



GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR
CULTURAL ASSETS AND MUSEUMS

LAODIKEIA

THE COMMERCIAL AND BELIEF CENTER OF ANCIENT PERIOD



Visiting Hours		
April 1-October 1 Opening Time: 08:00 Closing Time: 19:00 Ticket Office Closing Time: 18:30	October 1-April 1 Opening Time: 08:00 Closing Time: 17:00 Ticket Office Closing Time: 16:30	Open everyday.
Address: Goncalı Mahallesi Yani Pamukkale/Denizli		
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- 1- Parliament Building (Bouleuterion)
- 2- Southern Bath-Gymnasium Complex
- 3- 1th Water Distribution Terminal-Nymphaeum (Foundation)
- 4- Stadium
- 5- Central Bath
- 6- Western Bath
- 7- Eastern Bath
- 8- Northern Theater
- 9- Western Theater
- 10- Caracalla Nymphaeum (Monumental Fountain)
- 11- Syria Street
- 12- Temple A
- 13- Round (Rotunda) Byzantine Structure
- 14- Rotunda-Octogonal Planned Church
- 15- North Church
- 16- Southwest Church
- 17- Northwest Church
- 18- Structure C
- 19- Ephesus Gate and Western Byzantine Gate
- 20- Hierapolis Gate
- 21- Syria Gate
- 22- Aphrodisias Gate and Southern Byzantine Gate
- 23- Western Agora
- 24- Round Structure in the Western Agora (Macellum)
- 25- Roman Bridge over the Asopos River
- 26- 2nd Water Distribution Terminal
- 27- Monumental Passes (Popylons)
- 28- Central Agora
- 29- Early Byzantine Walls
- 30- Eastern Byzantine Gate and Towers
- 31- Eastern Byzantine Nymphaeum
- 32- Nymphaeum of S. Severus and Greens Jockey Club Building
- 33- Ephesus Street
- 34- Southern Agora
- 35- Southern Roman Villa
- 36- North (Dye) Workshop
- 37- Southwest Temple
- 38- House A
- 39- Street Water Distribution Center
- 40- Round Structure (Prytaneion ?)
- 41- Building South of the Western Theater
- 42- Temple ?
- 43- Temple ?
- 44- Temple ?
- 45- Monumental Gate
- 46- Portico of Ephesus
- 47- Traian's Nymphaeum
- 48- Western Nymphaeum (Monumental Fountain)
- 49- Northwest Byzantine Gate
- 50- Necropolis Areas
- 51- Asopos Hill
- 52- Church (Cathedral) of Laodikeia
- 53- Central Church
- 54- Stadium Street
- 55- Nymphaeum B (Monumental Foundation), Latrina, Water Tank and Fountain with Apse
- 56- Temple A East Street
- 57- Church Peristyle House
- 58- Northern (Sacred) Agora, Porticos and Area with Mosaic (Church?)
- 59- Stadium Church
- 60- Rectangular Planed Building to the North of the Stadium
- 61- Kandilkir Settlement (Prehistoric Western Necropolis)
- 62- Traian's Nymphaeum Square and Eastern Site
- 63- Executive Building with Atrium
- 64- North (Sacred) Agora West Street
- 65- South Agora Street



 **KISA TUR (SHORT TOUR)**
 **UZUN TUR (LONG TOUR)**

The North
(Sacred) Agora



The Northern (Sacred) Agora, located between the Western and Northern Theaters on the north of Syria Street, surrounded by porticoes, was built during the Augustus Period and measures approximately 296x128 m and has a rectangular plan. This area was used as a temenos during the Imperial Period and as an agora since the 4th century AD. The Agora is entered from Syria Street through three monumental gates, the central, eastern and western propylons. Of these, the East and West propylons provide access to the porticos, and the Central Propylon to the courtyard. In addition, there are side entrances that provide transitions to the West Theater and North Theaters on the rear walls of the portico, which borders the east and west of the Agora. Originally, the upper part of the porticos surrounded by columnar galleries in dipteral and Ionic order was covered with hipped roofs.

