



The Erebuni Fortress, Yerevan was built in the last quarter of the 8th century BC by King Argishti I. The Erebuni Fortress, Yerevan is a Urartuan stronghold which is situated within the city area. The archaeological remains found here proves the existence of the people of these area for three thousand years. It is one of the most visited Tourist attractions in Yerevan. The excavations here have revealed palaces, temples and also domiciles of antiquity on the extensive premises. Renovations are going on to restore the buildings and walls of these structures. One can also find certain well-preserved items at the site. Yerebuni is one of the biggest towns on Arin-berd hill on the south east end of Yerevan. Historical records say that Yerebuni was constructed by Argihti I in 782 BC. The layout of the Fortress was made very orderly with the town neighborhoods being located at the foot of a hill. A Fortress is placed on the top that dominates the surrounding area. The Erebuni Fortress in Armenia overlooks the town and the Ararat plain along with its settlements.



To the south western side of the yard is the temple of God Khadi. The temple is an oblong large hall along with an auxiliary room along with a staircase that leads to the tower roof. Also to be seen is an open 12 column portico having double rows of columns, probably the place for the garrison to be drawn up. Yerubani lost its importance after the construction of Teishebaini, but retained its infrastructure after the fall of Urartu in the 7th century BC. But in the 54 centuries BC, life here resumed under Akhemenid Viceregents. Erebuni Museum of History

(Armenian: Էրեբունի թանգարան) of Foundation of Yerevan was established in 1968. The opening of the museum was timed to coincide with the 2750th anniversary of Yerevan. The Museum stands at the foot of the Arin Berd hill, on top of which the Urartian Fortress Erebouni has stood since 782 BCE. The City-Fortress was excavated, some parts of the structure were reinforced and restored, and the fortress was turned into an outdoor Museum. Gagik Gyurjyan is a director of the museum since 2009.



A cuneiform inscription testifies that the city was built by Argishti I the King of Urartu in 782 BCE. The majority of the fortress was built from raw bricks. The citadel was encircled by strong walls in some places built in three rows. The temple of God Khaldi occupied an important place in the fortress. The walls of the temple were decorated with numerous frescos. Archeologists have found giant karasses (pitches for storage of wine) buried in the ground. Ceramics, potter's wheels and other articles used in everyday life were also unearthed during excavations. There is huge collection of artifacts, sups, jars, bronze bracelets, glass, agate beads and many other things that tell us about the life of the citadel, the tastes and habits of its inhabitants. The building of the Museum that houses 12,235 exhibits was constructed by architects Baghdasar Arzoumanian and Shmavon Azatian and sculptor A. Harutiunian. It has two branches in Shengavit and Karmir Blur with 5,288 and 1,620 exhibits respectively in stock.