

Большие города, Маленькие государства:
Об археологии городов-государств

Big Cities, Little States: On the Archaeology of City-States

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Themes in Recent City-State Research

**Definitional, typological issues

**Place in long-term evolutionary sequences

**Properties and dynamics of city-state systems

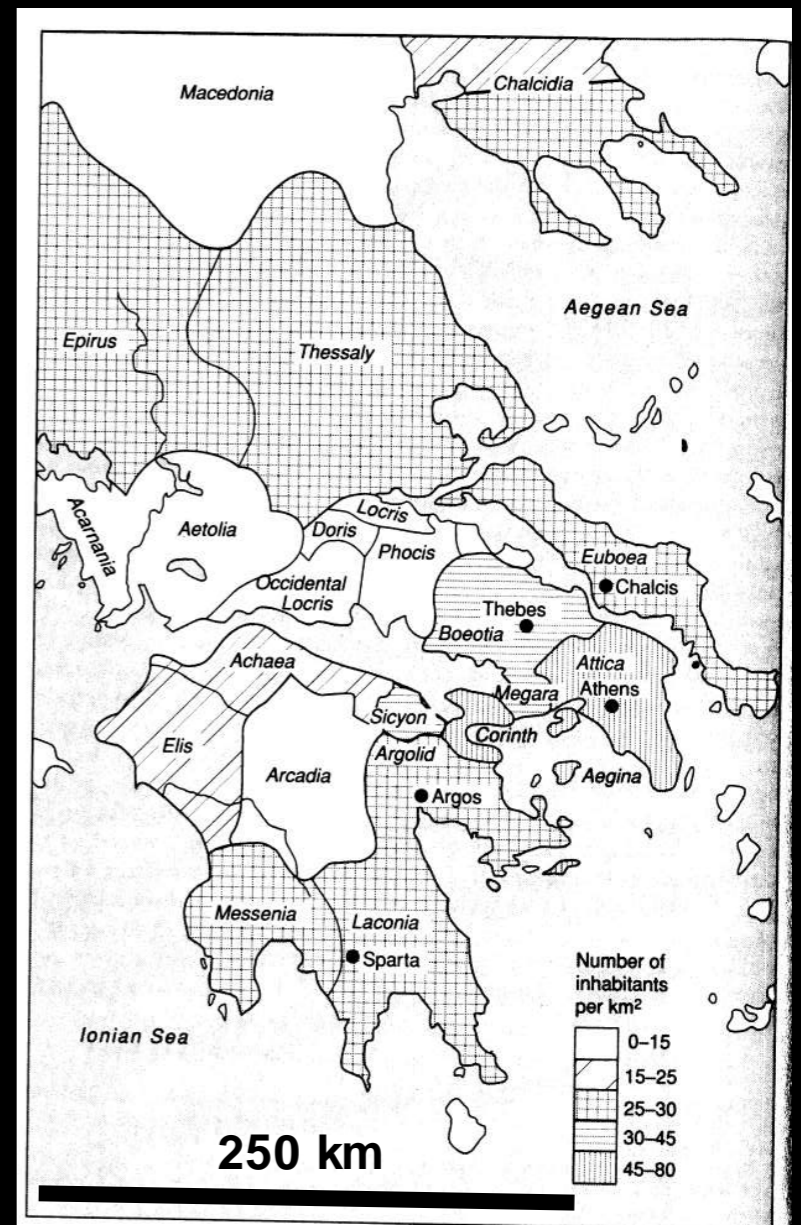
**Market exchange

**Primitivist/modernist debate

Mesoamerica



The Land of the Ancient Maya



Map 3.1 Population densities in Greece in the fifth and fourth centuries bc
Source: adapted from Corvisier and Suder 2000: 36 fig. 1

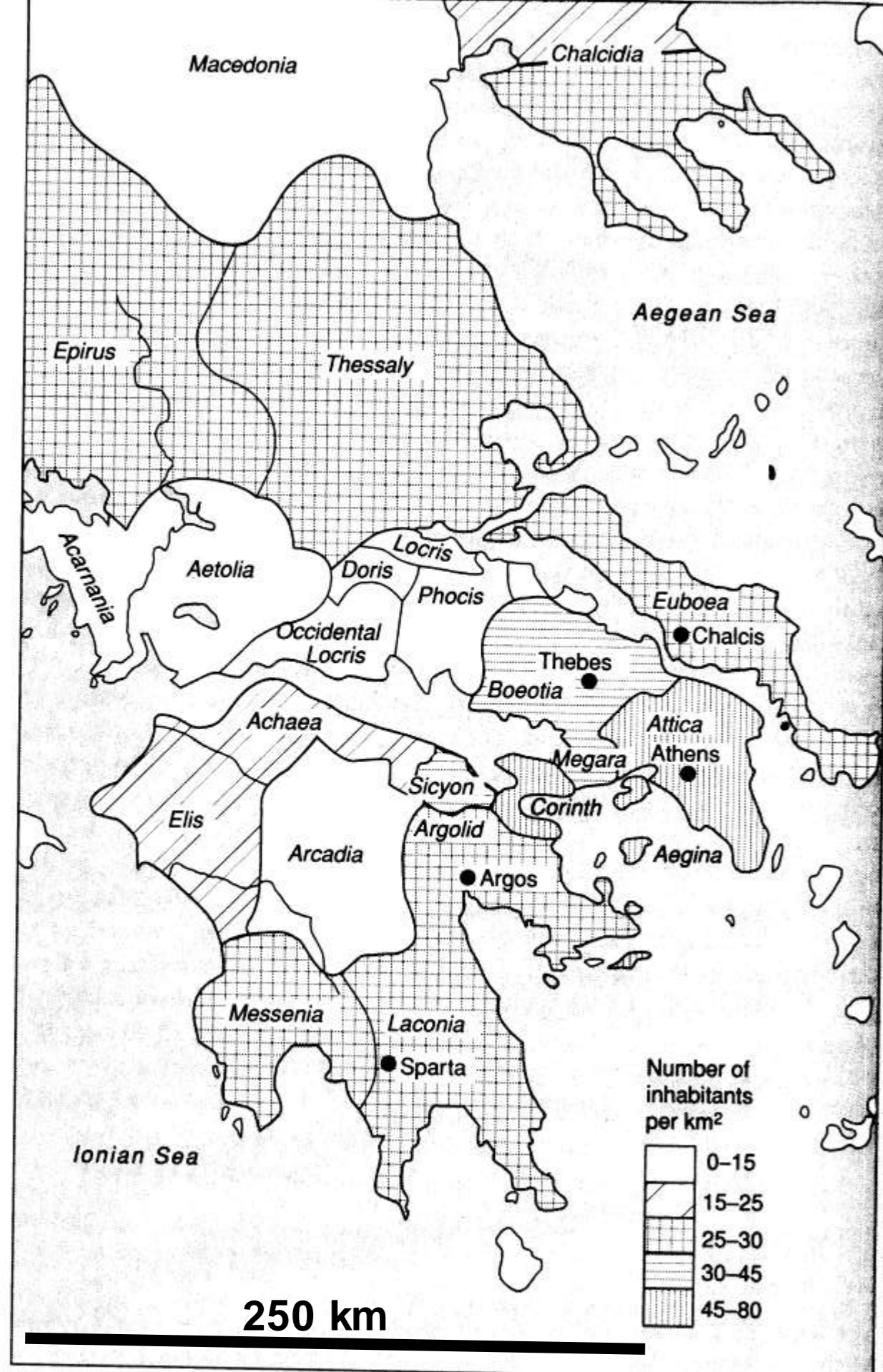
Scheidel 2007

Brown & Witschey 2008

Lowland Maya Densities

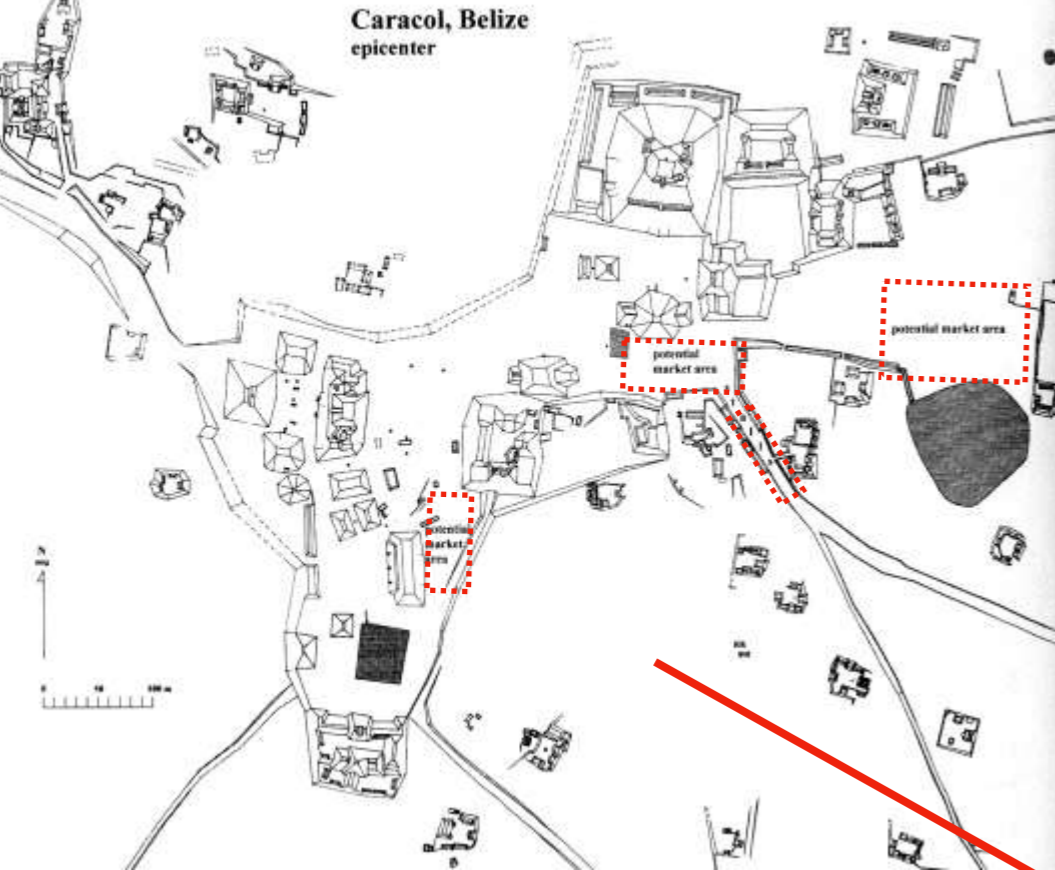
urban peripheries range
from 26 to 144
structures per sq. km

rural areas range
from 28 to 118
structures per sq. km



Map 3.1 Population densities in Greece in the fifth and fourth centuries BC
Source: adapted from Corvisier and Suder 2000: 36 fig. 1 **Scheidel 2007**

