

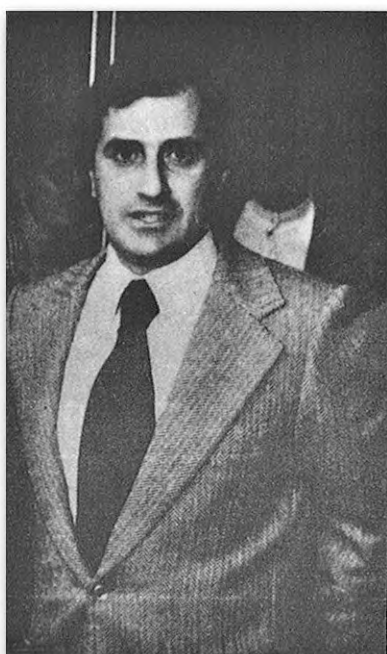


Savas Apóstolo Pítsica

OS GREGOS
NO BRASIL

The Greeks in Brazil

Florianópolis – 1983



Savas Apóstolo Pítsica

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To my parents Apóstolo Paschoal Pítsica and Anastacia
To my grandmother Kyriaki Nicolau Spyrides
To Vera, Mylene and Monique
To Savas Lacerda

From the Admirable Pan-Hellenic Campaign, from the victorious, fulgent,
glorious and famous like any other at any time in the past, incomparable
campaign, we raised us, the new expanded Greek world.
From the poem "Year 200 b.C." by Konstantinos Kaváfis

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"To feron se feri"

**"The need brings you.
The need brought you..."**

Prologue

The intention of the Author is not to extinguish the theme around the coming of the Greeks to Brazil, but to create polemic and motivation to the younger or to the researcher who was to know more about so exciting subject.

It is a live register with just a few topics from the presence of the Greeks in Brazil, which will be completed in future on new publications.

Everything written in this book was a consequence of questionings, talks, speeches and interviews among the elders, and researches on papers from the past.

The main objective is to highlight with histories and facts that, since 1883, Greeks from Kastelorizon Island emigrate to Brazil and settle down in Santa Catarina Island, State of Santa Catarina, and in Paranaguá, State of Paraná, creating an important relationship in the Community of Florianópolis and furthermore in São Francisco and Laguna, in the State of Santa Catarina.

After 100 years, this relationship begins to show weakness by the natural culture absorption, remaining only physiological traces and Ancestors surnames.

But they were example of their personality, perseverance, idealism, enthusiasm for their work, and love to Brazil, passing on to feature generations, and keeping their spirit alive among us.

It was very easy for the author, being a son of a Greek trader, to keep in touch with the other Greek traders and their sons, self-employees, to know through them and understand the life of the first Greek colonizers who came to Brazil.

To sum up, this work can be translated into a permanent source for the studios and historians of general emigration in the south of the country.

Savas Nicolau Savas
The Greek Captain



Σάββας Ν. Σάββας

***National and Catarinenses (from Santa Catarina) historic facts
chronologically disposed.***

Savas Apóstolo Pítsica

- 1883** – First arrival of Captain Savas Nicolau Savas to the South American Continent on his regress from Montevideo, he visits the Island of Santa Catarina (1,2,3,5,10) and leaves some Greeks in Desterro (3) (10)
- 1885** – João Pandia Calógeras (Petrópolis – Rio de Janeiro, 1870, Petrópolis 1934), engineer, politic and Brazilian historiographer, makes geological researches in the state of Santa Catarina (19).
- 1887** – Captain Savas leaves Greek heading to South America for the second time. Stays for one year in Viena do Castelo (Portugal), where he learns the Portuguese language. (3,10,13,1).
- 1889** – Captain Savas Nicolau Savas returned to the Island of Santa Catarina to settle in Desterro, actual Florianópolis (1,11,12,13,14,15). He brings with him his parents Nicolau and Eudóquia Savas, you brother Miguel Savas and his brother in low, Doctor Constantino Nicolau Spyrides (2,3,10,13). He continuous his journey until Montevideo and Buenos Aires. In Buenos Aires he sells his steamboat, Lefki Peristera (white pigeon). (1,2,3,10,13,11,20) The news of the Republic Proclamation spread out over the state on the 15th of November, in Rio de Janeiro. Santa Catarina joins the Republic on the 17th of November. On the 24th of November the lieutenant Lauro Severiano Muller takes control of the state.
- 1890** – With sacrifice and persistent efforts, the captain Savas could attract many Greek families from Kastelorizon (2,3,5,11,12,13,15,16). Arrives in Desterro Estefano Savas, another captain Savas' brother, Agapito e Iconomos and Nicolau Tzelikis, to take care of captain Savas' steamboats. (2,5)
- 1891** – In December the Government building is attacked by a crowd of people from the opposition party. (4) The Captain Savas Nicolau Savas, together with Mr Raul Tolentino, get into the Government building with other six labours from his company to guarantee the safety of the Governor Lauro Severiano Muller in the way out of the building, (2,3), who, embarrassed resigned later leaving the government to the Major Firmono Lopes Rego.
- 1892** – Captain Savas is nominated Consul of Argentinean Republic in Brazil. Become correspondent of the Newspaper "La Prensa" from Buenos Aires. (2,3,10,11,14,20). Leaving in Desterro, he opens branches in Paranaguá, in the state of Paraná, in Montevideo and in Buenos Aires (2,3,10,14).
- 1893** – On the 6th of September appear the "Revolta da Armada" (Army

Rebel). Most of the National fleet, under command of the Admiral Custódio Jose de Mello, went up against the Federal Government. In December, the rebel forces arrive in Santa Catarina. The steamboats Tagus, Vezuvio and Nuevo Harinero, all captain Savas' properties begin exportation of Brazilian products to Argentina. The products imported from Buenos Aires are distributed to the ports of Itajaí, Laguna and São Francisco (2,3,12,11).

- 1894** – Desterro surrenders to the legal forces on 17th of March. The commandant Colonel Antonio Moreira César from the 7th infantry unit assumes the government position on the 20th of March. Many civilians and army soldiers from both political sides, having or not participated on the revolution, are arrested or killed, without judgement in the forts of Ratoes and Santa Cruz, in Anhatomirim Island (4,6). The captain Savas Nicolau Savas, consul of the Argentinean Republic in Brazil, aided by his steam boats, with the Argentinean flag, saves dozens of civilians and army soldiers who was found hidden in the centre of the Island of Santa Catarina, setting them free in Buenos Aires (2,3,10,11,12,13)
- 1895** – Facing the decadent demographic density in the island of Santa Catarina, the governor Dr. Ercílio Pedro da Luz promotes its colonization, granting lots of 5 to 10 hectares, very cheap, to be paid in 10 years interest free, agricultural machines and the guarantee of sustentation till the first crop (7).
- 1896** – On the 18th of October, the Captain Savas inaugurate the steam navigation service, joining the capital to the São Jose city. The steam boat "Aida" leaves Hoepcke, heading to Coqueiros and São José, taking aboard Mr. Abílio de Oliveira, representative of the Governor Dr. Hercílio Pedro da Luz; the Colonel Antonio Moreira Cezar, commander in charge; Lieutenant-Colonel Henrique M. de Abeu and Major Jose Maria dos Santos Carneiro Junior, City Councils of the capital and Sao Jose and other authorities (8). Captain Savas buys the "Ilhota da Saudade – very small Island" in Coqueiros to come alongside (2).
- 1900** – Captain Savas begins diligence services between Florianópolis and Palhoça. Keeps the service of transport between the Island and the continent for his workers and families (2).
- 1901** – Captain Savas acquires from USA a gasoline engine, which is used on the transport, for free, of people from the Island and the Ilhota da Saudade, in Coqueiros, to the ConBecome owner of big lands around Tapeira and Ribeirão da Ilha, the big Ressacada field, which furthermore becomes the horsemanship headquarters, and lately, it is the Hercílio Luz Airport. Increments the cattle and pure breed horses brought from Argentina. Proceed with this activity till 1913- developing other cattle breeds and also raising Lincoln lambs (10,11,12, 13,14,15).

- 1904** – The steamboat Tagus is destroyed by fire in Paranaguá, right after expiring its insurance, bringing a financial instability to his company (2,3,10,14). Right after that, the steamboat Harinero loses the steer in open sea. (2,3,10,14)
- 1905** – He acquires the big farm “The Tabuleiro” (17), actual ecological reserve of the state in Maciambu, which he denominated as “Parnaso”. This farm has a total area of 41,905sqm, situated in the old city of Palhoça, among Lagemouth do Braço, Teresópolis, Capivari and going further till São Bonifácio. There, he creates only good breeds of cattle (2,3,8,10,11).
- 1912** – He offers himself to fight for Greece, as a volunteer, which wasn't accepted by the prime minister of Greece, Elefterio Venizelos, because of his age (15). Thirty Greek families arrive in Florianópolis, coming from KastelORIZON, invited by captain Savas. They started to work in his companies (2,3).
- 1916** – Mr João Pandia Calógeras, João Batista Calógeras' grandson, takes the position as Agriculture Minister in Mr Venceslau Bras' government.
- 1917** – Captain Savas takes the role of “Canciller” (Counsellor) of the general consulate of the Argentina Republic, in Rio de Janeiro, presenting outstanding services (2,3,14).
- 1919** – Mr João Pandia Calógeras become Minister of General Affairs. Latter on, he was the first civilian to lead the War Ministry, in Epitacio Pessoa's Government.
- 1926** – On the 2nd of October, captain Savas dies in Desterro in his nephew's home, Mr Miguel Atherino. In his funeral were present Mr Abelardo da Fonseca, representatives of all social classes, the board directory of the Hellenic Association of São Constantino, members the Greek colony and businesses representatives (2,3,9,11): He leaves a son, Mr Miguel Savas.
- 1926** – On the 9th of October, in Blumenau, the doctor Vitor Konder, Secretary of General Affairs to offer his sincere condolences to the family, “who name is linked to the development of our state” (18).

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The Greek Colony in Santa Catarina

Savas Apóstolo Pítsica

The Greeks who emigrated to Desterro, actual Florianópolis, since 1883 are in their majority from Dodecanese, situated in the south-east of Egeo Sea, between the islands of Creta and Turkey.

Dodecanese means twelve, although, is constituted by fourteen main islands and many smaller islands. It is from Kastelorizon the last link of this chain of islands, which left the first Greek families to colonize the South of Brazil.

