

Russian nobility SERBIAN ORIGIN during the reign of the Romanov dynasty

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**Dedicated
to Her Majesty the Emperor's
Great Princess
Maria Vladimirovna
of Russia
heads of the Russian Imperial House and
de jure Empress Sveruskoj**

Author and editor of the text in this way they would like, to kindly thank: His Visokoblagorodiju prof. dr. **Stanislav Duma** (Russian Herald Imperial House, the President of the Council of the Imperial Order of St. Anne and the President of the Russian Federation genealogical), His Visokoblagorodiju **G. Alexander Nikolayevich Zakatov** (Director of the Office of Her Imperial Majesty), His Blagorod y **Sergei Alexandrovich Munk**, and Cossack colonel Mr. **Sergei Nikolayevich Danilevsky** (Ataman BOKO - BKS). The occurrence of this work have greatly influenced their unselfish commitment to deepen friendship, cultural and spiritual ties between the Russian and Serbian people.

INTRODUCTION



Overview of Russian noble families of Serbian origin, who is in front of you, certainly not complete. It has to complement the future, both in terms of input so far uncultivated families, and to expand, complementing and critical processing of data about families who are in this place listed. However, if these lines at least in small measure contributed to shedding light on this important issue and open the door to some future research, they have met their goal.

SUMMARY OF THE FRAMES OF RUSSIAN AND SERBIAN DINASTIJA and noble families in the earlier period



During the period of Russian history before the arrival of the Romanov dynasty on the imperial throne (1613), have witnessed some family ties between the Russian and Serbian dynasty and nobility, as well as the migration of certain branches of the Serbian noble families in Russia. Studies kinship ties between Russian and Serbian dynasty and nobility before 1613 beyond the scope of this paper. It is worth mentioning only the generally known fact that Anna, maternal grandmother of the Russian Emperor Ivana IV Vasilyevich Rjurikoviča, a Serb from the nobility Jaksic. At this point, an illustrative example will be presented only an unverified tradition of Serbian origin branched Russian and Polish - Lithuanian nobility.¹ In fact, there were a tradition nobility Zenović (Zenović), that his ancestors had come from the Serbian and Moldavian despot. Another variant of the surname of this genus, Despot - Zenović, was observed only in the late 17th century,

when the figures and said the tradition. However, this tradition is not sustainable, since the ancestors of the genus Zenović listed in the Lithuanian principality even before the creation of the Despotate of Serbia (1402), while in Moldova despotic title was used until the 16th century. While this noble families can not just come from Serbian and Moldavian despot, its possible origin from one of these countries, however, can not be excluded with certainty. 2



Nobility rod Zenović has long lived on the territory of Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Polish - Lithuanian state, where the first mention of their ancestor Bratoša (Brats), 1387. He was a member of the Council of Prince Polotsk, Andrew Olgerdoviča. BRATOSIN son, who is mentioned in 1401, the name was Zinovij (Zenon) and it is a genus got its name. 3 ancestor of one branch of the genus Zenović nobleman Alexander, moved in the late 15th century, in 1392, from Polotsk in Moscow and there are called Zinoviev. Among his descendants were a number of prominent figures, such as was the case with Senator Nikolai Ivanovich Zinoviev policmajsterom Sankt - Petersburg (1706 - 1773), a senator and a secret advisor Basil Nikolayevich

Zinoviev (1755 - 1827), or with General Vasiliy Vasilevich Zinoviev (1814-1891). The members of this noble family were recorded in the genealogical books Sankt - Peterburg, Novgorod, aquiline and Poltava governorate. 4 Some members of a branch of this genus with the surname Despot - Zenović later entered the Russian service. Among them were the highlight of Tobolsk Governor Alexander Ivanovich Despot - Zenović (1829 - 1895) and Baku Mayor Stanislav Ivanovich Despot - Zenović (1835-1900). Family Despot - Zenović entered in Part VI genealogy books Minsk governorate. 5

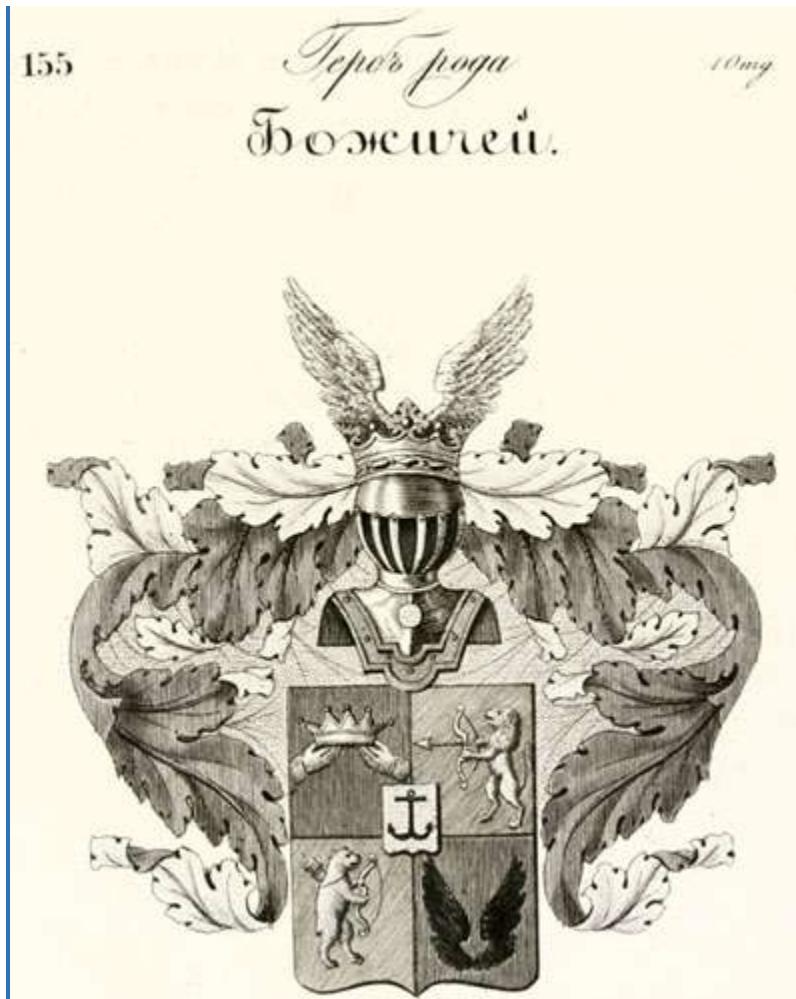
SUMMARY OF RUSSIAN noble families SERBIAN ORIGIN during the reign of the Romanov dynasty

