

Alexandria Troas

Assos, one of the Best Preserved
Example of Greek Polis (City) in the
World

Don't Miss



Alexandria Troas Ancient Settlement Visiting Hours

April 1 - October 1

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30
19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00

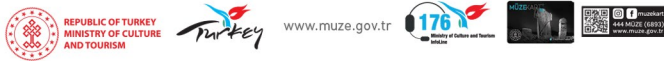
October 1 - October 1

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	17.030	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30

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One of the Largest Ancient Cities
in Anatolia: **Old Istanbul**





The city of Alexandria Troas, was established in 310 BC, in the memory of Alexander the Great. For this purpose, a plateau was surrounded by a city walls with a length of 8 km. The city which developed economically in a very short time, became an important center. According to the writings by Seuton, who is also biographer of Roman Emperor Caesar, the Romans even contemplated to make this city as the capital of Roman Empire due to its strategic position as a connection between Europe and Asia. Later on, Emperor Constantine also suggested similar ideas but then they decided to make Constantinople/Istanbul as the capital of Byzantine Empire.

Second renaissance of the city took place during the reign of Roman Empire Augustus. Augustus commissioned a colony be established here for retired Roman soldiers during mid 1st Century BC and supported to make the city as a Roman metropolis. St. Paul saw that version of the city when he visited it in 52 AD and decided to pass to Europe via this city. Another Golden Age of the city was in 2nd Century AD. Herodes Atticus of Athens, who was one of the richest person in the ancient world, commissioned a magnificent aqueduct to be built reaching from Mt. Ida to Alexandria Troas.



East Gate (Neandria Gate): A magnificent water gate with a small inner court and two towers at each side is located at the east of the city. This gate was constructed by early 3rd Century BC and used continuously till the city was abandoned.

Bath: The large bathes of the city were constructed alongside with the water way in 135 AD. The building which was one of the largest bath of Roman Empire era in Anatolia with its dimensions of 123 x 84 m, collapsed in 1809 as a result of an earthquake.

Theater: An eminent theater was built at the highest point of the city even during Hellenistic Era. The location of the theater, offers her visitors not only an impressive city view but also a view of Lesbos Island to the south of an earlier settlement, Neandria, located at Mt. Çiğdir to the east, and Tenedos Island to the west and Dardanelles to the north.

Palace: While there are various myths about the square building located to the northwest of the theater, its function could not be understood so far. Medieval and New Age travelers described the structure as "Place for Young Girls", a shelter for pirates or a palace.



Temple: Next to the administrative buildings to the west of ancient city center, there is a temple on which archaeological excavations still go on today. It is observed that the cut stones of the Hellenistic Age were used in its foundations. It is considered that this temple was reconstructed by the Roman Emperor Augustus. In the temple site, several architectural marble elements with reliefs were discovered. These magnificent pieces

are also the indicators of wealth of the city and its vast commercial connections. Scientific researches still go on focusing on the Dionysus sculpture and structural ornamental findings discovered during the excavations.

Port: The Ancient Port, which is today closed to the sea, offer the visitors an illustrious view at the sun set. It is assumed that this port replaced the

port of Ilios, which was covered with sand back then. It is told that Roman soldiers passed through this port during wars in the east and Roman traders came to this port and settled in the city. It is known from various sources that St. Paul set sail from this port to spread Christianity to Europe. It is known that Alexandria Troas and its port were one of the most important gates opening to the Europe.