

- 1) Car Park
- 2) Entrance
- 3) Burial Chamber
- 4) Burial Animation Room
- 5) Chamosorion Tomb
- 6) Industrial Production Area
- 7) Cistern
- 8) Workshops Unique to Perre
- 9) Tomb Niche with Arcosolium
- 10) Quarry
- 11) Wine Press
- 12) Hypogeum Tomb
- 13) Structure with Mosaic
- 14) Underground Sanctuary
- 15) Roman Fountain



Visiting Hours

April 1-October 31

Opening Time: 08:00
Closing Time: 19:00
Ticket Office Closing Time: 18:00

October 31-April 1

Opening Time: 08:00
Closing Time: Gün batımı
Ticket Office Closing Time: Gün batımı

Open everyday.

Address: Örenli Mahallesi (Pirin) Adıyaman • **Phone:** 0416 216 12 59

Please visit the web site for up-to-date information.

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GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR
CULTURAL ASSETS AND MUSEUMS



PIRIN (PERRE) ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE



Ancient City of Perre, one of the five great 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 city known in ancient sources as Me'drath Gazze Pirin, also known in Mesopotamia as Pirin or Perin, is one of the five great cities of the Kingdom of Commagene (163 BC-72 CE). The fact that the city is located on the road connecting 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 taste of the fountain water, which is still used by the public today, retained its importance for the ancient Taurus roads during the Roman Period. In the Byzantine period it connected Persia (Iran) with the ancient West and was called Hierapolis (Holy City) during this period. In 325 CE it participated in the biblical council in Nicaea (Iznik) as a city of the province of Persidas and proved its importance in religious terms as well. The necropolis area and the mosaic area were unearthed with the excavation and cleaning works under the directorate of Adiyaman Museum between 2001-2009.



The mosaic is the largest single-piece mosaic surface excavated at Adiyaman, measuring 155 square meters. In the center of the mosaic is a scene of a wild goat nibbling on grape branches and leaves and a chicken. To the right and left of the scene are a duck and a dove with a red ribbon on its neck. It is dated to the 5th century CE. Room with Eagle Relief: The Center of Power.