
Tourism Development and Promotion Project

WESTERN BALKANS

CROSSROADS OF CIVILISATIONS

REGIONAL UMBRELLA IDENTITY

- Overview -

BACKGROUND

Cultural tourism plays a leading role in creating new socio-economic opportunities for tourism development at local, regional, national and transnational level. It has recently become one of the fastest-growing tourism trends. Apart from enhancing visitor's experience, cultural tourism products stimulate cultural exchanges, enrich cultural identity of destinations and foster closer ties between visitors and host communities.

The concept of the **Western Balkans Crossroads of Civilisations (WBCoC)** regional umbrella identity was conceived with the aim to define the framework for development of an **overarching shared regional umbrella identity**. The main aim of this regional identity is threefold: to promote the rich and diverse cultural heritage of the WB6 region; to spearhead the repositioning of the region in international travel market; and to support development of high quality services, products and essential tourism infrastructure at tourist destinations.

By developing unique cultural tourism products/itineraries, provided through **cooperation among the key stakeholders** from culture, tourism and related industries,

the WBCoC aims **to attract tourists to the region, to extend stay of the travellers in the region** and contribute to the **increased spending at locations**. This will positively contribute to economic development, growth and jobs creation.

The concept identified core points of **historic intertwining** that can justify the selection of sites that communicate the heritage of the WBCoC. The **tentative list of 40 sites and locations** throughout WB6 has been identified and represents the starting point for creating tourism products and itineraries.

STORYTELLING

Main products of the WBCoC are regional cultural itineraries which will provide high quality and authentic cultural experience for visitors. The core of each cultural experience is **storytelling**.

Storytelling of the WBCoC is prepared with the purpose to identify the **storytelling potential** for the common regional umbrella identity which is the core input for the development and marketing of regional cultural tourism products and itineraries.

The storytelling contains **key stories and legends linked to the key cultural heritage sites**, and cover many different

historical angles, created by different cultures over the period of 3000 years.

Overall approach and methodology

Methodology in the development of content narration and storytelling follows several principles, namely:

- Storytelling of the umbrella identity of the WBCoC as a shared, overarching regional identity has to **integrate the rich heritage that effectively communicates the diversity** of legacies present across the region.
- Storytelling has to **connect different cultural layers** left from various civilizations in a homogeneous acceptable narration, thus presents and brings closer the fruitfulness and multi-layered complexities of the rich regional history.
- It should allow a **combination of complex visual remains, influences, and stories** in a mosaic of attractive stories.
- **Scientific aspects** of heritage must prevail over the “popular” point of view (non-scientific, mythical, legendary, etc.) to avoid misinterpretation, which consequently could lead to misleading views on a common history¹.

Three levels of storytelling

The complexity of cultural heritage in the Western Balkans is a challenge to present. Therefore, the storytelling is designed on three levels:

¹ This does not mean that popular views on narration should be fully suppressed. On the contrary, popular views are quite often the key ingredient in view of the attractiveness of the site. However, a scientific approach must always be at the core of the narration.

1. The **first level** tells the main story of the Western Balkan as a Crossroad of Civilisations.
2. The **second level** depicts the stories of the main cultural/historic epochs, which are presented in **five main storylines** or themes.
3. The **third level** includes the stories, legends, and myths of the cultural heritage sites, which are proposed to be included under the WBCoC umbrella identity.
4. The **stories, legends and myths** of the main cultural heritage sites will complete the storytelling of the Western Balkans Crossroads of Civilisations. Some stories and examples of WBCoC cultural itineraries have been already collected by the local history and tourism experts. However, the list of stories, legends and myths needs to be further upgraded to increase the attractiveness of the story of the WBCoC in international tourism market.

Five main storylines of the WBCoC umbrella:

1. **Where it all started.** A route depicting the antique (Bronze Age, Greek, Hellenic, Roman and Byzantine) cultures.
2. **The Balkan Cultural Renaissance.** A route depicting the Medieval period of the Western Balkans.
3. **Sultans Rumelia.** A route depicting the Ottoman period cultural heritage in the Western Balkans.
4. **The Dream of Emperors.** A route depicting the Austria-Hungarian cultural heritage in the Western Balkans.

