After a while, feeling that his end was near, he set himself up in a coffin, between two stone cinder slabs, and entrusted his soul to God's hands. After several years, the waters of the Lom River, after heavy rainfall, grew and took the body of the saint. After a few years, St. Demetrius is shown in the dream of a hard-working girl suffering from a heavy illness, telling her that by removing her body from the water and touching it, she will heal immediately.

At the request of her, the parents of the girl searched for and found the whole body, and not satisfied. The Christians who gathered with the girl's father took him to the village church, where the young sick man touched his relics and made himself healthy. With material help coming from all sides, a large church was built in the village of Basarabov, where the saints' relics were placed, and thanks to the prayers addressed to many sick people they were healed.

During the Russian-Turkish war, between 1769-1774, in order not to fall into the hands of the Turks, Russian General Petru Saltakov wanted to send them to Russia. At the request of the Metropolitan Gregory of Wallachia and a merchant, Hagi Dimitrie (AROMANIAN/VLACH), who was passing by the ruler of the Russian armies, the Dean of St Dimitrie Basarabov was given to the Romanian Orthodox and placed with great honor in the cathedral of the Metropolitan Church in Bucharest in July 1774.

During the 12th-14th centuries, the Basarabov Cave Monastery was part of a large Ishastic monastic complex that included the canyon of the Rusenski Lom River and the tributaries Beli and Cerni Lom. In the limestone rocks, the Jesuit monks dig their churches and cells.

The founder of the monastery was Queen Teodora, the first wife of tsar Ioan Alexandru and the daughter of the voivode Valah Ioan Basarab (the founder of the first voivodal dynasty in Wallachia). This is where the name of the monastery comes from. Voivode of Valah Ioan Basarab was the Tsar's father-in-law and owned this land.

([https://www.tititudorancea.com/z/manastirea\\_rupestra\\_basara...](https://www.tititudorancea.com/z/manastirea_rupestra_basara...))

The St. DIMITAR CATHEDRAL - PESHTERA - PAZARDZHIK PROVINCE - BULGARIA

The St. Demetrius Renaissance church was built in the period 1825 – 1831. The interior of the church was painted with impressive original pattern, significantly enriching the interior. The iconostasis was carved in the year 1910, but some of the icons come from the 19th century. (some of the icons not included in the iconostasis are earlier than the construction of the temple).

It was built and with the contribution of the AROMANIAN/VLACH community.

(<http://www.bg-trip.com/.../The-St-Dimitar-Cathedral--in-Pesht...>)

#### CHURCH St. PETKA - PESHTERA - PAZARDZHIK PROVINCE - BULGARIA

It was built and with the contribution of the AROMANIAN/VLACH community.

([https://bg.wikipedia.org/.../%D0%A4%D0%B0%D0%B9%D0%BB:Saint\\_P...](https://bg.wikipedia.org/.../%D0%A4%D0%B0%D0%B9%D0%BB:Saint_P...))([https://commons.wikimedia.org/.../File:Saint\\_Petka\\_church,\\_Pe...](https://commons.wikimedia.org/.../File:Saint_Petka_church,_Pe...))(<https://commons.wikimedia.org/.../File:Church-and-History-mus...>)([https://commons.wikimedia.org/.../Category:Saint\\_Petka\\_church...](https://commons.wikimedia.org/.../Category:Saint_Petka_church...))(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peshtera>)

#### STELLA MARIS CHAPEL - BALCHIK - DOBRICI REGION - BULGARIA

Stella Maris (in Latin Stella Maris: "Star of the Sea", "Star of the Sea") is the name of a Byzantine chapel, which was built in Balchik in 1929 at the request of the Queen Mary of Romania for its moments of prayer.

The church was built by Agostino Fabro under the plans of architect Roghabihab.

The chapel was painted by the painters Dumitru Brăescu (in 1929, the Pantocrator from the chapel of the chapel), Anastase Demian and Tache Papatriandafil (the rest of the frescoes in 1930), the chapel is made of stone, it has a small courtyard, a fountain and Christian funeral stones.

