

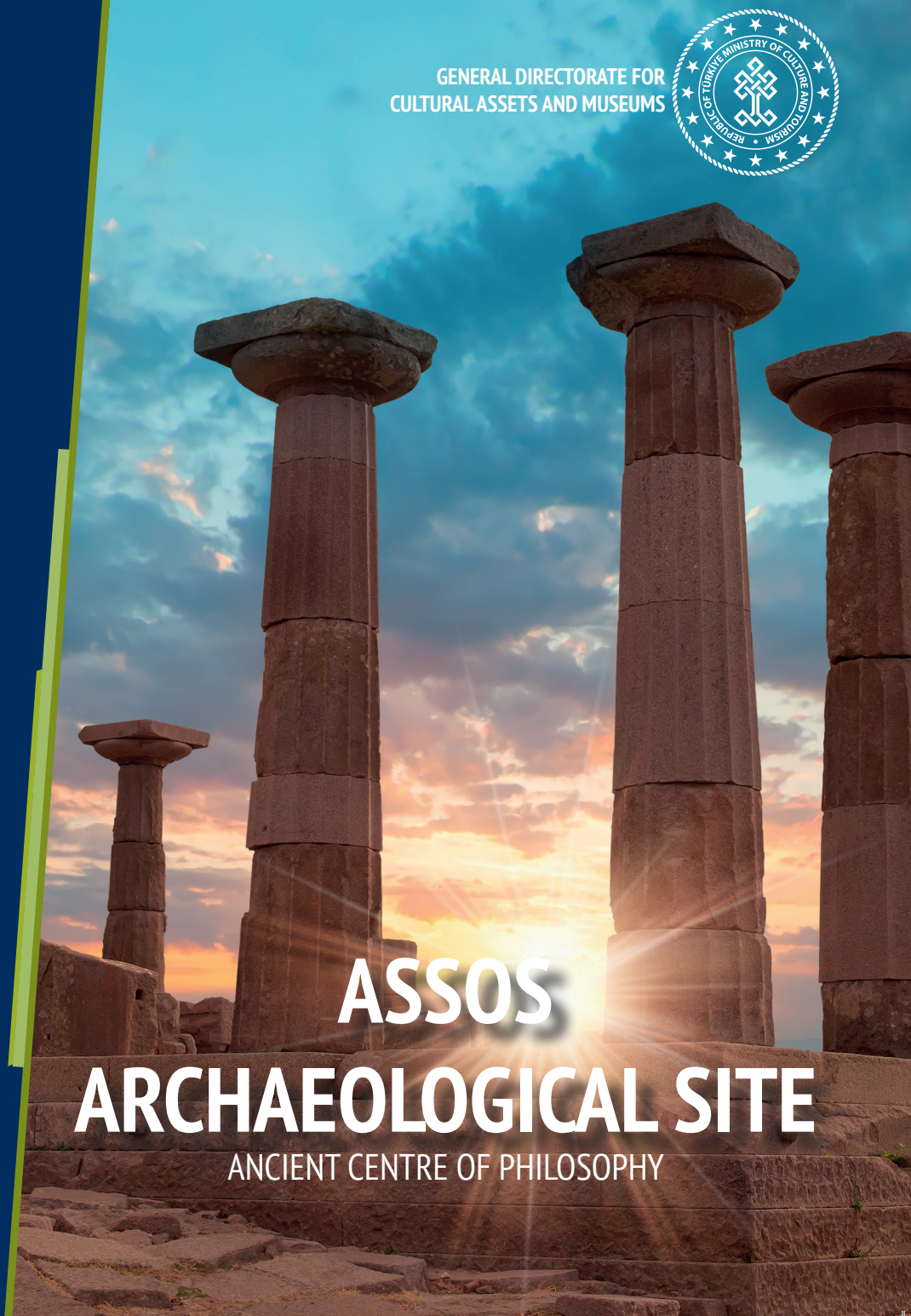
Visiting Hours		
<b>April 1-October 1</b> Opening Time: 08:30 Closing Time: 20:00 Gişe Closing Time: 19:30	<b>October 1-April 1</b> Opening Time: 08:30 Closing Time: 17:30 Gişe Closing Time: 17:00	Open everyday. * Hours and off days may vary due to pandemic.
<b>Address:</b> Behram / Ayvacık / Çanakkale		
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# ASSOS

