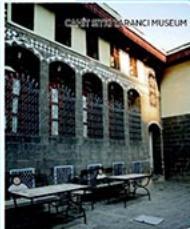


built in 1733. Having witnessed a major part of the childhood and youth of Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı, this historical house was purchased by the Ministry of Culture in 1973 and renovated. The house was opened as a museum in order to immortalize the name of this great writer and to commemorate him in 1973. There are private belongings, letters and books of the writer as well as ethnographic works.

#### Ziya Gökalp Museum:

Being the birth place of Ziya Gökalp, a writer from Diyarbakır, this house was turned into a museum in 1956. As one of the best civil architectural examples in Diyarbakır, this structure was built as two floors from basalt stone in 1806. The ornaments that are called "ciz" or "kehal" as authentic to Diyarbakır were used with the most beautiful examples in this structure. The private belongings, photos, books and regional ethnographic works of Ziya Gökalp are being exhibited.



#### Library Of Ahmed Arif Literature Museum

The 120 years-old house as dedicated to Ahmed Arif, one of the most famous poet of Diyarbakır, has been put into use as Library of Ahmed Arif Literature Museum since 2011. As a neighbor of Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı House, the Museum preserves its typical features of Diyarbakır Houses in an authentic way and is one of the best cases of these houses. The Museum has been publicised and restored by Ministry of Culture and Tourism and it is devoted to Ahmed Arif. In this museum some personal staff belonged to Ahmed Arif, his handwriting poems and many photos of poets grown up in South East Anatolia Region, are displayed. And also many history, literature and in different fields of books are waiting to meet with their readers.



T.C.

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*Witness of the past  
Museums of Diyarbakır*





ARCHEOLOGY MUSEUM

#### Archeology Museum:

As the first museum of Diyarbakir, Archeology Museum was first opened in Zincirliye Madrasah that is the continuation of Ulu Mosque in 1934. After having served for a very long time here, the museum was moved to the building on Elazığ Street in 1985. The artifacts that are obtained by means of excavations or by means of purchasing and exchange belong to Neolithic Age, Ancient Bronze Age, Assyrians, Urartus, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Artuqid, Seljuk, Akkoyunlu and Ottoman eras and these artifacts are exhibited chronologically and typologically. Moreover, there are coins dating back to various eras, especially Artuqid period, as well as regional ethnographic artifacts. Featuring an exhibition system as per the modern museum operation concept, the museum establishes contact between the viewer and the

Museums are institutions that are established in order to exhibit the underground and surface richness of societies as well as their scientific and artistic products, to enlighten both today and future by examining the past communities in respect of science and art and to enable individuals to have more information about their history. Featuring a very rich mosaic arising from the interaction of various cultures, Diyarbakir has enriched the identity of the city in cultural respect and has produced rich museums with the movable cultural assets of the city. Being the focus point of the transition area between Anatolia and Mesopotamia, Diyarbakir is a city with a very broad culture potential.



artifact with drawings, graphics and narratives. Being established on a very wide area, the museum features a modern conference hall, three floors storage and multi-purpose laboratory at each floor with a photography workshop.

#### Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı Museum:

Having maintained the characteristics of Diyarbakir houses and being one of the most beautiful examples



ARCHEOLOGY MUSEUM

of such houses, Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı's house is located in Camii Kebir Quarter in the city center of Diyarbakir. Being one of the most famous writers of Turkish literature and Diyarbakir, the house where Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı was born is one of the rare examples that have maintained the characteristics of Diyarbakir houses. Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı was born in the house that is located in Cami-i Kebir quarter in 1910 and created most of his works in this house such as the poem "35 Yas" (Age Thirty Five). According to the epigraph, the house was

