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New discoveries in the Piraeus

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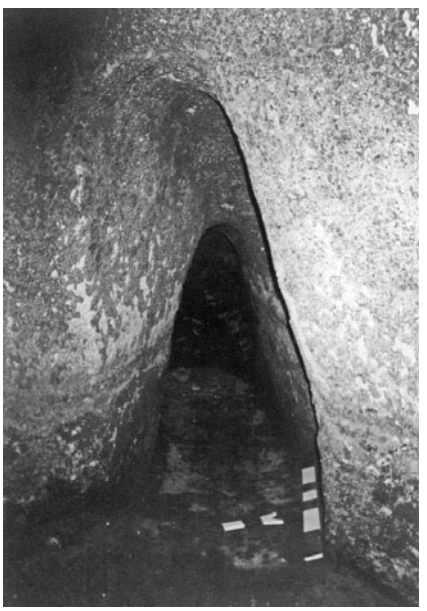
Numerous archaeological finds have come to light in the Piraeus in the last 15 years. These finds enrich our knowledge of the deme's city planning, domestic architecture, water system, quarries, ports and walls in the Classical, Hellenistic and Roman periods.

The Hippodamian grid plan and habitation

Since Klaus-Valtin von Eickstedt's (1991) seminal study on the Hippodamian development of the Piraeus, which was based on excavation data for houses and roads, more evidence has become available. Numerous new domestic complexes have been excavated on the Akte (**ID1718**, **ID4907**, **ID4908**, **ID4909**, **ID4935**, **ID4981**, **ID4982**, **ID4983**, **ID4984**, **ID4985**; *ADelt* 56–59 [2001–2004] B1: 441–42) and on the rest of the peninsula (**ID4877**, **ID4910**, **ID4914**, **ID4915**, **ID4932**). New roads and sections of roads already included in Höpfner and Schwandner 1994 (fig. 14) have been revealed in several areas (**ID1718**, **ID2438**, **ID4907**, **ID4908**, **ID4909**, **ID4921**, **ID4935**, **ID4937**; *ADelt* 56–59 [2001–2004] B1: 442). Amongst these is the road that ran between the Long Stoa and the walls of the Piraeus (**ID4937**). Additionally, a horos stone, marking the limits of the *Emporion* and its adjacent road, was found in Akte Miaouli. The inscription had been built into the wall of a small rubble structure; the date of the structure has not been identified, but it is thought to postdate the Classical period (**ID4935**). The horos reads:

ΕΜΠΟΡΙΟ[Υ]
ΚΑΙ ΗΟΔΟ[Υ]
ΗΟΡΟΣ

Apart from roads, numerous cisterns (**ID 4877**, **ID4908**, **ID4909**, **ID4913**, **ID4914**, **ID4915**, **ID4921**, **ID4924**, **ID4981**, **ID4986**; *ADelt* 56–59 [2001–2004] B1: 441–42) and quarries (**ID1718**, **ID2439**, **ID4909**, **ID4911**, **ID4912**, **ID4915**, **ID4916**, **ID4917**, **ID4918**, **ID4919**, **ID4920**, **ID4922**, **ID4923**, **ID4925**, **IDD4926**, **ID4927**, **ID4928**, **ID4929**, **ID4930**, **ID4931**, **ID4932**, **ID4935**, **ID4981**, **ID4983**, **ID4984**, **ID4985**, **ID4986**; *ADelt* 56–59 [2001–2004] B1: 441–42) have come to light. Most of the cisterns were discovered under or adjacent to domestic complexes. Few of them were found in isolation and they serve as strong indications of nearby habitation. Especially in cases when two or more cisterns are found interconnected with a system of corbelled-roofed shafts, a large domestic complex nearby is almost certainly implied (**Fig. 77**). Of the aforementioned quarries, one is justifiably associated by Kornelia Axioti with the construction of nearby shipsheds (**ID4911**). **ID4917** lies outside the walls of the Piraeus and can plausibly be associated with the construction of the walls. All the other quarries (except for **ID4981**, see **Fig. 79**, which will be discussed below) are relatively small, and most are connected to domestic complexes. With the exception of six quarries (**ID1718**, **ID4927**, **ID4929**, **ID4922**, **ID4930**, **ID4926**), all had wall remains and/or cisterns in their precincts. Most importantly they are located in the gridded part of the Piraeus *asty.* These quarries were evidently associated with the construction of domestic complexes in their immediate vicinity. Additionally, the quarries with wall remains in them were used as plots for houses, once extraction had ceased.