Alexeyev



Among the Russian nobility there are more families with the surname Alexeyev. One of them is of Serbian origin. Her ancestors moved to Russia during the reign of Tsar Peter I Romanov.⁶ From this family was and Alexei Petrovich Alexeyev. He was in the Russian military service. He became a colonel and Knight Order of Saint George IV degree. He is married to Alexandra Ivanovna Pavliščevom. An interesting fact is that the Aleksandrin brother, historian and secret adviser Nikolai Ivanovich Pavliščev, was married to Olga Sergeyevna, sister of the famous poet Alexander Sergeyevich Pushkin.⁷

Christmas



Christmases (goddess) was a Russian noble family. This family originates from a Serb Panteleimon - Pane Christmas, who moved to Russia from the Habsburg monarchy. Before the migration, 1695, he was commander of Serbian police in Varadin. Under his command he had 600 pedestrians and 200 Hussars (light cavalry). During the same year he went to Vienna to try to force osobođenje Count George Brankovic. In the period from 1699 to 1704, its headquarters was in Titel. In 1704, he went to Russia by Tsar Peter the Great, to force the Serbs to receive Russian citizenships. Panteleimon remained in Russia and in the same year he became a colonel Serbian regiment in the Russian Army. 8 Panteleimon Christmas participated in the Battle of Poltava (1709), along with other Serbian soldiers in the Russian service. He died in 1718. His son, Ivan Panteleimonovich Christmas, received a 1737 baronial title of Prince John Rudolph Kantakuzen. He retired in 1762 with the rank of brigadier. 9



Ivanov's son, Gavril Ivanovich Christmas, listed in 1784 in the first part of the genealogical books of Chernigov regencies. The coat of arms of the family is presented in Section VII of the General Heraldry of the Russian Empire, on page 155, last member of a noble family in the male line was Grigori Gavrilovič Christmas, the district marshal Nezināmā (1819).¹⁰ There is no doubt untrue story, recorded in the history of this family, the goddess of water descended from the Roman Consul Boethius, who lived in the second half of the 5th and early 6th century BC.¹¹

Vladislavić - Raguzinski

Russian noble family Vladislavić - Raguzinski (VLADISLAVIĆ - Raguzinskij) is a Serbian origin. This genus comes from Luke Vladisavljevic ("Vladislavovich"), which is the mid-17th century, the Turks fled Herzegovina (according to others, from Bosnia) in Dubrovnik. Surname or noble predicate of this family, was formed just under the old Latin name of Dubrovnik - Ragusa. 12 His son, Lukic Vladislavić Sava (Sava Lukič VLADISLAVIĆ) was born on January 16, 1669 in Dubrovnik. In the earlier period of his life, Sava deal trade with France, Spain and Venice. 13 Sava transferred in 1702 to Russia. Listed in order of Russian nobility in 1709, and was appointed advisor to the court in 1710. In 1711 he was the Russian representative in Montenegro and Moldova. Participated in the campaign Prutskom Russian Tsar Peter the Great, during the same year, which was aimed at the liberation of the Balkan Christians from Ottoman occupation. 14



Russian count's title was given by Tsar Peter the Great 1716/17. year. Vladislavić in the period 1725 - 1728 was the Russian ambassador to China. He is the third person who has performed this function. 15 VLADISLAVIĆ was the founder of the city Troickosavsk. This village is now called Kjahta. It is a city in Russia, specifically in Buryatia, on the present-day border with Mongolia. 16 Sava Lukič VLADISLAVIĆ - Raguzinski was the 1728 Knight Order of St. Alexander Nevsky and effectively operating a secret adviser. In addition to being a prominent diplomat, VLADISLAVIĆ is remembered as an economist and researcher. He left a detailed record of China during the Manchurian (Qing) dinastije.¹⁷