Maris, while his body was buried at the Curtea de Arges Monastery

Anastase Demian and Tache Papatriandafil were AROMANIANS / VLACHS.

([https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stella\\_Maris](https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stella_Maris))(<https://anomismia.wordpress.com/.../cap-ela-stella-maris-de-p.../>)

#### HOLY TRINITY CHURCH - SOFIA - BULGARIA

The AROMANIAN / VLACH community in Sofia has a history of over 150 years.

In fact, the Aromanians come to Sofia from Macedonia and Northern Greece during 1850-1903.

In 1894 was registered in Sofia - Aromanian/Vlach Society called "UNIREA". This year, the first Romanian primary school was created and started to function.

Since 1898 this school has been joined by a commercial section for primary school graduates and since 1903 a professional tailoring department for girls.

At the same time, Romanian schools also functioned in other localities in Bulgaria - Gorna Giurmaia (Blagoevgrad), Dobrogea de Sus and others.

In 1896 the leadership of this society took the decision to raise the Holy Orthodox Church "Holy Trinity".

In the center of Sofia capital was bought a land where the Church of the Holy Trinity was built.

Donations for the building of this church were made by Aromanians/Vlachs from Sofia and other Aromanian/Vlach communities in Bulgaria.

With the financial help of the Romanian state.

The Romanian Orthodox Church in Sofia, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is one of the most remarkable churches in terms of the size, originality of the construction and its interior decoration - which the Romanian Patriarchate maintains abroad, in order to gather friendship and collaboration with the Christian Churches on the territory of which they are found and for the satisfaction of the religious needs of the Romanians.

This religious site was and is the center of the Romanian colony, founded by the Macedonian Romanians in Sofia, and it presents itself as an architectural monument of the Bulgarian capital.

The ascension of this holy church was initiated and started with the funds donated by the Aromanian/Vlach community in Sofia, then continued and realized with the generous help of the Romanian State, whose name is (and holds) the act of ownership.

Important donations for the building of this church were the Aromanian founders: Ghachi Trifon, Gheorghe Paligora, Ioan Ghiulamila, Teodor Bandu, Dimitri and

Nicolae Kiurkci, Spiridon Ghionda, Alexandru Calciu, Taşcu Ionescu, Iufu, Torbu, Fanca Şuban, Calioapa Nane, Florica Nanu, Iorgu Steriu and many others.

Among the Aromanians / Vlachs who donated money were very well-known people.

Dr. Ion Ghiulamila was a famous doctor. After a specialization in Germany, in orthopedic surgery clinics (Prof. Gluck and Prof. Hoffa) (1903-1905), Dr. Ion Ghiulamila organizes in Bucharest an "Orthopedic Institute" and is named since 1915 at the Medico Institute -Military. During the First World War (1916-1918) he was evacuated to Iasi, where Nicolina organized the first prosthetic workshop and a state-subsidized mecano-therapy therapy for the amelioration of the state amputations, which served as a model for the establishment of new workshops and reorganization of existing ones.

Iorgu Steriu was a skilled trader and restaurant owner from the first half of the 20th century in Bucharest.

The foundation stone was laid on May 9, 1905, the construction lasted until 1908, and the sanctification of the church took place on December 6, 1923, during a solemn service officiated by representatives of the two sister churches: Romanian and Bulgarian.

The architectural plan of the church belongs to the German architect Fr. Grunanger, but preserving the Brancovan style of the sec. 18th, three-tower-shaped ship.

At first it was covered with brass, and now with galvanized sheet. It was painted entirely in semi-Byzantine style, with rich ornamentation in "tempera", with decorative capitals and frescoes of impressive beauty.

The painting was executed by Masters Vermont, Artaquino and Prof. Serafim at the Belle Arte School in Bucharest.

The canopy, the canopy of the Holy Altar and all the interior furniture are made of oak wood with rich ornamentation, the Viennese crystal polycrystals, the three-marble sole and the rest of the mosaic-covered interior.

