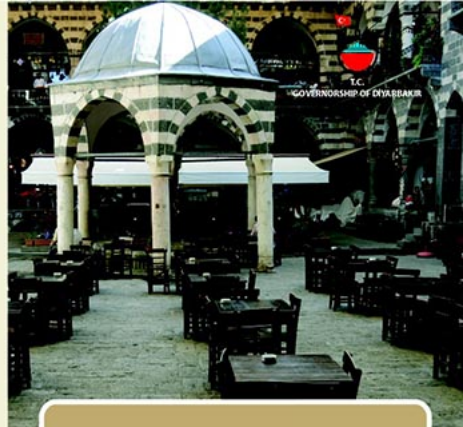


les on the upper floor protrude toward the courtyard and this brings a dynamism to the courtyard. The khan consists of three floors as basement, courtyard section and upper floor. There is the stable section where the caravans visiting the khan can keep their animals in the basement and this section is now used as restaurant and bookstore.

The western side of the building is more decorated compared to other sides. The elements that animate the upper floor are windows. The dynamism on the sides of the building can also be observed within the building. Integrity between inside and outside was the ultimate objective with porticos resting on columns. It has made the structure look longer since two colored stones were used on the sides horizontally. Being a touristic sightseeing right now, Hasan Paşa Khan has been renovated and it hosts various touristic shops, cafes and bookstores.



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Hasan Paşa
Khan





floors. Western side is quite interesting. The main entrance with kufic writings within a square frame features sharp arc and doesn't protrude while deepening just like an iwan. There are gates lowering to the stables from the left and right sides of the iwan. The courtyard is accessed through a barrel vault after passing through a low arc. Courtyard has a rectangular plan and quite wide and a fountain without any



ornamentation covered with a dome with six columns right in the center brings dynamism to the courtyard. There are stairs enabling access to upper floor from the right and left sides of the iwan opening up to the courtyard. The rooms on the lower floor open to the courtyard with sharp arched porticos. The sides of the two floored porticos facing the courtyard resting on sharp arched columns are enriched with two colored stone series. There are also porticos on upper floors and there are rooms behind these porticos. The conso-

With a history dating back to 10000s B.C., Diyarbakir has always been the junction point of main routes connecting important and large cities to each other at each phase of the history. There are so many accommodation structures such as khans and caravanserais since it is located on important routes as a rich trade center.

Being one of the most important khans in Diyarbakir, Hasan Paşa Khan was started to be built by Hasan Paşa who was the son of Diyarbakir Governor Sokullu between 1572 and 1575 as it can be understood from



the epigraph. There are epigraphs on the eastern and southern part of the structure as well as above the entrance gate stating when and by who the structure was built. Polish Simeon, who came to Diyarbakir in 1612, recollects that there were so many rooms and two major stables where 500 horses could be kept. Having travelled to the city in 17th century, Evliya Çelebi says that Hasan Paşa Khan is just like a castle and a quite solid and fortified structure.

Being located to the east of Ulu Mosque, Hasan Paşa Khan is the second largest khan of Diyarbakir after Dettiler Khan. Being located in the trade center of the city, the khan has a rectangular plan with two