77. Piraeus, 10 Klemanso Street: corbelled-roofed shaft. © Ministry of Culture, Education and Religious Affairs.

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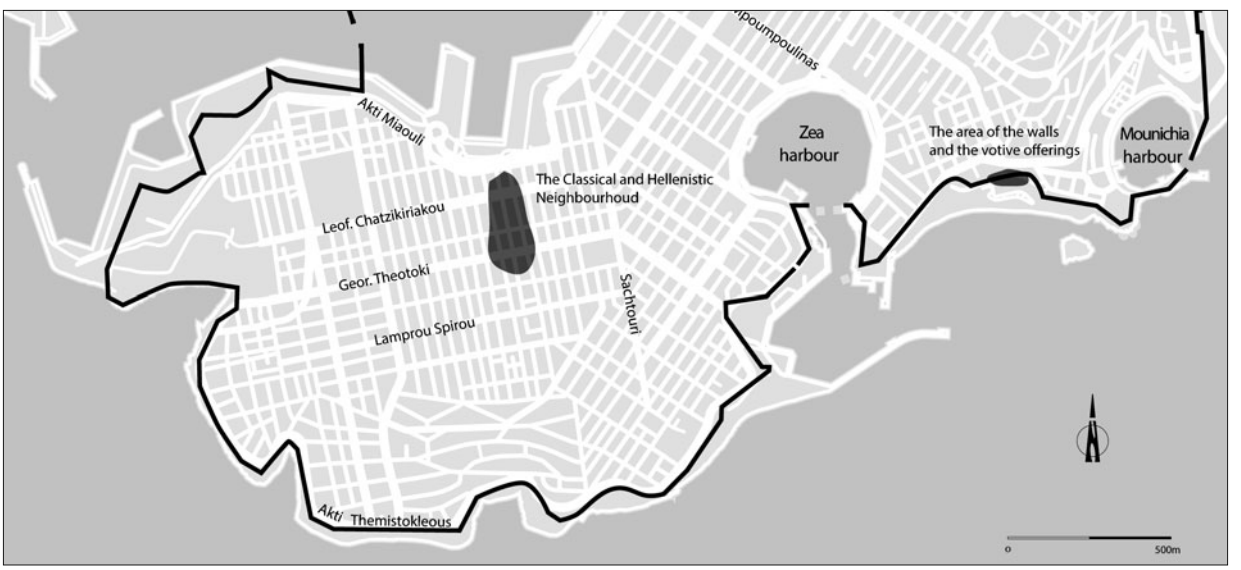
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These excavation data verify Georg Steinhauer's (2000) and von Eickstedt's (1991) analyses of the Piraeus *asty*. Accordingly, most roads had developed drainage systems. The houses consisted of a central courtyard with a pebble floor, around which extended all the rooms of the house. The andron commonly had an elaborate mosaic floor. Water was primarily obtained from wells, cisterns and complex systems of shafts joining nearby cisterns. The mouths of the cisterns were most commonly located in the courtyard of the house or the roofed area between the courtyard and the andron.

Since many of the quarries in the Piraeus were small and served the needs of house construction, they saved the population of the Piraeus the expense of transporting stone even for short distances. Only the larger quarries, some of which were located outside the walls of the Piraeus, were used for the extraction of stone for fortification walls in Athens and the Piraeus, and for exports (also see Lygouri-Tolia 2013: 19).

