

CONCLUSION

Balkanism and Re-orientation

If 'balkanism', as Todorova phrased it, was quite sufficient after the Balkan Wars to designate an area as being backward and bloodthirsty, at the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth centuries it was rather re-orientation that played the same role. This re-orientation of Serbia was simultaneous with the stigmatisation of Macedonia. In this way these two simultaneous processes paved the way for a unique and generalised image of the Balkans after the Balkan Wars and the First World War. Once the Ottoman Empire had almost been expelled from Europe, it appeared no longer to be convenient to re-orientate the Balkanites. Thus, a new phrase 'balkanisation' was coined. The road to 'balkanisation' was paved by bloody interethnic strife in Macedonia and the bloody assassination in Belgrade. When the Balkan Wars took place, followed by peculiar atrocities, there could be only one image as a result. It was the image of the bloodthirsty and trouble-making Balkans. If Herbert Vivian and Edith Durham can be designated as being among prominent actors of the 'balkanisation' of the Near East, then it is interesting to note that the starting point for both was the May Coup. It was the May Coup that in their opinion brought the regicides and the murderers to power in Serbia starting the reign of terror. For them there was not the slightest doubt that

there was clear continuity between the Belgrade murderers of 1903 and the Sarajevo murderers of 1914.

Speaking about the image of Serbia in Britain, in connection with the Sarajevo Assassination, D. C. Watt noticed that there was ‘intense dislike felt for the Serbian Monarchy and system, a dislike shared by all but a small handful... The Serbs were regarded as “orientals,” a term which then carried overtones of derogation and contempt’.¹ *John Bull* even issued a poster, in August 1914, bearing the headline: ‘To hell with Serbia!’² However, this image could not prevail for long in Britain. As a consequence of the alliance of Serbia with the Entente powers, the former found powerful and influential Britons defending her cause. Among the defenders of Serbia, during the Great War, were such influential names as Henry Wickham Steed, Sir Arthur Evans, Sir Charles William Chadwick Oman, George Macaulay Trevelyan, Harold Temperley and Robert William Seton-Watson.³ So, paradoxically, judging by Todorova's book Vivian and especially Durham⁴ had more influence on the image of the Balkans than, according to my research, they had on the image of Serbia after the Great War. Yet, in Britain, some references appeared now and then to the May Coup even after the Second World War. Oxford Professor Z. A. B. Zeman, for instance, pointed out: ‘The turning-point in the relations between Austria and Serbia was not so much the annexation of Bosnia-Hercegovina in 1908, as the brutal military coup in Belgrade five years

1 D. C. Watt, ‘The British Reaction to the Assassination at Sarajevo’, *European Studies Review*, vol. 1 (July 1971), p. 237.

2 Lena A. Yovitchitch, *The Biography*, p. 302.

3 See Ubavka Ostojić Fejić, ‘Akcije za pomoć Srbiji u Velikoj Britaniji tokom prvog svetskog rata’, in *Yugoslav-British Relations* (Belgrade, 1988), pp. 191–202.

4 Todorova, *Imagining the Balkans*, pp. 120–121.

earlier...⁵ Clearly referring to the May Coup, Adrian Hastings summarised Serbia at the beginning of the twentieth century as follows: ‘Poor as it was economically and educationally, *addicted as it was to assassinating its rulers*, (my italics) absurd and dangerous as its ambitions could appear to both Austrians and Turks, its character of nation-state, dominated indeed by an intensely single-minded nationalism seems absolutely clear.’⁶

Western Perceptions Between ‘Construction’ and ‘Reconstruction’

I would like to clarify my position concerning the constructivist approach that entered historical monographs dealing with Western perception after the publication of Said's book on Orientalism. If some social constructivists ‘argue for some extreme but interesting positions, including the notion that there is no such thing as a knowable objective reality’, and they rather maintain that ‘all knowledge is derived from the mental constructions of the members of a social system’,⁷ then I, as a historian, feel obliged to explain my positions regarding this approach. One can agree with Said when stating: ‘The construction of identity – for identity whether of Orient or Occident, France or Britain, while obviously a repository of distinct collective experiences, is finally a construction – involves establishing opposites and “others” whose actuality is always subject to

5 Z. A. B. Zeman, ‘The Balkans and the Coming War’, p. 27.

6 Adrian Hastings, *The Construction of Nationhood. Ethnicity, Religion and Nationalism* (Cambridge: CUP, 1997), p. 135.

7 Arthur S. Reber, *The Penguin Dictionary of Psychology* (London: Penguin Books, 1995), p. 157, s. v. ‘constructivism’.

the continuous interpretation and re-interpretation of their differences from “us”.⁸ However, in order to analyse processes of the construction of reality, a historian needs first to accept that there is a knowable reality, and second to conduct research in order to reconstruct the past. Naturally, in reconstructing the past, a historian will unavoidably make some new false constructs. But, without reconstruction one cannot know what is false and what corresponds to historical reality. Said thoroughly criticised Western (British, French and American) perceptions of the ‘Orient’, especially of the Moslem world, yet in his recent afterward he admits that his book has been read in the Arab world ‘as a systematic defence of Islam and the Arabs, even though I say explicitly that I have no interest in it, much less capacity for, showing what the true Orient or Islam really are’.⁹ Yet, if one does not know what something is really like then how can he or she argue about the correctness in the perception of the same thing?

British perceptions of the Balkans are not restricted to travellers and writers only. They also include observations made by diplomats, and various scientists (historians, geographers, archaeologists). Western travellers and writers were certainly constructing and inventing the Balkans, throughout the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries, as some recent scholarly titles imply.¹⁰ Each Balkan area, religious and ethnic group was subject to this process. But this is not the whole story. They also accumulated knowledge of the area. If they were constructing they were also reconstructing, if they were inventing they were

8 Edward Said, *Orientalism*, p. 332.

9 *Ibid*, p. 331.

10 Vesna Goldsworthy, *Inventing Ruritania. The Imperialism of the Imagination*; Maria Todorova, *Imagining the Balkans*.

also describing the Balkans, often in a very realistic way. This was especially the case when speaking about the observations of scientists and to a certain extent of diplomats as well. When Hogarth wrote his book *The Nearer East*, in 1902, he was able to discuss its area and position, its structure, climate and physical circumstance; its distribution of men, grouping, products, communications and even speculate on ‘how this Region will fill in the economy of the greater World ?’

