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Web Site

Pietro Forino, www.pietroforino.com

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via Festa del Perdono 1 - 20122 Milano - Italy via Roma 171 - 90133 Palermo - Italy info@padjournal.net - editors@padjournal.net

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MEMORIES IN TIME OF CRISIS

Design Experiences in Pandemic Times

Constructing and Enhancing the Memory of the Present in Museums

Alessandra Bosco

Università luav di Venezia Orcid id 0000-0001-5079-3481

Silvia Gasparotto

Università degli Studi della Repubblica di San Marino Orcid id 0000-0001-5348-4879

Margo Lengua

Università degli Studi della Repubblica di San Marino Orcid id 0000-0001-6097-5203

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Memory, Pandemic Emergency, Museum, Design, Digital.

Abstract

close for an indeterminate length of time, museum professionals and designers faced real challenges, which they addressed and used to seek to expand their offer, providing and implementing services to involve the public remotely. During the period under observation, museums, which have always guarded and enhanced the historicized heritage, extended to the present time their research into the tangible and intangible records of man and his environment and their acquisition, conservation, communication, and exhibition. Through the critical analysis of case studies, this paper intends to examine the museum's role in constructing and enhancing memory tied to the present time – articulated in activities that refer to calls to action, curatorial projects, and the production of records – opening new scenarios for design. The configuration of a synthesis model made it possible to develop a matrix of elements that can be variably grouped to visualize the complexity and peculiarity of the actions undertaken by museums.

During the Coronavirus pandemic, museums were beset with serious difficulties. Forced to

1. Museum and Memory of the Past¹

Museums have always been committed to enhancing cultural heritage and thereby play an essential role in constructing the memory of the past. The concept, which in the case of museums or *loci memoriae* coincides with their mission – "dedicated to remembering past struggles for justice and addressing their contemporary legacies" (International Coalition of Sites of Conscience, 2016) in different typologies of narration – may be extended and generalized to all typologies of museums. The consolidated association between memory, preservation and conservation makes museums the protectors and activators of humanity's legacy (Nora, 1997; Black, 2011). Museums are the custodians of the past, committed to the construction and mediation of community identity (Davison, 2005) by defining and representing collective memory (Marini Clarelli, 2021).

The importance of the relation between memory and museum is, therefore, explicit and has been delineated and discussed over the years by the scientific community, providing a descriptive and experiential framework for this relation. Museologists, historians, philosophers, and researchers highlight how, for example, cultural institutions represent the way certain societies structure and organize their knowledge (Christillin & Greco, 2021) along cognizant principles and choices, facilitating its fruition and memorization (Mosser & Nysm, 1997).

¹ The contribution is the result of a common reflection of the authors and the structure of the paper was conceived together. Nevertheless, the chapter "Museum and memory of the past" and the research of case studies has been developed by Margo Lengua. The chapter "Museum and memory of the present" was written by Alessandra Bosco, the chapter "Representative Case Studies" was written by Silvia Gasparotto; "Methodology" and "Discussion" were written by Alessandra Bosco and Silvia Gasparotto. Finally, the "Conclusions" were written by the three authors together.

The process of musealization is a key function in the construction of memory, transforming a specific cultural heritage into a record "testifying to the values of civilisation" (Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali, 2004, p. 10). Based on choosing, interpreting, and attributing meaning, this process fully responds to the need for the decontextualization and loss that a phenomenon must undergo to be retrieved by consciousness (Assmann, 2001) to shape a memory.

Museums are directly involved in creating and transforming a cultural memory by developing narrations and selecting objects (Crane, 2000). The institutions build and facilitate access to memory, acting as mediators through practices and tools that can establish and activate the memory. In this context, cultural production contemplates the design and development of physical or digital artifacts (Parry, 2010; Smith Bautista, 2014; Sánchez Laws, 2015), such as exhibitions, editorial products, online portals, and applications, etc., which can include texts or visual and performative material.

2. Museum and Memory of the Present

The museum, an organism the nature and development of which are directly correlated with a historical, geographical, political, and social context which the institution interprets and disseminates (Mairesse, 2018; Pinna, 2000), transmits and promotes the cultural identity of a people by constructing a memory rooted in the tangible and intangible heritage of the past, which looks to the future. As a subject that is sensitive to the space-time condition, the languages, and tools on which it has always relied, in these past years, museums learned to become reactive to the changes and transforma-

tions brought on by the pandemic, responding quickly to emerging stimuli and needs (Agostino et al., 2021; Giannini & Bowen, 2022). To do so, the museum's function as an entity that "researches, collects, conserves, interprets and exhibits tangible and intangible heritage" (ICOM, 2022) was extended to include the present.