Of the recently excavated houses, most date to the Classical period – with the majority of these dating to the fourth century BC. Some date to Hellenistic times. Unlike Steinhauer and Eickstedt (see also Lygouri-Tolia 2013: 25), the reports (**ID1718**, **ID4907**, **ID4908**, **ID4909**, **ID4935**, **ID4981**, **ID4982**, **ID4983**, **ID4984**, **ID4985**) make no mention of the size of the house in relation to its date. Nevertheless, Steinhauer's and Eickstedt's analyses, which show that Hellenistic houses were more spacious than Classical ones and Roman houses even larger than these, are supported indirectly by the complexes of cisterns that have come to light. Some of the cistern-joining shafts appear to postdate the cisterns. It is therefore possible that as houses grew in size, so the cisterns that had previously served the needs of different houses were connected by means of corbelled shafts to serve the needs of a single, expanded household. This view is supported by Stella Chryssoulaki, who has reported the excavation of one of the largest cistern complexes found to date in the Piraeus (**ID4877**). Chryssoulaki argues that different types of cisterns date to different periods, and that the shafts were constructed at times when the demand for water increased, i.e. possibly when house sizes increased.

Apart from verifying what we already knew about the Piraeus town centre, recent excavation data also provide new information on the Hippodamian city plan. First, the excavation data from Akte push the habitation area further to the west, beyond the previously understood boundary. In other words, Classical houses extended beyond Herodotou Street to Sophokleous Street. Secondly, extensive clusters of quarries, cisterns and houses provide detailed snapshots of the habitation area in the Classical period. What follows is the analysis of finds from two streets in Akte: Zaimi and Mavrokordatou. Most of the data presented come from recent excavations. Relevant data from older rescue excavations are also included, in order to obtain a precise picture of a small area.

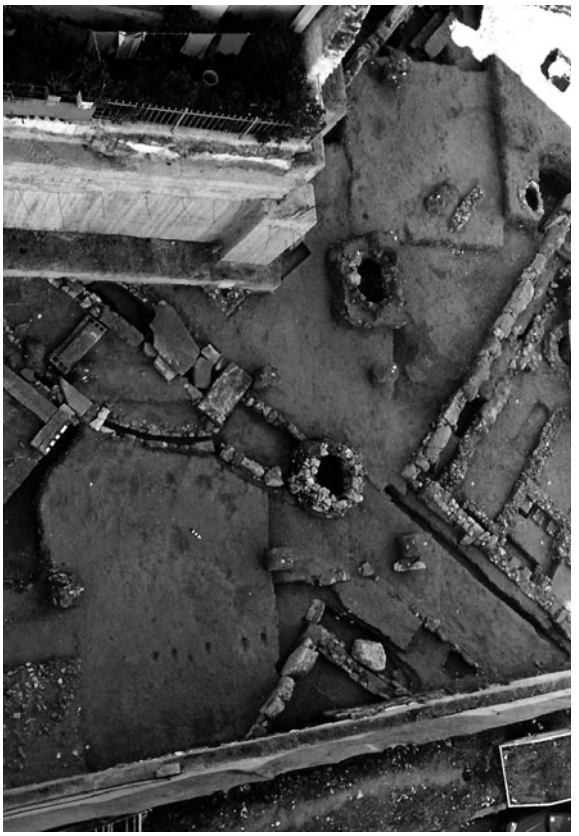


Map 4. Piraeus: the area of the Classical and Hellenistic neighbourhood and the area of the walls between Zea and Mounichia. © *BSA.*

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Zaimi and Mavrokordatou Streets: a Classical and Hellenistic neighbourhood

The orientation of the ancient roads of Akte was different to that of the modern ones. The ancient roads run northeast to southwest and northwest to southeast, as do, roughly, the modern roads in the rest of the Piraeus peninsula (excluding the Akte). The modern-day Akte roads run north-northwest to south-southeast and east-northeast to west-suthwest. Consequently, the finds from Zaimi and Mavrokordatou Streets that will be discussed come from several Classical blocks of houses and not from a single Classical road (**Map 4**).



