

1st

**International
Scientific
Conference**

2-4 June, 2016

Vrnjačka Banja, Serbia

2

0

1

6

**TOURISM
IN FUNCTION OF DEVELOPMENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA**

Spa Tourism in Serbia and Experiences of Other Countries



**THEMATIC
PROCEEDINGS**

I



**UNIVERSITY OF KRAGUJEVAC
FACULTY OF HOTEL MANAGEMENT
AND TOURISM IN VRNJAČKA BANJA**



ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE OF LESKOVAC AS CHARACTERISTICS OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Marija Petković¹; Predrag Stamenković²;

Abstract

The greatest significance for the development of tourist destinations are those factors that are concentrated in monumental tourist values. They can be presented as independent (complex) tourist-valued motives. The crucial importance for their valorisation is the proximity of the initiative space, location, connectivity (good accessibility). Independent values in the area of Jablanica region and its center, the city of Leskovac, comprise the following: the archaeological tourist resources; fortresses and old towns; sacral architecture; monuments and memorial complexes and rural architecture.

Keywords: *cultural tourism, valorisation of tourism potentials development*

Introduction

Anthropogenic tourist values of Jablanica district, including the architectural heritage of the city of Leskovac, have a significant impact on the development of tourism in this region. They can be divided into: archaeological, architectural, ethnographic - artistic and tourist events. These values are the subject of study of multiple scientific disciplines (Ethnology, History, Art History) and practical activities (conservation, horticulture, dramaturgy, construction, gastronomy).

As in the case of natural resources, a large concentration of tourists and inadequate use of anthropogenic resources lead to their degradation, reducing tourist importance and intensity of the tourists' experience. The maximum number of tourists who will be allowed to visit these resources

1 Marija Petković, M.Sc, professor, High Technological and Technical vocational school Leskovac, Vilema Pušmana 17, Leskovac, 064/2330527, marijapetk@gmail.com

2 Predrag Stamenković, M.Sc, assistant, High Business School of vocational studies Leskovac, Vlade Jovanovića 8, Leskovac, 063/7331753, leskopex@yahoo.com

is essentially a strategic decision: whether the local population wants to preserve the historical heritage of their area and quietness, or it would like to realise the economic benefits of mass tourism. In addition, it must be known that a big tourist pressure leads to many negative effects that are often difficult to control or mitigate. The negative effects appear under the pressure of heavy traffic (parking lots, city congestion, etc.), a large number of visitors (congestion of resources), requirements for the construction of new accommodation establishments (larger and more modern hotels, etc.), which leads to disappearance of the old settlement architecture and reduction of their tourist significance (Stamenkovic, 2011). As for conservation and valorisation of architectural heritage of Leskovac, the special emphasis is on the importance of fortresses and old towns, as well as artistic and tourist values.