Historians, curators, and museum professionals have thus worked with determination and commitment to offer their own responses onlife (Floridi, 2014) to people who were uncertain and worried, forced by events to live in spaces that were often inadequate to support their daily lives. The context, which was static and disorienting yet simultaneously in full transformation, became an opportunity to consider new possibilities for intervention and assess a different perception on the part of users. This situation, together with the new emergency conditions, such as the closure for an indeterminate length of time of the spaces reserved for a large part of their activities, became a real challenge that museum professionals and designers addressed and used to seek to expand their offer, providing and implementing services that could involve the public remotely (ICOM, 2020a, 2020b, 2021; NEMO, 2020, 2021; Bosco et al., 2022).

Given the forced immobilization of the spaces traditionally dedicated to building the memory of the past by enhancing the heritage they conserve, museums extended their reach in pursuit of their public service mission towards expanded audiences and heritage that has never been enhanced by the institutions, intercepting the flow of information, emotions, and activities channelled by the emergency.

Working on informing and involving their communities and the citizens more in general, museums have supported information services, facilitated the sharing of content, and implemented and diversified cultural production while promoting and conveying a sense of belonging and social cohesion.

3. Methodology

Based on these premises, the research investigated the methods and practices adopted by museums during an exceptional period that forced changes in behaviour and routines.

A deeper examination of the actions they took and the projects they developed led to the definition of a series of parameters that oriented these processes with the intent to track common trends and different approaches.

The analysis, independently of the typology of heritage preserved and of geographical location, considered museums that began in the early months of 2020 – the time of widespread lockdowns – to rely on digital devices and technologies mediated by the Internet to help build and enhance the memory of the present. Common parameters that identified the projects under consideration in the paper are:

Topic: Covid-19 emergency

Promoter: Museum institutions

Goal: To build and enhance the memory of the present

Typology: Digital projects

Tool: Digital devices and technologies

Medium: Internet

Period: From early 2020

Having defined the shared parameters, we pursued the intent to represent the different approaches by configuring a model that considered some of the principal design variables that could make the different trends stand out within a single visualization.

Given the multi-dimensional nature of the cases, the model was not described as a linear narrative representation but was structured as a matrix of elements that can be grouped in different ways. The variables that characterized the projects under consideration are:

Goals pursued by the museum
Target audience the project is aimed at
Actors involved
Actions undertaken
Typology of output

The phase of defining a model that could synthetically represent the methods and practices adopted by museums was supported by a critical reading and analysis of cases presented on the web pages of ICOM (s.d.), on the Google research engine, and delving deeper into the project *Museum digital initiatives during the Coronavirus Pandemic* developed by Chiara Zuanni (2020) at the University of Graz. The examination of the 8 case studies – considered to exemplify the different modes of building and to enhance the memory of the present – conducted on the basis of qualitative parameters and aimed at bringing out the potential of the projects developed by museums, further highlighted the plurality of the generated output as it underscores the goals pursued by the museum.

4. Representative Case Studies

The various activities undertaken by Cultural Heritage Professionals to differentiate and implement museum services with the purpose of manifesting their own desire to be present and the active role they continue to play in cultural promotion and production despite the forced closure can be classified into three categories. These are: bottom-up actions aimed at involving people through calls-to-action that gather private contributions and personal accounts; curatorial projects oriented towards information and the dissemination of authoritative and original points of view regarding current events and presented in online publications; the production of documents capable of bearing witness to the historical condition from the point of view independent of the museum institution, such as video or digital archives.

4.1. Call-to-Action

Within this category, the call-to-action "Dear Galway..." Pandemic Project² by the Galway City Museum invites the inhabitants of the Irish city to write a letter that illustrates their point of view of their experience of the pandemic and offers advice to future generations about how to deal with such a serious crisis (Fig. 1).

The letter can be sent by mail, e-mail, or uploaded directly by filling out a form on the website. A list of questions drafted by the museum provided an outline to help users reflect upon and describe their own experiences.

² Project link: https://www.galwaycitymuseum.ie/blog/dear-galway-pandemic-project/?lo-cale=en.



Figure 1. Galway City Museum, "Dear Galaway..." Pandemic Project, project homepage, 2020. https://www.galwaycitymuseum.ie.

This operation clearly demonstrates the museum's social role as an activator that can foster hope and social cohesion. Nevertheless, as of today, only a very few letters have been posted on the museum's website.

A similar project aimed at narrating the change that took place in the home environment during the pandemic is the *Stay Home Collection Project*,³ promoted by the Museum of the Home in London.⁴ Here a collection of written stories and photographs, posted on the museum's blog, describe how the spaces of one's home and everyday objects acquired different meanings and functions during the lockdown.

³ Project link: https://www.museumofthehome.org.uk/explore/stay-home-collecting-project/.

⁴ This initiative is part of the more ample project "Documenting Homes" which since 2007 has archived experiences related to domestic life. The archive allows people to share images, audio, and their own accounts of past and present houses. It stores material from the year 1900 to the present day.

