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Front and Back Cover Images

"Occasione mancata" (front) and "La torre" (back) courtesy of ©Daniele Simoni 2020.

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Foreword

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Ex Novo Journal of Archaeology

The fifth volume of Ex Novo has the pleasure to host Flaminia Bartolini as guest editor for the special issue titled *Heritage in the Making. Dealing with Legacies of Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany.* This collection of peer-reviewed papers stems in part from the successful workshop held at McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, University of Cambridge in December 2018 under the aegis of the DAAD-Cambridge Hub. The event gathered several international heritage experts and professionals from both Germany and Italy to explore the complexities of handling Heritage related to Fascism and National Socialism.

The selection of papers edited by Flaminia Bartolini contribute much to the debate on the shifting conditions of the reception of dictatorial regimes, and more specifically the fate of fascist material legacies from the aftermath of WWII to the present day. Over the last decade, critical heritage studies have highlighted the role of dictatorship in different historical and social realms. Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany, and broadly military regimes of the twentieth century, have often been pivotal in the creation of consensus through propagandistic reinterpretation of the past. As Bartolini argues in her introduction to this special issue

"the Fascist reuse of romanitas and Nazi Philo-Hellenism were not only a sign of cultural reception of the antiquities but were a key political tool to shape and glue together contemporary societies".

Once the Nazi and Fascist regimes fell, their material legacies became subject to destruction, reinterpretation and memory re-work. Thus, heritage taint by regimes and produced by them has not only paid the consequences of the *damnatio memoriae* that usually follows a major political upheaval but keeps feeding an ongoing public debate. The case studies lined up in the following pages do testify to the relevance of such discussion across Italy and Germany.

The second part of this volume includes an additional contribution by Aydin Abar which keeps in with the broad theme of political reappropriation of the past lying at the core of Bartolini's collection of papers but strays away from their geographical focus by extending the analysis to the exploitation of Achaemenian material legacies in reinforcing nationalist narratives in nineteenth and twentieth century Iran.



Figure 1. Original artwork proposed by Agostino Sotgia for the cover of Ex Novo 2020.

The final section of this issue features an in-depth analysis by Enrico Giannichedda on the between relationship craft production and the development of language and storytelling skills. The recent book by historian Michele Cometa Perchè le storie ci aiutano a vivere provides the starting point for Giannichedda's insightful reflections.

Martina Revello Lami's conversation with the author of the front and back cover closes the 2020 issue. It is now an established tradition for Ex

Novo to host great artworks, but this year we launched an open call to select original creations inspired to the theme of the volume. The visionary reinterpretation of rationalist architecture proposed by Daniele Simoni beat off the competition, and his paintings *Occasione mancata* and *La torre* became the impactful front and back-cover of Ex Novo 2020. Alongside walking us through his career path in the interview Daniele explains us how the works created for our journal paved the way to a new cycle in his artistic production targeted to the deconstruction of scale, style and symmetry, the three pillars underlying the modernist language pursued by Italian architects from the 1920s to the 1940s. In doing so, Simoni's work perfectly exemplifies the relevance of dealing with Fascist legacies also in contemporary aesthetics.

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank first the guest-editor Flaminia Bartolini for choosing our journal to host her volume and all the authors who contributed to its realisation. We owe much gratitude to the colleagues who poured much energy in the double-blind peer review process to which all manuscripts have been subjected. Some of them agreed on disclosing their identities and we are glad to thank them individually: Kenneth Aitchinson, Emir Fasrami, Gabriele Gattiglia, Alfredo Gonzales-Ruibal, Francesco Iacono and Arek Marciniak.

We are of course very grateful also to our advisory board for their help and support. Finally, special thanks go to Daniele Simoni for the paintings created especially for this issue of Ex Novo.

