



**Didyma Layout Plan**

- 1- Temple of Apollo
- 2- Circular building/altar
- 3- Stadium
- 4- Offering terrace
- 5- An ancient building under Hagios Georgios Chapel
- 6- Theatre
- 7- Church/mosque
- 8- Temple of Artemis
- 9- Buildings around the Sacred Road and its vicinity
- 10- Mother rock set
- 11- Bath building
- 12- Palaestra

- Central courtyard: A
- 'Naiskos': B
- Christian Basilica: C
- The hall of twelve columns: D
- The hall of two columns: E



**Visiting Hours**

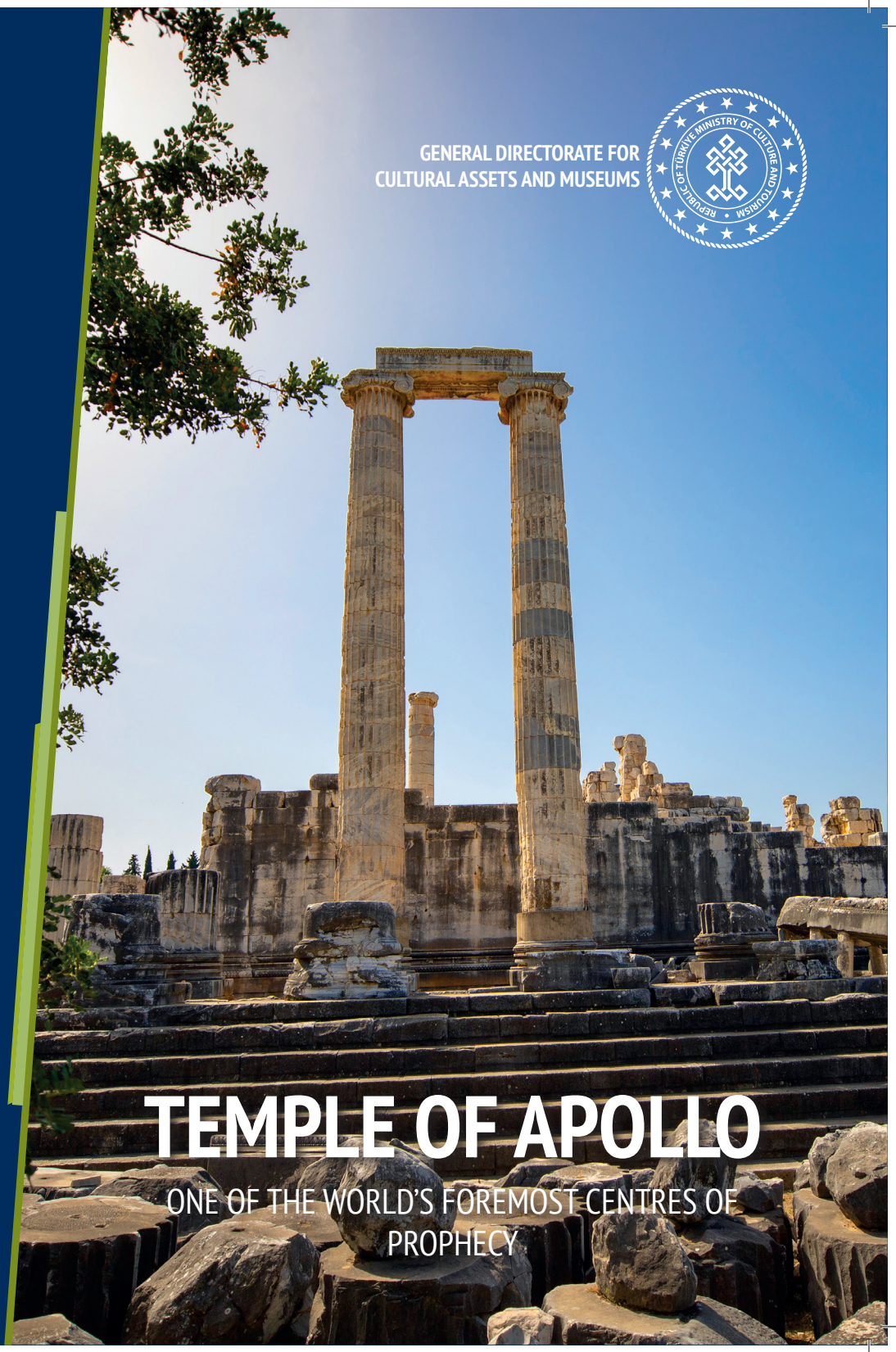
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GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR  
CULTURAL ASSETS AND MUSEUMS



# TEMPLE OF APOLLO

ONE OF THE WORLD'S FOREMOST CENTRES OF PROPHECY

Temple of Apollo



It is among the best preserved temples of Antiquity. Due to the double row of columns surrounding the temple, it is considered as dipteral. The first construction phase of the temple is dated to the Late Geometric/Early Archaic Period. This first construction phase of the temple was destroyed by the Persian invasion. The construction of the current gigantic temple started in the 4th century BCE and was never completed.

With 12 columns in the pronaos, the total number of columns reaches 120. The column height is 19.7 m on average. Marble and limestone were used in the construction of the temple. Its architects are Paionios of Ephesus and Daphnis .

The naiskos belonging to the Hellenistic Period in the middle courtyard was removed in the 5th and 6th centuries CE and a basilica planned church was built in its place.

Medusa Reliefs

In Greek mythology, it is the general name given to three sisters named Sthenno, Euryale and Medusa, who have snake hair, scary faces and turn those who look at them into stone. For this reason, the Greeks embroidered Medusa's head on their shields, on the belongings they wanted to protect, on their buildings, temples, and armor.



Temple of Artemis



In 2013, a temple with its foundations oriented towards the east was discovered just north of the Hisar Mosque. Based on the available data, it is estimated that it was built in the Late Hellenistic Period. It is possible to associate this new cult structure with Artemis, Apollo's sister, since the possible structural elements of this temple are similar to the naiskos of the Temple of Apollo located in the central courtyard.

Brankhid Statues



According to the legend, the Titan Leto was with Zeus in this sanctuary, which would later become the center of prophecy, and became pregnant with Apollo. Apollo assigns the shepherd named Brankhos as the guardian of the holy spring and gives him the ability of prophecy. Didim was ruled by Brankhid priests as an autonomous centre of prophecy from the 8th century BCE until the Ionian Revolt of 494 BCE.