MUSEUM OF THE HOME

Visit us What's on Explore Join and support What we do Shop online

Stories of home

Museum in action

Our collections

Stay Home collecting project

Things to do

Stay Home collecting project

During these extraordinary times, our homes have never been more important.

We are documenting how our home lives are changing during the coronavirus pandemic. <u>Read some stories here</u>

This new national collecting project forms part of the Museum of the Home's extensive <u>Documenting Homes archive</u>.

Share your experience >

What does home mean to you right now?

How are you using your home? Does your living room now have multiple uses as a work place, school or gym? If you have any outdoor space what are you using it for?

Are you leaving home to carry out your role as a key worker? Separated from your family or loved ones? Spending considerably more time with your flatmates or family?

Our homes have never been more important.

How to take part in Stay Home

Share your experience >

In this case, the museum's website also establishes some guidelines: the users must answer seven questions and share five spontaneous snapshots (Fig. 2).

Collection of Crisis,⁵ promoted by the Werkbundarchiv – Museum der Dinge, also based on a call-to-action, invites users to choose the objects that best describe a crisis period – such as the coronavirus pandemic – to include in the museum collection, starting with questions such as: "But what role do things in particular play in the context of memory culture?" or "Which objects can illustrate a time of crisis like the present one?" The museum invites people to pretend to be curators and gathers the various contributions in a photo gallery of objects online (Fig. 3).

Finally, in *Let's Face It. Mask Design Competition*,⁶ the Museum of Craft and Design in San Francisco launched an international competition to design masks on May 11, 2020. The competition, aimed at collecting custom-designed artistic models, sought to bring people closer to the device that, from that moment on, would become a daily instrument. The call-to-action involved professionals and citizens ages four and up. Of the 363 projects submitted by 17 countries and later published in a gallery online, the three winning projects stand out because, by combining innovative elements in the production, form, and meaning, they merge health and safety issues with social and cultural values (Fig. 4).

⁵ Project link: https://www.museumderdinge.org/collection/collection-crisis.

⁶ Project link: https://sfmcd.org/exhibitions/letsfaceit/.

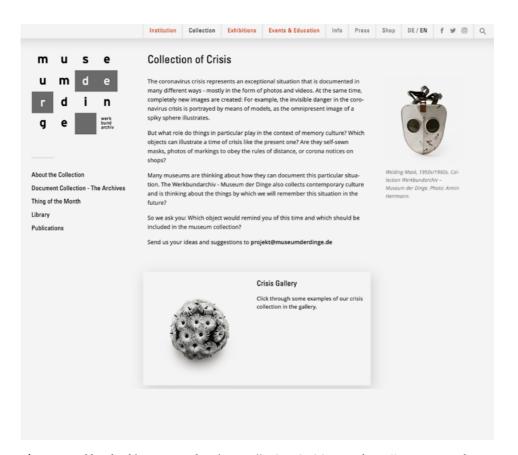


Figure 3. Werkbundarchiv - Museum der Dinge, *Collection of Crisis*, 2020. https://www.museumderdinge.org.

LET'S FACE IT

On May 11, 2020, the Museum of Craft and Design Isunched Let's Face It, an international mask design competition. We received SIS entries from 17 countries, with participants ranging from 4 years old and up. Thank you to everyone who participated. Check out the winners below and keep scrolling to see all the entries in our Global Community Gallery.

The masks were wildy creative bespoke creations that employed humor, intricate cart. digital design, fashion, uncommon and recycled materials, and social and political meaning to test what a mask can be. The winners were projects that combined multiple elements of craft, form, and meaning to create masks that will provide health and safety while promoting other societal and cultural value in this time where we are at risk of fooling so much of who we are. In times of distress like here, it is more important than ever for arts and cultural institutions like MED to continue to create the space and promote ideas that can shape our collective optimism and the future. The winners of this competition are a variety and inspiring demonstration that this is our charge."—HCD Let's Face It jurors Marcel Wilson and JoAnn

For every mask submitted, MCD will donate a functional mask to the San Francisco Marin Food Bank. We are thrilled to donate 363 masks to our neighbors at the food bank and know they will be distributed to those in peach.



1st Place

Patsy Pitts

I created this mask to show how during the Covid-19 pandemic, our masks have become our faces, the first inage we present to the public. The design of this mask is meant to convey a refined yet bombastic personality. This is an avant-garde piece made from fabric orchids with a clear plastic faceplate. It is functional and prevents germ transmission.



2nd Place

Karen Krieger Pennsylvania, USA

"Life Support" is a paper mask constructed and stitched from the ACLU pocket version of the US Constitution, archival paper substructure, and embroidery floss.



3rd Place

Sabin Lab New York, USA

This 3D-printed mask design acts as a fabric filter to turn any material – fabric, (Inp. paper toxer)—tox a viable face mask. The cuts in the design create a flexible "living hinge" that allows the 3D-printed material to take on double curvature. For a secure, confortable, and custom fit to the Len. The mask is broken into parts that snap topether in order to fit a standard 3D printer. Alyone with partited can padily produce these custom-fitted masks in under two hours, allowing an informal network of makers to augment gaps in the supply live in limse of critical.

