

DRŽAVNI ARHIV CRNE GORE



KONZULARNA PREDSTAVNIŠTVA CRNE GORE 1880-1914

Izložba dokumenata



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DRŽAVNI ARHIV CRNE GORE

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Štampa
3M Makarije

Tiraž
200 primjeraka

Cetinje, 2022. godine

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*Svečana
diplomatska uniforma
Crne Gore*

U svojoj više od jednog milenijuma dugoj istoriji državnosti, Crna Gora je razvijala i održavala veze sa drugim državama, kako u njenom okruženju tako i šire. O tim odnosima ostala su brojna svjedočanstva tokom vjekova, koja govore o njihovom intenzitetu i prirodi. Dio tih svjedočanstava su i dokumenta koja se odnose na uspostavljanje i razvoj počasne konzularne službe u Knjaževini i Kraljevini Crnoj Gori. Iz tog razloga, Državni arhiv Crne Gore je uvidio potrebu da, kroz izložbu kao naučno-popularnu formu, naučnoj i laičkoj javnosti predstavi dio građe iz svojih fondova.

Istorija diplomatije i diplomatskih odnosa oduvijek je bila u fokusu naučne historiografije. Spoljna politika jedne zemlje činila je fundament istraživanja i opisivanja njene istorije. Tek u novije doba istorijska nauka u svojim proučavanjima stavlja akcenat na kulturna i društvena pitanja. To, naravno, ne znači da su izučavanja diplomatske istorije napuštena i da još uvijek ne mogu pobuditi pažnju naučne, a posebno laičke javnosti. Ova važna tema stalno će biti u vrhu interesovanja istoričara i drugih proučavalaca prošlosti, međutim istraživanja i dobijene rezultate treba prilagoditi savremenom čitaocu i njegovim poimanjima prošlosti.

Kao i svugdje istorija diplomatije i spoljna politika Crne Gore bile su u žizi interesovanja nacionalne historiografije. U tom smislu ponekad je nemoguće razdvojiti opštu od diplomatske istorije.¹ Zato su brojni autori i djela koji su se bavili spoljnom politikom Crne Gore. Proučavanja diplomatske istorije, kroz razne periode naše prošlosti, pokazala su da je ovo veoma značajno pitanje ujedno i jako komplikovano. Kroz različite epohe svog postojanja Crna Gora je mijenjala svoje granice, državne okvire i susrijetala se sa mnogim susjedima. Zajedno sa tim mijenjali su se priroda i zadaci njene spoljne politike. Ipak, u svim tim periodima, kao jedinstveni i primarni cilj crnogorske diplomatije, nametao se zadatak očuvanja državne i narodne samosvojnosti i samobitnosti, kao izraz opšte politike.

Tokom vremena i u zavisnosti od državno-pravnog i međunarodnog položaja Crne Gore mijenjali su se i nosioci i sprovodioci njene spoljne politike. U početku, to su bili vladari Duklje i Zete ili njihovi predstavnici koji su održavali veze sa stranim dvorovima. Značajne diplomatske veze crnogorski kneževi, kraljevi i gospodari, tokom srednjeg vijeka, ostvarivali su putem sklapanja brakova sa vladajućim dinastijama drugih država i porodicama uglednih velikaša. Time je crnogorska država i njena vladajuća kuća podizala svoj ugled i značaj na međunarodnoj sceni. Cilj te diplomatije bio je da se Duklja ili Zeta osnaži i čvrsto pozicionira na mapi Evrope toga doba. Padom naše srednjovjekovne države, crnogorski narod se našao u poziciji da brani svoju slobodu u viševjekovnoj borbi sa Osmanskim carstvom, teritorijalno ograničen na četiri nahije koje sačinjavaju Staru Crnu

¹ Dr Radoslav Raspopović, *Istorija diplomatije Crne Gore 1711-1918*, Podgorica, 2009, str. 19.

Goru i okolna Brda. Crnogorski opštenarodni zbor kao jedini organ plemenske vlasti, održavao je kontakte i diplomatske veze sa drugim državama, najviše sa Venecijom, italijanskim državama i Habzburškom monarhijom, kako bi se pozicionirao i predstavio kao nezaobilazan faktor u borbi sa Otomanskom imperijom. Tako u prvoj polovini XVII vijeka bilježimo i slučaj crnogorske delegacije na španskom dvoru sa ciljem ugovaranja savezničkih odnosa.²

Dolaskom na vlast u Crnoj Gori dinastije Petrović Njegoš, krajem XVII vijeka, kreću da jačaju institucije i državotvorna svijest u Crnogoraca. Samim tim jačaju i diplomatske veze sa susjedima i uspostavljaju se bliski odnosi sa Rusijom, koji će biti okosnica crnogorske spoljne politike u narednom periodu. Sve vladike iz dinastije Petrović, od vladike Danila do Petra II, biće čvrsto vezane za Rusiju, kao zaštitnika crnogorske samostalnosti i pokrovitelja njenih organa vlasti. Pored toga, Crna Gora je, u cilju očuvanja svoje uslovne nezavisnosti, održavala diplomatske veze i sa okolnim turskim feudalcima i sa Mletačkom republikom i Austrijom. Tako uspostavljene diplomatske veze, današnja istorijska nauka, označila je kao ad hoc diplomatiju, jer u to doba u Crnoj Gori nema zvaničnih organa zaduženih za vođenje spoljne politike.³ Ta vrsta diplomatije sprovodila se povremenim i namjenski upućivanim delegacijama, koje su imale za cilj da pregovaraju sa evropskim dvorovima o konkretnim zadacima i potrebama.

Takvo stanje ostaće sve do dobijanja punog međunarodnog priznanja i obnove suvereniteta na Berlinskom konresu 13. jula 1878. godine. Nakon toga, Crna Gora, kao priznata država, uspostavlja svoje Ministarstvo inostranih djela i uspostavlja legalne diplomatske odnose sa drugim državama. Tako, u periodu od 1878. do 1914 godine, na Cetinju svoja diplomatska predstavništva otvaraju Francuska, Velika Britanija, Rusija, Turska, Austro-Ugarska, Belgija, Srbija, Bugarska, Njemačka, Italija, dok na nerezidentnoj osnovi svog predstavnika imaju SAD. Pored toga, Turska, Italija i Austro-Ugarska su imale i svoja konzularna predstavništva u Podgorici i Baru. Sa svoje strane Crna Gora je teško razvijala sopstvenu diplomatsku mrežu, zbog nedostatka sredstava za njeno izdržavanje, ali i odgovarajućih kadrova. Vođena prioritentnim potrebama, Crna Gora otvara svoja poslanstva u Istanbulu i Beogradu, a konzularna predstavništva u Kotoru, Skadru, Rimu, Trstu, a u godinama Prvog svjetskog rata crnogorska vlada u Neiju otvara prvo konzulat u Njujorku, a zatim i poslanstva u Vašingtonu i Parizu. Time kreću začeci moderne crnogorske diplomatije. I u ovom periodu crnogorska diplomatija predstavlja izuzetak. Uvažavajući težak položaj Crne Gore

² Jovan Joro Đuranović, *Zbor crnogorskih i albanskih glavara u Kućima 1614. godine*, Arhivski zapisi, br. 1-2/2018, Cetinje, 2019, str. 135-167.

³ Dr Radoslav Raspopović, *Istorija diplomatije Crne Gore 1711-1918*, Podgorica, 2009, str. 19.

i njena ograničenja, velike sile i druge zemlje su otvorile svoje legacije uprkos narušenom principu reciprociteta između zemalja po kom se uređuje diplomatska služba.

Nedostatak pune i razvijene diplomatske mreže Crna Gora nastoji da nadomjesti uspostavljanjem institucije počasnog konzula. Radi učvršćivanja svog položaja u svijetu i zastupanja svojih ekonomskih i trgovačkih interesa sa nekom zemljom Crna Gora postavlja brojne ugledne ljude u tim državama, često i u više gradova, za svoje počasne konzule. Većinom su to bili poslovni ljudi, zastupnici ili članovi trgovačkih kompanija ili pomorski kapetani, a bilježimo i slučajeve da tu funkciju obavljaju i ljudi iz svijeta umjetnosti (slikari, vajari, pisci). Njihov zadatak je bio da obavljaju administrativne poslove za potrebe crnogorske vlade, zastupaju crnogorske državljane u tim zemljama i podnose izvještaje od važnosti za crnogorsku trgovinu ili druga, naročito politička pitanja. U tom smislu Crna Gora ima prilično razgranatu mrežu počasnih konzula i njeni interesi su zastupljeni u skoro svim velikim trgovačkim centrima u svijetu tog doba. Od 1886. godine, kada se imenuju prvi počasni konzuli u Bariju, Napulju i Kataniji, ova mreža će se stalno nadograđivati do 1914. godine osnivanjem novih konzulata. Zato će Crna Gora imati zastupnike svojih interesa na četiri kontinenta, sem Azije i Australije, a ukupno u 42 grada. Najviše počasnih konzula Crna Gora je imenvala u Italiji, ukupno 12 i to u Rimu, Bariju, Milanu, Torinu, Đenovi, Napulju, Kataniji, Veneciji, Brindiziju, Bolonji, Masa Karari, Bordigeri i Palermu.

Ovo govori o velikoj trgovinskoj i drugoj povezanosti između dvije zemlje.

