

SUMMARIES

THE BATTLE OF GRAHOVO IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

The battle of Grahovo (1858) between Montenegrins and Turks represents one of important events in the history of Montenegro. It had a strong impact on Christian people under Turkish power in the Balkans and it raised the reputation of Montenegro. The most important political consequence of Montenegrin victory was setting the boundaries between Montenegro and Turkey (under international control), which meant factual recognition of Montenegro as an independent state.

This work presents the treatment of the battle of Grahovo by some English authors in historical works and travels.

THE TIMES COVERAGE OF MONTENEGRIN - TURKISH WAR IN 1862

There is very small number of articles about Montenegro in the English press in the first half of the 19th century. The Times with its large net of correspondents was the first paper which started to provide some rare information about Montenegro. During the fifties this paper printed news about important events in this region, mostly in connection with the conflict between Montenegrins and Turks.

In 1862 a Montenegrin - Turkish war broke out. Montenegro was helping insurrections against Turkish rule and that's

why the conflict in Herzegovina started. The conflict continued for a long period and finally developed into open war. The Montenegrin-Turkish war in 1862 was the most difficult war which Montenegro had waged until that time. The war operations lasted from April till the end of August on two fronts. This was the war which characterised all wars from the very beginning. All the Montenegrins were aware that they were fighting for national survival. When war operations started on the access road to Cetigne Prince Nicholas, under the influence of French diplomacy, made an offer for peace, and immediately after it accepted all decrees of Omar Pasha's ultimatum. Also, the Great Powers were committed to end the war. During the war Montenegro suffered much damage and made many sacrifices but it became both morally and politically stronger. Its international position was consolidated and it also gained a great reputation in the Slav world.

The Times received information about the Montenegro-Turkish war from various sources. Because of that such information was not always correct. Some of the articles were very analytical dealing with international relations overall. The Times often took over some articles and news from the foreign press. This paper, which tried to be neutral, disseminated a lot of information about the Montenegrin-Turkish war in 1862 and this was important for informing the English public about Montenegro and the question of its relations with Turkey.

THE ENGLISH ABOUT MONTENEGRINS' LIFESTYLE IN XIX CENTURY

Serious travel records about Montenegro appeared in mid-19th century. They gave the first clear picture about the Montenegrins' way of living. Strange habits, customs, relations and structure of society in Montenegro were the subject of those travel records. Since these books have not been translated into Serbian, they have been little used in our literature. Their authors gave anthropological and historical picture of Montene-

gro in the 19th century and introduced one small nation to English public. This article presents the most important travel-records written in English in the XIX century, especially the way they described Montenegrins' lifestyle.

BRITISH POLICY TOWARDS MONTENEGRO DURING THE EASTERN CRISIS

During the Eastern crisis 1875-1878 British policy was active very much. Its essential goals were: taking care of the integrity of Turkey and prevention from Russian domination on the Balkans. Montenegro was considered an exponent of Russian policy and because of that British policy on Berlin Congress did not support Montenegro's side.

Real interest for Montenegro and other Balkan' countries in British public opinion began since Eastern crisis 1875-1878. Some well known people, wrote beautiful sentences about Montenegro and its people. Some of them visited Montenegro during the crisis, like A. Evans and J. Stillman.

Several times Montenegro got help from England in money and clothes. One part of British public opinion, led by Liberal party, was ready to help Montenegro and other small Balkan's nations against Turkey to finish Eastern question in their own interest.

BRITISH POLICY TOWARDS THE DEMARCATION BETWEEN MONTENEGRO AND TURKEY 1878-1880

British policy on Berlin Congress did not support Montenegro. After Berlin Congress diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Montenegro were established, by opening British legacy in Cetigne.

The question of demarcation between Montenegro and Turkey, which had included many controversial moments, could have caused new conflicts. Thanks to, in the first place, the en-

gagement of British diplomacy, the frontier was finally determined and Turkey was forced to accomplish the decision of Berlin Congress. British liberal government with its Prime Minister Gladstone, had a special role in that.

Demonstration of fleets European countries' forced Turkey to withdraw Ulcigno. It was led by British admiral. The solution of the problematic frontiers were of a great economic and political importance for Montenegro.

FREEMAN IN BAR

Edward Freeman was a famous English historian, university professor in Oxford, and researcher. He was considered an expert for Eastern question and the Balkans in England for a long time. He had a considerable influence on the formation of certain notions about Balkan peoples in English public life. He visited Montenegro in 1875, 1877 and 1881.

