



The modern scientific exhibition of the museum was formed in 1982 (the author, Doctor of Historical Science, Stepan Yesayan). It presents archeological objects from the pre Urartian, Achaemenian and early Armenian periods. The permanent exhibition covers 570 sq. meters and includes an open-air peristyle exhibition of 140 sq. meters.

The permanent exhibition begins with high-reliefs of Urartian supreme god Khaldi and Teysheba-god of war and a cork model of Erebuni (reconstruction-K.Hovhannisyan,work-Hamik Naljyan). This model was awarded “Great prize” in 1968 at the Louvre Museum in Paris followed by another in 1970 at Montreal.

The permanent exhibition, which contains 649 objects from Urartuan history, shows the visitor its highly developed economy, architecture and fine arts, irrigation and building system, construction engineering, frescos, ceramics and other spheres. Here the visitor can see 7 out of the 23 cuneiform inscriptions discovered during the excavations of Erebuni, including the inscription, which is the birth certificate of Yerevan.

In 1984, during construction work on a factory called Avtoagregat, on Arshakunyats avenue, materials from the Urartian tomb were accidentally excavated. These were a bull-headed and a lion-headed ritual urns. Since 1998 these have become part of the permanent exhibition.

Exclusive models of the permanent exhibition of the museum have on many occasions been temporarily exhibited in several famous museums and exhibition halls in the USA, France, Russia.