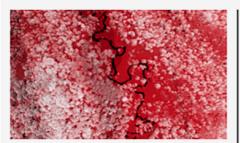
Figure 4. Museum of Craft and Design, *Let's Face it*. Mask design competition, project homepage with competition winners, 2020. https://www.sfmcd.org.

Design Culture and the Coronavirus

This series of weekly newsletters was sent between March and July 2020, while Het Nieuwe Instituut's buildings were closed. Design culture and the coronavirus pandemic are the common thread in these newsletters, which feature a thematic selection of web content, online programming and projects from the field.

A design assignment was linked to this series of newsletters. Every week, Het Nieuwe Instituut invited a different designer to create a cover for the web magazine, based on a format by Moniker, in response to the question: What's occupying you now?

see the web covers here



HET NIEUWE INSTITUUT ONLINE/OFFLINE #16 On the Surface: Timber and Plastic

On the surface, timber, plastics and other materials have become essential for preventing contagion with Covid-19. Yet their industries conlinue to aggrevate the degradation of ecosystems, closely interwined with the rise of pandemics to begin with. This newsletter brings to the surface a selection of design projects that respond to the changing role of material industries in current social and ecological crises.



HET NIEUWE INSTITUUT ONLINE #8

Flowers seduce us, flowers astonish us. They are often ascribed a romantic or ritual meaning and may even have medicinal properties. Yet millions of flowers have been destroyed every day since the start of the coronavirus pandemic. Because of Covid-19, the Dutch flower industry, which generates billions in turnover, is experiencing a drastic decrease in the worldwide demand for flowers. This is affecting the whole chain, from the grower and the auction to the designers, including the florist.

Figure 5. Het Nieuwe Instituut, *Design cultures and coronavirus*, project homepage, 2020. https://now.hetnieuweinstituut.nl.

4.2. Curatorial Projects

Many curatorial museum projects offer the community a space for reflection about design as a tool of innovation and a challenge to the pandemic.

This type of action is well represented by the editorial project *Design cultures and coronavirus*, a series of newsletters released weekly between March and July 2020 and later published on the website by the Het Nieuwe Instituut in Rotterdam - a cultural centre that includes, among others, the Museum for Architecture, Design, and Digital Culture - that talk about the changes caused by the virus through reflections on the design culture. The series, in short, well-conceived texts and collections of recent or past design objects, adopts a curatorial approach to address themes such as: the use of antibacterial or easily disinfected materials, the change in the use of public and private spaces or the repercussions caused by forced social distancing (Fig. 5).

Pandemic Object, the online editorial project of the Victoria & Albert Museum, which began in May 2020 and was extended through September 2021, reflects on the change in the meaning of actions, habits, and everyday objects. The articles describe how the routine use of daily objects and spaces can vary because of certain upheavals, referring not only to everyday objects but also to those in the museum collection, thereby expressing a historical point of view. In times of crisis, an identifying symbol such as the *kefiah* is used to make masks, and the window for many becomes the only place for

socializing: a threshold that divides private life from public life, or the thermometer which becomes an instrument of social control (Fig. 6).

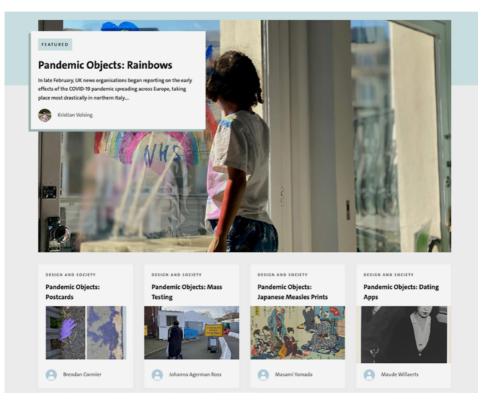


Figure 6. Victoria & Albert Museum, *Pandemic Object*, screenshot of the blog page, 2020. https://www.vam.ac.uk.

4.3. The Production of Records

Curated by the recently graduated Fleur Elkerton and Anna Talley for the Royal College of Art and the Victoria & Albert Museum in London and founded in April 2020, *Design in Quarantine* (Elkerton & Talley, 2020) gathers the many design responses to the Coronavirus pandemic in an online open-

source platform, building an archive that is updated in real-time (Fig. 7). The goal of the curators, who are independent of the museum context, was to provide a resource that could help the "historians of the future" narrate and investigate what design actions were imagined and enacted by designers in response to the global pandemic: posters, infographics, custom-designed or "hacked" furniture, new uses for spaces or technologies were just some of the projects that were gathered and catalogued through descriptive texts and images in an archive also conceived on the basis of the emergency.⁸

A second independent point of view was expressed by the designer and director Alexander Humbert who, between March and June 2020, made a short film inside the Musée des Arts Décoratifs in Paris, which was closed due to the emergency. The film *Les Impatients* (Humbert, 2020) posted on YouTube, documents this period. The empty spaces of the museum, the objects covered in dust or in white cloths, and the suspended atmosphere constitute the new everyday life of the only three people who have access to the building, impatient to return to normality: the assistant to the head of security, the head of the collections department and the director of the Museum. In this case, it is not the artifact that carries memory but the short film that builds a record that can bring the experience back to life (Fig. 8).

