# Attic Inscriptions: Education (AIE) Resources

Slides for GCSE Ancient History Specifications

## Depth Study: Athens in the Age of Pericles, 462-429 BC.

"In the depth studies, the focus will be on the critical use of ancient source material in investigating and assessing historical questions, problems and issues."

#### Athenian decree about Erythrai. c. 454-50 BC

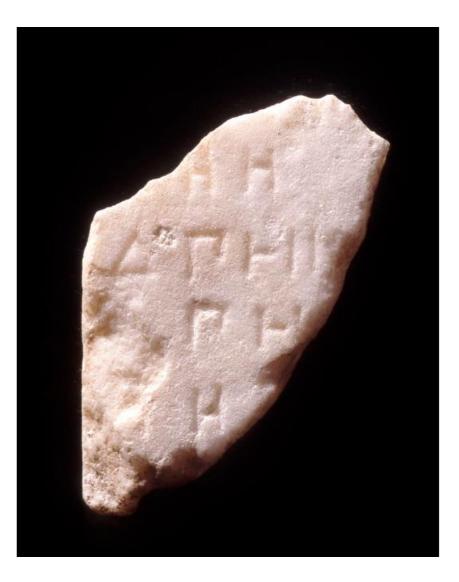
<u>AIUK 4.2 (British</u> <u>Museum Decrees)</u> no. 2



#### Fragment of a tribute list for 448/7 BC

Now at the British Museum ( $IG I^3 264 = 1863,0516.1$ ). Fragment of the accounts of the *Hellenotamiai* (Treasurers of the Greeks) for the year 448/7 BC recording contributions by four communities to the Delian League. One of many fragments making up a pillar inscribed on all four sides; this fragment preserves lines 16-19 of column I (list 7). The names of the communities appear on other fragments.

[3]00 drachmai:	[Chersonesioi]
16 drachmai 4 obols:	[Pyrnioi]
[16 drachmai 4 obols]:	[Neapolis]
200 drachmai:	[Kyllantioi]

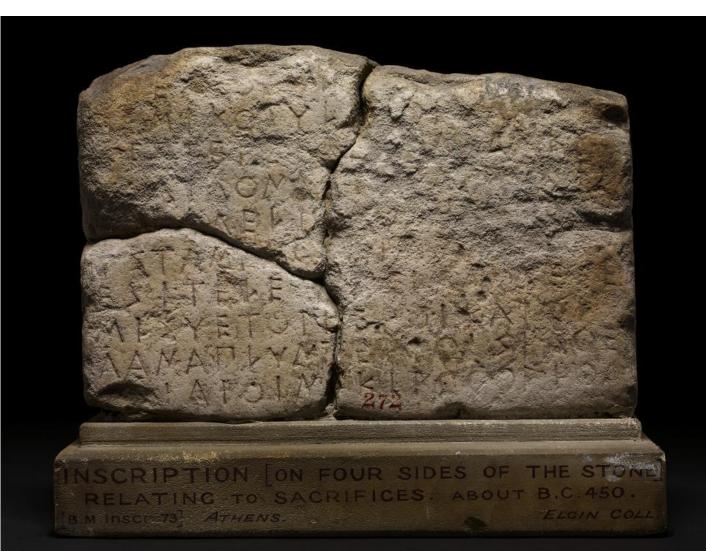


### Sacrificial Calendar, ca. 470-450 BC. <u>AIUK</u> 4.1 (*British Museum. Cult Provisions*) no. 2.

'... [the officials?] shall give to the priest ... [three?] half-cups of - , firewood. On the sixth of Thargelion, for the heroines [of - ?] a full-grown animal; ... half as much for the hero, and firewood (?). At the *Plynteria* for Athena a sheep. In Skirophorion....

For Hermes two *choinikes* of wheat, three spits. For the two heroes in the plain, a full-grown animal for each.'

For translation of other parts of this document, see <u>Attic Inscriptions in</u> <u>UK Collections 4.1 (Cult</u> Provisions) no. 2



Athenians the affirm their alliance with the Rhegians, 433/2 BC. <u>AIUK 4.2 (BM,</u> <u>Decrees of Council and</u> <u>Assembly) no. 4</u>

Gods. Envoys from Rhegion who made the alliance and the oath, Kleandros son of Xen— son of –tinos, Silenos son of Phokos,[– son of –]. In the archonship of Apseudes (433/2) and under the Council for which Kritiades was first secretary. The Council and the People decided. Akamantis was the prytany. Charias was secretary. Timoxenos was chairman. Kallias proposed: there shall be an alliance between the Athenians and the Rhegians. The Athenians shall swear the oath[in order that everything may be] in good faith and without deceit and[straightforward on the part of the Athenians] for all time towards the Rhegians, [swearing as follows]: 'we shall be faithful allies, [just] and strong and unharmful [for all time to the Rhegians, and] we shall oblige them if they[need anything]'...