Koliko je u drugim odnosima Crna Gora bila vezana za Rusiju, u sferi diplomatije bila je dominantno oslonjena na Italiju. Italijanski konzul zastupa crnogorske interese na Madagaskaru, a Italijani su i crnogorski konzuli u Rio de Ženeiru, Baiji i San Sebastijanu. Prema razgranatosti konzularne mreže, poslije Italije, Crna Gora najveću ima u Francuskoj (Pariz, Marsej, Bordo, Avr i Nica), pa u Velikoj Britaniji (London, Bristol, Njukasl, Liverpool). Svoje počasne konzule Crna Gora će postaviti i na Malti, u SAD-u, Belgiji, Norveškoj, Švedskoj, Monaku, Nizozemskoj, Madagaskaru, Južnoafričkoj Republici, Brazilu, Španiji, Rumuniji, Argentini, Grčkoj, Njemačkoj, Kanadi, Egiptu i Libiji. Takođe bilježimo pokušaj osnivanja počasnog konzulata u Kalkuti ali crnogorska vlada nije imala interes za njegovim otvaranjem.



*Evgenije Popović generalni konzul
Crne Gore u Rimu*

Sa ovako postavljenom mrežom konzularnih predstavništava, Crna Gora je širila svoj uticaj i prestiž u svijetu. Postavljenje u čin počasnog konzula bilo je na obostrani interes, jer Crna Gora je dobijala predstavnika u nekoj zemlji, a nosioci te titule dobijali su pristup najvišim krugovima u svom društvu, što su mnogi iskoristili za proširivanje svojih poslovnih veza. Najbolji primjer toga je crnogorski počasni konzul u Rio de Žaneiru Antonio Januzi, veliki investitor i građevinar, kome je položaj počasnog konzula pomogao da ostvari svoju viziju izgradnje centra Rio de Žaneira.



Antonio Januzi
počasni konzul Crne Gore u Rio de Žaneiru

Isto tako, veliko ime u poslovnom svijetu tog doba bio je crnogorski počasni konzul u Parizu, Pol Melon. Vrijedi istaći da su svi ljudi, koji su imenovani u ovo zvanje, izuzetno prilježno radili svoj posao i aktivno zastupali interese Crne Gore u zemljama u kojim su bili postavljeni. O tome svjedoči veliki broj dopisa i drugih dokumenata koje su redovno slali crnogorskom Ministarstvu inostranih djela. Među tim dokumentima mogu se naći razni izvještaji o politici, stavovima tih zemalja, njihovoj ekonomiji, trgovini, ukupnom stanju. Tu su i pres klipinzi članaka o Crnoj Gori, njenom vladaru i drugim važnim temama, dokumenta o konzularnim poslovima i crnogorskim državljanima u tim

zemljama. Konzuli su posebno dostavljali izvještaje o pojavi zaraznih bolesti kod ljudi i životinja i otvaranju karantina u lukama. Takođe veći dio počasnih konzula je bio angažovan na humanitarnom radu u Crnoj Gori, posebno na izgradnji Dječije bolnice na Cetinju.



*John Roper Parkington generalni konzul
Crne Gore u Londonu*

Imajući u vidu količinu arhivskog materijala koji je pohranjen u fondu Ministarstva inostranih djela, a svjedoči o aktivnostima počasnih konzula Crne Gore, odlučili smo se da jedan dio prikazemo našoj naučnoj i laičkoj javnosti. Ovim se samo načinje priča o njima koja svakako zahtijeva veće i sveobuhvatnije istraživanje. U tu svrhu izdvojili smo 230 dokumenata i fotografija koje svjedoče o radu konzularnih predstavnika Crne Gore u svijetu. Ova dokumenta pokrivaju počasne konzule u 22 zemlje i njihovu djelatnost u periodu od 1880. godine do 1914. godine. Iako je Crna Gora tokom Prvog svjetskog rata otvorila još nekoliko svojih konzulata, poput onih u Liverpoolu i Njukaslu, te treću ambasadu u Vašingtonu, mi smo se zaustavili na 1914. godinu jer je prikupljeni materijal dosta premašivao okvire izložbe. Osnovni cilj, kao autora, bio nam je da prikazemo kompletnu mrežu počasnih konzularnih predstavništava Crne Gore u inostranstvu i ljude koji su obavljali te dužnosti. Zato se dosta dokumenata odnosi na postavljenja na mjesto počasnog konzula. Pored toga, pokušali smo da prikazemo njihov rad kroz izvještaje i drugu korespondenciju sa Ministarstvom inostranih djela Crne Gore. Posebno su interesantni izvještaji o trgovini i pomorskom saobraćaju toga doba u pojedinim zemljama, poput Malte, Španije, ili u pojedinim lukama, Italije, Francuske, Velike Britanije.

Počasni konzul iz Rio de Ženeira poslaće crnogorskom MID-u kompletnu knjigu o spoljnoj trgovini Brazila i pomorskom saobraćaju te zemlje. Takođe, u svojim izvještajima poslaće statistiku industrije i zapošljenosti Brazila, što su svakako vrijedna dokumenta za dalje proučavanje. Kroz djelatnost počasnih konzula ogledaju se i neki pravci spoljne politike Crne Gore i odnosa drugih

država prema njoj. Veliki broj otvorenih konzulata u Italiji i Francuskoj svjedoči o vezanosti Crne Gore za te zemlje i njihova tržišta. Nepostojanje konzularnog predstavništva u Rusiji, samo je znak specijalnih odnosa sa tom zemljom i njenog pokroviteljstva nad Crnom Gorom. Ruski diplomatski predstavnici zastupaće interese Crne Gore u Argentini i Sjedinjenim Američkim Državama.

Jedino je Austro-Ugarska, kao neposredni susjed, usloвила otvaranje počasnog konzulata u Trstu, jako važne luke za crnogorsku trgovinu, sa diplomatskim principom reciprociteta i tražila je otvaranje njenog konzulata u Podgorici. Zbog toga, uspostavljanje konzularnog predstavništva u Trstu trajalo je više od deceniju. Otvaranje pojedinih konzularnih predstavništava nailazilo je na otpor diplomatija drugih zemalja. Tako, uspostavljanje konzulata u Rumuniji, prati protivljenje i negativna kampanja od strane Srbije, protiv postavljanja Maksimilijana Zermana na tu dužnost. Specifične diplomatske odnose Crna Gora je imala sa Sjedinjenim Američkim Državama. Zbog velikog broja iseljenika u tu zemlju, bilo je od velike važnosti da se otvori konzularno predstavništvo, pa čak je izabrana i podesna ličnost za tu funkciju. Ali, Rusija je svojom intervencijom na dvoru na Cetinju preuzela da njena ambasada u Vašingtonu zastupa interese Crne Gore u SAD-u. Pojedini počasni konzulati su otvoreni i bez nekog velikog interesa Crne Gore za predstavništvom u toj zemlji. To se posebno odnosi na konzulate u Kristijaniji (današnji Oslo) i Štokholmu, gdje su određeni ugledni ljudi pisali crnogorskom MID-u i tražili titulu počasnog konzula. Crnogorska vlada udovoljavala je takvim zahtjevima i proizvodila ljude u čin počasnog konzula. To se pokazalo kao dobar potez jer je tokom Balkanskih ratova značajna pomoć dolazila preko ovih zastupništava, čak i iz Dominikanske republike. Ovakvi podaci nam govore da je uspostavljanje počasnih konzulata bilo na obostranu korist. Crna Gora je time granala svoju diplomatsku mrežu a ljudi koji su je zastupali, kao diplomatski predstavnici jedne zemlje, dobijali su pristup najvišim krugovima u toj zemlji. Zbog toga, veliki broj počasnih konzula Crne Gore dolazio je iz svijeta trgovine i poslovnih krugova. Otvaranje konzulata pratilo je i interese naše dijaspore, pa tako imamo zabilježen zahtjev Crnogoraca iz Kaira da se u Egiptu otvori konzulat. Početkom XX vijeka, Crna Gora ima dobre veze sa ovom



*Miloš Vukasović počasni konzul
Crne Gore u Buenos Airesu*

afričkom zemljom, naročito u trgovini, gdje se izvoze poljoprivredni proizvodi, meso i koža. O pojedinih počasnim konzulatima nemamo mnogo podataka, sem datuma otvaranja i imena vršioaca te dužnosti. Takvi su konzulati u Kanadi i Južnoj Africi.

