

Summary in English

The Lupis family, the Latinised form of the surnames Vukić and Vukičević, belongs to the Pelješac naval families, from where numerous captains, shipowners, emigrants, as well as politicians and journalists came. This book is a response to unsupported writings about the origin of the family, which arose following the inconsistent spelling of the surname. Archival documents from the Lupis family from the 17th and 18th centuries, as well as a number of archives: the State Archives in Dubrovnik, the Episcopal Archives in Dubrovnik, the Parish Archives in Viganj, the Archives in Korčula, the State Archives in Rijeka, as well as the State Archives in Vienna, confirmed the clear genealogy of the Rijeka branch of the Lupis family. Donja Nakovana is the place where the Lupis family came from, who, according to family tradition, fled from Bosnia after the Turkish conquest. With the relocation of one branch of the Nakovana Lupis family, a valuable mark was left on the city of Rijeka, both culturally and economically. The Lupis family had a number of prominent members in the maritime economy of the Pelješac peninsula over several centuries, primarily during the economic rise in the first and second conjuncture of the maritime economy of the Dubrovnik Republic in the 18th century. The members of the Lupis family were proof of how one could acquire considerable capital with one's knowledge and skills whilst at the same time also be an active factor in one's community. This was could be seen in the positions within the administrative units – the “kaznačija”, the Brotherhood of St Michael in Viganj, and important roles in the foundation of the parish of St Michael, and first of all the many priests from the Lupis family who, as educated members of the family often ran

the business of their brother naval captains and shareholders of the Dubrovnik merchant fleet. The Rijeka branch of the Pelješac Lupis family from Donja Nakovana was just one of the branches of the family who emigrated. As sailors, but also as kinds of adventurers, members of the Lupis family began to emigrate to Africa, New Zealand, Australia, North and South America at an early age. The process of emigration from Nakovana began as early as the 17th century due to the developed maritime affairs of the Republic of Dubrovnik. With this book numerous documents are revealed about the Lupis family from earlier centuries when the Rijeka branch was still on Pelješac, as well as the problem of the form of the family's surname, which often caused confusion and provided material for the appropriation of the Pelješac Vukić – Lupis family by Italian historiography, which is completely unfounded and just one more in a series of historical plagiarisms. With the discovery of archival documents from Dubrovnik, the enigma of the mother's origin was finally solved. Ivan Ferdinandov Lupis on his mother's side comes from the Herzegovinian family Perić, whose grandfather Bož Nikolin Perić was a naval captain, settled in Dubrovnik, and his grandmother from the Konavle family of Šnjurić. With the printing of two personal documents of Ivan Ferdinandov Lupis, a contribution was made to the fact-based knowledge of the life of the torpedo inventor, ending numerous doubts relating to his military career. In the same way, the publication of his dossier, i.e. its censorship, the fact of the neo-colonial attitude of Austrian cultural institutions surfaced once more. With an examination of the official document of Ivan Lupis von RAMMER from the State Archives in Vienna, it is obvious how the document was sanitised, because at the end of the

file there is a document from 11th March 1710. This censorship confirms the family tradition from the middle of the 19th century that Ivan Lupis took family documents from Donja Nakovana, and this news was reliably noted by the journalist Ivan Lupis at the beginning of the last century. It is completely normal for aristocratic writings to be censored by Austrian colleagues, as this material is kept under police supervision. The existence of a document from 1710, inside the form with a charter for a coat of arms, and in a request sent to the ruler, along with the ruler's official document itself, is completely incomprehensible why there is a paper from 1710. In fact, this is one more confirmation that the Austrians are the masters of Croatian archival heritage and that we Croats are treated according to the neo-colonial pattern of sharing crumbs from the table of archival facts. It was to be expected after the creation of the Croatian state that such a situation would improve, however, in my personal experience I too can testify that nothing has changed in relation to the Croatian archival and other cultural heritage that is kept in Austrian cultural institutions. Unfortunately, the post-war fact and the strenuous work of the Yugoslav Commission, whose successor is the Republic of Croatia was not used for the restitution of cultural and archival heritage, in order for the accumulated injustice over the centuries to be corrected. According to this official document, Ivan Lupis himself received a noble title and a coat of arms with the predicate "von Rammer (sinker)", with the motto "persistence wins." At the same time, he also affirmed his aristocratic status by marrying Baroness Elisa de Zotty. Ivan Lupis achieving the knightly status of frigate captain was, according to the order, justified by his military path, dedication and the very invention of the