78. Piraeus, Zaimi and Flessa Streets: the excavation site. © Ministry of Culture, Education and Religious Affairs.

Nine sites have been excavated over a distance of some 350m on Zaimi Street. Two cisterns excavated at 8–12 Zaimi Street were reported some years ago by Vassileios Petrakos (*ADelt* 32 [1977] B1: 37). Some 50m away, at 17 Zaimi Street, Sophia Michalopoulou reports the discovery of a house with a Classical and a Hellenistic phase (**ID4981**). Close to it and in the plot running between Zaimi and Flessa Streets, Michalopoulou excavated the intersection of two roads that delimited four residential blocks (**Fig. 78**; **ID4981**). Both these roads as well as the house remains have a Classical and a Hellenistic phase. Specifically, the remains of Block A consist of a fourth-century BC house with three rooms which appears to have been in use until the Hellenistic period. This domestic complex is identified as the continuation of a house partially excavated in 1975 on Flessa and Salaminomachon Streets (*ADelt* 30 [1975] B1: 33). Olga Alexandri suggested in 1975 a similar date for this house, which, according to her report, contained a well and a courtyard with a pebble floor. Returning to Michalopoulou's report (**ID4981**), Block B is of the same date as Block A, judging by five bronze and six silver coins dating to 390–262 BC and found in one of its rooms. This room also contained a drain which ran along its floor and led to the mouth of a cistern. The sole remains of Block C consist of a section of a pebble floor, which belonged to the courtyard or the andron of a house. Block D is identified by the excavator as a commercial building; its walls are not carefully constructed and they delimit a row of narrow rooms. This ground-plan finds no parallels in the domestic architecture of the Piraeus. Additionally, the numerous bronze coins, Hellenistic amphora sherds and fragments of terracotta figurines that were found in these rooms support the interpretation that this was a commercial building. West of the these blocks, a bell-shaped cistern does not appear to be connected to any of the four blocks, but to another house yet to be identified and excavated. The excavator remarks that the roads that delimit these blocks do not have a uniform width as they run alongside the aforementioned buildings. One of the roads has an extensive system of drains and pipes that runs underneath it.

Very close to these four blocks, on Flessa and Salaminomachon Streets where, as previously mentioned, Block A continues, Michalopoulou reports the discovery of another two Late Classical houses (**ID4982**). One contained a pebble floor and a drain. These houses do not lie directly on Zaimi Street but very close to it and could belong to a block extending from Zaimi diagonally to the corner of Flessa and Salaminomachon Street. Fifty metres from the corner of Flessa and Salaminomachon Street, at 36 Zaimi Street, part of another Classical house with a well was reported in 1978 (*ADelt* 33 [1978] B1: 44). Across the street from this, at 33–35 Zaimi Street, Petrakos had reported a year earlier the discovery of a road and

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wall remains (*ADelt* 32 [1977] B1: 37). There was no datable material to assist with the interpretation of these walls. Another 55m south from this plot, at 46–48 Zaimi and Theotoki Streets, Petrakos reported in the same year the discovery of a limestone quarry, with a house and a well constructed in the quarry's precinct. Petrakos noted that the quarry, after its initial use, made an appropriate space to accommodate a house. A staircase constructed on the block courses of the quarry provided access to the lowest floor of the house. This would certainly have been below street level (*ADelt* 32 [1977] B1: 37). Only 70m south of this quarry, at 60 Zaimi Street, another small limestone quarry was excavated. No wall remains were reported from within or around its precinct (*ADelt* 32 [1977] B1: 37).

