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BRAĆA TOMIČIĆ – LIČKI GENERALI AUSTROUGARSKE VOJSKE

The Tomičić Brothers – Lika’s Generals in the Austro-Hungarian Army

Sažetak

Od ukupnog broja hrvatskih generala i admirala u vojsci Habsburške Monarhije između 1804. i 1918. čak jednu četvrtinu čine generali i admirali rodnom ili podrijetlom s područja Like. Među njima postoji nekoliko primjera znamenite braće generala i admirala od kojih se ističu braća podmaršali Ivan i Ivan Juraj Tomičić. I oni su svoje generalske činove stekli najviše zahvaljujući uspjesima ostvarenim na bojnopolju, temeljem kojih su odlikovani visokim državnim odličjima koja su im priskrbila plemićke titule. Svoju odanost prema rodnom kraju iskazali su odabirom plemićkih pridjevaka, kao i svojim političkim i znanstveno-istraživačkim angažiranjem nakon umirovljenja. Odanost prema hrvatskoj domovini dokazali su pisanjem životopisa hrvatskih ratnih junaka i njihovim objavljivanjem u časopisu *Prosvjeta* i knjizi o hrvatskim generalima. Sve to im je osiguralo mjesto u čuvenoj knjizi o hrvatskim velikanima *Znameniti i zaslužni Hrvati te pomena vrijedna lica u hrvatskoj povijesti od 925 – 1925*.

Ključne riječi: Lika, Ivan Tomičić, Ivan Juraj Tomičić, hrvatski general, austrougarska vojska.

Summary

Of the total number of Croatian generals and admirals in the Habsburg Monarchy’s army in the period from 1804 to 1918, a quarter were either born in or originated from the Lika region. Among them were several prominent brothers who attained the rank of general or admiral, of whom the brothers Feldmarschall-Leutnants Ivan and Ivan Juraj Tomičić, stand out. They, too, attained their rank of general through battlefield successes and were awarded high state decorations that bestowed noble titles. Loyalty to their home region became evident in their choice of nobiliary particles, as well as in their political and scholarly work upon retirement. Loyalty to the Croatian homeland was also expressed in the authoring of biographies of Croatian military heroes, published in the journal *Prosvjeta* and in a compendium on Croatian generals. These achievements secured them a place in the well-known compendium of Croatian notables, *Znameniti i zaslužni Hrvati te pomena vrijedna lica u hrvatskoj povijesti od 925 – 1925*. (Famous and Meritorious Croats and Noteworthy Figures in Croatian History from 925 to 1925).

Keywords: Lika, Ivan Tomičić, Ivan Juraj Tomičić, Croatian general, Austro-Hungarian Army

Uvod

U radu se istražuju životopisi generala austrougarske vojske Ivana Tomičića, viteza (*Rittera*) od Gorice i Ivana Juraja Tomičića, plemenitog (*Edlera*) od Ričice, kao jedni od brojnih primjera braće generala i admirala vojske Habsburške Monarhije do 1918., koji su rodom ili podrijetlom s područja Like. Na njihovom primjeru potvrđuje se način stjecanja najviših vojnih činova kod hrvatskih časnika i njihov odnos prema rodnom kraju i hrvatskoj domovini. Njihovi životopisi izrađeni su u najvećoj mjeri temeljem raščlambe austrijskih (državni arhiv, časopisi i tisak) izvora. Osim toga, u radu se ukratko analizira pojava braće generala i admirala s područja Like. Kao glavni dio rada analiziraju se obiteljske prilike te vojne i političko-spisateljske karijere generala Ivana i Ivana Juraja Tomičića.

Braća generali i admirali habsburške vojske s područja Like

Sukladno rezultatima najnovijih istraživanja može se ustvrditi da je broj generala i admirala od 1804. do 1918. s tadašnjega hrvatskog ozemlja bio oko 400, što je približno 10 % od njihovoga ukupnog broja (Trnski, 2024: 136) na području Habsburške Monarhije. Na području Like do 1918. rođeno je preko 80 generala i admirala, a s njega vuče podrijetlo još njih dvadesetak (Trnski, 2024: 43). To je oko jedne četvrtine ukupnog broja generala i admirala s hrvatskog ozemlja do 1918.

Vojna služba je na velikom dijelu hrvatskog područja, a posebice na ličkom području, kao dijelu Vojne granice (krajine), bila tradicija i glavno zanimanje što dokazuje niz primjera ličkih časničkih obitelji. Tako primjerice, tijekom 18. i početkom 19. stoljeća, u samo dva naraštaja, obitelj Knežević iz Gračaca dala je osam časnika, od kojih su čak petorica postali generali (Brnardić, 2007: 289) i to otac Martin i njegova četiri sina: Vinko, Petar, Juraj i Ivan Karlo.

Vjerojatno najpoznatija braća ličkih generala bili su Josip i Franjo Filipović (Wurzbach, 1870: 210) podrijetlom iz Filipovića kraj Pazarišta, koji su

se istaknuli kao glavni provoditelji zaposjedanja Bosne i Hercegovine (1878.). Josip je bio glavni zapovjednik pohoda¹, dok je Franjo bio zapovjednik Glavnog zapovjedništva za Hrvatsku i Slavoniju², dakle zapovjednik hrvatske vojske koja je sudjelovala u pohodu. Obojica su stekli najviši generalski čin koji su mogli steći časnici neaustrijskog podrijetla, čin generala topništva (*Feldzeugmeister*).

Odmah uz braću Filipović nalaze se braća Maksimilijan i Viktor Njegovan, podrijetlom iz okolice Gospića. Maksimilijan je u činu admirala (*Admiral*) obnašao dužnost zapovjednika austrougarske ratne mornarice tijekom Prvoga svjetskog rata³ (od travnja 1917. do ožujka 1918.), dok je njegov brat Viktor kao zapovjednik 35. pješačke divizije⁴ bio ranjen u kolovozu 1914. u Galiciji, a stekao je čin generala pješaštva (*General der Infanterie*).

Vrlo značajni generali bili su braća Franjo-sin i Dragutin Vlašić, sinovi omiljenoga hrvatskog generala i bana Franje Vlašića-oca (Wurzbach, 1885: 106), koji vuku podrijetlo iz Brinja. Franjo-sin je u činu generala topništva od 1883. obnašao dužnost zapovjednika 10. korpusa, ujedno zapovjednika Moravske, sa sjedištem u Brnu.⁵ Njegov brat Dragutin je od 1883. u činu podmaršala (*Feldmarschall-Leutnant*) obnašao dužnost zapovjednika konjaničke divizije u Lavovu (Ukrajina).⁶

Također vrlo važna su i braća Vilim te Viktor Klobučar, podrijetlom iz Kosinja. Vilim je u činu generala konjaništva (*General der Kavallerie*) od 1905.

- 1 Philippovich von Philippsberg, Josef Frh. (1819–1889), Feldzeugmeister. https://www.biographien.ac.at/oeb/oebl_P/Philippovich-Philippsberg_Josef_1819_1889.xml (18. 9. 2025.)
- 2 Philippovich von Philippsberg, Franz Frh. (1820–1903), Feldzeugmeister. https://www.biographien.ac.at/oeb/oebl_P/Philippovich-Philippsberg_Franz_1820_1903.xml (18. 9. 2025.)
- 3 Njegovan, Maximilian (1858–1930), Admiral. https://www.biographien.ac.at/oeb/oebl_N/Njegovan_Maximilian_1858_1930.xml (18. 9. 2025.)
- 4 Njegovan, Viktor von (1860–1925), Feldmarschalleutnant. https://www.biographien.ac.at/oeb/oebl_N/Njegovan_Viktor_1860_1925.xml (18. 9. 2025.)
- 5 Kleine Chronik, *Wiener Zeitung*, 1883., 97., Wien, 2.
- 6 Notizen, *Militär-Zeitung*, 1883., 84., Wien, 674.

Introduction

This paper examines the biographies of the Austro-Hungarian generals Ivan Tomičić, Knight of Gorica (Ritter von Gorica), and Ivan Juraj Tomičić, Nobleman of Ričice (Edler von Ričice), as some of the many examples of brothers who attained the rank of general or admiral in the army of the Habsburg Monarchy before 1918, and either born in or originated from the Lika region. Their path to ranks shows how Croatian officers attained the highest military ranks, as well as their relationship to their native region and the Croatian homeland. Their biographies have been compiled primarily from an analysis of Austrian sources (state archives, journals, and the press). The paper briefly elaborates on the phenomenon of brothers holding the ranks of general and admiral from the Lika region. The main section of the study focuses on the family background, including the military, political and literary careers of Generals Ivan and Ivan Juraj Tomičić.