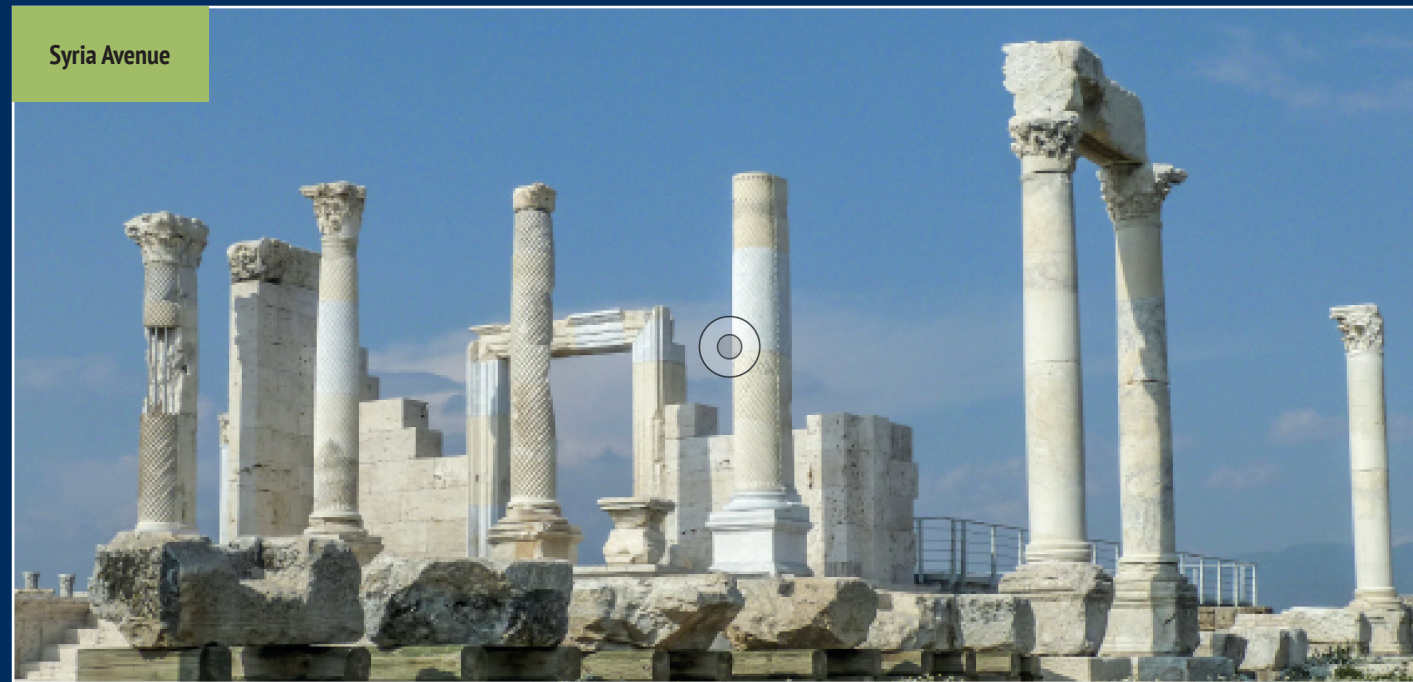
There are two pools, each 166 m long, placed in front of the west portico and the east portico in the north-south direction within the Agora. In the courtyard bordered by the pools, there were two temples and altars, one in the Corinthian Order dedicated to Athena, the goddess of the city, and the other in the Ionic Order dedicated to Zeus, the founding god of the city. With the Christianization of the city, these temples were dismantled during the construction activities of Emperor Constantine the Great and afterwards, the columned gallery of the East Portico was reorganized with the architectural blocks of the Temple of Athena in the Corinthian Order. The West Portico was also rearranged with architectural blocks of the Temple of Zeus in Ionic Order and spolia architectural blocks with Ionic capitals. At the northern end of the West Portico, a geometrically designed mosaic floor, thought to be a church and built in the 4th century AD, was unearthed.

Syria Street



The main street, which stretches from the city center to the east of the Syrian Gate, is 900 m long in total. The 400 m section from the Emperor Caracalla (211-217 AD) Fountain on the western corner of the street to the East Byzantine Gate was excavated and resurrected. During the excavations, the last usage stages of the street, which was planned for the first time in the Hellenistic Period, until the earthquake of 494 AD and the abandonment of the city at the beginning of the 7th century AD were revealed. There is a sewer system in the middle of the street, porticos on either side of which are raised by one or two steps, and the rows of shops behind it.

Syria Avenue



Temple A



The building is located at the northern end of the rectangular courtyard (58x42.33 m, with 54 Corinthian capitals) surrounded by porticoes on the northern side of Syria Street. The temple (27.75x13.60 m) with a prostyle (4 spiral fluted columns) plan in Corinthian order was made of travertine blocks with a high podium and covered with marble. It is dedicated to the Goddess Artemis, the God Apollo and the Imperial Cult. The temple, which was built during the Antonine Period (2nd century AD), underwent major repairs during the Emperor Diocletian's Period (284-305). The temple was used as the religious archive of the Laodikeia Church next to it with the liberation of Christianity in the 4th century AD (306-337 AD during the time of the Great Constantine), and it was destroyed with the earthquake of 494 AD, which affected the entire ancient city. The upper part of the vaulted space of Temple A under the naos (sacred chamber) is covered with steel construction and unbreakable glass. This area also has the feature of being an observation terrace with a magnificent view over Pamukkale and Lykos (Çürüksu) Plain.