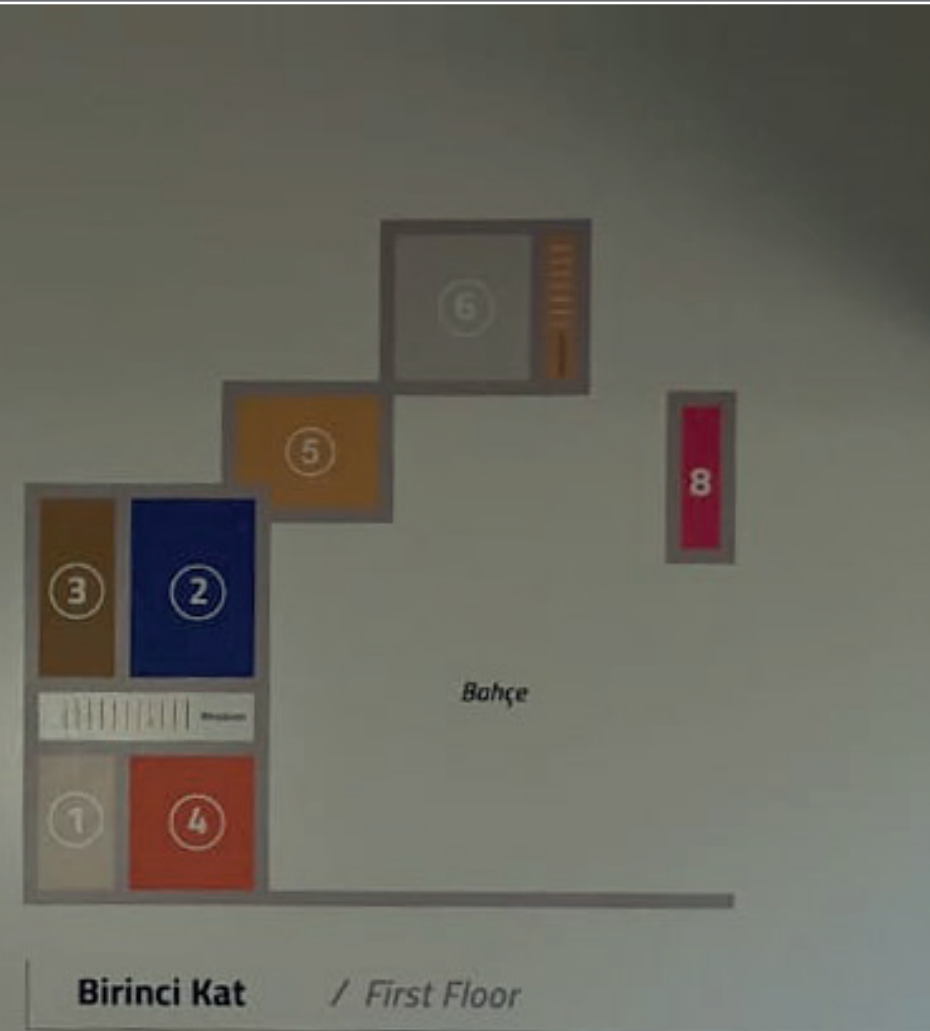




- 1- Administration
- 2- Childhood years and Diyarbakır
- 3- Documentary screening room
- 4- Security
- 5- Literary identity
- 6- Malta Letters
- 7- His Brother Nihad Gökalp
- 8- Traditional Diyarbakır Handicrafts



- 1- Ziya Gökalp after 18 years old
- 2- Study room
- 3- Traditional Diyarbakır Houses
- 4- Literary identity
- 5- Reading Meeting Room
- 6- In memory of Ziya Gökalp
- 7- Gökalp Family
- 8- Cafe



Visiting Hours

April 1-October 1 Opening Time: 08:30 Closing Time: 19:30 Ticket Office Closing Time: 19:00	October 1-April 1 Opening Time: 08:30 Closing Time: 17:00 Ticket Office Closing Time: 16:30	Closed on Monday.
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Address: Ziya Gökalp Mahallesi Gökalp Sokak no:7 Sur/Diyarbakır • **Phone:** 0412 228 13 26