The name Kastelorizon comes from the words Castel Rosso, the fortress built by "São João gentlemen", and the Kistini in honour to the great Professor and Wisdom Emanuil Kistinios, who lectured in Kastelorizon (4)

Also Known as Megiste, which means "very big", the Kastelorizon Island is a rocky amongst small islands, measuring 6km length by 3km wide. In this archipelago, Kastelorizon is the supreme island, which is surrounded by each side by other main islands, as Strongili or Ipsili Island and Ross or Saint Georgio or Isle de La Puselle Island. (2)



Kastelorizon Island

The Greek islanders from Kastelorizon, the Kastelorízios, on the Egeu Sea, used to the weather conditions, to the singularity of the atmosphere and to the

topography of the catarinense coast, got amazed to the flora and fauna of the South American Continent, seduced by the inhabited beaches, by the wonderful vegetation and got empathy by the first colonizers from 1673. In 1889, they established a development scheme in Desterro when captain Savas Nicolau Savas anchored for the second time in the island. He was a Greek Navy Commandant in Ermoupoli, in Siros Island, on 31st August 1878. Captain Savas established a Greek colony increasing the population of the island, and contributed significantly to the import and export commerce with neighbour countries.

He spread out his working energy through the ports of São Francisco, Itajaí and Laguna to Paranaguá, Montevideo and Buenos Aires. He reborn in Brazil, and rebuilt his home and raised his kids.

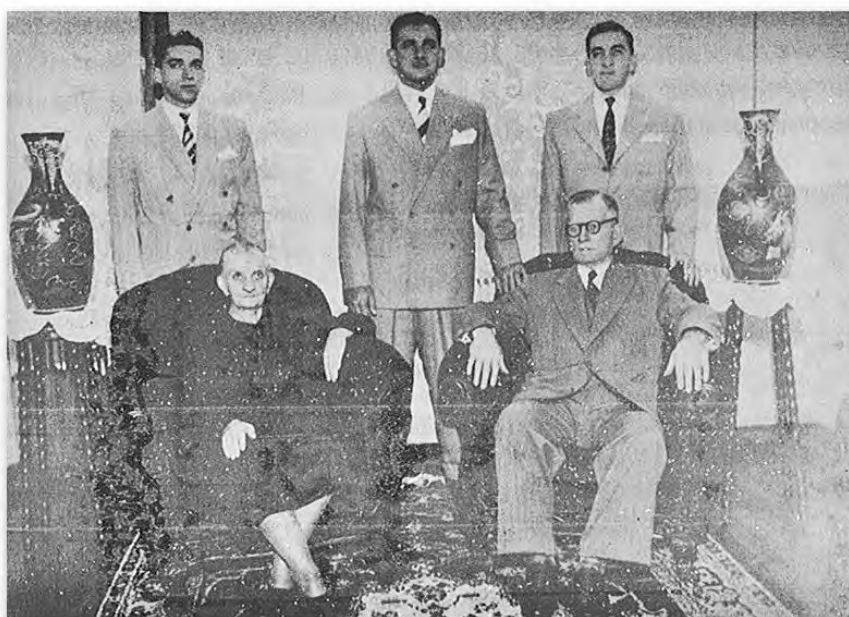
The Kastelorízios were used to the strength of the wind and sea, and to the difficulties of facing other cultures, as happened in the past with Arabians, Italians, Frenchs, and Turks when they invested in the region the region, changing not only the name of the Island but being culturally influenced by the conquerors. (1)

The Kastelorizon, with many centuries of history and with a very old and prosperous civilization, has its population decreased, loses its economy because of the wars and emigration, and has its commerce with Asia going down. It led the Kastelorízios to find a new place to live, a place with the same characteristics, a pleasant weather and attractive landscapes. It happened when Captain Savas anchored for the first time in 1883, in Desterro that the Kastelorízios knew, by his information, that in the south of Brazil there was an island very similar to Kastelorizon but bigger, with 68km length by 18km wide, with a population with approximately 28,000 inhabitants, (6) where there was 18,000.

A large number of people emigrated to Desterro as well to Sydney, separating brothers of a same family.

Many families came to the Island of Santa Catarina: (6)

Atherinos, Kotzias, Kaillys, Garofallis, Ptisicas, Savas, Mandalis, Spyrides, Athanazios, Triandafilis, Stractinas, (Serratinas), Apóstolo Komninos, Lacerda, Nicolacopulos, Docolas, Sirydakís, Christoval, Lucas, Kalafatas, Iconomos, Agapito Iconomos, Mavros, Zaphiriu Bersou, Jordanou, Tzelikis, Kariotis, Jarakus, Mutropulos, Cristides, Bartolomeu Lazaro, Christofides, Corfu, Lambros, Camburis, Caralambos Komninos, Sozopulos, Emanoelides, Jannis, Constantinides, Siarkos, Docacos, etc., which gave surnames to hundreds of families in Brazil.



The Kotzias, from right to left: Anastácio João Kotzias and Moscopia Kotzias (sitting). Miguel Anastácio Kotzias, Stravos Anastásio Kotzias and Jorge Anastácio Kotzias (standing).

Many aspects were becoming similar to their home island. From the way they negotiated their products anchoring in the south part of the island to the similarity on the horizon. From the port of Kastelorizon they could see the island of Psoradia, represented here by the old "Charcoal Island".

For the Kastelorízios, it wasn't enough only to live in an island, but live in front of the sea, listening to the waves and feeling the ocean breeze. There were living the Katcipis, Christakis, Diamantaras, Antoniedes, Borderis, Apóstolo Komninos, Athanazios, Fermanis, Valavanos, Constantopolos, etc. That spot was their sanctuary, because it used to bring their "Mandraki" of Kastelorizon to their minds and where they could see the Island of Ratones, bringing up the memories of the Islands of Polifados or Saint Giorgios. (2)

Healthy, happy, spontaneous and communicatives were the Greeks from Kastelorizon:



Yássu vrê Kosta! - Health Mr. Kosta!
Yássu vrê Yáni! - Health Mr. John!
Yássu vrê Andóni! - Health Mr. Antony!
Vrê Andrico! - Mr. Andrico!

Under the centenary fig tree at "Praça XV", on the right, Mr. Comninos Lakerdis, father of the governor Jorge Lacerda. On the left, Mr. Nicolau Constantino Spyrides, son of Dr. Constantino Nicolau Spyrides.

These lovely expressions were their way to say “hi” and their way to treat each other, with respect and happiness. For sure, the Kastelorízios brought a fraction from Greek to the Island of Santa Catarina, which was culturally absorbed by the locals.

When Andre Estefano Savas, nephew of Captain Savas wanted to feel his roots and remind the life he left in Kastelorizon, he used to look to the sea to feel nearer to the Greek Island. “As I can't go there, I content myself with this view.”

The culinary had also Kastelorízios' influences. They introduced the caviar and different varieties of seafood as squid, octopus and others. The same occurred with goat, which became to be appreciated by the locals. Dishes introduced to the local culture: domades, mussaká, avgolêmono and the sweets curambiê, paclavá and kulurákia.

The Hellenic community in the island was, initially composed only by Kastelorízios, but grew up with the coming of other Greeks not originals from Kastelorizon, who were accepted with joy by the Kastelorízios as foreigners.

We can identify them as: Mr. Basílio Constantinides and his nephew Emílio Jannis, from Constantinopla; Mr. João Chryssakis from Smirna; Mr. Jorge Haviaras and his nephews Jorge Moscovis, Adonacos, João Vanvakiades, from Simi Island; the Father Panaioti Mentanis from Zákintos; Mr Teodoro Constantópulos from Lamia; the Father Constantinos Paraskevaides from Kozani in Macedonia; Mr. Apóstolo Siarkos from Salônica; Evangelos Karavalis from Lefkada; Nicolas Antonakópolos from Egion; Eftácios Anastasiádes e Georgios Damianos Andreadis from Ekaterini in Salônia; Estefanos Lambros from Rhodes Island; Nicolas Kranitis from Kalamaki; Mr. João Chrystakis, Mr Miguel Antoniades, Mr. João Dechipre an Mr. Cyriaco Christoval from Chipre Island; Mr. Gerascimo Mazarakis from Corfu Island and Mr. Jorge Valavanos from Milus Island. They were not Kastelorízios, but they were used of the yoke of Turks. For a better comprehension of the emigrants from Kastelorizon, it is necessary to have a look in their past. During the 1821 Revolution, in Greece, the Kastelorízios remained in Kastelorizon, to defend their island and, afraid of the Christian's extermination by the Turks, they sent their wives and children to the Islands of Karpato, Simi and Kasso (3).

One thing remained in their minds and speeches:

*Ἐπῆγα καὶ στὴν Κάρπαθο ἐπῆγα καὶ στὴν Κάσο,
καλὸ μου Καστελλόριζο καὶ ποῦ νὰ σὲ ξεχάσω.*

**“I have been to Karpato, I have been to Kasso.
But, my beautiful Kastelorizon, how could I forget you?”**

But, despite of the detrimental feeling, caused by nearly 400 years of slavery, the life in the rich Island of Kastelorizon was happy and poetic. Spring of 1913, ships were prepared to travel long distances. One by one, the ships departed from the anchorage. It was a very sad moment, sailors waving to their parents, wives and friends, with their eyes full of tears. And, very slowly, whilst reaching the open sea the sailors sang beautiful farewell songs:

*Τώρα πού φεύγω μάνα μου ἔβγα πάνω στοῦ δῶμα
καὶ πές με κατευόδιο σου μὲ τὸ γλυκό σου στόμα.*

**"And now, mom, as I'm leaving, come out
and say to me: go with God, my son, with your sweet lips"**

And to theirs beloveds, they sang:

Καὶ γιὰ τὴν καλή του:

*Μισεύω καὶ σ' ἀφήνω γειά, χρυσοβαγιά μπλεμένη,
Κι ἂν τὸ κορμί μου παίρνω το, μὰ ὁ νοῦς μου ἐδῶ ἀπομένει.*

**"I say goodbye but leaving health, my golden braid
Even taking my body, here is where my thought stays."**

Once the ships were no longer seen by the spectators, relatives and wives went up to the mountains to light some candles and to the church to pray, wishing them a good and safe trip. And sadly, they sang:

*Ἐμίσεψες καὶ μ' ἄφησες σὰν κλαδεμένο κλῆμα
ὡς ἔχη χαϊδεμένε μου ἡ θάλασσα τὸ κρῖμα.*

*Ἡ ξενιτειά σου μ' ἀρρωστᾷ καὶ σὰν τὸ χιόνι λιώνω,
μὰ σὰν μοῦ εἰποῦν πὼς ἔρχεσαι σὰ ρόδο ξανανιώνω.*

The Kastelorízios still remember the tragic episode in January of 1924 when occurred to their compatriots, the Pítsica brothers, Apostólis and Nicolás. Once they left the Port Sáid in Egypt in two sail boats, they weren't able to beat the strength of the sea and the forces of the wind. In a last desperate move trying to ask for help, they put fire in the wings. In vain. Another ship came to rescue them, but because of the weather conditions they weren't even able to

approach their boats to try to rescue them alive. Lost their lives Apostólis, Nicolás and five Kastelorízios. This terrible accident was registered as funeral song.

