



The Finds of the Temple of Apollo are on Display at the Miletus Museum

*Don't Miss*

# Apollo Temple of Didyma



## Apollo Temple of Didyma Visiting Hours

1 April-31 October

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00

1 November-31 March

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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**Address** Aydın ili, Didim İlçesi sınırları içerisinde, Yenihisar Mahallesi sınırları içerisinde yer almaktadır.

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[www.muze.gov.tr](http://www.muze.gov.tr)



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# Brankhid (Priest) Sculptures

According to the myth, Titan Leto had been made pregnant by the chief God Zeus for Apollo at this holy area that was to become a divination centre later on. Apollo had later designated the shepherd, called Brankhos as the protector of holy spring granting him the competence to prophecy. Didymium had been administered by the clerics of Brankhid as an autonomous prophesy centre from the 8th century BC until the Ionian Rebellion in 494 BC.



# Temple of Apollo

It is deemed among the best protected temples of the Antique age. Since it has the row of double pillars surrounding the temple, it exhibits Dipteros (double pillared) type plan. Construction of the structure had been started 4th or 3rd century BC. It had been destroyed by the Persian in the beginning of 5th century BC. Naiskos (small temple) in the middle yard had been demolished during 5/6th century BC and replaced by a Christian Basilica which is destroyed in the earthquake.



Temple of Artemis

Despite a temple had been discovered at the North of Hisar Mosque with foundations directed toward east, it has not been possible to determine certainly the foundation plan of the temple. According to the knowledge we have today, it is assumed that it had been constructed probably during the late Hellenistic Age. It is possible to correlate this new cult structure with Artemis, sister of Apollon because of the similarity between structural elements with Apollon Naiskos (small temple).



Medusa Reliefs

There are three pillars in Pronaos (pre-chamber) and the number of the pillars are 120 with these. Average height of the pillars is 19.7 m. Marble and limestone were used in the construction of the temple. The architects of the temple were Paionis and Daphnis from Ephesus.

Sthenno, Euryale and Medusa were the names in the Greek mythology given to three sisters with snake head (hairs) and horrifying face petrifying the persons who look at them. Therefore, the Greeks had embroidered head of medusa on their shields, their articles that they wished to protect, their temples and their armors.