Brother generals and admirals of the Hapsburg Army from the Lika region

Based on the most recent research, the number of generals and admirals from the territory of present-day Croatia between 1804 and 1918 was approximately 400, or about 10 % of the total number within the Habsburg Monarchy (Trnski, 2024, p. 136). In all, at least 80 generals and admirals were born in the Lika region by 1918, while the origins of another twenty or so can be traced to it (Trnski, 2024, p. 43). This meant that about one quarter of the total number of generals and admirals were from Croatia up to 1918.

Military service was a tradition and the main occupation in many areas of Croatian territory, particularly in the Lika region, which was part of the Military Frontier (Vojna granica- krajine), as is evident by numerous examples of Lika officer families. For instance, during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, in only two generations,

the Knežević family from Gračac provided eight officers, five of whom became generals (Brnardić, 2007, p. 289): the father Martin and his four sons, Vinko, Petar, Juraj, and Ivan Karlo.

The best-known brothers among the Lika generals were probably Josip and Franjo Filipović (Wurzbach, 1870, p. 210), who came from Filipovići near Pazarište and distinguished themselves as the main executors of the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1878. Josip served as the commander-in-chief of the campaign,¹ while Franjo held the position of commander of the High Command for Croatia and Slavonia,² meaning the commander of the Croatian army participating in the campaign. Both attained the highest general rank available to officers of non-Austrian origin, that of General of Artillery (Feldzeugmeister).

Standing alongside the Filipović brothers were Maksimilijan and Viktor Njegovan, originally from the Gospić area. Holding the rank of admiral, Maksimilijan served as commander of the Austro-Hungarian Navy during the First World War³ (from April 1917 to March 1918), while his brother Viktor, as commander of the 35th Infantry Division,⁴ was wounded in Galicia in August 1914 and attained the rank of General of Infantry (General der Infanterie).

Highly prominent generals were also the brothers Franjo Vlašić (son) and Dragutin Vlašić, sons of the distinguished Croatian general and Ban Franjo Vlašić (father) (Wurzbach, 1885, p. 106), who originated from Brinje.⁵ From 1883, Franjo (son),

1 Philippovich von Philippsberg, Josef Frh. (1819–1889), Feldzeugmeister. https://www.biographien.ac.at/oeb1/oeb1_P/Philippovich-Philippsberg_Josef_1819_1889.xml (accessed 18 September 2025)

2 Philippovich von Philippsberg, Franz Frh. (1820–1903), Feldzeugmeister. https://www.biographien.ac.at/oeb1/oeb1_P/Philippovich-Philippsberg_Franz_1820_1903.xml (accessed 18 September 2025)

3 Njegovan, Maximilian (1858–1930), Admiral. https://www.biographien.ac.at/oeb1/oeb1_N/Njegovan_Maximilian_1858_1930.xml (accessed 18 September 2025)

4 Njegovan, Viktor von (1860–1925), Feldmarschalleutnant. https://www.biographien.ac.at/oeb1/oeb1_N/Njegovan_Viktor_1860_1925.xml (accessed 18 September 2025)

5 Kleine Chronik, *Wiener Zeitung*, 1883, 97, Wien, 2.



Slika 1. Podmaršal Ivan Tomičić vitez od Gorice

Figure 1. Feldmarschall-Leutnant Ivan Tomičić, Ritter von Gorica

obnašao dužnost zapovjednika Kraljevskoga ugarskog domobranstva u Budimpešti.⁷ Njegov brat Viktor je u činu generala topništva od 1902. obnašao dužnost zamjenika zapovjednika Kraljevskoga ugarskog domobranstva.⁸

Značajna su i braća Ivan i Emil Grivičić,⁹ podrijetlom iz Perušića. Ivan je prigodom umirovljenja stekao čin generala pješaštva, a u činu podmaršala od 1905. obnašao je dužnost zapovjednika 7. pješačke divizije u Osijeku.¹⁰ Njegov brat Emil je od 1904. u činu general-bojnika (*Generalmajor*) obnašao dužnost zapovjednika 30. pješačke brigade u Miškolcu (Mađarska).¹¹

Treba spomenuti i braću Ivana i Lazara Cvitkovića. Ivan je rođen u Gračacu, a u činu podmaršala

od 1906. obnašao je dužnost zapovjednika 27. pješačke divizije u Košicama (Slovačka).¹² Njegov brat Lazar je rođen u Svetom Roku, a u činu podmaršala službovao je od 1911. u zapovjedništvu 9. korpusa u Josefovu (Češka).¹³

Na kraju, no ne manje važni su braća Đuro i Stjepan Babić. Đuro je u činu podmaršala¹⁴ od 1888. obnašao dužnost zamjenika zapovjednika 4. korpusa u Budimpešti. Njegov brat Stjepan je nakon umirovljenja promaknut u počasni čin generala pješaštva, a u činu podmaršala od 1898. obnašao je dužnost zapovjednika 3. pješačke divizije¹⁵ u Linzu (Austrija).

Ivan Tomičić, podmaršal i vitez od Gorice

Obiteljske prilike

Ivan Tomičić, podmaršal i vitez od Gorice (Slika 1.), koji se u austrijskim izvorima spominje pod nazivom *Tomičić von Gorica, Johann Ritter* (Schmidt-Brentano, 2007: 188), rođen je 7. lipnja 1835. u Razbojinama kraj Ričica. Potječe iz graničarske časničke obitelji bunjevačkog podrijetla, čiji su se preci koncem 17. stoljeća doselili iz Mrzlog Dola kraj Senja na poziv popa Marka Mesića, koji je 1691. oslobodio Liku od Osmanlija i osnovao Ričice.

Sin je časnika austrijske vojske (Gerba, 1908: 40) Juraja „Juce“ Tomičića i Ivke „Ike“ Tomičić te brat podmaršala Ivana Juraja Tomičića, plemenitog od Ričice i poručnika austrougarske vojske Polde (Leopolda) Tomičića, koji je poginuo u dobi od 28 godina. Njegov brat Polde i kasnije preminula majka Ika sahranjeni su iza župne crkve sv. Marije Magdalene u Ričicama gdje se i danas vide skromni

7 FML Klobucar. Der neue ungarische Landwehr-Oberkommandant. *Die Zeit*, 1905., 1009., Wien, 2.

8 Personalnachrichten. *Deutsches Volksblatt*, 1902., 4972., Wien, 6.

9 Johann von Grivičić. <https://www.geni.com/people/Johann-von-Grivičić/6000000025537131800> (18. 9. 2025.)

10 Armee und Marine. *Sport und Salon*, 1905., 30., Wien, 5.

11 Das November-Avancement. *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, 1904., 302., Wien, 9.

12 Aus dem Verordnungsblatte für das k. und k. Heer. *Neue Freie Presse*, 1906., 15152., Wien, 26.

13 Aus Heer und Marine. *Reichspost*, 1911., 147., Wien, 8.

14 Das November-Avancement. *Neuigkeits-Welt-Blatt*, 1888., 252., Wien, 19.

15 Aus der Armeeverordnungsblatte. *Neues Wiener Journal*, 1898., 1639., Wien, 3.

holding the rank of General of Artillery, served as commander of the 10th Corps and at the same time as commander of Moravia, with headquarters in Brno. His brother Dragutin, holding the rank of Feldmarschall-Leutnant, served as commander of a cavalry division in Lviv (Ukraine) from 1883.⁶

Also important were the brothers Vilim and Viktor Klobučar, who came from Kosiinj. From 1905, Vilim, with the rank of General of Cavalry (General der Kavallerie), served as commander of the Royal Hungarian Army (Honvéd) in Budapest.⁷ His brother Viktor, holding the rank of General of Artillery, served as deputy commander of the Royal Hungarian Army (Honvéd) from 1902.⁸

Also worth mentioning are the brothers Ivan and Emil Grivičić,⁹ who came from Perušić. Upon retiring, Ivan attained the rank of General of Infantry, and from 1905, as Feldmarschall-Leutnant, served as commander of the 7th Infantry Division in Osijek.¹⁰ His brother Emil, with the rank of Major General (Generalmajor), held the post of commander of the 30th Infantry Brigade in Miskolc (Hungary) from 1904.¹¹

The brothers Ivan and Lazar Cvitković should also be noted. Ivan was born in Gračac and, from 1906, in the rank of Feldmarschall-Leutnant, served as commander of the 27th Infantry Division in Košice (Slovakia).¹² His brother Lazar was born in Sveti Rok and, from 1911, likewise holding the rank of Feldmarschall-Leutnant, commanded the 9th Corps in Josefov (Czechia).¹³

Finally, though no less important, were the brothers Đuro and Stjepan Babić. From 1888, Đuro, as Feldmarschall-Leutnant,¹⁴ was the deputy commander of the 4th Corps in Budapest. His brother Stjepan was promoted to the honorary rank of General of Infantry upon retirement, and from 1898, as Feldmarschall-Leutnant, was commander of the 3rd Infantry Division¹⁵ in Linz (Austria).