5. **The Vibrant Capitals of the Western Balkans.** A route of the capital cities of the WB6 economies.

Therefore, in the upcoming period it is essential to develop **storytelling** and **on-site contents** for the WBCoC including the main story of the brand and the five key themes and provide their connection with the local service providers. Furthermore,

development of authentic cultural tourism product and services which will **offer possibilities for co-creation of the visitor's experience** (through cooking and handicrafts making workshops, dancing classes, etc.) is important activity in the upcoming period.

Main Storyline: Western Balkans Crossroads of Civilisations

Placed between the Danube River and Adriatic Sea, the Western Balkans represents a bridge between East and West. Set in the breath-taking scenery of the Dinaric Alps which hides Europe's deepest canyons, glacial lakes and last remaining virgin forests, the Western Balkans was always a meeting place, a crossroad of civilisations.

It is where Ancient Greece and Rome meet. It is the region where the Roman Empire splits. It was the border between western Latin and eastern Greek Middle Age cultures. It was the border of three Empires: Ottoman, Russian and Austrian, and three religions: Christian Catholic, Christian Orthodox and Muslim.

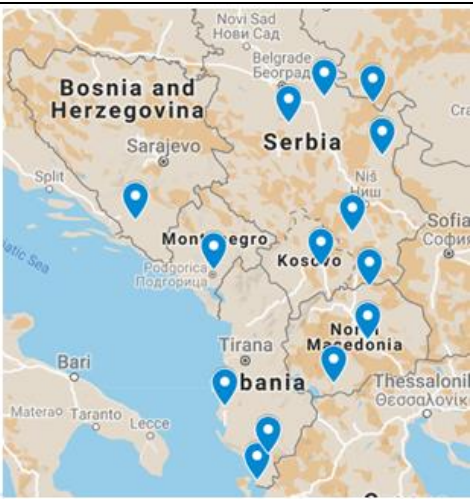
The legacies of numerous emperors, kings and sultans were only superseded by the number of armies which passed through its valleys and gorges, fields and mountains. Those armies didn't just leave stories and legends of glorious battles. They also left marvellous acts of architecture, engineering and art.

This region represents a true crossroad of civilisations, where in an area of rich and turbulent history, numerous cultures and three religions have met to create a distinct cultural identity, unique in Europe. This uniqueness is definitely a result of intertwining of numerous cultural influences but with a constant touch of local particularities, shown numerous times in history, from Illyrians to present day.

It is no wonder that it is almost impossible to find a cultural heritage site in the region that will not hold several other cultural layers below it. If it is a Roman temple, there is probably a Greek and Illyrian one below it. If there is an Ottoman fort, there are probably Venetian, Medieval, Byzantine and Roman remains underneath.

This is a region where cities founded by figures of legends, which were built, destroyed and rebuilt for uncountable times, bear witness to all the winds which shaped the Old Continent. Every village and town, every church and mosque hide numerous tales, legends and myths of 3000 years of history. This makes Western Balkans one of Europe's most unique cultural regions.

Key Storyline 1: Where it All Started

<p>WHERE IT ALL STARTED</p> <p>A route theme depicting the antique (Bronze Age, Greek, Hellenic, Roman and Byzantine) cultures</p>	
<p>The route includes sites of cultural heritage which depict the most prominent cultural elements of the Bronze Age, first Illyrian states, Greek colonies, Greece-Illyrian fusion, Roman Empire and early Byzantine Empire.</p>	
<p>Economy</p>	<p>Site</p>
<p>ALBANIA</p>	<p>Apollonia, Butrint, Antigonea</p>
<p>BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA</p>	<p>Daorson/ Stolac</p>
<p>KOSOVO*</p>	<p>Ulpiana</p>
<p>MONTENEGRO</p>	<p>Doclea, Risan, Budva</p>
<p>REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA</p>	<p>Heraclea Lyncestis, Stobi, Kokino</p>
<p>SERBIA</p>	<p>Gamzigrad, Viminacium, Iustiniana prima/Caričin grad, Lepenski vir</p>

Storytelling - Places where history began

Beginning of history is often shrouded in myths and legends. Tales from ages long ago, tell stories which are woven into the fabric of Europe. The Western Balkans is a place where the great civilisations of antiquity left their mark, and impassable mountains protected their remains from millennia which have passed.