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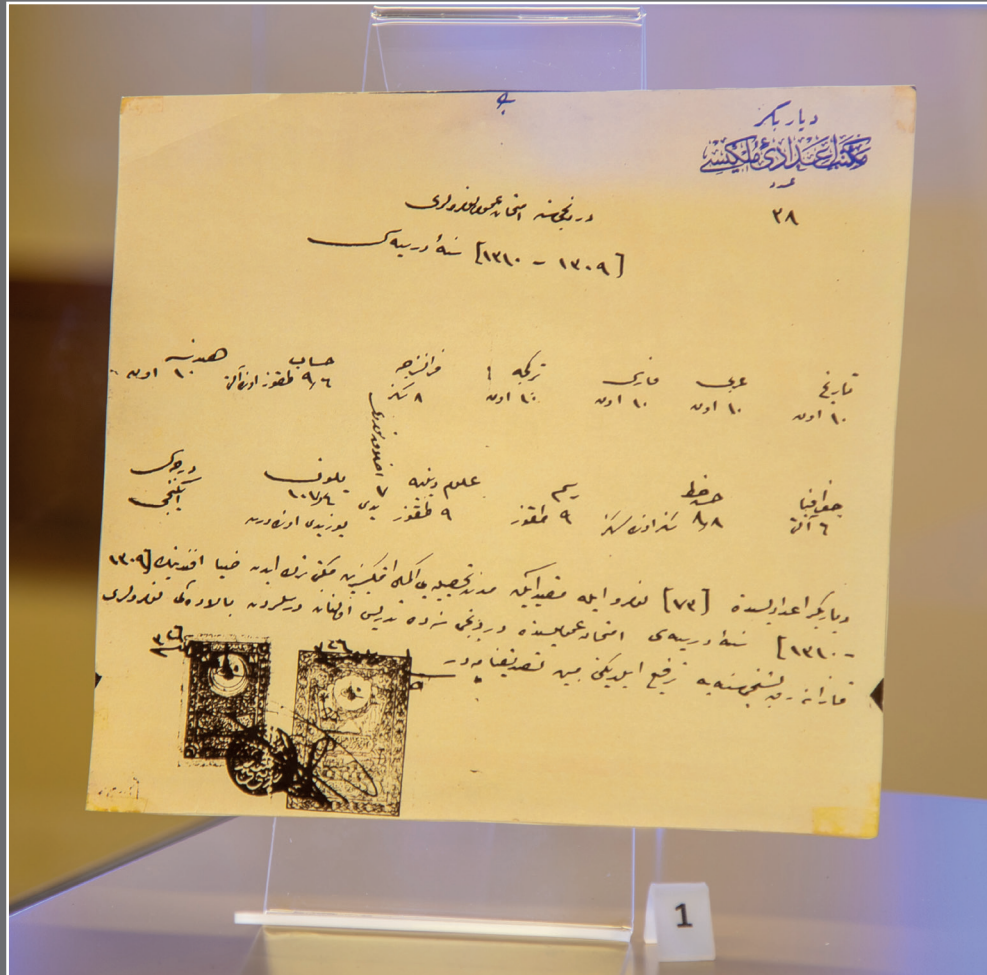
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GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR
CULTURAL ASSETS AND MUSEUMS



ZIYA GÖKALP MUSEUM

THERE IS NO YOU AND ME, THERE IS US



Ziya Gökalp House is located in Melik Ahmet Caddesi, Gökalp Sokak. It is one of the finest examples of 19th century civil architecture of Diyarbakır. This house is different from other buildings in Diyarbakır and consists of 3 wings grouped around a central courtyard. These wings are built with ground floor and first floor. The pond, which is typical of Diyarbakır houses, is not located in the center of the courtyard but inside the iwan and a different architectural arrangement is adopted. It consists of a harem (women's area) and a selamlık (men's area). Ziya Gökalp was born in 1876 in this house which was acquired by family of Ziya Gökalp in 1824. On March 23, 1956, the harem section of the house was expropriated by the Special Provincial Administration and the selamlık section was expropriated by the Municipality, and the harem section was organized as the Ziya Gökalp Museum by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and opened to visitors.



Ziya Gökalp Museum is the house where sociologist and writer Ziya Gökalp was born in 1876. It was built in 1806 as two stories of basalt stone. Gökalp's family moved to this house in 1824. The house was converted into a museum in 1956. Belongings and documents of Ziya Gökalp are exhibited in the museum. An introverted architectural plan, which is frequently encountered in the region, draws attention in this building: Sections of the house are placed around the inner courtyard in the center. It is possible to see an example of an iwan with a pond found in Diyarbakır houses here.



The building consists of four facades located around a central courtyard. A round-arched door leads to the courtyard paved with cut basalt. The ground floor of the south wing has an iwan with double pointed arches. The iwan has a foiled arch and a deep niche in the form of a square. A rectangular pool was built in the center. To the left of the iwan is a room with round arches and rectangular openings, which can be reached by steps, and a room with deep niches in the interior. Bicolored stones were used in the interior of the place and in the iwan. In the southeastern part, there is the woodshed, which accessed by climbing down the stairs. On the left of the ground floor of the north wing, there is a kitchen with a stove niche and a cellar section, and on the right there is a room with deep niches on the walls with a wooden beam. The access to the first floor is provided by the stairs in the round arched door opening in the center. This floor has round arches and half-barred windows. The facade of the room on the left, facing the street, has a bay window. There are three small rooms and a deep pointed arched niche in the west wing. The entrance to the basement of the east wing is provided by steps from the iwan. The windows are rectangular and covered with wood. On the left side of the east wing, there is a round arched iwan. From this part, a passage to the basement is provided. The ground floor is accessed by cut basalt stone steps. There is an inscription on the entrance door of this floor. After the entrance door, there is a room with foiled arched window openings on the right and an iwan accessed by climbing the stairs on the left. The façade of the iwan has a niche. The upper part of the door and window arches of the house is decorated with vegetal and geometric motifs by plaster filling decoration technique called cas.