Ivan Tomičić, Feldmarschall-Leutnant and Ritter von Gorica

Family Background

Ivan Tomičić, Feldmarschall-Leutnant and Ritter von Gorica (Figure 1), referred to in Austrian sources as Tomičić von Gorica, Johann Ritter (Schmidt-Brentano, 2007, p. 188), was born on 7 June 1835 in Razbojine near Ričice. He came from a Military Frontier officer family in the Bunjevac area, whose ancestors migrated at the end of the seventeenth century from Mrzli Dol near Senj, at the invitation of the priest Marko Mesić, who in 1691 liberated Lika from Ottoman rule and founded Ričice.

He was the son of the Austrian army officer (Gerba, 1908, p. 40) Juraj “Juce” Tomičić and Ivka “Ika” Tomičić, and the brother of Feldmarschall-Leutnant Ivan Juraj Tomičić, Nobleman of Ričice, and of Austro-Hungarian army lieutenant Polde (Leopold) Tomičić, who was killed at the age of twenty-eight. His brother Polde and his mother Ika, who died later, were buried behind the parish church of St Mary Magdalene in Ričice, where simple gravestones, damaged during church renovations, are still visible today.¹⁶

Ivan Tomičić, Feldmarschall-Leutnant and Nobleman from Gorica (Ritter von Gorica), married Edla Klotilda Marija Luzia Simić, thirteen years

6 Notizen, *Militär-Zeitung*, 1883, 84, Wien, 674.

7 FML Klobučar. Der neue ungarische Landwehr-Oberkommandant. *Die Zeit*, 1905, 1009, Wien, 2.

8 Personalnachrichten. *Deutsches Volksblatt*, 1902, 4972, Wien, 6.

9 Johann von Grivičić. <https://www.geni.com/people/Johann-von-Grivičić/6000000025537131800> (accessed 18 September 2025)

10 Armee und Marine. *Sport und Salon*, 1905, 30, Wien, 5.

11 Das November-Avancement. *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, 1904, 302, Wien, 9.

12 Aus dem Verordnungsblatte für das k. und k. Heer. *Neue Freie Presse*, 1906, 15152, Wien, 26.

13 Aus Heer und Marine. *Reichspost*, 1911, 147, Wien, 8.

14 Das November-Avancement. *Neuigkeits-Welt-Blatt*, 1888, 252, Wien, 19.

15 Aus der Armeeverordnungsblatte. *Neues Wiener Journal*, 1898, 1639, Wien, 3.

16 Ričički podmaršali. https://www.licke-novine.hr/ljudi_18/ljudi_18.html (accessed 23 September 2025)

nadgrobni spomenici koji su oštećeni prilikom obnove crkve.¹⁶

Ivan Tomičić, podmaršal i vitez od Gorice bio je oženjen za 13 godina mlađu Edlu Klotildu Mariju Luziju Simić, plemenitu od Majdangrada,¹⁷ kćerku general-bojnika austrougarske vojske Petra Simića, plemenitog od Majdangrada, rođenog u Ličkom Lešću kraj Otočca.

Vojna i spisateljska karijera

Vojnu karijeru započeo je kao kadet u Pješačkoj kadetskoj školu u Grazu, koju je završio 1852.,¹⁸ nakon čega je promaknut u čin poručnika (*Leutnant*) i raspoređen u 9. pješačku pukovnicu u Stryju (Ukrajina). U toj postrojbi 1857. promaknut je u čin natporučnika (*Oberleutnant*).¹⁹

Njegova pukovnica je u sastavu divizije pod zapovjedništvom podmaršala Đure Jelačića 1859. sudjelovala u Drugom ratu za nezavisnost Italije (1859. – 1861.). Posebice se istaknuo u bitkama kod Turbiga (3. lipnja 1859.) i kod Magente (4. lipnja 1859.), u kojoj je bio lakše ranjen i zarobljen od francuske vojske te zatočen u Bloisu (Francuska). Za postignuća iskazana na bojnopolju 11. srpnja 1859. pohvaljen je od cara.²⁰ Nakon povratka iz zarobljenništva vraćen je u matičnu postrojbu, u kojoj je 1. studenog 1863. promaknut u čin satnika II. klase (*Hauptmann II. Classe*) i premješten u Ličku graničarsku pukovnicu u Gospiću.²¹ U sastavu te pukovnije borio se protiv razbojničkih bandi u Dalmaciji i Bosni. U čin satnika I. klase (*Hauptmann I. Classe*) promaknut je 1. svibnja 1866.²² Tijekom 1866. djelovao je u južnoj Dalmaciji, gdje je domaće



Slika 2. Red željezne krune III. klase s ratnom dekoracijom.

Figure 2. Order of the Iron Crown, Third Class with War Decoration.

stanovništvo organizirao u oružane postrojbe koje su pomagale regularnoj vojsci u suzbijanju razbojništva, tzv. „Narodnu milicu“, nakon čega je upućen u kratku diplomatsku misiju u Crnu Goru (Laszowski ur., 1925: 265). „U znak priznanja za zasluge u suzbijanju razbojništva u dijelu Vojne granice“ 1. svibnja 1871. pohvaljen je od cara.²³ Tijekom 1872. operativno je obnašao dužnost zapovjednika bojne u Gospiću iz sastava Ličke graničarske pukovnije (Laszowski ur., 1925: 265).

Zbog razvojačenja Vojne granice (krajine) i ukidanja graničarskih pukovnica, u činu satnika I. klase 1. kolovoza 1873. premješten je u 80. pješačku pukovnicu u Złoczówu (Ukrajina).²⁴ U toj postrojbi 1. studenog 1875. promaknut je u čin bojnika (*Major*), nakon čega je premješten u 68. pješačku pukovnicu u Szolnoku (Mađarska)²⁵, u čijem sastavu je sudjelovao u operaciji zaposjedanja Bosne i Hercegovine (1878.). Tu se posebice istaknuo te je kratko vrijeme bio zapovjednik zbornog mjesta (garnizona) u Višegradu (Laszowski ur., 1925: 265). Za uspjehe postignute na bojnopolju 10. prosinca 1878.

16 Ričički podmaršali. https://www.licke-novine.hr/ljudi_18/ljudi_18.html (23. 9. 2025.)

17 Edle Klotilda Maria Luzia Simić von Majdangrad. <https://www.geni.com/people/Edle-Klotilda-Maria-Luzia-Simic-von-Majdangrad/6000000084571829784> (23. 9. 2025.)

18 Tomičić, Ivan. <https://www.enciklopedija.hr/clanak/tomicic-ivan-1835-1909> (23. 9. 2025.)

19 Isto.

20 Amtlicher Theil. *Salzburger Zeitung*, 1859., 154., Salzburg, 1.

21 Personal-Nachrichten. *Militär-Zeitung*, 1863., 87., Wien, 879.

22 Tagesneuigkeiten. *Neues Fremden-Blatt*, 1866., 113., Wien, 2.

23 Veränderungen in der k. k. Armee. *Fremden-Blatt*, 1871., 122., Wien, 11.

24 Verordnungen des k. k. Reichs-Kriegsministeriums. *Die Zeit*, 1873., 230., Wien, 5.

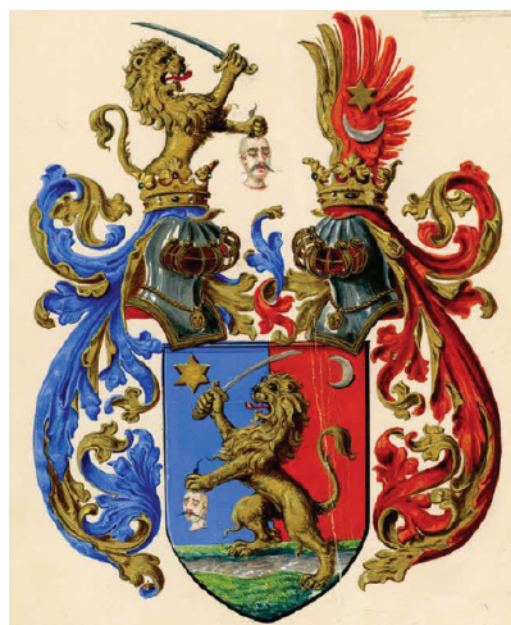
25 Amtlicher Theil. *Wiener Zeitung*, 1875., 247., Wien, 308.

his junior, Edle von Majdangrad,¹⁷ the daughter of Austro-Hungarian Major General Petar Simić, Edler von Majdangrad, who was born in Ličko Lešće near Otočac.

