

The church of St. John of Perzagno which, in 1922 celebrated the 3rd centenary of its rebuilding, and one of the oldest churches in the Bay of Kotor. In the site where now stands the ancient Church of the Saint, there existed another church belonging to the family Bisacca of Kotor, and of which it is mentioned as early as 1200. By the time the building of the present church there remained only the ruins. The foundation of this ancient church, goes back to the middle ages. The land over which there were the ruins of the venerable Church of the Holy in 1500 belonged to the noble family Dragon de Kotor. In 1545 such a Franceschina Marino de Drago was the pinzocchera 3rd Order of St. Francis of the Observant, by the last will left this venerable church and the land adjacent to two Kotor confraternities of St. Mary of Peace and Holy Cross. Those fraternities around 1590 had yielded the right domain over that land to the brothers Vincenzo e Tommaso de Gregorio of Perzagno who were neighbors, and those who already owned land in the form of de giure enfiteutico. In 1602 coming to the division of their assets de Gregorio said brothers, the ruins of that church belonged to Vincenzo de Gregorio. In 1620 with a legacy, because of its ill state in which was, gave the whole "Sboro" of their villa in other words, fratiglia of that church the land over which there were the foundations of the old church of the Sanit, meaning that the church had to be rebuilt. The building of the church began in July 1620, therefore, was completed in 1622 as noted by the will of the founder dated December 15, 1621 that donated to that church, that was still rebuilding his credit Talleri 48 to be levied by the attorneys of the same.

The church's founder, Vincenzo de Gregorio, as said, died in December of 1621 and instituted in the sole heir of his possessions, his only daughter named **Caterina** who was married **Matteo (5) di Zorzi (2) Giurovich**. From this marriage descended the two branches of the family Giurovich side, the Crilovich (from Cristoforo) and Franovich (from Francesco), the first residents still in Perzagno and the second moved to Venice in 1700, now living in Venice and Trieste. These two branches, the Giurovich family had the patronage of the church of San Giovanni, which descended in the female line from that Vincenzo de Gregorio, who was the founder of the church.

One of Bocche di Cattaro's oldest churches, the present-day St. John's Church was rebuilt on the site of a 13th century church belonging to the Bisacca di Cattaro family. In 1922, St. John's celebrated its 300th anniversary.

One of the oldest families in Perzagno is the Giurovich family, who, together with the Lucovich, Sbutega, Minich e Lazzari families, were the original founders of the village. The Giurovich family can be traced to the small mountain village of Zalazi in today's Montenegro, from whence Novak Runchovich and his sons Zuane, Elia and Marino came to settle in Perzagno in 1480. Marino's son Matteo (birth certificate dated 17/10/1579) (1) had two sons: Giorgio (2), progenitor of the Giurovich family, and Michele (3), progenitor of the Minich family.

The Minich family, of which one branch moved to Venice in 1700, [became](#) extinct when the last descendants, Raffaele (4/11/1808 – [d.o.d?](#)) and Angelo (1817-28/10/1893) Minich died childless. Raffaele was a mathematics professor (1841-1874) and rector of the University of Padova, member of the prestigious National Academy of Sciences and [holder of](#) the Title of Commendatore of the Italian Crown. He was well known in the scientific community for [his work in](#) differential and integral calculus. He was member of the lower house of parliament in Venice until 1880. Angelo was a famous physician and surgeon and a great Italian patriot. He served as Senator of the Kingdom from 26/1/1889 and also held the Title of Commendatore of the Italian Crown.