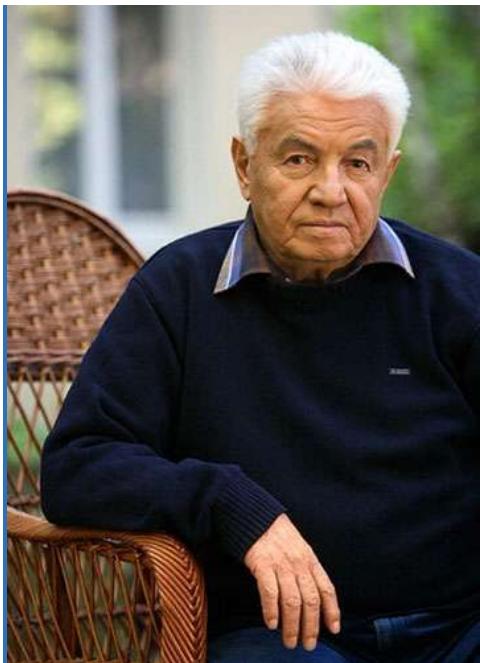
Sava Lukić VLADISLAVIĆ - Raguzinski died on June 17, 1738, on the farm Matoksa in Sanktpeterburškoj Gubernia. He was buried in Annunciation Church of St. Alexander Nevsky Lavra in St. Petersburg. 18 Imperial decree of 24 February 1725, Savi Lukić VLADISLAVIĆ - Raguzinskem and four of his relatives (Yefim Ivanovich VLADISLAVIĆ - Raguzinskem, Gavril Ivanovich VLADISLAVIĆ - Raguzinskem, Moses Ivanovich VLADISLAVIĆ - Raguzinskem and Ivan Ivanovich VLADISLAVIĆ - Raguzinskem) was awarded the title of Counts. 19 According to another Cark decree, dated February 8, 1773, Lieutenant Nicholas Andreivitch Papreckom and second - Major Gabriel Andreivitch Papreckom is allowed to take the name and title of his uncle, Moses Ivanovich VLADISLAVIĆ. They have since become VLADISLAVIĆ counts. 20



Vojinovići (VOJINOVICA) are also among the most significant Russian noble family, who were of Serbian origin. This family comes from Herceg Novi in Boka Bay. Vojinovići were prominent families in Russia and in the Bay of Kotor in the period 17 - 19th century. Apparently not related to the family of Warrant Vuje Vojinovića Backa, who on March 1, 1751, he became the Hungarian nobility.²¹ The ancestors of the family moved into the Bay of Kotor in 1692 from Herzegovina. With them they brought about 100 families from the home area of the Bay of Kotor. Patron Saint of Herceg Novi Vojinovića St.. John. The branches of this family emigrated to Odessa and Dubrovnik.²² At the end of the 17th century, the Venetians, in Herceg Novi has earned several family members Vojnovic. At issue were: John, Vojin and Milos Vojnovic. Mentioned Miloš gained the rank of Colonel ("kolunela"). John had two sons Basil and Vuja, while the sons of the said Basil were: Mitar (he was awarded the gold medal of the Empress Maria Theresa), John and Duro. About John (Ivan Vasiljevic VOJINOVICA) and Duro (George Vasiljevic VOJINOVICA), who moved into the Russian service, will be discussed below.²³

