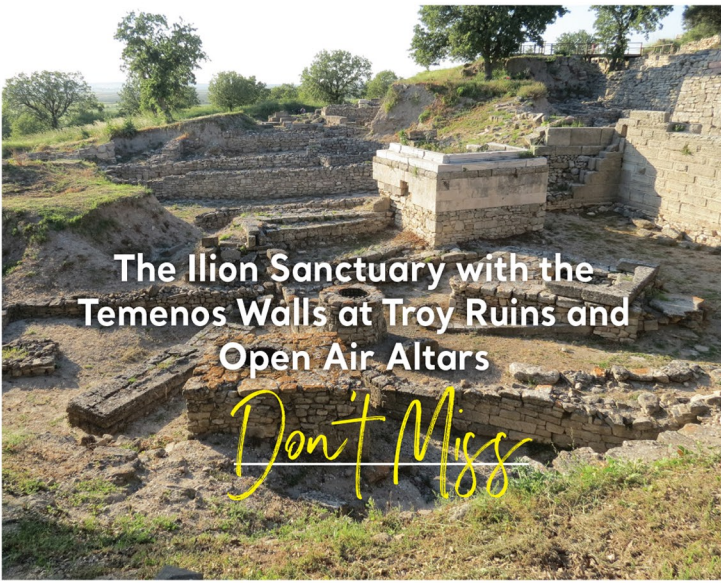


Assos



The Iliion Sanctuary with the
Temenos Walls at Troy Ruins and
Open Air Altars

Don't Miss



Assos Ruins Visiting Hours

1 April-31 October

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

31 October-1 April

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

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Address Truva Altı Sokak No: 12 Tevfikiye Köyü, Merkez/Çanakkale

Please visit the website for current information.



www.muze.gov.tr



Assos, The Best Preserved
Greek **City in the World**





A City Where Nature and History Meet

Assos, located in Behram Village in Ayvacık District of Çanakkale Province, was founded in the 7th century BC according to the authors of the Antique Period. Recent archaeological studies indicate that the city's history dates back to the Bronze Age. The city is an important center for both history and nature tourism, and has been included in the temporary list of World Cultural Heritage of UNESCO in May 2017.



Athena's Temple

Although Assos was a port city, it was built on a steep cliff at an altitude of 238 meters from the sea. On the Acropolis in the highest part of the city is a temple dedicated to goddess Athena. The Doric temple, built in 540 BC, is the only example of the Archaic Age in Anatolia. Some differences in the capitals and the blocks used for the second time suggest that the temple had been repaired. Decorated friezes and metopes belonging to the temple are exhibited in the museums of Louvre (France), Boston (USA), İstanbul Archeology and Troy (Çanakkale).



Necropolis, City of the Dead

Assos produced and exported sarcophagi like Marmara Island (Prokonnesos) during the Roman Period. The ancient city of Assos was famous for its domestic andesite sarcophagi, described as Sarcophagus (meat eater) in Pliny's work.



Musicians Group (4th century BC)

It consists of the tomb finds of Assos Western Necropolis from excavations in 1995. Probably related to the cult of Dionysus, this group contains Silenus playing a panflute and terracotta figurines singing, reading poems, and playing lyras, guitars, flutes, castanets and rhythm instruments. The figurines as well as grave gifts consisting of gold jewelry and vases are dated the first half of the 4th century BC.