

connected to each other with sharp arcs unfortunately hasn't survived till today. The building shall be used as art gallery as a result of the renovation works to be undertaken.

#### Virgin Mary Assyrian Archaic Church

This church is located in Ali Paşa Quarter, Being actively used by Orthodox Assyrians in Diyarbakır, this church dates back to 3th century. This church was being used as the patriarchal center back then. It has a gate that is dated back to Late Roman period and architectural ornaments whose remnants can be seen on the altar. There have been changes in the plan as a result of the repairs. The church has burnt down, demolished and renovated a couple of times. It was renovated in the 18th century for the last time. The stonemasons of Diyarbakır produced their best products here. The church consists of four courtyards, council and sections where reverends were living. The church is famous for its woodwork, columns, column heads, rails, altars and icons. It is still serving as a church today.

#### Mar Petyun Chaldean Church

This church is located in Yeni Kapı Street of Özdemir Quarter. Though it is not exactly known when it was built, the church is dated to 17th century and is still used by Chaldeans under Catholic denomination. As in many other buildings in Diyarbakır, the main construction material is black basalt stone. Basalt stone walls of the church, which features four naves divided with arcs, are in harmony with the diamond shaped and two colored stones in front of the abscess.

#### Surp Sarkis Church

Surp Sarkis Church, which is located in Alipaşa quarter, is the property of Armenian Gregorian Community Foundation and belongs to Catholic Armenians. Being dated back to 16th century, the structure material that was used in the church is the black basalt stone that is peculiar to Diyarbakır region. This church has two floors with five naves separated by a series of four arcs.



SURP SARKIS CHURCHES



MERYEM ANA CHURCHES



MAR PETYUN CHURCHES



MERYEM ANA CHURCHES

#### Protestant Church

Being located in Cemal Yılmaz Quarter near Mardin Gate, this church belongs to Protestant community foundation. There is no epigraph or phrase stating the date of construction and also the available sources are insufficient. For that reason, the building can not be exactly dated. Having been built from black basalt stone, the church has a rectangular plan and the narthex section of the church was added later on. While the building was single floor at the beginning, a second floor was added. The church is covered by a dome and there is a bell tower.



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The Walls of The Prayers  
Churches of Diyarbakır

Turkey  
Diyarbakır



ST.GEORGE CHURCHES



EREMENI CHURCHES



HERYEM ANA CHURCHES

Having been the cradle of various civilizations from the first ages of the history, Diyarbakır has never drifted apart from religious tolerance and has always maintained its ethnic and religious mosaic. For this reason, Muslims, Christians, Armenians, Jews and other denominations have always lived together in Diyarbakır. Consequently, many churches have been built and some of them have survived today. Before Islam, there were Jewish and Christian people or other communities that worshiped sun. The communities that adopted Christianity were Assyrians, Armenians (Gregorian), Chaldeans, Nestorians and Greek. There are temples pertaining to each denomination of Christianity in Diyarbakır.



SURP GIRAGOS ERMENI CHURCHES

#### Armenian Catholic Church

The church is located near Gazi Street in the southeastern part of "Sur İci" area. The church consists of narthex, naos, apse and bell tower. Being in rectangular prism form, the upper cover of the structure is wooden joisting soil roof. Having been built from basalt stone, the muğarnas cover of the southern abscissa of the church and the ceramic remnants on the wall of the altar increase the architectural workmanship and grandeur of the building. The church has been restored to its original form as a result of the renovation works that were conducted in cooperation with Diyarbakır Governor's Office and General Directorate of Foundations.

#### Surp Giragos Armenian Church

This particular church is close to Seyh Mattar Mosque in Balıkcılarbaşı. According to the title deed entries, this is the church used by Catholic Armenians. The name of this church is referred for the first time in the travel book of the Polish Simeon between 1610 and 1615. After the Surp Teodoros Church, which is assumed to have been adjacent to Fatih Paşa Mosque, was turned into a mosque in 1515-1518, Surp Giragos Armenian Church was built on the cemetery that belong to the former church. The exact date of construction of the church is yet unknown. The church has been taken under restoration due to the collapses on the dome. Featuring a grandeur appearance, the church is one of the greatest Armenian Churches in the Middle East. The soil roof has collapsed now and only five of the abscissas have been able to stand the test of time as the rare examples of columns, arcs and stone workmanship.

#### Saint George Church

While the exact date of construction is not known, the church is located on the northeastern corner of İc Kale. Assumed to be the product of Roman era 3rd century A.D. due to the architectural style and the materials used in the construction, this church has been turned into a bath with a domed section that was



ST.GEORGE CHURCHES

added to the western side during Artuqid period. According to various sources, the original structure was a Roman structure and then converted into a church. Having a basilica plan with three naves, the church connects with city walls in eastern direction and faces Dicle valley. Central nave is covered with an ellipse dome. There are four legs separating naves from each other. The bath section that was built during Artuqid era was built on a square plan. The upper cover that was supported by eight stands that were



SURP GIRAGOS ARMENIAN CHURCHES



HERYEM ANA CHURCHES



SURP GIRAGOS ARMENIAN CHURCHES