Besides legends and myths sometimes the very earth preserves traces of civilisations we didn't know existed. At Lepenski Vir you can find one of the oldest settlements in Europe, whose beginnings can be dated up to 9 millennia BC. We don't know the name of people who inhabited Lepenski Vir, but we know the name of people who came after them, the Illyrians.

The remains of Illyrian Iron Age forts and cities are scattered all around the region. But two of them stand out. The mighty fortress of Daorson, and the port city of Risan, the capital of the Illyrian pirate queen Teuta. Even though the Illyrians created their own states, culture,

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence

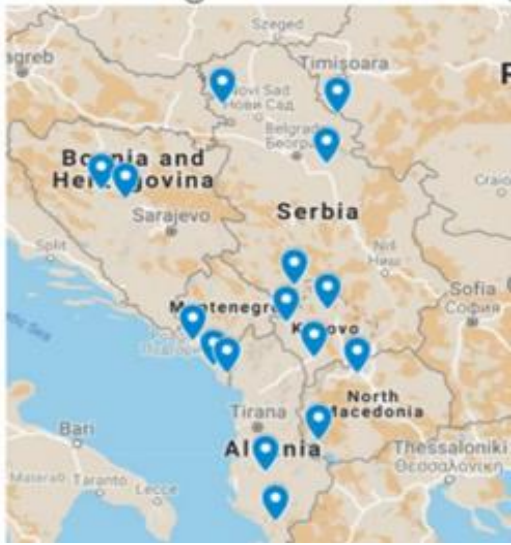
cities and technologies were influenced by their more advanced neighbours from the south, the Greeks.

Quite early colonies of the Greek cities sprang on the coast of the Western Balkans. Most of the coastal cities in the region today connect their foundation to these times and figures of legends. Such is the town of Budva, which was founded by Cadmus, the first hero of the Greeks, founder of Thebes and brother to Europa. Numerous coastal towns and villages cherish legends of this hero and of his final resting place.

Going from legend to history, in the Western Balkans you can find the remains of numerous Greek cities, most prominent at the sites of Butrint and Apollonia. All of the Illyrian and Greek sites show the cultural fusion of these two civilisations. A little to the east, another ancient culture developed, Macedonia. Here we can find Heraclea Lyncestis, a town founded by Philip II, the father of Alexander the Great. Even if it was a border town, it provides an insight into the world of a civilisation which conquered the East.

While the Western Balkans was experiencing the cultural growth of the Hellenistic period, a new power was rising in the West. It took the Romans almost 2 centuries to conquer this region, and when they did, they created architectural wonders which could be seen all across Europe. At Ulpiana, Stobi, Doclea, Gamzigrad and Viminacium you can get a glimpse of the might of the Roman Empire and their way of life. Finally, as antiquity made way in Western Europe for the Middle Ages, the Eastern Roman Empire, today known as the Byzantium, survived. The Byzantine Empire will have a profound influence in this region, but an insight into the time when it was in its full glory during the reign of Emperor Justinian, can be seen at Caričin grad or better known as Iustiniana prima.