«Τίνα νά κλάψω τὰ πολλὰ τσαὶ ποιοῦ νά πῶ τὰ λί(γ)α
τοῦ Πίτσικα ἔτανε τὰ δυό, τοῦ Φοινικιώτη τρία» (10) .



Last century, Finikioti's boat was wrecked, killing his three sons. It doesn't exist bigger or smaller pain. The pain was big for both, Pítsica and Finikioti (4).

Apóstolo Paschoal Pítsica

Also in Michail Petrídís's poetry, "The two boats", it is possible to feel the pain lived by the islanders.

ΤΑ ΔΥΟ ΚΑΡΑΒΙΑ

Στίς δέκα τοῦ Γεννάρη,
τῇ βαροχειμωνιά
δυό καράβια φύγαν
νά πᾶν στήν Αραπιά.
5 Τῶνα ἦταν τοῦ Κανάτση
τᾶλλο τοῦ Χρυστοφῆ,
τὰ δυό τους ταξιδέψαν
χωρίς ἐπιστροφή.
Βουλιάξαν τὰ καράβια
10 πνι(γ) ἦκαν τὰ παιδιά,
νά μὴν τὰ κλάψη ὅλα
δὲ βρέθηκε καρδιά.
Ντυθῆτε μαῦρα μάννες,
γιὰ αὐτὴ τῇ συιφορά
15 πρὸ δὲν ἐξαναγίνῃ
σ' ἐμᾶς ἄλλῃ φορά.

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The Greek Colonization at the Island of Santa Catarina

Extracted from the Historical and Geographic Institute of Santa Catarina's magazine: Paschoal Apóstolo Pítsica, lawyer and effective member of the Historical and Geographic Institute of Santa Catarina.



Savas Nicolau Savas

The Hellenic Colonization of Santa Catarina started almost one century ago. This contribution is clearly seen in the people, economy and politics of the state. To understand this immigration process, it is necessary to go back to EGEU SEA to understand its mysteries and studying the nautical evolution known till nowadays. The Greek Islands are spread out in groups, in a total of 1425 islands and rocks.

Although, each island has its own particularity and architecture, despite of having the Mediterranean style, with white ink, presented in all of them.

Creta and Rodes, for example, are known by their archaeology. Simi is still known by the colours of their boats and by their fishing habits.

Delos, according to the mythology were the chosen place to give birth to Zeus' sons: Apolo and Artemis. In Santorini, where is located the bay with the same name, had in the past a volcano which was swallowed by the sea. Rodes, the cosmopolitan island, with its very ancient walls and next to the orient, also known as "Mediterranean Rose", represented one of the last civilized places in history.

Kastelorizon is situated next to Turkey, between Rodes and Chipre. It is told on the mythology that Apolo raised stock and practised arts in this island. In other words, Kastelorizon was the place inhabited by the son of Zeus.

On the other side, in Kastelorizon's caves, archaeologists have found signals from a primitive civilization, when men used to live in caves. By the walls and sculpted graves, was discovered that Miquines inhabited the Island, centuries before Christ. In this site was found the gold crown, an artifact found in perfect conditions from the same era.

Although, the most primitive people established in the Island were the Dorios, according to material found written in this dialect. Till 330 b.C., Kastelorizon was subordinate to Rodes, who dominated their governors. Form this year till 304 b.C. the Island became independent, having their own money with the images of Apollo and Baco.

As consequence that the son of Zeus was a descendent of the Island, the old coin had Apollo's head in one side and the Kastelorizon initials on the other side. From 304 b.C. till nowadays the Island became subordinated to Rodes again. The Island had two castles to defend itself. One was formed with purple walls, where its name comes from: Purple Castle, which means Kastelorizon. From Apollo's temple ruins were retrieved the columns, sculpted in one single block of granite, which are still found in Saint Constantino church. It is also known that people from this Island participated in Troy's war and helped Athens in the war against Persians. These inhabitants of Kastelorizon, who lived during Romans and Byzantine's period, assimilated these civilizations. At the beginning of XIV century, in 1306, they fought with the Crusades.

During the Turkish occupation, from 1453 to 1821, the inhabitants from this island were able to keep their religion, the dialect and national culture, also keeping the ship fleet.

After the Turkish freedom, which last circa of 400 years, during the I World War, the island was under French domination, being used as a linking port to the minor Asia helping allied ships against the Germans. The French stayed in the island for more than 5 years. After them the island was passed to the Italians.

Kastelorizon, in the last century had a respectful population of 18,000 people. It was prosperous, cosmopolitan and with commerce highly developed.

As a consequence of such development, it was natural that the inhabitants had the highest education.

Savas Nicolau Savas was born on 16th of March of 1858 in Kastelorizon who further on would stimulate the Greek migration to Brazil. When he was still young he was transferred to Athens, where he studied at Navel School, acquiring the knowledge to command his own ship.

We had the opportunity to check the captain's Navel Card and get with it much significant information. The Greek Navy granted this card:

Register number:	22,518
Book number:	1, 518
Name:	Savvas
Surname:	Savvas
Father's name:	Nikolau
Place:	Kastelorizon
Suburb:	Ermupolis
Age:	25

This document is granted today:
Syro, 31st of August of 1878

Captain's details:

Height:	high
Complexion:	brunette
Face:	round
Eyes:	blue
Hair:	brunette

Although, it is necessary to remind that the sailing back in that time was made by sail boats following sailing regulations.

Captain Savas was son of Nicolau Savas and Eudoquia Nicolau Savas, a very traditional family from Kastelorizon, which had three sons and two daughters. Estefano and Miguel, Captain's brothers, moved to Desterro as well. The descendants who composed Savas' family were from Estefano because Miguel did not leave any descendants.

Kirana and Anastacia, his sisters, left descendants in the island of Santa Catarina. Kirana, Theodocio Atherino's wife was the base of the whole Atherino's family in Brazil. Anastacia, Doctor Constantino Spyrides' wife had never been to Brazil, despite of her husband and three sons had come with captain Savas in his second journey to Desterro.

The first big transatlantic trip which Captain Savas made with his sail boat is registered on 18th of February of 1882 when he got in to the Island of Hidra.

He stayed there till October. This trip, which had begun in Hidra, passed by Pireu and went to Brindge (Italy), on the 2nd of February of 1883. Sailing trough the Mediterranean after passing Gibraltar, crossed the Atlantic arriving in Montevideo (Uruguay) on 27th of April of 1883 in a trip which last 85 days. On the way back, passing by Desterro, the ship stayed there for a longer time because the Island of Santa Catarina had many similarities with Kastelorizon.

There is no precise information about how many people stayed in the island in this first trip. Although it is known that some Greeks stayed in the Island before the immigration development in the next years.

He returned to Greece passing by London, by Pireo Port on 10th of October of 1883, by Syro on 15th of February of 1884, returning to Kastelorizon on the 19th of June of 1884, concluding his first trip to Brazil.

In 1885 he travelled sometimes to Smirna and other ports on Egeu's sea. On 14th of March of 1887, Captain Savas started his second trip to the South American Continent. He left Kastelorizon stopping firstly in Rodes on 20th of October of 1887, arriveing in Syro at the same day. Buenos Aires was his last stop on the 1st of February of 1890, after passing by Marseilles, by Spanish ports an Portugal, where he stayed for about one year and learned to speak the Portuguese language. In the end of 1889, he went again to Desterro and kept travelling till Montevideo (Uruguay) and Buenos Aires (Argentina), where he sold his sail boat (white Pigeon).

It is unknown exactly when and how many trips Captain Savas made between Greece and Brazil with his sail boat. Some believe were only three trips. The first one at the time of the Brazilian Republic Proclamation. The second in 1895 and the last one in 1912. For others, only two trips were made. The research made in Captain Sava's notes appoint for two trips only, the first in 1883 and the second in late 1889.

In his second trip to Desterro, Captain Savas found many Greek immigrants including his brothers Estefano and Miguel, Nicolau and Eudoquia, his brother-in-law Constantino Spyrides with his three sons: Spyros, Nicolau and Eudoquia. After leaving three years in the Island of Santa Catarina, they returned to Greece. Nicolau, Captain Sava's father, passed away in French waters and was buried in Marseilles. In this period Captain Savas helped intensively to immigrate new Greeks from Kastelorizon as well from other islands. With time, more than a hundred Greeks among adults and children were leaving in the Island. After stopping in Buenos Aires in 1890, Captain Savas sold his sail boat completely loaded with salt to raise the necessary resources to establish business there. After that, because of the success of his business, he bought three steam boats. The steam boat "Tagus" was destroyed by fire in 1904 in Paranagua. He had also the steam boats "Vesuvio" and "Novo Harinero", the last being lost in open sea.

Those steam boats were necessary to keep the commerce between Desterro and Buenos Aires. They were used to transport jerk meat, fruits, wheat flour, wood and manioc.

When he got to the Island to establish, he found the first Greeks living in a not common situation for the region. There was horror and war caused by Colonel Moreira Cesar. It is well known that Captain Savas helped dozens of locals hiding them in his boats and taking them to overseas to save their lives.

This happened when the Republic was facing the most critical time with Deodoro da Fonseca being forced to resign and Floriano Peixoto taking his place on the Federal Government. The Island faced one year of violent acts with people being killed arbitrarily.

In 1913, Savas Nicolau Savas acquired the farm "Ressacada", where today is located Hercilio Luz Airport. In this farm he used to raise stock and sheep, brought from Argentina and pure breed horses. Since 1892, as a consequence of being established in Desterro with branches in Paranguá, Montevideo and Buenos Aires, and mainly because of his links with the Argentina Republic, he became Consul of Argentina in Florianópolis.

He nearly bankrupted when two of his steam boats were destroyed as they were uninsured. Because of this situation he had to move to Massiambu with his wife and son, Miguel Savas. At this time he was known by the title of Consul, in Florianópolis.

Furthermore, he became Secretary of the Embassy of Argentina. He passed away on the 2nd of October of 1926, at the time he was on this duty. He was honored by the Secretary of Transport, Dr. Victor Konder because of his

wonderful help to all Greeks who came to Florianópolis, saying he also certainly offered a new land to all immigrants, full of peace, safety and grace.