Military and Literary Career

He began his military career as a cadet at the Infantry Cadet School in Graz, graduating in 1852,¹⁸ after which he was commissioned as a lieutenant (Leutnant) and assigned to the 9th Infantry Regiment in Stryi (Ukraine). In this unit, he was later promoted to first lieutenant (Oberleutnant) in 1857.¹⁹

In 1859, his regiment, as part of a division under the command of Feldmarschall-Leutnant Đuro Jelačić, took part in the Second Italian War of Independence (1859–1861). He distinguished himself particularly in the battles of Turbigo (3 June 1859) and Magenta (4 June 1859); in the latter, he was slightly wounded, captured by French forces, and subsequently held in captivity in Blois (France). In recognition of his achievements on the battlefield, he was commended by the emperor on 11 July 1859.²⁰ After returning from captivity, he was reassigned to his parent unit, and on 1 November 1863, promoted to the rank of captain, second class (Hauptmann II. Classe), and transferred to the Lika Border Regiment in Gospić.²¹ As part of this regiment, he fought against brigand bands in Dalmatia and Bosnia. He was promoted to captain, first class (Hauptmann I. Classe) on 1 May 1866.²² During 1866, he operated in southern Dalmatia, where he organized the local population into armed units that assisted the regular army in



Slika 3. Viteški grb Ivana Tomičića

Figure 3. Coat of arms of Ivan Tomičić

suppressing brigandage, the so-called “Narodna milicija” (People’s Militia), after which he was sent on a short diplomatic mission to Montenegro (Laszowski, ed., 1925, p. 265). “In recognition of his merits in suppressing brigandage in a section of the Military Frontier,” he was again commended by the emperor on 1 May 1871.²³ In 1872, he performed the operational duties of battalion commander in Gospić in the Lika Border Regiment (Laszowski, ed., 1925, p. 265).

As a result of the demilitarization of the Military Frontier (Vojna granica – krajina) and the abolition of the Border regiments, holding the rank of captain, first class, he was transferred to the 80th Infantry Regiment in Złoczów (Ukraine) on 1 August 1873.²⁴ Within this unit, he was promoted to the rank of major (Major) on 1 November 1875, after which he was reassigned to the 68th Infantry Regiment in

17 Edle Klotilda Maria Luzia Simić von Majdangrad. <https://www.geni.com/people/Edle-Klotilda-Maria-Luzia-Simić-von-Majdangrad/6000000084571829784> (accessed 23 September 2025)

18 Tomičić, Ivan. <https://www.enciklopedija.hr/clanak/tomicic-ivan-1835-1909> (accessed 23 September 2025)

19 Ibid.

20 Amtlicher Theil. *Salzburger Zeitung*, 1859, 154, Salzburg, 1.

21 Personal-Nachrichten. *Militär-Zeitung*, 1863, 87, Wien, 879.

22 Tagesneuigkeiten. *Neues Fremden-Blatt*, 1866, 113, Wien, 2.

23 Veränderungen in der k. k. Armee. *Fremden-Blatt*, 1871, 122, Wien, 11.

24 Verordnungen des k. k. Reichs-Kriegsministeriums. *Die Zeit*, 1873, 230, Wien, 5.



Slika 4. Zapovjednički križ Reda Franje Josipa
Figure 4. Commander's Cross of the Order of Franz Joseph



Slika 5. Francuski Zapovjednički križ Reda legije časti
Figure 5. French Commander's Cross of the Legion of Honour



Slika 6. Dio članka Ivana Tomičića o hrvatskim vojskovođama u austrijskom časopisu.
Figure 6. Excerpt from Ivan Tomičić's article on Croatian military leaders in an Austrian journal.

odlikovan je Redom željezne krune III. klase s ratnom dekoracijom (*der Orden der Eisernen Krone III. Classe mit der Kriegsdekoration*) (Slika 2.),²⁶ temeljem čega je 6. lipnja 1879. stekao titulu austrijskog

viteza s pridjevkom „von Gorica“²⁷ s pravom na grb (Slika 3.).

Dana 2. travnja 1880. imenovan je za člana Dragovoljne medicinske službe njemačkoga rimokatoličkog vjerskog „Reda teutonskih vitezova doma svete Marije Jeruzalemske“.²⁸ U čin dopukovnika (*Oberstleutnant*) promaknut je 1. svibnja 1881., kada je i premješten u 78. pješačku pukovnicu u Osijeku.²⁹ U toj postrojbi službovao je četiri godine, nakon čega je 1. svibnja 1885. promaknut u čin pukovnika (*Oberst*) i imenovan za zapovjednika oružničkog korpusa u Bosni i Hercegovini sa sjedištem u Sarajevu.³⁰ Za uspješno obnašanje te zahtjevne dužnosti 8. siječnja 1889. odlikovan je Zapovjedničkim križem Reda Franje Josipa³¹ (*das Comthur-Kreuz des Franz Joseph-Ordens*) (Slika 4.). Dana 8. travnja 1890. imenovan je za zapovjednika 7. brdske brigade u Sarajevu.³² Na toj dužnosti 1. svibnja 1891. promaknut je u čin general-bojnika (*Generalmajor*).³³

26 Tagesneuigkeiten. *Pester Lloyd*, 1878., 284., Budapest, 7.

27 Tomičić, Johann. <https://www.archivinformationssystem.at/detail.aspx?ID=4318200> (24. 9. 2025.)

28 Armee-Nachrichten. *Militär-Zeitung*, 1880., 25., Wien, 206.

29 Das Mai-Avancement. *Neue Freie Presse*, 1881., 5984., Wien, 4.

30 Amtlicher Theil. *Wiener Zeitung*, 1885., 96., Wien, 2.

31 Personalien. *Militär-Zeitung*, 1889., 4., Wien, 28.

32 Tages-Neuigkeiten. *Neuigkeits-Welt-Blatt*, 1890., 81., Wien, 3.

33 Das Mai-Avancement. *Prager Tagblatt*, 1891., 117., Prag, 2.

Slika 7. Naslovnica knjige o hrvatskim generalima čiji je koautor Ivan Tomičić.

Figure 7. Title page of the book on Croatian generals co-authored by Ivan Tomičić.



Szolnok (Hungary),²⁵ within which he took part in the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (1878). There for a short time, he served as commander of the muster station (garrison) in Višegrad and distinguished himself (Laszowski, ed., 1925, p. 265). For his achievements on the battlefield, he was awarded, on 10 December 1878, the Order of the Iron Crown, Third Class with War Decoration (der Orden der Eisernen Krone III. Classe mit der Kriegsdekoration) (Figure 2),²⁶ on the basis of which he was granted, on 6 June 1879, the title of Austrian Ritter with the nobiliary particle “von Gorica”²⁷ and the right to a coat of arms (Figure 3).