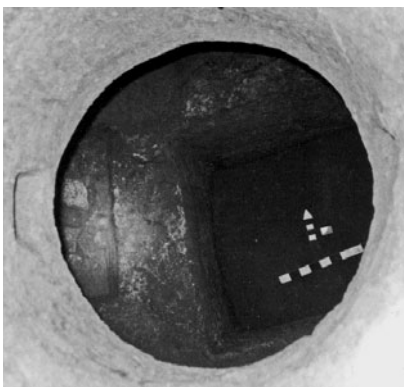


79. Piraeus, 70–72 Zaimi and Kleisouras Streets: quarry. © Ministry of Culture, Education and Religious Affairs.

Finally, Kornelia Axioti reports on the excavation of a third quarry, 50m south from the last, at 70–72 Zaimi and Kleisouras Streets (**Fig. 79**; **ID4981**). This quarry was briefly mentioned above as one of the largest excavated in Akte. Its size differentiates it from the small quarries located between domestic complexes. Nevertheless, Axioti reports that wall remains were found on both the northern and south-eastern sides of it. Additionally, the northern wall delimited a paved area, i.e. possibly the courtyard of a house. It is therefore possible that, despite its size, this quarry too would have provided blocks for house construction. It is also not unlikely that enough stone would have been extracted from this quarry to be transported and used elsewhere as well.

To sum up, the only dating provided for the area under consideration is broadly in the Classical and Hellenistic periods. This area was most likely a neighbourhood that was continuously inhabited for at least two centuries. Over a 350metre-long stretch, transecting a minimum of six Hippodamian grid squares, the following finds were located: eight houses and the possible remains of another four; one commercial building contemporary with the houses; four cisterns; three wells; three roads; and three quarries of which one contained house remains and another lay between possible house remains. This neighbourhood consisted of houses with a pebble courtyard and a paved andron. Water for these households was obtained from wells and cisterns. The demand for water did not appear to be too high, since no complex system of shafts has been reported, uniting several cisterns and increasing their capacity. Perhaps these Classical houses were not enlarged in the Hellenistic period, and so the needs of each household with respect to water did not change considerably. Any increase in demand could have been met by the addition of another well or cistern, as opposed to the construction of more costly underground structures.

Mavrokordatou Street lies to the west and runs parallel to Zaimi Street. Eight sites have been excavated along a 270m-long stretch. Michalopoulou reports the discovery of a bell-shaped cistern with a shaft and a quarry at 12 Mavrokordatou Street (**Fig. 80**; **ID4983**). Axioti reported the discovery of an 8m-wide road, with houses on either side of it at number 27. The latter plot is only 30m from the former. One of the two houses reported by Axioti had an andron with an elaborately decorated pebble floor and a courtyard with a plain pebble floor (**Fig. 81**). A drain diverted rainwater from this domestic complex to the road running in front of it. Additionally, a cistern excavated in this plot appears to belong to a third, unexcavated house (**ID4908**). Thirty five metres from this plot, another road and a Classical house have been excavated (**ID4909**). The house was constructed inside a quarry and had a courtyard with a pebble floor. The mouth of a bell-shaped cistern was revealed next



80. Piraeus, 12 Mavrokordatou Street: the shaft in the quarry. © Ministry of Culture, Education and Religious Affairs.

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81. Piraeus, 27 Mavrokordatou Street: the andron.
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to the courtyard. Less than 20m from this plot, on the junction of Mavrokordatou and Salaminomachon Street, Michalopoulou reports the discovery of a fouth-century BC house, with floors of beaten earth and a pebble floor in its southwestern corner (**ID4983**). The pebble-floor area was most likely the area of the courtyard, since a drain, which runs into a bell-shaped cistern, was revealed in it. Two shafts with corbelled roofs had been constructed on the southwestern and southeastern walls of the cistern. In a different plot at the same junction, Petrakos reported in 1978 the discovery of another fourth-century BC house, two pear-shaped cisterns and three wells (*ADelt* 33 [1978] B1: 48–49). Petrakos noted that this house had two different phases of use: the first in the early and the second in the late fourth century BC. He also noted that two of the wells belong to the first phase and the third to the second phase. Finally, in the last 180m of the investigated stretch of road, a quarry and two cisterns have been excavated at 44, 57 and 58 Mavrokordatou Street (*ADelt* 32 [1977] B1: 36; *ADelt* 35 [1980] B1: 56; von Eickstedt 1991: 223). One of the two cisterns was found in proximity (*ca*. 30m) to the quarry, whilst the other was located further away from it.

