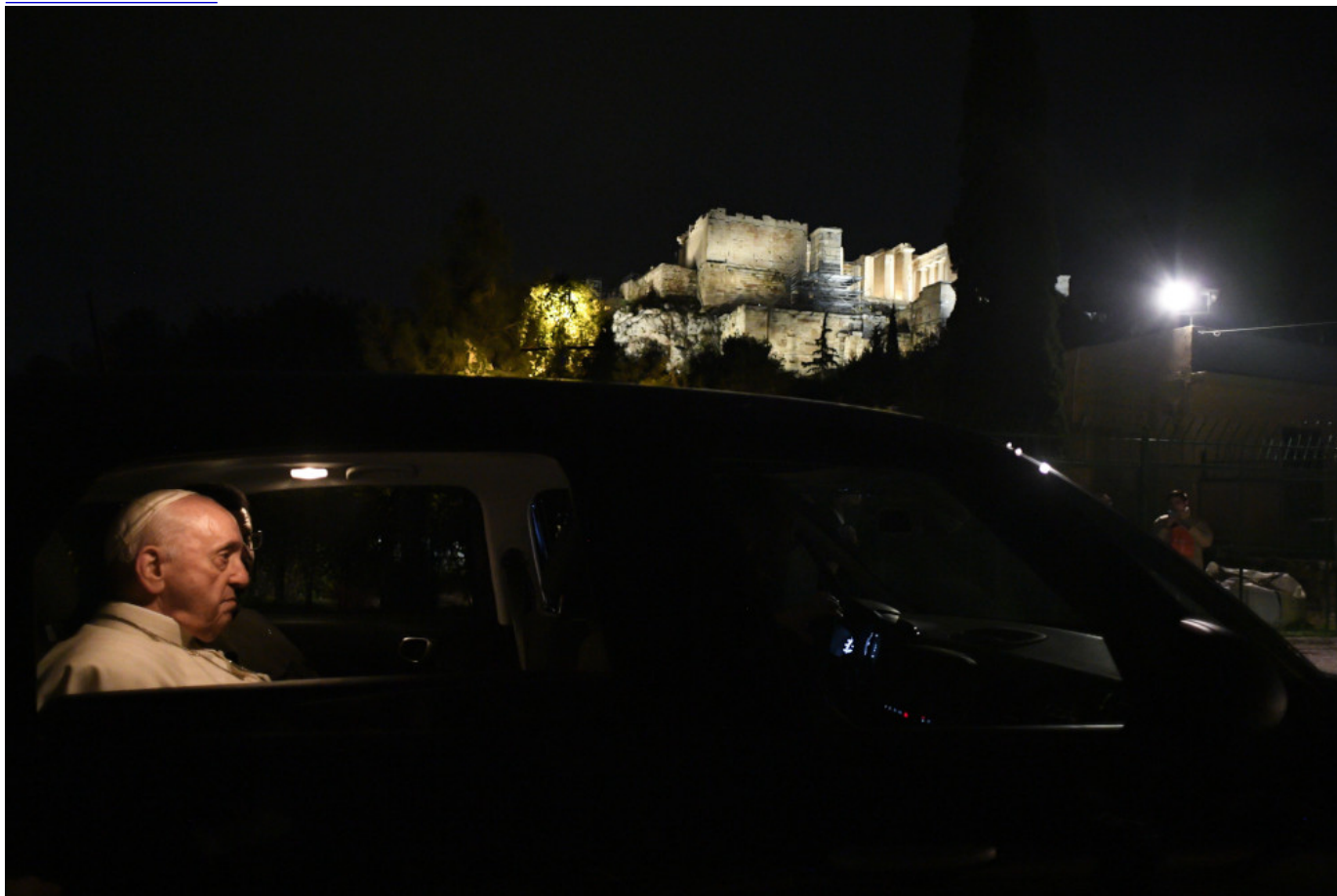


[Vatican](#)

[Vatican News](#)



Pope Francis makes a brief stop to admire the Acropolis, the site of the Parthenon, in Athens, Greece, in this Dec. 4, 2021, file photo. The pope will give the three marble fragments from the Parthenon that have been housed in the Vatican Museums to Archbishop Ieronymos II of Athens and all Greece. (CNS photo/Vatican Media)

by Associated Press

[View Author Profile](#)

[**Join the Conversation**](#)

Vatican City — December 16, 2022

[Share on Bluesky](#)[Share on Facebook](#)[Share on Twitter](#)[Email to a friend](#)[Print](#)

Pope Francis has decided to send back to Greece the three fragments of Parthenon Sculptures that the Vatican Museums have held for centuries, the Vatican announced Dec. 16.

The Vatican termed the gesture a "donation" from the pope to His Beatitude Ieronymos II, the Orthodox Christian Archbishop of Athens and All Greece, "as a concrete sign of his sincere desire to follow in the ecumenical path of truth."

The Vatican thus becomes the latest Western state to return its fragments of the Parthenon marbles, leaving the British Museum among the holdouts.

But the Vatican statement suggested the Holy See wanted to make clear that it was not a bilateral decision to return the marbles from the Vatican state to Greece, but rather a religiously inspired donation. The statement may have been worded in order not to create a precedent that could affect other priceless holdings in the Vatican Museums.

Advertisement

The sculptures are remnants of a 160-meter-long (520-foot) frieze that ran around the outer walls of the Parthenon Temple on the Acropolis, dedicated to Athena, goddess of wisdom. Much was lost in a 17th-century bombardment, and about half the remaining works were removed in the early 19th century by a British diplomat, Lord Elgin.

The British Museum recently [pledged not to dismantle its collection](#), following a report that the institution's chairman had held secret talks with Greece's prime minister over the return of the sculptures, also known as the Elgin Marbles.

The Parthenon was built between 447-432 B.C. and is considered the crowning work of classical architecture. The frieze depicted a procession in honor of Athena. Some small bits of it — and other Parthenon sculptures — are in other European museums.