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**Volume 15,3. II.** The Ancient Harbours of the Piraeus: Zea Harbour: The Group 1 and 2 Shipsheds and Slipways – Architecture, Topography and Finds (2019).  
Bjørn Lovén (Author); Ioannis Sapountzis (Author)

*About the book*

Volume 15,3: *Architecture, Topography, Finds*. Expanding on the publication of the shipsheds and slipways found in the northern half of Group 1 (Area 1) on the eastern side of Zea Harbour in Volume I.1–2 (2011) of the peer-reviewed *Ancient Harbours of the Piraeus* series, Volume II presents further results of the archaeological investigations conducted by the Zea Harbour Project (ZHP) in 2004–2010 and 2012 of ancient shipsheds and slipways in Zea Harbour (Pashalimani), both identified and possible, making them the best documented structures in Athens’ naval bases and in the wider Mediterranean.

Approximately half of Volume II is devoted to the remains of shipsheds and possible shipsheds in the southern half of Group 1 (Area 2), while studies of structures identified as wide unroofed slipways in Group 2 (Area 3) on the south-eastern side of the same harbour basin occupy the balance of the book. Volume II also discusses the relative sea-level change in the harbours of Zea and Mounichia and its impact on the reconstructed lengths and layouts of the slipways and shipsheds at Zea in Group 1 (Areas 1–2) along with the wide slipways of Group 2, including greater accuracy in the recalculated lengths of the Group 1 shipsheds and slipways presented in Volume I.

The first half of the publication presents the architecture of the shipsheds and possible shipsheds found in the southern half of Group 1 (Area 2), along with the arrangement and topography of this massive naval complex, which in the 4th century BC covered between 11,630 m<sup>2</sup> and 11,989 m<sup>2</sup>. This part also examines and catalogues the ceramics and other small finds discovered in the same area, discussing their excavation contexts, composition, and chronological significance.

The second half of the publication focuses on the architecture and topography of seven wide, unroofed slipways found in Group 2 in the northern part of Area 3 that represent a building type previously unknown in the Piraeus, probably designed either for a larger warship known as the *penteres* (“five”), introduced into the Athenian navy between 329/8 BC and 326/5 BC, or for a larger Hellenistic-period warship type. Including analyses and catalogues the ceramic small finds recovered during the excavation of these structures.

**Volume 15,4. III.1:** The Harbour Fortifications of the Mounichia and Kantharos Harbours – Architecture and Topography (2021).  
Bjørn Lovén (Author)

*About the fascicule*

The primary objective of this fascicule is to present the results of the Zea Harbour Project’s investigations of the harbour fortifications at Mounichia in 2005 and the period 2007 to 2012 and to re-examine what can be known about the fortifications of Kantharos, which continues to serve as the Piraeus’ principal harbour to the present day. Drawing on the findings of the Project’s fieldwork at Mounuichia to provide a detailed analysis of the fortifications’ architecture and topography.

The publication also presents the textual evidence relating to the fortifications of the Piraeus, contextualising these structures within the history of the Piraeus from the late 6th century BC until their destruction by Sulla’s forces in 86 BC; and offers an overview of the documentation created by travellers since 1589, topographers since 1686, and scholars since 1881, focusing on their descriptions of the structural remains of

the harbours in the Piraeus, but also bringing relevant cartographic, photographic, and artistic documents into consideration.

**Volume 15,5. III.2:** The Themistoclean Shipsheds in Group 1 at Mounichia Harbour – Architecture, Topography and Finds.

Bjørn Lovén (Author); Ioannis Sapountzis (Author)

*About the fascicule*

This fascicule presents the findings of the Project's 2010–2012 investigations on the northern side of Mounichia Harbour to discuss the architecture and topography of Shipsheds 1–7 in Group 1. The first part is devoted to the survey and excavation of this set of shipsheds, because Shipshed 1( $\alpha$ ), dated to *terminus post quem* 500–480 BC, represents the Zea Harbour Project's most important discovery. The second half offers a survey and catalogue of the ceramics and other small finds discovered during the excavation of Shipshed 1( $\alpha$ ) and of the Northern Fortified Mole M-FM1 at Mounichia.