

The temple was built from Mount Pentelicus marble, which is rich in iron. Along the outer wall of the Sala was placed a horizontal frieze, which included scenes of the inhabitants of Athens, including officials, priests, maids of honor, and knights on horseback, in the annual procession celebrating the birth of the goddess Athena. The truss tilts inward at about 13.5 degrees, which is a degree of inclination that does not allow the cornices to cast their shadow on the sculptures inside the truss.[8] The Parthenon was built entirely of Pentelic marble, a white marble sourced from the Pentelix plateau, 18 km from Athens. Lined around the top of the outer wall, above the columns, were a series of carved banners called metopes, on which were painted scenes of the famous legendary battles between the Lapathians and the centaurs, between the gods and a race of giants, and between the Greeks and the Amazons. The shape of the temple is rectangular, and its length is 72 m, its width is 34 m, and its height is 18 m. The Parthenon includes a central enclosed space called the Sala, meaning the Holy, which was divided into two rooms, one of which once housed a huge statue of Athena made of gold and ivory, while the other was used as a storage warehouse. Its base dimensions are 69.5 x 30.9 meters, and the diameter of its periodic columns is 1.9 meters, and its length is 10.4 meters. In order to control Athens