This paper treats Freeman's description of Bar from 1881, which he published in the course of a more voluminous manuscript. Bar was assigned to Montenegro in 1878 and it was quite destroyed during the siege of Montenegrin troops.

Freeman claimed that Bar, strictly speaking, although a Moslem town under Turkish rule, had never as a matter of fact been a Turkish town. The descendants of Christian natives lived in their fathers' houses and like their ancestors they respected the same churches in which they confessed another religion. He believed that Montenegrins would soon rebuild Old Bar and build New Bar on a suitable ground which could later be a trade center.

BRITISH INTEREST FOR THE ATTITUDE OF MONTENEGRO IN THE 1885-1887 PERIOD

British diplomacy was carefully monitoring the attitude of Montenegro in the Balkan crisis provoked by the unification of

Bulgaria. The Great Britain was fearing a larger conflict on the Balkans and the further decline of Turkey. Constantly were monitored relations between Montenegro and Serbia, first of all on the part on the British envoy in Belgrade. The British ambassador in Istanbul had a series of talks with the Montenegrin envoy Bakić. Owing to the diplomatic action on the part of the Great Powers, the war between Serbia and Bulgaria did not entail major complications. Great Britain was in the attitude of Montenegro always identifying the influence of Russia. The British were interested for the preservation of an unchanged state of affairs on the Balkans. They considered that the national actions of small nations could endanger the existing state of affairs and relations between the Great Powers.

THE VISIT OF PRINCE NICHOLAS TO LONDON IN 1898

This study is about Prince Nicholas' visit to London in 1898. The visit is realized after families connection between Montenegrin and British dynasty. With this visit, Prince Nicholas wanted to make contacts with British financial circles for the sake of loan obtaining for Montenegro. Montenegrin monarch also wanted to gain support of Great Britain for his foreign political plans. The results of that visit were not as Prince Nicholas had expected. Nevertheless he was striving to achieve his goals in the course of next few years.

Documentation for this study have been taken from Archive of Serbia in Belgrade, AVPR in Moscow, State Archive in Cetinje, as well as from domestic and foreign press.

PRINCE NICHOLAS AND GLADSTONE

Princ Nicholas and Gladstone, a famous British statesman, had never met in their lives, but cherished very subtle feelings of friendship among them. By his writings and political engage-

ment, Gladstone contributed immensely to the presentation and affirmation of Montenegro in the British public.

Gladstone was a leader of the Liberal Party in England in the second half of the 19th century, and four times a Prime Minister of Great Britain. His first apotheosis to Montenegro was written in 1877, given as a commentary to the songs of Alfred Tennyson. To an enthusiastic Cristian as he was, Montenegro appealed as a Cristian land desperately trying throughout centuries to preserve its honor, faith and freedom. When Montenegro succeeded in regaining Ulcign from Turkish Empire in 1880, it could be assigned to his political endeavors, from the position of a Prime Minister.

Gladstone died in 1898, at the time of official visit of Prince Nicholas to London. Gladstone was highly esteemed in Montenegro and remained, as a friend, in a deep and lasting memory of Montenegrin people.

A SHORT TRAVEL RECORD BY BRITISH MINISTER KENNEDY

Sir Robert J. Kennedy was a British minister in Montenegro from 1893-1906. He participated in the social and public life of Cetinje. He also had friendly relationship with Prince Nicholas and he even communicated with him after he left Montenegro. He escorted Prince Nicholas during his visit to London in 1898. He described this journey in a book „Cettinje to Windsor“, London 1898.

Kennedy often traveled around the boundary countries. As a result of a such trip a travel „Montenegro And His Borderlands“ was published in 1894. It is reviewed in this paper. On that occasion he went from Podgorica, then across Eastern part of Montenegro to Berane, and then to the north to Pljevlja. He gave a short description of the way of life and character of Montenegrins. He praised, finally, what Prince Nicholas did for the development of his country.

ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL RELATIONS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND MONTENEGRO 1878-1908

The economic relations between Great Britain and Montenegro nearly hadn't existed before 1878. The first trade contract, which Montenegro signed with some other country, was the one with Great Britain. It didn't have a practical importance because the foreign trade exchange between these two countries stayed low. The biggest part of their mutual trade was conducted over Malta, but that exchange never reached the enviable level. Montenegro also tried to get loans in British financial circles but didn't have any success in it. The cultural relations between Great Britain and Montenegro had existed even before 1878. They had consisted of Britisher's visits to Montenegro and publishing their texts in British press. After Montenegro had been internationally recognized, those relations were considerably strengthened. Short histories of Montenegro were of special importance. The most beautiful words about Montenegro, of all foreigners, were spoken exactly by two Englishmen, the poet Tennyson and the great statesman Gladstone. The translated works of English Classical literature were being published in Montenegro and the English diplomatic mission in Cetinje had a certain cultural influence. Particular contribution to acquaintance of Montenegro belonged to Balkan exhibition in London in 1907 in which Montenegro had considerable participation.

