Rural settlement and land-use in Punic and Roman Republican Sardinia

Andrea Roppa and Peter van Dommelen

The study of rural settlement, land-use and agrarian practices in the Classical world sits at the intersection of history and archaeology, as scholars draw on both literary and archaeological evidence to explore these topics. While ancient historians have long studied rural and agrarian topics such as the *agri mensores* and the *annona*, the archaeological contribution to these debates has arisen only since the 1970s, when archaeological surveys began to document rural settlement in earnest.1 While rural studies have become well established in Classical and Mediterranean studies, it was only in the course of the 1990s that systematic field surveys and excavations of rural sites began to be carried out in the regions of Phoenician and Punic settlement in the Western Mediterranean.2

Starting with S. Gsell’s seminal study in 1920,3 the topic has tended to remain the realm of ancient historians, but the paucity and complex nature of the literary sources have meant that there has been little movement until recently.4 This is all the more remarkable since Carthage and her overseas Punic territories were renowned in antiquity for their agricultural expertise: the Roman Senate, for example, commissioned a Latin translation of the agronomic treatises of the Carthaginian agronomist Mago before ordering the destruction of Carthage. Only in the last two decades does new archaeological evidence throw fresh light on the topic and also suggest new questions and approaches.5

Sardinia plays a key rôle in debates about Punic agriculture, in part because the Carthaginian occupation of the island has long been understood in terms of a colonial exploitation of the agrarian and mineral resources. Moreover, Sardinia has been central to increasingly intensive investigation of Punic rural landscapes; no less than four systematic surveys have been carried out in the last two decades, and several rural sites have

---