Tema o počasnim konzulima Knjaževine/Kraljevine Crne Gore ostala je dosta slabo obrađena u našoj historiografiji. Iako u fondovima Državnog arhiva ima znatan broj dokumenata koji se odnose na njihovu djelatnost i ulogu u širenju ugleda Crne Gore u svijetu, još uvijek nemamo studiju koja bi se pozabavila ovom problematikom. S obzirom na razgranatost mreže crnogorskih počasnih konzulata, koja se protezala na četiri kontinenta, kao i značaja ljudi koji obavljali te dužnosti u svojim zemljama, ovo je tema koja zaslužuje da joj se posveti dostojna pažnja. Naš cilj je bio da kroz ovu izložbu ukažemo na vrijednost dokumenata koji se čuvaju u Državnom arhivu Crne Gore, a koji se odnose na počasne konzule. Takođe, htjeli smo da usmjerimo pažnju, prije svega naučne javnosti u Crnoj Gori, na pitanje počasnih konzula kako bi dobili odgovarajuće mjesto u crnogorskoj istoriji. Rad ovih ljudi na promovisanju Crne Gore i podizanju njenog ugleda u svijetu je velik i zato nam pripada dužnost da im se na najbolji način odužimo i da ih izvučemo iz istorijske anonimnosti. Njihova djelatnost doprinijela je i ekonomskom boljitku Crne Gore kroz podizanje njene trgovine u brojnim prometnim lukama, uređenju i sigurnosti mnogih naših iseljenika pred vlastima tih zemalja, a tu je i humanitarni aspekt njihovog angažmana. Sve ovo čini da kroz ovu izložbu, kao naučno-popularnu formu, skrenemo pažnju i ukažemo na važnost ove teme u našoj istoriji. Prikazivanjem samo malog fragmenta od sačuvane arhivske građe o počasnim konzulima pokušali smo da otrgnemo od zaborava jedan bitan segment crnogorske istorije koji zavrjeđuje posebno mjesto i pažnju. Zato se nadamo da će ova izložba pobuditi dalje naučno interesovanje za ovu temu kako bi ona bila adekvatno obrađena u našoj istorijskoj nauci.

Autori izložbe
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Gustaf Gollcher
Počasní konzul Crne Gore na Malti

*KONZULARNA PREDSTAVNIŠTVA CRNE GORE 1880-1914***Pano 1**

MID f. 10, 1882. god, br. 262, Odluka o osnivanju konzulata u Italiji;
MID f. 199a, 1911. god, br. 3580, Spisak konzularnih predstavnika.

Pano 2 Nizozemska

MID, f. 168, 1909. god, br. 737, Generalni konzul u Amsterdamu H. Mendes da Costa obavještava MID o rođenju nizozemske princeze i prenosi zahvalnice na čestitkama iz Crne Gore.

MID, f. 178, 1910. god, br. 586, Generalni konzul u Amsterdamu – MID-u: Sprovodi brošure dvojice Holanđana o novom pronalasku, govori o poboljšanju trgovinskih odnosa i traži obavještenja o istraživanju nafte u Crnoj Gori.

MID, f. 199, 1911. god, br. 3305, Gen. Kon. Amsterdam – MID-u: izražava svoje zadovoljstvo što se ministar mogao uvjeriti da je njegovim namjerama bio cilj da bude koristan zemlji koju predstavlja.

MID, f. 202, 1912, br. 1952, James Romer – MID-u: zahvaljuje na imenovanju za vicekonzula u Amsterdamu. 1 dok.

MID, f. 211, 1913. god, br. 1110, Gen. Kon. Amsterdam - MID-u: preporučuje ljekare i medicinsko osoblje iz Nizozemske.

Pano 3 Argentina

MID, f. 153, 1908. god, br. 1537, Ruski konzul u Buenos Airesu M. Vukasović saoštava MID-u da će se sa zadovoljstvom primiti za počasnog crnogorskog konzula u Buenos Airesu, ako ruska vlada ne bude imala ništa protiv.

MID, f. 158a, 1908. god, br. 3358, Konzul Vukasović – ministru Tomanoviću: zahvaljuje što je postavljen za počasnog konzula Crne Gore.

MID, f. 158a, 1908. god, br. 3359, Počasni konzul iz Buenos Airesa šalje ček za udovicu Nikole Đurkovića.

MID, f. 165, 1909. god, br. 239, Novi ruski konzul u Buenos Airesu obavještava MID o svom postavljenju i da će preuzeti poslove predstavljanja Crne Gore.

Pano 4 Austro-Ugarska

MID, f. 34, 1891. god, br. 127, Imenovanje Dušana Ristića za konzula u Trstu.

MID, f. 34, 1891. god, br. 222, D. Ristić zahvaljuje na svom imenovanju za počasnog konzula.

MID, f. 41, 1892. god, br. 818, Konzul Ristić javlja o mjerama povodom ukidanja slobodne luke u Trstu.

MID, f. 123, 1905. god, br. 632, Austrougarska legacija na Cetinju obavještava MID da je saglasna sa imenovanjem crnogorskog konzula u Trstu, Gorupa, pod uslovom da Crna Gora dozvoli otvaranje njihovog konzulata u Podgorici.

MID, f. 123, 1905. god, br. 636, MID obavještava knjaza Nikolu o otvaranju generalnog konzulata u Trstu i konzulata u Podgorici.

MID, f. 126a, 1905. god, br. 2062, MID obavještava g. Matanovića o postavljenju Slava Ramadanovića za generalnog konzula u Trstu.

Pano 5 Belgija

MID, f. 158a, 1908. god, br. 3346, Konzul iz Anversa (Antwerpen) potvrđuje prijem obavještenja o naimenovanju crnogorskih konzula.

MID, f. 117, 1904. god, br. 210, Generalni konzul u Briselu Hoen – MID-u: odgovor na pitanje o njegovom ranijem radu i primljenim odlikovanjima.

MID, f. 191a, 1911. god, br. 1202, Konzul iz Brisela Hoen – MID-u: javlja o zainteresovanosti velikih trgovina iz Pariza, Londona, Beča i Berlina za robu iz Crne Gore.

MID, f. 197, 1911. god, br. 2618, Leon Manashe MID-u: zahvaljuje na postavljenju za počasnog konzula u Ostendeu.

Pano 6 Brazil

MID, f. 142, 1907. god, br. 2490, Postavljenje Antonija Januzzi-a za počasnog generalnog konzula u Rio de Ženeiru.

MID, f. 142, 1907. god, br. 2512, Odluka knjaza Nikole o otvaranju generalnog konzulata u Rio de Ženeiru.

MID, f. 142, 1907. god, br. 2515, MID šalje odluku Antoniju Januciju da je postavljen za generalnog konzula.

Slika Antonio Januzzi

MID, f. 146, 1907. god, br. 4875, Generalni konzul iz Rija traži MID-u uniformu za konzula.

Pano 7 Brazil

MID, f. 146, 1907. god, br. 4877, Generalni konzul iz Rija traži da mu se pošalju zastava i grb Crne Gore koje bi trebalo okačiti na balkonu konzulata.

MID, f. 146, 1907. god, br. 4998, Izvještaj generalnog konzula iz Rija o trgovini u Brazilu.

MID, f. 146, 1907. god, br. 5000, Konzul Januci šalje knjigu bilješki o međunarodnoj trgovini, plovidbi i finansijama Brazila.

MID, f. 166a, 1909. god, br. 454, Konzul iz Rija sprovodi MID-u izvještaj o broju fabrika u Riju i broj zapošljenih radnika.

Pano 8 Velika Britanija

MID, f. 173, 1909. god, br. 1631, Postavljenje George Mardon-a za počasnog konzula u Bristolu.

MID, f. 159a, 1908. god, br. 3542, Crnogorski konzul u Londonu John Roper Parkington zahvaljuje knjaževskoj vladi na imenovanju.

MID, f. 160, 1908. god, br. 3713, Konzul iz Londona MID-u: šalje izvode iz novina (press clipping) i moli da ga izvještavaju o događajima u Crnoj Gori.

MID, f. 161, 1908. god, br. 3915, Konzul Parkington MID-u: govori o osnivanju agencije za trgovinu između Britanije i Crne Gore.

Slika John Roper Parkington

Pano 9 Francuska (Avr, Bordo, Marsej)

MID, f. 117, 1904. god, br. 231, Crnogorski generalni konzul u Avru šalje izvještaj o svom prethodnom radu.

MID, f. 131, 1906. god, br. 1056, Manuel de Pasalados de Fernandez Montoya preporučuje MID-u sebe za konzula u Bordou.

MID, f. 117, 1904. god, br. 221, Crnogorski generalni konzul u Marseju H. Luzzatti šalje izvještaj o svom ranijem angažmanu.

MID, f. 153, 1908. god, br. 1446, Luzzatti šalje Slavu Ramadanoviću prilog od 100 franaka za podizanje dječije bolnice na Cetinju.

MID, f. 220, 1914. god, br. 1805, Konzul u Marseju moli MID da priloženo pismo preda Gasou Blans, pomoćniku intendature francuskih kolonijalnih trupa u Crnoj Gori.

Pano 10 Francuska (Nica)

MID, f. 106, 1903. god, br. 13, Postavljenje Leon Savan-a za konzula u Nici.

MID, f. 109, 1903, br. 648, Leon Savan dobija egzekvaturu od strane francuske vlade.

MID, f. 159, 1908. god, br. 3422, Konzul iz Nice piše MID-u da će se zauzeti da nađe radno mjesto nekom Ivaniševiću za kuvara.

Pano 11 Francuska (Pariz)

MID, f. 81, 1900. god, br. 1104, Postavljenje Pol Melona za generalnog konzula Crne Gore u Parizu.

MID, f. 153a, 1908. god, br. 1550, Pol Melon izvještava MID da je poslao sumu od 300 franaka za izgradnju dječije bolnice na Cetinju.

Pano 12 Francuska (Pariz)

MID, f. 164a, 1909. god, br. 125, Ambasador Francuske u Crnoj Gori MID-u: šalje egzekvaturu za Louis Brunetta za generalnog konzula u Parizu.

MID, f. 177a, 1910. god, br. 409, Generalni konzul u Parizu obavještava MID o naimenovanju Charles Bernel-a za vicekonzula u Parizu.