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Part I

Heritage in the Making. Dealing with the Legacies of Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany

Guest Editor

Flaminia Bartolini

Introduction. Difficult Heritage and Its Making

Flaminia Bartolini

McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research; Cambridge Heritage Research Centre, University of Cambridge

Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany, along with other twentieth-century authoritarian regimes, have often attempted to create consensus through propagandistic reinterpretations of the classical past. As recent scholarship has shown, the Fascist appropriation of *romanità* and Nazi philhellenism were not only conditioned by earlier cultural conceptions but were also a key political tool in motivating and mobilising citizens to fulfil the aims of the fascist state (Roche, Bartolini & Schmaltz 2019). Once Fascism and Nazism had fallen, the material legacies of both regimes then became objects of destruction, reinterpretation and memory work. Thus, the archaeological and architectural heritage of these regimes, now tainted by their ideology, has not only suffered the consequences of *damnatio memoriae* in the aftermath of regime change, but continues even today to inflame contemporary public debate.

This special issue represents the product of the second of two interdisciplinary workshops exploring these themes which was held at the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, University of Cambridge, on 3 December 2019, organised by Flaminia Bartolini, the guest editor of the present issue of Ex Novo Journal of Archaeology, and generously funded by the Research Hub for German Studies/Forschungszentrum für Deutschland-Studien of Cambridge (DAAD-Cambridge Hub). The workshop brought together a group of international experts, including historians of Germany and Italy, classicists, archaeologists, and art historians, to explore the complex relationships between antiquity and materiality, both during and after Fascism and National Socialism.

Among the core issues raised by both the presentations and round-table debate, and the ensuing open discussion, is the effect that fascist material culture still has on societies, and the fact that the reuse of these legacies has been central in the construction of both post-Nazi and post-Fascist national identities. This contrasts with previous scholarship, which in the Italian case focused almost exclusively on the avant-garde, modernist dimensions of Fascist culture, while scholarship on National Socialism tended to emphasise the importance of the myth of the origin ideology. The crucial role played by the heritage professionals, heritage scholars and functionaries who drove much of this discourse has clearly formed a fruitful new sphere of enquiry; all in all, the complexities of the renegotiation of the legacies of both regimes were illuminated afresh. The presentations also successfully applied many of the tools of heritage theory – including critical theory, archaeological, artistic and architectural analysis – to the modern history context.

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The articles in this special issue examine the topics from a number of perspectives. Two paper focus on the complex reception of the after-life of material legacies of Fascism in Italy, with a synoptic paper by Flaminia Bartolini on 'Dealing with Heritage of the Dictatorship in Italy', and Susanna Arangio's work on Mussolini's iconography and the Susmel-Bargellini collection. More specific case studies on Fascist New Cities and Fascist concentration camps feature a paper by Davide Brugnatti and Giuseppe Muroni entitled 'Edmondo Rossoni and Tresigallo, an atypical case of a regime town', as well as a report from Marzia Luppi and Francesca Schintu on 'A difficult heritage. The experience of Fossoli Camp Foundation'.

The debate includes the material legacies of Nazism in Europe with a paper on 'The Nazi Party Rally Grounds in Nuremberg – difficult heritage and open space' by Alexander Schmidt, followed by a case study from Dagmar Zadrazilova on 'Berlin Tempelhof: From multifaceted heritage site to creative industry hub?'.

From the special issue it emerged that heritage-making in post-dictatorial societies has been influenced by reactions to political and social change and has contributed to a discursive politicisation of previous regimes. Moreover, heritage sites (memorials, detention centres, sacred sites, or dictators' own properties) and museums connected to regime-change in Italy and in Germany were in dialogue with broader research in Europe and transnationally, the papers testifying to how challenged heritage professionals are when facing uncertainty and curating changes, and how little they have been trained to do so.

It also emerged how, in places of recent and past conflicts, the practice of *heritagization* has proven to be a contentious subject, with contrasting collective memories, often shifting, following a change of regime. As heritage sites have a central role in inscribing collective and individual memory in the construction of a coherent historical narrative about the past, when the prevailing political and social situations of divided societies tend to be unresolved due to the lack of a unifying narrative about the past, heritage becomes a political tool: they risk representing a 'favoured' narrative, watering down past violence with long-lasting consequences in contemporary societies.

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank Dacia Viejo-Rose, Marie-Louise Sørensen and Paola di Giuseppantonio di Franco as their approach has influenced my progress as a student deeply. I am also grateful to Joshua Arthurs, Aristotle Kallis and Ruth Ben-Ghiat for giving me their feedback on some of my ideas.

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