⁸ As the curators explain: "The closure of museums, libraries, and archives has forced a shift upon traditional design history research methodologies and forms of archiving. Inspired by the technique of rapid-response curation in museums, the digital collection of this archive is a real-time example of changing research methods in light of recent events" (Elkerton & Talley, 2020).

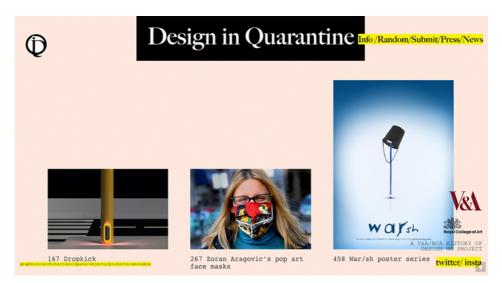


Figure 7. Fleur Elkerton & Anna Talley, *Design in Quarantine*, the Archive homepage, Royal College of Art and Victoria & Albert Museum, 2020. https://designinquarantine.com.

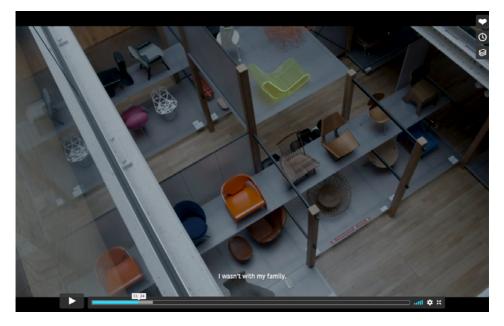


Figure 8. Alexandre Humbert, *Les Impatients*, still image, Musée des Arts Décoratifs, 2020. Courtesy Alexandre Humbert.

5. Discussion

The creation and enhancement of the memory of the present time by museums during the pandemic was supported and enabled by healthcare, social and economic factors and was facilitated by the spread of easy-to-use technological media, which became the preferred channels for transmitting all the activities related to the information, social and educational spheres. Based on the analysis of the case studies, we outlined a synthesis model (Fig. 9) that made it possible to develop a matrix of elements, which can be variably grouped to visualize the complexity and peculiarity of the actions undertaken by museums. The organization of the model consists of two parts: if the goal and the target are defined on the basis of a reflection initiated by the museum, the sole promoter of the activity, the actors, the actions, and the output are directly interrelated with the project.

The matrix constitutes a framework to track and visualize the design practices developed for the emergency in various ways. The projects, grouped in categories – call to action, curatorial projects, and record production – are identified by colour. A visual path, which articulates the matrix elements in various ways, can highlight each project's interlocutors, focus, and process by developing a coloured track. The matrix can support a visualization of the peculiarities of each case study (9a), feature more than one track to highlight the processes of a category of a project (9b), or represent the set of cases with a more abstract synthesis (9c).

There are many possible readings of the model, which vary based on the element that is considered the trigger for the narration.

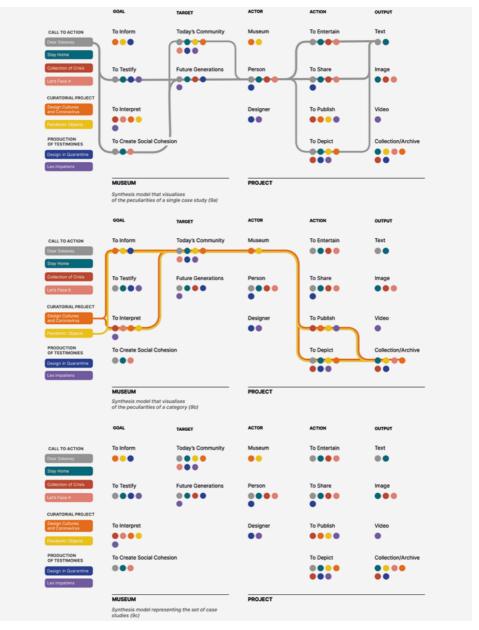


Figure 9. Silvia Gasparotto, Synthesis model. Synthesis model that visualizes the peculiarities of a single case study (9a); synthesis model that visualizes the peculiarities of a category (9b); synthesis model representing the set of case studies (9c), 2022. Credits Silvia Gasparotto.

