

#### Hüsrev Paşa Mosque

It was commissioned by Diyarbakır's 2nd Governor Hüsrev Paşa between 1521 and 1528. When the prayer room of this structure that was built as a madrasah started to be used as a mosque, a minaret was added to the building in 1728 and started to be used as a mosque.

#### Ali Paşa Mosque

It is known that Ali Paşa Mosque was built by the Governor Hadım Ali Paşa between 1534 and 1537. The structure is referred to Sinan the Architect. It was built as a complex with its madrasah, invocation room, bath and the mosque of shafis. Internal walls of the mosque are blue colored to a certain height and then covered with hexagonal ceramics.

#### İskender Paşa Mosque

It was commissioned by Diyarbakır's 12th Ottoman Governor İskender Paşa between 1551 and 1554. It is cited in certain epigraphs that it is the work of Sinan the Architect. The last community place of this single domed square planned mosque is protrusive with five sections.

#### Behram Paşa Mosque

This mosque was commissioned by Diyarbakır's Governor Behram Paşa between 1564 and 1572. The structure is referred to Sinan the Architect. The internal walls are covered with 16th Century Iznik ceramics up to a certain height. Another characteristic of the mosque is that there is a last community place protruding from both sides at two stages with five sections on the north side.

#### Melik Ahmet Paşa Mosque

The mosque was commissioned to be built by Diyarbakır's Governor Melik Ahmet Paşa between 1587 and 1591. The structure is referred to Sinan the Architect. Its glamorous main entrance is protruding from the wall. Its minaret attracts attention with the stone ornaments on the basis. The minaret has two stairs to the halfway and then single stair from thereon.



BEHRAM PAŞA MOSQUES



KALE MOSQUES



MELİK AHMET PAŞA MOSQUES

#### Nasuh Paşa Mosque

It was built by Diyarbakır Governor Nasuh Paşa between 1606 and 1611. The mosque doesn't feature internal decorations and has a simple look. The upper section of the cylindrical body minaret was demolished during the rebellion in 1819 and was renovated in 1972 according to its original shape.

#### Kurt İsmail Paşa Mosque

It was commissioned to be built by Diyarbakır's Governor Kurt İsmail Paşa between 1869 and 1875. Being the first structure to be built outside the city wall, Kurt İsmail Paşa Mosque was designed very differently compared to those within the city walls. It reminds a mausoleum rather than a mosque. The minaret was built as settled on the body wall as different than other minarets in Diyarbakır.



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ALİ PAŞA MOSQUES



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*Devotion and Walls  
Mosques of Diyarbakır*



SEYH MATAR  
MOSQUES

NEBİL MOSQUES



İSKENDER PAŞA MOSQUES

Having a very intense history starting from Hurris up to Ottomans, Diyarbakır has never drifted away from religious tolerance for centuries and has always maintained its ethnic and religious mosaic. For that reason, different eras have produced different worship places and most of these structures have survived up until now.

#### Ulu Mosque

Being the largest and the most famous one of the historical mosques in the city, Ulu (Great) Mosque is one of the first and oldest mosques of Anatolia. It was built by transforming the Martoma Church into a mosque during the reign of Hz. Ömer in 639. Regarded as the reflection of the famous Damascus Umayyad Mosque, Diyarbakır Ulu Mosque is accepted as the 5th Temple Mount of Islam world. The whole complex features two mosques (Hanafi and Shafi sections), two madrasahs (Mesudiye and Zinciriye), east-west enclosed areas, minaret, water closet and a huge rectangular courtyard in the middle of this whole complex. The sundial, which is the central attraction for both local and foreign tourists within the courtyard with a history of 800 years, is the work of the famous scientist El-Ceziri.

#### Kale Mosque (Hz. Süleyman - Nasriye Mosque)

It was built between 1155 and 1169 by Nisanoglu Ebul Kasim. There is the "Meshed" (Mashhad) where Süleyman, the son of Halid Bin Velid, and all other sahabahs that died during the capture of Diyarbakır by Arabs were buried. The most important feature of the mosque is that the conquest of Diyarbakır started from here during the reign of Hz. Ömer. There isn't interesting ornaments on this structure which was built from stone almost completely.



ULU MOSQUES

#### Ömer Şeddad Mosque

The structure was turned into a mosque by closing two entrances of Mardin Gate. It can be understood from the epigraph that it was built in 1150-1151 during the time of İnalogulları.

#### Safa (Parli) Mosque

The mosque is also called "parli", which means odorless, due to the mystic odor that it disseminates thanks to a plant that was mixed in the materials that were used during the construction of the mosque that was built during the reign of Akkoyunlu. The structure has become famous for its minaret. The minaret is quite attractive in respect of its masonry. The kufic and naskh writings starting from the base up to the top point are ornamented with various shapes and patterns. Due to the ornaments on the minaret, Safa Mosque features the most elegant minaret of Anatolia.

#### Şeyh Matar Mosque

(Dört Ayaklı Minare) [Four Legged Minaret]

Having been built by Sultan Kasim in 1500 during Akkoyunlu era, this splendid mosque is most famous for its minaret. The minaret of this single domed square planned mosque was built with four corners on single piece four stone columns. According to a rumor, the wish of a person who passes under the minaret seven times comes true. This minaret is one of its kind in Anatolia as a four legged minaret. Four legs of this minaret stand for 4 denominations of Islam.

#### Hoca Ahmet Mosque

Being referred as "Ayni Minare" among people, this mosque was built during the reign of Akkoyunlu by a charitable person called Hacı Ahmet. It has an octagonal minaret.

#### Nebil (Prophet) Mosque

This mosque is a work of Akkoyunlu and a single domed mosque dating back to 15th century. It is also referred Nebi or Prophet Mosque due to the majority of the sayings of our Prophet Mohammed in various

parts of the minaret and the mosque. The minaret is four cornered and ornamented with epigraphs.

#### Lala Kasim Bey Mosque

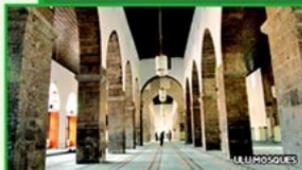
This mosque is located in Lala Bey Quarter in the southwestern part of Diyarbakır. It is assumed to have been built by Lala Kasim Bey who was one of the Eglı Beys between 15th and 16th century during Akkoyunlu Era based on its plan and architectural characteristics.

LALA KASIM BEY MOSQUES



#### Fatih Paşa Mosque

It was built by Diyarbakır Governor Bıyıklı Mehmet Paşa between 1516 and 1520. Located in Fatih Paşa Quarter, this mosque is also referred as Kurşunlu (Lead) Mosque since its top layer is covered with lead. This particular mosque is distinguished from other Diyarbakır mosques due to its plan and it reminds the style of Sinan the Architect since the dome in the center is supported by four half domes.



ULU MOSQUES



İSKENDER PAŞA MOSQUE



LALA KASIM BEY MOSQUES