

THE ETHNOGRAPHIC MUSEUM

The rediscovery of historical memory of the territory

The landscape, the pre-history of the origins of Rosolini and the traditions associated with a rural culture as a feature of this area, have found a space in the exhibition halls of the nineteenth-century palace that houses them.

The Archeoclub of Italy

- The Archeoclub of Italy is a cultural association founded in 1971. It gradually expanded his interests to the preservation and enhancement of all cultural heritage.
- The association now operates through local branches distributed throughout the country, offering new forms of protection of our historical and artistic heritage.
- The activities carried out by Archeoclub of Italy are all on a voluntary basis, thanks to the contribution of its members. Like other associations the club is a meeting place for all those who love art, territory, and care about the future of our great historical and cultural heritage.
- Giuseppina Milceri, local president of Archeoclub of Italy, replaced Giovanni Savarino as president and expert of popular traditions and local identities. She has planned the implementation of the Ethnographic Museum which opened in 2014.



Archeoclub d'Italia
Sede di Rosolini



MUSEO
ETNOGRAFICO
G. SAVARINO

Our visit to the Museum



The museum was named after Giovanni Savarino, an important scholar of the popular traditions and the origins of our town. It exhibits a collection of tools and objects that testify the customs and agricultural traditions of the people living in Rosolini.

The first room is that of the tools used by farmers for the cultivation of wheat. The plough was pulled by hand and used to plough fields in 1800.

The second room is that of the cycle of bread. It houses a silos made of woven cane where the grain or flour were stored and kept dry.





These were the ancient tools to make bread. The flour was kneaded with water and processed to prepare bread. After leaving it was baked in a stone oven.

The farmers used the cart as means of transport since 1830. It was built by the makers of carts and finished by artists such as painters, stonemasons and blacksmiths.



Other tools and objects

Our conclusion

The museum is a place of culture and tourism promotion. In a vision of modernity it is considered a living space that grows continuously. It is a witness of history whose protagonist is the man.