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THE VERSION OF THE STIRRUP-VASE DESTINATION

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The report presents a version on the goal of an ancient Greek stirrup jar. Stirrup jar is the feature of Mycenaean Greece and so far its precise application has not been known. Most versions assume that the goal of a stirrup jar was an identity recognition. As usually presumed, these vases were used for storing traditional for Hellenic Greece foodstuffs, first of all olive oil. This assumption is also confirmed by the content of small sizes of such vases that were later manufactured in the region. However when Mycenaean civilization flourished marketing value could not be so important. Firstly, it is necessary to search and find a practical value of such events. The report contains the following version - Mycenaean Greece was more livestock region than Hellenic Greece with its crop specialization. Also, livestock specialization of the region could be assumed by its cult features. It is presumed that region main export items frequently consisted of livestock products. For example, nutria fat as most valuable product for North Africa region. Moreover, nutria fat could be kept for a long period of transportation. The report describes a stirrup jar as the vessel that is fits for storing and using nutria fat. Indirect proof that the region was specialized in livestock was shifting livestock production from Greece to the south parts, i.e. in Judea, by the end of Mycenaean period when the climate had been cooled. Storage of the nutria fat in stirrup jars can be easily explained from the practical view point and so it is highly probable that stirrup jar was manufactured

for keeping foodstuffs. The presented version apparently is required additional proofs but search of practical purposes of manufacturing these vases can help to understand daily life and logistic of ancient people.

Recent Publications

1. Brazhnikov, P. Social Systems: Resources and Strategies. Systems 2017, 5(4), 51, <https://doi.org/10.3390/systems5040051>
2. Brazhnikov, P.P. (2016). The systemic approach to strategic management and consulting; the quantitative model of SWOT analysis. Trends and management, 3 (15), 222-236. DOI: 10.7256/2307-9118.2016.3.19709.

Biography

Pavel Petrovich Brazhnikov graduated from two universities, technical and economic. He worked at senior positions in various fields: the nuclear industry, consulting, agriculture. Now he is the director of Scientific Academy for Research of Social and Psychological Systems. He has published more than 10 papers in reputed journals. The main field of scientific interests is the theory of systems and its application in various industries.

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