This Greek colonization initiated by the Consul Savas Nicolau Savas prospered and became the first Greek colony in South America. It is known that not only Greeks immigrated to the State of Santa Catarina, but also Italians, Germans, Russians and Polishes.

The State idea was to progress the region. It did not happen rapidly without efforts and sacrifices, but the happiness of the immigrants shaped the geography and the economy of the State, bringing great results for both sides. It is also important to remind that these immigrants had crossed the Atlantic Ocean by ship, in trips that could last for two months and despite their savings they also brought good will to thrive and prosper in these "strange land", with new language and culture.

The Germans and Italians who came preferred the rural area because of their background. Greeks established on the coastal area for the same reason to build their houses facing the ocean. The first Greek immigrants traveled many times between Brazil and Greece. Some of them came when young, went back to Greece and returned to Florianópolis after getting married to settle there for good.

This immigration process celebrated the first centenary in 1983.

Southern Country Chain Migration Studies

Savas Lacerda – Ophthalmologist who worked in Tubarão and Florianópolis for many years. He lives in the state of Rio de Janeiro and is Governor Jorge Lacerda's brother.

The study of the Migratory chains is one of the most important studies within a country. Work, Statistic, Geography and overall, Anthropology are branches from this kind of study.

This movement was very intense in Brazil because of its territory size and not too dense population. Countries from Occidental Europe as Italy, Germany, Holland and France have already some studies regarding miscegenation, religion influence and others subjects. We can also mention the Japanese migration chain.

We want to focus on the valuable contribution from the Greek migration chain. We can say that Mr. Savas Nicolau Savas made the biggest collaboration. He brought with him, in different trips, his brothers Estefano and Miguel, his nephew Savas Joanides and his brother-in-law Constantino Nicolau Spyrides. They were great sailors. Later on, some of them became great businessmen.

The Greeks brought with them their culture and introduced it in the country. The habits, language and everything else were introduced in a smooth and well receptive way. They are mostly situated at the costal line of the state of Santa Catarina.

This study has the purpose to give a live record of these facts to be studied in the future.

Friendly synthesis of two cultures

Extracted from the book "Democracia e Nação – Democracy and Nation" by Dr. Jorge Lacerda, Governor of the state of Santa Catarina (1956-58).



Jorge Lacerda
20/10/1914 – 16/06/1958

"...Many have found, in our beautiful beaches and in the brightness of our sky, aspects that reminds the meridian European coast. In fact, we live in a land that not only the landscape but also the people behavior reminds the characteristics from the old Mediterranean. But we are just facing one angle of the physical and human geography of Santa Catarina. Although, if we look to the interior of the State we'll find the reproduction of one of the many typical valleys from Central Europe bathed by Reno or Danube.

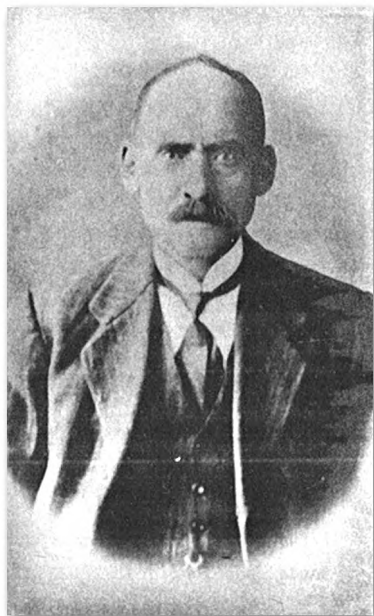
For such singular coincidence, in this small Santa Catarina, two European cultures separated by big frontiers, coexisted so friendly: Mediterranean and Germanic.

This is Brazil: It reproduces and amplify this phenomenon, not only by mixing the cultures but also by promoting such meeting under the tropics, elaborating the face of the new mankind.

Those people came from places in the old continent, destroyed by implacable forces of destiny and here, under the tropics, they have found ideals of fraternity and love.

The Greeks in the State of Paraná.

(Extract from Mr. Joao Savas Joanides' article, Vice Consul of Greece in Curitiba, published in December 1956 – Marathon Newspaper)



Savas João Joanides, Greek Colonizer in the State of Paraná.

In 1894, arrived in Paraná, coming from the Greek island of Kastelorizon, Mr. Savas João Joanides. He lived in Paranagua till 1904, when he returned to Greece. He went back to Brazil in 1906, bringing along his son, Joao Savas Joanides, who later on, became Vice Consul of Greece in Curitiba.

Yet in 1906, they met in Paranaguá Mr Georges Panayotes Joanides, Greek colonizer's nephew, Mr Savas João Joanides. Mr. Michail Anastássiou also came to live in Paranaguá, but returned to Kastelorizon in 1912 to get married. Then, returned to Paranaguá in 1914 bringing along his wife and his brother in law, Diamantis Cristofis.

Attending to an invitation from Mr. Savas João Joanides, the parents of Jorge Lacerda (Governor of the State of Santa Catarina) arrived in 1914. They were the couple Komnino's Lakerdis.

The Greek colony was quite impressive in 1926 and increased even more with the arrival of the Kotzias, Mr. João Kotiaz's family, who helped to prosper the local commerce.

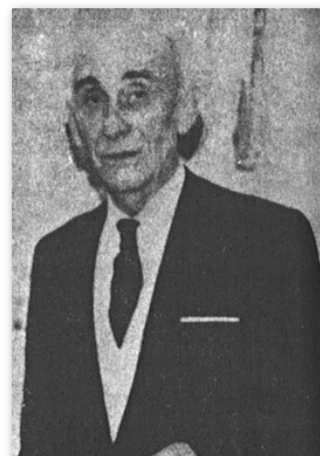
They were sons and daughters: Demétrio, Spyros, Constantino, Miguel (lawyer), Georgeous, Maria, Sebasti, Evangelina and Ana.

Elias Pandazopulos and Vassílios Milonás established in Paranaguá between 1928 and 1930.

After living in Florianópolis for three years, Mr. Constantino Christakis and wife (Vice consul of Florianópolis' sister) established in Paranaguá.

After living for a while in Brazil, the couple Nicolau Anastácio returned to Kastelorizon. He passed away there and his wife decided to return and live in Paranaguá with their sons. They were Mr. Miguel Anastácio (Trade), Giorgio Anastácio (Doctor), Paschoal Anastácio (Navy Commander), the trader Constantino and Mrs Evangelina.

To sum up, the families living in Paranaguá in 1957 were: Kotzias, Zambeta, Anastácio, Ilías and Zoi Pandazopc Theodócio Atherino and Vassílios Milonás.



João Savas Joanides, son of Mr. Savas João Joanides.

Habits and Mirologias transplanted from Kastelorizon Island to Santa Catarina's Island.

Savas Apóstolo Pítsica

In Kastelorizon, when a young kid dies, on the first night of the funeral, the friends (boys) go to the cemetery and sing prophecies. The same occur when a foreigner come and don't find his friend alive.

When the Kastelorizios pass away, as a part of the condolence ritual, three ladies go to the balcony of the house, singing and screaming to announce to the community that the death had arrived to that place and to call everybody for the religious ritual. The same occur when someone died overseas. The relatives bring a beverage called "pacári" and a soup called "tsovrá" to the family members to cheer them up. Then they don't eat meat for 40 days. They light incenses during this period and also leave a "candíle" (oil lamp) for one year. They leave a glass of water beside the candíle for 40 days, so the dead soul, which had transformed to a butterfly, could drink.

The mirologies (songs) are usually happy but can be sad as well. It carries a similarity with "fados".

It is characterized by the idiom "léxico kastelorizion" which is related to the neighbors islands of Chipre, Creta and all from the Dodecanezo. From all the mirologies the saddest ones are about a mother's lost.



The ladies get together with their hands tight, crying, singing and suffering together. They hold their hair as they were trying to rip it off, with rhythm synchronized with the song (1).

It is said that the main lost at that time for the Greek colony in Desterro was the death of the bright and talented young Joao Anastacio Kotzias while studying at the National University of Medicine in Rio de Janeiro caused by a high fever disease. It was a tragedy.

After some years another tragedy hit the Greek colony. Jorge Komninos Lacerda, son of a respectful and traditional family of Kastelorízios, brother of the doctor Savas Komninos Lacerda and the urbanist Constantino Kmoninos Lacerda, died in flight accident in 16th of June of 1958. He had just completed two years of governance of the state of Santa Catarina. Not too many people came to the funeral. The old Lacerda came in and asked everybody to go out because he wanted a moment alone with his son. I could listen to his whisperings and murmurings in Greek, fragments of old miologies. The innocent monologue was the way the old man found to diminish his pain.



(1)

Source: (1) Ta moiriologia tou KastelORIZOU de Michalh K. Komnhnou.

Hellenism in Florianopolis

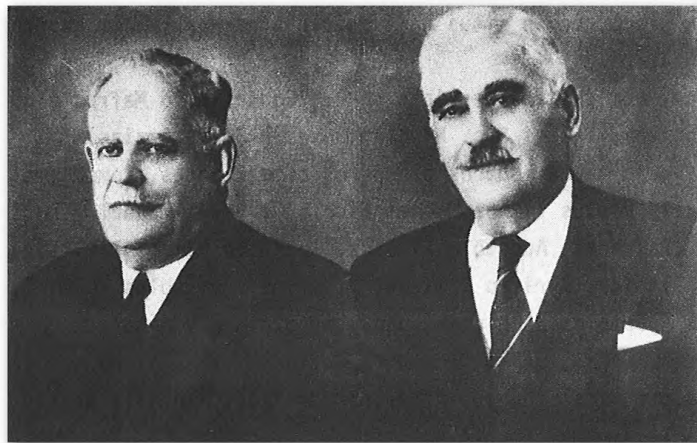
The Greeks who stayed in Florianópolis looked for geographical similarities to "Limani" and "Mandrake", from Kastelorizon Island. They arrived and fixed residences and business houses since 1883, from Frederico Rola port and Francisco Tolentino St till the city's public market.

Others, like Katcipis and Christakis (Miguel Christaki's father) fixed residence in "praia de Fora" or "praia de Muller" - beach, at the end of Esteves Junior St, situated on the bay's coast.

Some business houses are still there, in the same place like Nicolau Savas' and João Kotzias'.

There were also other prosperous Greek companies owned by Demétrio Lucas, Nicolau Manoel Kailly and his sons Manoel Nicolau, Savas Manoel and Domingos Kailly, Inonomos Atherino, Paschoal Apóstolo Pítsica and Antonio Apóstolo Pítsica, Syriaco and Miguel Atherino, Apóstolo Kominós Komninou, his son Komninós Apóstolo Apostolou Komninou and his grandson Apóstolo Apostolou Komninou, Arthemis and Jorge Triandafilis, Nicos Docolas and Pedro Docolas, Teodoro Nicolacópulo, Atherino Komninos, Mandalis Kaeilis and Jean Jordanou.