On 2 April 1880, he was appointed a member of the Voluntary Medical Service of the German Roman Catholic religious order, the Order of the Teutonic Knights of St. Mary’s Hospital in Jerusalem.²⁸ He was promoted to lieutenant colonel (Oberstleutnant) on 1 May 1881, at which time he was also transferred to the 78th Infantry

Regiment in Osijek.²⁹ He served in this unit for four years, after which he was promoted to the rank of colonel (Oberst) on 1 May 1885 and appointed commander of the gendarmerie corps in Bosnia and Herzegovina, headquartered in Sarajevo.³⁰ For the successful undertaking of this demanding duty, he was awarded, on 8 January 1889, the Commander’s Cross of the Order of Franz Joseph³¹ (das Comthur-Kreuz des Franz Joseph-Ordens) (Figure 4). On 8 April 1890, he was appointed commander of the 7th Mountain Brigade in Sarajevo.³² While holding this post, he was promoted to Major General (Generalmajor) on 1 May 1891.³³ With this rank and in the same position, he was awarded the French Commander’s Cross of the Legion of Honor (Commandeur de la Légion d’honneur) on 10 January 1894 (Figure 5).³⁴

He was retired at his own request as commander of the 7th Mountain Brigade on 1 November 1894 and was then promoted to the honorary rank

25 Amtlicher Theil. *Wiener Zeitung*, 1875, 247, Wien, 308.

26 Tagesneuigkeiten. *Pester Lloyd*, 1878, 284, Budapest, 7.

27 Tomicic, Johann. <https://www.archivinformationssystem.at/detail.aspx?ID=4318200> (accessed 24 September 2025)

28 Armee-Nachrichten. *Militär-Zeitung*, 1880, 25, Wien, 206.

29 Das Mai-Avancement. *Neue Freie Presse*, 1881, 5984, Wien, 4.

30 Amtlicher Theil. *Wiener Zeitung*, 1885, 96, Wien, 2.

31 Personalien. *Militär-Zeitung*, 1889, 4, Wien, 28.

32 Tages-Neuigkeiten. *Neuigkeits-Welt-Blatt*, 1890, 81, Wien, 3.

33 Das Mai-Avancement. *Prager Tagblatt*, 1891, 117, Prag, 2.

34 Fremde Orden. *Die Presse*, 1894, 8, Wien, 9.

U tom činu i na istoj dužnosti 10. siječnja 1894. odlikovan je francuskim Zapovjedničkim križem Reda legije časti (*Commandeur de la Légion d'honneur*) (Slika 5.).³⁴

Na dužnosti zapovjednika 7. brdske brigade i na osobni zahtjev umirovljen je 1. studenog 1894., kada je i promaknut u počasni čin podmaršala (*Feldmarschall-Leutnant*) te za uspješnu vojnu karijeru pohvaljen od cara.³⁵ Kada je službovao u Sarajevu bio je poštovan od svih slojeva pučanstva, za što je 12. studenog 1894. proglašen za počasnog građanina Sarajeva. Budući da je dugo vremena službovao u Bosni i Hercegovini zbog zasluga je proglašen i za počasnog građanina Tuzle, Višegrada, Bihaća, Zvornika, Cazina i Bosanskog Šamca.³⁶ Osim spomenutim odličjima odlikovan je i Zlatnom medaljom za vojne zasluge, Srebrnom medaljom za vojne zasluge, Ratnom medaljom, Časničkim križem za dugotrajnu službu II. klase i Jubilarnom medaljom za oružane snage.³⁷ Nakon umirovljenja u Beču se bavio istraživanjem hrvatskih časnika i junaka, želeći prikazati njihova junačka djela cijelom svijetu (Gerba, 1908: 39). Tijekom 1907. i 1908. objavljivao je stručne članke o hrvatskim vojskovođama u austrijskom časopisu *Wiener Bilder* (Slika 6.).³⁸

Zajedno s bratom, podmaršalom Ivanom Jurajem Tomičićem, pisao je životopise hrvatskih ratnih junaka koje je na hrvatskom jeziku objavljivao u *Prosvjeti: listu za zabavu, znanost i umjetnost*,³⁹ a bio je i član Jugoslavenske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti (Laszowski ur., 1925: 265). Godine 1908. izdao je knjigu *Ogledalo junaštva* koja je, uz ostale njegove stručne članke, u velikoj mjeri korištena u pisanju knjige *Za kralja i dom – slike, životopisi i crtice 230 hrvatskih generala* (Gerba, 1908:

39), zbog čega se uz podmaršala Radeta Gerbu, tadašnjeg zapovjednika 13. korpusa u Zagrebu, navodi kao njezin koautor (Slika 7.).

Posljednje godine života proveo je u Beču, gdje je obnašao dužnost zamjenika predsjednika Udruge umirovljenih časnika i vojnih službenika.⁴⁰ Nakon duge i teške bolesti umro je 21. svibnja 1909. (Schmidt-Brentano, 2007: 188) u svom stanu u Beču. Uz tradicionalne vojne počasti, nazočnost članova obitelji te vojnog vrha, predvođenog glavnim inspektorom generalom Eugenom Alborijem te hrvatskim generalima i to ravnateljem Ratnog arhiva u Beču, generalom Emilom Vojnovićem i zapovjednikom austrougarskog oružništva, generalom Mijom Tišljarem, pokopan je na Središnjem groblju u Beču.⁴¹

Pripadao je skupini iznimnih Hrvata, zbog čega je osigurao mjesto u knjizi o hrvatskim velikanima *Znameniti i zaslužni Hrvati te pomena vrijedna lica u hrvatskoj povijesti od 925 – 1925*, u kojoj piše da je „volio Hrvatsku i uvijek volio govoriti hrvatski te ljubio puk i pomagao ga.“ (Laszowski ur., 1925: 265).

Ivan Juraj Tomičić, podmaršal i plemeniti od Ričice

Obiteljske prilike

Ivan Juraj Tomičić, podmaršal i plemeniti od Ričice (Slika 8.), koji se u austrijskim izvorima spominje pod nazivom *Tomičić von Ričice, Georg* (Schmidt-Brentano, 2007: 188), rođen je 30. listopada 1843. u Razbojinama kraj Ričice. Potječe iz graničarske časničke obitelji, bunjevačkog podrijetla.⁴² Sin je časnika austrijske vojske (Gerba, 1908: 40) Juraja „Juce“ Tomičića i Ivke „Ike“ Tomičić te mlađi brat podmaršala Ivana Tomičića, viteza od Gorice i stariji brat poručnika austrougarske vojske Polde

34 Fremde Orden. *Die Presse*, 1894., 8., Wien, 9.

35 Tagesneuigkeiten. *Tages-Post*, 1894., 241., Linz, 2.

36 Neueste Nachrichten. *Sarajevoer Tagblatt*, 1909., 134., Sarajevo, 5.

37 Tagesbericht. *Reichspost*, 1909., 141., Wien, 4.

38 Der Heldenspiegel Kroatiens. *Wiener Bilder*, 1907., 38., Wien, 7.

39 Tomičić, Ivan. <https://www.enciklopedija.hr/clanak/tomicic-ivan-1835-1909> (24. 9. 2025.)

40 Sterbefall. *Neuigkeits-Welt-Blatt*, 1909., 117., Wien, 9.

41 Kleine Chronik. *Wiener Zeitung*, 1909., 118., Wien, 6.

42 Ričički podmaršali. https://www.licke-novine.hr/ljudi_18/ljudi_18.html (25. 9. 2025.)

of Feldmarschall-Leutnant and commended by the emperor for his successful military career.³⁵ While serving in Sarajevo, the entire population respected him, and on account of which he was proclaimed an honorary citizen of Sarajevo on 12 November 1894. Given his long service in Bosnia and Herzegovina, he was also granted honorary citizenship of Tuzla, Višegrad, Bihać, Zvornik, Cazin, and Bosanski Šamac in recognition of his merits.³⁶

In addition to the mentioned decorations, he was also awarded the Gold Military Merit Medal, the Silver Military Merit Medal, the War Medal, the Officer's Cross for Long Service, Second Class, and the Jubilee Medal for the Armed Forces.³⁷ After retiring, in Vienna, he began researching Croatian officers and military heroes, with the intention of making their heroic deeds known to the wider world (Gerba, 1908, p. 39). During 1907 and 1908, he published scholarly articles on Croatian military leaders in the Austrian journal *Wiener Bilder* (Figure 7).³⁸

Alongside his brother, Feldmarschall-Leutnant Ivan Juraj Tomičić, he authored biographies of Croatian war heroes and published them in Croatian in *Prosvjeta: list za zabavu, znanost i umjetnost* (Prosvjeta: a journal for entertainment, science, and the arts),³⁹ while also a member of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts (Laszowski, ed., 1925, p. 265). In 1908, he published the book *Ogledalo junaštva* (Mirror of Heroism), which, along with his other scholarly articles, was extensively used in writing the book *Za kralja i dom – slike, životopisi i crtice 230 hrvatskih generala* (For King and Homeland – Portraits, Biographies and Sketches of 230 Croatian Generals) (Gerba, 1908, p. 39), and in which he is listed, alongside

Feldmarschall-Leutnant Rade Gerba, then commander of the 13th Corps in Zagreb, as the co-author (Figure 6).