If this knowledge was used for imperial purposes, it in no way can negate the fact that sometimes it was knowledge of essentially a scientific kind. Paradoxically British imperial use, or misuse as you like, of the knowledge of the Balkans or the East, testifies more than anything else that it was a real knowledge, based on the rational enquiry of reality. If writers were allowed to imagine and travellers to construct reality, then military men were obliged to have exact knowledge of it. When the First World War started teams of historians and geographers that were employed by the British army to supply it with first hand knowledge of the Balkans, confirmed that Britons interested in the region had diligently accumulated knowledge that was now to be used for military purposes. The precision and accuracy that such purposes demand can clearly tell us that a great job in describing and reconstructing had already been done by British geographers and historians by then. Similarly, when the same Hogarth wrote the history of the Hittites he did not do so in order to construct the history of this people according to some British imperialistic criteria, or at least this was not his primary object. He rather endeavoured to reconstruct the past of an Asian (Near Eastern) people. It was a knowledge that only the Western world with its tradition of learned institutions and rational inquiry was able to conduct at that point of time.

The enormous Western (Euro-Atlantic) scientific and technological advantage over the rest of the world at the beginning of the twentieth century, or even at the end of the same century, is a fact. One can like or dislike it, but to deconstruct the whole Western perception of the Orient, and to claim that it was completely false, as Said did, gives advantage to political arguments over historical facts. The same is the case when the Orientalist discourse is applied to the Balkans. The successive articles analysed from the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, perhaps more than anything else, testify to the fact that the British knowledge of Serbia and the Balkans was accumulating throughout the nineteenth century. Similarly, both occidentalisation and Oriental references of the image were often based on real developments. As D. Djordjevic points out, speaking about the Serbian Ottoman heritage: 'In Serbia abandoning the old civilization and espousing the new one required the entire nineteenth century'.¹¹

Therefore it seems that the job of a historian, when dealing with the image of the other, is not only to describe what the perceptions of some region or group were, but to confront this with the knowledge that historians have accumulated about the same region or group. In this encounter one will find that a perception is not only a set of false constructs but also sometimes a very good source of facts, otherwise unavailable. This is not to say that the perception of the other does not include false constructs. On the contrary, this thesis largely deals with such constructs. However, this is to say that the perception of the other cannot be reduced to constructs, if one implies by constructs only something false and stereotypical. Or to put this another way as Wendy Bracewell recently did: 'It has been shown that the

11 Dimitrije Djordjevic, 'Ottoman Heritage Versus Modernization: Symbiosis in Serbia during the Nineteenth Century', p. 29.

cleanliness of the inhabitants in South-Eastern Europe was a question subject to manipulative generalization by Westerners in the nineteenth century. Yet however ideologically-motivated or influential such descriptions may have been, they do not render the problem at hand – what was hygiene and sanitation like in 19th century South-Eastern Europe?¹²

Serbia between ‘Otherness’ and ‘Inferior Self’

As one can see from the first chapter, British travellers in the nineteenth century used to compare the Serbs with the Scots and Irishmen. Scottish minstrels and Serbian national poetry, Scottish and Serbian highlanders and finally the rebellious spirit of both the Irishmen and the Serbs inspired Britons to make such analogies. Admiration that both the Irishmen and the Serbs (in both Serbia and Montenegro) felt for Gladstone may have been one source of such parallels later in the nineteenth century. In psychological terms, these analogies meant that the Serbs of Serbia, soon after their country gained self-rule, were placed in the category of the ‘inferior self.’

It is because of this categorisation that the Serbs were compared with the Scots and Irishmen. These two peoples in English perception belonged to an ambiguous category. Being Britons they were undoubtedly perceived as self, but it was also a kind of inferior self since they were not English at the same time. This was especially pronounced in the Irish case. The cultural characterisation into a kind of the self was followed by

12 Wendy Bracewell and Alex Drace-Francis, ‘South-Eastern Europe: History, Concepts, Boundaries’, *Balkanologie*, vol. 3, No. 2 (December 1999), p. 60.

the geographic categorisation of Serbia in Europe which appeared in 1840s in Paton's and Urquhart's works. The steady occidentalisation of Serbia that began in 1840s was never completed in the nineteenth century.

On the other hand, the re-orientalisation of the perception of Serbia was sudden and rapid which corresponded to the suddenness of the May Coup. It was only initiated by the scandals at the court in Belgrade, during the reign of the last two Obrenoviches. But, it was the May Coup that really paved the way for the re-orientalisation of Serbia in Britain. The re-orientalisation in describing Serbia placed her in the category of 'otherness', beyond the pale of civilisation and progress. Serbia was back to 'oriental barbarism'. The re-establishment of diplomatic relations automatically initiated re-occidentalisation. The first to endeavour this was Alfred Stead. In his already quoted character sketch of King Peter he remarked that 'the Servian people, like the Swiss, whom they much resemble in many ways, owning their own pieces of land, and being of independent character, have clung to their national ideals'.¹³ In a later article he compared the two countries: 'Like Switzerland, Servia has no outlet to the sea and like the Swiss, the Servians have struggled and fought unaided for freedom and liberty; these struggles have in both cases broadened and developed the national character, and created a national force of great strength and remarkable cohesion'.¹⁴ Again Serbia was placed into the category of inferior, but European, self. The edition of *The Times, The Historians' History of the World*, offered even clearer case of re-occidentalisation. It stated that concerning education in Serbia 'a very

13 Alfred Stead, 'Character Sketches. King Peter of Servia', *The Review of Reviews*, vol. 34 (September 1906), p. 247.

14 A. Stead, 'The Situation in the Near East', *The Fortnightly Review*, vol. 81 (1907), p. 704.

great progress is being achieved in this direction; it may be said that this progress has been rapid since the period, not so long ago (1839), when the sovereign himself confessed to not being able to write'. The Serbians had ambition 'to cause the disappearance from their country of anything which could recall the old Moslem domination'. They apply themselves to this task with 'persevering energy', and Belgrade "'the Turkish" has ceased to exist'. It was replaced by 'more occidental city like Vienna or Budapest'. Even regarding its spirit 'Servia is more and more breaking away from Turkish fatalism'. The conclusion logically followed: 'Only a short time ago it was a people of the Orient; from now on it belongs to the Western world, by labour and initiative'.¹⁵

It is important to note that re-orientalisation, and especially orientalism, were not the causes of the changed perception of Serbia during the crisis in Anglo-Serbian relations. They were a consequence of the May Coup and its perception in both Britain and Serbia. The Balkans and Serbia were transitory not only in categorisation but in real appearance as well. Therefore it was very easy for foreign observers to emphasise oriental elements of Serbia and place her into the realm of 'other'. What really caused the negative image of Serbia after the May Coup was a direct result of the collision between the British value system and Serbian response to the regicide. Re-orientalisation was a specific kind of British, and more generally European, punishment of Serbia. To place some state into the Orient, and here I agree with Said, meant to challenge its right to have independent development. To be placed in the Orient meant to be perceived as backward and barbarian. Such an entity would need tutelage.