Key Storyline 2: The Balkan Cultural Renaissance

<p style="text-align: center;">THE BALKAN CULTURAL RENAISSANCE</p> <p>A route theme depicting the Medieval period of the Western Balkans</p>	
<p>The route shows the main sites created by the Medieval states in the region. The route is designated to show the influences of Latin Catholic West and Greek Orthodox East in the formation of the Medieval Slavic and Albanian states, as well as their eventual fall under the Ottoman Empire. The role of the Venetian Republic will also be represented.</p>	
Economy	Site
ALBANIA	Berat, Gjirokastra, Kruje
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	Jajce, Travnik
KOSOVO*	Prizren, Vushtri/Vučitrn, Peja/Peć
MONTENEGRO	Kotor, Bar, Svač
REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA	Ohrid, Skopje
SERBIA	Bač, Stari Ras, Smederevo

Storytelling - Travelling between Rome and Constantinople

When the Roman Empire split in the 4th century, into its Western and Eastern part, they became cultural zones of what will become western Latin Catholic and eastern Greek Orthodox. As the border of these two new Christian worlds went straight through the Western Balkans, the region found itself in a struggle for the dominant influence between Constantinople and Rome.

The culture of the first Slavic and Albanian Medieval states was profoundly influenced by this religious strife, creating a mosaic of Christian heritage influenced by both sides. This is especially seen in religious architecture where Catholic and Orthodox churches and monasteries alike, besides being built in the dominant styles of the time, cherish the elements

of the other sides, with a local touch. Being on the border of Empires often meant conflict, so the local rulers built strong fortresses on top of inaccessible hilltops. These fortifications and marvels of religious architecture still mark the countryside of the region.

This turbulent border region full of canyons and impassable mountains and forests still produced numerous riches from vine and wool to gold and silver. These riches didn't stop to attract merchants from all over the Mediterranean and Europe, never caring much for the wars as long as their business continued. Cultural diversity, riches and trade were the foundations of a cultural flourish of the region let's say a Medieval Balkan Cultural Renaissance.

This Cultural Renaissance could be seen in the bustling towns and market places of the region, but also in the secluded fortresses and monasteries, in the port cities, such as Kotor, with its cathedral from the 9th century, or at important market places, such as Prizren and Skopje. In towns in the shadow of strong fortresses, such as Berat and Kruje or Gjirokastra, where Albanian princes dreamt of independence; or in important Catholic pilgrim sites such as the now-dead city of Svač, a major town in the kingdom of Duklja; or everlasting Ohrid, the center of Medieval Macedonian Empire from where Christianity and literacy spread among the Slavs.

The Cultural Renaissance created two worlds, one of the rich feudal society and the other in the mountains where the life of Balkan sheep-herders didn't change much during the millennium, preserving the traditions since the pre-Roman times. These two worlds meet during the massive migrations of sheep-herders in the spring and autumn at bridges across strong mountain rivers, like the one in Vushtrri/Vučitrn, around which market places sprung.

Going through the dense forests they would ever so often stumble upon a monastery or a church, built on a secluded place to protect from attackers and to be in touch with nature, in line with the old Slavic tradition. One of these churches will be near an ancient fortress, called Old Ras, a place where the first Medieval Serbian principality will be created, a principality which will eventually rise into an Empire. Finally, in its last breath this Cultural Renaissance will give birth to the construction and fall of mighty forts in Smederevo and Jajce. These forts would be the last stand of local Serbian princes and Bosnian kings in a futile attempt to defend against the onslaught of the new and mighty Ottoman Empire.

Key Storyline 3: Sultans Rumelia

SULTANS RUMELIA

A route theme depicting the Ottoman period cultural heritage in the Western Balkans

The Ottomans were present in the region from the late 14th until the early 20th century. During that time the Ottoman Empire went from one of the most important world powers to being the “Sick man” of Europe. Still, the Ottoman Empire had a profound influence on the development of culture in the region. The title comes from the fact that in the Ottoman administrative division the Western Balkan region was for a long time under Rumelia Elayet (Beylerbeylik of Rumelias the highest administrative division). The name Rumelia comes from the Turkish (lands of the Romans) meaning they took it from the Romans (Byzantium) or it was a part of Rome.