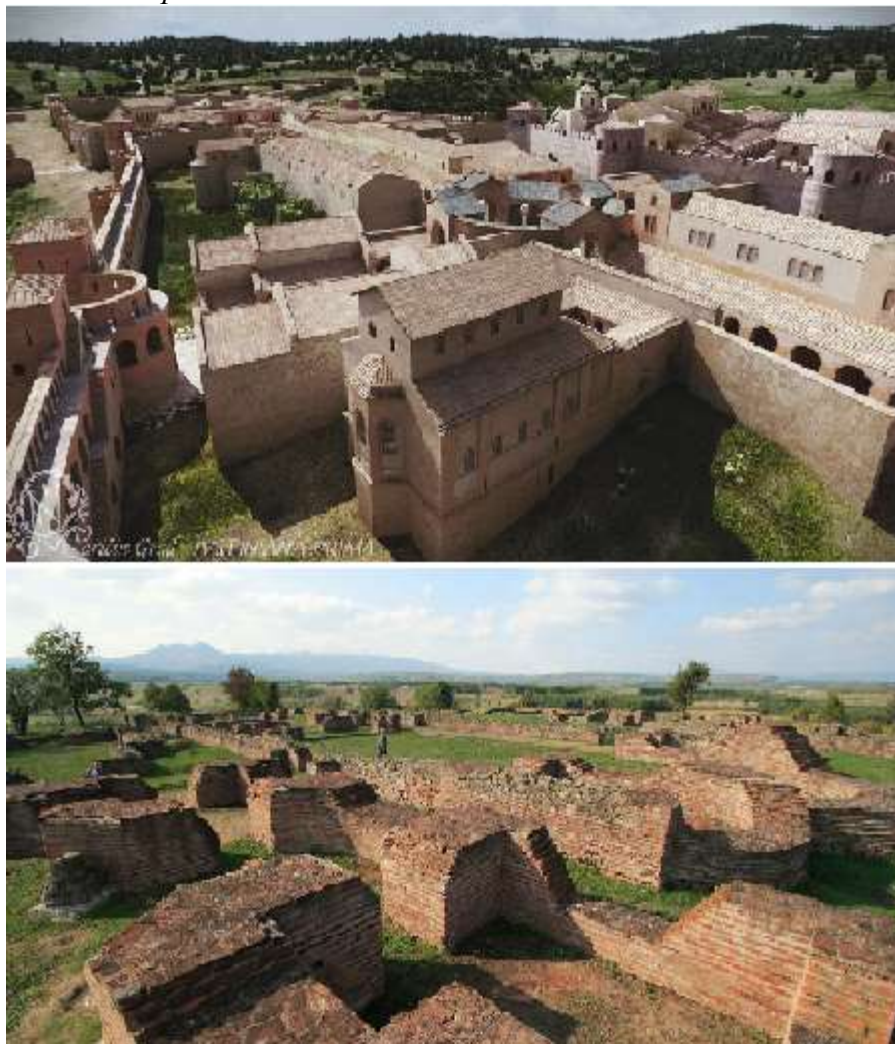
Fortresses and the Old Towns

Justiniana Prima – Empress’ Town. In the mid-6th century three Imperial constructions were made - Romuliana (Gamzigrad near Zaječar), Mediana (Brzi Brod near Niš), Justiniana Prima (Empress’ Town, near Lebane). These monuments were created, according to the wishes and orders of the emperors themselves, by the most famous architects and artists, among them those that are of the utmost importance for the reconstruction of the Roman political, economic and cultural history. The above mentioned monuments represent the peaks of the late antique culture and three brilliant moments in the cultural history of this region (Tomka, 2006).

Justinian’s reign (527-568) was the period of great economic and cultural revivals. Justinian achieved his dream - he restored the Roman state and regained its old glory. He managed to re-establish the unity of the Empire based in Constantinople. Born in a small village near Niš, Tauris, Justinian, for his personal and political reasons, paid great attention to security and improvement of the Balkans, especially the Mediterranean Dacia and Dardania. During the first years of his reign Nais, Ulpijana, Singidunum and Viminatum were restored. In addition to this, on the border along the right bank of the Danube and in the immediate hinterland the old fortifications were extended and the new ones built. Near his birthplace Justinian raised a new, magnificent town Prva Justijijanau (Justiniana Prima), where, according to the testimony of the historian Procopius, ‘it is not easy to count all the temples of God, to describe all the buildings of government offices, the size of the porches, the beauty of the squares, the fountains, the streets, the bathrooms and the

shops.’ It was a city ‘great and with large population, flourishing and worthy to be the metropolis of the whole area,’ a city which ‘returned the glory to the Emperor,’ which was ‘proud that the Emperor had been born there.’ This Procopius’ description mostly relates to the town whose ruins are today at the site of the Empress’ City, located 30 km from Leskovac (Srejović, 2001).

Picture 1: *Empress’ Town - Justiniana Prima*



Source: *Bavant & Ivanisevic, 2006*

In 535 the 11th amendment assigned the new city a role of archbishopric seat and the prefect of Pretoria, North Illyria Prefecture. The town

consists of three architectural units that are specially fortified by ramparts. On the highest part is the Acropolis, that was in the service of the Archbishopric. Therein lies the biggest church in Empress' Town - Episcopal basilica and the palace where the archbishop dwelt, there are as well a baptistery and presumably, a school for the training of believers. The Upper Town spreads around the Acropolis. It is divided into four parts, with circular squares, churches, craft and commercial shops, public and residential buildings.