¹⁵ Henry Smith Williams (ed.), *The Historians History of the World*, vol. 24, p. 206.

This reveals why the re-orientalisation of Serbia was very strong in Austria-Hungary.

However, in the British case, political considerations were not very relevant in making a decision to break diplomatic relations. Although the British decision to break diplomatic relations was a clear expression of Victorian mentality, the decision to re-establish diplomatic relations was, on the contrary, a purely political decision, based on British interests. At the time public morality demanded a loud and angry response from British public opinion to the Belgrade regicide in 1903. Three years later political calculations forwarded the calm re-establishment of disrupted relations. If, in 1903, Britain was able to place her morality above political considerations then, in 1906, it was not possible to do so anymore. The ending of traditional British isolationism runs simultaneously with the break-off of relations with Serbia. This meant that Britain could no longer stay aloof from an important Balkan country. The space for moral values was thus reduced, and once again political considerations prevailed.

Serbia, on the other hand, was mostly back to its previous categorisation of 'inferior self'. She was again perceived as an inferior but still a European state. Her esteem, however, was severely challenged and a negative pattern in British perception of Serbia, followed by the set of threatening associations, was maintained for almost another decade. Even in the period afterwards this categorisation re-emerged from time to time. Only the alliance of the Kingdom of Serbia with the United Kingdom during the Great War would be able to substantially change this less than a favourable pattern.

APPENDIX



Slobodan G. Markovich

PRAZNA STRANA
(samo ako je parna pre appendixa puna)

(Sledi šest strana sa slikama)

1

SOURCES OF ILLUSTRATIONS

1. *The Review of Reviews*, vol. 28 (1903), p. 4.
2. Lady Grogan, *The Life of J. D. Bourchier* (London: Hurst & Blackett, Ltd., 1926), p. 43.
3. *The Review of Reviews*, vol. 28 (1903), p. 121.
4. *The Review of Reviews*, vol. 27 (1903), p. vi
5. Herbert Vivian, *The Servian Tragedy with some Impressions from Macedonia* (London: Grant Richards, 1904), plate xvii (the picture is placed between pages 252 and 253).
6. *The Sunday Magazine*, June 1902, p. 485.
7. Cover page of *The Sunday Magazine*, June 1902.
8. *The Review of Reviews*, vol. 27 (1903), p. 413.
9. *The Review of Reviews*, vol. 28 (1903), p. 359.
10. Mrs. Northesk Wilson, *Belgrade the White City of Death. Being the History of King Alexander and Queen Draga* (London: R. A. Everett and Co., 1903), incorporated between pages 128 and 129.
11. *The Review of Reviews*, vol. 27 (1903), p. xiv.
12. Mrs. Northesk Wilson, *Belgrade the White City of Death*.
13. *The Review of Reviews*, vol. 28 (1903), p. 4.
14. *The Review of Reviews*, vol. 28 (1903), p. 346.
15. Front page of *The New York Times*, June 12, 1903.
16. Edith K. Harper, *Stead: the Man. Personal Reminiscences* (London: William Rider & Son, 1914), p. 151.

- 17, 18 and 19, Lady Grogan, *The Life of J. D. Bouchier*, p. 177.
20. *The Review of Reviews*, vol. 28 (1903). p. 146.
21. The first page of Northesk Wilson, *Belgrade the White City of Death*.
22. Herbert Vivian, *The Servian Tragedy with some Impressions from Macedonia*, p. 105.
23. Edith K. Harper, *Stead: the Man. Personal Reminiscences*.
24. John B. Allcock, Antonia Young (eds.), *Black Lambs and Grey Falcons: Women Travellers in the Balkans* (Bradford University Press, 1991).
25. *The Review of Reviews*, vol. 28 (1903), p. 30.
26. Harry De Windt, *Through Savage Europe* (London: T. Fisher and Unwin, 1907), p. 2.
27. Harry De Windt, *Through Savage Europe*, inserted photo facing page 148.
28. Mrs. Northesk Wilson, *Belgrade the White City of Death*, incorporated between pages 93 and 94.
29. *Punch*, June 24, 1903.
30. David George Hogarth, *The Nearer East*, p, iv.
31. David George Hogarth, *The Nearer East*, p. 172.
32. *The Review of Reviews*. vol. 27 (1903), p. xiv.
33. *The Review of Reviews*, vol. 26 (1902), p. 569.
34. *The Review of Reviews*, vol. 28 (1903), p. 130.
35. *The Review of Reviews*, vol. 28 (1903), p. 130.
36. *The Review of Reviews*, vol. 28 (1903), p. ix.
37. *Punch*, September 9, 1903.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Manuscript Sources

PRO – Public Record Office, London.

Especially volumes concerning Serbia: FO 105/149; 105/151; 105/152; 105/157; 105/158, Lansdowne Papers 800/142. Reports of the British Ambassador from Vienna and the British Minister from Montenegro are included in the folders on Serbia. Reports from the British Minister in Geneva PRO FO 195/157.

AS – The Archives of Serbia, Belgrade.

– Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Legation in London (folders for the years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906).

ASANU – The Archive of Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Belgrade.

– Papers of Chedomille Mijatovich, especially correspondence with General Stratimirovich No. 8901/1–12.

– Memorandum of Alfred Stead No. 12880/3.

Printed Sources

a. Press

British:

The Times

The Morning Post

The Westminster Gazette

American:

The New York Times

Periodicals:

The Contemporary Review (1903)

The Humanitarian (1901)

The Fortnightly Review (1889–1914)

The Monthly Review (1903–1906)

The Review of Reviews (1895–1906)

Punch (1903)

The Spectator (1903)

The Sunday Magazine (1902)

*b. Memoirs, Travel Literature, Collected Documents,
Contemporary Articles, Encyclopaedias*

Arbuthnot, Lieut. G., *Herzegovina; or Omer Pacha and the Christian Rebels. With a Brief Account of Servia, its Social, Political, and Financial Condition* (London: Longman, 1862).