Economy	Site
ALBANIA	Berat, Shkodra, Gjirokastra
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	Višegrad, Mostar, Travnik, Sarajevo
KOSOVO*	Prishtina/Priština, Prizren, Vushtri/Vučitrn
MONTENEGRO	Podgorica, Pljevlja, Bar
REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA	Ohrid, Skopje
SERBIA	Belgrade, Niš

Storytelling - Beauty of the Orient in Europe

The Ottoman Empire held the Balkans for five centuries. It conquered these lands when it was still a power on the rise, strengthened its grip during the centuries while it was the world’s most powerful Empire, and left as a “Sick man of Europe”. Still, its cultural influence in the region, which they called Rumelia or the land of Romans, is hard to ignore. And by this, we don’t just mean the beautiful architecture the sultans' architects left us, but also an unmissable influence in culture, music, food and the way of life.

Almost every city in the region has some Ottoman mark left on its appearance. Of course regional political and trade centres experienced the most of the urban development during this time, and have the most to show. Craft and trade neighbourhoods with their specific urban architecture, public buildings, bathhouses, clock towers and mosques still cherish that feeling of a busy oriental town. Quite often, these landmarks are dedicated to sultan or major event in Ottoman history.


Most of the current regional capitals have neighbourhoods with a strong Ottoman influence. But you'll find entire towns such as Vushtrri/Vučitrn, Prizren, Gjirokastra, Berat and Travnik preserved as regional centres. Some towns, such as Shkodra/Škoder, were the largest urban settlements in this part of Europe during the Ottoman times. You'll find marvellous examples of Ottoman culture in coastal towns such as Bar, where the mosques lean on Venetian fortresses and olive trees. There are hidden jewels, like the mosque in Pljevlja, which has the highest minaret in the Balkans.

The Ottoman Empire has always been the society of traders, so it's no surprise that towns sprawl around important market places and market places sprawl around bridges. Two of these bridges, in Mostar and Višegrad, became the subject of stories in world renowned literature.

Not by accident, the story of Ottoman Rumelia always starts or ends in Sarajevo. A city whose name in Ottoman Turkish means the "Governor's castle" or "Saray" was constructed by the first Ottoman governor of Bosnia, and soon became one of the most important economic and cultural centres of Ottoman Europe. Who would have guessed that this once-bustling trade town would have such importance in European and world history?

The Ottoman Empire didn't just bring a new layer of culture to the region, depicted in Islamic fate and oriental style of architecture. Mixing with the local population, it created a universe of tales and songs that speak and sing of love, adventures and travels to the greatest city of that time, Istanbul.

Key Storyline 4: The Dream of Emperors

<p style="text-align: center;">THE DREAM OF EMPERORS</p> <p>A route theme depicting the Austro-Hungarian cultural heritage in the Western Balkans</p>	
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In its expansion the Hapsburg monarchy reached the shores of river Sava and Danube by the beginning of 18th century. They tried to create a permanent presence in the region south of these two rivers, but besides some short-term victories, they only succeeded after 1878 and the occupation and later Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. By this time the Empire changed its name to Austro-Hungarian Empire. This region was a goal to conquest (a dream) for many Emperors and Empires. They considered it vital for further expansions (in Austro-Hungarian case to the East). The tensions and competitiveness over this region were one of the reasons WWI started here.

Economy	Site
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	Trebinje (Forts around Trebinje), Mostar, Sarajevo
MONTENEGRO	Kotor
SERBIA	Subotica, Novi Sad (Petrovaradin)

Storytelling - The Dream of Emperors

The Balkans was always a bridge that everyone who wanted to pass from west to east or vice versa had to cross. But the rugged mountain terrain of this region quite often presented a challenge for armies which wanted to go through here. More than once, this region became a borderland of different Empires which dreamt of using the Balkans as a staging ground for their ambitions of expanding forwards west or east.

The Hapsburg monarchy reached the shores of Sava and Danube rivers by the beginning of 18th century. Here the monarchy established cities, such as Novi Sad, which became economic and cultural centres of the wider region. From such centres national and cultural movements will spread among the South Slavs.

