



The Heirloom of Sultan Süleyman, the Magnificent Marmaris Castle

Don't Miss

Knidos



Knidos Ruins Visiting Hours

1 April-31 October

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30
19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30

31 October-1 April

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30
17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30

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Don't Return Without Letting the Sun Down at Knidos





Located at the most southwestern point of Turkey, Knidos ancient city is in Datça district, Mugla Province. At the far end of the peninsula, which has 52 coves in its vicinity, there is a place called "Tekir Burnu" (Cape Tekir) where Knidos is located. Furthermore, this position at the very end point of the peninsula is the point where the Aegean and the Mediterranean are separated from each other. In other saying, they get united at that point of this place.

Topographically, the city consists of the mainland and the rocky island located just in front of that mainland. The mainland part of the city is now called "Tekir", while the island part, viewing from the north and south, is named as "Camel Neck" due to the appearance of the top that looks like a camel hump. "Camel Neck" is also called "Kav Kriyo" or "Kap Krio".

Dionysus Terrace and Stoa Structure

Due to its topographic structure, Knidos was built by creating terraces. At the intersection of the western and eastern harbors of the city, The Dionysus Terrace is the first of these terraces. The Dionysus Terrace is bordered by two harbors to the south, Theater Street and Small Theater to the east, Harbor Street to the west and Stoa Structure to the north.

To the north of the terrace is the Stoa structure, built along the entire terrace. The structure, which is approximately 130 meters (426,5 ft) long, consists of 25 rectangular spaces and cult rooms to the west of these spaces. Stoa rooms are 5x4 meters in dimensions.



Harbor Street

In the 4th century B. C., Knidos started a new city planning system. With this new city plan, seven north-south oriented streets were built and all of these streets were connected with the main street in east-west direction. Harbor Street is the first of the north-south oriented streets. The street starts from the monumental entrance of the Dionysus Terrace and continues to the sanctuaries on the upper elevations. Approximately 6 m. (19.7 ft) wide streets has gradual rising steps depending on the slope.

West Harbor Chapel Complex

The chapel on the West Harbor Mole of Knidos and the building complex to the north are 16x13 meters in dimensions. Like the other churches in Knidos, the chapel is located in the east-west direction. The chapel consists of naos, bema and apse sections. The floor of the building is covered with travertine, marble and terracotta plates.

Sanctuary of Apollo Karneios

The holy area on the central terrace to the west of the city is entered from the propylon at the intersection of "East-West Street" and "Liman Street". It is 11.20x8.10 meters in dimensions and located in the east-west direction. The architectural elements of the propylon, which survived to the present day, shows that they have been built in the 330s' B.C.



Apollon Karneios Sacred Place

The temple located in the south of the terrace is 19x11 meters in dimensions. Right across the temple there is a rectangular Altar measuring 11.20 x 6.70 meters in the east. From an inscription on the Altar it is understood that the building was dedicated to Apollo Karneios.

Small Theater

Built on the main land section of the city, south of the slope and overlooking the Commercial Harbor, the Small Theater is Greco-Roman style and has a capacity of approximately 5,300 people. The orchestra is horseshoe-shaped. At the end of the rows of spectators, there are two vaulted entrances (vomitorium) placed to the east and west. Local limestone, conglomerate

blocks and marble blocks were used in the construction. The stage building, which is thought to be a two-story building, has undergone many renovations. The theater, which was thought to have been built in the 2nd century B.C., has taken its final shape by 1st-2nd century A.D. As a result of the excavations carried out on the west of Small Theater and Theater Street, this area was used between the 5th and 7th century A.D.