As there were no government or public markets, except the Greek ones, some succeeded. There was a big emporium at Trajanos St selling imported goods owned by Demétrio Garofallis (1910), vice consul of Greece and very wealthy business man.



Brothers Miguel (R) and Syriaco (L) Atherino.

Nicolau Manoel Kailly was the owners of "Casa Kailly" and his sons, Manoel Savas Manoel and Domingos Kailly the owners of "Casa Íres", both situated at Conselheiro Mafra St, close to Praça XV.

João Athanazio, "Aurora" owner, started his business as a shoes shop at Conselheiro Mafra St, in 1930. After that he opened another business, now with textiles which was managed by his son Miguel Kotzias.

Syriaco and Miguel Atherino commanded the office of "Panair do Brazil - Air Company" and were sales reps of Matarazzo Industries, at 29 Conselheiro Mafra St.

Mr Emílio Jannis was a business representative and used to visit periodically all of the Greek traders.

It is important to observe that the entire Greek colony built their houses at the seashore, intentionally or not, but mainly because of the similarity to Kastelorizon Island. Maybe this was a mean to get used to the place they chose to move in.

The old open market used to happen every Wednesday. Dozens of boats and trucks loaded with fruits and veggies used to dominate the place unloading their products.

Greeks have a truly passion for the sea and the maritime trade are in their blood since the old times of Fenícios. As a consequence, they lived by the ocean to use it as a trading path.

Savas Nicolau Savas initiated this trading between Santa Catarina's island and Argentina being designated as Consul of Argentina in 1889.



Theodócio Jorge Atherino, master of Calculus and Director of the University of Paraná between 1973 and 1977.

The Meetings

The Greeks used to get together for a talk at the coffee shop owned by the brothers Jorge and Arthemis Triandafilis. There, they talked about everything related to the Greek colony, from merchandise prices to kid's education and things related to the church.

The meetings were often highlighted by the warm talks in Greek and watched by some non-Greek speakers with surprise and admiration. The tables were mainly occupied by parents and siblings and the people were always warming welcomed by the lovely owners.

It was the place people used to get informed about the last social, commercial and religious issues as well as if any Greek was arriving or leaving.

The dances and songs

All the Greek community used to get together in the celebrations called "panagíri", "baptismós" and "gamós". They served roast goat and many other typical dishes accompanied with wine "crassi" or beer "bíra". They eat, drink, sing and dance "kalamatianós" or "sirtáki" for the whole night till get exhausted. The host was always Mr Estefano Savas.

Religion

They were very, very religious. They used to go to the church every Sunday and all of them had a small temple at home with images of Saint Nicolau, the sailor's protector and Holly Mary to pray for. They had a candle lighted night and day inside a glass of water, with some olive oil on the top and a special wick.

For Greeks, the Holy Week was very important and full of celebrations, including processions around the church, carrying flowers and the Christ epitaph.

At Easter days, they had roast goat at lunch and used to paint eggs with different colours but mostly in red. They had also pastas with red colour eggs. The tradition was to offer those eggs to the visitors, so they would hit the eggs saying: "Christos Anésti"! "Christ Resurrected"!



Εικ. 5. Καστελλοριζιτική έθνευασία νύμφης.

The Weddings

Initially, the weddings "gámos" were between the sons and daughters of the community to keep the idiom and to conserve the orthodox religion. During the ceremony, the bride and groom used to wear a crown made of orange tree flowers (estefania) connected by a white stripe meaning their union. At the end, the couple receives a nuts and coins "rain" thrown by the guests. The meaning is to wish them a "sweet and wealthy" life. Nowadays, it is innumerable the weddings between Greeks and sons of Greeks with Brazilians.

The Baptism

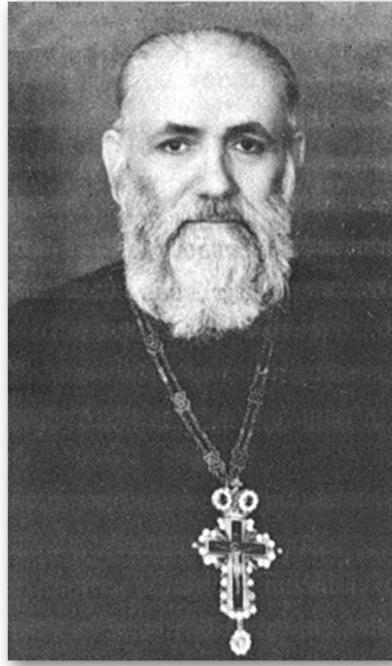
"Baptismós" is the baptism by immersion. The babies are usually baptized in their first year of age and right after they have their first "Eucarisita". The priest, in the presence of the godfather asks the kids to repeat some prayers.

Religious Dates

The Greeks used to celebrate the saint's days "panagíri". Those dates were usually celebrated in someone's house where the owner had the same name of the Saint of the day. Those meetings were mainly to find solutions for the problems of the community. Later on the association building was constructed to hold these meetings. Everyone contributed with a tenth of their earnings to keep the church and the priest with his family. Therefore they founded the Saint Constantine Hellenic Association in 1927, which became Santa Catarina Hellenic Association few years later. They built the Saint Nicolau Orthodox Church, the parochial church council and the priest residence, all situated in 108 and 110 Tenanted Silviers St. Prior to that the religious meetings were held in João Chrysakís' house.

The Priest

The priest "Papás" had a very strong influence inside and outside of the Hellenic community. He was a singular person who stood out in the Greek society because not only the Greeks payed respect to his authority but also he had an imposed presence with a long and grey beard, and a black cassock, a big crucifix held by a silver chain around his neck and the hat "kalimafki". The priest used to teach Greek at "Dias Velho State Institute" and his name was Monsignor João Chryssakis.



Monsignor Chryssakis.

He wasn't from Kastelorizon but from Smirna, a place that belongs to Greece (actual Turkey). He was a person with a strong personality. He had the "last word" within the community and was highly respected from all. He used to go to every house to bless it with Holy Water.

As in every "Epifania" the kings day, as well every first Sunday of every month, people would go to the church to receive the "Agiasmós", when the priest bless every one with holy water. Particularly at "Epifania" would bless people using a big branch of rosemary soaked in holy water from a silver bucket. People had to kiss the cross in his chest and his hand as well.

Greeks were very keen to keep their religion; therefore it was needed to keep a priest at the community.

Monsignor João Chryssakis in 1925; Priest Panayiotis Paleólogos and Priest George in 1955; Priest Miguel Michalopolus in 1957; Priest Yassif in 1960; Priest Panayote Meintanis in 1966; and Priest Constantino Parasquevaides in 1971.

Monsignor João Chryssakis was born in 1898 in Smirna, and passed away in 30th January 1971 in Florianópolis. He was the first Greek priest to settle in Brazil.

He lived in Florianópolis for 40 years, taught Greek for 25 years in Dias Velho State Education Institute and was the priest of Sain Nicolau Church for 30 years. Priest Panayotis Paleológos organized an excellent Greek course during his years there.

Nowadays, Priest Miguel Michalopoulos works in USA but he was a great enthusiast within the community. The Priest Panayote Meintanis and Constantino Parasquevaides are still living in Florianópolis. Panayote came from Zakintos Island and has built 5 Orthodox Churches, being 3 in Greece, 1 in Porto Alegre and the last in Curitiba. Constantino came from Macedonia and is the actual priest at Saint Nicolau church in Florianópolis.

Every Greek priest in Brazil follows the rules from the diocese of Buenos Aires, headquarter of the Greek Orthodox archbishop, where the

Archbishop Genadios Chrysulakis commands the rules. He goes once a year to visit the Hellenic Communities in Brazil.

The archbishop Iacovo, when visiting Brazil and enchanted with the natural beauties of the island, proposed the construction of a "holiday resort" for the sons of Greeks in Brazil "Pedópolis".

Candles and Breads

The elder ladies prepare the candles for the church. They mix melted yellow bee wax with hot water deep in an aluminum tub. Then they soak the wick many times in it till they get the desired thickness. Let it dry and repeat the procedure. This way they make candles of different thickness and lengths to be sold at the church.

During Easter, the candles are big and thick and known

by the name of "Lambadas". In the 9th day ceremonies and in memory of people from colony, bee wax candles are distributed among the presents. Those candles are kept lit during the whole religious ceremony. They also prepare the "cólivo" made of wheat, sesame seeds and sugar to be distributed in the end of the bread multiplication. The elder ladies start the ceremony lighting candles at "círios" of the church. Among them were: Ekaterini Paschoal Pítsica (aunt Katerna), Eudoquia Komninos, Eudoquial Kalafatas, Moscopia Anastácio Kotzias and Cristina Berdologou Triandafilis.

The Mourn

An expressive number of ladies from the Hellenic Community lost their husbands early. They used to wear black-mourning clothes for years but it changed through the time. As well as it happened in Madeira and Nazaré (Portugal), Lagoa da Conceição and Ingleses of "Rio Vermelho".

When a Greek passed away the whole community would be in mourning. Every business house would shut the doors straight away as a sign of respect and the elder ladies would stay in the funeral crying and singing and reminding some moments in the past.

The funeral would finish in the cemetery with the priest leading and praying, passing by the main streets in Florianópolis as Felipe Schmidt, Tenent Silveira St (Saint Nicolau Church).

Civil Dates

Greeks and theirs descendants from Santa Catarina have always celebrated 2 dates considered by them of great importance: 25th of March - Greece Independence day (25/03/1821) from Otomanos Turkish and 28th of October "oxi" date which is the "NO" date (28/10/1940) when the Greek Prime Minister João Metaxás said "No" to the Italian occupation of Greece which resulted to a militant conflict between then in the World War II.

The Greeks get together to have dinner in this association of Santa Catarina, situated at 110, Tenente Silveira St in both situations, speeches and made and Geek poetry is read.

Saint Nicolau Charitable Lunch

The Greek Ladies have been organizing this event for the last 30 years with the purpose of keeping the community unite and also to fund money for the Orthodox Church. Doing that they could find solutions to every issue arose by the community.

Apart from that they would do some handcraft together as knitting, crochet, embroider and tapestry. Then the hostess donates some objects to be raffled and the money goes to maintain the church.

With the aid of banks and business houses, they used to make the traditional "Poor Christmas", when they donate 100 bags of goods to the most necessitated people of the island.

In my point of view, those ladies lunch were one of the main reasons why the community is still "alive" nowadays.