Giurovich family whose descendants now live in Perzagno, Trieste, Venice and elsewhere, not excluding the Americas, is divided into three main branches, of Pietro, Trifone and Matteo. The branch **Pietro (4)**, progenitor of the **Giurovich-Giurissa**, and **Giurovich Harambassich** and **Giurovich-Tutta** as the oldest of the branches. The second which is to **Tryphone (6)** progenitor of the **Giurovich-Francillo**, **Giurovich-Perun** and **Giurovich-Catalich**, is, as far as we know, now extinct in male line. The branch of **Matteo (5)** progenitor of the **Giurovich-Crilovich** and **Giurovich- Franovich** is the youngest of the family, and who, as said, has the patronage of the church of San Giovanni. All three branches in every age gave descendants, truly worthy of mention, and that we are here, due to brevity, we mentioning only the most prominent. Beginning of the

farthest from us we remember that **Pietro (4) di Zorzi (Giorgio) Giurovich** who ruled the native municipality from 1624 to 1626, whose name, as long as he lived, was loved by the villagers for being the country under his regency, exempted from manual labor, and was entrusted with the task of transporting the venetian public dispatches, from Constantinople to Venice, for the leg from Cattaro to Venice.

His son **Tommaso (17)** Perzagno lieutenant (mayor) from 1646 to 1648 and then from 1668 to 1670 became known in difficult times of the war of Candia acquire so much merit that the Venetian Senate, for the public dispatches transport, for his instances, obtained from this Senate as Ducale dated 2/10/1645 the reconfirmation of the termination of the Chancellor and Superintendent of Cattaro Trevisani, with which the men of Perzagno, were reappointed to transport with their frigates the public dispatches to Venice that happened to Kotor from Constantinople. For this service the master and the sailors, for six winter months was increased the fee from 8 to 10 Ducati. More in 1670 obtained from the Superintendent General of Dalmatia and Albania Antonio Barbaro, after the peace treaty between Venice and Constantinople, that also in the future the Perzagno men, were appointed for serving with their feluccas carry inbound and outbound the dispatches with the aforementioned public recognition to Venice, for the leg up to Zadar. In the war between Austria and Turkey, which preceded the peace of Karlowitz, Venice was allied with Austria, to regain, in part, what was lost in the wars with the old enemy, waging war in Dalmatia. The Turks tried to take Castelnuovo in 1684 in the Bay of Kotor, but could not conquer it, and began to fire and sword throughout the country. In that fire **Pietro (21) di Nicolò (15) Giurovich-Tutta**, died with eighty of his companions, giving evidence of great valor and courage, went up to the villages of Cuti nell'abrucciar that jurisdiction, when overcome by overwhelming enemy forces, for bloodless wounds heroically ended his days. We still remember, from the war of that time a **Captain Giovanni (30) of Vuco (10) Giurovich** of Tryphon branch, Perzagno lieutenant (mayor) from 1700 to 1702 also mentioned by PROFESS. Joseph Gelcich in the history of marinerezza