They tried to create a permanent presence in the region south of these two rivers, but besides some short-term victories, they were successful only after 1878 and the occupation, and later Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. By this time the Empire changed its name to the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Unlike the Ottoman, the Austro-Hungarian Empire remained in the region for just a couple of decades, even if its political and cultural influence started much earlier. Still, this was enough to leave a permanent mark on the region.

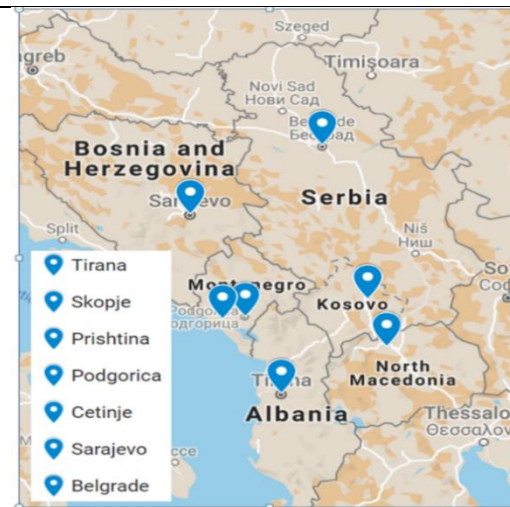
The Western Balkans was the southern frontier of the Empire. The main pray, the ever so weak Ottoman Empire, was to the south. Also the newly formed independent nations of Serbia and Montenegro were pressing on the borders. Rugged terrain, unstable border and a population not willing to follow the strict rules of the Monarchy's administration apparatus meant that there was always a strong presence of the military in this region. It was accompanied by the construction of massive fortresses, such as the one in Petrovaradin, or systems of fortifications, as those around Kotor and Trebinje.

The military was followed by an equally disciplined administration. Quite soon the life in the territories north of Sava and Danube, such as Subotica, mimicked the daily town life of any other town or city in the Empire. It was life set on fast industrialisation and progress. The same thing happened in the towns which were once under the Venetian rule.

But the towns and cities which for so long have lived under the traditional life of the Ottoman Empire faced more difficulty in adapting. Nowhere the unlikely fusion of architecture, daily life and mentality were more noticeable than in Sarajevo. The famous hajj station, full of bazaars and mosques, became the centre of industrialisation, technical and architectural innovation. The effort of the Austro-Hungarian Empire to integrate this region was nowhere more visible than in the efforts to construct a railway and to connect the region with other parts of Central and Eastern Europe. Still today the remains of these railway lines can be seen as a symbol of an effort of an industrial nation to tame the rugged terrain.

Austro-Hungarian Empire was a stark contrast to the Ottoman Empire. Its arrival in the time of national awakening created friction. This friction was destined to create a spark in the place where the contact of different cultures was the most visible. Unfortunately, at the time, no one knew this that spark could start one of the greatest conflicts in history.

Key Storyline 5: The Vibrant Capitals of Western Balkan

<p>THE VIBRANT CAPITALS OF WESTERN BALKAN</p> <p>A route of the capital cities of the region.</p>	
	
<p>The capitals of regional economies are a perfect example of crossroads of civilisations as all the cultural elements in the mentioned economies or even the region can be seen in the architecture, culture and atmosphere of these cities.</p>	
Economy	Site
ALBANIA	Tirana
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	Sarajevo
KOSOVO*	Prishtina/Priština
MONTENEGRO	Podgorica or Cetinje
REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA	Skopje
SERBIA	Belgrade

Storytelling – Balkan Soul

In various parts of the region, a visitor can experience and enjoy different aspects of its long and rich history. Such a rich culture doesn't just give a sense of national pride but has also influenced different aspects of contemporary culture in the region, which are now a part of everyday life. Nowhere elements of that culture can be more seen than in the contemporary capitals of the region. Cities which are centuries and even millennia old sometimes don't have that much to show due to a number of devastating wars or natural disasters, which have destroyed their cultural heritage. But in their streets, in the music and food, you can recognise all the various influences of civilisations long gone.