Three ladies were chosen every year to be the responsible ones for the money raised, donations made and to choose the residencies to hold the weekly meetings.



Saint Nicolau Charitable Lunch ladies at Mrs Despina Spyrides Boabaid's house.

The ladies who participated in the lunch at Saint Nicolau were: Anastácia Apóstolo Pítsica, Sebastí Dimatos, Spyros Dimatos, Catarina Apóstolo Kosmos, Parasqueví Kotzias Atherino, Kyrana Atherino Lacerda, Catarina (Katina) João Kotzias, Cristina Kosmos Komninos, Flora Spyros Diamantaras, Maria Atherino Kotzias, Déspina Spyrides Boabaid, Izabel Kamburis (Zapeta), Eudocia Schmidt, Caliope Jean Jordanou, Vera Cardoso Apóstolo Pítsica, Vilma de Lourdes Cardoso, Regina Demétrios Lambros, Vera Bonnassis Nicolau Pítsca, Zenaide Fett, Zilda Goulart, Criçafina Athanázio Bernardini, Zoê Agapito Athanázio, Despina Borba, Lourdes Antônio Apóstolo, Kety Merlin, Alice Horn, Norma Barbosa Lima, Anastacio Theodoro Nicolacopoulos, Magda Kailly Santos, Fernanda Campos Lobo Silva, Elda Damiani Kotzias, Ecely Ungareti.

Society

Between 1950 and 1960, Mr João Kotzias and Demétrio Lucas, very successful businessmen and admired by many were the Greeks who held the most receptions and social events. The celebrations of the Greece Independence day in 25th march used to be held by Mr João Kotzias at his house and after listening to both national anthem, Brazil and Greece, the youth declaimed Greek poetry while others were doing speeches. In the gardens, dances, traditional dishes and the fireworks entertained others. Recently, Stavros and Maria Kotzias, opened the doors of their mansion to celebrate the New Year. It became one of the most important social event, with the presence of politics and important people to celebrate the New Year.

The Language

The kids were taught initially at home by their parents. The parents spoke only in greek while the siblings would answer in portuguese. This happened because during the childhood the other kids used to give them the nickname "grego - greek" and this was to force them to recognize and remind them about their roots. Despite of that, the relationship between greeks and brazilians was sealed by a feeling of fraternity and equality. The parents were worried about teaching greek to their kids but above that was the religion issue to be preserved.

There was no teacher teaching greek back in that time so every lesson was given at home as reading and listening. We learnt to understand the language but we wouldn't speak in greek voluntarily. Later on, between 1956 and 1959, the priest Panaiotis Paleólogos started to give classes for all levels and ages. After 1980, Mr Estefano Lambros took the course over.

Music

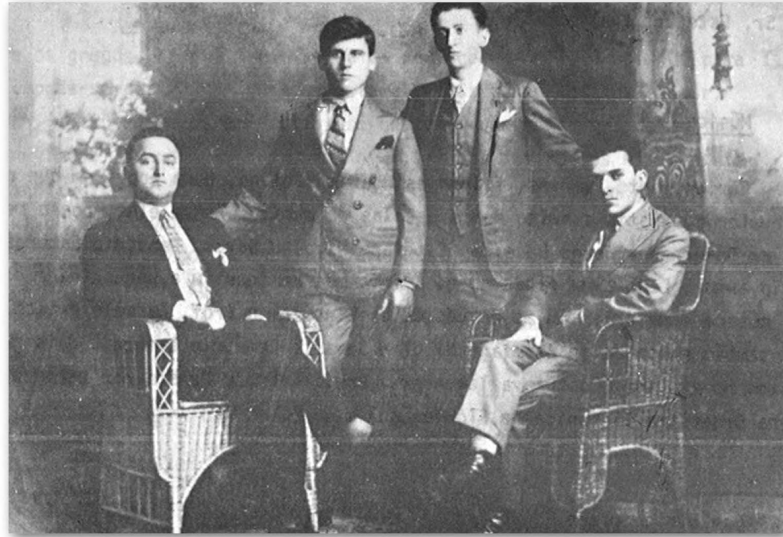
It was curious that many kids learnt the violin, especially because there weren't many music schools around. Amongst them was the ex-Governor Jorge Lacerda, Estefano Nicholau Savas, Demétrio Lambros and myself. It comes to my mind the moment my mother told me the importance of studying music and suggested taking violin classes with teacher Carmelo Prisco who was also the tutor of Estefano Nicholau Savas and Demétrio Lambros, two great talents with the violin.

The Greek Spirit

The Greeks came to stay and this was absolutely clear. For many times they thought about returning to the homeland but after interring their parents and giving birth to their babies, they realized they belong to this place. They acquired the nationality spirit and all their rights and duties from the locals as well as admiration and respect. If there was any doubt about staying in this country, this was automatically dissipated with time, as their sons were "sons of this land". So the "jus solis" overcame the "jus sanguinis".

The parents were very worried about their kids' education. Therefore, they sent them to private schools and made great efforts and sacrifices to send them to universities in Parana and Rio de Janeiro as the first university of this State - Federal University of Santa Catarina - was founded in 1962.

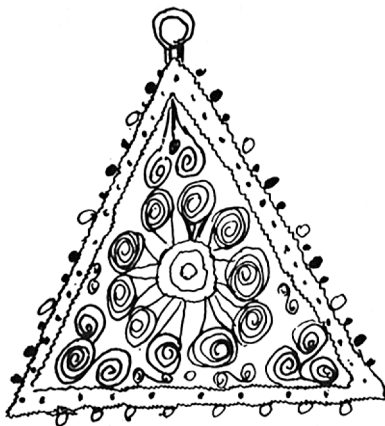
The Jesuit priest Alberto Fugger used to say "The wisdom comes from Greece". He considered the greeks their best students. He admired specially João Kalafatás and João Kotizias.



From right to left: João Anastácio Kotizias (seated), Constantino Estefano Kotizias, João Francisco Kotizias and João Estefano Kotizias.

Many talented men studied there: Constantino and João Anastácio Kotizias, Jorge Kotizias, brother Lacerda - Jorge, Constantino Savas and João; brothers Spyrides - Constantino, Miguel and João; Demétrio Lambros, João Kalafatás, the brothers Nocolacópulos - Apóstolo e Jorge; Theodócio Jorge Atherino and many others who helped to construct the Brazilian land with the greatness of their spirits and a strong nationality feeling, with the hope in the future of this great country and the nobility of the Brazilian people.

The Tradition of the Names



Amulet: A gold detailed amulet (floriá) was given to the first grand daughter by her grandma. It has a blue eye right in the centre to protect her from envy. It is then hung above the cradle.

The names are kept till today. The structure is basically always the same. The sons take the pre-name from their grandparents, firstly paternal then maternal. As an example: Theodócio Jorge Atherino, Theodócio Miguel Atherino, Theodócio Cyriaco Atherino and so on, being really easy to make the genealogical tree of 3 or 4 generations.

The same rules apply for daughters. But this rule can change when a third son is born. He then receives a pre-name from a prominent figure of the family, as in Spyro Nicholau Spyrides and myself as my name carries Captain's Savas surname.

Linked Facts to the Hellenic Community

The Kastelorizon Building

Mr. Pantaleão Athanazio had a house in a very good location in Florianópolis. He sold it to A. Gonzaga Real Estate which constructed a building in the place and asked Mr. Pantaleão to suggest a name. Therefore, the building received the name of his unforgettable Kastelorizon.

The "Saudade Island"

To be an islander is to deeply love the island you live in. Mr. Miguel Savas, son of Captain Savas Nicholau Savas had an island inside the island. This place was a port for his father's boats and an entertaining area for his friends with coconut trees and full of natural beauties.



**Miguel Savas.
Captain Savas Nicholau Savas' son.**



The doctors Savas Apóstolo Pítsica (right) and Savas Lacerda (left) in front of Governor Jorge Lacerda's statue. Background: State Educational Institute built during Governor Jorge Lacerda's mandate.

7th of September

Meticulously, since 1950, i used to get up very early with my dad and drive till his business house at 23 Conselheiro Mafra St. Once there he would open the safe, pick up the brazilian flag and in absolute silence and respect raise it slowly outside. I was absolutely touched and with tears in my eyes watching such love and respect for my country. My father honored the land which gave him shelter and sustenance.

The Miramar

We used to go to the Miramar pier on sundays to watch the excellent divers going down to pick up the coins that people used to throw there. There was also a tradition. The Monsignor João Chryssakis used to throw a cross in the ocean once a year. The diver who brought the cross back would receive a prize. It was a very old tradition and the diver who stood out was Mr. Jorge Haviaras.

The diving-suit diver (1)

A funny situation occurred when Mr. João Haviaras was requested to repair one of the boats from HOEPCKE Company. Once deep down the company realized he had to have signed a written authorization from the local authority. He was then pulled up without knowing what was happening, had his helmet removed, given a pen and the document to be signed to then going back to finish his job.

The diving-suit diver (2)

Mr. Paschoal Apóstolo Pítsica was a diving-suit diver many years ago in Greece. Since then he never worked with that because he had a different business in Brazil since 1910. In 1914 he was requested to repair the boat called Orion. Very reluctant, he was convinced by the actual Governor; Mr. Hercílio Pedro da Luz to do such job as a favor, as the amount of money offered was merrily symbolic. He not only fixed the boat but also save two people from drowning in that occasion. The event was witnessed by many people who was at the place.

The diving-suit diver (3)

Mr Agapito Katcipis, brother of Anastácio and Antônio Katcipis, tragically died in an accident in Vitória (Espírito Santo State) when he was managing to blow up a sunk boat with dynamite. This boat was obstructing the entrance of the canal.

The diving-suit diver (4)

Mr. Gerascimo Mazarakis from Corfú, arrived in Brazil in 1915. He initially worked as the construction of Hercílio Luz Bridge in Florianópolis. After that he was hired by the brazilian government to work at Governor Island (Rio de Janeiro State) to build underwater foundations. He moved to Vitória in 1920 stayed there till his death.

"The Commerce Coffee" shop

The Commerce Coffee was an important place for the islanders. It was belong to three Greeks: Anastácio Kotzias, Jorge and Arthemis Triandafilis. Later on Mr. Jorge and Arthemis owned the place and had this business from 1930 to 1952. Trading, politicians and influent people used to go there. At that time Florianópolis had only one radio station and it belonged to the Commerce Coffee shop. The Lyra Tennis Club's memberships used to go there after the

parties to have a coffee or just to listen to opera on the GE radio and the place had the highly social people there enjoying the ambient till late. In a certain period of time it was belonged to the Greeks and most frequented by Kotzias' family. Another group of Greeks including the Atherinos started to go to another coffee shop at the same block at Conselheiro Mafra st, in front of the current Kotzia's house, acquired by Mr Estefano Savas (Mr Nicholau Savas' father) and managed by Mr Espezim. Later, this place held Mr. Nilo Laus' Pharmacy.