The only dating material provided for some of the structures in this area belongs broadly to the fourth century. Its proximity to Zaimi Street, where numerous Classical remains have also been found, indicates that this stretch of road transects another part of roughly the same neighbourhood. In total, another three quarries (one of which had a house in it), eight cisterns (two of which had shafts), six houses, two roads and three wells have been reported. This area of Akte was evidently densely populated in the Classical and Hellenistic periods and abandoned after that time.

Based on the sites reported from both these streets, various conclusions can be drawn regarding (house) construction in the Piraeus. As previously mentioned, the existence of small quarries which provided building material for adjacent building complexes was already known, as was the fact that most were used as land for houses after having fallen out of use as stone extraction sites. This practice is not unique to the Piraeus, but is well attested in Classical and Hellenistic Greece (for example, for recent evidence, see **ID4988**, **ID4989**). Focusing on Zaimi and Mavrokordatou Streets, the frequency of quarry sites within the gridded area of the Piraeus needs to be a specific topic of study. In Akte, it appears that there was a quarry site for every three to five houses in its immediate vicinity. The total extent of these, mainly small, quarry sites adds up to a high percentage of the populated land of the peninsula. The subsequent use of the quarry sites as plots for domestic complexes, however, does not reflect exclusively the practice of making the most out of the land in densely-populated city-states. In my opinion, it also relates to the topography of the quarry sites. The foundations of houses in the Piraeus were commonly laid on bedrock. The latter needed to be worked and levelled in places to receive building foundations. A quarry site provides an already levelled area and in many cases a ready-made basement for a house (**Fig. 82**). Also, particular areas of the quarries could be cheaply and easily converted into useful structures, for example a section of a quarry where course block extraction was left incomplete could be converted into a staircase (see **ID4988**; *ADelt* 32 [1977] B1: 37). Additionally, cis-



82. Piraeus, 15 Sophokleous Street: quarry site.
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terns were constructed in out-of-use quarry sites as frequently as houses. This indicates that the topography of the quarries was manipulated in whatever way was more convenient, i.e. whether for building on top of and/or for digging further into the bedrock.

At this point I note that Steinhauer (2003: 41) has argued that the Themistoclean Sanctuary of Aphrodite, with its later Kononian phase, was located in the quarry on the Eetioneia promontory. This may appear at first to be unrelated to Akte, and the investigated Classical and Hellenistic neighbourhood, but it is actually very relevant. In my opinion, based on (a) the number of quarry sites in the Piraeus (and elsewhere) that were subsequently used as plots of land for construction (including sanctuaries)[1] and (b) the topography of the Eetioneia quarry, which is flat and accommodating for a building, fence, altar or any combination of these, Steinhauer's view is firmly grounded (for different views on the location of this sanctuary, which have influenced experts on Greek religion, see Foucart 1887: 140–44; Funke 1983). Moreover, the fact that this proposed subsequent use of the Eetioneia quarry has left no traces in the archaeological record shows that even more quarry sites (in the Piraeus) than has previously been thought could have been used as plots for buildings; the structures built into them may simply not have left any readable traces.

