



UNA COMUNITA' CHE NON ESCLUDE NESSUNO

CITTA' IN CAA

GRAZIE ALLA COMUNICAZIONE AUMENTATIVA ALTERNATIVA



I testi e le fotografie riportate
sono di proprietà del Museo Storico Etnografico della Bassa Valsesia ETS Aps.

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della **Comunicazione Aumentativa Alternativa**,
un approccio comunicativo che si serve di supporti multimodali, come i **simboli**,
per consentire la **comunicazione** con persone con disabilità,
o per facilitare la **lettura** in persone straniere
e che presentano bisogni educativi speciali.

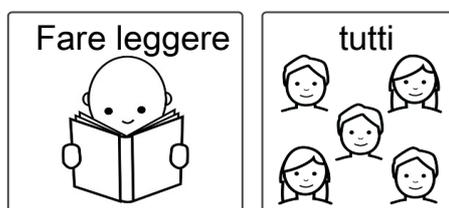
Il testo è costituito da dei riquadri che contengono un'immagine grafica
e la parola alfabetica corrispondente.

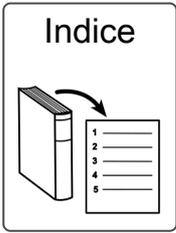
Ascoltando e osservando il simbolo,
il lettore può comprendere facilmente il testo,
specie se i simboli vengono indicati uno a uno col dito,
facendo attenzione a non coprire né l'immagine né la parola.

In questo modo, anche i bambini molto piccoli,
o le persone che non conoscono bene l'italiano,
potranno comprendere meglio i significati
per **partecipare attivamente** all'esperienza di visita del museo.

Il testo è scritto in lingua facile da leggere e riporta i contenuti semplificati e adattati
della **visita al museo**.

Questo opuscolo è pensato per...





1



2



3



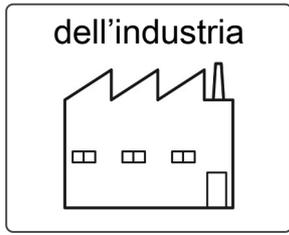
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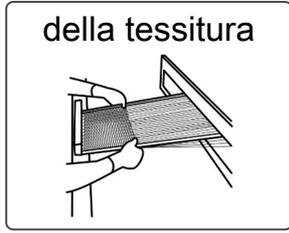
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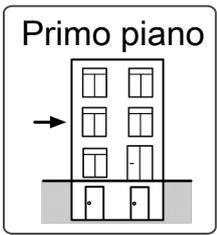
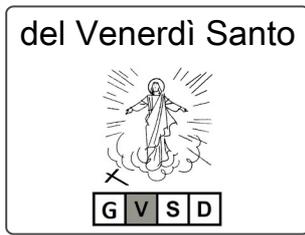
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7



8



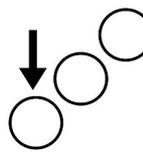
Maria Adriana Prolo



ha ideato



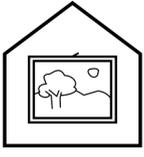
questo



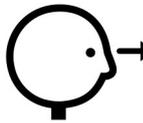
museo



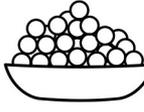
Nel museo



puoi vedere



molti



oggetti



I cittadini



hanno regalato



i loro



oggetti



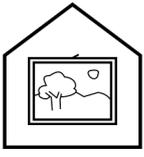
al museo



MEV



Nel museo



puoi scoprire



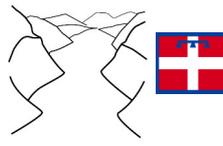
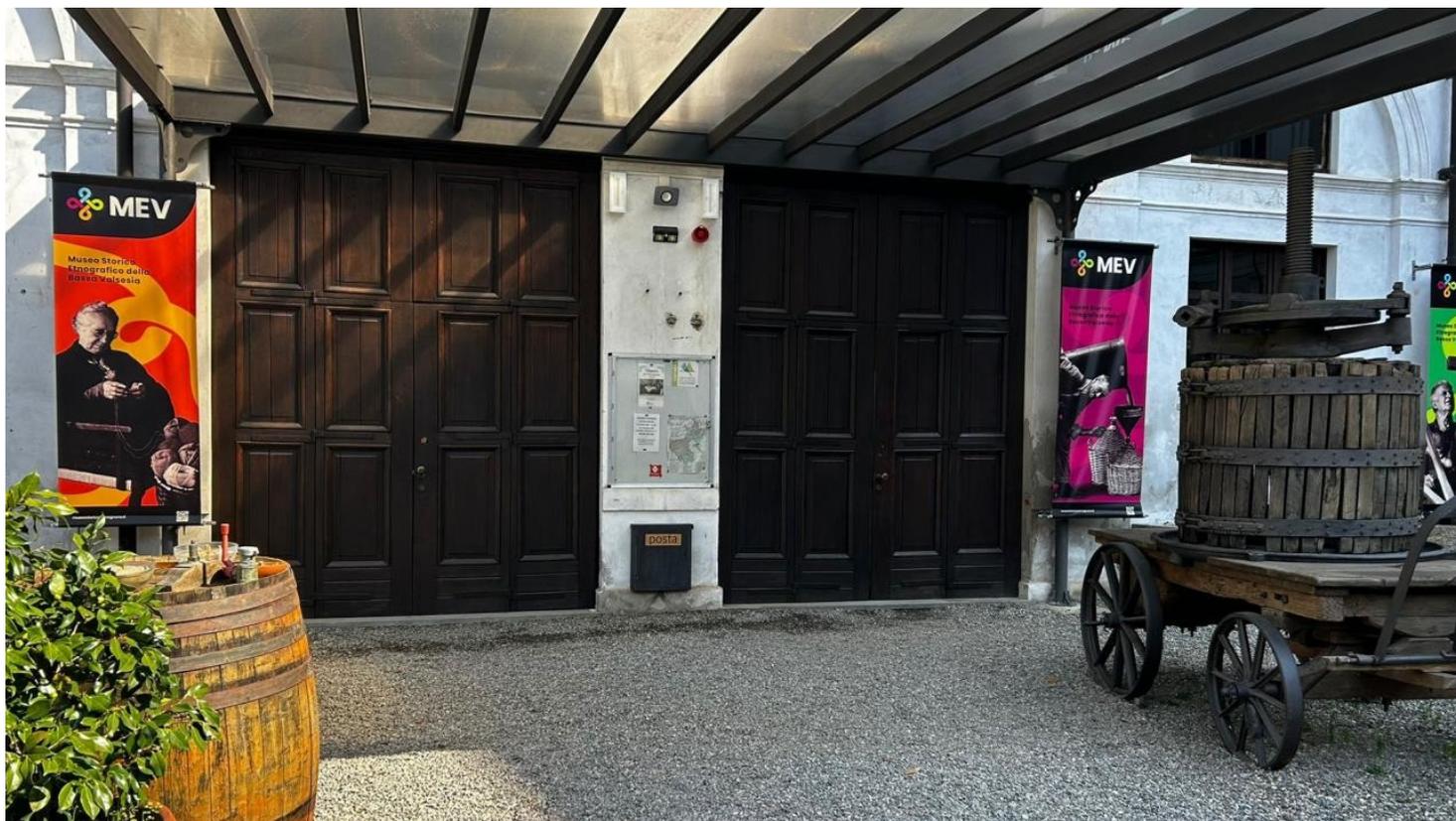
la storia