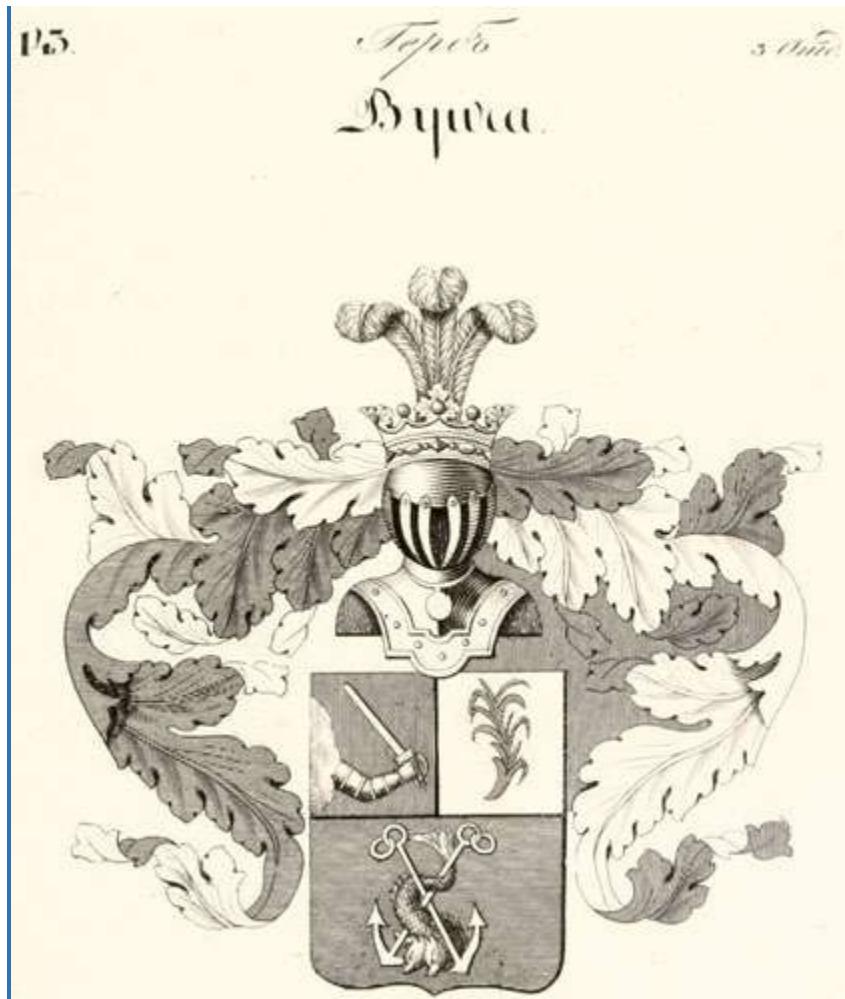


All listed Vojinović were of old orthodox religion. The ancestor of the branch who converted to Catholicism was John, son of Duro Vojinovića. He married the family Goykovich and had two sons, Djourou and bones. Since John died young, his widow remarried in Zadar, for Catholics Peregrine and moved together with the children in the Catholic faith. 24 Mentioned Duro John's Vojnovic was: MP Boka Kotorska in Vienna and Zadar member velikaškog Houses of Parliament, Chief Herceg Novi, and "knight of various medals." His brother John's Krsto Vojnovic was a professor at Zagreb University. His sons were dr. Lujo Vojnovic and writer Ivo Vojnovic (Dubrovnik 1857 - Belgrade 1929). 25 The descendants of John Vojinovića bear family nickname Kneževići, while the familiar nickname descendants of Milos Vojnovic - SERDAREVIĆ. These nicknames are undoubtedly formed by the title of the founder of this branch of the family Vojnovic (Prince and serdar). 26



According to one tradition, this family has evolved from the medieval Serbian noble family Vojinovića ("by Vojin Uzice"). However, such an assertion, there are no certificates. There was also another legend, which also has no confirmation that these Vojinovići originate from Serbian King Stefan of Decani of Nemanjić.²⁷ Of these Vojinovića was more prominent figures in the Russian Empire. Among them were: Count Marko Ivanovic Vojinovič admiral of the Russian fleet and the Knight Order of St. George (1750, Herceg Novi - 1807, Vitebsk), Count Ivan Vasilyevich Vojinovič counter - admiral of the Russian fleet and the Knight Order of Saint George (born in Herceg Novi in the 18th century, died in Trieste in 1791), Count Alexander Vasilyevich Vojinovič Russian cavalry general, Count Georgy Vasilyevich Vojinovič major Russian army, Count Nikolai Dimitrijevič Vojinovič captain II rank of the Russian fleet - Knight of the Order of Saint George IV level, and the Order of St. Anne III degree, as well as known Russian writer Vladimir Nikolaevich Vojinovič (born in 1932).²⁸

Vujic



Vujići (Vujic) was a Russian noble race of Serbian origin. Ancestors of them were Serbian nobles, who had moved into the 18th century in the Habsburg monarchy in the Russian Empire. This genus is divided into several branches. One of them has earned the title of the count. 29 Several Vujića to 1751 appears in the list of Serbian officers from Tisa military frontier, who had planned to then move to Russia. At issue were the officers of Martonoš: Captain Petar Vujic, captain Maksim Vujic, cornet Basil Vujic and cone Stevan Vujic. 30 Part of the family Vujic from Martonoš was earlier received the Hungarian nobility. Nobility list and Hungarian grant of arms are given in Vienna on November 28, 1741 by captain-general Arsenius Vujic (former captain in Martonoš), his wife Anna and their children: Lazarus, Peter, Paul, Basil and Juliet. In Backa county in 1746 was declared the nobility Lazar Vujic. 31



A couple of years later, on 1 March 1751, in Vienna issued a nobleman list and Hungarian grbovnica Lieutenant Maxim Vujic from Martonoš, his wife, Mary Corbin, and their sons, John and George Backa county was declared the nobility of said Maxim Vujić 1752. The Tamis county was declared nobility Vladislav Vujic 1792. Tom Vujic, armalista Timisoara, was a member of the Temišvar Parliament in 1790. 32 The coat of arms of the noble families Vujic, who moved to Russia, located on the X part of the General Heraldry of the Russian Empire, the list of 143 members of this genus are listed in the genealogical records of the nobility Governorship: Vologda, Jekaterinoslavsk, Sankt - Petersburg, Ryazan, Kharkiv and Kherson . 33 Of the genus Vujic were a number of prominent figures in the Russian Empire, of which we at this point to mention: general - lajtanta Nikolai Vasilyevich Vujic, a heroic fighter against Napoleon's army and the Knight Order of Saint George (1765-1836), Colonel Basil Afanasijeviča Vujic brave Warriors (1777 - 1836), Colonel Ivana Vujic Afanasijeviča notable fighter from the time of the Napoleonic Wars, and the holder of the Order of St. George (1785 - 1821), General - Major Vasilyevich Ivana Vujic, professor Nikolajevska General Staff College (1813 - 1844), rotmistr George Ivanovich Vujic (1867 - 1957), as well as dejstvujućeg government adviser Emmanuel Ivanovich Vujic director of the police department (he was born in 1849). 34