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

ANCIENT CENTRE OF PHILOSOPHY



Assos, one of the most important ancient settlements of the Troas Region, left a mark in history as a port city and became rich in this way. Its real fame, however, is due to the School of Philosophy. In this school, which is one of the first examples of its kind in the world, courses were held in various subjects. Aristotle, one of the greatest and most important philosophers in the world, is the founder of the school, which, with its contributions to science, can be considered one of the places that shaped contemporary civilization. It is believed that Aristotle, who lived and lectured in Assos for three years between 347 and 344 BCE, did the preliminary work for his famous work "Politics" on political philosophy. Assos School of Philosophy continued its importance in the following years; in fact, Aristotle, the head of this school, received a special invitation from King Philip III and taught Alexander, who later assumed the title of the Great.

The Material That Shapes the City:  
Andesite



Almost all the buildings of the ancient city of Assos, from the walls to the temples, are built of andesite. The fact that the hill on which the city is situated is an ancient volcano has meant that this material is common throughout the region. The most important export material of Assos in the Roman Period are the artefacts made of andesite. In particular, the sarcophagi, which were believed to decompose the corpses inside within 40 days, were shipped to a wide area from Rome to Lebanon. During these years andesite was exported sometimes in its raw form from the mine and sometimes by processing, and although sarcophagi stood out among the export products, two large columns brought from Assos to Venice (San Marko Square) are evidence that other artefacts were also in demand.

Andesite, which continued to be used in the following years, is also found in the dwellings of the village Ottoman Period. This stone, much sought after for its robust and easily processable nature, may not be taken out of the region today and is only used here in the restoration of historic buildings.

Historical Ottoman Village: Behram



Sharing a common fate with other cities in the region, Assos was not settled for a long time after a great earthquake collapsed it in the 7th century CE. In 1359 it came under Ottoman rule and its history began anew. While the ancient city of Assos is located on the part of the volcanic hill facing the sea, the Ottoman Period settlement developed on the other part of the hill. Today, this village called Behram is a place where time has stood still, with its centuries-old stone houses and the historic streets lined by these houses, all of which are protected. The historic settlement, surrounded by ancient walls and consisting of 150 houses, takes its visitors on a journey back in time with its stone houses converted into boutique hotels, souvenir shops, street textures and many other details to Ottoman Period.

The Temple of Athena, the iconic structure of Assos visuals and souvenir photographs, is considered one of the most important works in the history of architecture. The first reason for this is that it is the first and only Archaic Period Doric Temple in Anatolia. In addition, it is unique in that the use of Ionic architectural elements in the relief friezes and decoration elements and that the subjects on the friezes fuse the Lydian, Lycian cultures with the Athenian and Corinthian cultures. Unfortunately, not many remains have survived from this temple, which was once the largest structure in the region. One of the reasons for this is that the materials of the temple were used in the construction of new buildings in the Byzantine and Ottoman periods. Some pieces that were smuggled during the Ottoman Period are now in the collections of the Louvre Museum and Boston Fine Arts Museum. Although most of it is no longer in place, this does not prevent it from being the most visited place in the ancient city. The main reason for this is the view of Edremit Bay, which has an indescribable beauty, especially at sunset.

Athena Temple Landmark  
of the City



Hüdavendigâr Mosque: Murat  
I Heirloom



The mosque, which stands on a hill within the borders of the ancient city, is a single-domed, square planned structure, reflecting the characteristics of the period. The vessels painted with madder on the west wall are one of the most interesting aspects. The fact that such a theme, which is not common in mosques, was covered also shows the connection of the settlement with the sea. Another difference is that it does not have a minaret. This is because the location of the mosque is not suitable for the construction of a minaret. Some materials from the ancient city were also used in the construction of the mosque. The most interesting of these spolia materials is the door that forms the entrance of the mosque. The inscription that belongs to Cornelius Church and says that King Skamandros had this church repaired is still there.