Bocchese (*Vantano, per non dir di tanti ancora, vantano finalmente i Giurovich l'eroismo mercé il quale, il loro cap. Giovanni superava il fiero attacco navale di alcuni corsari tripolini*) who distinguished himself in the attack naval done against some pirates from Tripoli. Finding himself with his Grippo carrying the public dispatches on September 30, 1708 in the waters of Albania, was attacked by a spear Tripolina with more than 25 men armed and predator intentions, but thanks to his courage and that of his companions, won the severe attacks and saved your own ship, after having brought to death more than one of those barbarians who left the intentions stunned. We still remember, as the long war that decided the fate of Europe, there is preserved in Perzagno parish church, a trophy of the enemy remains consisting of a saddle-cloth and a carpet, which, were traditionally hung in honor of God and the testimony of victory over the enemy, by some veterans from Harambassich-Giurovich defended the fortress of Lepanto (1692). after the peace of Karlowitz of the war between the Allies and Turkey restarted, which ended with the peace of Passarowitz, a distinguished un **Marco (23) di Giorgio (14) Giurovich-Giurissa**, Captain of the City of Perzagno 1712 to 1714, whose name, as writes rightly professor Giuseppe Gelcich, in the quoted History of Marinerezza Bocchese (p.37., And that Marco, whose name), ran a long time dear between Bocchese people, because of the disinterested solicitude with which, in spite of the multitude of corsair ships that were rallying across the Adriatic, he could provide with the necessary military supplies the homeland (in addition to all these facts, the parchments exposed to the district, see also the collection of terminalnations and so on, published in XIX. century under the title "Print in favor of the faithful community-Perzagno June - Report and Quirini Prov.Str.di Cett.e Alb. (Venice Merlo 1874) and documents concerning Perzagno (Ibid.apud.Gaspari 1874). In later times **Nicolò (24) di Francesco (13) Giurovich-Franovich** distinguished himself as Captain of the City of Perzagno, cover with true luster of the country, twice, that office : the first time from 1736 to 1739, and the second from 1750 to 1753. He was awarded with several awards of merit exposed in the municipality, in which the contributions are made to praise the merits gained, especially in the war of 1739 between Austria and Turkey, which ended with the peace of Belgrade (28/10/1749) during which in spite of the dangers that was exposed the navigation because of the pirates that infested the sea, he could transmit the public dispatches in Venice that came from Constantinople for the Dominante, and to each other and untiring zeal in which he exercised the arbitration in Kotor between the Montenegrins and the other people who had antagonized each other. Towards the end of the eighteenth century and in recent years of Venetian domination, a distinguished **Nicolò (192) di Matteo (106) Giurovich-Giurissa**, which covered the position of Captain of the City of Perzagno 1792 to 1794 as it is authenticated with a certificate of merits issued to the Superintendent of