Breaking stone in the Piraeus appears to have been constant and to have taken place everywhere on the peninsula. Apart from quarrying, a considerable part of the peninsula was hollowed for the construction of wells, cisterns and the shafts connecting them. As shown by the numbers reported previously, every house had a cistern, well or both, and some cisterns were extended or connected to nearby ones by means of shafts. When these structures are looked at individually, the volume of bedrock extracted from the Piraeus is not immediately evident (**Fig. 77**). In cases like the recent discovery of the most extensive system of such interconnecting and/or adjacent cisterns found in the Piraeus (**ID4877**), the potential is raised of being able to calculate the man-hours invested and the tonnage of rock.

Returning to our Classical and Hellenistic neighbourhood where quarries operated and later ceased to function, where new houses were constructed and older ones repaired, and where water requirements constantly increased and were met by the construction of new wells, cisterns and shafts, it appears that this was a noisy place to live; so much so that the acoustemology of the Piraeus possibly requires a separate study.

A study by geologists published in 2000 states that the Piraeus had two types of limestone: hard limestone (some of it dolomite), which is to be found on Akte and was referred to as Aktite stone, and soft marly limestone, which is found on the rest of the peninsula (Theoulakis and Bardanis 2000). The Classical and Hellenistic neighbourhood previously described was constructed on a hard limestone bedrock, whilst the extensive complex of cisterns and shafts (**ID4877**) was carved in softer limestone. Still, despite the difference in the quality of these two types of limestone and the effort required to break or extract either one, quarries and cisterns are to be found everywhere on the peninsula (**ID1718**, **ID2439**, **ID4909**, **ID4911**, **ID4912**, **ID4915**, **ID4916**, **ID4917**, **ID4918**, **ID4919**, **ID4920**, **ID4922**, **ID4923**, **ID4925**, **IDD4926**, **ID4927**, **ID4928**, **ID4929**, **ID4930**, **ID4931**, **ID4932**, **ID4935**, **ID4981**, **ID4983**, **ID4984**, **ID4985**, **ID4986**; *ADelt* 56–59 [2001–2004] B1: 441–42).

Between Zea and Mounichia

Important new finds have come to light in the coastal area between the harbours of Zea and Mounichia (**Map 4**; **ID 2442**). Maria Petritaki reports the discovery of a section of the Piraeus fortifications. The wall runs along the southern edge of the rock of the hill of Kastella, breaking towards the east where the rock becomes vertical. The outer face of this section of the wall was constructed with stone blocks filled with smaller stones.

The remains of a rectangular structure (17m × 3.7m) were identified inside the fortifications. Based on the numerous dedicatory stelae found in this area and the votive offerings to Asklepios (representations of human body parts, mainly from young boys and girls), it appears that the Asklepieion extended further south than previously thought, up to the fortification wall. Amongst the finds is a headless statue of a young girl holding a goose, dating to the fourth century BC (**Fig. 83**).

[1] I wish to thank both Olga Palagia and Catherine Morgan for drawing my attention to the fact that there are parallels of sanctuaries constructed in quarries (for example, in Corinth, on the Pnyx).

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83. Piraeus, 2–4 Vasileos Pavlou Street: headless statue of a young girl. © Ministry of Culture, Education and Religious Affairs.



84. Piraeus, Poseidonos and 1 Gounari Streets: the Long Stoa. © Ministry of Culture, Education and Religious Affairs.

More on the fortifications

A third section of the ditch following the Piraeus walls was excavated in 6 Fokionos Street (**ID4906**). The ditch is 9m long, 2.5–5m wide and 4.4m deep. It lies 18m north of the walls. The excavator remarks that, so far, only three other sections of the ditch have been located in the Piraeus: one by the Eetioneia Gate and the other two on Gounari Street.

Additionally, parts of the road that run outside the northern arm of the Long Walls and connected the Piraeus with the Athenian *asty* have been excavated (**ID2445**; also see Lygouri-Tolia 2013: 21). Wheel ruts were visible along the road's surface. This road was the preferred route for people to travel to and from the Piraeus in antiquity.