He spent his last years in Vienna, acting as vice president of the Association of Retired Officers and Military Officials.⁴⁰ He died on 21 May 1909 after a long and serious illness (Schmidt-Brentano, 2007, p. 188) in his apartment in Vienna. With the usual traditional military honors, in the presence of family members and the military leadership, headed by Inspector General Eugen Albori and Croatian generals, specifically the director of the War Archive in Vienna, General Emil Vojnović, and the commander of the Austro-Hungarian gendarmerie, General Mijo Tišljar, he was buried at the Vienna Central Cemetery.⁴¹

He belonged to the group of exceptional Croats, securing him a place in the compendium *Znameniti i zaslužni Hrvati te pomena vrijedna lica u hrvatskoj povijesti od 925–1925* (Famous and Meritorious Croats and Noteworthy Figures in Croatian History from 925 to 1925), where it says he “loved Croatia and always liked to speak Croatian, and cherished and assisted the common people” (Laszowski, ed., 1925, p. 265).

Ivan Juraj Tomičić, Feldmarschall-Leutnant and Edler von Ričice

Family Background

Ivan Juraj Tomičić, Feldmarschall-Leutnant and Edler von Ričice (Figure 8), referred to in Austrian sources as Tomičić von Ričice, Georg (Schmidt-Brentano, 2007, p. 188), was born on 30 October 1843 in Razbojine near Ričice. He came from a Military Frontier officer family of Bunjevac origin.⁴² He was the son of the Austrian army officer (Gerba, 1908, p. 40) Juraj “Juce” Tomičić and Ivka “Ika”

35 Tagesneuigkeiten. *Tages-Post*, 1894, 241, Linz, 2.

36 Neueste Nachrichten. *Sarajevoer Tagblatt*, 1909, 134, Sarajevo, 5.

37 Tagesbericht. *Reichspost*, 1909, 141, Wien, 4.

38 Der Heldenspiegel Kroatiens. *Wiener Bilder*, 1907, 38, Wien, 7.

39 Tomičić, Ivan. <https://www.enciklopedija.hr/clanak/tomicic-ivan-1835-1909> (accessed 24 September 2025)

40 Sterbefall. *Neuigkeits-Welt-Blatt*, 1909, 117, Wien, 9.

41 Kleine Chronik. *Wiener Zeitung*, 1909, 118, Wien, 6.

42 Ričički podmaršali. https://www.licke-novine.hr/ljudi_18/ljudi_18.html (accessed 25 September 2025)

(Leopolda) Tomičića.⁴³ Ivan Juraj Tomičić, podmaršal i plemeniti od Ričice bio je oženjen, a iz njegovog braka rodila su se tri sina, od kojih su dvojica bili austrougarski časnici, i jedna kćer.⁴⁴

Vojna i političko-spisateljska karijera

Vojnu karijeru započeo je u Tehničkoj vojnoj akademiji, smjer topništvo u Louki kraj Znojma (Češka), koju je završio 1. rujna 1864., kada je promaknut u čin poručnika (*Leutnant*) i raspoređen u 8. pukovnicu lakog topništva u Veroni (Italija).⁴⁵

S postrojbom je sudjelovao u Austrijsko-pruskom ratu (1866.) na području Češke, nakon kojeg je istupio iz vojske. Nakon toga pridružio se krugu Iliraca i pripremao za nastavnika matematike na Zagrebačkom sveučilištu (Laszowski ur., 1925: 265). Međutim, ipak je u činu poručnika 1870. vraćen u djelatnu vojnu službu te raspoređen u Hrvatsko-slavonsko kraljevsko domobranstvo i to u njegovu 10. husarsku domobranksu pukovnicu u Varaždinu.⁴⁶ Nakon toga imenovan je za zapovjednika novoustrojene strojničke bitnice u Zagrebu.⁴⁷ Na toj dužnosti tijekom 1871. držao je vrlo zanimljiva i posjećena predavanja vojne tematike na Pravnom fakultetu u Zagrebu.⁴⁸ U čin natporučnika (*Oberleutnant*) promaknut je 1. svibnja 1873.⁴⁹ U tom činu od 1874. pohađao je Ratnu školu u Beču (Laszowski ur., 1925: 265), po čijem završetku 1876. je kao perspektivni časnik dodijeljen Glavnom stožeru austrougarske vojske. Nakon toga promaknut je u čin satnika II. klase (*Hauptmann II. Classe*) i vraćen u Hrvatsko-slavonsko kraljevsko domobranstvo u kojem je imenovan za pobočnika u Zapovjedništvu VII. hrvatsko-slavonskog



Slika 8. Podmaršal Ivan Juraj Tomičić plemeniti od Ričice.

Figure 8. Feldmarschall-Leutnant Ivan Juraj Tomičić, Edler von Ričice.

domobranskog okružja u Zagrebu.⁵⁰ Godine 1878. imenovan je za nastavnika na Temeljnem tečaju za domobranske stožerne časnike⁵¹ na Ludovici, Ugarskoj domobranskoj akademiji u Budimpešti (Horel, 2015: 88).

U čin satnika I. klase (*Hauptmann I. Classe*) promaknut je 1. svibnja 1880., nakon čega je vraćen u Zapovjedništvo VII. hrvatsko-slavonskog domobranskog okružja u Zagrebu, u kojem je ostao do 1886. (Laszowski ur., 1925: 265). Za vrijeme službe u tom zapovjedništvu promaknut je u čin bojnika (*Major*). Nakon toga službovao je u ugarskim domobranskim postrojbama (Laszowski ur., 1925: 265). U čin dopukovnika (*Oberstleutnant*) promaknut je 1. svibnja 1889., nakon čega je imenovan za nastavnika na Naprednom tečaju za domobranske stožerne časnike na Ugarskoj domobranskoj akademiji u Budimpešti (Laszowski ur., 1925: 265). U čin pukovnika (*Oberst*) promaknut je 1. svibnja 1892.⁵², nakon čega je imenovan za zapovjednika 24. domobranske pješačke pukovnije u Braşovu (Rumunjska).⁵³ Nakon tri godine, 5. rujna 1895. imenovan je za zapovjednika 8. pješačke pukovnije u Brnu (Češka).⁵⁴ Za uspješno zapovijedanje tom pu-

43 Isto.

44 Kroatien. *Grazer Volksblatt*, 1916., 576., Graz, 7.

45 Personal-Nachrichten. *Militär-Zeitung*, 1864., 69., Wien, 563.

46 Feldmarschalleutnant Tomicic v. Ricice. *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, 1916., 230., Wien, 14.

47 Isto.

48 Inland. *Der Kamerad*, 1871., 151., Wien, 4.

49 Das Mai-Avancement in der Honved-Armee. *Pester Lloyd*, 1873., 100., Budapest, 11.

50 Feldmarschalleutnant Tomicic v. Ricice. *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, 1916., 230., Wien, 14.

51 Isto.

52 Audienzen. *Die Presse*, 1892., 261., Wien, 9.

53 Feldmarschalleutnant Tomicic v. Ricice. *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, 1916., 230., Wien, 14.

54 Aus dem Verordnungsblatte für das. k. k. Heer. *Grazer Tagblatt*, 1895., 245., Graz, 2.

Tomičić, the younger brother of Feldmarschall-Leutnant Ivan Tomičić, Ritter von Gorica, and the older brother of Austro-Hungarian army lieutenant Polde (Leopold) Tomičić.⁴³ Ivan Juraj Tomičić, Feldmarschall-Leutnant and Edler von Ričice, was married and had three sons, two of whom became Austro-Hungarian officers, and one daughter.⁴⁴

Military and Political-Literary Career

He began his military career at the Technical Military Academy, artillery branch, in Louka near Znojmo (Czechia), where he graduated on 1 September 1864, upon which he was commissioned as a lieutenant (Leutnant) and assigned to the 8th Light Artillery Regiment in Verona (Italy).⁴⁵

He and his unit took part in the Austro-Prussian War (1866) in Bohemia (Czechia) and subsequently left military service. He joined the Illyrian movement and was preparing to take a position as a mathematics lecturer at the University of Zagreb (Laszowski, ed., 1925, p. 265). However, in 1870, he returned to active military service as a lieutenant and was assigned to the Royal Croatian-Slavonian Home Guard, specifically to its 10th Hussar Home Guard Regiment in Varaždin.⁴⁶ He was then appointed commander of a newly established machine-gun battery in Zagreb.⁴⁷ In this capacity, during 1871, he held interesting and popular lectures on military courses at the Faculty of Law in Zagreb.⁴⁸ He was promoted to first lieutenant (Oberleutnant) on 1 May 1873.⁴⁹ From 1874, he attended the War School in Vienna in this rank (Laszowski, ed., 1925, p. 265), and after completing in 1876, as a promising officer, he was assigned to the General Staff of the Austro-Hungarian Army.

