

worked here for fourteen years. The structure is still being used and has a plan of basement + 1 floor. Having been built from stone, this structure was designed as two adjacent blocks and there are neighboring structure on the east, west and south of the structure. The mansion was built with a women's section in L shape and men's section on the back. The mansion shall be returned to its original shape with a renovation project conducted by Diyarbakir Governor's Office and Regional Directorate of Foundations. As the immovable cultural heritage, the mansion shall gain a function and shall be rescued from the risk of damage and collapsing.

House of Ziya Gökalp:

This house was built in 1806 as the birth place of the famous writer Ziya Gökalp who is from Diyarbakir. As one of the best civil architectural examples in Diyarbakir, this structure was built as two floors from basalt stone. Having been turned into a museum in 1956, the private belongings, photos, books and regional ethnographic works of Ziya Gökalp are being exhibited.

Cemil Paşa Mansion:

Being located in Ali Paşa Quarter near Mardin Gate, this building was commissioned to be built between 1887 and 1888 by Cemil Paşa who acted as governor in Yemen for 23 years. Covering a wide area, this mansion consists of separate sections for men and women. The whole section for women and the eastern part of the section for men were designed as two floors.

Sait Paşa Mansion (Süleyman Nazif House):

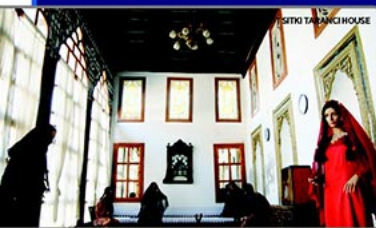
This building is located on the northern side of Sait Paşa Quarter. Being the father of the famous poet Süleyman Nazif, Sait Paşa commissioned this building to be built as his own residence and the mansion consists of two sections. Having been designed as two floors and two sections in appearance, the mansion



was made of basalt stone and decorated with various motifs. When examined in respect of architecture, there is an almost square courtyard at the center in the section for women and there are rooms circulating this courtyard.

Behram Paşa Mansion:

Being located in the eastern side of Behram Paşa street, this structure was built in accordance with the traditional house architecture of Diyarbakir. The structure was built as a single floor in two sections to the east and south. Being one of the best examples of civil architecture in Diyarbakir, the structure is dominated by basalt stone. There is an almost square courtyard at the center and rooms circulating such courtyard.



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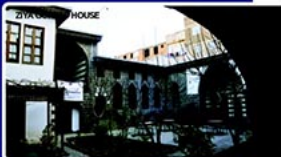
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Houses of
Diyarbakir

Turkey
Diyarbakir





Diyarbakır brings together the most important examples of civil architecture of the Southeastern Anatolia. Dating back to 10000s B.C., Diyarbakır has witnessed all of the historical periods of Anatolia and for that reason has maintained the civil architectural examples as a product of the past. Houses occupy an important place in the formation of Diyarbakır's civil architecture. In the construction of the houses, climate,

available materials and socioeconomic status of the individual played an important role. While crowded and rich families built bigger and ornamented houses, other families chose smaller and less decorated houses. The family life as per Islamic belief gave prominence to the secrecy in the house. For this reason, houses were designed with separate sections for men and women and closed to the outer world. There are so many houses belonging to prominent individuals. These houses included Cemil Paşa Mansion, Iskender Paşa Mansion, House of Cahit Sitki Tarancı, House of Ziya Gökalp, Dengbej House, Esma Ocak House.

House of Cahit Sitki Tarancı:

Having maintained the characteristics of Diyarbakır houses and being one of the most beautiful examples of such houses, Cahit Sitki Tarancı's house is located in Camii Kebir Quarter in the city center of Diyarbakır. The house comprised of summer, winter and spring

sections based on the climatic conditions and constructed with an introvert and centered courtyard with multiple windows. There is also an oval pool at the center. Having been built in 1733, the house was transferred to Cahit Sitki Tarancı's family. There are private belongings, letters and books of the writer as well ethnographic works in this special house that was



designed as a museum after having been purchased by the Ministry of Culture in 1973. The structure will be renovated by Diyarbakır Governor's Office and turned into a modern museum where visual elements shall be used.

Iskender Paşa Mansion:

Iskender Paşa Mansion is located in Iskender Paşa Quarter near Dağ Gate. This mansion was built as a residence by Diyarbakır's 12th Governor Iskender Paşa who was appointed as the governor in 1551 and