The Gloria Coffee Shop

This coffee shop was very frequented at that time. It was called Gloria Cafe, belonged to Demétrio Garofalis. It was an important place in the city. The local high society used to go there to listen to live music and have some ice cream. It was situated at Trajano St.

The Java Coffee shop

This coffee shop operated between 1934 to 1939. It was next to the Brazilian Bakery. The business belonged to Mr Apóstolo Paschoal Pítsica and his brother. It was mainly frequented by the high society, and by well-known politicians. Also Mr Nereu Ramos, ex president; Aderbal Ramos da Silva, ex state governor; Mr Acacio Moreira, Mr Renato Gutierre, Mr Francisco Medeiros, Mr Fontoura Rey , Mr Olivio Amorim. Mr Ivens de Araujo, Mr Glaribaldi Vasconcelos Galvao, commander chief. There was a speaker service at Java's coffee, called Java Journal. It was the only one in the city. The speaker services helped the community giving important religious and currently affair informations. It was situated in front of Fernando Machado statue. The speakers were Mr. Neylor Melo and Mr. José da Luz Fontes.

The Political agreement between Greek's sons - Kastelorizios

In August 1956, two greek sons, Mr. Antonio Paschoal Apóstolo - substitute Major and Jorge Lacerda - State governor, joined forces against a public transport crises. The employees of the actual bus company organised a protest to have an unacceptable salary pay rise. The governor put the Army's transport vehicles to attend the public while the process was developing. In the end, the company lost the contract and other companies bid for it.

Political interchange between greek's sons

Constantino João Kotzias was born in Florianópolis in 1924. He was president

of the State of Paraná Legislative Body in 1966. And Paranaguá Major 1969.

Jorge Lacerda was born in Paranaguá in 1914 and moved to Florianópolis to govern the State of Santa Catarina 1956.

Commandant Spyrides (1)

The Commandant Miguel Nicolau Spyrides was extremely experienced. He was one of the only sailors to sail a 2 thousand ton petroleum ship through the very shallow canal between north and south bays.

Commandant Spyrides (2)

The Commandant Constantino Nicolau Spyrides was one of the islanders to receive an enormous number of medals for heroism. President Trumann and James Forestal (the USA Marine Minister) gave him an official degree of Merit Legion; Brazilian Navy War Medal; ex-combatant Medal and many others. He also was the 1st Lieutenant of the Brazilian Navy and in 1944 was the sailor who took the Brazilian army to Italy.



**Commandant Constantino Nicolau Spyrides, grandson of
Constantino Nicolau Spyrides.**

Greece, Greeks and honored sons

Jorge Lacerda: The road which connects Itajaí to Blumenau carries his name; as well as the road between the Airport Hercílio Luz and Pirajubaé; and the city of Lacerdópolis next to Joaçaba.

Apóstolo Paschoal: The main road at Canasvieiras suburb carries his name.

Antonio Paschoal Apóstolo: The local Educational Council carries his name.

Captain Savas Nicolau Savas: One of the main roads at the residential suburb in Florianópolis - Coqueiros - carries his name.

Diamantis Vakalopoulos: He was the Ambassador of Greece in Brazil and inaugurated the "Republic of Greece" park to celebrate the Colony Centenary in Brazil in 21st of September 1983. In that occasion, the Hellenic Republic Governor donated a copy of "Marathon' Youth" sculpture from the sculptor Praxitelis (330 b.C.). The original one is situated at Athens Museum.

The Hercílio Luz Bridge (Florianópolis) and the Greeks

Prior to the bridge construction between the island and the continent, boats did the passage. The Governor Hercílio Luz contracted an american company to build the bridge. The company owned by Gerascimo Mazarakis did the foundations and had as diving-suit divers: Gerascimo Mazarakis, Mícios Panayote, Agapito Katcipis and Spyros. The last one was known by his laziness of sleeping deep down in the ocean not to be bothered.

Military honors at Athens farewell towards Florianópolis

The Greek Military Colonel, Giorgios Berdoulougou was murdered because of political disagreements between João Metaxás and Eleférios Venizelos parties. After that, his wife Cristina Berdoulougou and daughter Caliopi moved to Kastelorizon to live with her father Parasquevás Triandafilis. In 29th of June 1929, Ms. Cristina Triandafilis Berdoulougou, her sister Maria Triandafilis and niece Caliopi left Kastelorizon to live in Florianópolis with her brother Jorge Triandafilis (who came in 1917) and Arthemis Triandafilis (who came in 1927). Before leaving Athens, the Prime Minister João Mataxás used to present and honor those who were going to the new land.

Ms Augusta de Santo Antônio and "the greek Jorge"

Iconomos Agapito Iconomos was the chief of a political party and very a influenced person amongst the "old foxes". Got rich exporting coffee to Europe and Argentine and importing leather. It is said when he arrived with Captain Savas, he fell in love by the daughter of Ms Augusta. He used to go to the church only to contemplate the ladies coming out after the service. One day, he went to Ms Augusta house to asked permission to marry her daughter. It was denied because she was only 12 years old. It was necessary for him to wait for another year to receive such permission. The family Iconomos was the result from this union. After one year of married they had their first son Agapito Iconomos.

Later on, he sent his son to study Engineering in London, but he regressed during the WWI without completing his studies. He brought his English wife Gioanette, daughter of Earl Gioanette, along with him.

The Real Estate Ceisa and Greece

The Civil Engineer Adroaldo Pinto Pereira was inspired by the greek mythology to name the main commercial buildings in Florianópolis CBD: the Apolo, the Atlas and Hércules - all situated at Tenente Silveira St.

List of Greeks and their ancestors disposed by their professions

Nominata dos gregos e de seus descendentes,
dispostos pelas suas profissões

Advocacia **Law**

Paschoal Apóstolo Pítsica
Nicolau Apóstolo Pítsica - Juiz Eleitoral
Ermy Jannis
Stavros Anastácio Kotzias
Apóstolo Kosmos Comninos
Constantino Syriaco Atherino
Theodocio Miguel Atherino
João Nicolau Spyrides - Juiz de Direito no Estado do Rio de Janeiro
Vaiani Kotzias Pisani
Helena Nicolau Spyrides
Spyro Nicolau Spyrides
Ana Kotzias Peixoto
George Christofis
Jorge Lacerda +
Maria Atherino Neves
Despina Spyrides Boabaid
João Demétrio Kotzias Neto
Miguel Kotzias Richter
Regina Haviaras Wosgrau
Jorge Tzelikis
William Serratine
Demétrio Constantino Serratine - Promotor Público
Cristina Apóstolo Kosmos
Carlos Alberto Sirydakís
Luiz Fernando Sirydakís - Promotor Público em Chapecó
Jorge Tzelikis - Promotor Público em Itajaí
Paulo Roberto Tzelikis
Miguel João Kotzias
Constantino Christofis
Eduardo Tavares Atherino
Maria Helena Rocha Lacerda
Maria de Lourdes Rocha Lacerda

João Damiani Kotzias
Tereza Fialho Daux
Tania Fialho Schaefer
Eleonora Savas Fuhrmeister
Angela Savas de Bastos Silva
Jorge Miguel Mandalis
Maria Alina Iconomos Bastos
Wilson Santos Filho
Paulo Armando Garofallis Ribeiro - Promotor Público
Jorge Nicolau Haviaras Meira

Farmácia **Pharmacy**

Miguel Chrystakis
George Christofis

Química **Chemistry**

Evangelia Athanazio Bernardini
George Jordanou
Cristina Koutsoukos

Física **Physics**

Nicolau Jorge Haviaras

Medicina **Medicine**

Constantino Nicolau Spyrides (1889) +
João Anastácio Kotzias
Jorge Lacerda +
Savas Lacerda
Spyros Dimatos
Constantino Dimatos
Jorge Anastácio Kotzias +
Theodocio Syriaco Atherino

Savas Apóstolo Pítsica
Demosthenes Dimatos
Constantino Kosmos Comninos
Jorge Theodoro Nicolacopoulos
Antoine Chryssovergis
Panayote Jordanou
Anastácio Kotzias Neto
Adelaide Maria Schmidt Kreibich
Syriaco Atherino Kotzias
Helena Nicolau Spyrides
Syriaco Cristovão Tavares Atherino
Cesar Tavares Atherino
Haydê Haviaras da Silva
Elza Athanazio Bernardini
Evangelia Athanazio Schwartz
Jorge Anastácio Kotzias Filho
Paulo Damiani Kotzias
Kosmos Panayotis Nicolau
Homero Garofallis Ribeiro
Ylmar Correa Neto

Bioquímica **Biochemistry**

Maria Atherino Pierri
Kosmos João Korfu

Enfermagem **Nursery**

Evangelia Kotzias Atherino dos Santos
Maria Lenise Mazarakis Blauth
Ana Maria Kotzias Schütz

Odontologia **Odontology**

Spyro Nicolau Spyrides
João Jannis
Estefano João Kotzias
Silvana Miguel Athanazio

Alda Ferro Kalafatās
George Miguel Spyrides
Kyria Spyrides Andrade Leite
Kyria Spyro Spyrides

Medicina Veterinária **Veterinary Medicine**

Ioanis Panayotis Nicolau

Política **Politics**

Iconomos Agapito Iconomos +
Jorge Lacerda +
Antonio Paschoal Apostolo +
Spyros Dimatos
Constantino João Kotzias

Fazenda Pública **Public Finances**

Miguel Savas +

Imprensa **Press**

Jorge Lacerda +
Paschoal Apóstolo Pítsica
Nicolau Apóstolo Pítsica
Lázaro Bartolomeu +
Estefano Moussouris +

Funcionário Público **Public Servant**

Syriaco Diamantaras
Cristina Pantaleão Athanazio
Alexandre Pantaleão Athanazio
Eftiquia Serratine
Solon Serratine
Jorge Aluísio Serratine
Eudocia Atherino Schmidt
Sheila Sirydakís
Moacir Tzelikís
Luiz Fernando Tzelikís
Oscar Tzelikís
Nicolau Anastácio Katcipis
Adolfo Anastácio Katcipis
Leonidas Anastácio Katcipis
Catarina Apostolo Kosmos Cominos
Antônio Athanazio
Evangelia Kalafatás
Rosa Kalafatás de Amorim
Ionia Christoval Schissl
Aurecy Christoval Bittencourt
Irene Christoval da Veiga
Antonio Cesar Christoval
Eliane Garofallis de Oliveira
Vivaldi Garofallis +
Otília Garofallis Fialho
Rita de Cassia Viegas Cintra
Fernanda Tzelikís Mund
Elita Tzelikís Regis
Liene Tzelikís Fey
Valdir Tzelikís
Jairo Aristides Sirydakís +
Jorge Hazan
Jorge Hazan Filho
Paulo Roberto Hazan