A large number of churches looks like basilicas with floors and walls decorated in mosaics featuring deep symbolic meaning. Religious buildings, public facilities and a residential district have been discovered in the Lower Town so far. The Lower Town had also a well-organized inner life - water - brought into the city by an aqueduct, a large water tank, water supply and sewerage system, bathrooms, drinking fountains. Archaeological excavations at Empress' Town started in 1912, and with some interruptions have continued to this day. During the decades of research, a large number of objects was discovered, as well as many archaeological objects from baked earth, metal, glass, bone and money that illustrate life in the city (Stamenkovic & Stoiljković - Randelović, 2011).

Empress' Town lasted for a short period of time. It was built in the 30s of the 6th century and was destroyed at the beginning of the 8th century in the attack of Avars and Slavs. At the original site there was no settlement in earlier epochs, and a new settlement was not built on its ruins. It kept a clean basis of early Byzantine and Christian spirit of the city and therefore it is very important for the science and art of Serbia, the Balkan Peninsula and South East Europe as a whole (Bavant&Ivanisevic, 2006).

Skobaljic Town. The site is located on the top of rocky cliffs of Kukavica mountain on the left bank of the river canyon Vučjanka, 3 km from Vučje and 18 km from Leskovac. It was declared a cultural monument in 1986. Nikola Skobaljić is the historical figure mentioned by Konstantin Mihailović from Ostrovice and Secenicki chronicle as a participant in two battles that were led in September and November in 1454. The first battle took place 'in the Spa' and then Skobaljić defeated the Turkish army and killed many people, even 'the memorable Turkish gentlemen.' In the valley of Vučjanka river he built a church on whose ruins a new church was built, dedicated to St. Jovan in the 30s of the twentieth century. From 1984 to 1988 archaeological excavations were carried out in cooperation

with the Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments in Niš, including the Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade since 1986. The head of the research was PhD Djordje Janković. The town consists of the Upper, the Lower Town and the suburbs which extends to the east. It covers an area of two hectares. The most powerful ramparts are to the west and there is a defensive trench to the north.

The Upper Town is square with about 400 square meters area and it has survived a powerful cultural layer. The two towers are placed diagonally. The smaller tower is located next to the gate that leads to the Lower Town, and the higher - Donjon tower is located in the northwest side and its walls are preserved to a height of the ground floor. In the Upper Town excavations were carried out by the inner side of the southern rampart. In this area fragments of pottery were found dating from the 3rd to the 1st century BC in the layer of the demolishing wall constructed of stone connected with mud. The layer is marked by Republican money from 100 BC. These are the remains of the fortress from the pre-Roman period. Earlier phase of fortification dates from the early Byzantine period in the 6th century. The preserved parts of the walls were built of stone and mortar. This rampart was damaged - cut off by a wall from the late fourteenth and the early fifteenth century.

The Lower Town with the outskirts of 1400 square meters extends east of the Upper Town and follows the terrain configuration. The research was done in the northern, lowest part, in the place where it was assumed there had been a gate which unfortunately was not detected. The remains of the tower were discovered on the east side. The tower is built in a mixed technique of brick and stone and belongs to the early Byzantine period. On the basis of pottery there can also be identified a layer from the tenth to the eleventh and from the twelfth to the thirteenth century, which says that the fortification had a role in the events of the eleventh century, and later at the time of Prince Stefan Nemanja and his successors.

Therefore, the site is multilayered: the oldest traces of using this area date from the Neolithic period- the Copper Age. Also, fragments of pottery found during excavations testify that, this fortress, due to strategically important position and the position suitable for defense, was used during several phases of the Bronze Age. The oldest stone fortress dates from pre-Roman times, and the fortress built of stone and brick with mortar dates from the early Byzantine era. According to archaeological findings, the fortress was used first in Roman and later in the period from the tenth

to the thirteenth century. The latest fortress, whose remains of walls and towers are still visible, dates from the fifteenth century. After cleaning the city the archaeological excavations are going to be continued in cooperation with the Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade and the National Museum in Belgrade (Stamenkovic, 2011).

Artistic tourist values

Artistic tourist values valorise with archaeological and monumental ones because taken together they represent complementary values. They are divided on architectural-urban entities, painting-sculptural achievements and theatrical artistic values.

On the territory of Jablanica district there are architectural-urban entities with different purposes. These are mainly cultural institutions, houses turned into museums, buildings of Municipality, Court and the National Theatre, etc.

