



RUINS FROM THE EXTRACTIVE ERA

Episodes⁹

NEMESTUDIO AND THE CURATORIAL TEAM

Architecture¹² as² Measure⁷
Ölçü⁴ Olarak⁶ Mimarlık⁸

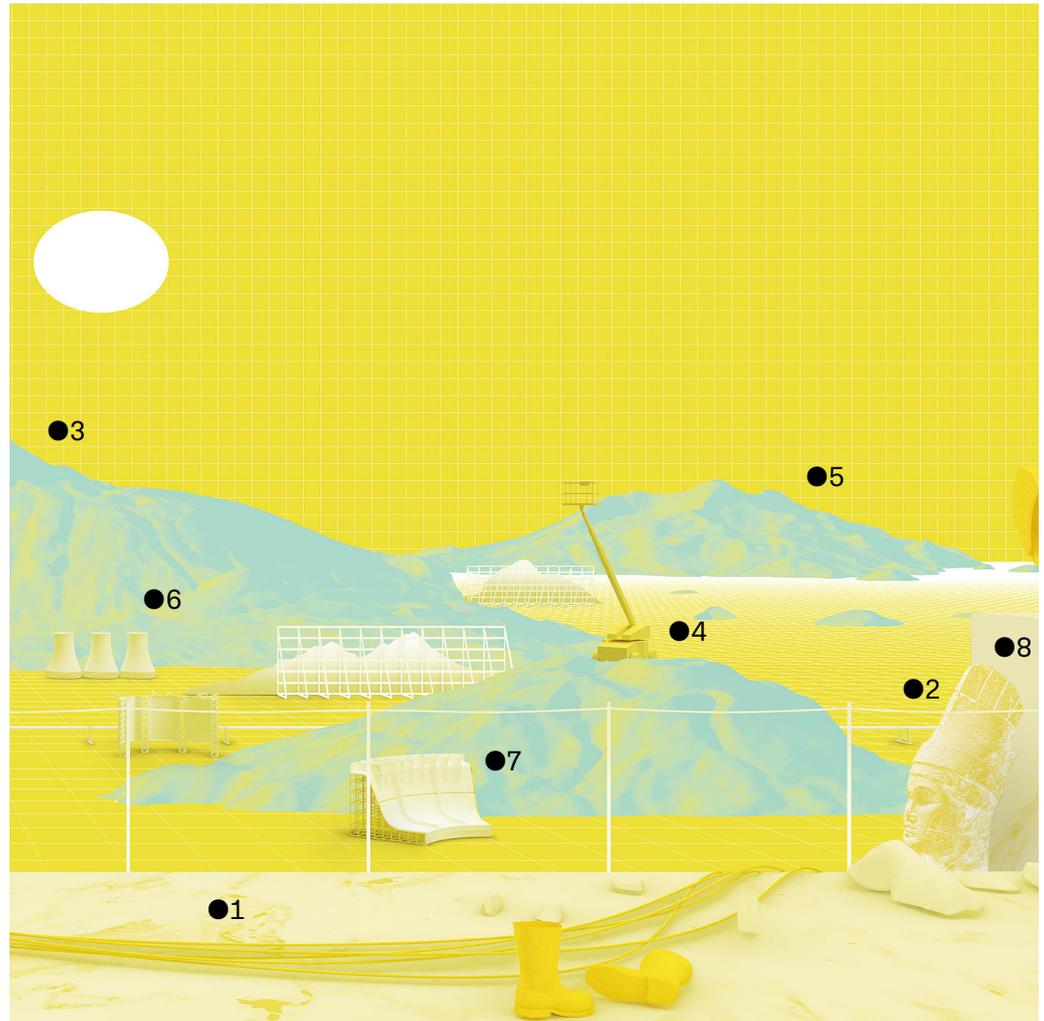


Image: Image: NEMESTUDIO, Four Dioramas, 2021. Diorama of Logistics. Courtesy of NEMESTUDIO.

- ¹ Ancient marble quarry as ruin
- ² Open-air museum
- ³ Mount Ararat spoil tip ¹
- ⁴ Mount Süphan spoil tip
- ⁵ Mount Erciyes spoil tip
- ⁶ Cooling tower replicas from the ancient nuclear power plants
- ⁷ Replica fragment of the ancient Ilisu Dam ²
- ⁸ Ancient statue from Mount Nemrut ³

1 Mount Ararat is a passive double-peaked stratovolcano and Turkey's easternmost and largest mountain located at the border between Turkey, Armenia, and Iran. It is considered a sacred mountain by all the three nations and their cultures.

2 Ilisu Dam is a recently activated dam on the Tigris River in southeastern Turkey. Upon its completion, 199 settlements and more than 300 mounds were flooded along with Hasankeyf, a 15,000-year-old village hosting different ethnicities and ancient artifacts. The tomb of Zeynel Bey and 800-year-old Artuklu Hamam are amongst the artifacts that have been relocated due to the flood. Unfortunately, the effects of the flood are unpredictable and still felt by many today; some of the locals are settled in tents and containers lacking infrastructures in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic.

3 The Statue of Apollon from Mount Nemrut is located in the tomb-sanctuary of Antiochos I, King of Commagene, in 62 BC. The seated statues are 9-10 meters high and carved out of limestone. It is believed that Antiochus ordered a tomb for himself next to the gods Apollon, Heracles, Zeus, and Fortuna to create a royal cult. Mount Nemrut, an inactive volcano in Turkey, was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1987 as a natural monument and a manufactured historical artifact. However, the heads of the statues were displaced from their original place and damaged as a result of iconoclasm.