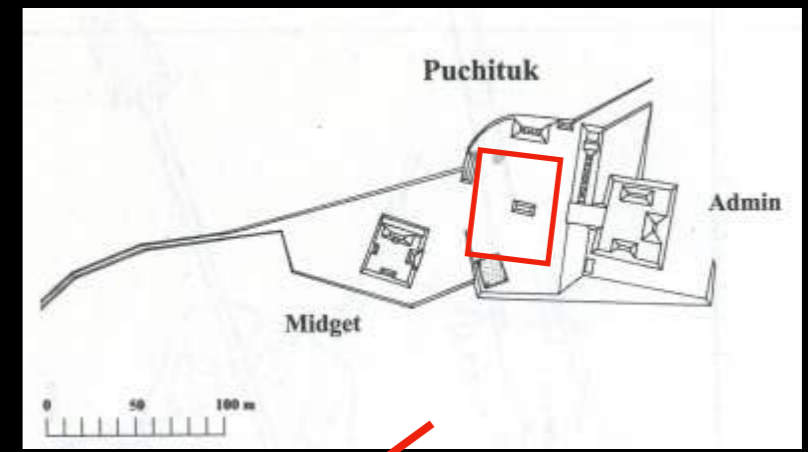
Blanton et al. 1993,
from Culbert & Rice 1990, Pyburn 1991