Tonkić's palace was built in 1937 and is one of the most representative buildings in the center of Leskovac. The building is under protection and has the status of the cultural monument, called the Building of Hotel 'Dubočica' although it has long been left to the ravages of time. From the outside, this beauty has lost just a little bit on its representativeness from the time of its construction, when the citizens of Leskovac admired it and were proud of it. Due to the small number of storey houses they were all called palaces, but Tonkić's stood out from all of them. From the exterior decoration and decorative pillars that give it a monumental appearance, through interior mosaics on the floors of the halls and corridors, to wrought iron fences.

The investor and the owner was an industrialist Milan Popović - Tonkić, one of the owners of the factory of woolen fabrics, cords and knits in Grdelica. Milan Popović Tonkić's father was the man who laid the foundations of Leskovac's textile industry and the future 'Serbian Manchester.' Almost all textile industrialists-to-be in Leskovac learned craft from Antonije Popović, called Tonka- says Mira Ninošević, a curator of the National Museum in Leskovac. With some of them Antonije opened the first cord making factory in 1884 in the village of Strojkovac, and two years later the first fabric factory.

Picture 2: *Tonkic's Palace*



Source: <http://leskovackevesti.rs/hotel-dubocica-tonkiceva-palata/>

Later, the business was successfully conducted by his sons Milan and Petar, and they both raised beautiful residential buildings to themselves. Petar had one of the most beautiful palaces in Serbia, with a large park, a marble entrance and fountains, but the palace was demolished to the ground in the allied bombing of the city in 1944. The building was constructed on the site of Antonije Tonka Popović's (Milan's father) old family house. The building of mixed residential-commercial purpose consisted of the ground floor and three floors. The palace had two elevators, which contributed to its elite and luxurious character. Bearing structural elements were made of concrete. The palace was designed by the design studio Manojlović-Azriel (Miloš Manojlović and Isak Azriel) in Belgrade. Every detail of the palace with basement, ground floor, three floors and the attic were carefully planned as the structure in which Milan

Tonkić would live with his two sons. A pharmacy, a fabrics and a tailor's shop were opened in the business space on the ground floor. The housekeeper who lived in the palace continuously maintained it. The ground floor is low, moderate, and performed in the style of moderate academic stone rustic. Above the ground floor there is a lavishly decorated medium, perforated canvas zone. The facade is in the style of monumental academic classicism with elements of Palladian architectural aesthetics. The main motive of this composition is rounded angular tract of scattered longitudinal volume. The most striking segment of the decorative system are leaning poles, a popular motif in the architecture of classicism.

The House of Bora Dimitrijević – Piksla. This house has become a distinct type of house of the Balkan architecture. It is over 150 years old. From the street it has got two oriels, which are carried on consoles, and from the yard it has got the closed „sitting room“, which is carried on two square columns of wood.

Picture 3: *The House of Bora Dimitrijevic – Piksla*



Source: <http://www.trekearth.com/gallery/Europe/Serbia/North/Serbia/Leskovac/photo1464854.html>

The building is entered from the courtyard , under the „sitting room“, first in a small lobby (anteroom), from which wooden steps lead to the first floor. Right from the anteroom there are two doors that lead in two rooms,

and on the left one door leads to the basement (warehouse), which is a few steps below the ground floor and the floor, and can be entered from the street as well, through a small, inconspicuous, but quite wide door.

Upstairs there is a spacious vestibule, which leads into three larger and one smaller room, as well as the „sitting room“, which is a few steps higher than the floor of the storey. In some rooms the original doors, wooden ceilings and wardrobes built into the walls are preserved, and there is also a smaller room from which, using the ladder, one can go to the attic.

In the interior there were new doors, especially the front ones, and all the woodwork was painted gray, except the wooden ceilings and the wardrobes. The floors are nowhere retained in the original state; in each room there is a different floor. On the ground floor there are even bricks in the lobby, but not from the time when the house was built, but with more recent origin. One of the most beautiful old houses in Leskovac is preserved by rearranging this building in the City National Museum.