MID, f. 177a, 1910. god, br. 410, Charles Bernel potvrđuje prijem odluke o naimenovanju i zahvaljuje na istom.

MID, f. 177a, 1910. god, br. 451, Generalni konzul u Parizu MID-u: nota o ispravkama na publikaciji „Pedagoški rječnik“.

Pano 13 Grčka

MID, f. 157, 1908. god, br. 2627, MID grčkom diplomatskom agentu na Cetinju izvještava o naimenovanju Giovannija Marmare za počasnog konzula na Krfu.

MID, f. 157, 1908. god, br. 2628, MID Giovanni Marmari-ju saopštava da ga je knjaz Nikola naimenovao za konzula na Krfu.

MID, f. 158a, 1908. god, br. 3396, Konzulat na Krfu potvrđuje prijem note o naimenovanju crnogorskih konzula.

MID, f. 159, 1908. god, br. 3474, Konzul sa Krfa zahvaljuje knjazu na postavljenju.

MID, f. 160, 1908. god, br. 3718, Konzul Marmara saopštava MID-u da je grčki kralj Đorđe dozvolio da bude konzul Crne Gore na Krfu.

MID, f. 161, 1908. god, br. 3952, Grčki diplomatski agent na Cetinju MID-u: saopštava da je Jean Marmara priznat za crnogorskog konzula na Krfu i objava odluke iz grčkog službenog lista.

Pano 14 Italija (Bari)

MID, f. 106, 1903. god, br. 175, Imenovanje Candide Turco di Ascani-a za vicekonzula u Bariju.

MID, f. 125a, 1905. god, br. 1598, O smrti Candide Turco-a; MID predlaže da se nakon njegove smrti za konzula postavi Carmine Gallo, a za vicekonzula Emanuel Fizzarotti.

MID, f. 182a, 1910. god, br. 1500, Konzul iz Barija potvrđuje prijem pisma u kojem ga kralj Nikola postavlja za generalnog konzula II klase.

Pano 15 Italija (Bolonja, Bordigera)

MID, f. 199a, 1911. god, br. 3532, Attilio Scotti zahvaljuje MID-u na naimenovanju za počasnog konzula u Bolonji.

MID, f. 210, 1913. god, br. 1012, Konzul iz Bolonje šalje sliku „krune“.

MID, f. 117, 1904. god, br. 224, Crnogorski vicekonzul u Bordigheri Vincenzo Arrigo šalje izvještaj o svom ranijem radu.

Pano 16 Italija (Brindizi, Đenova)

MID, f. 93, 1901. god, br. 1875, Postavljenje Eugenio d'Ippolito-a za počasnog konzula Crne Gore u Brindiziju.

MID, f. 94, 1901. god, br. 2038, Konzul u Brindiziju zahvaljuje MID-u na postavljenju.

MID, f. 95, 1901. god, br. 2156, Crnogorski počasni konzul iz Đenove zahvaljuje Knjaževskoj vladi na postavljenju.

Pano 17 Italija (Karara, Katanija, Palermo)

10 MID, f. 158, 1908. god, br. 681, MID imenuje Đina Salvinja za počasnog konzula Crne Gore u Massa Carrari.

MID, f. 157a, 1908. god, br. 2931, Konzul iz Massa Carrare obavještava MID da je poslao 500 franaka za izgradnju dječije bolnice na Cetinju.

MID, f. 117a, 1904. god, br. 262, Izvještaj o radu M. Petrarca počasnog konzula u Kataniji.

MID, 211a, 1913. god, br. 1277, Konzulat iz Palerma izvještaj o trgovini sa Crnom Gorom.

Pano 18 Italija (Milano, Torino)

MID, f. 118, 1904. god, br. 513, Konzul iz Milana obavještava MID da mu dolaze Crnogorci koji traže pomoć za povratak u domovinu i traži instrukcije po ovom predmetu.

MID, f. 182, 1910. god, br. 1499, Konzul iz Milana potvrđuje prijem pisma u kojem ga kralj Nikola imenuje za generalnog konzula II klase.

MID, f. 191a, 1911. god, br. 1136, Konzul iz Milana traži obavještenje o nekom Vladimiru Ristiću koji je izjavio da je crnogorski podanik i svojta vladajuće porodice.

MID, f. 94, 1901. god, br. 1988, Postavljenje Ž. De Ferrasija za počasnog konzula u Torinu.

Pano 19 Italija (Napoli)

MID, f. 117a, 1904. god, br. 274, Crnogorski konzul u Napulju Giovanni Carmiella šalje izvještaj o svom pređašnjem radu i odlikovanjima.

MID, f. 118, 1904. god, br. 574, Konzul Monaka u Napulju Ernest Rubinacci MID-u: sprovodi molbu barona Adolfa Capece Minutdo da ga imenuju za počasnog konzula u Napulju i daje preporuke o njemu.

MID, f. 153, 1908. god, br. 1447, Konzul iz Napulja Carmiella šalje 100 franaka za izgradnju dječije bolnice na Cetinju.

Pano 20 Italija (Napoli)

MID, f. 169, 1909. god, br. 925, Crnogorski konzul iz Napulja šalje MID-u razne liste sa polascima brodova iz luke Napulj.

Pano 21 Italija (Rim)

MID, f. 67, 1897. god, br. 1368, Postavljenje Evgenija Popovića za vicekonzula u Rimu.

MID, f. 68, 1898. god, br. 103, Izvještaj Evgenija Popovića o boravku knjaginja Milene u Napulju i sporazum sa pomorskim društvom „Puglia“ radi linije Bar-Bari.

MID, f. 82, 1900. god, br. 1279, Postavljenje Evgenija Popovića za generalnog konzula.

Pano 22 Italija (Rim)

MID, f. 108, 1903. god, br. 485, Evgenije Popović sprovodi izvještaj o kongresu istoričara u Rimu i namjeri vlasti da otvore zabavište koje će nositi naziv „Nikola I“.

MID, f. 154, 1908. god, br. 1765, MID Evgeniju Popoviću: molba da prosljeđuje italijanskoj štampi izvještaje Glasa Crnogorca o bombaškoj aferi.

Slika Evgenija Popovića.

Pano 23 Italija (Rim)

MID, f. 197a, 1911. god, br. 2880, Konzul u Rimu MID-u: pismo o ratifikaciji trgovinskog ugovora Crne Gore sa Švajcarskom i molba da on i prof. Baldaci budu crnogorski predstavnici na kongresu geografa u Rimu.

Pano 24 Italija (Rim)

MID, f. 205, 1912. god, br. 1940, Evgenije Popović ministru Mitru Martinoviću mišljenje u vezi naimenovanja barskog nadbiskupa.

Pano 25 Italija (Venecija)

MID, f. 85, 1900. god, br. 1783, Konzul u Veneciji Giuseppe Faggioni obavještava MID da će ga do povratka sa puta mijenjati holandski konzul Leopold Bacio.

MID, f. 169, 1909. god, br. 934, Konzul u Veneciji od MID-a traži mišljenje o Giuseppe Volpi-ju delegatu Barskog društva i potrebi sklapanja ugovora sa firmom u Roterdamu za brodske mašine.

Pano 26 Južna Afrika

MID, f. 175a, 1910. god, br. 83, Crnogorski konzul u Pretoriji izlaže potrebu naimenovanja vicekonzula i predlaže A.E. Lamba i J.G. Kreyenbroeka za te funkcije i moli za njihovo odlikovanje.

MID, f. 158a, 1908. god, br. 3212, MID Engleskom otpravniku poslova na Cetinju: Saopštava o uspostavljenju crnogorskog konzulata u Pretoriji i naimenovanju Johana Bal-a.

Pano 27 Norveška (Kristijanija)

MID, f. 176, 1910. god, br. 227, Thorwald Davidsen predlaže sebe za konzula Crne Gore u Kristijaniji i dostavlja svoje preporuke.

MID, f. 216a, 1914. god, br. 585, Konzul u Kristijaniji MID-u: moli da se učine olakšice ljekaru Christianu Giran-u prilikom njegovog boravka u Crnoj Gori.

Pano 28 Madagaskar

MID, f. 110, 1903. god, br. 1055, Italijanska ambasada na Cetinju obavještava MID da će italijanski konzul na Madagaskaru zastupati i interese Crne Gore.

MID, f. 111, 1903. god, br. 1167, MID obavještava francuskog ambasadora da će italijanski konzul biti crnogorski zastupnik na Madagaskaru.

MID, f. 117a, 1904. god, br. 283, D. Maigrot potvrđuje prijem depeše da je ovlašćen da zastupa interese Crne Gore na Madagaskaru.

MID, f. 118, 1904. god, br. 519, Crnogorski predstavnik na Madagaskaru obavještava MID o Joku Boškovu Raičeviću iz Gluhog dola, rudarskom radniku pri željezničkoj pruzi koji je na radu bio ranjen u oči.

Pano 29 Malta

MID, f. 41, 1892. god, br. 791, Gustaf Gollcher obavještava MID o brodovima koje treba nadzirati zbog karantina (i sumnje na koleru).

MID, f. 85, 1900. god, br. 1786, Gustaf Gollcher, konzul na Malti traži odobrenje da ga u njegovom odsustvu mijenja njegov brat Vilijam Gošler.

MID, f. 117a, 1904. god, br. 340, Konzul Gollcher šalje izvještaj o pređašnjem radu.