torpedo, and not by family roots. It is clear how the coat of arms is composed of an element of the coat of arms of the commoner Lupis family from the Republic of Dubrovnik, verified in two preserved rolls of arms in Dubrovnik and Belgrade, i.e. on the basis of the archbishop's coat of arms of Archandĕo Lupis and obviously Bartul Franov Lupis. Ivan Lupis, with his invention, a new effective weapon of war, completely changed the history of warfare, and however much some doubted the improvement by Robert Whitehead, the emperor clearly decided in his official document who the inventor was. If we judge morally, is it an epochal weapon that led to many hundreds of thousands of deaths, is it something that someone should be proud of? Before 1500, St Augustine dedicated several chapters in his work *De civitate Dei*, to the simple proof that every struggle, even that of wild animals, has the purpose of establishing balance and harmony, which he calls peace. This simple truth, that man in the universe strives for harmony, and not for inconsistency to turn in that so that war is glorified as a normal state, has remained adhered to in the wisdom of the 20th century. In fact, human history in the age of high cultures is the history of political forces. The form of that history is war, and peace is a part of it, i.e. the continuation of war by other means. How unfortunate Lupis's invention was in human history, and how much it contributed to the balance of power remains a great enigma, undoubtedly the torpedo marked the history of the Austro-Hungarian navy with one of its greatest technological achievements, however, it also marked the industrial development of the city of Rijeka and therein lies the importance of the idea of Ivan Lupis, a dedicated Austrian naval officer who carried in his genes the century-old tradition of Pelješac sailors. The

development of the naval industry in the city of Rijeka undoubtedly owes much to Lupis's invention, however, he was not a lone member of the Rijeka branch of this Pelješac family who contributed to the development of this most important Croatian port for more than a century, we could highlight his first cousin Antun Frano Lupis. This kind of monograph about the Lupis family from Donja Nakovana on Pelješac, which we have presented through several prominent family members, talks about Croatia's connection with the Mediterranean, the artery of Europe, in other words, the best that the Croatian people have produced, and that is great maritime heritage, which experienced its apogee in the maritime part of the Republic of Dubrovnik and the Bay of Kotor. The Rijeka episode of the Lupis family lasted about a century and a half in a long-lasting family saga and it was a flash of creativity that was made possible by the prosperous and promising environment of the then Rijeka, before the arrival of totalitarian systems and the suffocation of the constant of individuality. We have also authenticated the manuscript of the book with numerous excerpts from archival books about family roots. I hope that this book will be a contribution to the knowledge of Rijeka-Dubrovnik relations over several centuries, all the way to the journalist Ivan Lupis Vukić, who was the first to write publicly about the political phenomenon of the Rijeka resolution in the British press at the beginning of the 20th century, and the author's grandfather - Vinicije Antonov Lupis, a long-time captain for Rijeka's Jadrolinija since its beginnings. In the same way, his father Anton Ivanov Lupis also commanded aboard the steamships *Napredak* and *Podmladak* of the Progres shipping company from Sušak, which says everything about

the long-term economic and political ties of the Croatian south and Rijeka for several continuous centuries. And to underline, the inventor of the torpedo, based on everything presented, should simply be called Ivan Ferdinandov Lupis, i.e. Ivan Lupis (with the colloquial family nickname Vukić), the way that if he were alive today he would be listed in administrative books and the way his extended family has been uniformly surnamed for centuries, despite all the ramblings during the centuries of administrations that were not conducted in the Croatian language. There are attempts at the naming of Ivan and Blaž, because Roman Catholics get three names at baptism, in this case it is to do with the forms: Ivan, Blaž, Ignacije, whilst in life only the first name was usually used. Likewise, the nickname itself, which is actually the original surname, was never used on Pelješac in that form as it was on the island of Korčula, to be entered in land registers or other documents, but it was used internally between the same members of a family. To this day, the nickname Vukić has been retained only by the Lupis members in Kućište and the faction in Nakovana, where both factions even remained in administration during the 19th century, which is clearly shown in the book. Therefore, the inventor of the torpedo should not be called Vukić, but only Lupis. In fact, one of the set goals of this book was to quote in detail all versions of the names and surnames of his distant and close relatives, in order to find out the real form and national feeling of Ivan Lupis. Likewise, in the first publications in Croatian about the inventor of the torpedo from the beginning of the last century, in the magazine *Jadranska straža*, where one of the collaborators was his relative Ivan Lupis Cvitkov/Vukić, the inventor of the torpedo is quite simply named - Ivan Lupis. I hope that this

book will once and for all break with the servile mentality in Croatian science and to stop Croats, who in the past were forced to translate their names and surnames in official administrations, now in free Croatia, from using Giovanni, like during the period of latent forced Italianisation in the 19th century or the fascist period, and simply use Ivan Ferdinandov Lupis.