The House of Sop - Djokić is located in a courtyard in the center of Leskovac, behind awkwardly arranged, larger and smaller, mostly colourful little shops in the main street. The building itself is almost unnoticed from the outside, but when we go into the yard, behind the high-walled fence, we can see another type of the Balkan-style house from the mid -19th century. The building has got a ground floor and the first floor. The yard facade is much more dispersed, more accessible and livelier than the external one, which once again testifies of the closed family life, which took place mainly inside, and which we inherited from the Turks. Something most striking, and at the same time most beautiful, is the open „sitting room“ upstairs, which is related to the structure of the building by its whole one side and a half of the other one, while the other three sides are held on three slender wooden columns. It is located approximately in the middle of the courtyard facade and the porch on the ground floor is also used to protect the entrance.

The outer facade is characterized by the wide wall on the ground floor, almost without openings, which continues to the high fence wall, and together with it at the same time it emphasises the inaccessibility from the outside.

The entrance to the building is located below the „sitting room“. On the left of it, the wooden steps lead to the first floor, and there are rooms on the right and left. From this entrance room, which serves as the lobby, we can enter the basement. The basement itself occupies half of the ground floor. The main and the most beautiful rooms, which is generally the most common case, are on the floor. The spacious lobby is in the middle and from it there are doors that lead to all rooms. Again, the lobby is still used as the most important communicative node. From the lobby we can enter an open „sitting room“, which is characterised by beautifully constructed ceiling. Right from the „sitting room“, there is the largest and the most beautiful room of this house in which is the most interesting decorative element of the entire building, richly carved ceiling in woodcut, usually not much preserved in this area.

Picture 4: *The House of Sop - Djokic*



Source: <http://sopdjokic.blogspot.rs/>

On the opposite end there is a room which serves as a storage room, and in one corner of it there is arched amam. As for the interior decoration, it can be found, as always in this architecture, on the ceilings, mostly at differently done rosettes, the frames of doors and windows, staircase railings, built-in wardrobes and niches in the wall. The shutters on the

windows are interesting- they are made up of two parts, one of which is lifted vertically and the other goes down below the window. Each detail finds its place in the general conception, all of them together are eloquent enough to express the ultimate meaning and logic of this architectural creation. The building itself is one of the documents of this kind not often in this area. Because of its importance and the role it plays in the development of our architecture, it was put under the state protection. The seat of the Tourist Organization of Leskovac is located in this representative building.

National Theatre. The main activity of the National Theatre in Leskovac is an artistic literary creation and performing art. The beginnings of theatrical life in Leskovac date back to the distant 1896, when Radoje Domanović, then professor of the Gymnasium, formed an amateur troupe and called it 'Civic Theatre Jug Bogdan.' The same year the song 'Kosovo battle' was performed by the author Matija Ban. The amateur troupe stopped performing in 1898 due to Domanović's departure from Leskovac. However, from 1898 to 1926 Leskovac was not left without theater plays. For several months, the theater troupes from Belgrade, Niš, Skopje, Zaječar, Šabac, travelling theaters and others were performing as guests in Leskovac. On 23rd August 1926, a professional theater called 'Leskovac City Theatre' was created in Leskovac. The first play 'The death of Jugović Mother' was performed on 10th October 1926. This theater did not last long, but already on 18th November 1934 'Academic Theatre' was founded in Leskovac which brought together advanced students and young people from Leskovac. The first play 'An ordinary man' by B. Nušić was performed on 19th January 1935.

Academic Theatre worked until February 1941. The drama group at the District Cultural and Educational Committee was founded after the liberation of Leskovac, on 23rd October 1944, and later it was transformed into the National Theatre. Since 3rd October 1970, the National Theatre has worked, only in Yugoslavia, as a theater without a box office, thus realising the idea of the director Duan Mihajlović. The theater was awarded with the Medal of brotherhood and unity and with Vuk's Award. Scenic artists of Leskovac theater won numerous awards at 'Joakim Vujić' Meetings and festivals. In 1985 the theater took part in the twentieth Sterija Festival in Novi Sad. The theatre celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the theater life in Leskovac in 1996.

Picture 5: *National Theatre in Leskovac*



Source: <http://leskovackevesti.rs/poceli-gastronomsko-turisticki-susretigatus/>

Therefore, theatrical artistic values have a long tradition. Apart from a large number of amateur actors, over thirty academic actors perform in the National Theatre in Leskovac. Every year the theater takes part in the famous Film festival Joakim Vujić, as well as other festivals in which it achieves significant success.