Auty, Phyllis/Оти, Филис, “Необјављени документи енглеског Министарства спољних послова о Србији, 1837–1914”, *Историјски часопис* [‘Neobyavlyeni dokumenti engleskog Ministarstva spolynih poslova o Srbiji. 1837–1914’ (‘Unpublished Documents of the Foreign Office on Serbia, 1837–1914’), *Istoriyski Chasopis (Revue Historique)*, Belgrade, vol. 12–13 (1963), pp. 413–443].

Buchanan, Sir George, *My Mission to Russia* (London: Cassel, 1923).

Bourchier, James D., ‘Through Bulgaria with Prince Ferdinand’, *The Fortnightly Review*, vol. 44 (July–Dec. 1888), pp. 39–56.

Bourchier, James D., ‘In the Balkans with Prince Ferdinand’, *The Fortnightly Review*, vol. 46 (July–Dec. 1889), pp. 38–56.

Bourchier, James D., ‘The Sentinel of the Balkans’, *The Fortnightly Review*, vol. 46 (July–Dec. 1889), pp. 806–822.

- Bourchier, James D., 'The Great Servian Festival', *The Fortnightly Review*, vol. 46 (1889), pp. 214–233.
- Bourchier, James D., 'The Pomaks of Rhodope', *The Fortnightly Review*, vol. 54 (July–Dec., 1893), pp. 509–523.
- Bourchier, James D., s. v. 'Greece', *The Encyclopaedia Britannica*, the Eleventh Edition, vol. 12 (Cambridge: at the University Press, 1911), pp. 425–440.
- Bourchier, James D., s. v. 'Macedonia', *The Encyclopaedia Britannica*, the Eleventh Edition, vol. 17 (Cambridge: at the University Press, 1911), pp. 216–222.
- Brailsford, H. N., *Macedonia, its Races, and their Future* (London: Methuen, 1906).
- Brailsford, H. N., 'Macedonia: A Possible Solution', *The Fortnightly Review*, vol. 74 (July–Dec. 1903), pp. 428–444.
- Brailsford, H. N., 'The Bulgarians of Macedonia', *The Fortnightly Review*, vol. 74 (Jan.–June 1904), pp. 1049–1059.
- Brailsford, H. N., 'Greece and Macedonia', *The Contemporary Review*, vol. 88 (1905), pp. 569–573.
- British Documents on the Origins of the War, 1898–1914*, ed. G. P. Gooch and Harold Temperley (vols. 5, London, 1927–1938).
- Buxton, Noel, *Europe and the Turks* (London: John Murray, 1907).
- Caillard, Sir Vincent Henry Penalver, s. v. 'Turkey', *The Encyclopaedia Britannica*, the Eleventh Edition, vol. 27 (Cambridge: at the University Press, 1911), pp. 426–442.
- Christitch, Philip, Servian Senator, *A few Remarks on the Speech of Mr. Layard, delivered in the House of Commons, concerning Servia, on Friday, May 29th, 1863* (London: printed by C. W. Reynell, 1863).
- Denton, William, *The Christians in Turkey* (London: Bell and Daldy, 1863).
- Denton, Reverend William, *Servia and the Servians* (London: Bell and Daldy, 1862). [German edition: Denton, William, *Serbien und die Serben*, Berlin: Verlag von Wiegandt und Grieben, 1865].

- De Windt, Harry, *Through Savage Europe. Being the Narrative of a Journey (Undertaken as Special Correspondent of the 'Westminster Gazette'), throughout the Balkan States and European Russia* (London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1907).
- De Windt Harry, *My Restless Life* (London: Grant Richards, 1909).
- Dillon, E. J., 'Serbia and the Rival Dynasties', *The Contemporary Review*, vol. 84 (July–Dec. 1903), pp. 132–143.
- Dumba, Constantin, *Memoirs of a Diplomat* (London: George Allen & Unwin, 1933).
- Durham, Edith M., 'The Blaze in the Balkans', *The Monthly Review*, vol. 12 (September 1903).
- Durham, Edith M., 'My Golden Sisters. A Macedonian Picture', *The Monthly Review*, vol. 15 (May 1904), pp. 73–81.
- Durham, Mary Edith, *Through the Lands of the Serb* (London: Edward Arnold, 1904).
- Durham, Mary Edith, *The Burden of the Balkans* (London: Thomas Nelson, 1905).
- Durham, Mary Edith, *Twenty Years of Balkan Tangle* (London: Allen and Unwin, 1920).
- Durham, Mary Edith, *The Serajevo Crime* (London: Edward Arnold, 1925).
- (*The*) *Encyclopaedia Britannica or Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature*, s. v. 'Serbia', the Seventh Edition (Edinburgh, 1842), p. 158.
- (*The*) *Encyclopaedia Britannica or Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature*, s. v. 'Serbia', the Eight Edition, vol. 20 (1860), pp. 61–63.
- (*The*) *Encyclopaedia Britannica CD 1998*, Multimedia Edition.
- Griffiths, Dennis (ed.), *The Encyclopaedia of the British Press* (London: Macmillan Press, 1992).
- Hansard's Parliamentary Debates* (London, Series 4, vol. 123), and further volumes until the end of 1906.

- Hogarth, David George, *The Nearer East* (London: William Heinemann, 1902).
- Hristich, Milan F./Христић, Милан Ф., *Србија и Енџлеска пре пола века. Мисија Филија Христића у Лондону 1863. године, Гец Кон, Београд 1910* [Milan F. Hristich, *Srbija i Engleska pre pola veka. Misiya Filipa Hristicha u Londonu 1863. godine / Serbia and England half a Century ago. The Mission of Filip Hristich in London, in 1863* (Belgrade: Geca Kon, 1910)].
- Ivanovich, 'The Servian Massacre', *The Contemporary Review*, vol. 84 (1903), pp. 62–78.
- Kinglake, Alexander William. *Eothen, or, Traces of Travel brought Home from the East* (London: John Ollivier, 1844).
- Lawton Mijatovics, Elodie, *The History of Modern Serbia* (London: William Tweedie, 1872).
- Lugard, Lady Fiona, s. v. 'British Empire', *The Encyclopaedia Britannica*, the Eleventh Edition (Cambridge: at the University Press, 1910), pp. 606–615.
- Mackenzie, Georgina Muir and Irby, Adeline Pauline. *Travels in the Slavonic Provinces of Turkey in Europe*. With maps, and numerous illustrations by F. Kanitz (London: Bell and Daldy, 1867).
- Mijatovich, Ch.(edomille), s. v. 'Servia', *The New Volumes of the Encyclopaedia Britannica*, the Tenth Edition, vol. 32 (London, 1902), pp. 518–522.
- Mijatovich, Chedomille, *A Royal Tragedy Being the Story of the Assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga of Servia* (London, 1906).
- Mijatovich, Chedo, 'The Problems of the Near East, Sultan Abd-Ul-Hamid. A Character Sketch', *The Fortnightly Review*, vol. 80 (October 1906), pp. 575–584.
- Mijatovitch, Chedo, 'Pan-Germanism', *The Fortnightly Review*, vol. 81 (1907), pp. 590–599.