(<http://www.dacoromania-alba.ro/nr16/biserica.htm>)(<https://matricea.ro/cum-se-vede-romania-din-sofia-bulgaria.../>)

SAGR CINCAR MAHALLA - NIŞ - SERBIA

inkers' Alley is located in Kopitareva Street. It is the only part of the commercial district of old Niš that has been preserved. According to the urban planning

document of March 1878, this place was the location of “Sagr Cincar Mahalla”. Since the Turkish word “sagr” means a craftsman, in the age of the Turks this part of Niš was a craftsman’s quarter.

The most prominent craft was tinsmithing. After the liberation from the Turks as many as 13 tinkers were mentioned as working in this “tinsmithing district”. The last smithies were closed down in the 1990s.

During the Ottoman times, Sagr Cincar was waving and represented a craftsman's quarter.

It was a hundred-meter-long street, concentrating primarily on the Kazandian, but also in the Pinters and Mutuals craft shops, together with the houses of Istanbul-inspired houses. After the liberation, there were 13 kazandžijskih works, and the last Kazandžija shop was closed in the nineties of the twentieth century.

Unfortunately, only one part of these houses is now preserved and protected as one structural building block.

At the end of the 19th and early 20th centuries it was called the craftsmanship, and after the First World War it was given the name Kopitareva, but it remained under the name Kazandžisko sokace.

Today, this old but well preserved ambience is home to numerous fine restaurants and cafés.

The SAGR CINCAR MAHALA neighborhood belonged to the community CINCARS/ROMANIANS/VLACHS.

(<https://centar.filfak.ni.ac.rs/.../attractio.../tinkers-alley-en>)

(<https://sr.wikipedia.org/.../%D0%9A%D0%B0%D0%B7%D0%B0%D0%BD%D...>)

## St. PANTELIMON CHURCH - NIŠ - SERBIA

Church of Sv. Panteleimon was the first church built right after the liberation from the Turks in 1878. A hundred meters above the new church are the remains of an old church built by Stefan Nemanja and met in 1189 with German careman Friedrich I Barbaross during the Crusades. The interior of the church was decorated by painters Djordje Zografski and Niski slikar Dusan Milacic in the third decade of the 20th century. Particular attention deserves the standing figures of St. Sava and Holy Simeon in natural size, the work of George Zografski. Around the church there are several water sources that are believed to be miraculous and healing.

The Church of St. Panteleimon in Nis was erected after the liberation of Nis from the Turks. It was built on the right bank of Nisava, in the suburbs of Jagodina small, at the end of the remains of the church of Sv. Pantelejmon of Serbian Mayor Stevan Nemanja. The foundation stone was laid in April, and on August 8, 1878, the church was completed. On that day, Sv. Panteleimon, and tried to revive the church to the holiday itself.

The church is of smaller size with a semicircular apse, crowned with a semicircular vault, and does not have significant architectural values. The church also has a gallery connected with a wooden staircase. When it was finished, it had three pillars on the pillars, which were later built. Trem refers to the Austrian travel writer Feliks Kanic, who visited in 1889.

The first bell tower near the church was built of wood with a bell taken from a Turkish clock tower in the Nis Fortress. Three decades later, in 1928, the present high belfry was built, with three bells, placed in front of the church.

The painting in the church originated between the two world wars. Oil paintings were painted by iconographers Djordje Jako Zografski from Galicnik and Dusan Milacic from Nis. Zografski, in other words, worked in the vicinity of Nis, the iconostasis in the church of Sv. Petka Iverica near Ostrovica in the Sičevac gorge, with the painter Milutin B. Marković, 1898, then the iconostasis in Orel, 1895, icons and frescoes in Azbresnica, 1905, icons in Balajinac, 1907, and frescoes in the Cathedral church in Niš in 1914 .

The settlement of Pantelej with the church was the favorite excursion site of Nisli in the period between the two world wars. It is known for its very good and cold water, which, at the time of the Turks and after the liberation of Nis, was expelled by the magicians of the towns.

Pantelejska Church, as the first built church in the liberated Nis and southern Serbia, was placed under the protection of the state in 1990.

The church was built with the help of merchants  
CINCARS/ROMANIANS/VLACHS.

