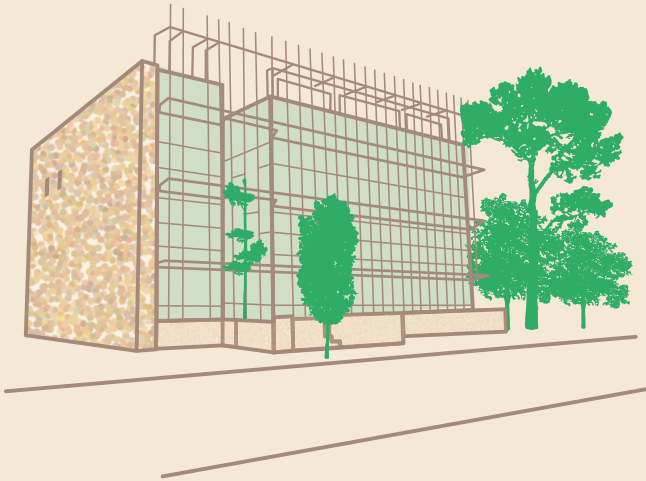




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CULTURAL & HISTORICAL SITES

touch Commagene

*History was invented as a tool, an
engineered road down which
human society could advance.*

Bettany Hughes,
*British historian and TV
Broadcaster*

**Welcome to the lands of
Commagene, the Forgotten Kingdom!**

Dive back into the ages and millennia of
history. Step in the shoes, or maybe
sandals of ancient people. See the world
through their eyes. See how it changed in
time. Rewind to the modern era.



OLD BESNI



ARSAMEIA



PERRE





CULTURAL & HISTORICAL SITES



PERRE ANCIENT CITY AND NECROPOLIS

Just at the outskirts of modern Adıyaman City, ancient Perre comes as a surprise emerging from the depths of the past. See the agora where public life was boiling 2,000 years ago and the exquisitely preserved mosaics. Learn about old crafts. Pay your respects to the ancients at the impressive necropolis.

ARSAMEIA

Possibly the most important cult center of the Commagene Kingdom, dating to the 2nd century BC. Take the ancient ceremonial road starting from the Visitor Center and discover the longest ancient Greek inscription in Anatolia and the stela of King Antiochus I shaking hands with God Heracles.



KARAKUŞ TUMULUS

With a diameter of 110 meters and a height of over 20 meters, this is the only known burial monument dedicated to royal ladies of the Commagene Kingdom. Pay attention to the royal eagle, messenger of Zeus, standing on a lonely column to the south – it has given its name to the whole site.

CENDERE BRIDGE

With a length of 120 meters and width of 7 meters, you may remember it as the best-preserved Roman bridge in Anatolia. Step on the ancient slabs and marvel the canyon formed by the never-resting waters of Cendere River over thousands of years.



KUYULU NECROPOLIS

Tharse or Tarsa, as the place was known in Roman times, is a typical Commagene burial place, with over 100 rock-cut burial chambers in two mounds. The atmosphere is one of peace and serenity. Can you imagine why the ancients would choose to spend eternity here?

KIZILİN BRIDGE

The little brother of Cendere Bridge, connecting the capital Samosata to the city of Zeugma to the south. Arab writers described it in the Middle Ages as one of the four wonders of the world. Check if you would agree with them.

PALANLI CAVE

To those of you who want to dive even deeper in time, we offer the Palanlı Cave which was inhabited in the Palaeolithic Era. 45 images of animals and humans carved into the cave walls will connect you to pre-historic men and women whom we'll never have a chance to know.



TAŞGEDİK RELIEF

You will find it standing in the middle of a necropolis dating to the 1st-2nd c. AD. The monument depicts a female and male figure possibly taking their last farewell. If you get lost, ask local people about the 'girl-boy painting' and you cannot miss it.

OLD BESNİ

Inhabited constantly since the Commagene Kingdom and up to the mid-20th c., today Old Besni is mostly in ruins. Stories of past times float all around. You may still see some of the old mosques, baths and bridges.



KAHTA CASTLE

Kahta Castle is a typical Mamluk fortress dating to the 13th c. AD, standing on top of earlier Commagene and Roman walls. What you will see today are parts of fortifications, entrance gate, mosque, dungeon, bastion, palace and cisterns. And the dovecote? Think of the royal mail of the Mamluks.

