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The *Area Sacra* of Vesta, 1992-1993

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163 B.C. In this paper I concentrate on domus, horti, and villas in Rome between Scipio Africanus the elder and Lucullus.

THE AREA SACRA OF VESTA, 1992–1993: *R.T. Scott*,
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Among the objectives of recent investigations in the *area sacra* of Vesta has been to place the so-called "*porticus Neroniana*" in the history of the area to the northeast of the temple precinct from which it took its point of departure eastward. Work has revealed two principal stages in its development in antiquity, one of which may be associated with the last of the Julio-Claudians, while the other dates to the principate of Trajan and coincides with the creation of the large complex known as the imperial *atrium Vestae*.

Few features survive to document the pre-Trajanic phase and, although these may be dated after the fire of A.D. 64, they offer no support for their interpretation as a grandiose arcaded approach to the vestibule of the Golden House advanced by Van Deman 70 years ago. The remains consist of long rubblework foundations in concrete, oriented north-east–southwest, suitable for a colonnade, behind and parallel to which runs a wall in *opus latericium* pierced by a number of doorways later suppressed by the creation along its length of a series of tabernae-like rooms. Against the south side of this wall and close to its presumed western end, a small square pavilion was built at the level of the temple precinct.

The scheme of long foundations and back wall was closed on the east by a terminal north–south wall at the height of the *domus Publica* of the Republican period. The pavilion and its immediate surroundings may have been connected with the cult places and activities in the precinct, while the postulated colonnade would seem to reflect another stage in the advance of arterial regularity along the south side of the forum that began in the age of Caesar: the affected area lies between the eastern end of the Regia and the *domus Publica* where, as the disposition of the Late Republican remains underlying the porticus shows, the sinuous course of the *Sacra via* had remained unchanged.

The porticus acquired its definitive shape in the second stage when it was recast on a grand scale through reinforcement and extension further east such that it could be divided into eastern and western sections with access from the *Sacra via* to the north as well as from subsidiary stairs from the level of the peristyle court of the Trajanic atrium of which it now became a part. Its design is in harmony with architectural and urban tendencies of the period. The impressively elevated structures continued to be utilized in later antiquity and the early Middle Ages, as both Lanciani's excavations and our own have revealed. The final pillaging of the disintegrating fabric of the porticus most likely occurred under Alexander VII (1655–1667).

THE HADRIANIC PANTHEON: A WORKING DRAWING
DISCOVERED: *Lothar Haselberger*, University of
Pennsylvania

Since they were first noticed in the 1960s, the incised lines on the pavement in front of the Mausoleum of Augustus in

Rome have been known as remnants of ancient architectural plans (*Carta archeologica di Roma* II [1964] 99 IV; cf. L. Haselberger, *IstMitt* 33 [1983] 121). Last year my closer study revealed that the largest of these plan drawings—the fragments of which cover an area of some 200 ft²—can clearly be understood as a working drawing for the Hadrianic Pantheon: the pediment of its front portico is laid out at full scale (1:1). For the first time since antiquity, we now have a direct view of the design procedure, and into the design office, of the most celebrated monument of Roman Imperial architecture.

SESSION V D: COLLOQUIUM: ASPECTS OF
PALAEODIET IN THE AEGEAN

DARK AGE SUBSISTENCE IN EAST CRETE: EXPLORING
SUBSISTENCE CHANGE AND CONTINUITY DURING
THE LATE BRONZE AGE–EARLY IRON AGE TRANSITION: *Lynn M. Snyder*, Smithsonian Institution,
and *Walter E. Klippel*, University of Tennessee,
Knoxville

From 1987 to 1993 the Kavousi Project has investigated the Vronda and Kastro sites in East Crete. Occupation at Vronda occurred primarily during the Late Minoan IIIC period; excavations at the mountaintop Kastro site revealed in situ deposits spanning the LM IIIC through Orientalizing periods. Thus, the substantial faunal assemblages recovered from these sites (more than 60,000 specimens) provide information on subsistence practices during the transition in Crete from a Minoan postpalatial to an early Iron Age economy.

Although changes in subsistence occur with the LM IIIC–Protogeometric transition, continuity is also evident. Domestic taxa make up the majority of animals slaughtered (over 96%) in all periods, although wild species taken (fallow deer, agrimi, hare, and badger) drop to their lowest point during the Protogeometric, while the number of sheep slaughtered, in proportion to goats, increases. Close examination of bone breakage patterns and cut and chop marks indicates that throughout all periods, the inhabitants of the Kastro and Vronda sites were intensively processing animals for consumption. Virtually all skeletal elements are broken, suggesting that marrow as well as meat was regularly sought, and cut marks occur on nearly all taxa represented, including sheep, goat, pig, cow, dog, rabbit, deer, and badger.

PALAEOETHNOBOTANY AND PALAEODIET IN THE AEGEAN REGION: *Julie Hansen*, Boston University

Not since Kent Vickery's report on food in early Greece was published in 1936 has anyone summed up the evidence for ancient food and diet in the Aegean. Since the 1960s, efforts have been made by many archaeologists to recover the plant and animal remains from prehistoric sites with a view to understanding the exploitation of these resources through time in the Aegean. After nearly 30 years of such effort, we are now able to discuss some of the major wild plant resources that were collected, as well as the principal