- Mijatovitch, Chedo, 'The Balkan Problems: The Macedonian Question. Suggesting for its Solution', *The Fortnightly Review*, vol. 82 (1907), pp. 431–442.
- Mijatovitch, Chedo, 'Lord Salisbury-The Peacemaker', *Fortnightly Review*, vol. 82 (1907), pp. 967–975.
- Mijatovitch, Chedo, *Servia and the Servians* (London: Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., 1908).
- Mijatovitch, Count Chedomille, *The Memoirs of a Balkan Diplomatist* (London: Cassel and Company, 1917).
- Mijatovics, Elodie Lawton, *The History of Modern Serbia* (London: William Tweedie, 1872).
- Paton, Andrew Archibald. *Servia, The Youngest Member of the European Family: or, a Residence in Belgrade and Travel in the Highlands and Woodlands of the Interior during the Years 1843 and 1844* (London: Longman, 1845).
- Paton, A. A., *Highlands and Islands of the Adriatic including Dalmatia, Croatia, and the Southern Provinces of the Austrian Empire* (2 vols. London: Chapman and Hall, 1849).
- Petrovitch Lunyevitza, Christina, 'The Truth Concerning the Life of Queen Draga, Written by Her Sister', *The Fortnightly Review*, vol. 80 (December 1906), pp. 1065–1074.
- Radenich, Andriya (ed.)/Раденић, Андрија (уредник), *Документи о спољној политици Краљевине Србије 1903–1914*, том I/1, Београд САНУ, 1991 [*Dokumenti o spoljnoj polititsi Kraljevine Srbije 1903–1914* (Documents on the Foreign Policy of the Kingdom of Serbia, 1903–1914), (Belgrade: SANU, 1991)].
- Reber, Arthur S., *The Penguin Dictionary of Psychology* (London: Penguin Books, 1995).
- Rees, Nigel, *Cassel Companion Quotations* (London: Cassel, 1997).
- Stead, Alfred, 'The Serbo-Bulgarian Convention and its Results', *The Fortnightly Review*, vol. 79 (March 1906), pp. 537–545.
- Stead, Alfred, 'King Charles I. of Roumania', *The Fortnightly Review*, vol. 80 (July 1906), pp. 1–17.

- Stead, Alfred, 'The Problem of the Near East. II. Pan-Islamism: Some Dangers and a Remedy', *The Fortnightly Review*, vol. 80 (October 1906), pp. 585–601.
- Stead, Alfred, 'Character Sketches. King Peter of Servia', *The Review of Reviews*, vol. 34 (September 1906), pp. 245–250.
- Stead, Alfred, 'The Situation in the Near East', *The Fortnightly Review*, vol. 81 (1907), pp. 695–707.
- Stead, Alfred, 'Great Britain and Turkey. A Plea for a Sane Policy', *The Fortnightly Review*, vol. 83 (March 1908), pp. 417–427.
- Stead, Alfred, 'Roumania – The Deciding Factor in the Near East', *The Fortnightly Review*, vol. 84 (November 1908), pp. 808–816.
- Stead, Alfred (ed.), *Servia by the Servians* (London: William Heinemann, 1909).
- Stead, William Thomas, 'Character Sketches. Members of the Parliament of Peace', *The Review of Reviews*, vol. 19 (1899), pp. 527–535.
- Stead, William Thomas, 'Character Sketch. Ex-King Milan of Servia', *The Review of Reviews*, vol. 20 (1899), pp. 129–138.
- Stead, William Thomas, 'Character Sketch. Dr. E. J. Dillon: Our Premier Journalist', *The Review of Reviews*, vol. 24 (1901), pp. 21–30.
- Stead, W. T., 'Character Sketch. His Majesty's Public Councillors: to Wit, the Editors of the London Daily Press', *The Review of Reviews*, vol. 30 (December 1904), pp. 593–606.
- Steed, Henry Wickham, *Through Thirty Years, 1892–1922* (2 vols., London: William Heinemann, 1924).
- Stone, Ellen M., 'In the Grip of the Brigands', *The Sunday Magazine* (issues of May and of June 1902).
- Tcharykow (Charykov), N. V., *Glimpses of High Politics. Through War and Peace 1855–1929* (London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd, 1931).

- Urquhart, David, *A Fragment of the History of Serbia* (Belgrade: The Archives of Serbia, 1989), bilingual edition in English and Serbian translation.
- Villari, Luigi (ed.), *The Balkan Question. The Present Condition of the Balkans and of European Responsibilities by Various Authors* (London: John Murray, 1905).
- Vivian, Herbert, *Servia, the Poor Man's Paradise* (London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1897).
- Vivian, Herbert, 'The King of Servia and his Court', *The Pall Mall Magazine*, vol. 29 (April, 1903), pp. 509–518.
- Vivian, Herbert, 'Glorious Revolution', *The Fortnightly Review*, vol. 74 (July–Dec. 1903), pp. 67–75.
- Vivian, Herbert, *The Servian Tragedy With Some Impressions of Macedonia* (London: Grant Richards, 1904).
- Vivian, Herbert, 'The Future of Balkistan', *The Fortnightly Review*, vol. 74 (Jan.–June 1904), pp. 1038–1048.
- Vivian, Herbert, 'Montenegro', *The Fortnightly Review*, vol. 92 (July–Dec. 1912), pp. 852–860.
- Vivian, Herbert, 'After the War', *The Fortnightly Review*, vol. 93 (Jan.–June 1913), pp. 312–321.
- (Vivian, Herbert), *Myself not Least, Being the Personal Reminiscences of 'X'* (London: Thornton Butterworth Ltd., 1925).
- Vivian, Herbert, *The Life of the Emperor Charles of Austria* (Grayson & Grayson: London, 1932).
- W. R. M., s. v. Servia, *The Encyclopaedia Britannica; A Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature*, the Ninth Edition, vol. 21 (Edinburgh, 1886), pp. 686–692.
- Wallace, Sir Donald Mackenzie, Kropotkin, Prince, Mijatovich, C. Bourchier, J. D., *A Short History of Russia and the Balkan States* (London: The Encyclopaedia Britannica Company, 1914).
- Who Was Who, 1897–1915* (vol. I, London: Adam & Charles Black, 1967).

