



Cassino

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Cassino comune	
	
Dati amministrativi	
Country	 Italy
Region	 Lazio
Province	 Frosinone
Government - Mayor	Giuseppe Golini Petrarcone (centro-sinistra) dal 30/05/2011
Territorio	
Coordinates	41°30′00″N 13°49′00″E﻿ / ﻿41.5°N 13.833333°E﻿ / 41.5; 13.833333Coordinate: 41°30′00″N 13°49′00″E﻿ / ﻿41.5°N 13.833333°E﻿ / 41.5; 13.833333
Elevation	40 m s.l.m. (131 ft)
Area Total	82,77 km ² (32 sq mi)
Population	33.153 ^[1] (31-12-2010)
Total density	400,54 ab./km ²
Frazioni	Caira, Montecassino, San Cesareo, San Michele, San Pasquale, Sant'Angelo in Theodice , Sant'Antonino, San Bartolomeo
Comuni confinanti	Cervaro , Pignataro Interamna , Rocca d'Evandro (CE), Sant'Apollinare , Sant'Elia Fiumerapido , San Vittore del Lazio , Terelle , Villa Santa Lucia
Altre informazioni	
Posta code	03043
Dialing code	0776
Time zone	UTC+1
Demonym	cassinati
Patron saint	St. Benedict , compatrono san Germano
Giorno festivo	21 marzo

Second city of the province of Frosinone by the number of residents, the city is spread for 1 square kilometer and is located at the foot of the hill where is situated the famous **Abbey of Montecassino**. Strategically located for communications between the central and southern Italy, Cassino was totally destroyed by bombing during **World War II**, and for this reason also known as the **City of Martyrdom**. The city is now entirely rebuilt with modern buildings and wide streets such as Corso della Repubblica, a major shopping street of Cassino. This city, geographically, has a number of important road and rail links. This territory is crossed by the motorway A1 Milan-Naples (Cassino and San Vittore exits), the Super Strada "Casilina 6" and easy access for Formia and the Gulf of Gaeta, Sora, Avezzano, National Park of Abruzzo.

Geography and Terrain

The town of Cassino is located in the southern part of Lazio. You can say that it is Ciociaria (but is not correct), and the center is placed at the base of the hill called Monte Cassino, which stands up to 520 m above sea level, which is separated from Monte Cairo, in the plain enclosed by rivers Liri and Rapido. The hill is composed of compact geological material, which does not retain the atmospheric water, which then flows mostly in the valley giving origin to the spring of the Gari river through the city and, after about a mile, near the so-called Terme Varroniane, it joins with



the Rapido river. Not far from the city center, in the town of St. Apollinare ("Giunture" location) Gari is poured into the Liri river and becomes the Garigliano river, because of this abundance of water in the valley in the past there were marshy areas. Remarkable is the importance of location. Cassino is on the site where the Liri valley becomes narrow, well-connected to the Gulf of Gaeta and the National Park of Abruzzo, Lazio and Molise, which has always crossed by important roads which connect Rome to Naples and the rest of Southern Italy.

Monuments and Interesting Locations

Further along the Via Latina we find the important Roman town of "Casinum", today known as Cassino. In the town's Museum of Archeology, pre-Roman and Roman findings are on exhibit, whereas in the adjoining Archeological Park you can admire a theatre, an amphitheatre and the imposing Mausoleum of Ummidia Quadratilla. Casinum was founded by the Romans in 310 BC, the city benefited from architectural embellishments well into the Roman Imperial period. It was the hometown of the Roman historian Varro, favored by Marc Anthony.

The most important Roman monuments of **Casinum** are: the amphitheatre, the theatre, and the ruins of the Mausoleum of Ummidia Quadratilla, a Roman "Matrona who built also the amphitheatre. The structure of the mausoleum is well preserved because in the 10th century was converted into a church, the chapel of the Crucifix. Of the medieval town little more than the site of the upper town, clustered around the ruins of Rocca Ianula, can be discerned.