(<http://istorijanisa.wikidot.com/crkva-svetog-pantelejmona>)([https://sr.wikipedia.org/.../%D0%A6%D1%80%D0%BA%D0%B2%D0%B0\\_%...](https://sr.wikipedia.org/.../%D0%A6%D1%80%D0%BA%D0%B2%D0%B0_%...))(<https://sr.wikipedia.org/.../%D0%98%D1%81%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%80%D...>)

GEORGIOS MAVROS SCHWARTS HOUSE - LARISSA - GREECE

George Mavros was merchant from Moschopolis established in Vienna. He founded in Ambelakia and directed the famous Fellowship which was the first in Europe and organized agro-trading partnership in which producers farmers were agglomerated, the laborers, capitalists and merchants. The companion Ambelaki produced, marketed and dyed yarns with native indelible dye locally produced and conquered large markets in East and West. His real name was Laios.

The Mansion of G. Schwartz is one of the most important mansions in Greece. The mansion, erected in 1787, consists of three floors, where we can find the reception hall, the bedrooms and other subsidiary rooms. It is richly decorated with wall paintings and wood carved ornaments.

The mansion (archontiko) began to be build in 1778 as the residence of the President of the Ambelakia Cooperative, Georgios Mavros Schwartz. It was also the haedquarters of the Cooperative for the more than forty years of its existence (1778-1820). In 1965 it was purchased by the Greek State and since then has been a monument open to the public.

The mansion is a characteristic example of the 18th century traditional architecture. It was an L-Shaped plan and consists of a ground floor and two upper storeys, the upper one of which has projecting balconies (sachnisia). The most interesting feature of the interior are the wall-paintings that adorn the wooden panelling in all the rooms.

This decoration, which was executed by a painter known only by the initials L.L., was completed in 1798. It consists of both small and large compositions, with geometric and floral patterns, and also landscapes, which have an impressive wealth of subjects and testify to the skill and quality of their painting.  
([http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/2/eh251.jsp?obj\\_id=961](http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/2/eh251.jsp?obj_id=961))(<https://www.agefotostock.com/.../S.../Rights-Managed/Y9Q-2107534>)(<https://www.alamy.com/stock-photo-interior-of-greek-village...>)

## SZACELLARY CASTEL - BUDAPEST HUNGARY

The name Szacelláry was well-known among the public in Pest. The members of the family also participated in the ward life until the mid-20th century.

SZACELLARY FAMILY was AROMANIANS / VLACHS.

The family comes from Kozani, Macedonia. In the 18th century, they moved to Hungary, Pest, via Novi Sad. György Szacelláry János worked with leather and paper trade, later he borrowed money. In 1777 he was granted civil rights. Among his descendants, Ignác Szacelláry Dömötör in 1841, György Szacelláry Dömötör

gained civil rights in 1847 as a merchant from Pest. György Dömötör Szacellány was a member of the municipal assembly in 1861 and 1867. 38

In 1884 they were granted donation of nobility: they used the chair prefix.

György Szacellány, György György, György Szacellány was a multi-lingual public figure: he was elected a member twice in the 1870s. Two sons and one daughter were born. Her daughter, Irina Szacellány, was not even eighteen when she married József Törley of Budafok, whose wealth did not approach the family of Szacellány. The rich greek merchant family of the grain stock exchanged a large amount of capital for Törle for his family. Irén Szacellány's father, György Szacellány, had a great opportunity to buy real estate. He also bought a plot in Promontórium (the predecessor of Budafok) (in the court yard, ie Hoffrieden), where he built a castle in 1898 (Miksa Róth created the first glass and glass with acid etching).

After one-and-a-half year-old daughter Törley Mariska's death, Irina Szacellány became more and more charitable: every Christmas she had dozens of children dressed up from head to toe. After his death in 1923, his brother took care of the palace during one night. At least that is what the old Budafoka ... 39

The Szacellány Castle in Budafok

The privately owned Art Nouveau style of Szacellány Castle is surrounded by a twenty-thousand square meter ancient park, whose horse-chestnut trees were the favorites of the landowner. The castle later served as a lung cancer and later as an educational center. The building was completely renovated in the late 1980s (preserving the Art Nouveau building elements). With their wonderful wood paneling and plaster tiles, their rooms, after renovation, are now home to a variety of events, receptions, courses, conferences, exhibitions, concerts and garden fun.