- Who Was Who, 1916–1928* (vol. II, London: Adam & Charles Black, 1967).
- Who Was Who, 1929–1940* (vol. III, London: Adam & Charles Black, 1980).
- Who Was Who, 1941–1950* (vol. IV, London: Adam & Charles Black, 1967).
- Who Was Who, 1951–1960* (vol. V, London: Adam & Charles Black, 1979).
- Williams, Henry Smith (ed.), *The Historians History of the World. A Comprehensive Narrative of the Rise and Development of Nations as Recorded by the Great Writers of All Ages* (25 vols. London: The Times, 1908), vol. 24.
- Wilson, Mrs. Northesk. *Belgrade, the White City of Death. Being the History of King Alexander and Queen Draga. Illustrated by numerous portraits kindly lent by H. E. M. Chedomille Mijatovich, Servian Minister at the Court of St. James* (London: R. A. Everett and Co., 1903).
- Yovanovitch, Vladimir, *The Serbian Nation and the Eastern Question* (London, 1863).
- Yovanovitch, Voyislav M., *An English Bibliography on the Near Eastern Question, 1481–1906* (second series of monuments, part XLVIII, Belgrade: Servian Royal Academy, 1909).
- Yovitchitch, Lena, *The Biography of a Serbian Diplomat* (London, 1939).

Secondary Works:

- Aleksich-Peukovich, Lyilyana/Алексић-Пејковић, Љиљана, *Односи Србије са Француском и Енџлеском 1903–1914*, Историјски институт, Београд 1965 [*Odnosi Srbiye sa Frantsuskom i Engleskom 1903–1906/Serbian Relations With France and England, 1903–1914* (Belgrade: Istorijiski Institut, 1965)].

- Allcock, John B. and Young, Antonia (eds.), *Black Lambs and Grey Falcons: Women Travellers in the Balkans* (Bradford: Bradford University Press, 1991).
- Anderson, M. S., *The Eastern Question, 1774–1923* (New York: Macmillan, 1966).
- Anderson, Dorothy, *The Balkan Volunteers* (London: Hutchinson and Co., 1968).
- Andrić, Ivo, 'Miss Adelina Irby', *The Anglo-Yugoslav Review*, Nos. 3–4 (July–October 1936), pp. 85–90.
- Auty, Phyllis, 'Slobodan Jovanovic as a Historian', *The Slavonic and Eastern European Review*, vol. 38 (1959–60), pp. 515–529.
- Bakic-Hayden, Milica, 'Nesting Orientalisms: The Case of Former Yugoslavia', *Slavic Review*, vol. 51 (Spring 1995), pp. 917–931.
- Batakovic, Dusan T., 'La "Main noire" (1911–1917) l'armee serbe entre democratie et autoritarisme', *Revue d'histoire diplomatique*, 2 (1998).
- Batakovich, Dushan T. (ed.)/Батаковић, Душан Т. (уред.), *Нова историја српског народа*, Наш Дом, Београд-Лозана 2000 [*Nova Istorija Srpskog Naroda / New History of Serbian People* (Belgrade, Lausanne: L'Age d'Homme, 2000)].
- Bercovici, Konrad. *The Incredible Balkans* (New York: Loring and Mussey, 1932).
- Bracewell, Wendy C., 'Opinion-Makers: The Balkans in British Popular Literature, 1856–1876', in *Yugoslav-British Relations: Reports from the Round Table held from 23–25th September 1987 in Kragujevac on Occasion of 150 Years of the Arrival of the First British Consul to Serbia* (Belgrade: Institut za savremenu istoriju, 1988).
- Bracewell, Wendy, and Drace-Francis, Alex, 'South-Eastern Europe: History, Concepts, Boundaries', *Balkanologie*, vol. 3, No. 2 (December 1999), pp. 47–66.

- Constant, Stephen, *Foxy Ferdinand, Tsar of Bulgaria* (London, 1979).
- Cook, Chris, *Britain in the Nineteenth Century 1815–1914* (London and New York: Longman, 1999).
- Crampton, Richard J., *Bulgaria 1878–1918: A History* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1983).
- Crampton, R. J., *A Concise History of Bulgaria* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1997).
- Davison, Roderic H., 'Where is the Middle East?', *The Foreign Affairs*, vol. 38, No. 4 (July 1960), pp. 665–675.
- Dedijer, Vladimir, *The Road to Sarajevo* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1966).
- Djordjevic, Dimitrije, and Fischer-Galati, Stephen, *The Balkan Revolutionary Tradition* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1981).
- Djordjevic, Dimitrije, 'Ottoman Heritage Versus Modernization: Symbiosis in Serbia during the Nineteenth Century', *Serbian Studies*, vol. 13 (1999), pp. 29–58.
- Екмечич, Милорад/Екмечић, Милорад, *Стварање Југославије 1790–1918*, Просвета, Београд 1989 [*Stvaranje Jugoslavije 1790–1918/The Creation of Yugoslavia 1790–1918* (Belgrade: Prosveta, 1989)].
- Gavrilovich, Mihailo, 'The Early Diplomatic Relations of Great Britain and Serbia', *The Slavonic Review* No. 1 (1922), pp. 86-109; No. 2 (1922), pp. 333-352; No. 3 (1923), pp. 552-560. The more complete version was published in Serbian: Гавриловић, Михаило, 'Почеци дипломатских односа Велике Британије и Србије', у: *Из новије српске историје*, СКЗ, Београд 1926 ['The Beginnings of Diplomatic Relations between Great Britain and Serbia', in *From Recent Serbian History* (Belgrade: SKZ, 1926), pp. 98–189].
- Glenny, Misha, *The Balkans. Nationalism, War and the Great Powers 1804–1999* (Viking, 2000).

