

TUNING IN ACTIVITIES

Signature objects – Intermediate



la Madonna con gli angeli

1) Come si chiama l'oggetto in inglese? _____

2) Chi l'ha usato/portato in Australia? Era un uomo o una donna? _____

3) Dove si trovava? in casa fuori casa

4) Qual'è l'uso dell'oggetto? _____

(usate la forma per + verbo, esempio: *per lavorare, per suonare, per cucinare*)



l'antica macchina da caffè

- 1) Come si chiama l'oggetto in inglese? _____
- 2) Chi l'ha usato/portato in Australia? Era un uomo o una donna? _____
- 3) Dove si trovava? in casa fuori casa
- 4) Qual'è l'uso dell'oggetto? _____
(usate la forma per + verbo, esempio: *per lavorare, per suonare, per cucinare*)



il mandolino e la fisarmonica

- 1) Come si chiama l'oggetto in inglese? _____
- 2) Chi l'ha usato/portato in Australia? Era un uomo o una donna? _____
- 3) Dove si trovava? in casa fuori casa
- 4) Qual'è l'uso dell'oggetto? _____
(usate la forma per + verbo, esempio: *per lavorare, per suonare, per cucinare*)



il corso d'inglese

- 1) Come si chiama l'oggetto in inglese? _____
- 2) Chi l'ha usato/portato in Australia? Era un uomo o una donna? _____
- 3) Dove si trovava? in casa fuori casa
- 4) Qual'è l'uso dell'oggetto? _____
(usate la forma per + verbo, esempio: *per lavorare, per suonare, per cucinare*)



gli attrezzi da barbiere

- 1) Come si chiamano gli oggetti in inglese? _____
- 2) Chi li ha usati/portati in Australia? Era un uomo o una donna? _____
- 3) Dove si trovavano? in casa fuori casa
- 4) Qual'è l'uso degli oggetti? _____
(usate la forma per + verbo, esempio: *per lavorare, per suonare, per cucinare*)



la macchina da scrivere

- 1) Come si chiama l'oggetto in inglese? _____
- 2) Chi l'ha usato/portato in Australia? Era un uomo o una donna? _____
- 3) Dove si trovava? in casa fuori casa
- 4) Qual'è l'uso dell'oggetto? _____
(usate la forma per + verbo, esempio: *per lavorare, per suonare, per cucinare*)



i guantoni da pugilato

- 1) Come si chiama l'oggetto in inglese? _____
- 2) Chi l'ha usato/portato in Australia? Era un uomo o una donna? _____
- 3) Dove si trovava? in casa fuori casa
- 4) Qual'è l'uso dell'oggetto? _____
(usate la forma per + verbo, esempio: *per lavorare, per suonare, per cucinare*)



il mestolo per la polenta

- 1) Come si chiama l'oggetto in inglese? _____
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(usate la forma per + verbo, esempio: *per lavorare, per suonare, per cucinare*)



i mobili di castagne

- 1) Come si chiama l'oggetto in inglese? _____
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- 4) Qual'è l'uso dell'oggetto? _____
(usate la forma per + verbo, esempio: *per lavorare, per suonare, per cucinare*)



le scarpe da donna

1) Come si chiama l'oggetto in inglese? _____

2) Chi l'ha usato/portato in Australia? Era un uomo o una donna? _____

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4) Qual'è l'uso dell'oggetto? _____

(usate la forma per + verbo, esempio: *per lavorare, per suonare, per cucinare*)



la maschera della Commedia dell'Arte

1) Come si chiama l'oggetto in inglese? _____

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4) Qual'è l'uso dell'oggetto? _____

(usate la forma per + verbo, esempio: *per lavorare, per suonare, per cucinare*)



la medaglia per la divisa da Balilla

1) Come si chiama l'oggetto in inglese? _____

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gli stampi per la mostarda

1) Come si chiama l'oggetto in inglese? _____

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SIGNATURE OBJECTS BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Background information

- 1) **la Madonna con gli angeli** / Madonna and angels
- 2) **l'antica macchina da caffè** / antique coffee machine
- 3) **il mandolino e la fisarmonica** / mandolin & accordion
- 4) **il corso d'inglese** / English on the way – a shipboard course for New Australians
- 5) **gli attrezzi da barbiere** / barber tools
- 6) **la macchina da scrivere** / typewriter
- 7) **i guantoni da pugilato** / boxing gloves
- 8) **il mestolo per la polenta** / polenta paddle
- 9) **i mobili di castagne** / chestnut furniture
- 10) **le scarpe da donna** / female shoes
- 11) **la maschera della Commedia dell'Arte** / Commedia dell'Arte mask
- 12) **la medaglia per la divisa da Balilla** / medal for the Balilla uniform
- 13) **gli stampi per la mostarda** /mostarda moulds

la Madonna con gli angeli

Madonna and angels (lender Tamburrino)

It was given to the original owner as a wedding gift. It hung above the marital bed and was brought to Australia in 1958. The religious picture includes Our Lady and Jesus and they are surrounded by angels. The angels are wearing garlands of flowers.

Manufactured in 1947-1948. Place of Origin – Varapodio, Reggio Calabria, ITALY

l'antica macchina da caffè

Coffee machine (lender Mecca)

This electric espresso coffee machine and water warmer (for tea) was produced by the Italian company SIMERAC from Ferrara in the 1920s.