Engenharia Química **Chemistry Engineer**

Solon Mazarakis

Arquitetura e Urbanismo

Architecture and Urbanism

Constantino Lacerda

Lylían Spyrides Boabaid Zupan

Engenharia Elétrica e Telecomunicações

**Electrical Engineer and
Telecommunications**

Leonardo Garofallis

Margaret Spyrides Boabaid

Angela Maria Atherino Schmidt

Arno Schmidt Junior

Alexandre Broering Atherino

Constantino Meintanis

Ricardo Savas Fuhrmeister

Leonardo Constantino Silveira de Souza Garofallis

Engenharia Civil

Civil Engineer

Theodocio Jorge Atherino

João Kalafatās

Savas Joanides - Vice Cônsul da Grécia

Demétrio Lambros

João Kakoulas

Jorge Petrópulos

Ivone Haviaras Cancellier

Pantaleão Theodócio Athanazio

José Carlos Savas de Bastos Silva

Maria Alice Atherino

Miguel Pedro Atherino

Ana Maria Schmidt Andujar

Constantino Comninos Filho

Jorge Theodócio Atherino

Diamantino João Christofis

Newton Atherino Szpoganicz

Nicolau Miguel Spyrides

Spyro Apostolo Diamantaras

Jorge Komninos Lacerda

Marcio de Souza Savas

Renato de Souza Savas

Engenharia Mecânica **Mechanic Engineer**

Demosthenes Panayotis Nicolau
Gilberto Haviaras

Agronomia **Agronomy**

Jorge Apostolo Diamantaras

Técnico em Eletrônica **Electronic Technician**

Nicolau Constantino Spyrides

Administração e Gerência **Administration and Management**

Demétrio João Kotzias
George Atherino Kotzias
Lázaro Gilson Bartolomeu
Cristina Maria Lacerda Prazeres
Maria Alice Atherino
Ana Maria Massad Dimatos
Syriaco Atherino Szpoganicz
Syriaco Atherino Neto
Marcio Tavares Atherino
Flora Apostolo Diamantaras
Nicolau Savas Kailly
Domingos Kailly Filho

Comunicação **Communication**

Maria Conceição Savas Kailly

Analista de Sistemas **IT**

Nicolau Jorge Haviaras

Processamento de Dados **Data Analyst**

Hilda Haviaras Ferreira

Publicidade **Advertising**

Neri Brunet Alves Pereira Filho

Técnico em Contabilidade **Accountant**

Erico Jorge Haviaras
Despina Haviaras Coelho Souza
Nirefs Haviaras +

Exército **Army**

Capitão Savas Nicolau Sirydakis

Marinha de Guerra **Navy**

Cmte. Constantino Nicolau Spyrides + (ex-combatente)
Tenente Lázaro Bartolomeu + (ex-combatente)
Capitão Iconomos Adalberto Senna (Capitão de Mar e Guerra)

Marinha Mercante **Merchant Sailors**

Capitão Savas Nicolau Savas +
Iconomos Agapito Iconomos +
Cmte. João Kotzias +
Cmte. Constantino Nicolau Spyrides +
Cmte. Miguel Nicolau Spyrides
Cmte. Constantino Kailly +
Aliatar Tzelikis +
Domingos Kailly +
Cmte. Paschoal Anastacio

Cartorários **Registry Officer**

Kyrana Atherino Lacerda
Stavros Anastácio Kotzias

Serventuária da Justiça **Justice Servant**

Irene Lacerda

Bancários **Bank**

Apóstolo Fermanis
Achylles Spyros Diamantaras
Yoldori Garofallis
Cynthia Garofallis da Silva
Hilda Haviaras Ferreira
Despina Haviaras Coelho de Souza
Angelo Haviaras
Ademir Jorge Hazan

Música **Music**

Marlene Jannis

Turismo **Tourism**

Maria do Rocio Atherino

Serviço Social **Social Service**

Anna Dimatos Napoli
Maria Cecilia Damiani Kotzias

Letras **Languages Study**

Constantino Comninos
Mary Lambros Comninos
Evangelia Kotzias Correa
Apóstolo Theodoro Nicolacopulos
Nicoleta Theodoro Nicolacopulos
Lenia Pisani da Mota Rezende

Zoê Lacerda Westrupp
Maria Lizete Mazarakis Regis
Maria Cristina Massad Dimatos
Guilherme Massad Dimatos
Cristala de Oliveira Athanazio Buchler
Panayotà Koutsoukos Amadori
Espiridula Meintanis Baptista
Zafiria Sozōpoulos Steiner
Ivone Christoval
Margareth Savas Filomeno
Elizabeth Maes Savas
Nicolau Estefano Savas
Moema Garofallis Ribeiro
Patrícia Sirydakis

Psicologia **Psychology**

Clio Ferro Kalafatās
Adelaide Haviaras Dias

Diretoras de Colégios **School Directors - Principal**

Dēspina Spyrides Boabaid
Angelina Lunardelli Sirydakis

Decoradora **Interior Design**

Marilena Kailly Santos Philippi

Desenho Industrial **Industrial Design**

Kiriaki João Spyrides

Ciências Contábeis **Accounting Science**

Eliane Savas Fuhrmeister

Economia

Economy

Evangelos Spyros Diamantaras
Apōstolo Kosmos Comninos
George Kotzias Atherino
Anastácio Petrōpulos
Luiz Augusto Atherino
Jorge Anastácio Katcipis
Ivan Tavares Atherino
Francisco Meira Neto
Nicolau Haviaras

Indústria e Comércio

Industry and Commerce

Capitão Savas Nicolau Savas + (1883)
Cōnsul Iconomos Agapito Iconomos +
Anastácio Kotzias +
Estefano Kotzias +
Estefano Nicolau Savas +
Syriaco Theodocio Atherino +
Miguel Theodocio Atherino +
Jorge Theodocio Atherino +
André Theodocio Atherino +
Constantino Theodocio Atherino +
Spyros Borderis +
Komniñōs Lakerdis +
Parasquevās Apostolou Pītsica + (Paschoal Apōstolo)
Apōstolo Paschoal Pītsica +
Antonio Paschoal Apōstolo +
Apostolos Komninōs Komninou +
Komninōs Apostolos Komninou + (Kosmos Apostolos)
Apostolo Apostolou Komninou
Spyros Diamantaras
Antonio Katcipis
Anastacio Katcipis
Jorge Sirydakis
Emilio Jannis
Iconomo Jorge Atherino
Miguel Anastácio Kotzias
Jacō Hazan +

Apostolo Spyro Diamantaras
 Teodoro Nicolacopulo +
 Nicolau Docolas
 Jorge Fermanis
 Nicolau Tzelikis +
 Hamilton Tzelikis
 Agapito Anastácio Katcipis
 João Demétrio Kotzias +
 Demétrio João Kotzias
 Kosmās Komninōs +
 Jorge João Kotzias +
 Emílios J. Christidis +
 Kyriacos Christofidis +
 Jorge Levendis +
 Athanasios Emanoelides +
 Diamantis Christofīs +
 Bartholomeu Lazaru +
 Demetrios Stratinas (Serratine) +
 Constantino Chrystakis +
 Demosthenes Dimatsos +
 Constantino Chrystofis +
 João Chrystofis
 Domingos Kailly
 Domingos Kailly Filho
 Nicolau Manoel Kailly +
 Manoel Nicolau Kailly
 Magda Kailly Santos
 Alexandra Kailly Alves Pereira
 Helena Kailly Monteiro de Barros
 Vanda Kailly
 Savas Nicolau Kailly
 Nicolau Savas Kailly
 Vice-Cônsul Constantino Demétrio Garofallis +
 Demétrio Constantino Garofallis +
 João Syriaco Kalafatās +
 Syriaco João Kalafatās +
 Estefano Kalafatās
 Miguel Fermanis
 Pantaleão Fermanis
 Teodoro Constantopulos
 João Estefano Kotzias

Demétrio Samaras
Jean Jordanou +
Nicolau Tzelikis +
Zaphirios Bersou +
João P. Chystakis +
Demétrio Lucas +
Atherino Apostolou +
Demetrio N. Kamburis +
Estefano Lambros
Kaili Mandalis
Miguel Mandalis
Nicolau Constantino Spyrides +
Elefterio Constantino Spyrides +
João Athanasio Athanassiou
Antonio Pantaleão Athanasio
Panayotis D. Nicolaou
João Korfú
Georgios Koufos
George Kotzias Atherino
Maria Kotzias Richter
Constantino João Kotzias
Miguel Pantaleão Athanasio
Arthemis Triandafilis +
Jorge Sozōpoulos
Isodia Atherino Szpoganicz
Anastacia Nicolacopulos
Panayote Meintanis
Francisco Kotzias
Jorge Triandafilis +
Pandelis Fermanis
Miguel Constantino Lucas
Nicolau Estefano Savas
Manoel Estefano Savas
Estefano Nicolau Savas
Jorge Nicolau Haviaras +
Jorge Haviaras
Valter Haviaras
Ícaro Haviaras
Apóstolo Koutsoukos
João Koutsoukos
Georges Koutsoukos
Emílio Cerri
Caralambos Komninos

Evangelia Savas Fuhrmeister
João Francisco Kotzias +
Evangelos Komninos
Panayote Mandalis
Gabriel Komninos
Miguel Antoniadis +
Jorge Miguel Atherino +
Basílio Constantinides +
Jorge Moscovitz
Georgios Damianos Andreadis
Eftacios Georgios Anastaciades
Teodocio Pantaleão Athanazio
Jorge Pantaleão Athanazio
Agapito Pantaleão Athanazio
Pantaleão Athanazio +
Evangelos Mavros +
Cyriaco Christoval +
Jorge Elias Jarakus +
Miguel Cariotis
Constantino Mutropulos
Apostolo Siarkos
João Dechipre
Jorge Valavanos
Stamatios Docacos
Tarcibulo Serratine
Wallace Serratine
Cleobulo Serratine
Constantino Serratine
Norberto Serratine Filho
João Demétrio Serratine
Spyros João Kotzias
Helena Christofis Mansur
João Risenthal Kotzias
Rosa Fermanis Babiolakis
Paulo Babiolakis
Aquiles André Atherino
Cyriaco Christoval Filho
Yoldori Garofallis