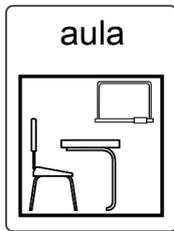
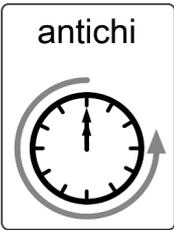
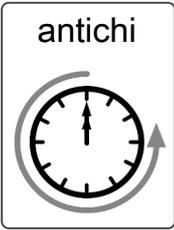
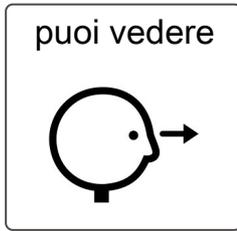


e la cultura



della Valsesia

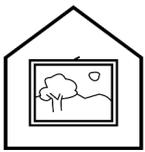





Villa Caccia



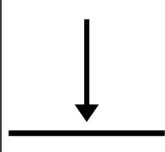
Il Museo



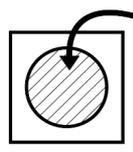
MEV



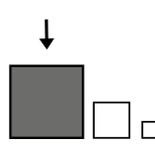
è



dentro



a una grande



villa



chiamata



Villa Caccia



L'architetto



Alessandro Antonelli



ha costruito



Villa Caccia

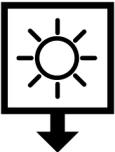
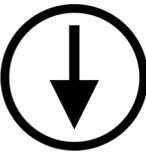
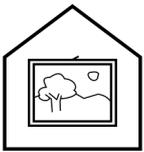


nel 1840

1840

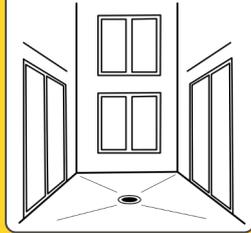
Nel passato 	una famiglia nobile 	abitava 	a Villa Caccia 
--	--	--	--

A Villa Caccia 	si vendemmiava 	e si produceva 	il vino 
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Oggi 	a Villa Caccia 	c'è 	il Museo 	MEV  MEV
---	---	--	---	---



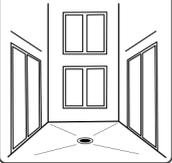
Sala



dell'agricoltura



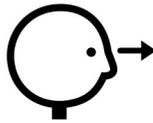
Nella sala



dell'agricoltura



puoi vedere



gli oggetti



e gli strumenti di lavoro



dei contadini



I contadini



lavoravano anche



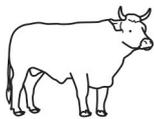
con gli animali



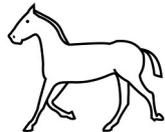
come



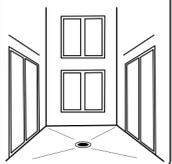
il bue



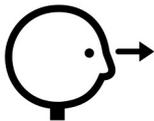
e il cavallo



Nella sala



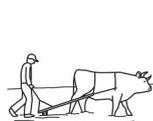
vedrai



il torchio



l'aratro



la sgranatrice



Il torchio



I contadini



usavano



il torchio



per spremere



l'uva



e fare il vino



Il torchio



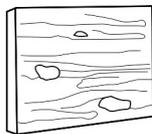
è fatto



con pietra



e legno



di noce



è lunghissimo



Il torchio



è stato costruito



nel 1700

1700



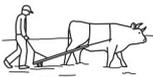
MEV

Museo Storico
Etnografico della
Bassa Valsesia

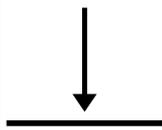
L'aratro



L'aratro



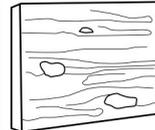
è



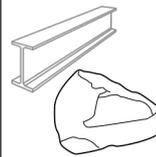
uno strumento



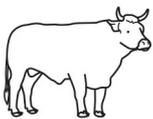
in legno



e ferro



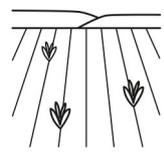
I buoi



trascinavano l'aratro



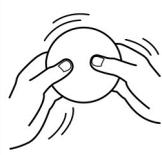
nei campi



I contadini



usavano



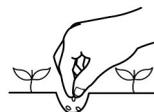
l'aratro



per coltivare



e seminare

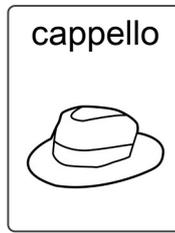


MEV

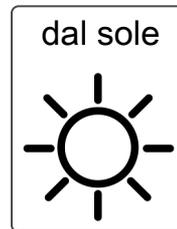
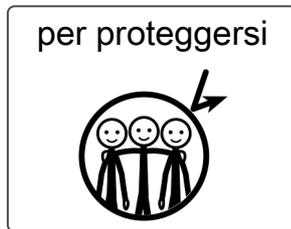
Museo Storico
Etnografico della
Bassa Valsesia



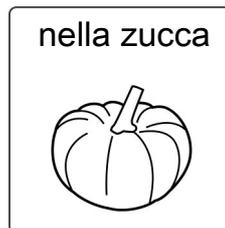
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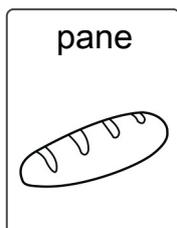
,



●



●



●

La sgranatrice



I contadini



usavano



la sgranatrice



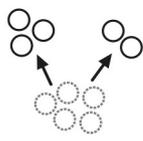
in casa



La sgranatrice



separa



i chicchi di mais



della pannocchia



I contadini



usavano



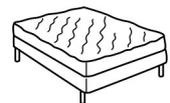
le foglie della pannocchia

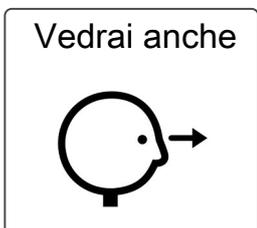
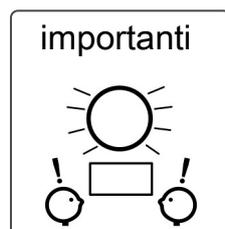
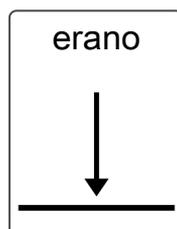
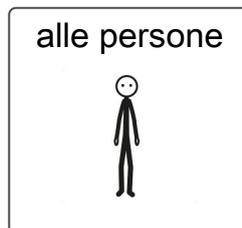
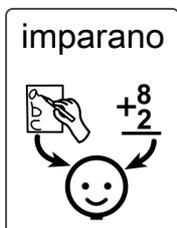
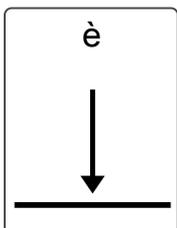


