

Halilviran Bridge

Having been named after the nearby village, this bridge is one of three other bridges on Devegeçidi River 20 km north to Diyarbakır. As it can be understood from the epigraph of the bridge, whose main building material is basalt stone, it was built during Artuqid period in 1219-1220. The upper section of the bridge is flat with seven arches on sharp arcs.

Devegeçidi Bridge

According to the epigraph on this bridge that is located on Devegeçidi River on Diyarbakır - Ergani road, it was built by the Architect Cafer İbn Mahmud during the reign of Artuqid Emperor Melik Salih Mahmut. The bridge consists of seven arches that are in different dimensions with the basalt stone as the main material. There is no element that can be deemed ornamental apart from the epigraph that was written inside a sharp arc. Since the environs of the bridge have been arranged as picnic area, the bridge is open to transportation.

Çüngüş Bridge

Located on Çüngüş Brook in Çüngüş town of Diyarbakır, there is no epigraph on this bridge stating the era or constructor of it. It is assumed to have been built in 17th century according to its plan and architectural characteristics. Being a single arched and sharp arched bridge, the main material of the bridge is yellow limestone. The feet of the bridge rest on natural rocks.

Kemhük Bridge

Being located 25 km to Diyarbakır Silvan town, the bridge was built in 13th century by Seljuks. It has survived up to now in a very devastated shape.



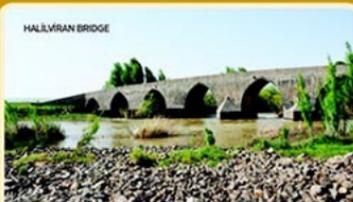
ON GÖZLÜ BRIDGE



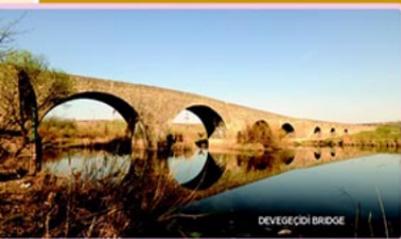
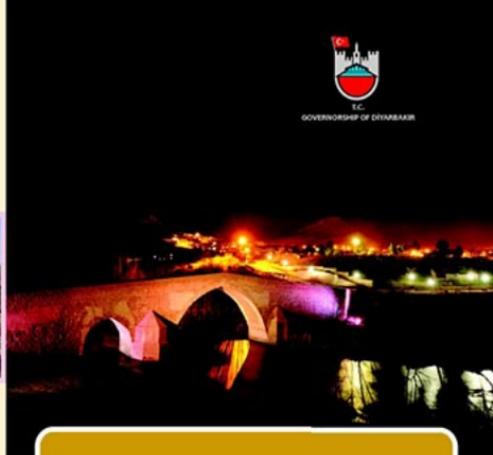
DEVEGEÇİDİ BRIDGE



HALILVİRAN BRIDGE



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DEVEGEÇİDİ BRIDGE



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The Buckles of Tigris
Bridges Of Diyarbakır





MALABADI BRIDGE



DEVEGEÇI BRIDGE



ON GÖZÜLÜ BRIDGE

Having hosted numerous civilizations starting from the ancient ages, Diyarbakır has always been at the junction point of important trade routes. The city has always been the management, trade, art and science center of the region. When the geographical status of Anatolia is taken into account, the presence of many rivers, either big or small, attract attention. People had to cross these rivers easily in strategic, economic and social respect and in face of such requirement bridges became an important necessity in development activities in Anatolia. The oldest bridges of Anatolia face us around Diyarbakır. Functionality is in the foreground in Diyarbakır bridges. For this reason, the bridge was built very plainly and the vegetative, geometrical or figure ornaments are not dominant as in other bridges of other regions.

Kara (Black) Bridge (Karasu Bridge)

The bridge is situated on the "Deve Geçidi" river on Diyarbakır-Ergani land route. There is no epigraph on the bridge that states the year of construction or the contractor. The epigraph on the arc, shapes of arcs and the cross figure on the bridge make the researchers date the bridge back to Roman Era. Being dominated by basalt stone, the bridge consists of six arches.

Sancak Bridge

Being located on the further section of the ancient road that stretches from Kara Bridge on Diyarbakır - Ergani land route, this bridge is dated back to Roman era. It consists of two arches each in the width of 1.70 meters. This is quite a small bridge dominated by basalt stone.



MALABADI BRIDGE

On Gözülü (Ten Arches) Bridge (Dicle Bridge)

Also referred as Dicle Bridge or Silvan Bridge, this bridge was built during the time of Nizamüddin Nasr during the reign of Mervanoğulları between 1065 and 1067. The bridge was built completely from basalt cut stone and mortar stone with ten arches. The epigraph of the structure is on the southern face of the bridge between first three arches. It was written on white stone with ornaments between lines with kufic style. There is also a lion relief on a basalt stone on the same line at the end of the epigraph.

Malabadi Bridge

Being located on Batman Brook between Diyarbakır and Batman, this particular bridge was built by Timurtaş of Artukoğulları in 1147-1148 as it can be understood from the epigraph. The bridge stretches in east-west direction in broken lines in different lengths. The main building material is yellow limestone. There are two rooms on both sides of the bridge arc in order to be protected from cold in winter and hot in summer as well as to ensure protection of the bridge. The bridge is a monumental structure that is not only used for transportation but also for accommodation purposes. Having visited Diyarbakır in 1940, Albert Gabriel said "Such a great calculation in a time when modern calculation methods were not available is very formidable and praiseworthy. The dome of Saint Sofia can pass under this bridge very easily". The rooms within Malabadi Bridge are distinguished from other bridges of Diyarbakır with their water closet facilities and various reliefs.

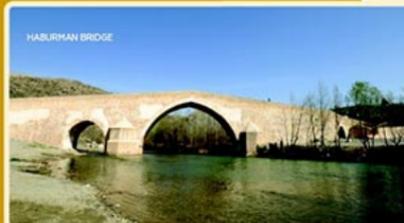
Haburman Bridge

Being located near Haburman village in Çermik town, the bridge was founded on Sinek Brook. As it can be understood from its epigraph, it was built during Artuqid Period in 1179. The structure has three arches and dominated by limestone. There is also

another epigraph stating that it was repaired in 1927.

Ambar Brook Bridge

Once rising above Diyarbakır - Silvan road, the bridge is completely demolished today. As it could be understood from its epigraph before it was demolished, it was repaired by Ebul The Evlud Bin Mahmut of Artukoğulları between 1223 and 1232.



HABURMAN BRIDGE

Kara (Black) Bridge

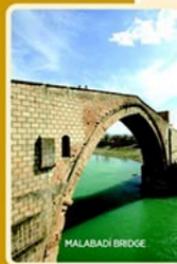
This bridge is located in Kirmasirt Village on Diyarbakır - Mardin road. There is no epigraph on the bridge. As it can be understood from the construction technique, it is dated to 12th - 13th century. Connecting two shores that are approximately on the same level, this five arched bridge is completely made of cut stone.



KARASU BRIDGE



KARA BRIDGE



MALABADI BRIDGE