

Shafii Section

It was built during the reign of İnanoğulları in 12th century. The rectangular plan type Shafii section was repaired by Atak Bey Emir Ahmet Zirki during the time of Süleyman the Magnificent.

Eastern Enclosed Area

As it can be understood from the epigraph, eastern enclosed area was built between 1163 and 1164 during the reign of İnanoğlu Mahmut and his vizier Nisanoğlu Ali while the upper floor was added for library purposes during Ottoman reign. Being used as a library today too, this building features columns with headings on Corinth order ornamented with extraordinary beauties.

Western Enclosed Area

As it can be understood from the epigraphs, the lower floor was built in 1117 by İnanoğlu Ebu Mansur İnaldı while the upper floor was built in 1124. A certain part of this section was repaired during the reign of Uzun Hasan the emperor of Akkoyunlu state. There are various arcs on the porticos on the second floor.

Sundial

Historical sundial is located between the Shafii section and the gate that opens up to Mesudiye Madrasah. Having a history of more than 800 years, this sundial shows time by means of a shadow turning around its frame upon the movement of sun of a metal part fixed on a marble. Recognized as the father of cybernetics, this sundial is the product of the famous scientist El-Cezire and this sundial is now the center of attraction for local and foreign tourists.

Mesudiye Madrasah:

Being regarded as the first university of Anatolia, it can be understood from the epigraph dated 1194 that it was a fiqh (Islamic Law) madrasah for four Sunni denominations. There were rational and transferring sciences in Mesudiye Madrasah, which is an ancient



cradle of science, and there were discussions between scientists. Having been built as two floors from cut stone, the madrasah stretches in east-west direction and there is an almost square courtyard in the middle. There are two layered arcs, ornamented arc stones in various shapes and apertures which bring a very distinguished and rich appearance to the structure.

Zincirliye Madrasah

Being one of the first and oldest mosques of Anatolia, this building is also known as Sincirliye Madrasah. Madrasah was used as Diyarbakir Archeology Museum in 1934. The main component of the construction is black basalt and white limestone. Having been built with two iwans and single floor, the madrasah has a square plan, open courtyard and single floor. The arcs enclosing the courtyard are supported by stands.



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Fifth Harem-i Serif
Diyarbakir Ulu Mosque





Having hosted various styles in different periods of time due to its cultural geography, Diyarbakır has always demonstrated a cosmopolitan character in respect of religion and ethnicity starting from the first ages of history. There are numerous monuments in this particular city that prides itself on a rich history and all these monuments are bringing the past into our days. Ulu Mosque complex is the leading structure among these monuments. As a result of the renovation works undertaken jointly by Diyarbakır Governor's Office and Regional Directorate of Foundations, the buildings within this complex shall be renovated without changing the original structure and they shall be freed from various risks that are faced by such buildings.

As the first and the oldest mosque of Anatolia, Ulu Mosque is the largest and the most famous complex among other mosques of the city. It was built during the reign of Hz. Ömer in 639 as the transformation of the largest temple of the time Mar Toma Church into a mosque. According to various sources, it is known that

firstly 1/3 and then the complete church was turned into a mosque. Being interpreted as the reflection of Damascus Umayyad Mosque that is dated to 751, Diyarbakır Ulu Mosque is accepted as the 5th Temple Mount of Islamic world. Having been subject to the works of many travelers, this building has been subject to various renovations and repairs. The most extensive repair work was undertaken by the governor Amîdü-devle Ebu Mansur Muhammed upon the order of Great Seljuk Emperor Melikşah in 1091. Then it was also repaired by Anatolian Seljuks, Artuquids, Akkoyunlular and Ottomans.

Having become a complex with buildings that were added in various periods, Ulu Mosque covers a rectangular area in east-west direction. It has two mosques (separate sections for Hanafis and Shafis), two madrasahs (Mesudiye and Zinciriyé), east-west enclosed areas, minaret, water closet and a huge rectangular courtyard in the middle. Entrance to the mosque is from three separate gates. There is a relief that has been symmetrically produced symbolizing the fight between a lion and a bull on both corners of the main entrance gate in the east. The main entrance gate that is about the fight of two animals opens up to the courtyard as a very broad arc. The northern gate is of secondary importance. This gate is surrounded by Mesudiye Madrasah, Shafii section and water closet

facilities. The western gate opens up to Zinciriyé Madrasah. The upper section of the square planned minaret that was built as adjacent to kiblah wall ends in a cylindrical and conic hat. There are certain epigraphs on the minaret.



Hanafi Section

This section and also the wide courtyard that is surrounded by portico are the oldest sections of this complex. Hanafi Section features a plan type with three naves parallel to the altar on east-west direction. There is a domed space that is covered with dome inside and hipped roof from outside in the middle of rectangular plan. The intense pencil works on the dome bring a dynamism to the interior space where black stone is dominant.