Villa Teokarević is located in the center of Vučje and it represents a monumental two-storey house with the attic, of scattered spatial layout with a luxurious interior and a lavish exterior. Like the church of St. Jovan, this building was also founded by the Teokarević family. It was built in the period from 1934 to 1935 under the direction of the Russian architect Grigory Samojlov. It indicates the style of construction that was popular between the two wars when the Serbian bourgeoisie built residences and country houses in the ‘Hollywood’ style, in the form of medieval castles on the outskirts of cities; thus this villa represented ‘a piece of Switzerland in the vicinity of Leskovac.’

Unfortunately, it is now a destroyed, almost forgotten building which has been abandoned for several decades. It is a great pity that the municipality does not invest financial resources in order to revitalise the building and gives it new profitable purposes (Stamenkovic, 2011).

Picture 6: *Villa Teokarevic in Vucje*



Source: <http://www.skyscrapercity.com/showthread.php?t=564173&page=15&langid=6>

The memorial house of Kosta Stamenković. The house where a revolutionist, a communist and a fighter for workers' rights lived was opened for visitors in 1969. It has got three rooms with the interior of the working home from the beginning of the twentieth century. Left and right of the entrance there are memorial rooms of Kosta Stamenković and his daughter Lepša Stamenković, also a revolutionist and a communist, with their personal belongings. The evolution of the labor movement from 1918 to 1942 is displayed by the documents and photographs in the lobby.

Municipal Building of Leskovac was built immediately after the liberation from the Turks. At one time this building was the center of the district offices of the county. It was reconstructed and rebuilt several times. The building is constructed in the shape of letter 'G.' One wing belongs to the municipality and the other to the court.

The National Museum. It was officially opened on 2nd May 1948 in the house of Bora Dimitrijević- Piksla , and renovated under the supervision of the architect Ivan Zdravković. The Department of National Liberation Struggle and the revolution, the Archaeological and Ethnological

Department and the library were opened within the museum. Over time, there was a need for more space, both exhibitional and at the offices of some departments. Therefore, a new building of the museum was constructed, where the exhibits from the house of Bora Dimitrijević-Piksla, which is today the Archaeological and Ethnographic Museum, were relocated on 10th May 1974. The new building was upgraded in 1984, which represents the last intervention on the reorganisation of the National Museum in Leskovac. Every year since 1961 The National Museum issues the magazine 'The Anthology of Leskovac.' The museum has got three displays. The first display covers the period from prehistory to the liberation from the Turks. Among the important exhibits there can be seen various objects from Neolithic and Roman times (tools for harvesting, ceramic vessels, stone axes, bronze axes, seal, spear..); medieval weapons, jewelry, plates, bowls and others. The second display covers the period from the liberation from the Turks to the First World War, and the third - the period of the National Liberation Struggle in the Second World War. Considering that archaeological sites of Jablanica district are not planned for tourist visits, the history of this area is shown in the best way by the exposed archaeological sites. However, the number of museum visitors is getting smaller every year. The average number of visitors is about 3,000 a year, and these are most often primary school visits.

Museum of the textile industry in Strojkovac. Textile Museum in the village Strojkovac is located in the building mill that was built in the second half of the nineteenth century and, judging by the size and the rooms for living, it was the property of wealthy Turks. Shortly before the liberation from the Turkish authorities or after that the building was bought by Todor (Dorka) Culjković who had already owned large land areas and mills in this area. Antonije Prokopović leased the mill and several small buildings on the estate from Todor Culjković. In 1884 on this estate Prokopovic installed coils for producing cords made from Bulgaria. First Serbian cord factory in the village of Strojkovac was shut down in 1896, when the coils were transferred to Leskovac into the First fabric factory 'Ilić, Popović & Co,' where they still produced cords.

Cultural Center of Leskovac is located in the building of the former soap factory, in the center of Leskovac . It started to work on 1st January 1981. First, it was Youth Cultural Center, but in 1986 it integrated with the Cultural Center and House of Pioneers and was given the name Cultural Center 'Žika Ilić- Žuti.' Exhibitions, cultural events and anniversaries

important for the municipality are also organised in this building. House of Culture publishes the newspaper ‘Our creation,’ which has been released from 1952. After 2000 it was renamed in Cultural Center of Leskovac city.