He was later promoted to captain, second class (Hauptmann II. Classe) and returned to the Royal Croatian-Slavonian Home Guard, where he was appointed aide-de-camp at the Command of the VII Croatian-Slavonian Home Guard District in Zagreb.⁵⁰ In 1878, he was appointed instructor at the Basic Course for Honvéd Staff officers⁵¹ at the Ludoviceum (Royal Hungarian Honvéd Academy in Budapest) (Horel, 2015, p. 88).

He was promoted to captain, first class (Hauptmann I. Classe) on 1 May 1880, after which he was reassigned to the Command of the VII Croatian-Slavonian Home Guard District in Zagreb, where he remained until 1886 (Laszowski, ed., 1925, p. 265). During his service in the Command, he was promoted to the rank of major (Major). He later served in Hungarian Home Guard units (Laszowski, ed., 1925, p. 265). On 1 May 1889, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel (Oberstleutnant) and subsequently appointed as instructor at the Advanced Course for Home Guard Staff officers at the Hungarian Royal Home Guard Academy in Budapest (Laszowski, ed., 1925, p. 265). He was promoted to colonel (Oberst) on 1 May 1892⁵² and then appointed commander of the 24th Home Guard Infantry Regiment in Braşov (Romania).⁵³ After three years, on 5 September 1895, he was appointed commander of the 8th Infantry Regiment in Brno (Czechia).⁵⁴ Due to his successful command of this regiment and achievements during his career, he was awarded, on 10 November 1896, the Order of the Iron Crown, Third Class (der Orden der Eisernen Krone III. Classe) (Figure 9). From 17 April 1898, he served as commander of the 96th Infantry

43 Ibid.

44 Kroatien. *Grazer Volksblatt*, 1916, 576, Graz, 7.

45 Personal-Nachrichten. *Militär-Zeitung*, 1864, 69, Wien, 563.

46 Feldmarschalleutnant Tomicic v. Ricice. *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, 1916, 230, Wien, 14.

47 Ibid.

48 Inland. *Der Kamerad*, 1871, 151, Wien, 4.

49 Das Mai-Avancement in der Honved-Armee. *Pester Lloyd*, 1873, 100, Budapest, 11.

50 Feldmarschalleutnant Tomicic v. Ricice. *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, 1916, 230, Wien, 14.

51 Ibid.

52 Audienzen. *Die Presse*, 1892, 261, Wien, 9.

53 Feldmarschalleutnant Tomicic v. Ricice. *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, 1916, 230, Wien, 14.

54 Aus dem Verordnungsblatte für das. k. k. Heer. *Grazer Tagblatt*, 1895, 245, Graz, 2.



Slika 9. Red željezne krunice III. klase.

Figure 9. Order of the Iron Crown, Third Class.



Slika 10. Viteški križ Leopoldova reda.

Figure 10. Knight's Cross of the Order of Leopold.

kovnijom i uspjehe postignute tijekom karijere 10. studenog 1896. odlikovan je Redom željezne krunice III. klase (*der Orden der Eisernen Krone III. Classe*) (Slika 9.). Od 17. travnja 1898. obnašao je dužnost zapovjednika 96. pješačke brigade⁵⁵ u Zadru, gdje je kao hrvatski domoljub stekao simpatije pučanstva u cijeloj Dalmaciji (Laszowski ur., 1925: 265). Na toj dužnosti 1. svibnja 1898. promaknut je u čin general-bojnika (*Generalmajor*).⁵⁶

U tom činu imenovan je za zapovjednika 5. brdske topničke brigade u Zadru (Laszowski ur., 1925: 265). Na toj dužnosti 1. studenog 1902. promaknut je u čin podmaršala (*Feldmarschall-Leutnant*) (Schmidt-Brentano, 2007: 188) i imenovan za zapovjednika 43. pješačke divizije u Lavovu (Ukrajina)⁵⁷. U toj službi i na osobni zahtjev umirovljen je 1. rujna 1903. (Schmidt-Brentano, 2007: 188). Za uspjehe postignute u dugogodišnjoj karijeri prigodom umirovljenja odlikovan je Viteškim križem Leopoldova

reda (Slika 10.).⁵⁸ Nakon umirovljenja nastanio se u Zagrebu te sudjelovao u političkim i kulturnim događanjima toga doba (Laszowski ur., 1925: 265). Budući da je bio odlikovan dvama visokim državnim odličjima 6. srpnja 1904. stekao je titulu ugarskog plemića s pridjevkom „von Ričice“⁵⁹ i pravo na grb (Slika 11.).

Zajedno s bratom podmaršalom Ivanom Tomičićem, kako je ranije spomenuto, pisao je životopise hrvatskih ratnih junaka te ih objavljivao u *Prosvjeti: listu za zabavu, znanost i umjetnost*.⁶⁰ Bio je član Hrvatske stranke prava⁶¹, a 1906. izabran je za saborskog zastupnika za Gospić kao predstavnik hrvatsko-srpske koalicije. Njegov zastupnički rad bio je ispunjen skrbi za uži rodni kraj i za izgradnju ličko-dalmatinske željeznice (Laszowski ur., 1925: 265). U Friedjungovom procesu⁶² se solidarizirao sa svojim zastupničkim kolegama te je svojim istupom na sebe skrenuo pozornost svjetskoga, poglavito engleskog tiska (Laszowski ur., 1925: 265).

Od 1910. živio je u svom stanu u ulici Reisnerstrasse 35⁶³ u Beču gdje je nakon šest godina 18. kolovoza 1916. (Schmidt-Brentano, 2007: 188) umro nakon duge i teške bolesti. Pokopan je na Središnjem groblju u Beču uz vojne počasti koje su odale pješačka bojna iz 84. pješačke pukovnije i topnička bitnica iz 4. pukovnije lakih haubica te uz

55 Militär-Personalnachrichten. *Prager Tagblatt*, 1898., 106., Prag, 4.

56 Das Mai-Avancement. *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung*, 1898., 6043., Wien, 4.

57 Das November-Avancement. *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung*, 1902., 7391., Wien, 5.

58 Aus dem Landwehrverordnungsblatt. *Die Zeit*, 1903., 330., Wien, 3.

59 Tomicic de Ricice György. https://archives.hungaricana.hu/en/libriregii/hu_mnl_ol_a057_71_1045/?list=eyJxdWVyeSI6ICJ0b21pY2ljlno (26. 9. 2025.)

60 Tomičić, Ivan. <https://www.enciklopedija.hr/clanak/tomicic-ivan-1835-1909> (26. 9. 2025.)

61 Feldmarschalleutnant Tomicic v. Ricice. *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, 1916., 230., Wien, 14.

62 Friedjungov proces je bio sudski proces održan u Beču od 9. do 22. 12. 1909. na temelju optužbe Hrvatsko-srpske koalicije i Frana Supila, a protiv austrijskog povjesničara Heinricha Friedjunga, koji je u novinskim napisima tijekom proljeća 1909. optužio članove Koalicije za suradnju sa srbijskom vladom u cilju rušenja Austro-Ugarske Monarhije. (Friedjungov proces. <https://proleksis.lzmk.hr/22210/>) (26. 9. 2025.)

63 Feldmarschalleutnant Tomicic v. Ricice. *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, 1916., 230., Wien, 14.

Brigade⁵⁵ in Zadar, where, as a Croatian patriot, he gained the sympathies of the population throughout Dalmatia (Laszowski, ed., 1925, p. 265). While holding this post, he was promoted to the rank of Major General (Generalmajor) on 1 May 1898.⁵⁶

In this rank, he was appointed commander of the 5th Mountain Artillery Brigade in Zadar (Laszowski, ed., 1925, p. 265). While holding this post, he was promoted on 1 November 1902 to the rank of Feldmarschall-Leutnant (Schmidt-Brentano, 2007, p. 188) and appointed commander of the 43rd Infantry Division in Lviv (Ukraine).⁵⁷ In this position, and at his own request, he was retired on 1 September 1903 (Schmidt-Brentano, 2007, p. 188). Upon his retirement, and in recognition of achievements in his long-standing career, he was awarded the Knight's Cross of the Order of Leopold (Figure 10).⁵⁸ After retiring, he lived in Zagreb, taking part in political and cultural life (Laszowski, ed., 1925, p. 265). Having been decorated with two high state honors, he was granted, on 6 July 1904, the title of Hungarian noble with the nobiliary particle "von Ričice"⁵⁹ and the right to a coat of arms (Figure 11).

