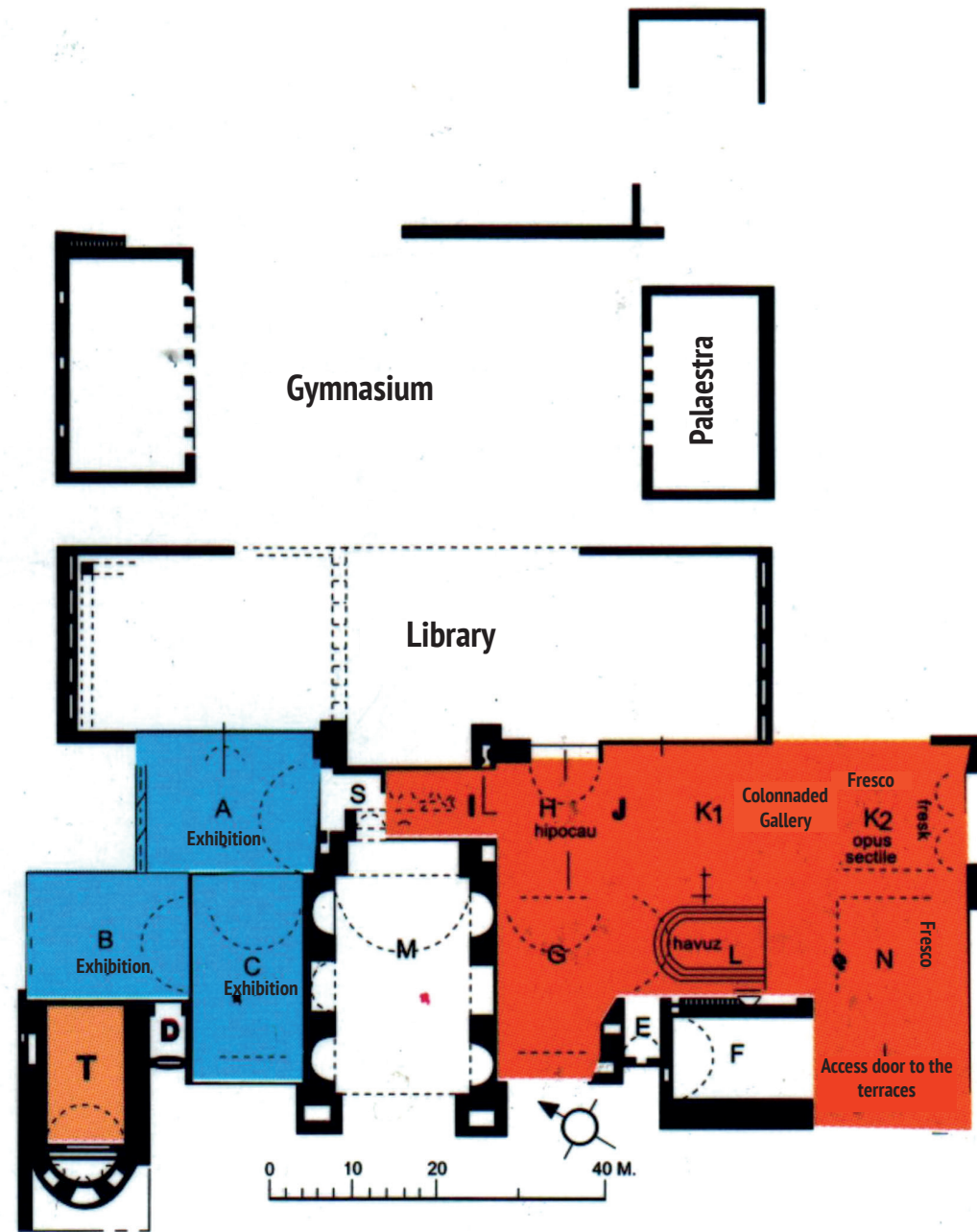


HIERAPOLIS ROMAN BATH



- Museum Exhibiton Halls
- Areas excavated and cleaned between 1992-1999
- Area excavated and cleaned in 2001 where western vault and portals are found



Visiting Hours		
April 1 - October 31 Opening Time: 08:00 Closing Time: 19:00 Ticket Office Closing Time: 18:45	October 31 - April 1 Opening Time: 08:00 Closing Time: 17:00 Ticket Office Closing Time: 16:45	Open everyday.
Address: Sümer Mahallesi, 2259. Sokak No:12, 20020 Merkez/Pamukkale/Denizli		
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HIERAPOLIS (PAMUKKALE) ARCHAEOLOGY MUSEUM

ARE YOU READY FOR A LONG JOURNEY IN HISTORY AND
WITNESS THE PAST?