#### Erechtheion Building Accounts, 409/8 BC

Now at the British Museum ( $IGI^{3}474$ ):

'... We found the following parts of the temple half-finished: at the corner towards the Kekropeion:

4 wall-blocks unplaced, length four feet, width two feet, thickness one foot and a half....

1 *maschaliaia*, length four feet, width three feet, thickness one foot and a half...

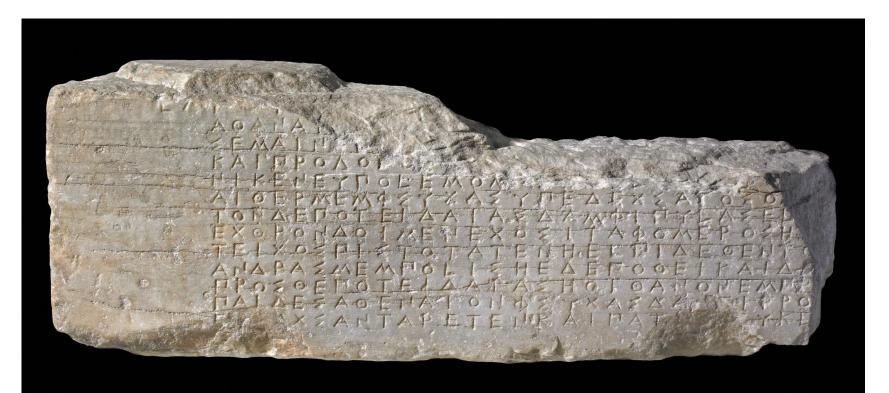
5 blocks of wall-crown, length four feet, width three feet, thickness one foot and a half...'



Decree about temple building. <u>AIUK 4.2 (BM,</u> <u>Decrees of Council and</u> <u>Assembly</u>) no. 6, 450-403 BC.



Poem for the Athenians who fell at the Battle of Potidaia in 432 BC: BM 1816,0610.348



At Pot[idaia the following Athenians died.]

Immortal - - -

to mark out excellence - - -

and by the strength of their forefathers - - -

a victory fine in war they got as their memorial when they perished.

Aither received their souls, and earth the bodies

of these men; and around the gates of Potidaia were they severed.

And of their foes, some have their share of a tomb, others fled and set their wall as the surest hope of life.

This city and [people of Erechtheus] longs for these men,

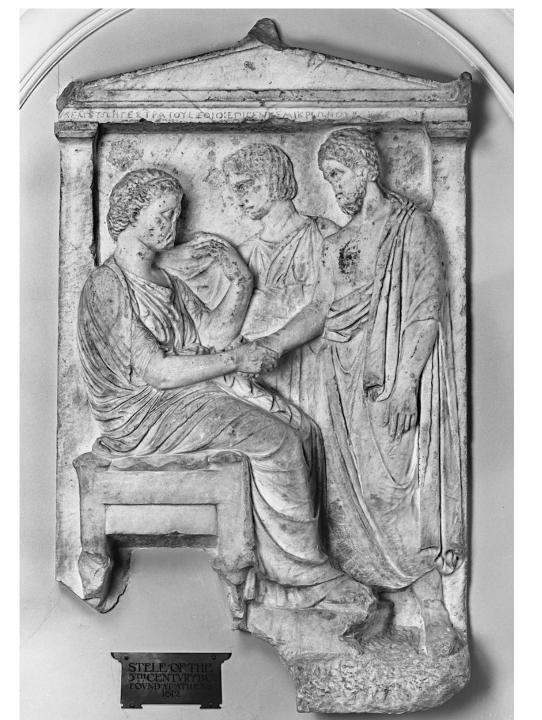
who before Potidaia died in the front ranks,

sons of the Athenians; but casting their lives into the scales,

they drew the lot of excellence (arete) and brought glory (eukleia) to their homeland (patris).

Funerary stele for Melisto and Epigenes, c.350 BC. *AIUK* 5 (Lyme Park no. 2.

> An inscription above the sculpture reads as follows: 'Melisto daughter of Hegestratos of Oion. Epigenes son of Mikrion of Eleusis'.



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