



GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR CULTURAL ASSETS AND MUSEUMS



Visiting Hours		
<b>Winter Time</b> Opening Time: 08:00 Closing Time: 17:00 Ticket Office Closing Time: 16:30	Summer Time Opening Time: 08:00 Closing Time: 17:00 Ticket Office Closing Time: 16:30	Open everyday. * Visiting Hours may vary due to pandemic.
Address: Gaziantep		
Please visit the web site for up-to-date info	rmation	

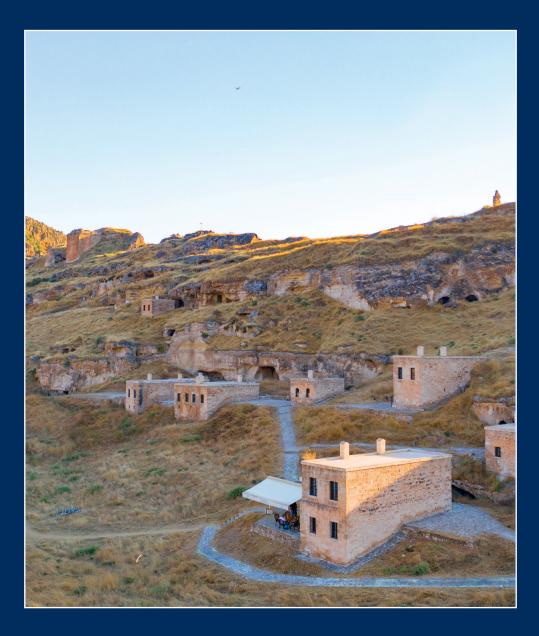
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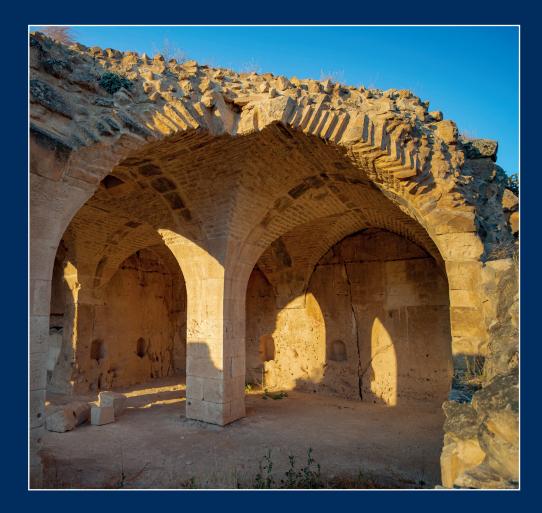


## RUMKALE **ARCHAELOGICAL SITE**



Rumkale, near the village of Kasaba in Yavuzeli District of Gaziantep Province; is 62 km from the city center of Gaziantep and 25 km from Yavuzeli, on steep rocks where the Merzimen Stream flows into the Euphrates River. Rumkale is easily accessible by boat from the villages of Kasaba and Halfeti. From ancient times until today, it has had a variety of names such as Sitamrat, Kal-a Rhomayta, Hromklay, Ranculat, Kal-at el Rum, Kal-at el Müslimin, Kale-i Zerrin (Golden Castle) and Rumkale.





Among the ruins that can be seen today in the castle are the Poet Saint Nerses church, Barşavma monastery, the water cisterns, and the water well. The well, whose steps descend to the Euphrates River level, is 8 m wide and about 75 m deep. It is also rumored that this well, which was built to supply water from the Euphrates River, is a secret passage. A spiral staircase was carved into the rock on the cylindrical inner side of the well. In addition, there are numerous buildings preserved in the castle whose function could not be clarified. Many parts of the structures in the castle were created by carving and leveling the bedrock. Rubble stone was used as the knitting material on the walls and bastions, large-sized smooth cut stones were used as the covering material and cut stones with a brick appearance were used in the arches.

Barşavma Monastery: It is located in the north of the castle. In the 13th century, the Jacobite saint Barşavma built it in his name. Some parts of the two adjacent buildings have survived. A rock mass forms the northern façade. The building with a square ground plan has cross vaults. Again, cut stones were used in the form of large stone blocks on the walls, smooth cut stones in the pillars and the door of the western room, and cut stones with a brick appearance in the arches and the ceiling system. There is also a well nearby.