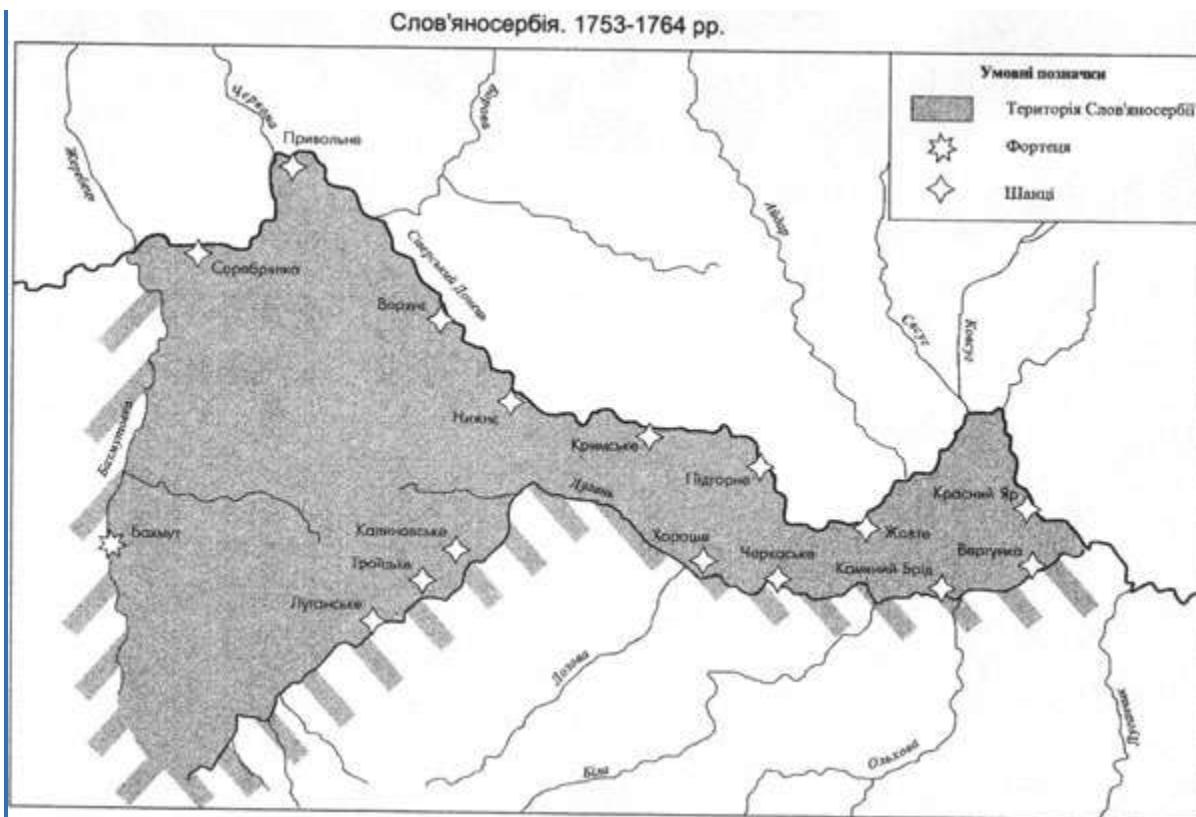
Gagić



Jeremiah Mihailov (c) Gagić (Jermej Mihailovič GAGIĆ) was born Orthodox Serb. Born in 1783, according to one source in Zemun, and the other in the vicinity of Kragujevac. As a second secretary Soviet uprising Serbia, Gagić in the spring of 1807, came into contact with the Russian General Headquarters in Bucharest. He had a significant role in the diplomatic history of the First Serbian Uprising. During 1811, he joined the service of the Russian Empire. Conducted a variety of positions at the Russian Consulate in Dubrovnik, starting from the 5th of December in 1815. Acting Consul of the Russian empire in the city became in 1823. For Vice - Consul was appointed on January 3, 1825, a consul of March in 1845. All diplomatic correspondence between Russia and Montenegro went over Gagića. It appears in 1828 as "Visokoblagorodni Mr. Jeremiah Gagić Russisch - the titular emperor sovjetnik, Order of St. Anne's gallant and Vice - Consul in Dalmatia and Boka" among subscribers of Dubrovnik on the work of Vuk Karadžić of Prince Milos Obrenovic. Then subscribe "for himself and his wife Evstahiju". As a "noble gentleman Jeremiah Gagić Nádvorná adviser, a gentleman and consul of the Russian" mentions it among the subscribers to the book "Zlatijnstvo" Slavko Zlatojevic (alias Dimitri Petrovic), printed in 1851. GAGIĆ consular service in Dubrovnik was completed in 1856. Jeremiah Gagić died in 1859. 34a

Dabić

Among Russian noble families of Serbian origin are DABIĆ (DABIĆ). The family had several officers, among them being vice - admiral Nikolai Dimitrijevič DABIĆ.³⁵ This family may have originated from the sergeant-major Dabića Zacharias, who in February 1754 mentions the Serbian settlers in the newly established Russian provinces Slavjanocerbiji, under the command of General Ševic.³⁶ Vice - Admiral Nikolai DABIĆ Dimitrijevic was born in Hersonskoj Governorship, 23 April 1857. His brother was a naval officer, mičman Aleksandar Dimitrijevic DABIĆ (1855 - 1880).³⁷ In 1876, on May 1, Nikolaj Dimitrijevič DABIĆ finished Nautical School, and in 1877 was promoted to the rank of mičmana. Lajtant became the 17th January 1882. He served on several ships of the Russian Imperial Navy. The commander of a military ship "Zorka" became the first of January 1891.³⁸



Captain II rank Nikolai became the 28th March 1893. Among others, commanded the ships, "Admiral Spiridov" (starting on 6 December 1895), "Africa" (6 December 1898), 'Europe' (13 September 1900) and "Gromoboj" (11th October 1902). Captain I rank became the 17th April 1901. 39 participated in the Russo - Japanese War. As commander of the ship "Gromoboj" achieved success in the fight against enemy forces in the period between January and August 1904, for which he was awarded. In the battle with the Japanese on August 1, 1904, he received multiple serious injuries. Because of the courage expressed in this battle, Dabić was again rewarded. In 1907, the 5th of March, gained the rank counter - admiral. 40 He has a large number of Russian medals: Order of Saint George IV degree (awarded on 27 September 1904), the Order of St. Vladimir III and IV, the Order of St. Anne II and III degree, as well as the Order of St. Stanislav II and III level. In addition, DABIĆ was awarded the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle III level. 41 was retired on October 20, 1908, for wounds, with the rank of vice - admiral. There are no reliable Historical data, when and where he died Nikolaj Dimitrijevič DABIĆ nobleman and vice - admiral of the Russian Imperial flote.⁴²