Pano 30 Malta

MID, f. 107, 1903. god, br. 316, Gollcher sprovodi jednogodišnji izvještaj o trgovini na Malti.

MID, f. 117a, 1904. god, br. 353, Crnogorski konzul na Malti dostalja izvještaj o kretanju crnogorskih lađa u malteškoj luci.

Pano 31 Monako i Kanada (Montreal)

MID, f. 158, 1908. god, br. 3153, O imenovanju Šarla Grimaldija (Charles Grimaldi) za generalnog konzula u Kneževini Monako.

MID, f. 158, 1908. god, 3156, Dekret o uspostavljanju crnogorskog generalnog konzulata u Monaku.

MID, f. 201, 1912. god, br. 507, Dopis MID-a Engleskom poslanstvu na Cetinju o naimenovanju Endrju Daglas Garda (Andrew Douglas Gurd) za počasnog konzula u Montrealu.

MID, f. 202, 1912. god, br. 823, Dopis o naimenovanju počasnog konzula u Montrealu.

Pano 32 Rumunija

MID, f. 154a, 1908. god, br. 1961, Maksimilijan Zerman traži da bude postavljen za počasnog konzula u Braili.

MID, f. 158a, 1908. god, br. 3232, MID – Ministarstvu spoljnih poslova Rumunije – zahtjev za otvaranje konzulata u Braili i postavljanje Maksimilijana Zermana za konzula.

MID, f. 169a, 1909. god, br. 1081, Crnogorski konzul u Braili obavještava MID da mu je rumunski kralj dao egzekvaturu.

Pano 33 Rumunija

MID, f. 175a, 1910. god, br. 121, Konzul iz Braile MID-u šalje dopis da nije dobio nikakve instrukcije za rad i dokument iz Beograda u kom se govori protiv postavljenja Maksimilijana Zemana za crnogorskog konzula.

MID, f. 199a, 1911. god, br. 3489, Konzul iz Braile izvještava da je pred rumunskim Senatom predat trgovinski ugovor sa Crnom Gorom i da će se glasati o njegovoj ratifikaciji.

MID, f. 205, 1912. god, br. 1898, Maksimilijan Zerman- MID-u: dopis o pasošima.

Pano 34 SAD

MID, f. 112, 1902, br. 1266, John Pavkovich iz Los Anđelesa prihvata poziv crnogorske vlade da bude njen konzul u SAD.

MID, f. 122a, 1905. god, br. 399, Preporuka ruskog ambasadora Solovljeva MID-u, da interese Crne Gore u SAD-u zastupa njihov konzul grof Lansdorf.

Pano 35 SAD

MID, f. 122a, 1905. god, br. 400, Američki ministar spoljnih poslova John Hay daje prijedlog za uspostavljanje diplomatskog predstavništva Crne Gore u SAD-u.

MID, f. 122a, 1905. god, br. 403, Pismo ruskog ambasadora u SAD o grofu Lansdorfu i predstavljanju Crne Gore u SAD-u.

MID, f. 131, 1906. god, br. 1218, Američki ambasador za Crnu Goru John Jackson obavještava generalnog sekretara Martinovića da je vlada SAD spremna da podrži otvaranje crnogorskih konzulata u Nju Jorku i San Francisku.

Pano 36 Španija (Madrid, San Sebastijan)

MID, f. 217, 1914. god, br. 735, Crnogorski generalni konzul u Madridu sprovodi dva dokumenta o ubistvu u Boliviji.

MID, f. 221, 1914. god, br. 2228, Generalni sekretar MID-a saopštava o imenovanju Edmonda Greinera za generalnog konzula u Madridu.

MID, f. 150, 1908. god, br. 391, Konzul u San Sebastijanu potvrđuje prijem dekreta o naimenovanju i moli da se zahvale Knjazu u njegovo ime. Zvanični dokument o postavljenju.

Pano 37 Španija (San Sebastijan)

MID, f. 153, 1908. god, br. 1389, Crnogorski konzul u San Sebastijanu izražava saučešće zbog smrti knjaza Stefana knjazu Nikoli i princu Mirku.

MID, f. 154, 1908. god, br. 1868, Konzul u San Sebastijanu Klement Bon Fromon (Clement Bonne Fromont) saopštava o svojim zvaničnim posjetama u svojstvucrnogorskog konzula i akt o njegovom naimenovanju od strane španske vlade.

MID, f. 154, 1908.god, br. 1869, Konzul iz San Sebastijana traži od MID-a instrukcije za uređenje konzulata i primjerak zastave, pečata, grba i uniforme za konzula.

MID, f. 159a, 1908. god, br. 3641, Konzul Fromon šalje press-clipping o Crnoj Gori iz španske štampe.

Pano 38 Njemačka i Švedska

MID, f. 221, 1914. god, br. 2227, Obavještenje o naimenovanju Aksela Teofron Sandberga (Axel Theofron Sandberg) za generalnog konzula u Stokholmu.

MID, f. 221, 1914. god, br. 2281, Generalni konzul iz Stokholma šalje izvještaj o trgovini za 1910. i 1911. godinu i o utrošenom novcu.

MID, f. 214, 1914. god, br. 701, Postavljenje počasnog konzula u Hamburgu.

Pano 39 Razne zemlje (Egipat, Kalkuta)

MID, f. 201a, 1912. god, br. 680, Molba Crnogoraca koji žive u Kairu da se uspostavi konzulat u Egiptu.

MID, f. 201, 1912. god, br. 450, Molba G.P. Reja (G.P. Ray) MID-u da ga imenuje za počasnog konzula u Kalkuti Indija, uz opis Kalkute kao grada i trgovačkog centra.

*CONSULAR REPRESENTATIONS
OF MONTENEGRO
1880-1914*

Exhibition documents



Cetinje, 2022.



*Formal
diplomatic uniform
of Montenegro*

“The history of diplomacy and diplomatic relations has always been the focus of scientific historiography. The foreign policy of a country was the foundation of research and narrative of its history. It wasn't until recently that a historical science in its studies placed emphasis on cultural and social issues. This, of course, does not mean that the study of diplomatic history has been abandoned and that it still cannot attract the attention of the scientific, and especially the lay audience. The significance of the topic shall remain the core interest of historians and other researchers of the past, but the study and results should be adapted to the modern reader and his understanding of the past.

Just like in another places, the history of diplomacy and foreign policy of Montenegro were in the focus of interest of national historiography. In that sense, it is sometimes impossible to separate the general from the diplomatic history.¹ This is the reason why there are numerous authors and works that have dealt with the foreign policy of Montenegro. The studies of diplomatic history, through various periods of our past, have shown that this extremely important issue is also very complicated. Through different epochs of its existence, Montenegro has changed its state borders, frameworks and met many neighbors. At the same time, the nature and tasks of its foreign policy changed. However, in all these periods, as the unique and primary goal of Montenegrin diplomacy, the task of preserving the state and people's independence and originality was imposed, as an expression of general policy.

Over time, and depending on the state-legal and international position of Montenegro, the bearers and implementers of its foreign policy have changed. In the beginning, it was the rulers of Duklja and Zeta or their representatives who maintained relations with foreign courts. During the Middle Ages, Montenegrin princes, kings and rulers made significant diplomatic connections through marriages with the ruling dynasties of other countries and the families of prominent nobles. As a result, the Montenegrin state and its ruling house raised their reputation and importance on the international scene. The aim of such s diplomacy was to strengthen Duklja or Zeta and firmly position itself on the map of Europe at that point. With the fall of our medieval state, the Montenegrin people found themselves in a position to defend their freedom in centuries of struggle with the Ottoman Empire, territorially limited to the four nahijas that make up the Old Montenegro and the surrounding hills.

The Montenegrin National Assembly, as the only organ of tribal power, maintained contacts and diplomatic relations with other countries, mostly with Venice, the Italian states and the Habsburg Monarchy, in order to position and present itself as an inevitable factor in the fight against the Ottoman Empire. As a result, in the first half of the 17th century, we evidence the case of the Montenegrin delegation at the Spanish court with the aim of negotiating the allied relations.²

¹ PhD Radoslav Raspopović, *History of Diplomacy of Montenegro 1711-1918*, Podgorica, 2009, page. 19.

² Jovan Joro Đuranović, The assembly of Montenegrin and Albanian leaders in Kuči in 1614, Archival records, no.

With the coming to power in Montenegro of the Petrović Njegoš dynasty, at the end of the 17th century, the institutions and state-building awareness of Montenegrins began to strengthen. This strengthened diplomatic relations with neighbors and established close relations with Russia, which became the backbone of Montenegrin foreign policy in the coming period. All the bishops from the Petrovic dynasty, from Bishop Danilo to Peter II, have been firmly attached to Russia, as the protector of Montenegrin independence and the patron of its authorities. In addition, in order to preserve its conditional independence, Montenegro maintained diplomatic relations with the surrounding Turkish feudal rulers and with the Venetian Republic and Austria. The contemporary historical science marked such diplomatic relations that were established as *ad hoc* diplomacy, because at that time in Montenegro there were no official bodies in charge of foreign policy.³ This type of diplomacy was conducted by occasional and purposeful delegations, which had an aim to negotiate with European courts on specific tasks and needs.

