

Ankara Roman Bath

Augustus Temple

Don't Miss



Ankara Roman Bath Visiting Hours

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8.30 17.00	8.30 17.00	8.30 17.00	8.30 17.00	8.30 17.00	8.30 17.00	8.30 17.00

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Address Çankırı Caddesi No. 43 Ulus Altındağ, Ankara • Phone: +90 (312) 310 72 80

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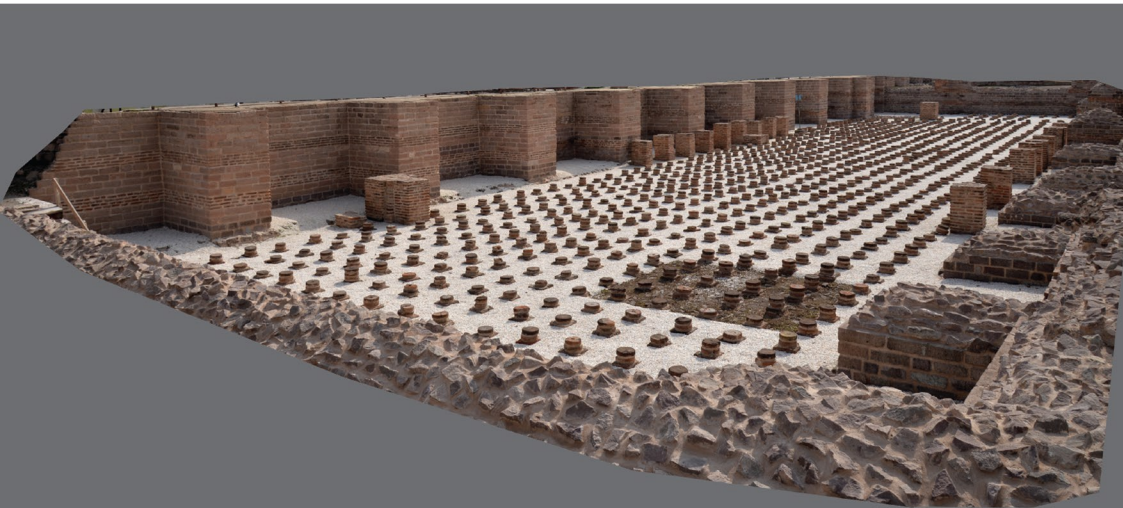
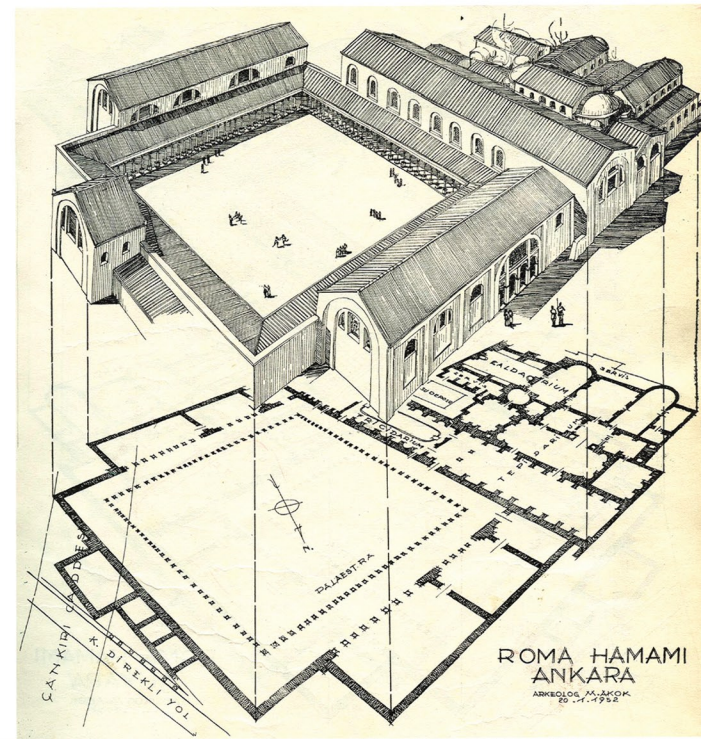


A Bath in the City of Ancyra





The ruins of the Roman Bath in Ankara covering an area of approximately 65.000 m², have taken the appearance of an outdoor museum through the works conducted during the period from 1997 to 2001. Approximately 1000 stone works present in the ruins, have been categorized in three main groups as tomb steles, tablets and architectural pieces. In the southern wing of the Palaestra, the tomb steles belonging mostly to the Roman and Byzantine periods are exhibited while blocks with scriptures, postaments (pedestals) and water pipes are exhibited in the northern wing, altar and other architectural works are exhibited in the eastern wing and sarcophagus and lion sculptures are exhibited in the middle section.



Bath Structure

It consists of two parts; one is a palaestra and the other is a closed bath section. Based on the coins found in the excavations, it is understood that the bath was built during the period of Caracalla (212-217 AD).



Columned Road

It is known that the columned road located partially to the east of the bath building and palaestra, extends to the location where Augustus temple, the holy place of antique Ancyra City, takes place. This columned road was discovered during the first years of the Republican period while Çankırı Avenue was being constructed and left below the road. The road, which is estimated to have been constructed around the 3rd century AD, was formed of marble pillars with Corinth heads.



Bath Building

The bath is dated back to the reign of Caracalla (212-217 AD) by the head of the excavations based on the coins found in the excavations. This is confirmed in several inscriptions by Tiberius Julius Justus Julianus, who is responsible for the construction of the bath and one of the leading people of the city. As understood from other coins found during the excavation, the bath was used continuously and repaired from time to time within a period of approximately 500 years.