



COME TO GUARDIA SANFRAMONDI!

GUARDIA SANFRAMONDI

Region : Campania

Province : Benevento

Population : 5022

Area code : 0824

Postal code : 82034



To arrive at Guardia Sanframondi you must follow these instructions:



BY CAR:

From Rome : From Autostrada A1 exit at Caianello, continue on Strada Statale 372 Telesina and exit at Castelvenere and proceed to Strada Provinciale 182 direction Guardia Sanframondi.

From Naples : Exit at South Caserta from Autostrada A1. Continue on Maddaloni-Telese, until Fondovalle Isclero and exit at Telese Terme and proceed to Guardia Sanframondi.



BY BUS:

Line Pietraroja-Benevento

Line Piana di San Lorenzo-Telese, which connects Naples and Rome

Direct connections to Naples, Caserta and Campobasso are daily and well organized.



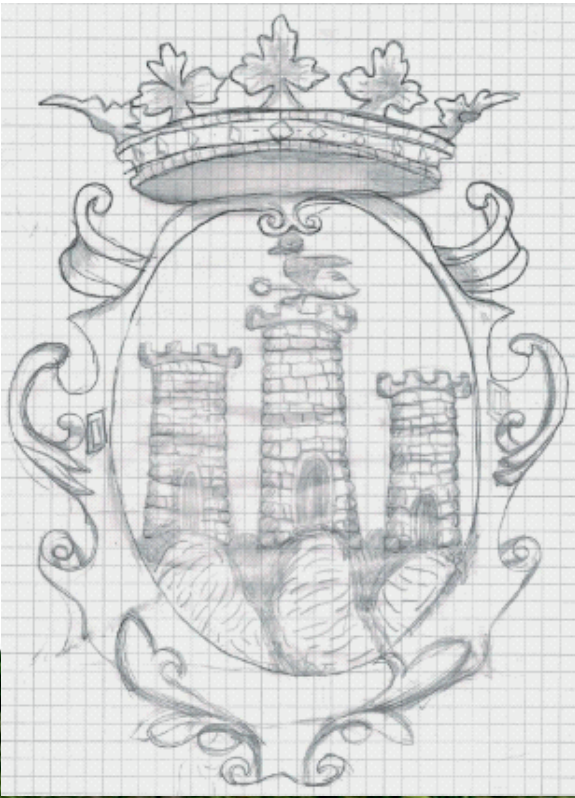
BY TRAIN:

The nearest station with the best service is Telese-Cerreto station on the Naples-Foggia railway.



BY PLANE:

The nearest airport is Naples-Capodichino, the main airport of the region. From here you get to Piazza Garibaldi by taxi. There you can take a bus or a train to Guardia Sanframondi



Coat of arms

It has three towers, on the top of the central one, there is a griffon holding a stone. It is the symbol of “security”. Everything is enclosed in an oval shape, with a ducal crown above it.





Geographic position

Guardia Sanframondi is a little town in Campania near Benevento, it is located on the south-east slopes of the Matese Range at 428 metres above sea level, in a dominant position, on the Calore Valley. The town adjoins with San Lorenzo Maggiore, San Lupo, Cerreto Sannita, San Lorenzello, Castelvenere, Solopaca and the Calore River.



Historical notes

The town is located in a strategic position, above the valleys of the Calore and the Titerno. The scholars agree in holding Guardia of Longobard origin in the year 856. Moreover, its name “Warda” comes from the Franconian word, meaning “look out guard”. Since 1134 it was owned by the Sanframondo, who gave the name to the place; then in 1469 it passed under the control of the “Carafa” who held it until 1806. It was destroyed by earthquakes in 1463 and 1688 and rebuilt in the same place, by the will of the citizens. With the Italian Unification, it was assigned to the province of Benevento. The historical center, which is delimited by four access doors (Francesca Door to the North, Di Santo Door to the South, Olmo Door to the west, Ratello Door to the east) preserves the medieval urban structure with the Norman Castle at the top, the houses perched on the hill and the dense network of narrow, winding roads paved with natural stones. In the XVIII century Guardia experienced a period of a flourishing economy thanks to the processing and trade of leather. The rich and powerful corporation of tanners set up numerous social and welfare activities, also funding the decorating of San Sebastiano church, rebuilt after the earthquake in 1688, when 700 important Neapolitan artists, such as Paolo De Matteis, were called. Weakened by tax withdrawals, the tanners industry fell into crisis and by 1823 it no longer existed. Since then, the main activity has been agriculture and today the country is renowned for its production of wine and olive oil.

Monuments



The castle

The castle was founded by the Norman families of Sanframondo, which owned the castle until 1488. After being destroyed by a terrible earthquake in 1456, it was rebuilt in 1461 but it was heavily damaged shortly after during a siege. Since then, the Carafa family used the castle primarily for storage and to accommodate the peasants. When the population began to increase, due to an improvement of its economic condition, the space inside the walls of the castle became insufficient and part of the population had to move outside the castle, establishing a small village around the castle. For this reason, many historians see the castle as the generative centre of Guardia. Today the castle has been opened to the public and has become a recurring venue for many events, still retaining the ancient appeal also thanks to the beautiful landscape that can be admired by the walls.