per riempire



i materassi





La ruota



del carro



Nel passato



le persone



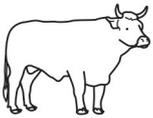
potevano viaggiare



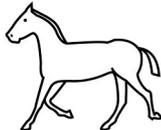
solo con il carro



I buoi



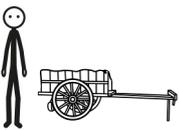
o i cavalli



tiravano il carro



Il carradore



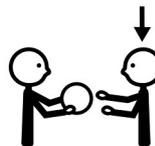
costruiva



il carro



e riceveva



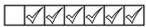
una buona paga



La lavandaia



Spesso



nel passato



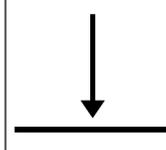
il mestiere



delle donne



era



la lavandaia



Le lavandaie



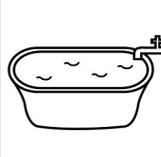
lavavano



i panni



al lavatoio



o al fiume



e usavano



sapone di Marsiglia



e cenere



Le lavandaie



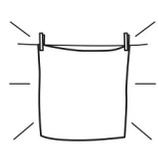
stendevano



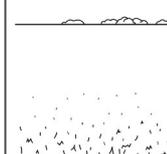
i panni



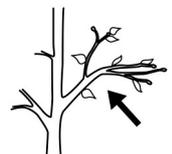
puliti



sui prati



o sui rami



La lavatrice



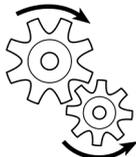
Nel passato



la lavatrice



funzionava



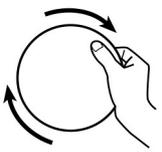
a mano



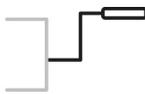
le lavandaie

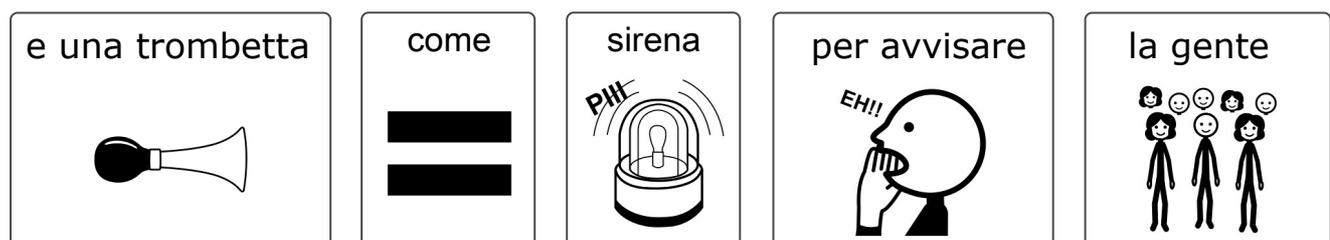
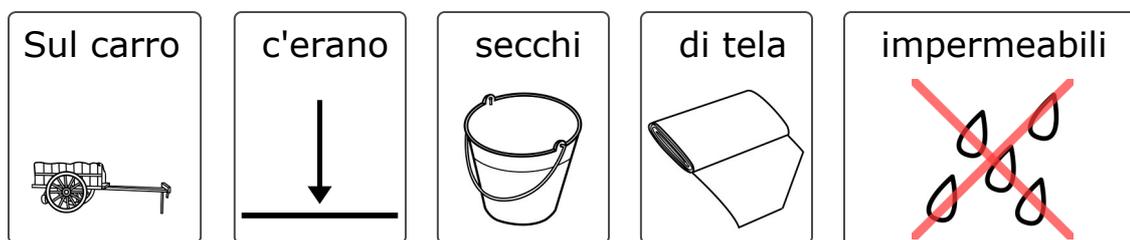


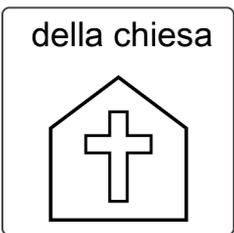
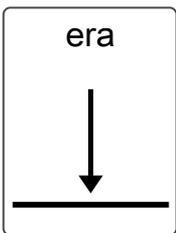
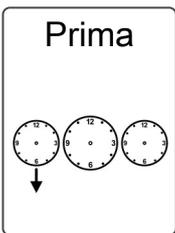
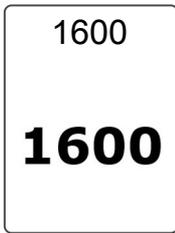
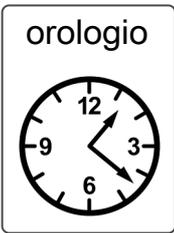
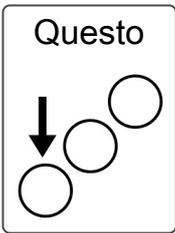
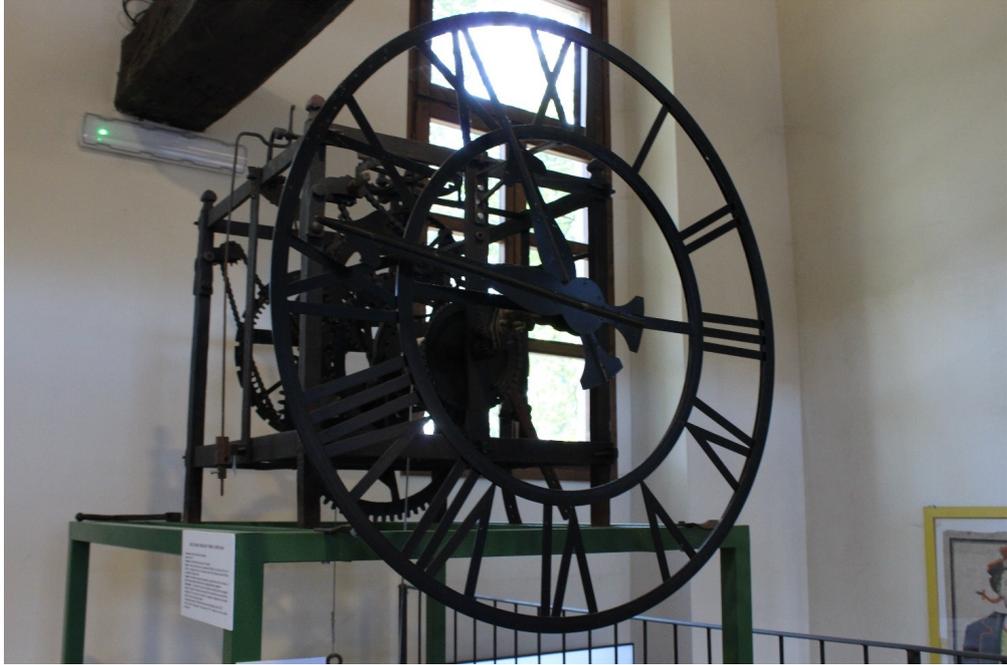
giravano



una manovella







Il materassaio



Il materassaio

era

un mestiere

itinerante

significa che

il materassaio

andava

nelle case

della città

per lavorare

Nelle case

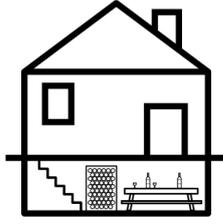
Il materassaio

riparava

i materassi

di lana

Cantina



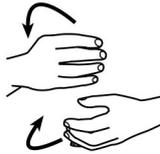
In cantina



i contadini



producevano



il vino



e lo conservavano



nelle botti



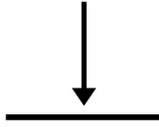
Cavour



e Garibaldi



sono



uomini



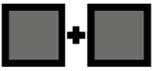
importanti



della storia



Anche



Cavour



e Garibaldi



hanno assaggiato



il vino



della città



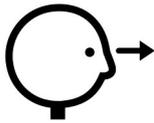
di Romagnano Sesia



Nella cantina



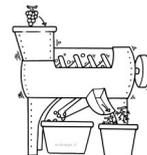
vedrai



la brenta



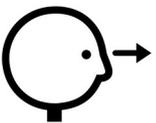
la diraspatrice



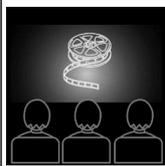
e le botti



Vedrai anche



un filmato



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Etnografico della
Bassa Valsesia