plazas 21500? m2

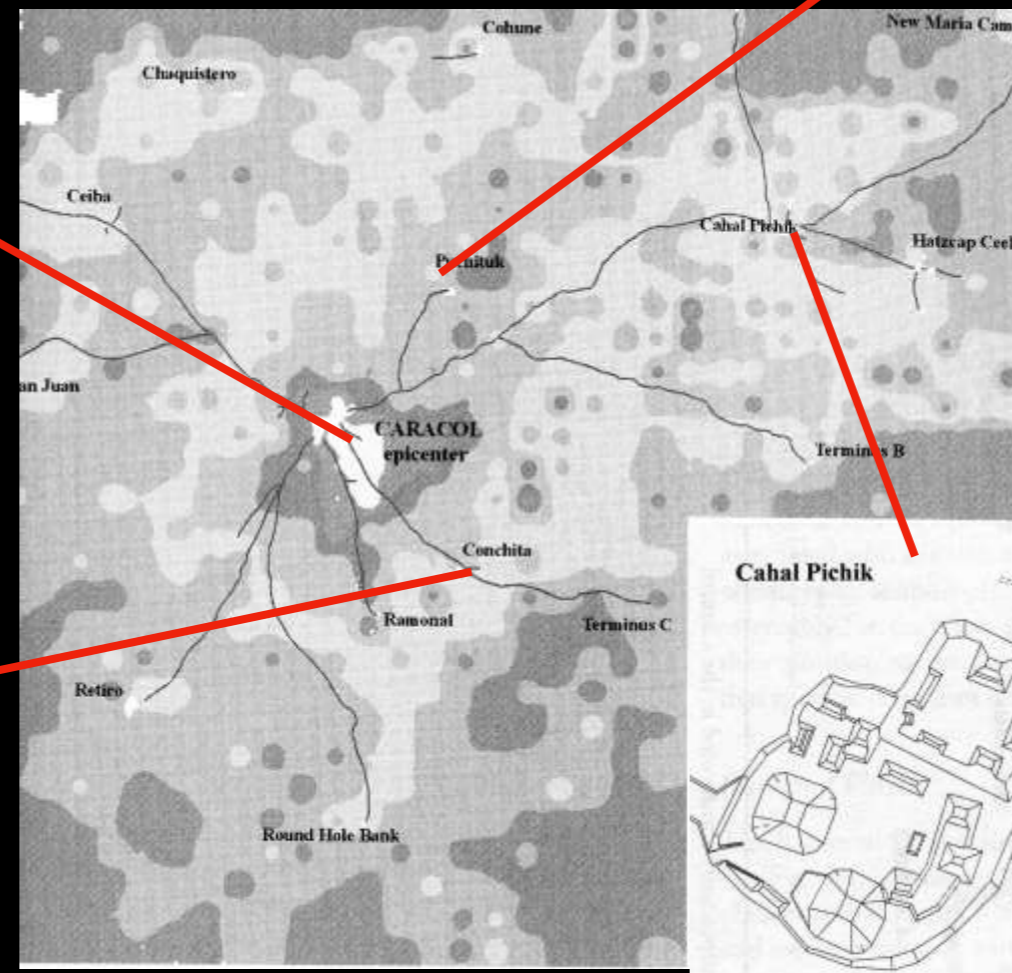
150 m

Proposed market hierarchy, city of Caracol

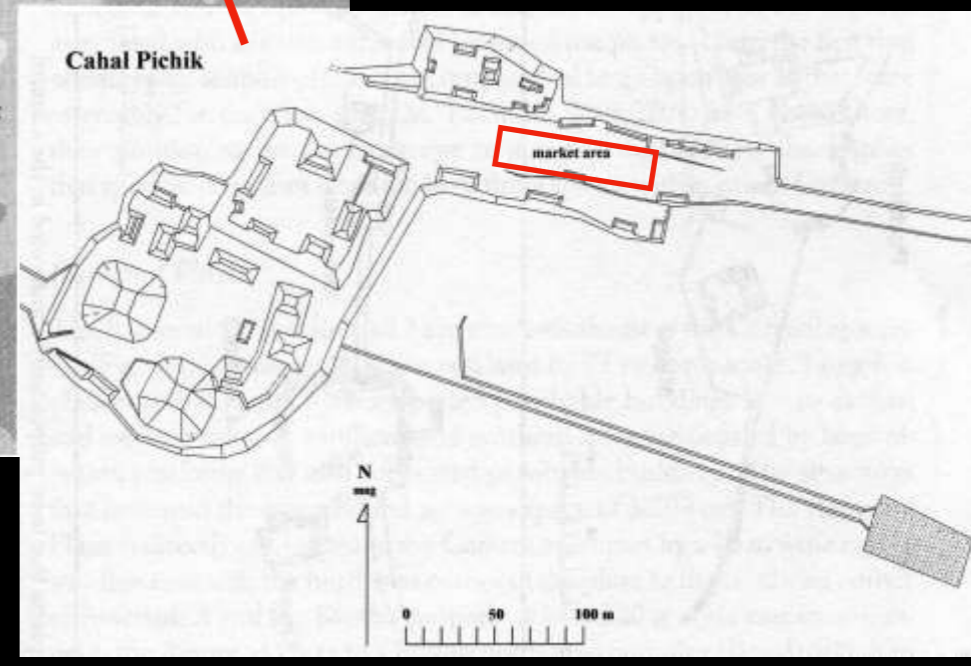


plaza 4620 m2

100 m

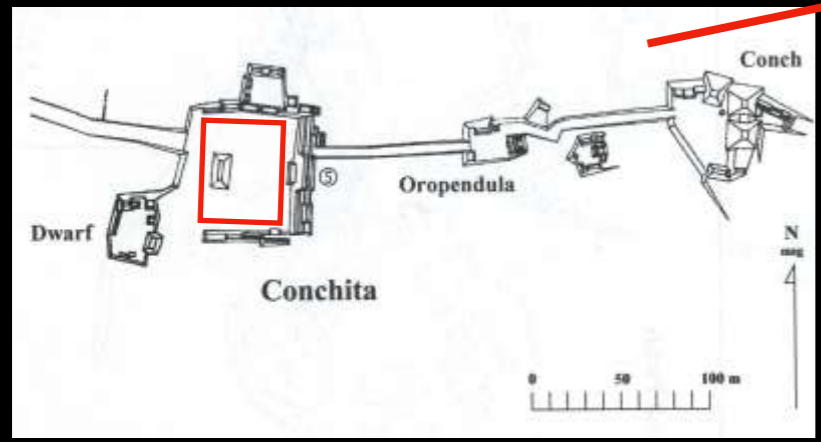


4 km



plaza 3600? m2

100 m

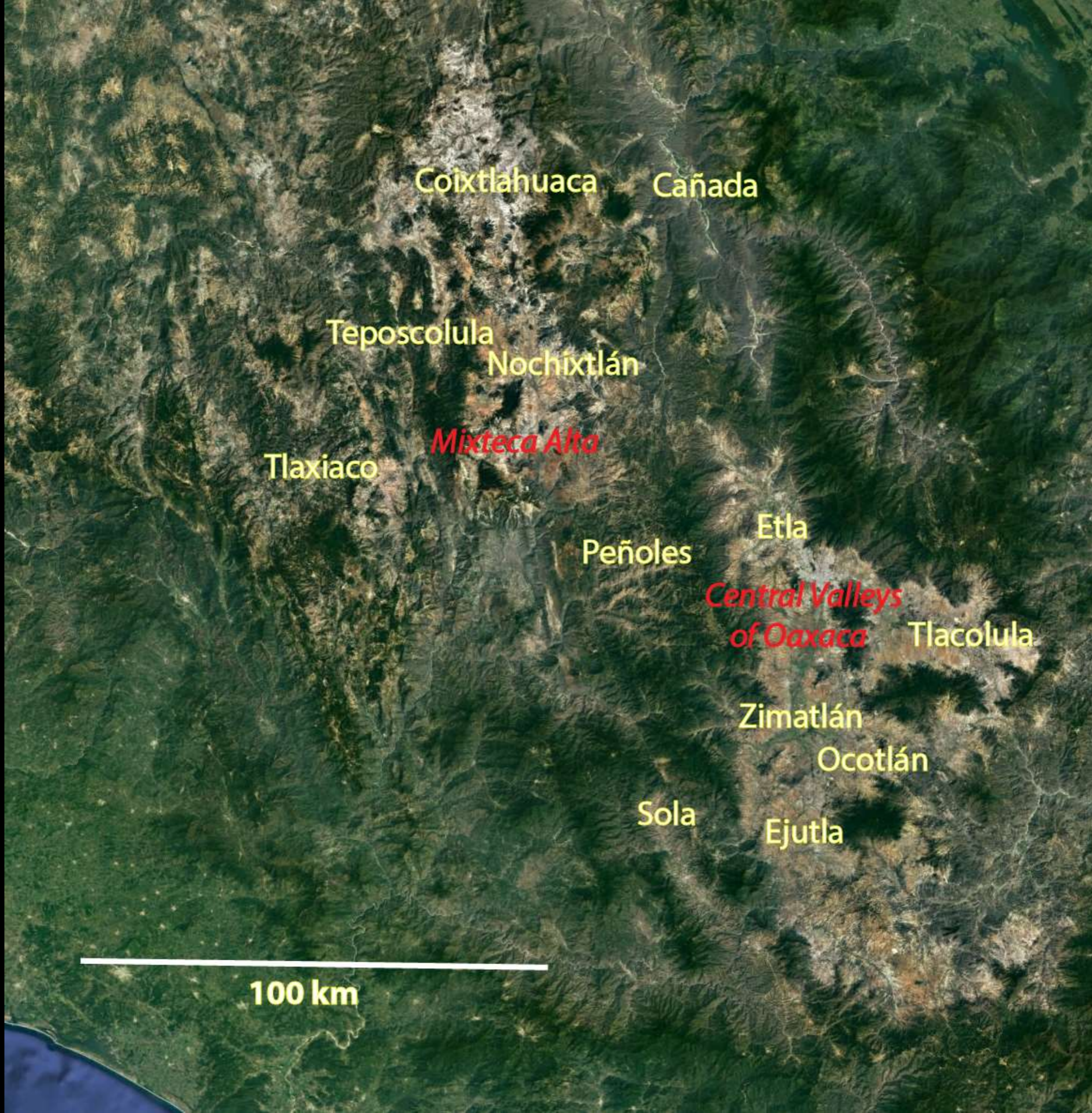


plaza 3770 m2

100 m

Maya

Chase et al. 2015



Coixtlahuaca

Cañada

Teposcolula

Nochixtlán

Mixteca Alta

Tlaxiaco

Peñoles

Etla

*Central Valleys
of Oaxaca*

Tlacolula

Zimatlán

Ocotlán

Sola

Ejutla

100 km

ñuu