- Goldsworthy, Vesna, *Inventing Ruritania. The Imperialism of the Imagination* (New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1998).
- Grogan, Lady, *The Life of J. D. Bouchier* (London: Hurst & Blackett Ltd., 1926).
- Halévi, Elie, *A History of the English People. Epilogue (1895–1905)*, vol. I, book I: *Imperialism* (London: Penguin Books, 1939).
- Idem*, *A History of the English People. Epilogue (1895–1905)*, vol. I, book II: *The Internal Policy of the Unionist Cabinet* (London: Penguin Books, 1939).
- Idem*, *A History of the English People. Epilogue (1895–1905)*, vol. I, book III: *The Decline of the Unionist Party* (London: Penguin Books, 1939).
- Harper, Edith K., *Stead: the Man. Personal Reminiscences* (London: William Rider & Son, 1914).
- Harris, Jose, *Private Lives, Public Spirit: Britain 1870–1914* (London: Penguin Books, 1994).
- Hastings, Adrian, *The Construction of Nationhood. Ethnicity, Religion and Nationalism* (Cambridge: CUP, 1997).
- Heffer, Simon, *Power and Place. The Political Consequences of King Edward VII* (London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1998).
- Jelavich, Charles and Barbara, *The Establishment of the Balkan National States, 1804–1920* (Seattle and London: University of Washington Press, 1977).
- Kabiljo-Šutić, Simha, *Posrednici dveju kultura. Studije o srpsko-engleskim književnim i kulturnim vezama/Intermediaries Between two Cultures. Studies in Serbo-English Literary and Cultural Connections*, Institut za književnost i umetnost, Beograd 1989.
- Kaplan, Robert D., *Balkan Ghosts. A Journey Through History* (St Martin's Press: New York, 1993).
- Keith Robbins, “‘Experiencing the Foreign’: British Foreign Policy Makers and the Delights of Travel”, in Michael Dockrill and

- Brian McKercher (eds.), *Diplomacy and World Power* (Cambridge: CUP, 1996), pp. 19–42.
- Кнезевич, Срђан/Кнежевић, Срђан, 'Почасни конзул Србије Арнолд Мјуир Вилсон и његово учешће на крунидбеним свечаностима у Београду 1904. године', *Историјски часопис* ['Pochasni konzul Srbiye Arnold Myuir Vilson i nyegovo ucheshche na krunidbenim svechanostima u Beogradu 1904. godine' ('Serbia's Honorary Consul Arnold Muir Wilson and His Participation in the Coronation in Belgrade, 1904'), *Istoriyski Chasopis (Revue Historique)*, Belgrade, vol. 39 (1992), pp. 165–180].
- Koss, Stephen, *The Rise and Fall of the Political Press in Britain* (London: Hamish Hamilton, 1984).
- Lauda, Jiri and Maclagan, Michael, *Lines of Succession. Heraldry of the Royal Families of Europe* (London: Little, Brown and Company, 1999).
- Legge, Edward, *King Edward in his True Colours* (London: Eveleigh Nash, 1912).
- MacKenzie, David, *Apis: The Congenial Conspirator. The Life of Colonel Dragutin T. Dimitrijevic* (Boulder, Colorado, 1989).
- MacKenzie, David, *Violent Solutions: Revolutions, Nationalism, and Secret Societies in Europe to 1918* (Lanham, New York, London: University Press of America, 1996).
- MacKenzie, David, 'A Military Coup Which Succeeded: May 29, 1903', *Serbian Studies*, VI, 2 (Fall 1992), pp. 55–76.
- MacKenzie, David, 'The May Conspiracy and the European Powers: the Diplomatic Boycott Against Serbia 1903–1906', *South East European Monitor*, Vienna, Austria, II, 2 (1995), pp. 3–19.
- MacKenzie, David, *Serbs and Russians* (East European Monographs, No. 459, New York: Columbia University Press, 1996).
- Maurois, Andre, *Disraeli. A Picture of the Victorian Age* (5th edn. London: Penguin Books Ltd., 1939).

- Mitrovich, Andrey (ed.)/Митровић, Андреј (уред.), *Историја српског народа*, СКЗ, Београд 1983 [*Istoriya srpskog naroda/History of Serbian People*, vol. VI-1 (Belgrade: SKZ, 1983)].
- Monger, George, *The End of Isolation: British Foreign Policy 1900–1907* (London: Thomas Nelson and Sons Ltd., 1963).
- Morris, James, *Pax Britannica. The Climax of an Empire* (London: Penguin Books, 1979).
- The New Cambridge Modern History*, vol. 12, *The Shifting Balance of World Forces 1898–1945* (2nd edn. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1968).
- Novaković-Lopušina, Jelica, *Srbi i jugoistična Evropa u nizozemskim izvorima do 1918 / Serbs and South-East Europe in Dutch/Flemish Sources until 1918* (Belgrade: ReVision, 1999).
- Norman, Davies, *The Isles. A History* (London: Macmillan, 1999).
- Ostojić Fejić, Ubavka, 'Акције за помоћ Србији у Великој Британији током првог светског рата' ('Actions Taken in Great Britain to help Serbia During the First World War'), in *Yugoslav-British Relations* (Belgrade: Institut za savremenu istoriju, 1988), pp. 191–202.
- Palairat, Michael, 'Човек који је изградио Енглезовац – Франсис Мекензи у Београду (1876–1895)', *Историјски часопис*. ['Chovek koji je izgradio Englezovac – Fransis Mekenzi u Beogradu (1876–1895)' ('The Man who built Englezovac – Francis Mackenzie in Belgrade (1876–1895)'), *Istorijski časopis (Revue Historique)*, Belgrade, vol. 39 (1992), pp. 137–164].
- Pavlowitch, Stevan K., *Anglo-Russian Rivalry in Serbia, 1837–1839: The Mission of Colonel Hodges*. (Paris: Ecole pratique des hautes etudes – Sorbonne, 1961).
- Pavlowitch, Stevan K., *A History of the Balkans, 1804–1945* (London and New York: Longman, 1999).