By identifying the three main guiding elements of the narration as the actor, the action, and the objective, it becomes clear that the projects developed by the museum are aimed at providing information and interpreting reality to reassure today's community. They are disseminated by means of the representation of their content and its publication within collections and archives. In this sense, Design cultures and coronavirus and Pandemic object intend to inform people by presenting fields to reflect on the present. In periodical newsletters and articles, museums present critical points of view that also include the narration of the heritage they preserve. The projects in which common people provided the main contributions focused on interpreting reality, producing contributions that bear witness to this time for future generations, and creating social cohesion. The actions associated with them are primarily entertaining people and sharing content online.

Representative examples can be *Collection of Crisis*, which launches a call to action as an expedient to make people think about crisis periods and the objects that can represent them, proposing a way to interact with its public, despite the forced closure; *Let's Face It*, which aims to involve individuals in making custom-designed artistic masks, entertaining them and at the same time prompting them to get to know and to think about this device. Finally, *Stay at Home* and *Dear Galway...* are initiatives that sit astride today and tomorrow: on the one hand, they seek to gather the records of the present to allow people to share remotely; on the other, they seek to publish personal accounts, to become a precious resource for future generations.

6. Conclusions

The reflections prompted by the critical analysis of the case studies, their parametrization, and the consequent visual and textual synthesis provided in the discussion confirmed how By working on the research, collection, conservation, interpretation, and exhibition (i.e., the restitution) of tangible and intangible records, addressing and actively involving expanded audiences and communities, and reflecting on the contemporary, museums have pursued education as well as entertainment, sharing information and knowledge. Confirming their mission as defined by ICOM (2022):

A museum is a not-for-profit, permanent institution in the service of society that researches, collects, conserves, interprets and exhibits tangible and intangible heritage. Open to the public, accessible and inclusive, museums foster diversity and sustainability. They operate and communicate ethically, professionally and with the participation of communities, offering varied experiences for education, enjoyment, reflection and knowledge sharing.

Thanks to digital, institutions have been able to document the present time by gathering sets of contributions, sometimes from the bottom up, that could represent the experience of a local and global community.

The emergency led museums to consider new design contexts and to understand the need to train and include professional figures who could develop their content and practices with their skills and attitudes.

The immediacy of the digital tools they use has made it possible to represent the condition in real-time. Usability and clarity have characterized the interfaces of digital products oriented prevalently towards sharing and information.

Within this framework, design has inevitably prioritized the emergency dimension, relegating the individual expression of authorship to second place and preferring to use creative and design thinking to support society as a whole.

The project of shared archives, video/storytelling, and the collection of bottom-up objects and stories build memories that originate directly in the present time. The representation and interpretation of events during the emergency trace courses of knowledge and relations that raise questions and launch new design challenges.

In pursuing goals such as "building records" – "creating social cohesion" and in promoting actions such as "representing the contemporary condition" – "entertaining audiences", museums can identify possible paradigms to program actions in non-emergency future settings as well.

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IV

BIOGRAPHIES

Andre Andrade

He is a Swiss interaction designer. He was a research associate at EPFL+ECAL Lab from 2019 to 2021 and previously worked for INT Studio, a design studio that works at the intersection of art direction, interactive scenography, and creative programming.

info@andreandrade.ch

Alessandra Bosco

Architect and PhD, she is a Researcher at the IUAV University of Venice (Italy). She is the author of numerous contributions and publications and carries out research in the fields of Design for the enhancement of Cultural Heritage and Exhibition Design with a specific focus on collaborative approaches.

amlbosco@iuav.it

Marcos Chilet Bustamante

Professor of Future Scenarios and Speculative Design at the School of Design, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. Designer from the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, and MA in Critical Theory, Goldsmith College, University of London. Recently, he won the most outstanding overall contribution medal as co-curator of the Chilean pavilion at the London Design Biennale 2021.

mfchilet@uc.cl

Daria Casciani

PhD in Design, Assistant Professor at Politecnico di Milano, Department of Design, and member of the Fashion in Process research laboratory. Her research interests concern the influence of technological innovation of advanced manufacturing and smart integration that allow to imagine scenarios, systems, and innovative solutions. daria.casciani@polimi.it

Lara Défayes

Interaction designer and art director, currently working at EPFL+ECAL Lab. lara.defayes@epfl.ch

Agnieszka Dutkowska-Zuk

She is a Material Social Futures PhD student in the Department of Languages and Cultures and the Lancaster Institute for the Contemporary Arts at Lancaster University. Her interdisciplinary work is supervised by Dr Emily Spiers and Prof. Paul Coulton. Her PhD explores the future of infinite data storage and scenarios in which we will be able to store everything. She is interested in how human memory metaphors shape computer memory's design and vice versa.