Roman amphitheatre

The amphitheater was built by Ummidia Quadratilla and is still present in the archaeological site that also includes his Mausoleum. The structure is elliptical with these diameters: the larger side approximately 85 meters and the smaller side reaches a size of 69 meters. Most probably at the top of the amphitheater were slits, whose purpose was to accommodate a series of strips that were holding up the roman curtain. The year of construction dates back to the first century A. D.

Branch "Via Latina"

Also in the archaeological area, you can visit a section of the branch that connected the ancient "Casinum" at the Via Latina. The road is made by some typical stone slabs that made up the "*summa crusta*" of the road. The Via Latina or **Latin Way**, was built by the Romans in the 4th century BC, about 22 years before the famous Appian Way (312 BC), connecting the City of Rome to Casilinum (the modern St. Maria Capua Vetere), keeping a course farther inland than the Appian Way, passing through the Volscian and Hernican towns of Comptum Anagninum, Ferentinum, Frusino, Fregellae, Aquinum, Casinum and eventually joined the Via Appia at Beneventum. Since the 4th century BC, the Romans took over the Volscians and Samnites and the area was in the following centuries Romanised.

Roman Theatre

The Roman Theatre has the typical scheme of a semi-circular Greek-Roman theatre, the slope of the mountain is used for the support of twenty steps. The entrance was guaranteed by a series of arcades which led directly to the last step of the theater. Completely forgotten in the medieval period, was brought to light only in 1936 and was subjected of restoration in the 50s. It has a capacity of 3000 seats and is still used in summer for many events of an cultural activities such as shows, concerts, outdoor cinemas. The theater is located on the first kilometer going to Monte Cassino.

Mausoleum of Ummidia Quadratilla

The imposing structure stands on the southeastern slopes of Monte Cassino, incorporated in the walls of what was once the city of Casinum. In past centuries it was erroneously called Etruscan origin. Built with large square blocks and connected perfectly without mortar, held together only by lead braces inside, has withstood the test of time, earthquakes and, finally, to the fury of war, without suffering substantial damage. The origins of the manifact are certainly obscure: it is dated between 1st century BC and 1st after. Those who were interested often described it as "temple" and sometimes as a "tomb".

National Archaeological Museum

The National Archaeological Museum preserves inside a number of exhibits which certify that the area was already inhabited during the Iron Age, but also objects belonging to the period of expansion of the Roman Empire. All exhibits were found in the territory. The museum also includes an archaeological site, where there is the tomb of Ummidia Quadratilla and part of the Via Latina and the Roman Amphitheatre.

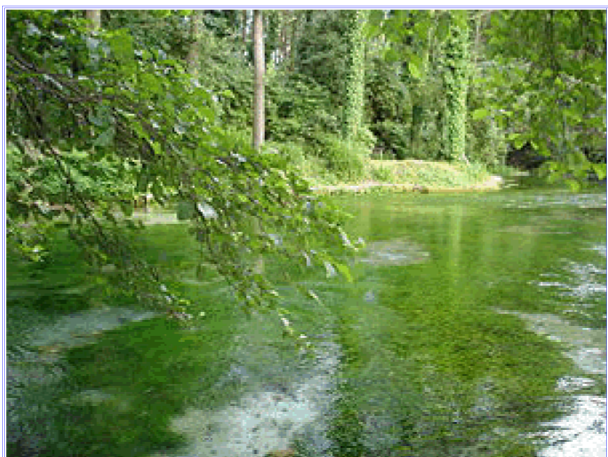


Rocca Janula



The fortress was built by Abbot Aligerno in the second half of the tenth century, to create a defense against the frequent attacks at the Abbey. The same fortress was enhanced by the Abbot Manson and further, from the Abbot Gerard who consolidated and built the central tower, over 20 meters high, and a chapel. The Rocca Janula suffered severe damage during the bombardments of 1944, which completely destroyed the Abbey and the town of Cassino. In these years has been restored and still continues its restructuring by the Ministry of Culture

Varronian Terme



The spring waters at the Varronian Terme .