mixtec

queche

zapotec

saçê

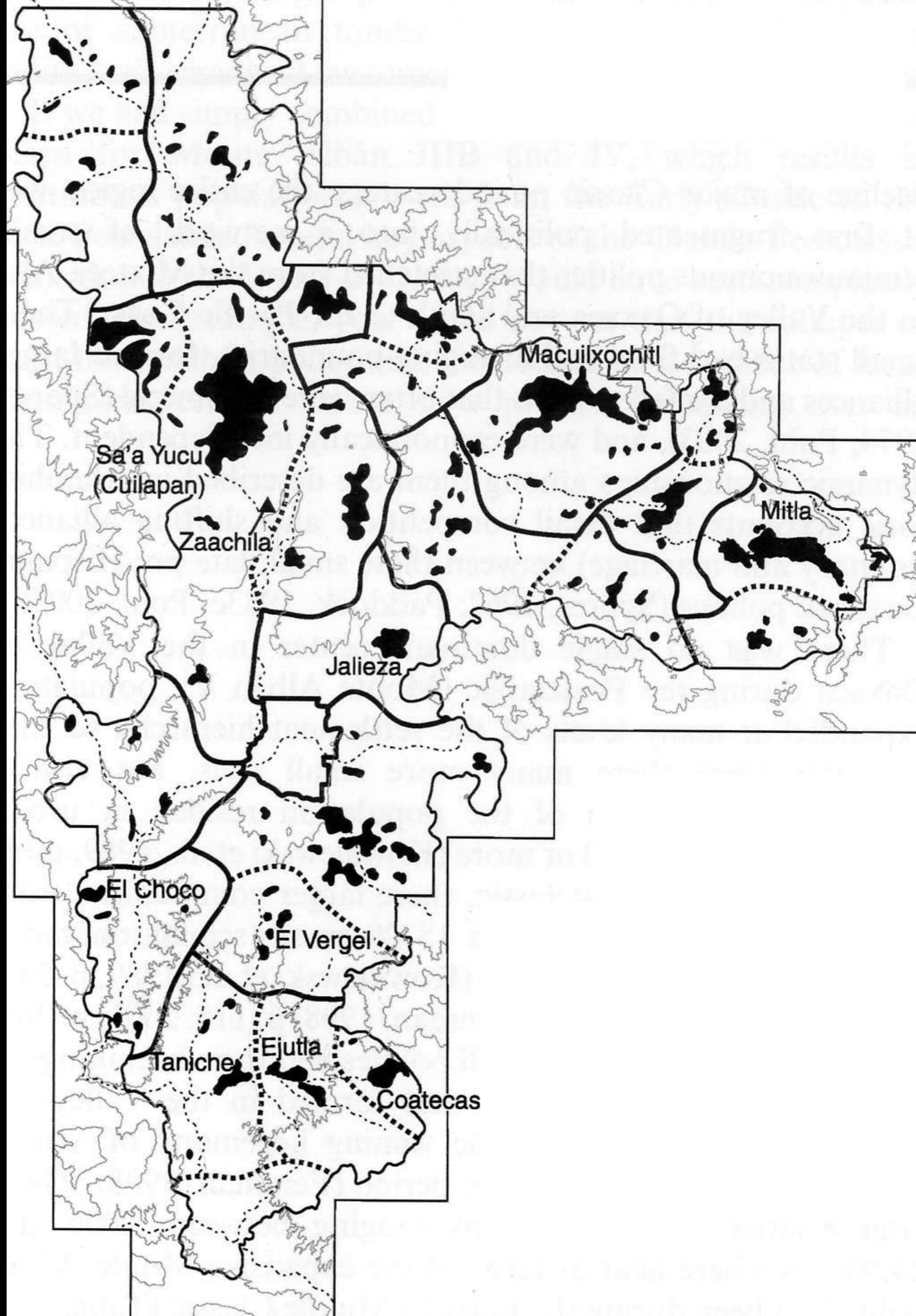
chocholtec

altepetl

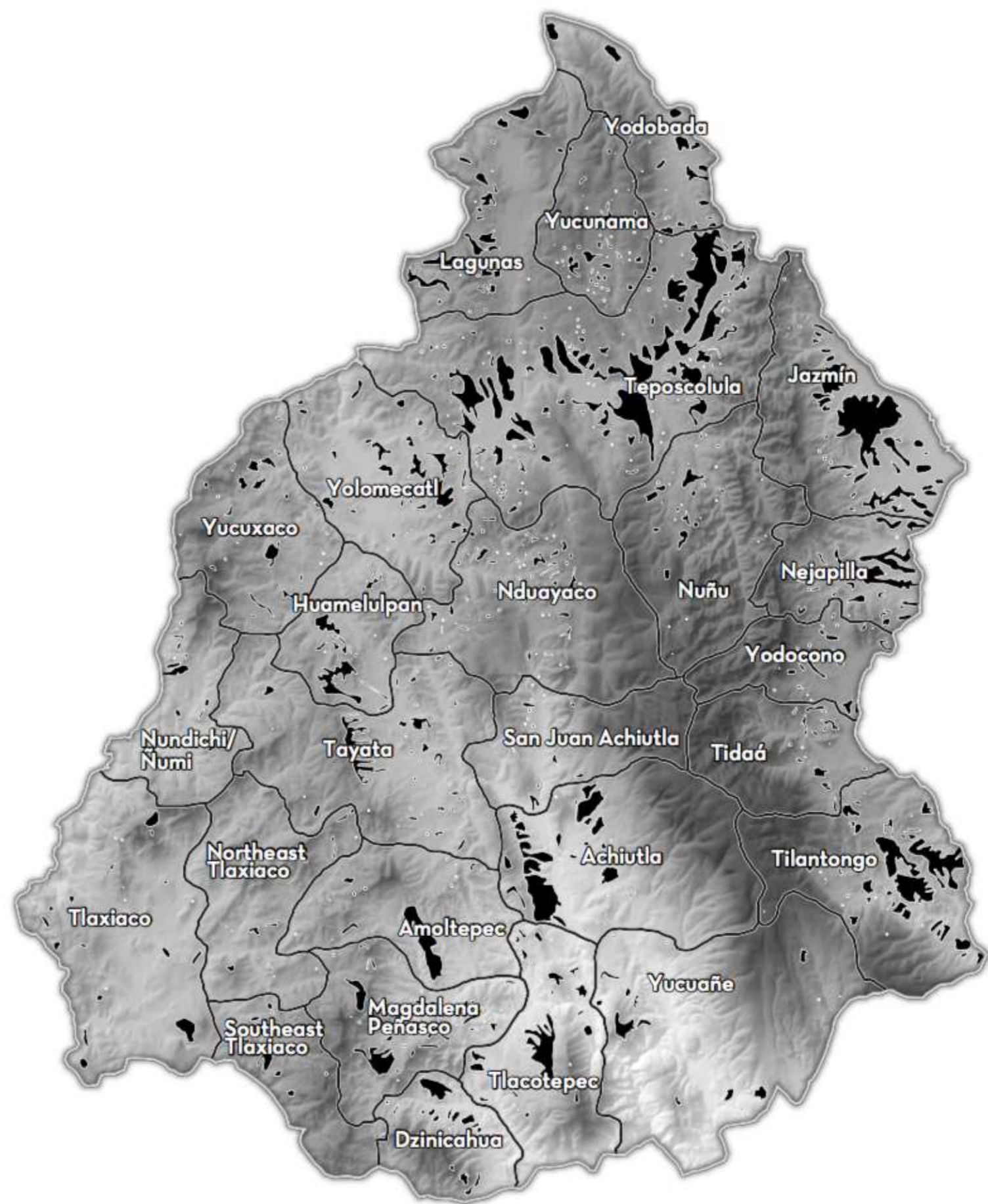
nahuatl

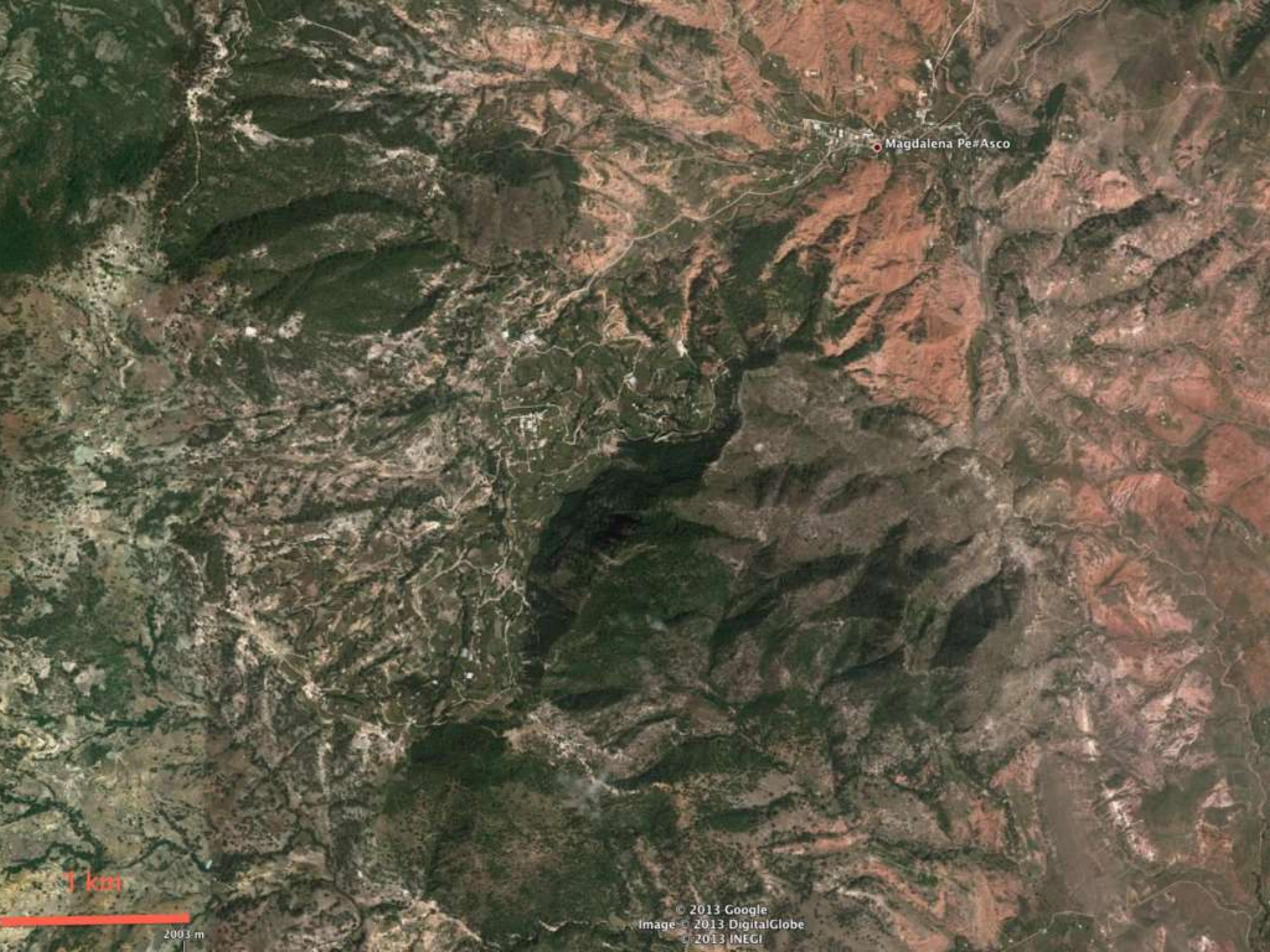
Archaeologically
identified
polities in the
Valley of Oaxaca
and Ejutla
(Feinman and
Nicholas 2013:158)

(small sites not shown)



Archaeologically
identified
ñuu in the
central
Mixteca Alta
(Kowalewski et al.
2009:316)





Magdalena Peasco

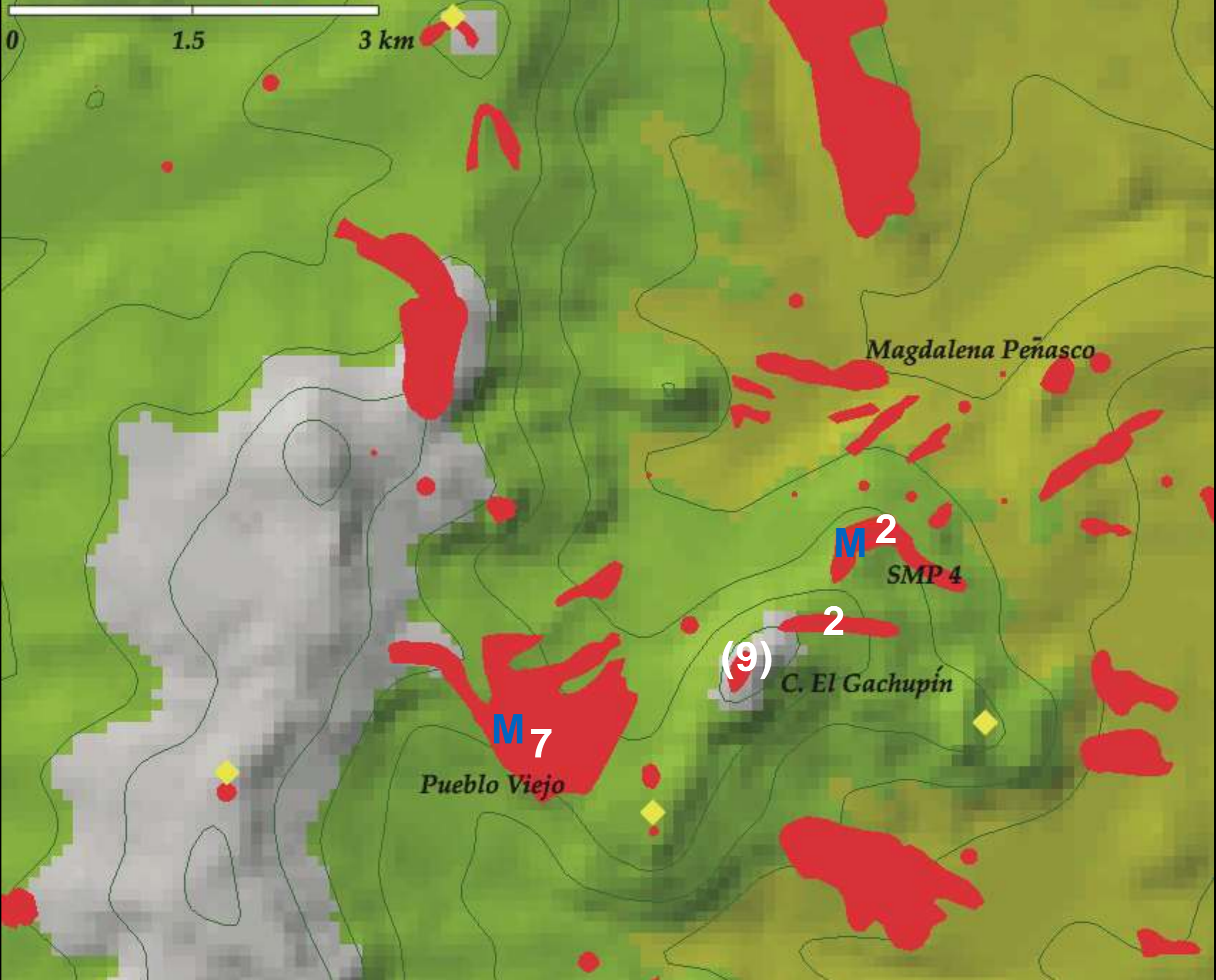
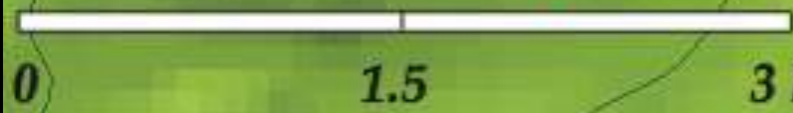
1 km