De Preradović - see Depreradović. Depreradović

Among the Russian noble family of Serbian origin include Depreradovići (Depreradoviči). Surname of the family said in a document in different forms: Depreradović, De Preradović and Preradović. Old, original version of their surname was Preradović (German "von Preradovich"), and it was added aristocratic prefix "de" (of), which eventually became part of the name. 43This noble families were entered into Section IV genealogy books Jekatarinoslavskie governorate, as well as in the V of the General Heraldry of the Russian Empire, on page 17, 44Orthodox Serb Ranko and Rajko (Rodion) Depreradović, Lieutenant of the Austrian army, moved into the Russian Empire in 1752 . years. He was inducted into the Russian army and the rank of general - major. 45 Ivan radionovich Depreradovič was general - major of the army of the Russian Empire. He was the son of the aforementioned Rodionova (Rajko) Depreradovića. Rodionov second son was George radionovich Depreradović too general - major. His third son, Alexei radionovich Depreradovič was a brigadier. 46



Leontij Depreradovič Ivanovich was born in 1766. His rank was Major - General of the Russian army. He was the commander of the regiment Semjonovskog. Oki died during the year 1844.⁴⁷ Nikolai Ivanovich Depreradovič was born in 1767. He became a cavalry general of the Russian army and general - adjutant. In 1806, on February 24, he became a Knight of the Order of St. George. Hereditary nobility Nicholas received on June 9, 1833. He died in 1843. ⁴⁸ Nikolai Nikolaevich Depreradovič was also one of the members of this noble family. He was born in 1802. He had the rank of general - major. He was one of the Decembrist. He died in 1884. ⁴⁹Lieutenant Colonel Mikhail Depreradovič was one of the knights of the Russian Imperial Military Order of St. George. The same order of knights belonged to Lieutenant Colonel Alexei radionovich Depreradovič. ⁵⁰ Fyodor Depreradovič was general - major Russian army. He took part in the Russo - Turkish war. It is not known what year he was born. He died in 1884. ⁵¹

Duke

Baron Elijah Mihailovič Duka was a Russian general. He was born in Aachen in 1768. According to some sources, his birth place as stated incorrectly Ancona. Duka was originally a Serbian nobleman and the Russian Empire moved in 1774 or 1776. Later he entered the military service. In 1799 he became a colonel, and in 1807 general - major. He commanded the Second Division kirassirskom (heavy cavalry) in the war with Napoleon in 1812. At the head of the military units took a significant share in Borodinskoj battle, and the battle of Krasno. At Borodino was expressed particularly heroic - was made by the three attacks on French guns and seized several weapons. He also participated in the battles at: Smolensk, Tarutino, Malojaroslavca and vjazma. General - lajtant Elijah Mikhailovich became Duke in 1813. He had a significant role in the Russian military campaigns during the Napoleonic Wars, during 1813 and 1814. He was promoted to the rank of general of cavalry on 22 August 1826. 51a



Elijah Mihailovič Duka was the holder of a number of Russian and foreign medals: St George III degree, St. Anne's Degree, St. Vladimir's second order, the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, two Golden Weapons of courage, the Austrian Order of Leopold II class and the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle I degree, as well as other odikovanja. He died on February 16, 1830, in the village of Ivnja in Obojanskom district (Kursk governorate). 51b



Father Baron Elijah Mihailovič Duke was a merchant by profession. Elijah's older brother, Peter Duka, also made a brilliant officer's career, but in the Habsburg monarchy. He was born in Osijek in 1757. Intensively promoted in the military. In 1801 he became a field marshal - lajtant and "Chief of Staff of the whole." The owner of 39th Regiment became 1803, a chief commander of Banat in 1805. Peter was a member of the Council of State and secret adviser. He is the holder of a number of medals, among which are: the Austrian Order of Leopold Order, the Austrian Order of Maria Theresa, the Russian Order of St. Alexander Nevsky, the Russian Order of St. Anne of the first degree, the Sicilian Order of Saint Januarius, and other decorations. In 1813 he became a Hungarian baron with the predicate "of Kadar" (the village of Kadar who had owned). He never married. He died in Vienna, on December 29, 1822. General - Major George Duke probably was a member of the same family. Serbian family Duka is further Tzintzar (less likely Greek) origin. 51v



Emanuel



George (Yegor) Arsenijevic Emanuel was a Russian nobleman and a cavalry general of Serbian origin. He was born on April 2, 1775, in the Serbian family in Vrsac. His family had the Hungarian nobility. The list of Vrsac, which dates from 1796, among the hosts mentioned and Georgiev father, "Emanuel pl (emeniti) Arsenius." According to tradition, the older name of this family was Manojlovic ("Manuilović"). From the Austrian military service he moved to Russian hussar regiment in 1798. Colonel became the 25th September 1800 year. He distinguished himself in the battle with Napoleon's army during the War of 1812. During one of the battles in this war was badly wounded. General - Major Emanuel became the 26th December 1812. Successfully participated in Russian - Allied conquest of Paris in 1814, earning him the rank of general - lajtanta. The commander of the military unit of the Caucasian line and Chief of the Caucasus area became the 25th June 1826. Took part in the Russo - Turkish war of 1828 - 1829. Cavalry general was George Arsenijevic Emanuel became the 25th June 1828, which was a reward for his services in that war. He led an expedition to Mount Elbrus in 1829, the same year he became a member of the Russian Academy of Sciences. 51g