The Varronian Terme is a natural thermal park born after the war, near the Mark Terenzio Varrone's villa, a famous Roman writer, near the town of Cassino.

In the area of the territory of Cassino called Monticello, near the railway station, gush out thousands of spring sources that generate one of the branches of the river Gari.

The area of Varronian Terme is ranked as the largest in Italy. These waters flow from Varronian thermal park, rich in vegetation, in which stand out with weeping willows with drooping branches at the streams. The scenery is particularly beautiful in spring and autumn.

The park is not far from the area where the old building should be identified as a Latin sumptuous villa that once belonged to Mark Terenzio Varrone, which he mentioned in his writings. Mark Tullio Cicero says that the house would host disordered love meetings of Mark Antony. The park is now home to a factory hydropinic, the congress hall - banquets, concerts area and the international camping are now equipped with picnic area and sports activities. The streams are rich in wildlife such as trout, carps, eels and lampreys. It is estimated that the flow is 18 cubic meters per hour. The water temperature is 13 degrees.

Cassino Museum Historiale

The museum was meant to tell the historical events that led Cassino to become the center of the Second World War Italy. It was designed and created by "Officina Rambaldi".



Cassino War Cemetery

The Cassino War Cemetery is a military cemetery located near the university campus Folcara, resting place of the fallen soldiers of the Commonwealth countries in the battle of Monte Cassino during the Second World War. There are 4,266 graves of soldiers from the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India and Pakistan and a Red Army soldier. 284 of these soldiers are still unidentified .

In Cassino there is also a Polish and a German military cemetery. The first, located in a valley behind the hill where stands the abbey, contains the remains of soldiers of the Second Polish Corps of General Anders, who heroically have fought at Monte Cassino in May 1944. There are collected the remains of 1078 soldiers including those of the general, who wanted to be buried there among his soldiers. Part of the memorial is reserved for soldiers recruited into the Jewish religion. Every May 18 is arranged a memorial day for the remaining survivors, for their family and representatives of the Polish institutions. The cemetery was built by the Polish soldiers and opened in early September of 1945. The German cemetery is located on a hill in the village instead, named Cairra. The memorial, cared for and maintained by a private German soldiers and volunteers, not only collects the bodies of German soldiers died at Monte Cassino, but also rediscovered and exhumed in some provisional southern Italian war cemeteries(Calabria, Puglia, Basilicata, Molise and Abruzzo). There repose about 20000 people, many unknown soldiers. The cemetery was opened in 1965

Events

- The week of St. Benedict
- March 21: Historical Parade St. Benedict
- 2nd Sunday of May: Feast of Mercy Loc. San Angelo
- June 13: St. Antonio
- June 24: St. John (St. John's quarter)
- June 29: SS. Peter and Paul (Colosseum quarter)
- Aug. 15: SS. Assumption
- August 24: St. Bartholomew (St. Bartholomew quarter)
- 2nd Sunday of September: SS Mary of the Valley
- September 29: Loc S. Angelo S. Michael the Archangel

Economy

The town was reborn following the route of the Via Casilina. Great impetus was given by the industrialization of the area, especially thanks to the Fiat Cassino plant, located in the territory of Piedimonte San Germano, by the establishment of the Swedish SKF, the paper mills of Cassino and of Villa Saint Lucia and other plants more concentrated in the area industrial-Villa Saint Lucia Cassino-Piedimonte San Germano. In recent decades great cultural and economic enthusiasm has given and continues to give the University of Cassino.

Note

These information has been gathered from Wikipedia and other web sites on the internet. We have laid out the information and made it available for download on www.cassinohotel.com property of Hotel La Pace -Cassino - Italy. November 15 2011.