The capitals are a melting pot of cultural influences from all regions and somehow that mix always has a similar taste. In the shadows of ancient forts, constructed and devastated numerous times by numerous conquerors, there is an old town with a market place or bazaar, a Catholic and Orthodox church and a Mosque. Quite often there is a stone bridge, a clock tower or a fountain and all of them have numerous stories.

On the tables of coffee shops sits Turkish coffee and wine from vineyards grown in the surrounding area since the times of the Romans or Greeks. There is olive oil from the 2000-year-old olive trees and variations of food from most cuisines from central Europe and the Mediterranean. There are stories of locals who went and did great deeds in Vienna, Rome and

Constantinople/Istanbul. But most of all there is a unique mixture of different European cultures, with a touch of Orient and local specifics, all placed in this small region, at the Crossroads of Civilisations.

ANNEX II: Tentative list of monuments/sites in WB6 economies

Country	No.	Site	Historical Period	Natural assets
Albania	1	Butrint	Ancient	Valbona Valley National park
	2	Gjirokastra	Medieval, Ottoman	Tomorri Mountain Park
	3	Antigonea archaeological site	Ancient	Llogara National park
	4	Berat	Medieval, Ottoman	Divjake-Karavasta National Park
	5	Apollonia archeaological site	Ancient	Fir of Drenova
	6	Shkodra	Ancient, Ottoman, Venetian	
	7	Tirana	Ottoman onwards	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8	Sarajevo	Ottoman, Austria-Hungarian	Sutjeska National Park
	9	Jajce	Medieval, Ottoman, Austria-Hungarian	Hutovo Blato
	10	Mostar	Medieval, Ottoman, Austria-Hungarian	Kozara
	11	Travnik	Medieval, Ottoman, Austria-Hungarian	Bjelašnica
	12	Daorson/Stolac	Ancient, Ottoman	Canyon of Neretva River
	13	Višegrad/Dobrun	Medieval, Ottoman, Austria-Hungarian	
Kosovo*	14	Pristina	Ottoman	Sharr Mountains National Park (Serbia, The Republic of North Macedonia, Albania)
	15	Prizren	Medieval, Ottoman	
	16	Peja/ Peć	Medieval	
	17	Ulpiana	Ancient	
	18	Vushtrri/Vučitrn	Medieval, Ottoman	
Montenegro	19	Podgorica/Doclea	Ancient	Durmitor / Žabljak stećci
	20	Old Town of Bar	Ancient, Medieval, Ottoman, Venetian	Lovćen
	21	Kotor	Medieval, Venetian	Biogradska gora
	22	Cetinje	Early modern city	Skadar lake (+ Albania)
	23	Šas/Svač	Ancient, Medieval	
	24	Pljevlja (Hussein Pasha Mosque)	Ottoman	
Serbia	25	Belgrade	Ancient, Medieval Ottoman, Early Modern	Đerdap National Park
	26	Studenica Monastery	Medieval	Tara National Park
	27	Lepenski Vir	prehistorical	Fruška Gora National Park
	28	Stari Ras	Medieval	National Park Kopaonik
	29	Smederevo Fortress	Medieval	Natural Park Šargan - Mokra Gora
	30	Bač Fortress	Medieval	Bajina bašta - stećci
	31	Gamzigrad	Ancient	Natural park Golija
	32	Viminacium	Ancient	
	33	Iustiniana prima/Caričin grad	Byzantine	
	34	Kupinik	Medieval	
	35	Novi Sad	Ottoman	Risovača cave
The Republic of North Macedonia	36	Skopje	Ancient, Medieval, Ottoman	Markovi kuli
	37	Ohrid Town	Ancient, Medieval, Ottoman	National Park Pelister
	38	Stobi	Ancient	National Park Mavrovo
	39	Heraclea Lyncestis	Ancient	National Park Galichica
	40	Kokino	Prehistoric	