

The Female cultural association of San Sisto

is established in March 2004, with the specific intent to rediscover, enhance and publicize the history of San Sisto, linked indissolubly to Waldensian customs and traditions. The association is composed of women who do their best on every occasion for the development of culture in the area and carry out various initiatives.

In 2009, it created the **Museum**, which over the years has become a point of reference for those who want to get closer to Waldensian history. Another important project was the creation of a short film on the massacre and the figure of Marco Berardi, entitled "**Tempo d'Eresia**" ("Time of Heresy"), and a monograph, "**Re Marcone: tra eresia e leggenda**" ("King Marcone: between heresy and legend"), Erranti Editions. Various historical researches have been published, and the effort is renewed every year on the 2nd of June on Remembrance Day.



fondo per il funzionamento dei piccoli musei di cui all'articolo 1, comma 359, della legge 27 dicembre 2019, n.160 (d.m. n° 451 dell'8 ottobre 2020).

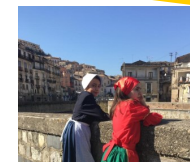
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"Scipione Lentolo" Museum of Waldensian culture and farming art



Girls in typical Waldensian clothes

Conceived and set up by the San Sisto dei Valdesi's Women's Cultural Association, "Scipione Lentolo" museum of Waldensian culture and farming art was born on September 19th, 2009, in the rooms of **Palazzo Miceli**, a historic building dating back to the 16th century. In addition to its monumental entrance hall, the Palazzo features, on the upper floor, frescoed wooden ceilings and a kitchen of majolica probably dating back to the late 19th century.



Fig.1 Palazzo Miceli

The museum, located on the ground floor, contains evidence of the The Waldensian museum, located on the ground floor, holds the remains of the Waldensian presence in San Sisto, but also tells about the farming world in this village, which was defined by simple culture and, at the same time, plentiness of wisdom.



Fig.2 bedroom



Fig.3 kitchen

historical witnesses and on oral tradition.

In 2019, we dedicated a section of the museum to the King of Sila, Marco Berardi, a character shrouded in mystery of his tale to this day, and which inspired the revolutionary theories of Tommaso Campanella, notorious son of the land of Stilo, and which holds an important role on the collective imagery of the Calabria Region as a whole. For whoever already knew the tale of Berardi, but ignored where his deeds took inspiration, that is the persecution of the Waldensian of San Sisto in 1561, it will be an interesting discovery and a pleasant insight on the topic.



Fig.4 bone remains



Fig.5 centro storico dall'alto

Fig.6 farm tools



Fig.7 Waldensian clothing



The herbarium is part and parcel of the museum, which consists of various herbs collected from the Sansistian territory that, along with culinary purposes, were collected by the Occitan Mulieres to prepare home-made farmaceutic remedies.



Fig.78 San Sisto 's historical centre

Scipione Lentolo ((Naples, 1525-Chiavenna, 1599), an Italian evangelical Christian pastor and theologian. In his book, "Historia delle grandi e crudeli persecuzioni fatte ai tempi nostri in Provenza, Calabria e Piemonte," we learn important information about San Sisto, which we know were many, and most of all prevalent for this small village, so much so that they made San Sisto their most important center in Calabria