2003 m

© 2013 Google
Image © 2013 DigitalGlobe
© 2013 INEGI



Plaza, center of Pueblo Viejo, S. Isidro Peñasco



Magdalena Peñasco

M 2

SMP 4

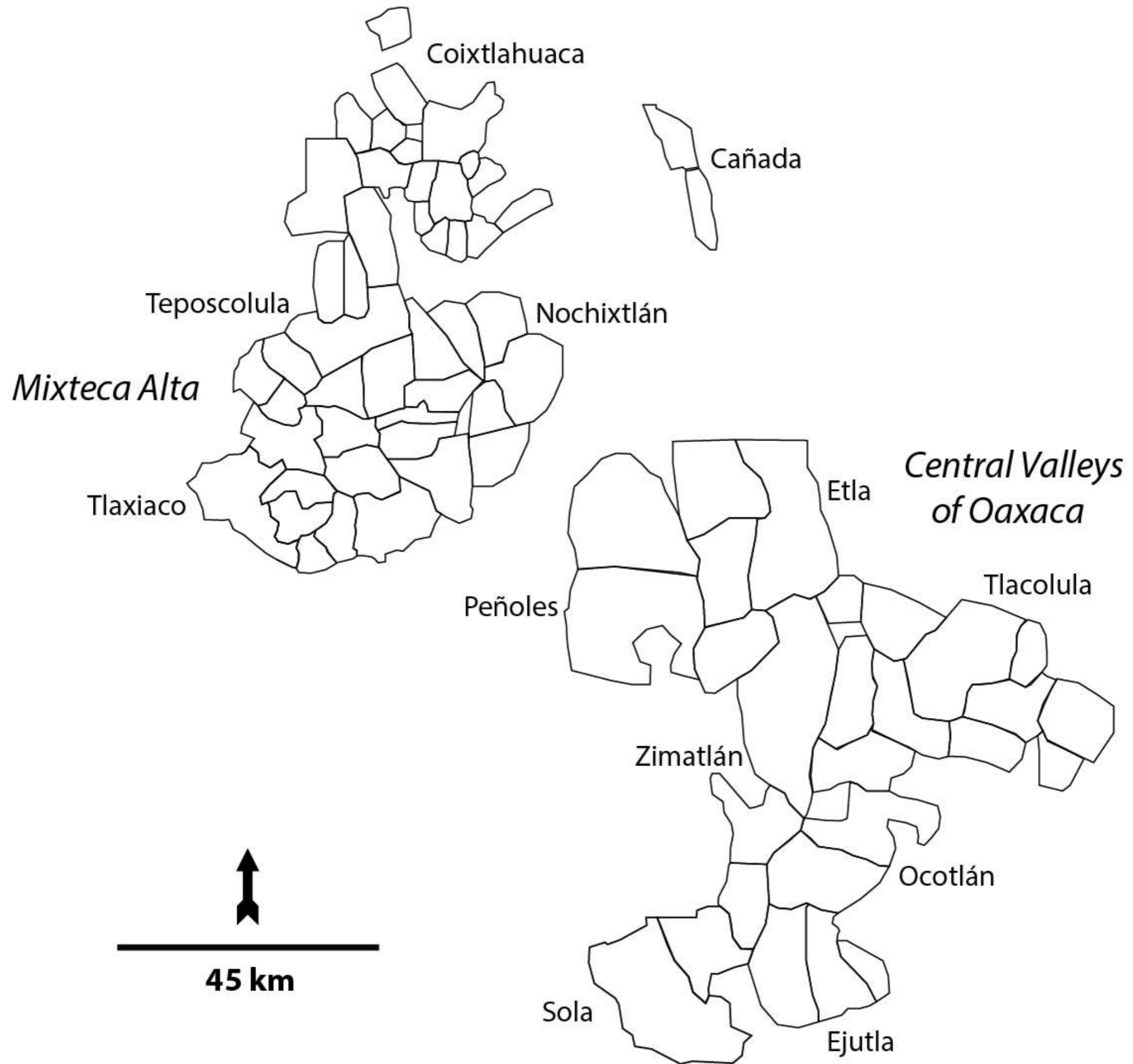
2

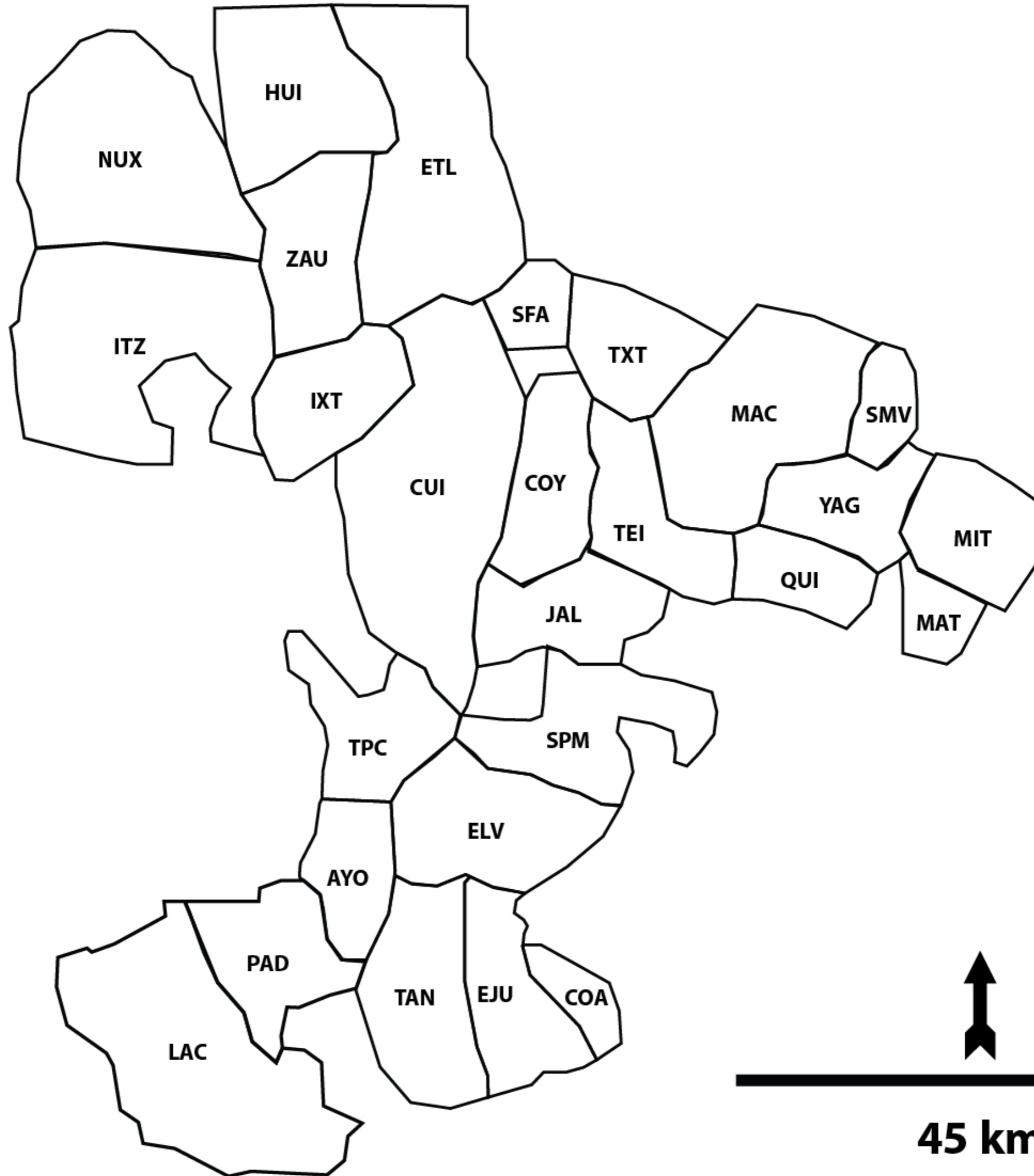
(9)

