

### Lelebikiran Bastion

It was built during the reign of Mervan in 1034. There is an epigraph in the square planned bastion however more than half of it is devastated.

### Akrep Bastion

As it can be understood from the epigraph, Akrep Bastion was built during the reign of Ayyubis in 1236-1237. The bastion was named "Akrep" (Scorpion) due to the human relief sitting cross-legged and holding a scorpion. The figure's holding the scorpion from its tail, the most dangerous part of the tail, must be the indication of the strong personality of the person.

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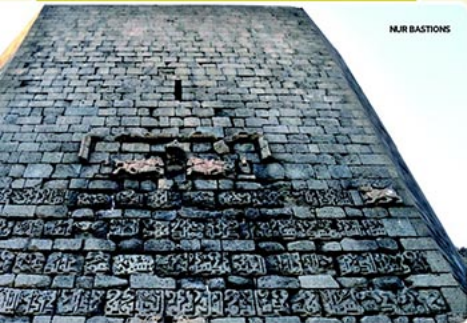


DAĞKAPI BASTIONS

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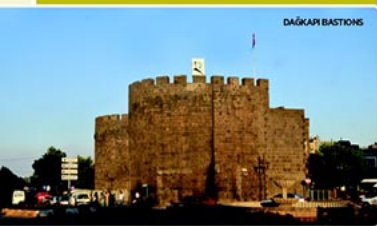
NUR BASTIONS



LELEBİKİRAN BASTIONS



DAĞKAPI BASTIONS



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*The Breath Felt on The Castle  
Bastions of Diyarbakir*



SELÇUKLU BASTIONS



NUR BASTIONS



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### Ulu Beden Bastion

The Bastion, "Evli Beden" as named among people, is called "Ulu Beden" and "Ben u Sen". It was built during the reign of Artuqid dynasty in 1208. The double headed eagle, the sign of domination, the winged lion symbolizing extraordinary power and the epigraph that surrounds it just like a belt from all sides are the characteristics that make this structure a tremendous one. According to the legend, a master and his foreman bet on who can create the most beautiful bastion. The master that finishes "Yedi Kardeş Bastion" and the foreman that finishes "Ulu Beden Bastion" ask each other in front of people "you or me?" However the master accepts the superiority of the foreman and throws himself from the city walls and foreman also throws himself after his master. Consequently, the place that witnessed the competition and friendship of the master and the foreman has been called "Ben u Sen" which means "Me and You".

### Yedi Kardeş Bastion

It is understood from the epigraph on this particular bastion that it was built in 1208 during the reign of Artuqid Emperor Melik Salih. The ornamentations on the bastion bring a monumental appearance to the



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bastion. Double headed eagle, winged lion reliefs, naked women figures and the epigraph that wraps the bastion from one end to other end create a magnificent appearance. According to the legend, when the enemies laid siege on Diyarbakir, the bastion that was defended by seven brothers didn't surrender. Seven brothers give promise to the envoys that they would surrender only if they brought their king. King comes to the castle with his commanders and castle blows up with a huge explosion. King, commanders and seven brothers die and enemies run away. After that incident, the bastion starts to be referred as "Yedi Kardeş Bastion" (Seven Brothers Bastion).

### Keçi Bastion

Being located east to Mardin Gate, this one is the oldest and biggest of the bastions in city walls. Although it is not stated exactly when it was built, there is an epigraph stating that it was renovated by Mervanoğlu in 1223. The bastion is quite plain and simple compared to other Dışkale (Outer Castle) bastions and there isn't much ornamentation.

### Nur Bastion

Regarded as one of the most beautiful monuments of Seljuk period, this spectacular bastion was built during the reign of Melikşah in 1089. Featuring rich reliefs, Nur Bastion is very remarkable with its two

smiling lions, two deer that are ready to fight, two horses without riders running towards each other, two eagles with wide open wings ready to catch their preys and fly and also two naked women sitting cross-legged.

### Selçuklu Bastion

According to the epigraph, it was built during the reign of Great Seljuk emperor Melikşah between 1088 and 1089. The figures of lion, antelope, goat, bird and bull that is ready to attack symbolizing extraordinary power brings in a dynamism to the bastion.

FINDIK BASTIONS



### Fındık Bastion

It can be understood from its epigraph that it was built by the Architect Selameoğlu Muhammed upon the order of Seljuk Emperor Alpaslanoğlu Ebu'l Feth Melikşah. It is called Fındık (Nut) Bastion due to its small and round shape.



ULU BEDEN BASTIONS

DAĞKAPI BASTIONS



YEĐİ KARDEŞ BASTIONS