This situation will remain unchanged until the full international recognition and renewal of sovereignty at the Berlin Congress on July 13, 1878. After that, Montenegro, as a recognized state, established its Ministry of Foreign Affairs and legal diplomatic relations with other states. Accordingly, in the period from 1878 to 1914, France, Great Britain, Russia, Turkey, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Serbia, Bulgaria, Germany, Italy opened their diplomatic missions in Cetinje, while the United States had a representative on a non-resident basis. In addition, Turkey, Italy and Austria-Hungary had their consular offices in Podgorica and Bar. Montenegro has found it difficult to develop its own diplomatic network, due to the lack of funds to support it, but also the lack of adequate human resources. Driven by the priority needs, Montenegro opened its embassies in Istanbul and Belgrade, and consular offices in Kotor, Shkodra, Rome, Trieste, and during the First World War, the Montenegrin government opened a consulate first in New York, and then in Washington and Paris.

This is the beginning of the modern Montenegrin diplomacy. The Montenegrin diplomacy is an exception in this period as well.

Recognizing the difficult position of Montenegro and its limitations, the great powers and other countries have opened their legations despite the violated principle of reciprocity between the countries according to which the diplomatic service is regulated.

Montenegro seeks to compensate for the lack of a full and developed diplomatic network by establishing an institution of honorary consuls. In order to consolidate its position in the world and

1-2/2018, Cetinje, 2019, page. 135-167.

³ PhD Radoslav Raspopović, *History of Diplomacy of Montenegro 1711-1918*, Podgorica, 2009, page. 19

represent its economic and trade interests with a certain country, Montenegro appointed many prominent people in those countries, often in several cities, as its honorary consuls. Most of them were business people, representatives or members of trading companies or sea captains, and we also evidence the presence of people from the art world (painters, sculptors, writers) performing this position. Their mission was to perform administrative tasks for the needs of the Montenegrin government, to represent Montenegrin citizens in those countries and to submit reports of importance for Montenegrin trade or other, especially political issues. In this sense, Montenegro had a fairly extensive network of honorary consuls and its interests were represented in almost all major trade centers in the world at that time. From 1886, when the first honorary consuls were appointed in Bari, Naples and Catania, this network was constantly upgraded until 1914 with the establishment of new consulates. That is why Montenegro had representatives of its interests on four continents, except Asia and Australia, and a total of 42 cities. Montenegro appointed the most honorary consuls in Italy, a total of 12 in Rome, Bari, Milan, Turin, Genoa, Naples, Catania, Venice, Brindisi, Bologna, Massa Carrara, Bordighera and Palermo.



*Evgenije Popović Consul General of
Montenegro in Rome*

This speaks of a great trade and other connection between the two countries.

As much as Montenegro was tied to Russia in many aspects, in the sphere of diplomacy it was predominantly relying on Italy. The Italian consul represented the Montenegrin interests in Madagascar, and the Italians were also Montenegrin consuls in Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and San Sebastian. According to the extensive consular network, after Italy, Montenegro had the largest network in France (Paris, Marseille, Bordeaux, Le Havre and Nice), and in Great Britain (London, Bristol, Newcastle, Liverpool). Montenegro also appointed its honorary consuls in Malta, USA, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Monaco, Netherlands, Madagascar, South Africa Republic, Brazil, Spain, Romania, Argentina, Greece, Germany, Canada, Egypt and Libya. It is also noted the attempt to establish a honorary consulate in Calcutta but the Montenegrin government had no interest in its opening.

With such a network of consular missions, Montenegro expanded its influence and prestige in the world. The appointment to the rank of honorary consuls was of mutual interest, because Monte-

negro received a representative in a country, and the holders of that title gained access to the highest circles in their society, which many used to expand their business relations. The best example of this was the Montenegrin honorary consul in Rio de Janeiro, Antonio Januci, a major investor and builder, whose position as honorary consul helped him implement his vision of building the centre of Rio de Janeiro.



Antonio Januzzi

Honorary Consul of Montenegro in Rio de Janeiro

In addition, a big name in the business world of that time was the Montenegrin Honorary Consul in Paris, Paul Melon. It is worth noting that all the people who were appointed to this title did their job extremely diligently and actively represent the interests of Montenegro in the countries in which they were appointed. This is evidenced by a large number of letters and other documents that they regularly sent to the Montenegrin Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Among these documents there can be found various reports on the policy, attitudes of these countries, their economy, trade, overall situation. There are also press clippings of articles on Montenegro, its ruler and other important topics, documents on consular affairs and Montenegrin citizens in those countries. In particular, the consuls submitted reports on the occurrence of infectious diseases in humans and animals and the opening

of quarantine in ports. Also, most of the honorary consuls were engaged in humanitarian work in Montenegro, especially in the construction of the Children's Hospital in Cetinje.

Having in mind the amount of archival material stored in the fund of the Ministry of Foreign



John Roper Parkington, Consul General of Montenegro in London

Affairs, testifying about the activities of honorary consuls of Montenegro, we decided to present one part to our scientific and lay audience. This is just a story about them, which certainly requires more and more comprehensive research. For this purpose, we have selected 230 documents and photographs that testify about the work of consular representatives of Montenegro in the world. These documents cover honorary consuls in 22 countries and their activities in the period from 1880 to 1914. Although Montenegro opened several more consulates during the First World War, such as those in Liverpool and Newcastle, and the third embassy in Washington, we stopped in 1914 because the material collected far exceeded the scope of the exhibition. Our main goal, as the authors, was to present the complete network of honorary consular missions of Montenegro abroad and the people who performed those duties.

That is why a lot of documents refer to appointments to the position of honorary consuls. In addition, we tried to present their work through reports and other correspondence with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Montenegro. In particular, the most interesting are the reports on trade and maritime transport of that time in some countries, such as Malta, Spain, or in some ports, Italy, France and Great Britain.

The Honorary consul from Rio de Janeiro sent a complete book to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Brazil's foreign trade and maritime transport. He also sent in his reports the statistics on industry and employment in Brazil, which are certainly valuable documents for further study. Through the activity of honorary consuls, some directions of the foreign policy of Montenegro and the relations of others towards the state are reflected. A large number of opened consulates in Italy and France testify

about Montenegro's commitment to these countries and their markets. The lack of a consular office in Russia is just a sign of special relations with that country and its patronage over Montenegro. Russian diplomatic representatives represented the Montenegro's interests in Argentina and the United States.

Only Austro-Hungary, as an immediate neighbor, conditioned the opening of the honorary consulate in Trieste, a very important port for Montenegrin trade, with a diplomatic principle of reciprocity, and opening of its consulate in Podgorica. Therefore, the establishment of a consular office in Trieste lasted more than a decade. The opening of some consular offices encountered resistance to the diplomacy of other countries. Thus, the establishment of a consulate in Romania is accompanied by opposition and a negative campaign by Serbia, against the appointment of Maximilian Zerman to that position. Montenegro had specific diplomatic relations with the United States.

Because of the large number of emigrants to that country, it was of great importance to open a consular office and the appropriate person was selected for the position. But, with the intervention of Russia at the court in Cetinje it undertook that its embassy in Washington represents Montenegro's interests in the United States. Some honorary consulates were open without any great interest of Montenegro for representation in that country. This is especially true for consulates in Christiania (present-day Oslo) and Stockholm, where certain respectable people wrote to the Montenegrin Ministry of Foreign Affairs and asked for the title of honorary consul. The Montenegrin government complied with such demands and entitled people into the rank of honorary consuls. This proved to be a good move because it is during the Balkans wars that significant aid came through these agencies, even from the Dominican Republic. This kind of data tells us that the establishment of honorary consulates was on mutual benefit. Montenegro has thus expanded its diplomatic network and the people who represented it, as diplomatic representatives in their countries gained an access to its highest circles. Due to that, a large number of honorary consuls of Montenegro came from the world of trade and business circles. The opening of the consulate was in line with the interests of our diaspora, subsequently we have recorded the request of Montenegrins from Cairo to open a



Miloš Vukasović, Honorary Consul of Montenegro in Buenos Aires

consulate in Egypt. At the beginning of the 20th century, Montenegro had good relations with this African country, especially in trade, where agricultural products, meat and leather were exported. We do not have much information about individual honorary consulates, except for the date of opening and the name of the incumbent. Such are the consulates in Canada and South Africa.

The subject of honorary consuls of the Principality / Kingdom of Montenegro has remained rather poorly covered in our historiography. Although the funds of the State Archives have a significant number of documents related to their activities and role in spreading the reputation of Montenegro in the world, we still do not have a study that would address this issue.

Given the extensive network of Montenegrin honorary consulates, which stretched across four continents, as well as the importance of the people who performed those duties in their countries, this is a topic that deserves worthy attention. Our goal was to point out through this exhibition the value of documents kept in the State Archives of Montenegro, which relate to honorary consuls. Also, we wanted to direct the attention, primarily of the scientific public in Montenegro, to the issue of honorary consuls in order to get an appropriate place in Montenegrin history. The work of these people on the promotion of Montenegro and raising its reputation in the world is great and that is why we have a duty to compensate them in the best possible way and to get them out of historical anonymity. Their activity has also contributed to the economic well-being of Montenegro through the increase of its trade in numerous transport ports, the organization and security of many of our emigrants before the authorities of those countries, and there is also the humanitarian aspect of their activism. As a result, the exhibition, as a popular science form, will draw our attention and point out the importance of this topic in our history. By showing only a small fragment of the preserved archives of honorary consuls, we have made an attempt to preserve them from oblivion as an important segment of Montenegrin history that deserves a special place and attention. Therefore, we hope that this exhibition will arouse further scientific interest in this topic so that it would be properly addressed in our historical science.

