

linquish his title in favor of the Serbian Obrenović dynasty and recognize the political primacy of Serbia over Montenegro.⁹⁷ This agreement, in addition to those that the Serbian prince signed with Greece (1867) and Romania (1868), made Serbia “the center of revolutionary and national activity in the Balkans.”⁹⁸

Nikola I Petrović Njegoš had an acute sense of dynasty, and at the close of the nineteenth century, he focused on political actions that would secure the dynastic prestige of the Petrović family among the South Slavs. He was aware that any future unification of South Slav lands into one state would place the dynastic issue at the political forefront and would result in a conflict between his family ruling in Montenegro and the family ruling in Serbia. Prince Nikola I moderated Montenegrin state policies in accordance with his wish that the Petrović family occupy the throne of such a “revived” empire, and from then on tried to do everything in his power to prove his rightful claim to the ancient crown. His actions were aimed in two directions: establishing a unified Serbian state and eliminating the rival dynasty. For Nikola I, to sit on the throne of “his ancestors” was not only a matter of pride and historical right but also a matter of the very survival of his dynasty.

Notes

1. Stojan Novaković, *Zakonski Spomenici Srpskih Država Srednjega Veka* (Beograd: Srpska Akademija Nauka, 1912), p. 580.
2. Slavko Mijušković, *Ljetopis Popa Dukljanina* (Titograd, 1967), p. 154. See Ferdo Šišić, *Ljetopis Popa Dukljanina* (Posebna Izdanja SKA, 1928), no. LVIII, and N. Radojčić, *O Najstarijem Odeljku Barskog Rodoslova* (Cetinje: Naučno Društvo NR Crne Gore, Istorijски Institut, 1951). Also see Ivan Božić, *Istorija Crne Gore* (Titograd: CANU, 1967), vol. 1, pp. 294–338, and Andrija Jovičević, “Zeta i Lješkopolje,” *Srpski Etnografski Zbornik* 38 (1926), p. 456.
3. Ivan Božić, “Katuni Crne Gore,” *Zbornik Filozofskog Fakulteta u Beogradu*, vol. 10 (Beograd, 1968), p. 245 and p. 247.
4. Ivan Božić, *Istorija Crne Gore*, vol. 1 (Titograd: CANU, 1967), pp. 94, 307.
5. Risto Kovijanić, *Pomeni Crnogorskih Plemena u Kotorskim Spomenicima XIV–XVI Vijek*, vol. 2 (Titograd: Istorijски Institut Crne Gore, 1974), p. 49. For a more detailed analysis of Ivan Crnojević’s title and his position of power in Zeta (Montenegro), see Rade Mihaljčić, “Gospodar—Vladarska Titula Ivana Crnojevića,” *Istorijски Zapisi* 72, nos. 3–4 (Winter 1999), pp. 7–15.
6. “1474. Giovanni Cernovicchio Duca di Sabiaco Signor di Forcone, e di Montenegro, un lungo tratto di Paese nell’ Albania fu figliuolo do Stefano, et assisti la Republica Veneta in varie importanti Imprese contro Turchi e particolarmente nell’assedio di Scutari.” In “Genealogija Crnojevića” (Cavtat, Arhiv Valtazara Bogišića, Sekcija 2-Naucni Arhiv, *Rukopisi Bogišićevog Arhiva*, File 15, No. 19).
7. F. Radičević, *Starine*, vol. 7 (Cetinje: Prosvjeta, 1896), p. 384. Also see Božidar Šekularac, *Dukljansko-Crnogorski Istorijски Obzori* (Cetinje: CNB, 2000), p. 38.
8. Šekularac, *Dukljansko-Crnogorski Istorijски Obzori*, p. 38. B. Kovačević, “Djuradj Crnojević i Njegov Značaj,” *Bibliografski Vjesnik*, vols. 1–2 (Cetinje: Muzeji i Galerije, 1990). Djuradj’s printing press produced only five books: *Oktoih Prvoglasnik*, *Oktoih Petoglasnik*, *Psaltir s*