Kotor and Albania Valerio Anthelme that prizes the City where for services rendered to the republic comes highly praised, especially due to the shortage of wheat, Venice was in danger of running out of bread, he was able to meet the need with the quickly and promptly, engaged ships in Albania and Morea to collect grain, so the city could soon be given the necessary supplies, as well as to the merits gained, in many arbitrations followed in these parts, because of the dissensions which had broken out between the people of the district, not sparing efforts to restore peace and discomfort with each other. In the past century, the family gave many famous men in the country to be experienced in the not distant from us, for many it is still alive memory, so just mention it here only. They include three brothers Giurovich: Father **Antonio**, born **Nicolò (182) Andrea, Lodovico (181) ed Antonio(129)** that children of **Giuseppe (129) Giurovich-Crilovich**, whom the Father Valerian Rev.do from Prato Guardian of the Holy Sepulcher with a diploma granted on 9/10/1773 the right to fly on his own ships on the banner of the Holy Land. The first of the three brothers, Father Antonio di Perzagno, born as **Nicolò Andrea (182)**, Franciscan friar, was head, for 20 years, for provincial nursing homes of children in the Reformed county of Kotor. As quoted in the eulogy by Father Bonaventure da Maser. Second of the brothers **Lodovico (181)** was a sea captain and shipowner, Mayor of the City of Perzagno (1849) and founder of Public Perzagno charity. Wounded in a naval battle, carried out with great skill and fearlessness against the British in the vicinity of the island of "Lacroma" in view of Dubrovnik (11.12.1811) was praised by the Brigadier General commanding the division of Albania Baron Gauthier, and then by Count Giorgi Maire of Ragusa. The third of the brothers. Knight Anthony was a sea captain and then a naval lieutenant in the former i.r. Austrian navy, and Chief of Perzagno (1843). In 1816 was awarded to Francis I, Emperor of Austria's gold medal to the value (Fortitudine) Austrian military order of Maria Theresa, for the brave defense made by him three vessels against pirates, Greeks, in the Greek archipelago near the island Spreaders (13/04/1816), one of which one sank and the other two put to flight. **Cav. Vincenzo (246) di Pietro (185) Giurovich-Crilovich** was captain of the first class of the Austrian Lloyd. In 1869 he was chosen captain of the ship "Aurora" which led the Emperor Franz Joseph I, the solemn inauguration of the Suez Canal, in which circumstance was created Knight of the Austrian and Ottoman Empires. His brother George (245) was a sea captain and mayor from 1909 to Perzagno until the day of his burial, happened there 6/3/1913. The **Cav. Bernardo (260) di Francesco (166) Giurovich-Francillo** was a sea captain and captain of the first class of the Austrian Lloyd. For his resolute and heroic behavior before the Turkish authorities, which was enough to save the life of a Saxon subject, in the person of the Earl Weber, who was arrested due to similarity of characteristics for a political spy, and that these Turkish authorities demanded delivery, was created Cavalier by John I, King of Saxony (Filalette). In 1857, King Ferdinand 2nd of the Two Sicilies gave him the Cross of Knight of the Royal Order of Francis I, for having saved the ship in the waters of Brindisi the flag of HMS l'Onesto to as being in imminent danger of shipwreck. Finally in 1862 in recognition of meritorious performance by him for the good of the Austrian merchant marine, he was conferred by Emperor Franz Joseph I of Austria, the Gold Cross of merit with the crown. **Trifone (259) di Francesco (166) Giurovich-Francillo** brother of the abovementioned Cav. Bernardo was a sea captain and benefactor of Perzagno. With his last testament in 1902, left the vestry of a parish church Perzagno his farm, and twelve thousand Austrian crowns for the foundation of a new cemetery Perzagno. More he donated to the town, thirty thousand crowns Perzagno Austrian Foundation for salaries for the studious youth of the country. Finally endowed the parish church of a pious legacy to the Public Charity. Cav. **Nicolò (242) di Giuseppe (193) Giurovich-Giurissa** (1807-1864) was a sea captain and then until his death in the Austrian Vice-Consul Preveza. His son Cav. **Giuseppe (277)** was captain of the first class to the Austrian Lloyd, and for many years after the commander of the ship "Stamboul," which was set up by the Society of Lloyd as a pleasure yacht for pleasure trips of the Sovereign-Prince of Bulgaria Alexander of Battenberg from which it was created Knight of the Bulgarian order of Sant 'Alessandro. Don **Cesare (276) Giurovich-Giurissa** son of abovementioned Cav. Nicholas was pious and zealous priest and pastor worthy of Tivat and Perzagno, then canon of the Cathedral of Kotor, decorated for his merits on the Gold Cross of the Crown with the Franz Josef 1, Emperor of Austria. He completed a parish priest was solemnly opened on July 9, 1909 Worship on the new Temple Parish Perzagno. **Antonio (240) di Giorgio (194) Giurovich-Giurissa** was famous sea captain, and for many years intrepid navigator of the Atlantic Ocean with sailing ships. It was praiseworthy for many years mayor of Perzagno (1859-1866). Many and many other distinguished men, the family gave to the human consortium that would take too long to include here everyone, so we close these brief remarks on the notables of the family by noting that Giurovich Capitana Joseph (248) of Louis (181)