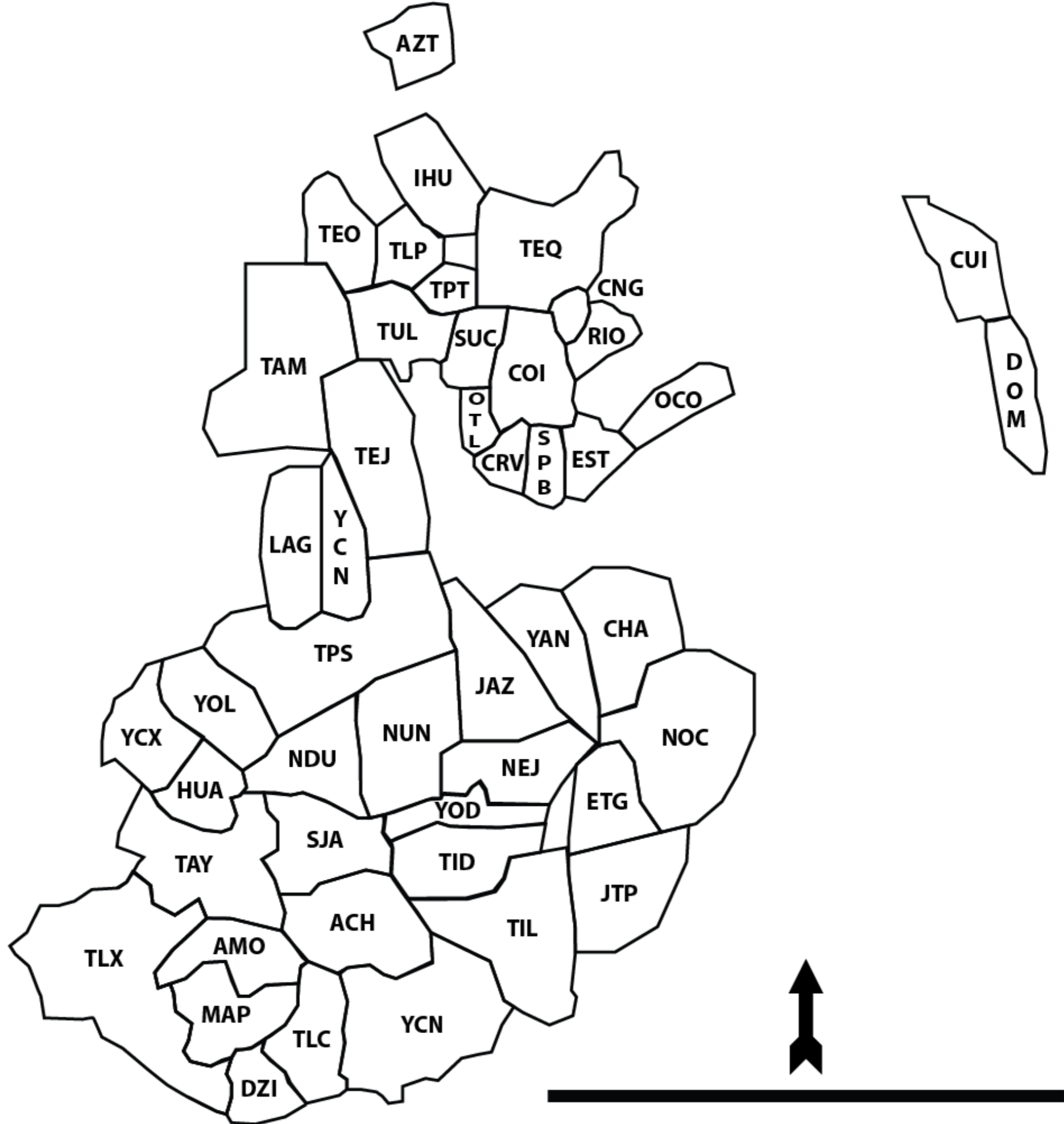
C. El Gachupín

M 7

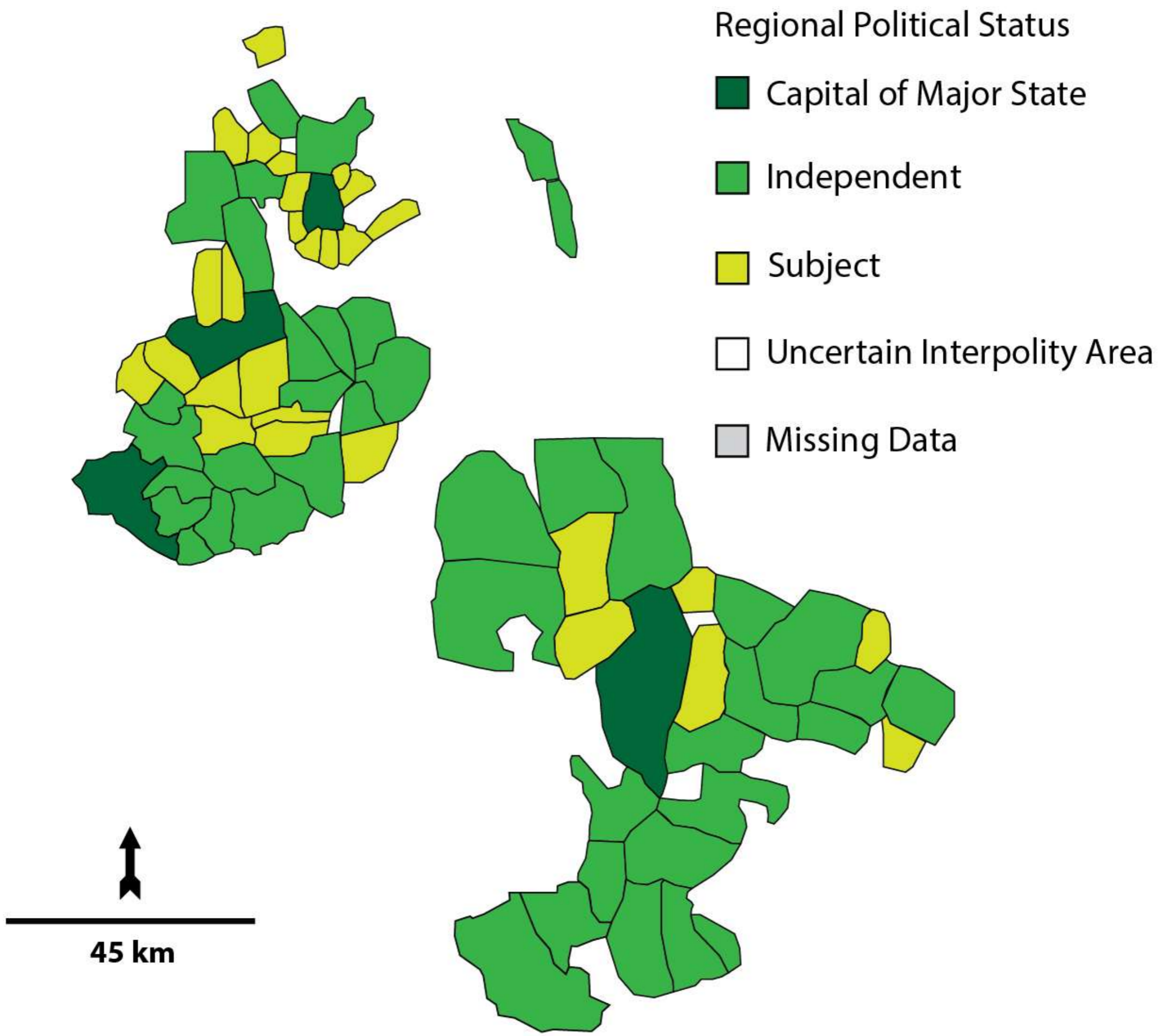
Pueblo Viejo



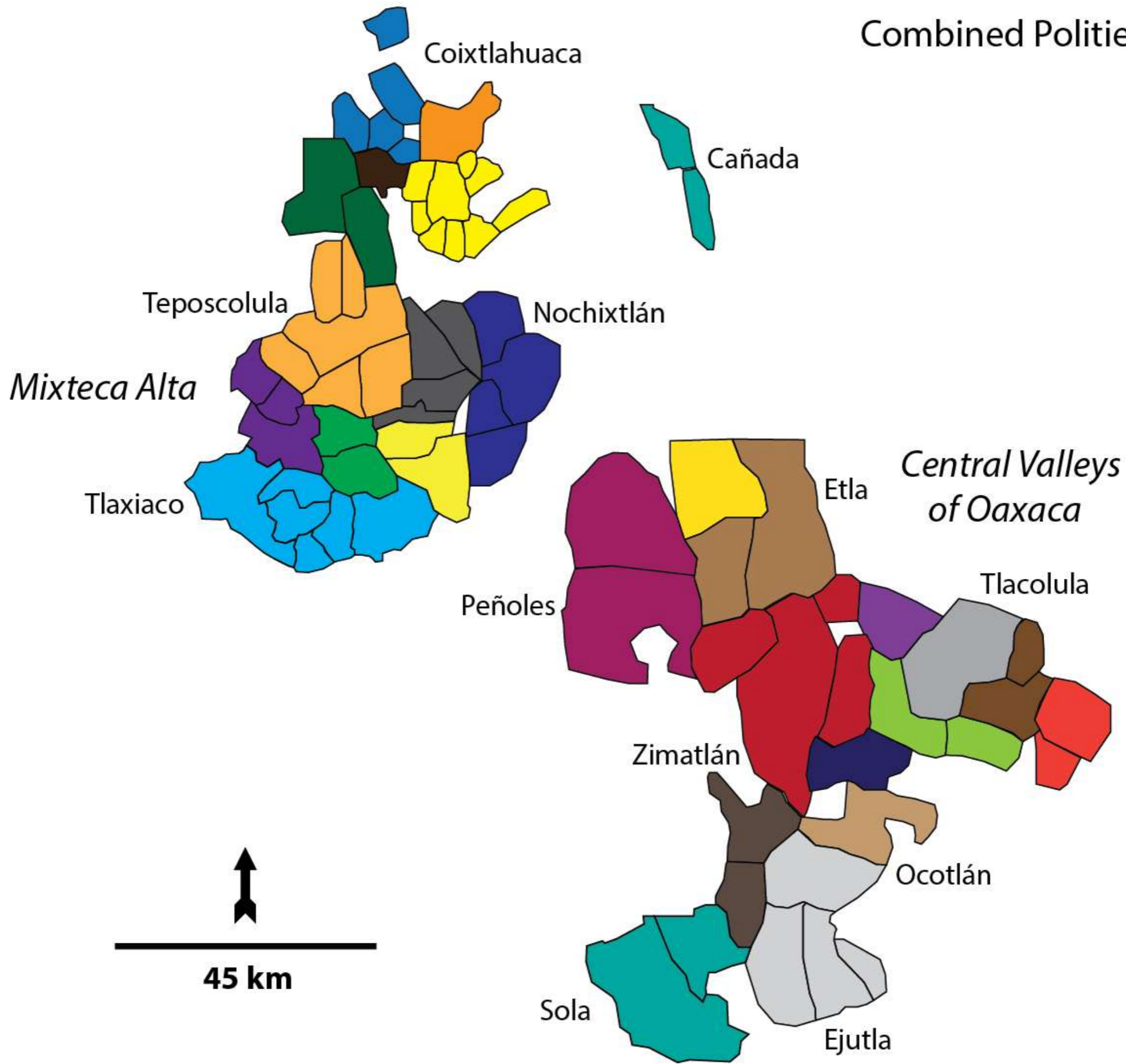




45 km

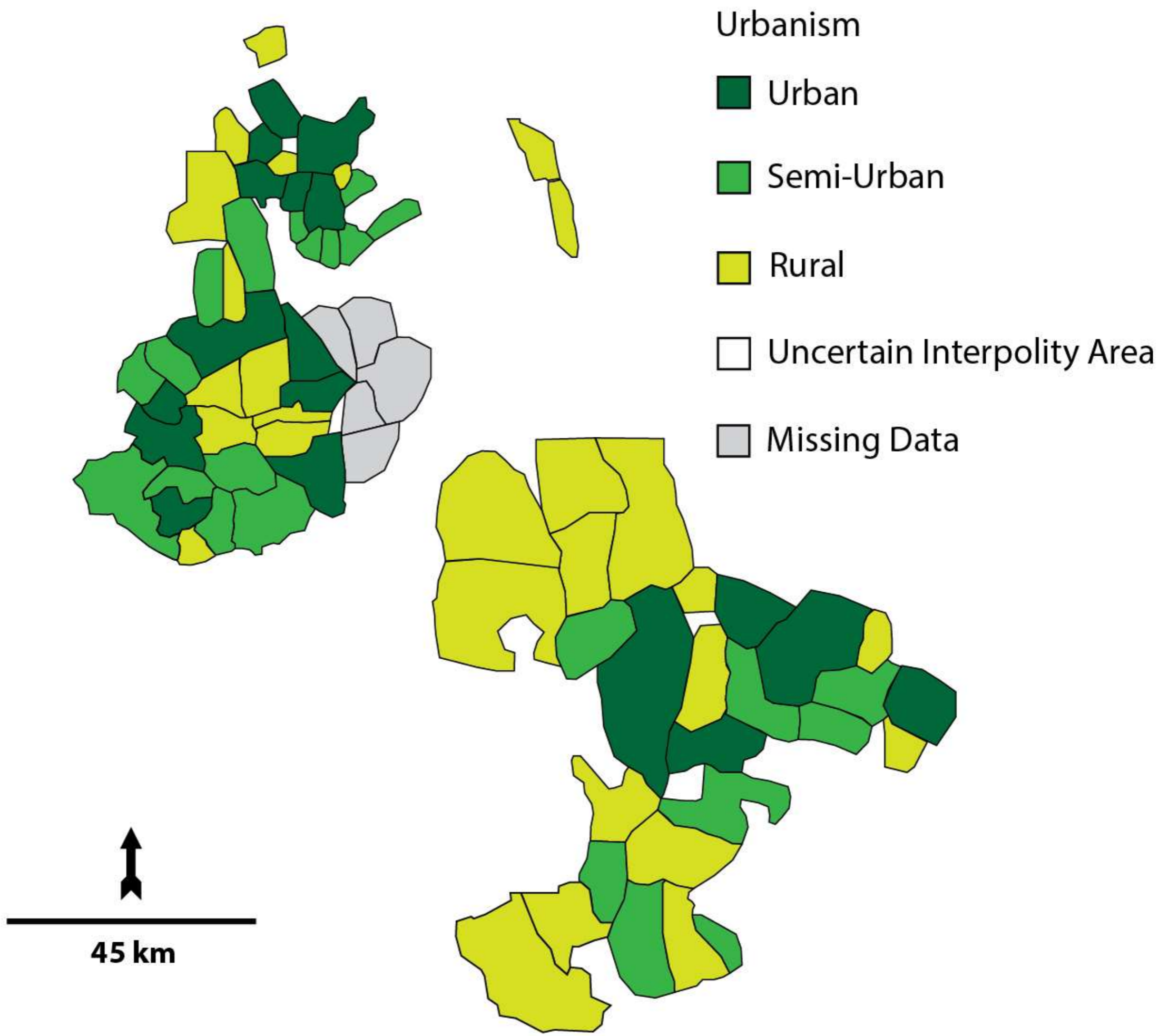


Combined Polities

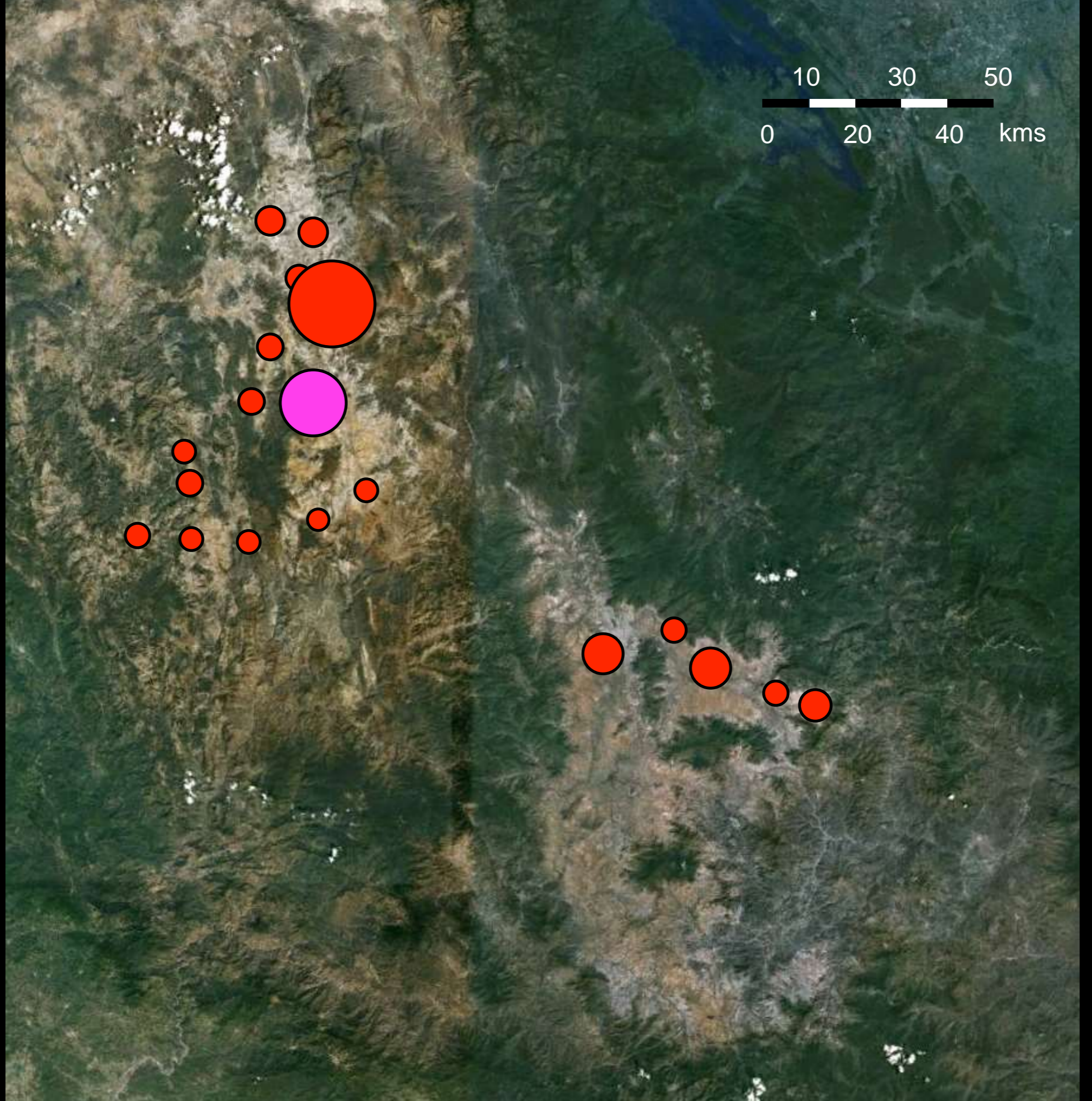


Polity Scale and Urbanization

	<u>Low</u>		<u>n</u>	<u>Med.</u>		<u>n</u>	<u>High</u>		<u>n</u>	<u>N</u>
<u>Scale</u>										
Size (km2)	11	71	(44)				80	286	(30)	74
<u>Urbanization</u>										
Pop.	900	4700	(27)	5000	8800	(21)	9200	55000	(25)	73