József Törley died in 1907. Mausoleum (Budapest, District XXII, Sarló utca) shows that his wife wanted to make a monumental monument. The Törley Mausoleum was completed in 1912; The tombstones are embellished with ornamental motifs by József Damkó. The cemetery building consists of two levels - a shrine and a sub-church. In the latter was Irén Szacellány and a little girl of one and a half years old. The cover was decorated with gilding at the height of the ledge. The colorful vault of the shrine and the colored glass windows were made by the workshop of Miksa Róth.

György D. Szacellány was the director of the National Insurance Company in 1869 (one member of the Board was Sándor Mocsonyi).

The Törley mausoleum

György Szacelláry was also known as a patron saint (András Kaszasz Békéscsaba (1883-1974) pilot, airplane engineer, won the 500 crowns offered by the György Szacelláry Parliamentary Representative in 1911 by flying over the Rákos Field) and between 1913 and 1923 He was the first president of the Hungarian Ski Federation.

The family was also a writer. Pál Szacelláry, noble nobleman (1896-1934), was well-known as a distinguished feathered writer, who in many of his writings retained the memory of the Greeks of the old Pest. Pál Szacelláry was owned by the Szacelláry Publishing Company (which was probably created after World War I). The activity of his affiliated company was characterized by the appearance of sophisticated and beautiful books in the 1920s.<sup>40</sup>

Mihály Szacelláry Székely (1854-1932) and his son, Pál Szacelláry (1896-1934), is based at the Fiumei utca cemetery in Budapest (B. 129).

The grave of the Szacelláry family

The memory of György Szacelláry, who lived in Kozani, is still preserved on the main square of the city by a statue. The local ethnographic and historical museum can be seen in the 19th century. The reconstructed interior of the house from Szacelláry built in the beginning of the century (decorative carpets, textiles, weapons, coffee sets).

Charis family of Szerviczky / Papademosz

It is a major Greek root family of Tokay (Greek ancestors of the youngest author of this study include the ancestors of this family). This ancestor of this Greek-Orthodox family was noble Papademosz Charis, who was in Hajdú-Böszörmény in 1658. His wife, Helena (Ilona), was also a Greek Orthodox religion. His son, Emanuel, was baptized by Greek Pope in Tokay on 18 January 1658 in Tokaj.

The charismatic István Szerviczky, who used the Greek Charis family name, was born on July 18, 1838 in Tokaj (his crosswalks Jakabfi Helena and Anna Zákó). Imperial and Royal Colonel down.

(<http://www.holmagazin.hu/.../fesztival-a-fesztivalban---sacel...>)(<https://hu.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sacell%C3%A1ry-kast%C3%A9ly>)([http://www.sulinet.hu/.../020\\_csaladtortenet\\_i\\_mozaik.htm](http://www.sulinet.hu/.../020_csaladtortenet_i_mozaik.htm))

THE OLD THEATRE - SKOPJE - F.Y.R.O.M.

Nikollë Bojaxhiu (c. 1874 – c. 1919) was an Albanian businessman, benefactor, politician and the father of the Roman Catholic nun and missionary Mother Teresa. His company constructed the first theater of Üsküb (now Skopje) and participated in the development of the railway line that connected Kosovo with Skopje – a project which he personally financed.

Nikollë Bojaxhiu was AROMANIAN/VLACH.

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nikoll%C3%AB\\_Bojaxhiu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nikoll%C3%AB_Bojaxhiu))

([https://commons.wikimedia.org/.../File:Skopje-razglednica\\_014...](https://commons.wikimedia.org/.../File:Skopje-razglednica_014...))(<http://makedonija.name/cities/skopje-earthquake-1963>)

THE CHURCH St. NICHOLAS (AYU NIKOLA) - NYMFAYO(NEVESCA) - FLORINA DISTRICT - GREECE

“It was built in 1867 by the Nymphet tycoon Michail efendi Tsirlis. ””

Michail efendi Tsirlis was AROMANIAN / VLACH.