It was distributed by the Italian company ZEROWATT. It was a model designed for use onboard yachts and small ships. Its strong and thick wooden base allowed it to be anchored on top of a bench. It is made of plated brass.

It belonged to the lender's grandfather who was director of Genoa's Main Post Office and a journalist for a leading newspaper in Genoa. He was keen on anything innovative and of unusual design. The machine was hardly used and is still in excellent working condition.

il mandolino e la fisarmonica

Mandolin & Accordion (lender Crameri)

The lender remembers that both instruments were played by her father on family and social occasions. Place of origin – Lipari (Italy) Year of transportation to Australia: 1921 for the accordion. The mandolin was brought in Australia.

il corso d'inglese

English on the way – a shipboard course for New Australians (lender Moppi)

The English course book was distributed onboard the ship *Roma*, for immigrants coming to Australia, in 1958.

The book contains notes written in by the lender and the lender attributes his knowledge of English to this book. The donor spent some time in Bonegilla Reception Centre and he studied the book often during his time there.

gli attrezzi da barbiere

Barber tools (lender Angerame)

The barber tools include a neck clipper, thinning scissors, lacquer sprayer, shaving cream container, brilliantine container, hand razor and cigarette case.

Ernesto Angerame came from Viggiano, Basilicata. He opened the Sportsmen's Saloon, a barber/tobacconist shop at 330 Lygon Street, and operated the business from 1949 to 1984.

He arrived in Melbourne in 1937 to join his brother Giovanni, who migrated in 1927. Ernesto learnt the trade from his brother and after experience in various barber shops he opened his own. His shop attracted many Italians in the area and he became the official barber for the Carlton Football Club.

la macchina da scrivere

Typewriter (lender Mangiamele)

The Olivetti Studio 44 Typewriter was light and compact. It was introduced in 1952 around the same time as the Olivetti Lettera 22 which was the prototype of the portable typewriter. Conceived in 1950 as Italian society was engaged in post-war reconstruction, it was quickly adopted above all by journalists, who particularly appreciated its ease in handling.

The Olivetti Studio 44 Typewriter and case manufactured in Italy was used by Giorgio Mangiamele to type film scripts. Giorgio typed numerous film scripts on this typewriter and also took it with him to Papua New Guinea in 1979-1982, when appointed to the office of information.

i guantoni da pugilato

Boxing gloves (lender Greco)

The boxing gloves belong to prize winning kick boxer, Sam Greco. He gained respect from his peers in part because it was a contact sport. He says "At school I felt second-rated irrespective of how I did, because I was Italian. This changed when I got involved in contact sports." He now runs Don Camillo's, an Italian caffè/bar with a long history in the Italian community.

il mestolo per la polenta

Polenta paddle (donor Bartolomè)

Made in Italy during 1948-1950.

i mobili di castagne

Chestnut furniture – replica (donor Mannelli)

The chestnut toys are replicas of dolls house furniture made by migrants when they were children in Italy. They were unable to afford toys and often used fruit and nuts to make objects to entertain themselves. They also made soccer balls out of newsprint and fashioned spinning tops from twigs and boys especially fashioned marbles from clay which were then baked in ovens. Other games they enjoyed included hopscotch and board games like Tombola.

le scarpe da donna

Female shoes (lender Pinzone)

These shoes belonged to a bride, who's family came from the Aeolian Islands. These bridal clothes were expensive and fashionable in the 1920s.

la maschera della Commedia dell'Arte

Commedia dell'Arte mask (donor Mangione)

The Commedia dell'Arte mask was created by artist Tessa Wallis for the production of *Arlecchino* by Carlo Goldoni. Commedia dell'Arte is an Italian Comedic form involving full on theatre madness, improvisation and satire. The Italian Theatre Company in Melbourne has been staging regular productions of classical and contemporary plays for 25 years.

la medaglia per la divisa da Balilla

Medallion for the Balilla uniform (lender Maneschi)

An aluminum medallion given to the lender in the eighteenth year of the Fascist regime (AD 1940) whilst a Balilla. The lender was a member of Mussolini's youth (GIL- Gioventù Italiana del Littorio).

The intended purpose of the medallion was to wear it as part of the Balilla uniform on Saturday afternoon parades.

"The *Balilla* program was mandatory in all secondary schools... Associations like the Boy Scouts were dissolved at the start of Fascism and replaced by Balilla paramilitary squadrons. Uniforms were worn and military drill was compulsory every Saturday afternoon in Italian schools. There was some choice of 'corps', however, and the Istituto Leone XIII's Balillas were of the Navy persuasion. We all dressed up as *marinaretti* (little sailors) and attended our weekly *adunate* (parades) in the courtyard...

To show we were Balillas we wore the regulation fascist steel medallion, with the helmeted head of il Duce, chin jutting forward as was his wont. The head was surrounded by one of the Regime's favorite slogans: Credere- Obbedire-Combattere (to believe, to obey, to fight) and the letters G.I.L., which stood for Gioventù Italiana del Littorio (Italian Lictorial Youth)."

From 'Giovinezza' – Wartime Memories of an Italo-Australian schoolboy – Gimminnderra Press, 2007 – pp. 20-22.

Year of manufacture 1940.

gli stampi per la mostarda

Mostarda moulds (lender Bonacquisto)

Moulds, used to dry jelly which was created by cooking prickly pears. Manufactured during the 1800s. Made of terracotta. Country of Origin: Militello Val di Catania (Catania) Sicily ITALY.