- Perry, Duncan, *The Politics of Terror: The Macedonian Revolutionary Movements, 1893–1903* (Durham, NC, and London: Duke University Press, 1988).
- Petrovich, Michael B., *A History of Modern Serbia, 1804–1918*. (2 vols. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1976).
- Popović, Bogdan, 'Majski prevrat i SAD' ('Le Coup d'Etat du mois de mai (1903) en Serbie et les Etats-Unies'), *Jugoslovenska revija za međunarono pravo (The Yugoslav Review for International Law)*, 1 (1961), pp. 80–98.
- Radovich, Frances, *Aftermath of the Regicide: British Policy and Serbian Conspiracy Question, 1903–1906* (unpublished PhD dissertation, University of Santa Barbara, 1975).
- Radovich, Frances, 'The British Court and Relations with Serbia', *East European Quarterly*, vol. 14 (Winter 1980), pp. 461–468.
- Radovich, Frances, 'Britain's Macedonian Reform Policy, 1903–1905', *The Historian*, vol. 43 (August 1981), pp. 493–508.
- Ramsden, John, *The Age of Balfour and Baldwin* (London and New York: Longman, 1978).
- Ristić, Ljubodrag P., 'Serbo-Russian Relations from 1856 to 1862 according to Reports by British Consuls in Belgrade', *Balkanica*, Belgrade, vol. 27 (1994), pp. 99–116.
- Said, Edward W., *Orientalism* (London: Penguin Books, 1995).
- Scopetea, Elli, 'Оријентализам и Балкан', *Историјски часопис* ['Orientalizam i Balkan' ('Orientalisme et les Balkans'), *Istorijski časopis (Revue Historique)*, Belgrade, vol. 38 (1991), pp. 131–143].
- Seton-Watson, R. W., *The Southern Slav Question and the Habsburg Monarchy* (London: Constable, 1911).
- Seton-Watson, R. W., *The Rise of the Nationality in the Balkans* (London: Constable, 1917).
- Seton-Watson, R. W., *Britain in Europe 1789–1914. A Survey of Foreign Policy* (London: Cambridge University Press, 1938).

- Seton-Watson, R. W., *Disraeli, Gladstone and the Eastern Question. A Study in Diplomacy and Party Politics* (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1972).
- Shannon R., *Gladstone and the Bulgarian Agitation* (London: Thomas Nelson, 1963).
- Shannon, Richard, 'Gladstone and British Balkan Policy', *Der Berliner Kongress von 1878*, eds. R. Melville and R. J. Schroeder (Wiesbaden: F. Steiner Verlag, 1982), pp. 163–178.
- Shannon, Richard, 'Midlothian: 100 Years Later', *Gladstone, Politics and Religion*, ed. Peter J. Jagger (London: Macmillan, 1985), pp. 88–101.
- Simić, Božin (Marco), 'Srpska vojska pre i posle 29. maja 1903 (Uticaj zaverenika na politiku predratne Srbije)' ('Serbian Army before and after 29th May 1903. Influence of the conspirators on the policy of Serbia before the war'), *Nova Evropa* XVI (11 July 1927).
- Spanačević, Svetozar, 'The Real Balkans and an Old Misconception', *The Anglo-Yugoslav Review*, vol. IV, Nos. 7–8 (July–December 1937), p. 34–37.
- Stavrianos, Leften. *The Balkans, 1815–1914* (New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1958).
- Steiner, Zara S., *The Foreign Office and Foreign Policy* (London, New Jersey: The Ashfield Press, 1969).
- Steiner, Zara S., *Britain and the Origins of the First World War* (London: The Macmillan Press Ltd., 1977).
- Stephen, Sir Leslie, *The Dictionary of National Biography*, s. v. 'Kinglake Alexander William' (London, 1909).
- Suetonius Tranquillus, Gaius, *The Twelve Caesars*, translated by Robert Graves (London: Penguin, 1989).
- Taylor, A. J. P., *The First World War. An Illustrated History* (Penguin Books, 1967).
- Temperley, Harold W. V., *History of Serbia* (London: G. Bell and Sons Ltd., 1917).

- Todorova, Maria, *Imagining the Balkans* (Oxford: Oxford University Press 1995).
- Todorova, Maria, 'Image de l'autre', *Actes de la Conférence 'Le Sud-Est européen; carrefour de civilisations' (Siège de l'UNESCO, Paris, 9 et 10 février 1998)*, *Association Internationale d'Etudes du Sud-Est Européen Bulletin* (Bucarest), vols. 28–29 (1998–1999), pp. 185–191.
- Vucinich, Wayne S., *Serbia between East and West* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1954).
- Vuchkovich, Voyislav Y./Вучковић, Војислав Ј., 'Унутрашње кризе Србије и Први светски рат', *Историјски часопис*. ['Unutrashnye krize Srbiye i Prvi svetski rat' ('La Crises Politiques en Serbie et la Première Guerre Mondial'), *Istorijski Chasopis (Revue Historique)*, Belgrade, vols. 14–15 (1963–1965), pp. 173–223].
- Watt, D. C., 'The British Reactions to the Assassination in Sarajevo', *European Studies Review*, vol. 1 (July 1971), pp. 233–247.
- White, Sir Frederic, *The Life of W. T. Stead* (2 vols. London, New York and Boston: Jonathan Cape Ltd. and Houghton Mifflin Company, 1925).
- Yovanovich, Slobodan/Јовановић, Слободан, *Влада Краља Александра Обреновића*, сабрана дела, том 12, Геца Кон, Београд 1936 [*Vlada Kralya Aleksandra Obrenovicha / The Rule of King Alexander Obrenovich* (Collected works, vol. 12, Belgrade: Geca Kon, 1936)].
- Yovanovich, Slobodan/Јовановић, Слободан, *Гледстџон*, Југо-Исток, Београд. [*Gledston/Gladstone* (Belgrade: Yugo-Istok, 1938)].
- Zeman, Z. A. B., 'The Balkans and the Coming War', in R. J. W. Evans and Hartmut Pogge von Strandmann (eds.), *The Coming of the First World War* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1988), pp. 19–32.
- Zhivoyinovich, Dragolyub/Живојиновић, Драгољуб, 'Успостављање дипломатских и трговинских односа између

- САД и Србије (1878–1881)’, *Зборник за историју Маџине Српске* [‘Uspostavlyanye diplomatskih i trgovinskih odnosa izmedyu SAD i Srbiye (1878–1881)’], (‘Establishment of Diplomatic and Commercial Relations between USA and Serbia’), *Zbornik za istoriyu Matitse Srpske*, Novi Sad, vol. 25 (1982), pp. 31–49].
- Zhivojinovich, Dragolyub R./Живојиновић, Драгољуб Р., *Краљ Петар Карађорђевић, животи и дело. У отаџбини 1903–1914 године*, БИГЗ, Београд 1990 [*Kraly Petar I Karageorgevich, zivot i delo. U otadzbini 1903–1914 godine/King Peter I Karageorgevich, His Life and Time. In Fatherland 1903–1914* (Belgrade: BIGZ, 1990)].