

Sicilian  
Visitors  
Volume 2  
Culture

Francesco Rocco Ruggeri

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New Brunswick Canada

To My Parents

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## [Introduction](#)

[Today, the history of Italy is often thought of in terms of \(1\) the Roman empire, \(2\) Dante, Petrarch, St. Francis of Assisi and St. Thomas Aquinas of the 1200s \(3\) the Vatican in Rome, \(4\) the](#)

## Modern Representation of the Neo-classical style

In 1935, a large cathedral, the second largest in the province of Messina was built in Barcellona Pozzo di Gotto in the neo-classical style. It is reminiscent of work by Juvara, but contains many interior paintings from the 1900s. (88)

## Modern Architectural Style (89)

We present a few brief snippets of some modern architects and their work in Sicily.

In 1953, the Venetian architectural master Carlo Scarpa renovated the palace of a one time port master of Palermo. Today, it is a museum and Walter Gropius calls it “A masterpiece. In Palermo I have seen the best museum design ever.”

(90)

“Danilo Dolci, educated as an architect, became a leading figure in the struggle to use nonviolent means to achieve social justice. He moved to Sicily in 1952 and died in 1999. While in Sicily, he helped to establish a “people’s college”, an educational center for primary school children; a variety of centers for conflict resolution”.

In 1955, Carlo Broggi in 1955 built a 17 story skyscraper. Gae Aulenti has transformed a 17th century townhouse into a stunning, modern venue.

Palazzo Amoroso, was built in 1974 by four Italian masters of rationalism, Gian Luigi Banfi, Ludovico Barbiano di Belioioso, Enrico Peressuti, Ernesto Nathan Rogers. Is a blend of ancient and modern styles.

Antonino Cardillo is a modern Sicilian architect. He studied in Rome and from 2007 until 2011 and designed seven imaginary houses to international acclaim. In 2009, he was selected to be among the best thirty architects of the year by a British magazine. (91)

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## Chapter 8: Medicine, Psychology, Physics, Math, Biology, Chemistry and Technology

Sicily is perhaps not the first place that comes to mind when math, science, medicine or technology are mentioned. Nevertheless, the island has produced its share of scientists and medical experts over a long period of time. Names that appear often are Archimedes from about 300 B.C., Maurolico from the 1500s and Ettore Majorana from the 1930s, whose predicted the neutron and postulated particles which are their own antiparticle. These were finally confirmed conclusively in 2017. In the 1500s, Foscarini a Carmelite monk in Messina supported the ideas of Copernicus and Galileo, but was silenced. Galileo wrote about him in a letter. In addition, Cannizzaro, a Sicilian chemist is responsible for justifying the ideas of Avogadro in 1858. Rene Favaloro, a Sicilian from Argentina, performed the first