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*Jelena Živković i Sanja Spasojević*

## Arheološka karta Obrenovca

APSTRAKT. Sistematskim rekognosciranjem teritorije opštine Obrenovac, ekipa je imala za cilj da prikaže sveobuhvatnu arheološku sliku jedne ograničene teritorije čiji bi se rezultati mogli iskoristiti za bolje razumevanje važnih pitanja prošlosti u posavskoj oblasti pa i šire u Podunavlju. Istraživanje je obuhvatalo i analizu predhodnih radova tokom kojih su vršeni različiti oblici prospekcije terena i arheološka iskopavanja. Kontinuirani razvoj ljudskih kultura pratimo počev od starijeg neolita tj. Starčevačke kulture. Tokom metalnih doba, javljaju se različite kulture koje arheološki možemo ispratiti preko naselja i grobova a koje nas vode ka etničkoj grupaciji stanovništva tokom gvođenog doba. Centralno mesto u rimskom periodu na ovom području pripada vojnom logoru na Ušću gde pored keramičkih postoje i posebno interesantni metalni nalazi. Iz perioda srednjeg veka konstatovani su nalazi u razdoblju od V-VI veka do perioda turskog osvajanja 1521. godine.

## Archaeological Map of Obrenovac Area

SUMMARY. A systematic field survey on the territory of Obrenovac was conducted in order to show the universal archaeological image of the limited territory, and results of this survey could be useful for better understanding of the past of Posavina region and its outskirts. The research also included analysis of earlier works during which different kinds of field examination and archaeological excavation were performed. Continuous development of human cultures starting from the older neolith was tracked. During the metal periods different cultures

appeared, which could be followed archaeologically through settlements and graves that lead us to ethnically grouping of population during the Iron age. The central place in the Roman period belongs to the military camp of Ušće, where besides ceramics there are also some especially interesting metal findings. From the Middle age we have findings from the period V-VI century until the Turkish conquest in 1521.

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*Jelena Živković (1986), Obrenovac, Nemanjina 130, učenik 4. razreda Gimnazije u Obrenovcu.*

*Sanja Spasojević (1986), Obrenovac, Nemanjina 71/10, učenik 4. razreda Gimnazije u Obrenovcu.*

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Ana Đuričić

## Nalazi staroegipatskog porekla na teritoriji Srbije

APSTRAKT. U radu je izvršena katalogizacija nalaza koji potiču iz perioda dinastičkog Egipta, a nalaze se u muzejima u Srbiji. Ukupan broj nalaza u kolekcijama je 682, a od formi su zastupljeni: amuleti, skarabeji, ušabti figurine, statuete, nakit, posude, hijeroglifski natpisi, antropomorfni kovčezi i mumija. Materijal su muzeji dobili na poklon ili je on otkupljen, sa izuzetkom jednog nalaza skarabeja sa lokaliteta Trnjaci-Pilatovići.

## Objects of Ancient Egyptian Provenience in Serbia

SUMMARY. In Serbia, there are 682 antiquities of ancient Egyptian provenience. Objects are situated in six museums in Serbia. All the antiquities are either gifts or donations, except for the scarab from archeological site Trnjaci-Pilatovići, near city of Užice. The biggest collection is the one of The City Museum in Vršac.

In this paper all of the objects from museums of Serbia are catalogued and described. Out of forms of objects in museums there are: amulets, shabti figurines, scarabs and scaraboids, jewelry items, statuettes, vessels, fragments of inscription, coffins, a mummy and a canopic jar stopper.

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Ana Đuričić (1987), Beograd, Meštrovićeva 20, učenica 3. razreda Filološke gimnazije u Beogradu

MENTOR: Boris Trivan, student III godine arheologije na Filozofskom fakultetu u Beogradu

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*Uroš Matić*

## Jamna kultura na teritoriji Srbije i Crne Gore

APSTRAKT. Nosioi jamne kulture u periodu kasnog eneolita i ranog bronzanog doba prodrli su na teritoriju centralnog Balkana i došlo je do međusobnog prožimanja autohtonih zemljoradničkih kultura sa kulturom naroda iz stepa. Ovaj kulturni uticaj prati se promenom običaja i oblika sahranjivanja kao i kulturnim kretanjima u ovom periodu. Prilikom sahranjivanja dolazi do postavljanja pokojnika u zgrčen položaj što se javlja u nekim kulturnim grupama, kao i do gašenja pojedinih eneolitskih kultura pod naletom stepskih nomada.

Cilj istraživanja je pronalaženje tragova uticaja jamne kulture na kasno eneolitske i rano bronzanodopske kulture centralnog Balkana. Njihov uticaj ogleda se u prilikama koje je prouzrokovala njihova iznenadna pojava na centralnom Balkanu. Migracije stepske populacije donele su promenu na kulturnoj sceni praistorijskog centralnog Balkana i kao posledice iznikle su nove kulturne grupe. Iz ovih razloga cilj istraživanja ovog rada su posledice migracija stepskih populacija iz istočne Evrope i zapadne Azije na autohtone centralnobalkanske kulture kao i na samu jamnu kulturu koju su oni doneli.

## Pit-grave Culture in Serbia and Montenegro

SUMMARY. The Pit-grave or Yamnaya culture is a great cultural complex that consists from large number of cultural groups with same characteristics. They were all situated in their home territory in western Asian steppes as in steppes of Ukrain and

Russia. Yamnaya culture is late eneolithic and early bronze age culture dating from 3600-2300 B.C. but some archaeologists date it in an earlier period.

The early cultural movements in southeastern Europe are noted by coming of nomads from the steppes of western Asia, Ukraina and Russia. Archaeological evidents of Yamnaya culture in Serbia and Montenegro are only few but they are very important for research of connections with domestic late eneolithic and early bronze age cultures. The ways in which the Yamnaya culture made influence on these cultures are seen in the burial way; burials under tumuli with body of the deceased in position with bent knees, were treated in some of the cultures for the first time. The Yamnaya culture influence is also seen in the disappearance of some of the cultures from prehistoric period of areas in question.

In this work we discussed the migrations of nomadic Yamnaya culture and their movements, as well as their activities in the area of today's Serbia and Montenegro. With these migration comes their influence and reconstruction of prehistorical events involving Yamnaya and the cultures in today's Serbia and Montenegro.

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*Uroš Matić (1987), Zemun Polje, Andrije Habuša 31/4, učenik 3. razreda Zemunske gimnazije*

### MENTORI:

*Bogdana Živojinović, apsolvant arheologije na Filozofskom fakultetu u Beogradu*

*Ksenija Senka Celner, student II godine arheologije na Filozofskom fakultetu u Beogradu*