Roman Piraeus

New finds dating to Roman times have been excavated around Kantharos harbour. First, the Long Stoa, the largest of the *Emporion* stoas, was found at Poseidonos and 1 Gounari Streets, along the northeastern part of the harbour (**Fig. 84**). Petritaki reports the discovery a 27.2m section of this stoa (**ID4937**). Its back wall was built of Piraeus limestone and its stylobate had a Roman phase. South of this stoa, on the eastern side of Kantharos (10 Akte Miaouli) more harbour installations were identified (**ID4936**). They have a north–south orientation, and they face east, towards the sea. They consist of 11 rooms covering a length of 117m. Some of the rooms are identified as warehouses, with several phases of use, repairs and extension. They are dated to the Late Roman/Early Christian period. Much of the building material in this complex appears to have come from the Classical *Emporion* installations. Lastly, a large Roman complex was excavated along the southern side of the harbour (**ID4935**). It consisted of 27 rooms, identified as shops and/or workshops, and contained a hoard of 837 silver and silver-plated coins. The

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complex is dated to the second to third century AD and lies next to a quarry which displays an Imperial phase. Finally, a house with a cistern was excavated halfway between Kantharos and Zea (**ID4910**). This Late Roman house had been constructed on top of a Classical one and contained a hoard of 236 coins (for the latest study on the population of the Piraeus in the Roman period, see Grigoropoulos 2009).

Portable finds

Chryssoulaki reports on numerous finds – many organic – excavated from the large cisterns-and-shafts complex at Agiou Konstantinou Square (**ID4877**). Most of these water installations are below sea level, and wooden finds and seeds were preserved since they remained adequately hydrated and in anaerobic conditions due to the quality of the silt that covered them. These finds include wooden parts from furniture, half a wooden door, olive stones, grape pips, various types of nut, pine nuts and acorns, a wooden pulley and traces of rope, probably from the mechanism for drawing water from a well, and a wooden comb. At a depth of -1.12m below sea level (14.17m below ground level), a wooden statue of a standing, clothed male figure (**Fig. 85**) lay face down on the northern wall of the shaft, within a stratum that contained pottery dating from the end of the Hellenistic period. The figure, which is 0.47m tall and 0.21m wide (missing the head and parts of the limbs), wears a short chiton and stands in a striding pose with the right leg bent forwards and the left extended backwards. The elbows are bent at the waist, arms extended. Apart from the wooden statue, stone statuettes were also excavated: a fragment of a marble statuette of Artemis riding a deer, a stone statuette of Kybele and a headless statuette of a standing female figure. The first was found near the aforementioned, large wooden statue. Other finds from this complex include bronze vessels, pottery and buckets for collecting water. In total, the number and quality of finds that came out of these underground structures is overwhelming and we look forward to their publication as well as to the study and publication of the complex in the proceedings of the workshop entitled Research into the Piraeus' Ancient Water Supply Systems Revealed during the METRO Works, held on 15th May 2015. This fascinating workshop was the result of a collaboration between the 26th EPCA and the School of Civil Engineering of the National Technical University of Athens.



85. Piraeus, Agiou Konstantinou Square: wooden statue. © Ministry of Culture, Education and Religious Affairs.

Conclusions

Several new finds have come to light in the Piraeus since the publication of von Eickstedt's (1991) and Robert Garland's (2001) studies on the peninsula. Apart from the completion of the excavation and publication of the shipshed complexes in Zea and Mounichia, which was reported in *AR* 60, numerous rescue excavations have revealed new domestic complexes, quarries, roads, systems of cisterns, sections of the walls, harbour installations and parts of sanctuaries. These discoveries enrich our knowledge of Classical, Hellenistic and Roman Piraeus.

Finally, it should be noted that a very useful article incorporating some of these new results with older studies on the Piraeus has been published by Eftychia Lygouri-Tolia (2013). This article is one of the most recent publications on the Piraeus and is a valuable contribution to the study of the port of Athens.

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