Authors of the exhibition

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*Gustaf Gollcher
Honorary Consul of Montenegro in Malta*

*CONSULAR REPRESENTATIONS OF MONTENEGRO***Panel 1**

Ministry of Foreign affairs photo. 10, 1882. no. 262, Decision on the establishment of a consulate in Italy;

Ministry of Foreign Affairs photo. 199a, 1911., no. 3580, List of consular representatives.

Panel 2 The Netherlands

Ministry of Foreign affairs, photo. 168, 1909, no. 737, Consul General in Amsterdam H. Mendes da Costa informs the Ministry of Foreign Affairs about the birth of the Dutch princess and expresses its gratitude for congratulations from Montenegro.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 178, 1910, no. 586, Consul General in Amsterdam - Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Conducts brochures of two Dutch people about a new discovery, talks about improving the trade relations and asks for information on the oil exploration in Montenegro.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 199, 1911, no. 3305, General Consulate in Amsterdam - Ministry of Foreign Affairs: expresses its gratitude that the Minister was able to convince himself that his intentions were aimed at being useful to the country he represents.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 202, 1912, no. 1952, James Romer - Ministry of Foreign Affairs: He is thankful for his appointment as the Vice-Consul in Amsterdam. 1 document

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 211, 1913, no. 1110, General Consulate in Amsterdam - Ministry of Foreign Affairs: recommends doctors and medical staff from the Netherlands.

Panel 3 Argentina

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 153, 1908, no. 1537, Russian Consul in Buenos Aires M. Vukasović informs the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that he will be happy to be accepted as the Honorary Montenegrin Consul in Buenos Aires, if the Russian government does not object.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 158a, 1908, no. 3358, Consul Vukasović - Minister Tomanović: express his gratitude for being appointed the Honorary Consul of Montenegro.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 158a, 1908, no. 3359, Honorary Consul of Buenos Aires sends a check for Nicholas Đurković's widow.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 165, 1909, no. 239, The new Russian consul in Buenos Aires informs the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of his appointment and undertakes to fully represent Montenegro.

Panel 4 Austro-Hungary

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 34, 1891, no. 127, Appointment of Dušan Ristić as Consul in Trieste.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 34, 1891, no. 222, D. Ristić expresses his gratitude for his appointment as the Honorary Consul.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 41, 1892, no. 818, Consul Ristić reports on measures to abolish the free port in Trieste.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 123, 1905, no. 632, the Austro-Hungarian Legation in Cetinje informs the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that it approves the appointment of Gorup as the Montenegrin consul in Trieste, provided that Montenegro approves opening of their consulate in Podgorica.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 123, 1905, no. 636, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs informs Prince Nicholas about the opening of the Consulate General in Trieste and the Consulate in Podgorica.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 126a, 1905, no. 2062, informs Mr. Matanović on the appointment of Slava Ramadanovic for Consul General in Trieste.

Panel 5 Belgium

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 158a, 1908., no. 3346, Consul from Antwerp (Antwerp) confirms receipt of notification on appointment of Montenegrin consuls.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 117, 1904. no. 210, Consul General in Brussels Hohen - Ministry of Foreign Affairs: responds to the question about his earlier work and received medals.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 191a, 1911. no. 1202, Consul from Brussels Hohen - to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: reports on the interest of large stores from Paris, London, Vienna and Berlin for goods from Montenegro.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 197, 1911. no. 2618, Leon Manashe to the Ministry of Foreign affairs: shows its gratitude for being appointed Honorary Consul in Ostend.

Panel 6 Brasil

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 142, 1907, no. 2490, Appointment of Antonio Januzzi as Honorary Consul General in Rio de Janeiro.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 142, 1907, no. 2512, Decision of Prince Nicholas to open a Consulate General in Rio de Janeiro.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 142, 1907, no. 2515, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs sends a decision to Antonio Januci on his appointment as Consul General.

Picture of Antonio Januzzi

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 146, 1907, no. 4875, the Consul General of Rio asks the Ministry of Foreign affairs for a consul uniform.

Panel 7 Brazil

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo 146, 1907, no. 4877, the Consul General of Rio requests that the flag and coat of arms of Montenegro be sent to him and hung on the balcony of the consulate.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, f. 146, 1907, no. 4998, Report of the Consul General of Rio on Trade in Brazil.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, f. 146, 1907, no. 5000, Consul Januci sends a book of notes on international trade, navigation and finance of Brazil.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, f. 166a, 1909, no. 454, the Consul of Rio conducts a report to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the number of factories in Rio and the number of employees.

Panel 8 United Kingdom

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 173, 1909, no. 1631, George Mardon is appointed Honorary Consul of Bristol.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 159a, 1908, no. 3542, Montenegrin Consul in London John Roper Parkington praises the Principality for the appointment.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 160, 1908, no. 3713, Consul from London to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: sends excerpts from newspapers (press clipping) and asks to be informed about the events in Montenegro.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 161, 1908, no. 3915, Consul Parkington Ministry of Foreign Affairs: talks about establishing a trade agency between Britain and Montenegro.

Picture of John Roper Parkington

Panel 9 France (Le Havre, Bordeaux, Marseille)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 117, 1904, no. 231, the Montenegrin Consul General in Avra sends a report on his earlier work.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 131, 1906, no. 1056, Manuel de Pasalados de Fernandez Montoya recommends himself to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for consul in Bordeaux.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo 117, 1904, no. 221, Montenegrin Consul General in Marseilles H. Luzzatti sends a report on his previous engagement.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 153, 1908, no. 1446, Luzzatti sends Slava Ramadanović a contribution of 100 francs for the construction of a children's hospital in Cetinje.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 220, 1914, no. In 1805, the Consul in Marseille asked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to hand over the attached letter to Gasou Blans, assistant intendant of the French colonial troops in Montenegro.

Panel 10 France (Nice)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 106, 1903, no. 13, Appointment of Leon Savan as consul in Nice.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 109, 1903, no. 648, Leon Savan received exequatur from the French government.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 159, 1908, no. 3422, the Consul of Nice writes to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that he will work hard to employ somewhere a person under the surname Ivanišević as a cook.

Panel 11 France (Paris)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 81, 1900, no. 1104, Appointment of Paul Melon as Consul General of Montenegro in Paris.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 153a, 1908, no. In 1550, Paul Mellon reported to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that he had sent a sum of 300 francs for the construction of children's hospital in Cetinje.

Panel 12 France (Paris)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 164a, 1909, no. 125, Ambassador of France to Montenegro to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: sends exequatur for Louis Brunett as Consul General in Paris.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 177a, 1910, no. 409, the Consul General in Paris informs the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the appointment of Charles Bernel as Vice-Consul in Paris.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 177a, 1910, no. 410, Charles Bernel acknowledges receipt of the appointment decision and expresses his gratitude.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 177a, 1910, no. 451, Consul General in Paris to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: note on corrections in the publication "Pedagogical Dictionary".

Panel 13 Greece

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 157, 1908, no. 2627, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports to the Greek diplomatic agent in Cetinje on the appointment of Giovanni Marmara as Honorary Consul in Corfu.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 157, 1908, no. 2628, Ministry of Foreign Affairs informs Giovanni Marmari that Prince Nicholas has appointed him as consul in Corfu.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 158a, 1908, no. 3396, the Consulate in Corfu confirms the receipt of a note on the appointment of Montenegrin consuls.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 159, 1908, no. 3474, The Consul of Corfu thanks the Prince for his appointment.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 160, 1908, no. 3718, Consul Marmara informs the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the Greek King George has agreed for him to be the consul of Montenegro in Corfu.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 161, 1908, no. 3952, Greek diplomatic agent in Cetinje to the Min-

istry of Foreign Affairs reports that Jean Marmara is accepted to be the Montenegrin consul in Corfu and on the published decision from the Greek Official Gazette.

Panel 14 Italy (Bari)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 106, 1903, no. 175, Appointment of Candide Turco di Ascani as Vice-Consul in Bari.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 125a, 1905, no. 1598, On the Death of Candide Turco; The Ministry of Foreign Affairs suggested the appointment of Carmine Gallo as a consul and Emanuel Fizzarotti as a vice consul after his death.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 182a, 1910, no. 1500, the Consul of Bari confirms receipt of a letter in which the king Nicholas is appointed a Consul General of the II class.

Panel 15 Italy (Bologna, Bordighera)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 199a, 1911, no. 3532, Attilio Scotti thanks the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for his appointment as Honorary Consul in Bologna.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 210, 1913, no. 1012, The Consul of Bologna sends a picture of the "crown".

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 117, 1904, no. 224, the Montenegrin Vice-Consul in Bordighera, Vincenzo Arrigo, sends a report about his earlier work.

Panel 16 Italy (Brindisi, Genoa)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 93, 1901, no. 1875, Appointment of Eugenio d'Ippolito as Honorary Consul of Montenegro in Brindisi.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 94, 1901, no. 2038, the Consul in Brindisi thanks the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the appointment.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 95, 1901, no. 2156, Montenegrin Honorary Consul from Genoa thanks to the Principality on the appointment.