Pop. Density (persons/km2)	21	97	(31)	106	152	(18)	162	1170	(24)	73
Pop. Rank 1 Site	200	1900	(31)	2000	4900	(19)	5700	54100	(19)	69

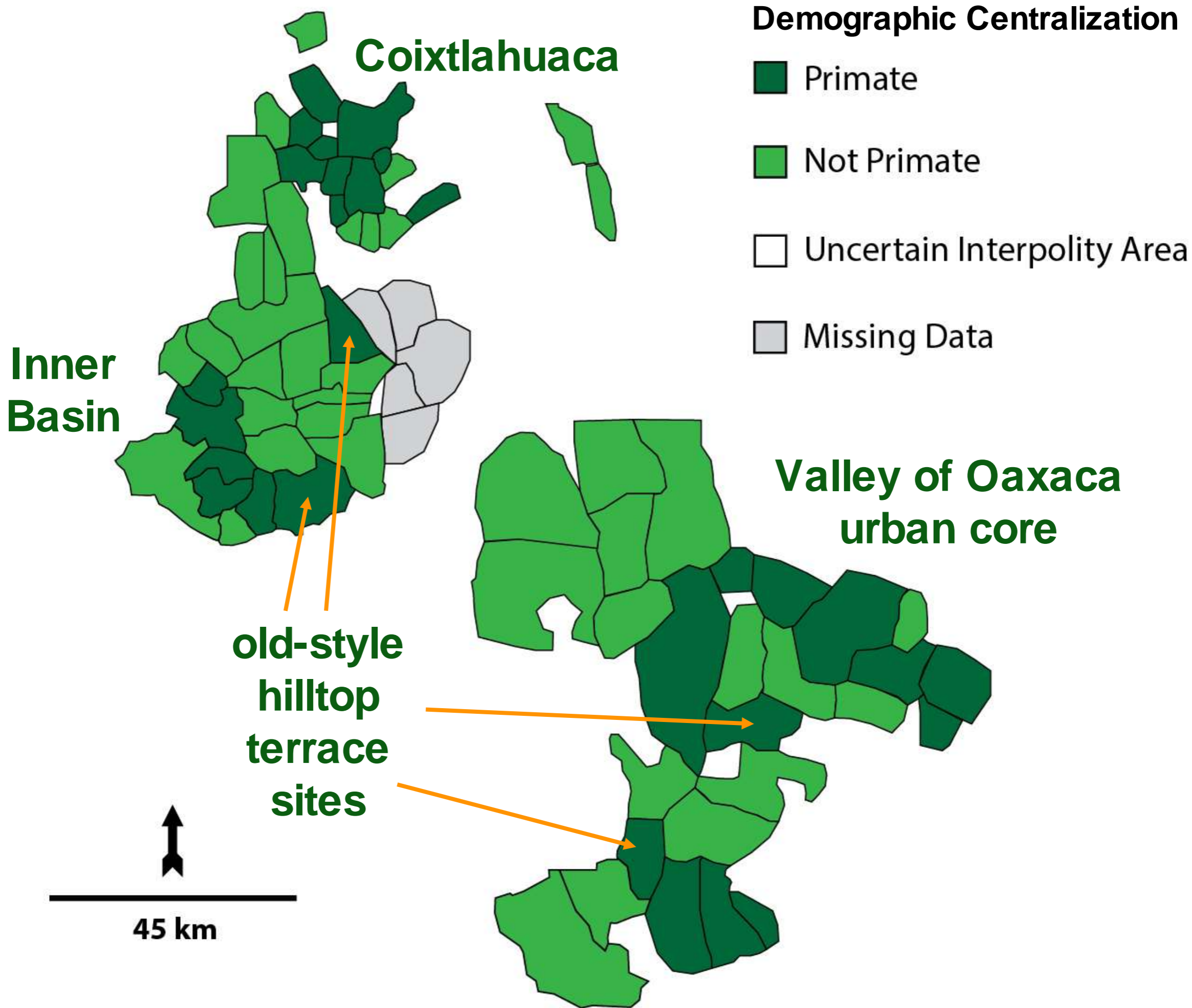


City Clustering



Demographic Distribution within Polity

<u>Demographic Centralization</u>	<u>Low</u>		<u>n</u>	<u>Med.</u>		<u>n</u>	<u>High</u>		<u>n</u>	<u>N</u>
R1 Site Pop./Tot. Pop. (%)	6	24	(22)	25	48	(22)	53	98	(25)	69
Pop. R2-6/Pop. R1	3.68	1.8 2	(24)	1.73	1.0 3	(13)	0.96	0.00	(32)	69