Her research can be generally described as Speculative Design, through which she strives to understand how people and technology (will) interact with each other.

a.dutkowska-zuk@lancaster.ac.uk

Andrea Facchetti

Upon completing a BA in Philosophy, Andrea Facchetti holds a MA in Visual and Multimedia Communication (luav University of Venice). In 2017 he completed a PhD at the luav School of Doctorate Studies in the program "Design Sciences", where he developed a research regarding speculative practices and knowledge production in visual design.

Since 2018 he is a Research Fellow at the Free University of Bozen-Bolzano, Faculty of Design and Art.

He is co-founder and co-director of Krisis Publishing, an independent publishing and curatorial platform focusing on media culture, politics of representation and social research.

andrea.facchetti@unibz.it

Clorinda Sissi Galasso

She holds a PhD in Communication Design and is currently pursuing an Executive Master in Management of Territorial Tourism Development in collaboration with Touring Club Italiano. Research fellow at the Politecnico di Milano, her studies

are oriented toward memory representation systems and the valorization of documents preserved in historical archives. She is involved in researching a novel definition for the relationship between memory and places from a communication design perspective, focusing on the concept of the mnemotope. In particular, she is concerned with investigating new map-based communication apparatuses for visualizing complex mnemotopic networks. She is Adjunct Professor within the Design of Communication for the Territory (DCxT) research group of the Department of Design at Politecnico di Milano. clorindasissi.galasso@polimi.it

Silvia Gasparotto

PhD, she is a Researcher at the University of the Republic of San Marino and Deputy Executive Director of the master's degree in Interaction & Experience Design. Her research interests are focused on Design for the enhancement of Cultural Heritage, interaction design, design theory, participatory and collaborative practices. silvia.gasparotto@unirsm.sm

Emily Groves

She is a design researcher and educator. With a background in anthropology, experience design, and inclusive design, her interests lie at the intersection of technology and culture.

emily.groves@epfl.ch

Nicolas Henchoz

He is the founding director of the EPFL+ECAL Lab which explores the perspectives of emergent technologies through design. Trained as a scientist, he previously worked in science journalism and at the direction of the Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne.

nicolas.henchoz@epfl.ch

Margo Lengua

She is a Research Fellow at the University of the Republic of San Marino. She works on research projects focusing on Design for the enhancement of Cultural Heritage, in particular with the application of game design techniques.

margo.lengua@unirsm.sm

Carola Ureta Marín

Chilean designer and visual communicator based in London, specialises in editorial, cultural development and historical research projects. She was part of the curatorial team of the Chilean pavilion entitled *Tectonic Resonances* that won the London Design Biennale 2021. Frequent speaker at international congresses on Design Studies and Design History. She is part of the editorial team of the *Design for more than human futures: Towards Post-Anthropocentric worlding* to be published by Routledge.

carola.umarin@gmail.com

Sabrina Melis

Sabrina Melis is an Italian artist and designer. She is currently a PhD student at the Department of Architecture, Urban Planning and Design of Alghero. In her practice she intertwines artistic and scientific research focused on the exploration of possible approaches to find a way to integrate complex information avoiding the problem of oversimplification.

smelist.@uniss.it

Matteo Moretti

Award-winning designer, he co-founded Sheldon.studio the first studio that focuses on immersive information-experience-design. Matteo Moretti was vice-director of the Interaction & Experience Design Master at the University of the Republic of San Marino, lecturer at the Faculty of Design of the Free University of Bolzano, at the University of Florence, at the SPD Milan, and guest professor at the Data-Design Master of the Elisava in Barcelona.

His design research projects, presented in many academic conferences and events such as TEDx and Visualized.io received the Data Journalism Award 2015, the European Design Award 2016 and 2017.

Moretti has also been a jury member at the World Press Photo 2017-18 (Immersive journalism category) and one of the 100 ambassadors of Italian design in the world 2018, named by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

matteo@sheldon.studio

Daniele Murgia

Daniele Murgia is a PhD student at the Department of Architecture, Urban Planning and Design in Alghero. Previously worked as research assistant in SUPSI University of Applied Sciences and Arts of Southern Switzerland, Visual Culture Laboratory. He teaches Physical Computing in Genova at Ligustica Academy of Fine Arts.

As a freelance he works in the Interaction Design, Interactive Design and Music field, focusing his personal research on multi-sensory interface, user experience in digital environments and cross-platform devices.

d.murgia15@studenti.uniss.it

Alessandro Pollini

PhD and Interaction designer, He is Senior Researcher in Industrial Design at the International Telematic University Uninettuno where he teaches Experience Design. His research is on interaction design and, in particular, on design research for empowerment, human-centred automation and the evolution of human-machine interfaces.

alessandro.pollini@uninettunouniversity.net

Delphine Ribes

She is a senior research engineer with a background in computer science and medical image processing. She joined EPFL+ECAL Lab in 2014 to lead the algorithmics, software engineering and digital health activities.