Brenta



I contadini



usavano



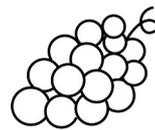
la brenta



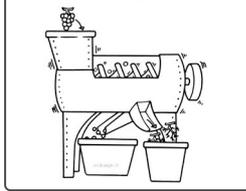
per misurare

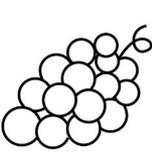
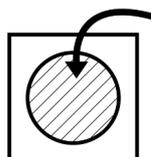
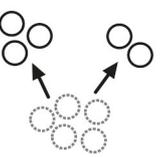
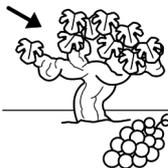


l'uva



La diraspatrice



<p>I contadini</p> 	<p>mettevano</p> 	<p>l'uva</p> 	<p>dentro</p> 	<p>la diraspatrice</p> 
<p>per separare</p> 	<p>gli acini</p> 	<p>dai tralci</p> 		

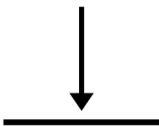
Il tino



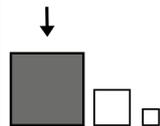
Il tino



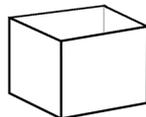
è



un grande



contenitore



I contadini



mettevano



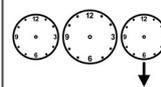
il mosto



nel tino



poi



nelle botti



Nelle botti



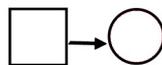
il mosto



fermentava



e diventava



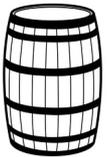
vino



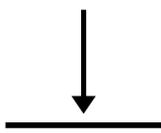
Le botti



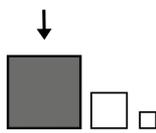
Le botti



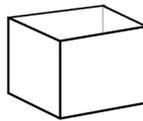
sono



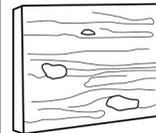
grandi



contenitori



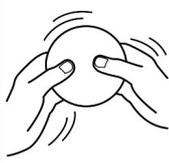
di legno



I contadini



usavano



le botti



per conservare



il vino



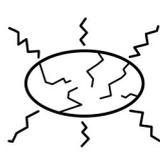
Nelle botti



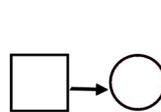
il vino



invecchiava

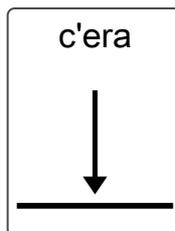
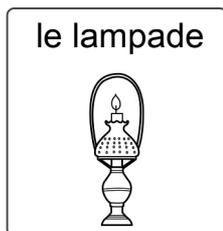
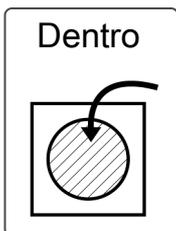
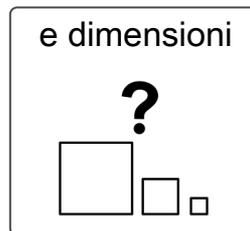
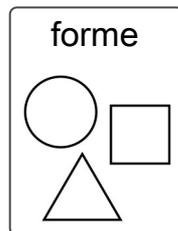
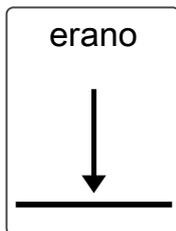
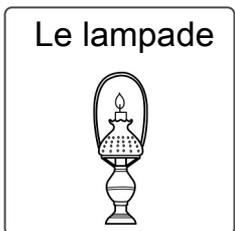
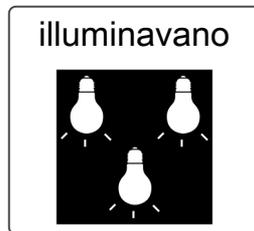
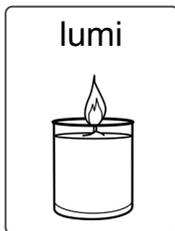
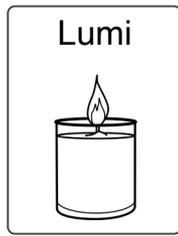


e diventava



più buono





Osteria



Dopo



il lavoro



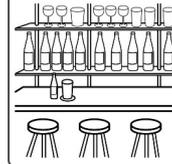
gli uomini



si riposavano



all'osteria



In osteria



bevevano



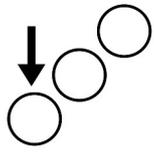
vino



e giocavano a carte



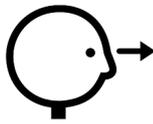
In questa



stanza



vedrai



il bancone



i bicchieri



il quartino



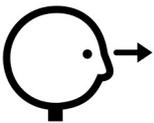
le carte da gioco



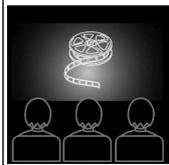
e utensili da cucina



Vedrai anche



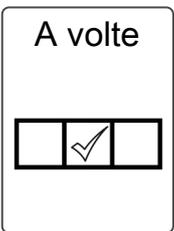
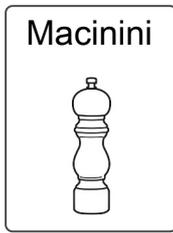
un filmato