THE GREAT BRITAIN AND MONTENEGRO AT THE BEGINNING OF XX CENTURY

In those years contacts between Great Britain and Montenegro were not numerous, because of primary interest of British policy in colonial and other questions out of Europe. Great Britain was, however, as a global power, present in all that was happening in Europe and Balkan.

British diplomacy was watching relations between Montenegro and Serbia. Also Montenegro's policy was very happy about agreement between Great Britain and France, because France was in friendly relations with Russia.

Great Britain broke diplomatic relations with Serbia, after murder of the king in 1903. Diplomatic position of Montenegro was stable in those years. The heir to the throne Danilo visited London in 1906 and bought some weapon there.

The Montenegrins were very glad with agreement between Great Britain and Russia, made in 1907. After this agreement British policy on the Balkan changed. Policy of protection Turkey was replaced with the policy of keeping agreement with France and Russia.

Some of British politicians anticipated that Balkan might be the place where new global conflict will begin.

THE REPORT OF BRITISH MINISTER AT CETINJE FOR 1909

British ministers in foreign countries sent annual reports, concerning the countries they were in, to Foreign Office. These reports would always be detailed and analytical.

The document which is presented here is an annual report from Montenegro for 1909 by the minister Henry Beaumont. The document is comprehensive. Apart from historical introduction, it contains the following aspects: general foreign policy, relations with each great power, relations with Serbia and Bulgaria, military policy and education, position of sovereign and government, parliamentary institutions, finances, trade, shipping, communications, religion, education, press, and important persons.

Montenegrin institutions and government left unfavorable impression on the author but we have to bear in mind that Henry Beaumont watched them through the eyes of an Englishman and from the perspective of the developed Western world. The ministers' description of some persons from Montenegro is very in-

teresting. Still, in the introduction, which treats the history of Montenegro, there are a lot of inaccuracies, but this is not the case when the economy of state is concerned.

HOW DID ENGLISH WRITE THE HISTORY OF MONTENEGRO

In the first half of 19. century one could find only few and the most general information about Montenegro. But this would change after a few famous travel-writers who visited Montenegro in the 60ties and 70ties of this century. They touched some events from the history of Montenegro though but still had not any ambition to deal with it thoroughly. It was only later on that the works whose topic was exclusively the history of Montenegro would appear.

This paper shows the way in which William Denton, William Carr, William Miller, Francis Stevenson, and Edith Durham wrote about the history of Montenegro.

It concludes that the writers of the history of Montenegro had mostly affirmative and favorable attitude to it. They very often put accent on the development of state, institutions, and legal system. They also showed that the structure of Montenegrin society was more difficult to be understood, though.

EDWARD GREY AND THE SCUTARI CRISIS

Sir Edward Grey was conductor of the European concert in the Scutari crisis in 1913. British policy in the Scutari crisis was the policy of keeping peace between the Great Powers, and keeping Entente with Russia and France.

The First Balkan War started in October 1912. Montenegro's army set off to take Scutari, the biggest town of Northern Albania. The Great Powers tried to solve Albanian question according to their own interest, especially Austro-Hungary who had a leading role in the Albanian issue. The Conference of am-

bassadors of the Great Powers in London decided that Albania should be constituted into a state under the control of the Powers.

The Scutari crisis developed within the complex of the question connected with the frontier problem of the new state. Since the end of February 1913 Scutari was exposed to joint attacks of Montenegrin and Serbian armies. Latter, Serbia had to withdraw her armies from in front of Scutari, and Montenegro remained unshaken.

The Great Powers agreed about naval demonstration of the European fleet in Montenegrin waters, but that pressure was not successful in preventing the fall of Scutari. Town was occupied by the Montenegrins in 23rd of April. Austro-Hungarian government proposed a joint action in Albania and taking Scutari from the Montenegrins by force. Pressed from allies, and threated of an armed attack, King Nicholas gave statement of surrendering Scutari to the Great Powers.

Because of Montenegrins misunderstanding of international circumstances, and big loss of men, Scutari crisis seems like typical episode of our history.