Panel 17 Italy (Carrara, Catania, Palermo)

10 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 158, 1908, no. 681, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs appoints Gino Salvini as Honorary Consul of Montenegro in Massa Carrara.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, f. 157a, 1908, no. 2931, the Consul from Massa Carrara informs the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that he has sent 500 francs for the construction of a children's hospital in Cetinje.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 117a, 1904, no. 262, Report on the work of M. Petrarca Honorary Consul in Catania.

Ministry of Foreign affairs, 211a, 1913, no. 1277, Consulate of Palermo Report on trade with Montenegro.

Panel 18 Italy (Milan, Turin)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 118, 1904, no. 513, the Consul from Milan informs the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that Montenegrins are coming to him asking for help to return to their homeland and asks for instructions in this case.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 182, 1910, no. In 1499, the Consul of Milan confirmed the receipt of a letter in which King Nicholas appointed him Consul General of Class II.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 191a, 1911, no. 1136, the Consul of Milan seeks information about a certain Vladimir Ristic who stated that he was a Montenegrin citizen and a relative of the ruling family.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 94, 1901, no. 1988, Appointment of Ž. De Ferrasio for Honorary Consul in Turin.

Panel 19 Italy (Napoli)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 117a, 1904, no. 274, the Montenegrin Consul in Naples Giovanni Carmiella sends a report on his earlier work and medals.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 118, 1904, no. 574, Consul of Monaco in Naples Ernest Rubinacci to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: implements the request of Baron Adolf Capecta Minutdo to appoint him Honorary Consul in Naples and writes him recommendations.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 153, 1908, no. 1447, Consul of Naples Carmiella sends 100 francs for the construction of a children's hospital in Cetinje.

Panel 20 Italy (Napoli)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 169, 1909, no. 925, the Montenegrin consul from Naples sends to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs various lists with departures of ships from the port of Naples.

Panel 21 Italy (Rome)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 67, 1897, no. 1368, Appointment of Evgeni Popović as Vice-Consul in Rome.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 68, 1898, no. 103, Report of Evgenije Popović on the stay of Princess Milena in Naples and an agreement with the shipping company Puglia for the Bar-Bari line.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 82, 1900, no. 1279, Appointment of Evgenije Popović as Consul General.

Panel 22 Italy (Rome)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 108, 1903, no. 485, Evgenije Popović conducts a report on the Congress of Historians in Rome and the intention of the authorities to open a kindergarten called "Nikola I".

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 154, 1908, no. 1765, Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Evgenije Popović: request to forward to the Italian press the reports of Glas Crnogorca on the bombing affair.

Picture by Evgenije Popović.

Panel 23 Italy (Rome)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, f. 197a, 1911, no. 2880, Consul in Rome to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: letter on ratification of the trade agreement of Montenegro with Switzerland and requests that he and prof. Baldaci will be the Montenegrin representatives at the Congress of Geographers in Rome.

Panel 24 Italy (Rome)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 205, 1912, no. 1940, Evgenije Popović to Minister Mitar Martinić's opinion regarding the appointment of the Archbishop of Bar.

Panel 25 Italy (Venice)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 85, 1900, no. 1783, Consul in Venice Giuseppe Faggioni informs the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that he will be replaced by Dutch Consul Leopold Bacio until his return.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 169, 1909, no. 934, the Consul in Venice asks the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for an opinion on Giuseppe Volpi, a delegate of the Bar Society, and the need to conclude a contract with a company in Rotterdam for ship engines.

Panel 26 South Africa

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 175a, 1910, no. 83, the Montenegrin consul in Pretoria states the need to appoint a vice-consul and proposes A.E. Lamba and J.G. Kreyenbroek for these functions and asks for their decoration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 158a, 1908, no. 3212, Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the English Charge d'Affaires in Cetinje: Announces the establishment of the Montenegrin Consulate in Pretoria and the appointment of Johan Bal.

Panel 27 Norway (Christiania)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 176, 1910, no. 227, Thorwald Davidsen proposes himself as Montenegro's consul in Christiania and delivers his recommendations.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 216a, 1914, no. 585, the Consul in Christiania to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: asks for assistance to be provided to Dr. Christian Giran during his stay in Montenegro.

Panel 28 Madagascar

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 110, 1903, no. 1055, the Italian Embassy in Cetinje informs the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the Italian consul in Madagascar will also represent the interests of Montenegro.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 111, 1903, no. 1167, the Foreign Ministry informs the French ambassador that the Italian consul will be the Montenegrin representative in Madagascar.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 117a, 1904, no. 283, D. Maigrot confirms receipt of the dispatch that he is authorized to represent the interests of Montenegro in Madagascar.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 118, 1904 no. 519, the Montenegrin representative in Madagascar informs the Ministry of Foreign Affairs about Joko Boškov Raićević from Gluhi dol, a miner at the railway who was wounded in the eye at work.

Panel 29 Malta

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 41, 1892, no. 791, Gustaf Gollcher informs the Ministry of Foreign Affairs about ships that need to be monitored for quarantine (and suspected cholera).

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 85, 1900, no. 1786, Gustaf Gollcher, Consul of Malta, seeks permission to be replaced in his absence by his brother William Goschler.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 117a, 1904, no. 340, Consul Gollcher sends a report on his earlier work.

Panel 30 Malta

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 107, 1903, no. 316, Gollcher conducts a one-year report on trade in Malta.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 117a, 1904, no. 353, the Montenegrin consul in Malta receives a report on the ships in the port of Malta.

Panel 31 Monaco and Canada (Montreal)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 158, 1908, no. 3153, On the appointment of Charles Grimaldi as Consul General in the Principality of Monaco.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 158, 1908, 3156, Decree on the Establishment of the Montenegrin Consulate General in Monaco.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 201, 1912, no. 507, Letter from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the English Embassy in Cetinje on the appointment of Andrew Douglas Gurd as Honorary Consul in Montreal.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 202, 1912, no. 823, Letter on the Appointment of Honorary Consul in Montreal.

Panel 32 Romania

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 154a, 1908, no. 1961, Maximilian Zerman asks to be appointed as a Honorary Consul in Braila.

Ministry of Foreign affairs, photo. 158a, 1908, no. 3232, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- To the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania - request for opening a consulate in Braila and appointing Maximilian Zerman as consul.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, f. 169a, 1909, no. 1081, the Montenegrin consul in Braila informs the Ministry of Foreign affairs that the Romanian king has given him an exequatur.

Panel 33 Romania

Ministry of Foreign affairs, photo. 175a, 1910, no. 121, the Consul from Braila sends a letter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stating that he has not received any instructions for work and a document against the appointment of Maximilian Zeman as the Montenegrin consul.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 199a, 1911, no. 3489, the Consul of Braila reports that a trade agreement with Montenegro has been submitted to the Romanian Senate and that its ratification will be voted on.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 205, 1912, no. 1898, Maximilian Zerman- Ministry of Foreign Affairs: letter on passports.

Panel 34 USA

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 112, 1902, no. In 1266, John Pavkovic from Los Angeles accepted an invitation from the Montenegrin government to be its consul in the United States.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 122a, 1905, no. 399, Recommendation of the Russian Ambassador Solovyov to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, that the interests of Montenegro in the USA be represented by their consul Count Lansdorf.

Panel 35 USA

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 122a, 1905, no. 400, US Secretary of State John Hay makes a proposal to establish a diplomatic mission of Montenegro in the United States.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 122a, 1905, no. 403, Letter from the Russian Ambassador to the United States on Count Lansdorf and the representation of Montenegro in the United States.

Ministry of Foreign affairs, photo. 131, 1906, no. 1218, US Ambassador to Montenegro John Jackson informs Secretary General Martinovic that the US government is ready to support the opening of Montenegrin consulates in New York and San Francisco.

Panel 36 Spain (Madrid, San Sebastián)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 217, 1914, no. 735, the Montenegrin Consul General in Madrid conducts two documents on the murder in Bolivia.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 221, 1914, no. 2228, the Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announces the appointment of Edmond Greiner as Consul General in Madrid.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 150, 1908, no. 391, the Consul in San Sebastian confirms the receipt of the appointment decree and expresses his gratitude to the Prince on his behalf. Official appointing document.

Panel 37 Spain (San Sebastian)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 153, 1908, no. 1389, the Montenegrin consul in San Sebastian expressed his condolences over the death of Prince Stefan to Prince Nicholas and Prince Mirko.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 154, 1908, no. 1868, Consul in San Sebastian Clement Bonne Fromont announces his official visits as Montenegrin consul and the appointment act by the Spanish government.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 154, 1908, no. 1869, the Consul of San Sebastian asked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for instructions on the arrangement of the consulate and a copy of the flag, seal, coat of arms and uniform for the consul.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 159a, 1908, no. 3641, Consul Fromont sends a press-clipping about Montenegro from the Spanish press.

Panel 38 Germany and Sweden

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 221, 1914, no. 2227, Notice of the appointment of Axel Theofron Sandberg as Consul General in Stockholm.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 221, 1914, no. 2281, the Consul General of Stockholm sends a report on trade for 1910 and 1911 and the money spent.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 214, 1914, no. 701, Appointment of Honorary Consul in Hamburg.

Panel 39 Various countries (Egypt, Calcutta)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 201a, 1912, no. 680, Requests of Montenegrins living in Cairo to establish a consulate in Egypt.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, photo. 201, 1912, no. 450, Request of G.P. Ray (G.P. Ray) to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to appoint him Honorary Consul in Calcutta India, with a description of Calcutta as a city and shopping centre.