Polity Political Centralization

<u>Political Centralization</u>	<u>Low</u>		<u>n</u>	<u>Med.</u>		<u>n</u>	<u>High</u>		<u>n</u>	<u>N</u>
Sites with Public Bldgs.	28	10	(20)	8	4	(21)	3	0	(31)	72
Pop./ Sites with Pub. Bldgs.	236	900	(26)	1000	2600	(22)	3083	55000	(21)	69
Bldgs. at R1 Bldg. Site/ Tot. Bldgs. (%)	15	33	(22)	36	61	(21)	64	100	(23)	66

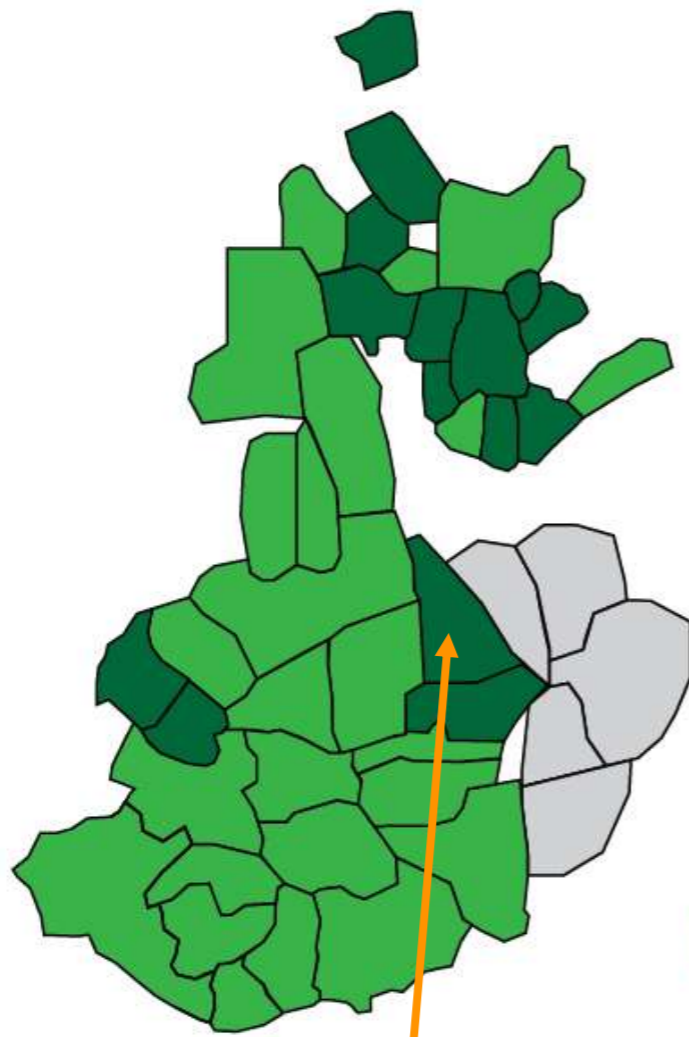
Political Centralization

■ Centralized

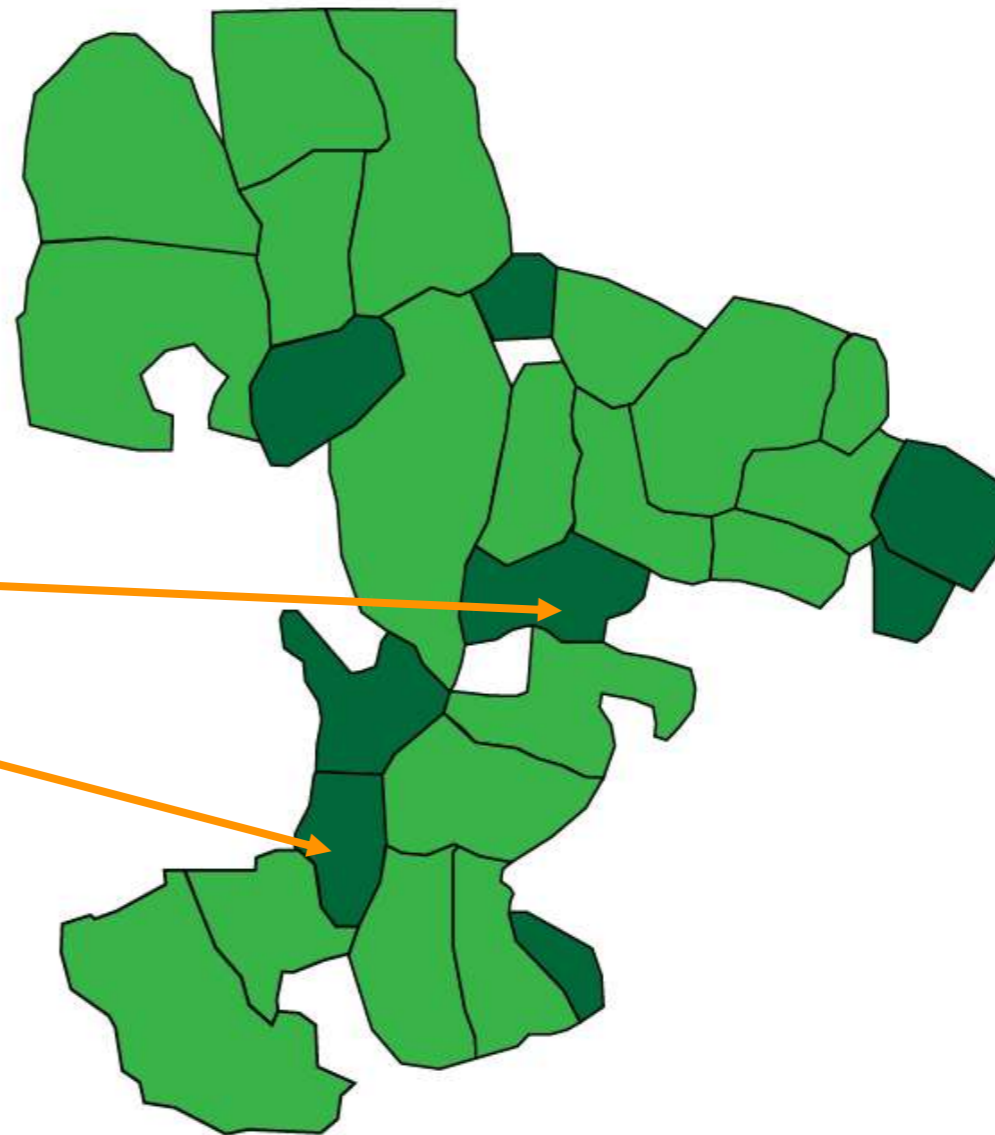
■ Not Centralized

□ Uncertain Interpolity Area

■ Missing Data



**old-style
hilltop
terrace
sites**



45 km



Summary Classification of Polities

	Population		Civic-Ceremonial	
	Centralized	Distributed	Centralized	Distributed
Urban & Semi-Urban	24	17	18	23
Rural	5	23	5	23
Totals	29	40	23	46

<u>Region</u>	<u>Total Mounds</u>	<u>Mounds per Polity</u>
Valley of Oaxaca	714	38
Ejutla-Sola	129	22
Peñoles	62	31
Cañada	47	24
Central Mixteca Alta	432	20
Tamazulapan-Tejupan	120	60
Coixtlahuaca	112	7

Building Shape and Size



	<u>Very Wide</u>		<u>Wide Squarish</u>		<u>Wide Long</u>		<u>Narrow Long</u>		<u>Small Squarish</u>		<u>Total</u>
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Ejutla/Sola	14	13%	21	19%	11	10%	34	31%	31	28%	111
Valley of Oaxaca	11	6%	26	13%	46	24%	92	48%	18	9%	193
Central Mixteca Alta	8	6%	35	25%	3	2%	23	17%	69	50%	138
Coixtlahuaca	1	3%	20	59%	4	12%	5	15%	4	12%	34
											476

*maximum, estimated from length and width of top of mound

VW: width \geq 18m

WS: width 6-17 m, length \leq 2W

WL: width 6-17, length $>$ 2W

NL: width $<$ 6 m, $L >$ 2W, $L \geq$ 9m

SS: width $<$ 6m, $L \leq$ 2W, $L \leq$ 10m



Two royal lines at Coixtlahuaca. Lienzo Seler II, C. Obrocki, SMB/Ethnologisches Museum, Berlin.

Some Common Goods



agave hearts



textiles

pottery



maize



charcoal



prepared food



San Pedro Coxcaltepec Cántaros

Photographs by
Rosa Covarrubias,
in *Island of Bali*



Ricefields ready for planting, seen from terraces above them

“With agriculture as the main occupation of the people and the basis of wealth, the question of the ownership of land is of great importance. Bali presents the amazing spectacle of a land where the deeply rooted agrarian communalism of the people has continued to exist side by side with the feudalism of the noble landlords. ...the true Balinese village is an independent economic and social unit ruled by a council of villagers...and ownership of land [is] restricted by village regulations. The lands are communally cultivated to maintain the village festivals....Alongside the Balinese commune is the contrasting influence of medieval princes who have tried, without success, to abolish the village organization and the religion that motivated it, to replace it by feudal rule with an official cult under their control...the communal system has suffered considerably in the feudal territories where the princes have held sway; the communal lands sometimes became part of the estate of the local prince....” (Miguel Covarrubias 1956:83-84).