Michail efendi Tsirlis was Self-made merchant and landowner Egyptian cotton. Great benefactor and protector of Greek Letters in Macedonia. Among others erected in his hometown (Nimfaio), and adorned the temple of the patron St. Nicholas (1867), and the Girls which he was maintaining.

For large benefactions honored by the Homeland Greece with maximum Decorations, and with the title of Honorary Colonel of the Ottoman Army of the Sultan, who donated a gold sword. He developed great national action and for this mansion has been officially declared as the headquarters of the Macedonian Struggle.

(<http://www.almyros.vlahoi.net/evergetes.htm>)

(<http://www.thegreektraveller.com/.../por.../the-angel-in-nimfeo/>)(<http://magdax.blogspot.com/2010/12/greece.html>)

NIKEIOS SCHOOL - NYMFAYO(NEVESCA) - FLORINA DISTRICT - GREECE

Ioannis Zan Nikou (1875-1930). Self-created tobacco tycoon in Scandinavian countries Sweden, Norway and Finland.

Director General of the Swedish Tobacco Monopoly and founder of the first cigarette tobacco industry in Sweden. He never forgot his birthplace of Nymphaio, where he returned and donated large donations each year.

He restored the temple of the patron saint of Agios Nikolaos, opened the first motorway and built the monumental "Nikeo School". National benefactor, and personal friend of Eleftherios Venizelos.

He was honored by the native Greece with the highest marks. He died in Stockholm where he was buried in a tomb that he himself had ordered with a full representation of the Delphi Dome.

Ioannis Zan Nikou was AROMANIAN / VLACH.

([http://www.greece.com/.../Nikeios\\_School\\_-\\_Nymfaio\\_-\\_.../9780606](http://www.greece.com/.../Nikeios_School_-_Nymfaio_-_.../9780606))(<http://www.almyros.vlahoi.net/evergetes.htm>)(<http://godis.gr/omega/>)([https://odosell.blogspot.com/2013/06/blog-post\\_4850.html](https://odosell.blogspot.com/2013/06/blog-post_4850.html))

MURATY(MURATISZ) - TELEKI PALACE - BUDAPEST - HUNGARY

Pal Teleki was born to Géza Teleki (1844–1913), a Hungarian politician and Minister of the Interior, and his wife Irén Muráty (Muratisz) (1852–1941), the daughter of a wealthy Greek merchant, in Budapest, Hungary.

In the last third of the 17th century, a Greek merchant called Janasár Murá operated in Transylvania.

The son of Konstantin Muratisz, Muráty (Muratisz) Panajot (1785-1843) was born in Kozani.

For a while, the Thirty. 2. (today József tér 7.) lived.<sup>22</sup> In 1822 he lived in Pest in the White Ship (Schiffgasse), a wool dealer.

In 1824 he became a homeowner.

At that time, he was increasingly dealing with cash and real estate, and he had gained a lot of money.

Muratisz Panajot was the heir of his nephew Muratisz Konstantin (about 1813-?), Who at his seven-year-old was called to his homeland from Greece.

The heir was one of the wealthiest citizens of Pest in 1873.

Muratisz Konstantin's daughter, Murati / Muráthy (Muratisz) Irén (1852-1941) was born as a well-established Greek merchant in Pest.

His personality is also interesting because he married Géza Teleki (1844-1913, writer, politician, briefly Minister of the Interior in the Government of Kálmán Tisza), and thus became Count Pál Teleki (1879-1941) Prime Minister, world-famous geographer, Transylvanian landowner, politician, honorary mother-in-law mother.<sup>23</sup>

House of Rösler-Muráti József Nádor tér 7: The Muráy-Teleki Palace at one corner of Vörösmarty Square is now the Calyon Bank building (in the waiting room right to the main entrance there was a memorial plaque).  
([http://www.sulinet.hu/.../magy.../020\\_csaladtortenet\\_i\\_mozaik.htm](http://www.sulinet.hu/.../magy.../020_csaladtortenet_i_mozaik.htm))(<http://urbface.com/budapest/a-murathy-teleki-palota>)

*Calin Andrei Macedon*