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Paiolo



Le persone



usavano



il paiolo



e il bastone

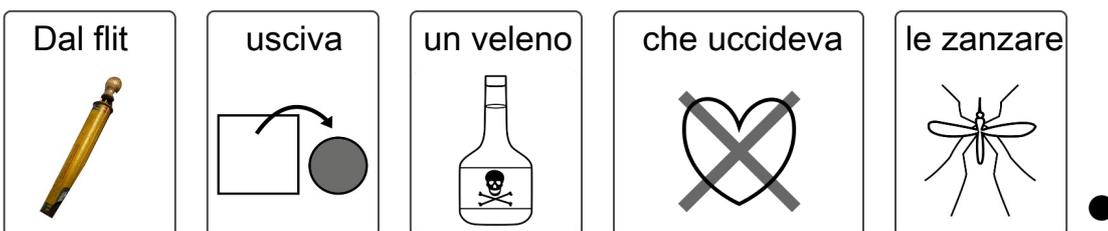
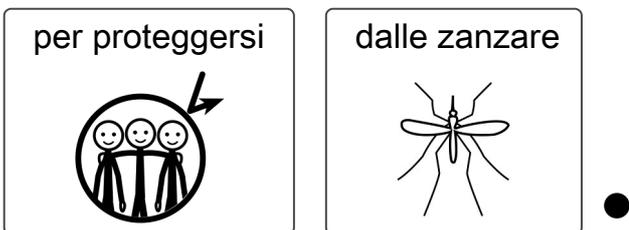


per cucinare

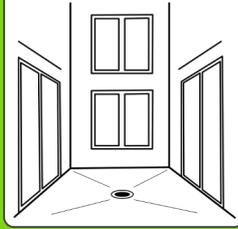


la polenta





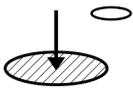
Sala



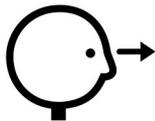
della scuola



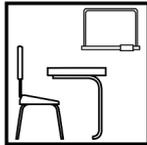
Qui



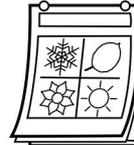
puoi vedere



un'aula di scuola



dell'anno

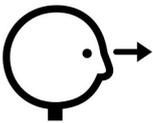


1950

1950



Vedrai



banchi



quaderni



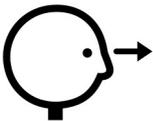
calamai



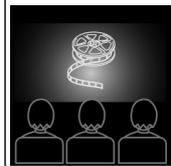
e penne per scrivere



Vedrai anche



un filmato



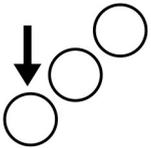
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I banchi



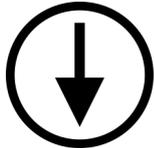
In questa



scuola



c'erano



banchi



con delle panche



Su ogni panca



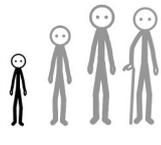
si sedevano



due

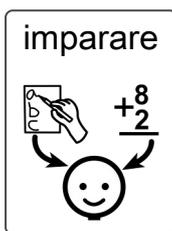
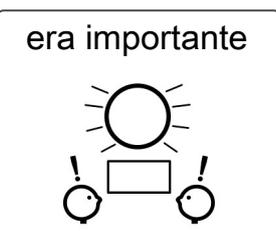
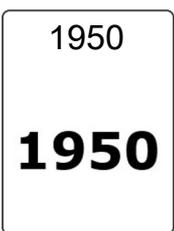
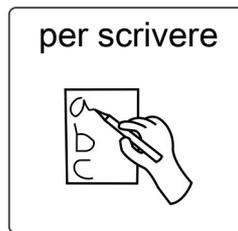
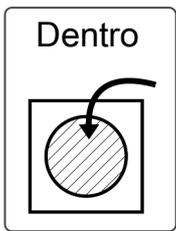
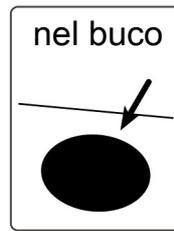
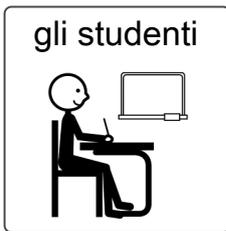
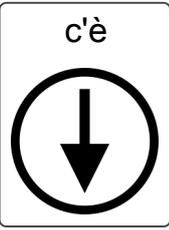
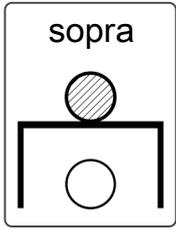


bambini



MEV

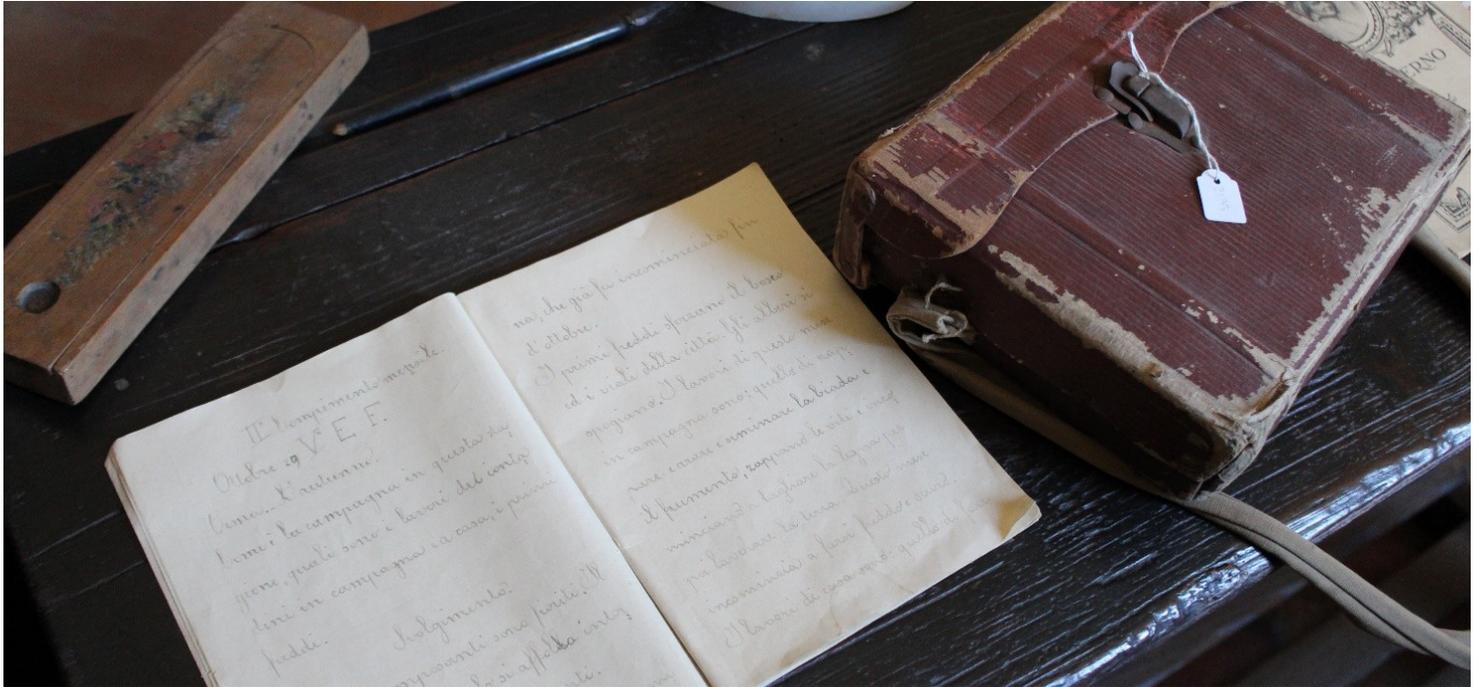
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Bassa Valsesia