As previously noted, he wrote, together with his brother, Feldmarschall-Leutnant Ivan Tomičić, biographies of Croatian war heroes, which he published in *Prosvjeta: list za zabavu, znanost i umjetnost* (Prosvjeta: a journal for entertainment, science, and the arts).⁶⁰ He was a member of the Croatian Party of Rights,⁶¹ and in 1906, he



Slika 11. Plemički grb Ivana Juraja Tomičića.

Figure 11. Coat of arms of Ivan Juraj Tomičić.

was elected as a parliamentary representative for Gospić as part of the Croatian-Serbian Coalition. His parliamentary work was characterized by his focus on his native region and his efforts in constructing the Lika–Dalmatia railway (Laszowski, ed., 1925, p. 265). During the Friedjung Trial,⁶² he showed solidarity with his fellow representatives, and his intervention attracted the attention of the international press, particularly in England (Laszowski, ed., 1925, p. 265).

From 1910, he lives in his apartment at Reisnerstrasse 35⁶³ in Vienna, where, after six years, he died on 18 August 1916 (Schmidt-Brentano, 2007, p. 188) following a prolonged and serious illness. He was buried at the Vienna Central Cemetery with military honors presented by an infantry battalion of the 84th Infantry Regiment and an artillery battery of the 4th Light Howitzer Regiment, in the presence of the officer corps led by the representative of the Minister of War, Dr Karl Luxard, and the representative of the Austrian Emperor, Arnold Fröhlich.⁶⁴ In addition to his wife, his daughter and a son attended

55 Militär-Personalnachrichten. *Prager Tagblatt*, 1898, 106, Prag, 4.

56 Das Mai-Avancement. *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung*, 1898, 6043, Wien, 4.

57 Das November-Avancement. *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung*, 1902, 7391, Wien, 5.

58 Aus dem Landwehrverordnungsblatt. *Die Zeit*, 1903, 330, Wien, 3.

59 Tomicic de Ricice György. https://archives.hungaricana.hu/en/libriregii/hu_mnl_ol_a057_71_1045/?list=eyJxdWVyeSI6ICJ0b21pY2Jlbn0 (26. 9. 2025.)

60 Tomičić, Ivan. <https://www.enciklopedija.hr/clanak/tomicic-ivan-1835-1909> (accessed 26 September 2025)

61 Feldmarschalleutnant Tomicic v. Ricice. *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, 1916, 230, Wien, 14.

62 The Friedjung trial was a court case held in Vienna from December 9 to 22, 1909, based on charges brought by the Croatian-Serbian Coalition and Frano Supilo, against Austrian historian Heinrich Friedjung, who in newspaper articles during the spring of 1909, accused members of the Coalition of collaborating with the Serbian government to overthrow the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy; see the "Friedjung process," <https://proleksis.lzmk.hr/22210/> (accessed 26 September 2025).

63 Feldmarschalleutnant Tomicic v. Ricice. *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, 1916, 230, Wien, 14.

64 FML Tomicic v. Ricice. *Reichspost*, 1916, 388, Wien, 5.

nazočnost časničkog zbora predvođenog izaslaničkom ministra rata dr. Karlom Luxardom i izaslaničkom austrijskog cara Arnoldom Fröhlichem.⁶⁴ Osim supruge na sahrani su nazočili kćer i jedan sin, dok su se ostala dvojica sinova nalazila na bojištu.⁶⁵ Bio je značajna osoba toga vremena pa je kao i njegov brat Ivan uvršten u knjigu o hrvatskim velikanima *Znameniti i zaslužni Hrvati te pomena vrijedna lica u hrvatskoj povijesti od 925 – 1925*.

Zaključak

Hrvati imaju slavnu i bogatu ratnu te vojnu povijest i tradiciju, što najbolje dokazuje broj hrvatskih generala i admirala u europskim vojskama. Samo u razdoblju između 1804. i 1918. od ukupnog broja generala i admirala vojske Habsburške Monarhije, njih preko 400, što je oko deset posto od ukupnog broja, rođeno je ili vuče podrijetlo s tadašnjega hrvatskog ozemlja. Čak oko jedne četvrtine od toga broja odnosi se na generale i admirale s područja Like. Među njima nalazi se nekoliko braće generala

i admirala među kojima se ističu braća podmaršali Ivan i Ivan Juraj Tomičić. Kao i ostali hrvatski generali i oni su svoje generalske činove stekli najviše zahvaljujući uspjesima ostvarenim na bojnom polju, temeljem kojih su odlikovani visokim državnim odličjima koja su im priskrbila plemićke titule. Kod odabira plemićkih pridjevaka iskazali su svoju odanost prema rodnom kraju. Istu odanost dokazali su svojim političkim i spisateljskim angažiranjem nakon umirovljenja. Odanost prema hrvatskoj domovini dokazali su pisanjem životopisa hrvatskih ratnih junaka i njihovim objavljivanjem u listu za zabavu, znanost i umjetnost *Prosvjeta* i knjizi o hrvatskim generalima. Sve to im je osiguralo mjesto u čuvenoj knjizi o hrvatskim velikanima *Znameniti i zaslužni Hrvati te pomena vrijedna lica u hrvatskoj povijesti od 925 – 1925*. Da je generalska tradicija u obitelji Tomičić nastavljena do današnjeg doba dokazuje primjer umirovljenoga brigadnog generala HV-a Frane Tomičića, rođenog u Ričicama⁶⁶, aktualnog potpredsjednika Hrvatskog generalskog zbora.

64 FML Tomić v. Ricice. *Reichspost*, 1916., 388., Wien, 5.

65 Feldmarschalleutnant Tomić v. Ricice. *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, 1916., 230., Wien, 14.

66 General Frane Tomičić. <https://www.licke-novine.hr/vremeplov/vremeplov.htm> (27. 9. 2025.)

the funeral, while his other two sons were at the front.⁶⁵ He was a prominent figure of his time and, like his brother Ivan, was included in the compendium *Znameniti i zaslužni Hrvati te pomena vrijedna lica u hrvatskoj povijesti od 925–1925* (Famous and Meritorious Croats and Noteworthy Figures in Croatian History from 925 to 1925).

Conclusion

Croats possess a distinguished and rich military history and tradition, best demonstrated by the number of Croatian generals and admirals who have served in European armies. In the period between 1804 and 1918 alone, of the total number of generals and admirals in the army of the Habsburg Monarchy, more than 400 or approximately ten percent, were either born in or originated from the territory of present-day Croatia. Approximately one quarter of this number consisted of generals and admirals from the Lika region. Among them are a number of brothers who attained the rank of general or admiral, among whom are Feldmarschall-Leutnants Ivan and Ivan Juraj Tomičić, who stand out in particular. Like

other Croatian generals, they attained their ranks through battlefield successes, for which they were awarded high state decorations that brought them noble titles. Their choice of nobiliary particles revealed loyalty to their native region. That loyalty was also evident in their political and literary engagements after retirement. Their commitment to the Croatian homeland was further noted in authoring biographies of Croatian war heroes and their publication in *Prosvjeta: list za zabavu, znanost i umjetnost* (Prosvjeta: a journal for entertainment, science, and the arts) and in a book on Croatian generals. All of this afforded them a place in the well-known compendium *Znameniti i zaslužni Hrvati te pomena vrijedna lica u hrvatskoj povijesti od 925–1925* (Famous and Meritorious Croats and Noteworthy Figures in Croatian History from 925 to 1925). The tradition of producing generals within the Tomičić family continues to the present day, as demonstrated by the retired Brigadier General of the Croatian Armed Forces Frane Tomičić, born in Ričice,⁶⁴ who currently serves as Vice President of the Croatian Generals Association.

65 Feldmarschalleutnant Tomičić v. Ricice. *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, 1916, 230, Wien, 14.

66 General Frane Tomičić. <https://www.licke-novine.hr/vremeplov/vremeplov.htm> (accessed 27 September 2025.)

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