Picture 7: *Cultural Center of Leskovac*



Source: <http://www.panoramio.com/photo/108981838>

Painting and sculptural achievements can be found in the gallery of Cultural Center in Leskovac. In the gallery there are the displays of our famous painters. Since 1962 ‘Art Colony’ has been held on Vlasina lake, organized by Cultural Centre. It brings together a dozen academic painters. The colony has an international character, since besides the local artists it gathers artists from abroad, primarily from Bulgaria and Macedonia, such as: Peno Penev, Kasiopeja Naumovska and from Serbian painters the participants were: Milić of Mačva, Velizar Krstić, Kolja Milunović and others. They are inspired for their works of art by the picturesque landscape of Vlasina and its surroundings. Every year in spring and autumn ‘The May and October Art Salon’ is organised by Cultural Center of Leskovac. The May Arts Fair has been held for eight years. There we can see the works of famous Leskovac artists of different generations and poetic-visual preoccupations. On ‘The October Art Salon’ in addition to academic painters the works of amateurs can be seen, as well.

Conclusion

Cultural tourism in the modern world, on a global scale, has been expanding and is more and more differentiated. Strategies to the valorisation of cultural routes require recognition of their specific values, as well as the effort to maintain their value, revive and experience it, which is achieved through specific measures that are aimed at making profits and image. Information system, guide service and signaling for visitors are necessary and require a special design, which contributes to creating the identity and authenticity of the site and at the same time indicates the character of the monument. In this way a special 'spirit of the place' which, if successfully created, by harmonising tourism and economic benefits without reducing the authenticity of the monument, contributes to the tourist experience (Stamenkovic&Ilic, 2014). For the development of this selective form of tourism in the city of Leskovac it is necessary that planned and market positioning of the city is done, at the national, regional and international tourist market. The development strategy of tourism in the area must be clearly defined and consistent with the available tourist resources and tourist infrastructure.

In the city of Leskovac there are numerous archaeological sites that should be included in the tourist offer: Empress' Town, Archeological Site Hisar, Skobaljic Town, which have great potentials for tourist valorisation. Also, the necropolis in Mala Kopasnica and Gradac at Zlokučane that are not fully explored would certainly enrich the content of a tourist offer. Cultural-historical monuments such as the church 'Odžaklija' in Leskovac, residence in Rudare, monasteries of Jasunja, the House of Bora Dimitrijević- Piksla, the House of Sop Djokić, as well as similar buildings in other municipalities of Jablanica region, can be interesting and complementary tourist facilities.

Literature

1. Bavant, B., Ivanišević, V., (2006): *Ivstiniana Prima – Caričin Grad*, Narodni muzej Leskovac, Leskovac
2. Đeri, L., Ilić D., Stamenkovic, P., (2015): *Analysis of international tourist traffic and the importance of sustainable tourism development, 2nd International conference "Higher Education in Function of Sustainable Development of Tourism in Serbia and Western Balkans, Užice, Papers Proceedings, 207-216.*

3. Kadijević, A., Marković, S., (1996): *Graditeljstvo Leskovca i okoline između dva svetska rata*, Narodni Muzej Leskovac, Leskovac
4. Srejić, D., (2001): *Iskustva prošlosti*, Ars libri i Kremen, Beograd
5. Stamenković, P., (2011): *Turistička valorizacija antropogenih potencijala grada Leskovca*, Tematski zbornik „Regionalni razvoj i demografski tokovi zemalja jugoistočne Evrope“ Vol. 16, 303-315.
6. Stamenković, P., Ilić, D., (2014): *Doprinos kulturnog nasleđa regionalnom razvoju turizma u Evropskoj Uniji*, Tematski zbornik „Regionalni razvoj i demografski tokovi zemalja jugoistočne Evrope“, Vol. 19, 251-258.
7. Stamenković, P., Stojiljković Randjelović, A., (2011): *Thematic route "Roads of Roman Emperors" as product of tourism cluster of Eastern Serbia*, *Academic Journal Management and Education*, Vol. 7(3), 32–38.
8. Tomka, D., (2006): *Turizam i kultura*, Univerzitet Educons, Fakultet za sport i turizam Novi Sad, Novi Sad