Materiale



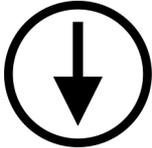
scolastico



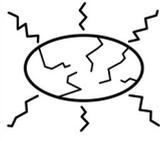
Nella scuola



ci sono



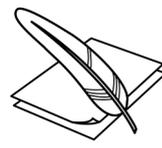
vecchie



cartelle



penne con pennino



inchiostro



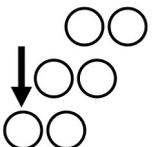
calamaio



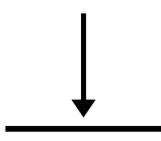
e astucci in legno



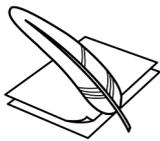
Questi



erano



i materiali

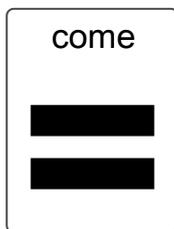
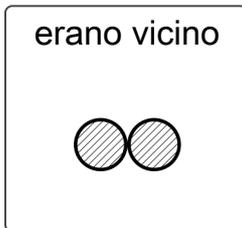
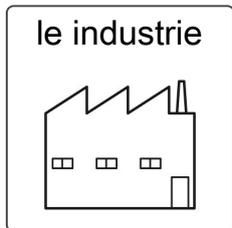
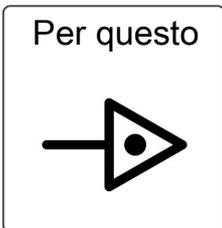
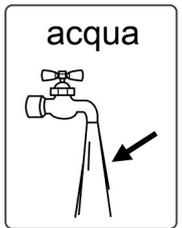
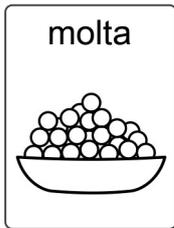
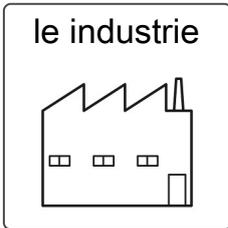
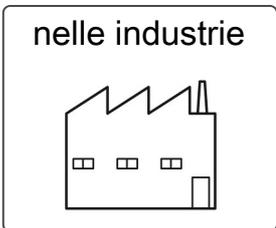
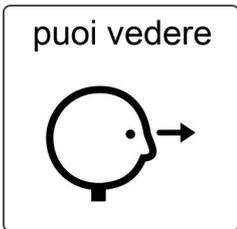
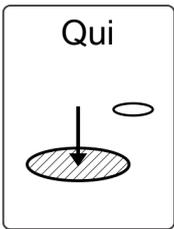
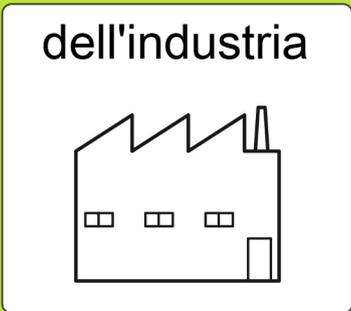


degli studenti



di tanti anni fa





La campana



La campana suonava



al mattino



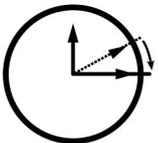
per avvisare



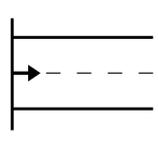
gli operai



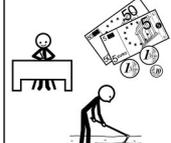
che era ora



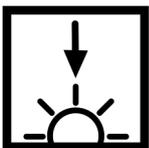
di iniziare



il lavoro



Quando la sera



gli operai



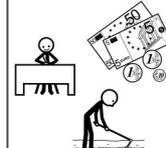
sentivano



la campana

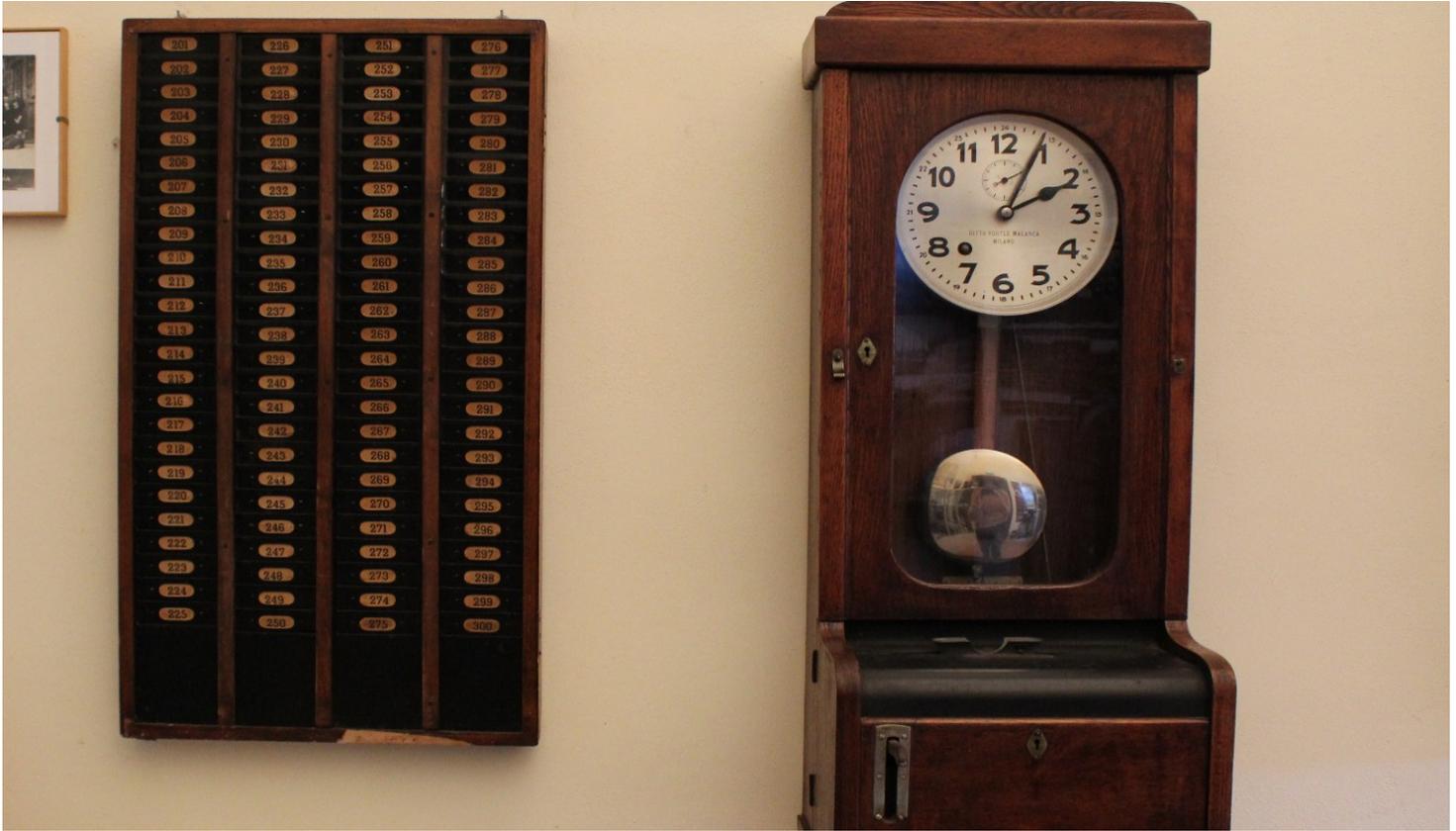
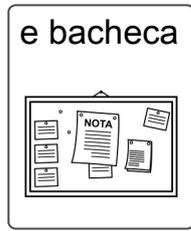
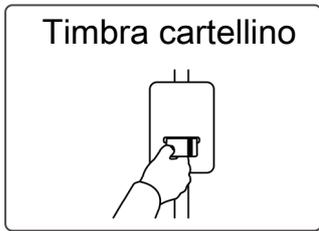