Giurovich- Crilovich, who was first deputy to the Diet Dalmatians (1861). Honorary citizen of the town of Kotor, a great patriot and poet of the Slavic revival.

These are worth brief remarks on the notables of the family Giurovich to arouse in the minds of the young descendants of the family itself, the emulation of the virtues of their ancestors, because so may the name of the family be honored and transmitted always on to future generations.

Perzagno, Oct. 24, 1929

f.to Lodovico Giurovich (271)

Certified copy of the original made by Giovanni (330) di Attilio (322) Giurovich

Venice, April 1, 1955

News on the last descendants of the family Giurovich:

Arturo (244) (1/11/1866-1917) son of **Giuseppe (190) di Paolo (117) Giurovich** (see Matteo branch of the tree) was born in Trieste who died in Graz (Styria). He was employed by the former Austrian Lloyd company's. It was his wife Gilda Sulligoi. Daughter, Nelly (n.16/6/1908) married to

Augusto (274) (17/10/1856-1/1912) son of **Nicolò (242) di Giuseppe (193) Giurovich** (detti Giurissa), born in Preveza died in Trieste. Lloyd was captain of the former Austrian society. It was his wife Mary Bucovich. Children: Bruno (295), Valdislavo (294) and Dora. All three married and living in Trieste.

Enrico (243) (20/2/1872-1916) son of **Giuseppe (190) di Paolo (117)** (see Matteo branch of the family tree) was born in Trieste perished in World War as a reserve officer. It was his wife, Josefina (Josephine born 29/12/1879) Wavre. Children: **Alfredo** (n.5/9/1901), Ada (n.17/5/1903), Maria (n.6/9/1905), **Giuseppe** (n.10/1/1907), Paola (No 07/15/1913). They live in Trieste.

Enrico (275) (29/7/1862-6/9/1912) son of **Nicolò (242) di Giuseppe (193) Giurovich** (called Giurissa see the family tree). It was Doctor of Medicine. 29/10/1891 Married to **Caterina (272) (9/3/1871-6/3/1926)**, daughter of **Vincenzo (246) di Pietro (185) Giurovich** (see Matteo branch of the tree). Sons **Milovan (293) (29/10/1892-2/11/1907)**, **Vincenzo (290) (15/5/1894)** engineer and professor at the Technical University of Belgrade. Married 9/4/1928 there with Netty (Anna), daughter of Eugene Sbutega, Radovan (292) (31/12/1899) engineer of agronomy. 28/10/1927 Olga married there the daughter of Joseph and Theresa Skamrala (266) Bernardo (260) Giurovich (branch called Tryphon Francillo see the family tree) Employee of the rural economy at Pozarevac Ljubica (Yugoslavia), Miroslav (291) (25/01/1902) section hydraulic engineer in Mitrovica (Yugoslavia).

Francis (278) (7/7/1858-28/3/1894), son of Nicholas (242) Joseph (193) Giurovich (branch said Peter Giurissa see the family tree). Born in Preveza (Albania), who died in Trieste. It was from his wife Teresa Trost 1888 in Trieste. Children: Bozidar (287) (10/21/1890) Captain of the steamship companies to the Yugoslav (Jadranska plovidba). Married to Maria Paolini. Son of this: Robert (born 1923) and Mary (No?). He lives in Susak.

Joseph (277) (1852-3/12/1895) son of Nicholas (242) Joseph (193) Giurovich (branch said Peter Giurissa see the pedigree) was born in Preveza, died on Corfu. Lloyd was captain of the former Austrian society. It was his wife Viola Angiola River. Children: 1) Nicholas (288) (18/12/1879-9/1914) was born in Trieste expert at the Russian front in World War II. He was captain of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. It was his wife Mathilde von Barabas in 1905 (Hungarian). Son: Joseph (303) (24/3/1906) musician. 2 ° Charles (Dragutin) (289) (27/12/1892) naval engineer in the royal navy of Yugoslavia. He lives in Zemun. Married in 1925 with Anna's daughter?.

Graziano (250A) (11/5/1855-17/1/1915) son of Antonio (180) Joseph (129) (see Matthew tree branch). It was from his wife Cesira 24/2/1894 (29/6/1872) daughter of Francis Verona. Children: 1) Antonio (268) (10/11/1894). Professor of marine telegraphy Academy of Kotor. Married Franzy Michel. Childless. 2 °) Mirco (296) (?) Mechanical Engineer. Married in 1927 with Maja Zmajc of Ragusa. Son of this: Milodar (1928).

Nicholas (281) (24/2/1860-1927) son of Matthew (239) George (194) Giurovich (branch said Peter Giurissa see family tree). Lloyd was captain of the former Austrian society. His wife was the daughter of Eduardo Sbutega 25/10/1893 Marianna. Children: Antonia and Clotilde. They live in Trieste.

Copy of the original.

Venice, April 1, 1955.