He is the holder of a number of Russian and foreign decorations: Order of St. Alexander Nevsky, the Order of St. Vladimir's Degree, the Order of Saint George III and IV, the Order of St. Anne first class, the Golden Weapons of courage, the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle and the degree and the Swedish Military Order of Sword II class. George Arsenijevic Emanuel died on January 14, 1837 in Jelisavetgradu (today Kirovgrad). 51d



Zmajević



Russian nobles Zmajevićs (ZMAJEVIĆ) are further indications Serbian families. They moved to Russia from Perast in Bay of Kotor. This was a memorable race during the 17th and 18th centuries, as in the Balkans, and the Russian Empire. 52 furthest origin of this family is the tribe Njeguši in Katunska Nahija (Old Montenegro). From there they moved to the Bay of Kotor, specifically in Perast. They are Orthodox Christians, and in Perast received Catholicism. One of the reasons for the change of their confessions was that, as a woman from Catholic families. Otherwise, the wrong opinion, noted in particular the literature

that Zmajevićs originate from Herzegovina.⁵³ Parent Zmajevića the tribe Njeguši was in the village of Vrba. According to them, is a toponym (land) in this neighborhood called Zmajuša. Above him, in the immediate vicinity, located a hill Zmajevića Infringes. The ancestors of this family were starinci in Vrba.⁵⁴ There were also opinions that were Zmajevićs, at one period of his stay in the tribe Njeguši, last name Draktići. If this opinion is correct, Zmajević name would actually constitute a translation of the surname Draktić, formed by the term "drak" (happy, dragon, draconis), meaning "dragon". In Njeguši village of Vrba, the oldest homeland Zmajevića, there is land that is called Draktići.⁵⁵ The documents family members Zmajević occur very early. In 1553, on June 15, Nikola Zmajević from Njeguša (Nicolaus de Gnegusi Smaevich) leased the customs of the Herceg Novi Turks for 30 months. Some believe that he is the same person with "Nicholas of Njeguša" (Nicolaus de Niegusi), which was mentioned in Kotor 3 July 1543. Nicholas as "the tax collector of Njeguša" (Nicolaum de Gnegusi, daciarium) states in a document, which dates from 1558. He was the first immigrant ancestor of this family of Njeguša in Kotor.⁵⁶ Andrew Zmajević, son of the late Nicholas (Andrea quondam Nicolai Smaevich), was different from his namesake relative, Archbishop. This, senior Andrew is mentioned in a document written on 27 March 1579. He then had a dispute with a certain Matthias Lorenz from Perast, on some silverware. Andrew Zmajević, Turkish tax collector, characterized as a nobleman ("Sir") on October 20, 1588 (ser Andrea Smaevich, Dacier del Turco). He died in 1597. Behind him, in addition to the children, and left a widow Andđelija, which was the second marriage.⁵⁷ The sons Andrew Zmajevića moved to Perast, in the early 17th century. They have lived on the estate of his mother, who was born Peraštanka. Andrija's sons Krsto and Michael died young. In public life Perasta said the other two of Andrew's son, Nicholas - Milutin and Ivan. Andrew's oldest son, said Nikola - Milutin, had sons Andrew (later Archbishop) and Cross (later Perast captain), which will be further discussed. Zmajevića no longer in Perast. Even in the early 20th century was noted that the "extinct". Members of this family are celebrating "St. Cross."⁵⁸



Older brother Andrew (son of senior Nicholas), Vicki Zmajević, was different from his namesake archbishop. This older Vicki, is mentioned in a document dated 19 December 1586, together with his brother Andrew (Vicenzo et Andrea, FRATELI, Figlioli quondam di Nicolo, Dacier). Vincenzo, Vićentije and Vicki Zmajević (Vicenzo quondam Nicolo Smaevich) signed also 1586 by a receipt. Vincenzo is a document written on June 24, 1593, also indicated as a nobleman (Sir Vicenzo Smaevich). Then he took a permanent lease of four fields in the area of Kindness. Vicki Zmajević died between 1600 and 1605. His wife Spruce (JELUSI) is mentioned in documents from 1596 and 1597. 59 Nicholas, son of Vicka Zmajevića (Nicolo Fiol de Vicenzo miser Smaevich) is mentioned in the documents made in July 1597. He was then counsel of his mother on trial. 60 Matthew was the second son of a nobleman Vicka Zmajevića (Mattio figliolo ser Vicenzo Smaevich). It is stated in the document, dated 22 April 1600, when it was assessed by the legacy of