il lavoro

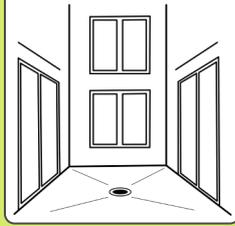


era finito

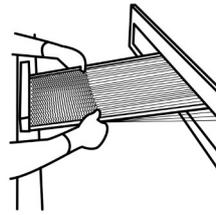




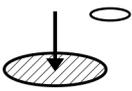
Sala



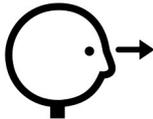
della tessitura



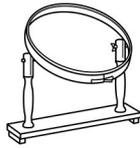
Qui



puoi vedere



telai



e oggetti



che le persone



usavano per fare



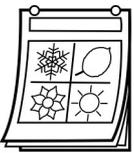
stoffe



e vestiti



nei secoli



1800

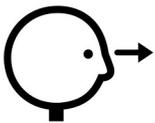
1800

e 1900

1900



Vedrai



dei bellissimi



vestiti



e degli abiti



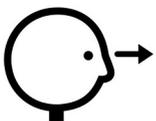
da sposa



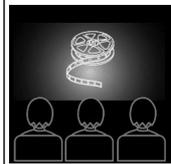
un po' speciali



Vedrai anche

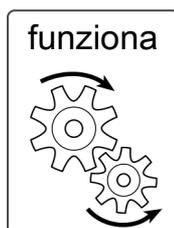
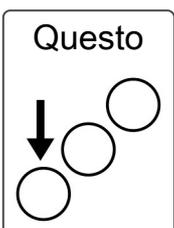
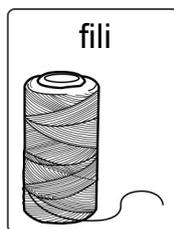


un filmato



MEV

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Bassa Valsesia





<p>Guarda</p>	<p>che abiti</p>	<p>bellissimi</p>				
<p>Questi</p>	<p>vestiti</p>	<p>appartenevano</p>	<p>a persone nobili</p>			
<p>I contadini</p>	<p>e gli artigiani</p>	<p>indossavano</p>	<p>vestiti</p>	<p>più vecchi</p>	<p>e rovinati</p>	

Vestito



da sposa



nero



Nel passato



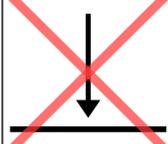
i vestiti



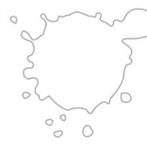
da sposa



non erano



bianchi



Le donne



indossavano



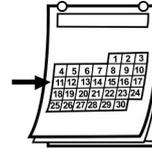
il loro vestito



da sposa



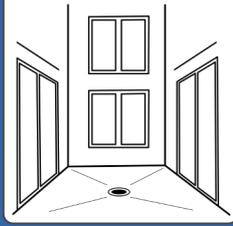
tutti i giorni



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Bassa Valsesia

Sala

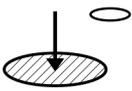


del Venerdì santo

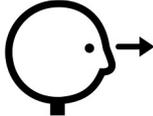


G V S D

Qui



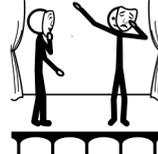
puoi vedere



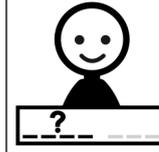
gli abiti



di uno spettacolo



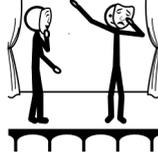
chiamato



Sacra



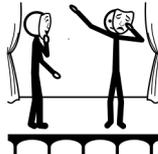
rappresentazione



Le persone



rappresentano



la passione di Gesù



per le strade



e le piazze



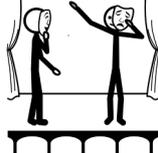
del paese



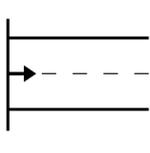
La Sacra



rappresentazione



è iniziata



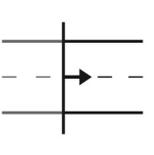
nel secolo



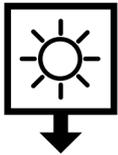
1700

1700

e continua

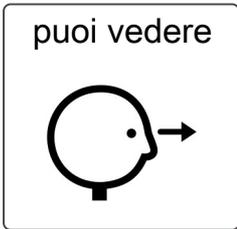


ancora oggi



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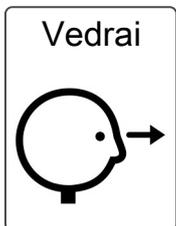
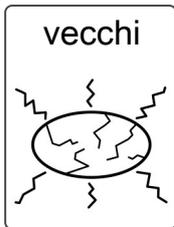
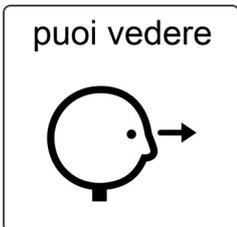
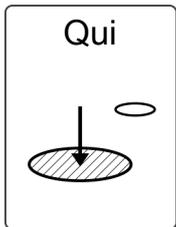


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Giocattoli



I bambini di famiglie nobili giocavano con questi giocattoli

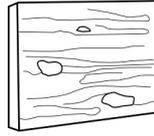
Nel passato i bambini giocavano anche senza giocattoli

usavano sassi e legni che trovavano per strada

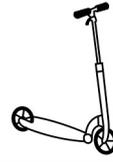
Triciclo



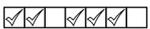
di legno



e monopattino



Di solito



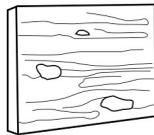
i giocattoli



erano



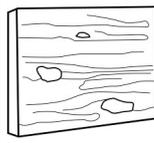
di legno



Se un giocattolo



di legno



si rompeva



era facile



aggiustarlo



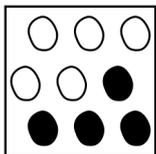
Giocattoli



in metallo



Alcuni



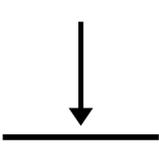
giocattoli



in metallo



sono



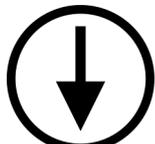
meccanici



dentro



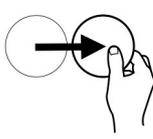
c'è



una molla



che fa muovere

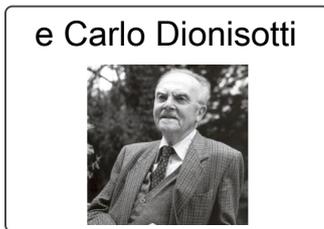
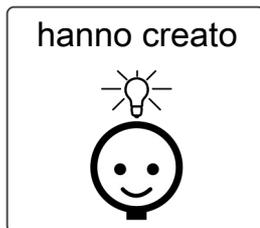
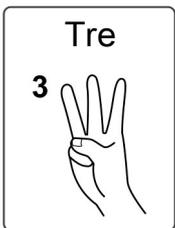
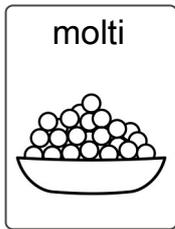
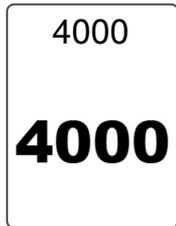


