



# Karakuş Tumulus The Cemetery of Queens

*Don't Miss*

# Archaeological Site of Perre



## Perre Archaeological Site Visiting Hours

April 1 – October 31

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8.00 19.00	8.00 19.00	8.00 19.00	8.00 19.00	8.00 19.00	8.00 19.00	8.00 19.00

October 31 – April 1

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8.00 17.00	8.00 17.00	8.00 17.00	8.00 17.00	8.00 17.00	8.00 17.00	8.00 17.00

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Address Örenli Mahallesi (Pirin) Adıyaman

Please visit the website for updated information.



[www.muze.gov.tr](http://www.muze.gov.tr)



## Centre of Power, Eagle Embossed Room





Antique City of Perre, one of the five major cities of the Kingdom of Commagene (163 BC - 72 AD), has the largest necropolis in the region. In addition, the presence of cisterns, wine workshops and Byzantine wall structures indicate that the area was used for social purposes.



The mosaic, which is 155 square meters in size, is the largest single piece mosaic area unearthed in Adiyaman. A scene of a wild goat nibbling on grape branches and leaves and a chicken lies in the middle of the mosaic. On the right and left of the scene, there is a duck and a dove with a red ribbon on its neck. It is dated to the 5th century AD.

The city; known as Me'drath Gazze Pirin in the ancient sources, also known as Pirin or Perin in Mesopotamia, is one of the five big cities of Kingdom of Commagene (163 BC - 72 AD). The fact that the city is on the road linking Malatya (Melitene) and Samsat (Samosata) increased the geopolitical importance of the city. The city of Perre, where armies, caravans and soldiers took a break because of the beauty and flavour of the fountain water, which is used by the public even today, maintained its importance for the ancient Taurus roads during the Roman Period. In the Byzantine period, it linked Persia (Iran) to the ancient west and was called as Hierapolis (Holy City) during this period. In 325 AD, it participated in the Bible council in Nicaea (Iznik) as a city of Persidas province and proved its importance also in religious terms. The necropolis area and mosaic area were unearthed with the excavation and cleaning work under the directorate of Adiyaman Museum between 2001-2009. The actual settlement area of the city is Örenli Neighbourhood where people live today.