his late uncle Andrew. Vicki Zmajević had a son, Mark. It is noted that Vickovi sons "were not long-lived." 61 It is not known to have any relation with the aforementioned brothers Andrew and Vicka and members of their immediate family were second Zmajevićs that occur in the documents of the Kotor archives. One of them was a master tanners Ivaniš Zmajević, son of the late Radonje (magister Ivanis tabachus quondam Radogna Smaevich). He is mentioned in documents for the first time in December 1559, and died between 1597 and 1604. In some documents it appears as Ivanac Zmajević. The second was a master tanners Vuleta Zmajević son of the late Radiča (Master Vuleta quondam Radiciu Smaevich), who stated on 31 November 1557, as a relative mentioned Ivaniša. 62 Members of Perast family Zmajević was more prominent figures. Andrew Zmajević was born on June 16, 1624. He was the son of Nicholas - Milutin Zmajevića. The Catholic Archbishop of Bar and primate Serbian became the 23rd February 1671. Among other things, Andrew was a writer. Author of the book "Church Chronicle", which was written in Cyrillic and Serbian language, and then translated into Latin. Otherwise, Zmajević advocated the use of Slavic (Serbian) language in the Catholic Church. Andrew died on 7 September 1694. 63 Krsto Zmajević was a seaman, merchant and warrior. He is the younger brother Andrew Zmajevića and son Nicholas - Milutin Zmajevića. Krsto was born on 3 May 1640. Was appointed Captain (Chief) Perasta 1671. Commanded the fight against piracy in the territory of Albania, which is why the Venetian Senate was awarded a gold chain. He was again elected captain Perasta 1679. Led the defense of the city from the Turks and pirates. He died in 1698, 64 Vicki Zmajević son Zmajevića Cross, was born on December 23, 1670. Was appointed Catholic archbishop and primate of the Bar Serbian 18th April 1701. Vicki was the Papal Nuncio to Albania, Macedonia and Serbia. In 1713, on May 22, was appointed Roman Catholic Archbishop of Zadar in Dalmatia. Pursued writing. His work in 12 chapters called the "Mirror of Truth" ("Specchio della Verita"). Vicki Zmajević died on September 11, 1745. 65 Matija Zmajević, the younger son of the Cross Zmajevića and Vicki Zmajevića brother, was born in 1680. Since 1712, Matthew Zmajević was captain of the first class in the fleet of the Russian Tsar Peter I the Great. He distinguished himself during the Northern War (1700 - 1721), which was produced for the vice - admiral. In 1725 received the Order of St. Alexander Nevsky Cathedral, and in 1727 he became admiral of the Russian fleet. Matija Zmajević died on 25 August 1735. 66

Zoric

Russian noble race Serbian origin were Zorica (Zorica). They moved into the Russian Empire during the fifties of the 18th century. There have been several prominent members of this family. 67 Maksim Fedorovich (Teodorovici) Zorich was born in 1719. Mentioned as captain Maksim Zoric from Mošorin in Potiskoj military border, including officers, who wanted to move into the Russian Empire. He had a brother Basil Zoric, who, as mentioned in Iajtant Slavjanoserbiji, February 1754. In Basil's household at that time were 4 male and 4 female. 68



In Russia's Maksim achieved the rank of general - lajtanta. He was the first commander Izjumskog husarskog people. From 3 August 1771, he was the holder of the Order of St. George. Empress of Jekaterina II received a large estate in Pskov Province with 416 serfs. Maksim Fedorovich Zorich had only one child, a daughter Juliana. He died in the year 1775. 69 Simeon (Semyon) Gavrilovič Zorich was also a prominent member of a noble family in the service of the Russian Empire. Born in 1743, as Simeon Narandžić (Nerandžić, Nerančić). He was the son of Gabriel Nerandžićeva. Simeon was a relative of Maxim usinjeni Fyodorovich Zoric (grandson Maksimovog uncle John Zorića). His rank was general - lajtant. Numbered in the order of the Knights Order of St. George. Simeon was one of the favorites of the empress Jekaterina II. Was founded by Shklovsky school. He is remembered as a patron Dositeja Obradovic. He died in 1799. Simeon Gavrilovič Zorich did not leave descendants. His brother was David Gavrilovič Neranžić. David is, undoubtedly with the help Simeonov, also achieved the rank of general - major. 70

Ivelić

Ivelić (Ivelić) was a Russian count's family of Serbian origin. They originate from Risan in Bay of Kotor. Recorded the tradition that their ancestors were there, "district chiefs," apparently in the 14th century. According to the same tradition, the count's title was acquired in the 16th century. Chronology of this tradition is clearly unfounded. Otherwise, Risan even before the First World War has been preserved traditions that Ivelić "old gentry families."⁷¹ In the early 20th century Ivelić was only one household in Risan. Their patron saint is St.. John. Ancestors of them in this town in Boka moved from Herzegovina. In addition to Russia, we are immigrants and in Trieste.⁷²



The ancestors of this family were settled in Risan "from the border Herzegovina" (in parts of Herzegovina, which are adjacent to the Bay of Kotor). Their settlement in Risan took place during the 17th century.⁷³ From this family was Mark Konstantinovich Ivelić, which is known as the "Ivelić I". He was born in 1740. He was a count, general - lajtant, and one of the Senators of the Russian Empire. Mark Konstantinovich Ivelić was the Knight Order of Saint George. He died in 1825.⁷⁴ Peter Ivanovich Ivelić, also known as "Ivelić II," was born in 1772. Peter was a count, a general - has become a Major in 1808. Ivelić died after 1816.⁷⁵



It is not known year of birth Ivana Constantinovich Ivelić or "Ivelić III," as he's popularly known. He was a count and general - major. The aforementioned military rank acquired during the year 1800. Ivan Konstantinovich Ivelić died after 1810.⁷⁶ Among the knights of the Russian Imperial Military Order of St. George was the Lieutenant Semyon (Simeon) Ivelić, which is undoubtedly a member of this family.⁷⁷ The count's family is mentioned in the fifth part of genealogical books Vladimirska governorate. Her arms, namely the coat of arms of Count Nikolai Ivelić, presented within the book XIII General Heraldry of the Russian Empire, the list of 11,⁷⁸



NASATIV