il giocattolo



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Adriana Prolo



ha creato



il Museo del Cinema



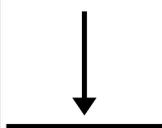
di Torino



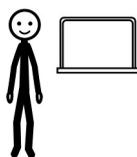
Fernanda Renolfi



era



insegnante



della scuola



di Romagnano



Ha creato



eventi



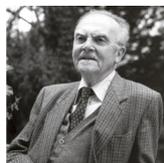
di storia



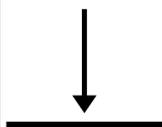
e di cultura



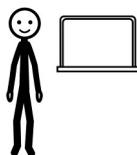
Carlo Dionisotti



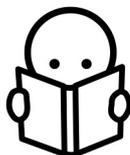
era



insegnante

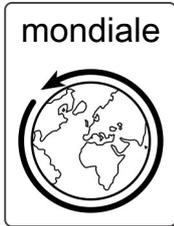
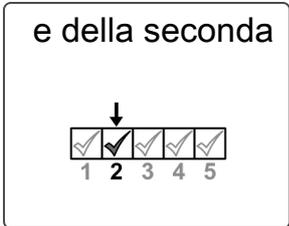
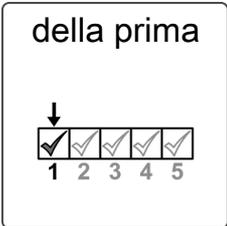
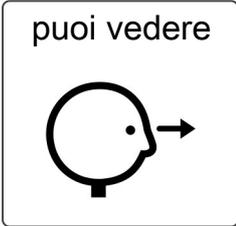
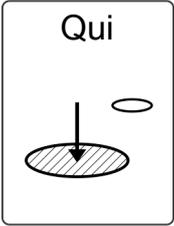


di letteratura



in Inghilterra





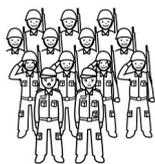
Manichino



con mantella



I soldati



della prima



guerra



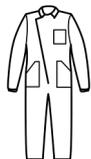
mondiale



avevano



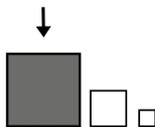
una divisa



verde



e una grande



mantella



per proteggersi



dal freddo



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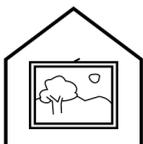
Parco



Attorno



al Museo



c'è



un parco



dell'anno



1883

1883

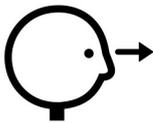
Nel parco



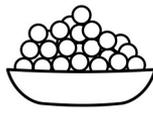
puoi riposare



e vedere



molti



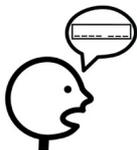
alberi



La Regione Piemonte



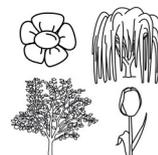
ha nominato



il parco



Giardino Botanico



il parco



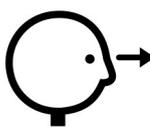
è un luogo



importante



da vedere



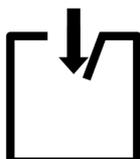
in Piemonte



Tutti



possono entrare



nel parco



per passeggiare



e riposare

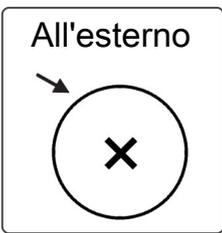


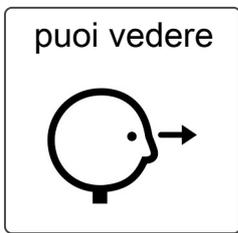
MEV

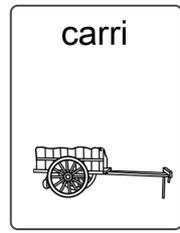
Museo Storico
Etnografico della
Bassa Valsesia



All'esterno del museo puoi vedere attrezzi, carri e trattori.

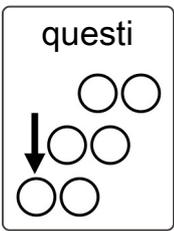







I contadini usavano questi attrezzi per lavorare nei campi.









PROGETTO MUSEO MEV

"Museo Storico Etnografico della Bassa Valsesia"

Con gioia presentiamo il Service che ci ha permesso di aggiungere possibilità inclusive al MUSEO MEV "Museo Storico Etnografico della Bassa Valsesia".

Nell'anno rotariano 2024/2025 il nostro club ha centrato la propria progettualità sulla possibilità di dare accesso con trascrizioni in CAA (Comunicazione Aumentativa Alternativa) a contesti sociali, di cultura e intrattenimento.

Si sono formati in questo anno circa 400 docenti di tutti i gradi e ordini di scuola nelle province di Vercelli e Verbano- Cusio-Ossola e si sono resi accessibili in simboli:

- L'RSA Patriarca di Gattinara
- L'Eco museo di Villa Paolotti -Gattinara
- Un pannello nel parco giochi di Gattinara e i QRcode sui cartelli degli stabili più significativi del paese
- Un progetto sull'HIV in Tanzania con CUAMM medici Con l'Africa
- Un libro di ricette con i "Cuochi d'artificio" della scuola alberghiera "G.Pastore" di Gattinara

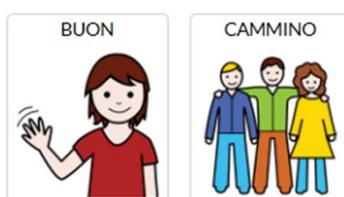
Ed ecco a completamento dei nostri Service, il MUSEO MEV supportato in CAA nella descrizione delle sue sale e dei suoi contenuti. L'intento è quello di supportare la comprensione per chi accederà al museo e chi accompagnerà le visite didattiche.

Sappiamo ormai quanto la scrittura in simboli sia utile, non solo per chi ha disabilità comunicativa complessa, ma anche per persone straniere o per persone anziane e con fragilità di comprensione.

Ringraziamo di cuore tutto il personale del museo per la fiducia accordata e per l'entusiasmo portato durante la progettazione.

Il risultato è stato il frutto di tanti pensieri con professionalità e ruoli diversi, ma con un unico obiettivo: **CONDIVIDERE CON "TUTTI" L'ANTICO SAPERE.**

Fiduciosi di aver fatto un pezzettino di strada verso un mondo più inclusivo, auguriamo a tutto il territorio:



Per il Rotary Gattinara 2024/25
Anna Zana, Presidente



MEV

**Museo Storico
Etnografico della
Bassa Valsesia**