She previously worked as a research engineer and led the clinical research at CAScination GmbH. She also worked as a research engineer for Advanced Clinical Imaging Technology, Siemens Medical Solutions, EPFL innovation park. delphine.ribes@epfl.ch

Ilaria Ruggeri

She is a PhD in Architecture and Design Cultures at the University of Bologna. From July 2022 she is a research fellow at the IUAV University of Venice and since 2016 she has been collaborating with the Design Courses of the University of the Republic of San Marino in research activities, teaching, organization and communication of initiatives and events. Her research topics and publications concern visual identity and communication design applied to public context such as

Her research topics and publications concern visual identity and communication design applied to public context such Museums, territories, and cultural heritage, with a particular attention on the public utility and impact.

She is co-founder of Studio Taller, a graphic and communication design studio based in Rimini. Since 2018 she has been collaborating as a volunteer and professional consultant for "Il Palloncino Rosso", a social promotion association with which she works on projects for social innovation and cultural promotion, creating exhibitions of regional interest, publications and participatory projects related to the conscious reuse of abandoned buildings. iruggeri@iuav.it

Mathieu Salzmann

He is a Senior Researcher at EPFL-CVLab with a courtesy appointment at the EPFL College of Humanities, and, since May 2020, an Artificial Intelligence Engineer at ClearSpace (50%). Previously, he was a Senior Researcher and Research Leader in NICTA's computer vision research group.

Prior to this, from Sept. 2010 to Jan 2012, he was a Research Assistant Professor at TTI-Chicago, and, from Feb. 2009 to Aug. 2010, a postdoctoral fellow at ICSI and EECS at UC Berkeley. He obtained his PhD in Jan. 2009 from EPFL. Mathieu Salzmann's research lies at the intersection of machine learning and visual recognition. He has published over 100 articles at top-tier peer-reviewed machine learning and computer vision venues, including CVPR, ICCV, NeurIPS, ICML, IEEE TPAMI, IEEE TNN-LS.

He regularly acts as an Area Chair for these venues and is an editorial board member for IEEE TPAMI and TMLR. mathieu.salzmann@epfl.ch

Andrea Schneider

She is a user experience researcher with a background in cognitive psychology. She is interested in researching the interaction between humans, technology and design.

andrea.schneider@epfl.ch

Elettra Scotucci

Visual Communication and Graphic designer, Elettra Scotucci is in the second year of her PhD in Design at Sapienza University of Rome. Her main research topics are Typography and Graphic Design History, and the relationship between Design and New Craft in the field of the contemporary production of display typefaces for letterpress printing. Together with his Ph.D. colleague Andrea Vendetti, she runs a letterpress studio in Rome, Slab, which is also a key spot for historical research, experimentation, and educational projects.

Currently she is Teaching Assistant in the Type Design course, both in the English and Italian curricula, at the DCVM master's degree, at Sapienza.

elettra.scotucci@uniroma1.it

Gianni Sinni

He is an Associate professor of Communication Design at the IUAV University of Venice. He has been previously Associate professor and director of the Master Degree Course in Design at the University of the Republic of San Marino. His research topics and publications concern communication design applied to social innovation, complex information and data visualization, with particular regard to the field of public utility.

He has been consultant of the Italian Minister for Technological Innovation and Digitization and of the Team for Digital Transformation at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers for the "Digital Republic" project. He was a member of the Steering Committee of the Agenzia per l'Italia Digitale (Agid) for the definition of the "Design Guidelines for the PA websites".

gsinni@iuav.it

Angelica Vandi

MSc in Design for the Fashion System, PhD student in Design at Politecnico di Milano, Department of Design, and member of the Fashion in Process research laboratory. Her research interests focus on rethinking the ways of modelling, preserving, and transferring fashion cultural reservoir making use of new media technologies, understanding how the digital sphere could be employed to augment the tangible and intangible value of fashion heritage.

angelica.vandi@polimi.it

Andrea Vendetti

After graduating from Sapienza University of Rome with a thesis on the clandestine presses of the Italian Resistance, and after a study period at ENSAD in Paris, he graduated from ISIA in Urbino with a thesis on the historiography of graphic design. He is in the final year of his PhD in Design at Sapienza University of Rome: his research consists of a survey on primary sources for the study of the history of wooden typefaces in Italy.

He teaches Graphic design and History of printing and publishing at Rufa. He works as a graphic designer with archives and associations and is the co-founder of Slab, a letterpress studio in Rome. Slab is a workshop where teaching and research are carried out to safeguard Italian typographic culture, and where workshops, exhibitions and conferences are held. Andrea Vendetti has been an AIAP national councillor since 2022.

andrea.vendetti@uniroma1.it

Michele Zannoni

Associate Professor in Industrial Design at the Università di Bologna (Italy). His published articles and books explore the intersection of interaction processes and visual and product design. His scientific research is concerned with digital and physical products and the evolution of the user interface.

michele.zannoni@unibo.it





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