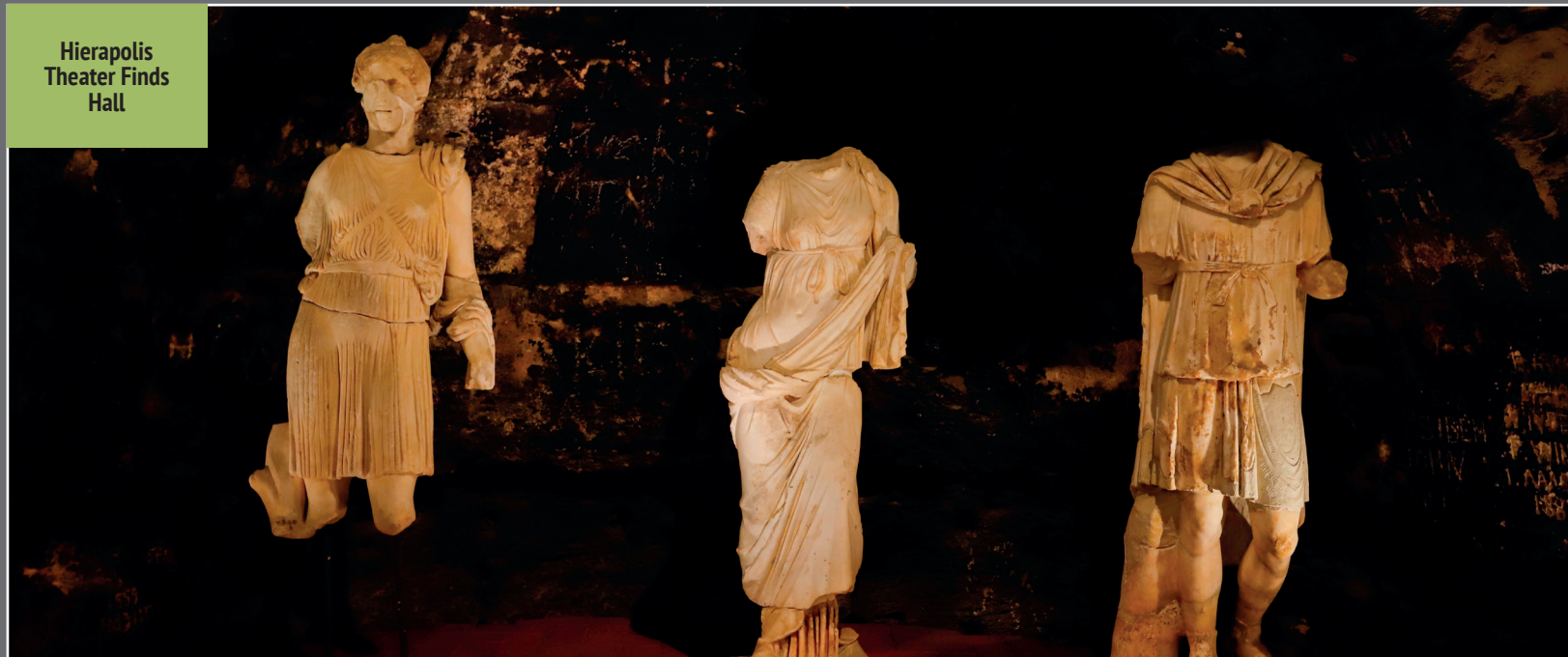


The ancient city of Hierapolis was a collection of buildings consisting of an ancient Roman bath, a gymnasium, and a library. After the restoration of the Roman bath in the 1970s, the exhibition and arrangement of artifacts found during excavations at Hierapolis and brought from other archeological sites was completed. The ancient city was opened to visitors in 1984 as the Hierapolis Archeology Museum.



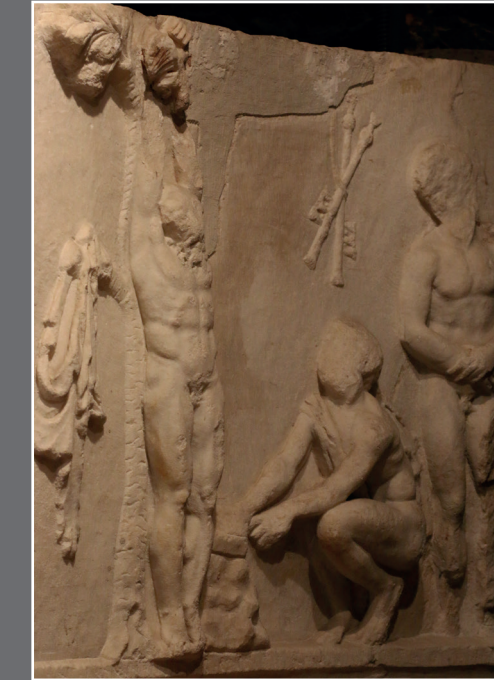
Sarcophagi and Sculptures Hall

It houses artefacts mainly from Hierapolis and Laodicea as well as other archaeological sites. Artefacts include reliefs of gladiatorial contests and bullfights found in excavations on the Tripolis road at Hierapolis, and sarcophagi from excavations at Laodicea.



Hierapolis Theater Finds Hall

The reliefs which adorn the stage building of the Hierapolis Theater are displayed in this hall. The reliefs include the entertainment procession of Dionysus, the coronation ceremony of Hierapolis, the legend of Niobe, the coronation of Roman Emperor Septimus Severus, inscriptions with resolutions of the theater council, the legend of Marsyas, the battle of Heracles and Antaios, the birth of Apollo and Artemis, and the abduction of Persephone by Hades.



The Legend of Marsyas

According to mythology, Marsyas ventures into a musical contest with God Apollo. The latter plays the best music and defeats Marsyas. Thereupon Marsyas is flayed for daring to challenge God Apollo.



Hall of Small Artefacts

Small finds, from many civilizations since 4000 BCE, are exhibited in a chronological order. Among the items on display are terracotta pots, idols and stone artefacts unearthed during excavations between 1954 and 1959 at Beycesultan Mound, as well as terracotta oil lamps, some glassware, necklaces and metal jewelry from the Phrygian, Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods. You can also see gold, silver and bronze objects from the Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman periods arranged chronologically.