Saint Mary of the Assumption Sanctuary Cathedral

It is a church made in “Baroque style” in the form of a Latin Cross and has three naves. The façade of the church is simple and modest, while the inside is rich and majestic. At the end of each nave there are three chapels dedicated to Sacred St. Sacramento, St. Mary of the Assumption and St. Filippo. At the middle of the church you can find a wooden statue of “The Virgin Mary Assunta”. The ceiling is painted with three holy frescos .

Saint Sebastian Martyr Church

It was a primitive church built in 1515. It was semi destroyed in 1688 by an earthquake, but it was reconstructed again by a group of leather tanners. This group of leather tanners called two famous artists from Naples to add to the beauty of the church in the 1700s, Paolo De Matteis (a student of Luca Giordano) and the other a sculptur, Domenico Antonio Vaccaro.





Hail Full of Grace Church

It was erected at the beginning of the XV century as a small chapel with a hospital and an orphanage attached to it. It collapsed following an earthquake in 1688 and it was rebuilt into the structure you see today. It has a large bell tower with six bell windows and at the base it has beautiful sculpted lions.



Saint Rocco Church

It was erected in 1575, in a majestic octagonal form. It is accessible only by a singular staircase and on the inside it is beautified by ornaments and other various artworks. The two lateral sides were covered in paintings by Paolo De Matteis, which are no longer present today.





Ancient Piazza Fountain

The fountain was probably built in 1866, as indicated by the Roman numerals found at the top of the sculpture. It has three rosettes, above the central one there is a head of woman. The three rosettes pour water into a rectangular basin.



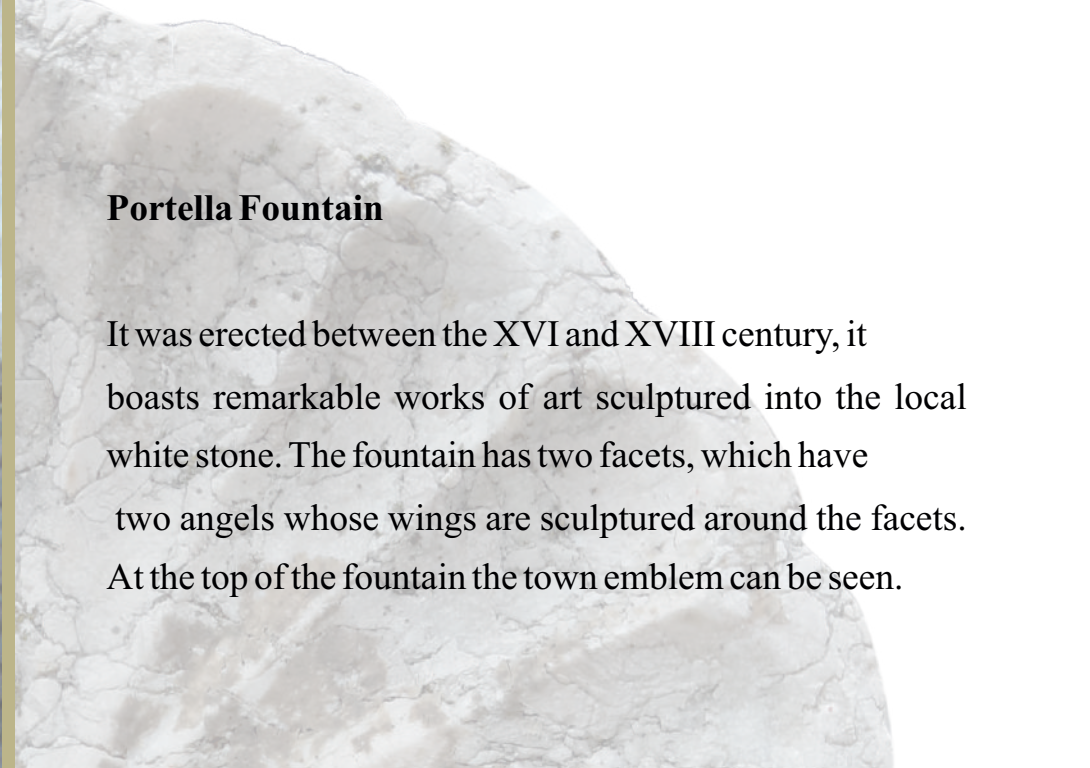
Popolo Fountain

It is a magnificent monument highly sought after by people in the community. It was built in 1886 by Ciriaco Parenti, an engineer from San Lorenzo Maggiore. Built with local white sandstone, its impressive sculptures and facets really stand out. Water pours out of three facets into a basin. The central facet is decorated with a mask with two snakes intertwined while the two lateral ones are decorated with two beautiful shells.



Portella Fountain

It was erected between the XVI and XVIII century, it boasts remarkable works of art sculptured into the local white stone. The fountain has two facets, which have two angels whose wings are sculptured around the facets. At the top of the fountain the town emblem can be seen.





RITI SETTENALI (Septennial Rites)

The “Riti Settenali” (Septennial Rites), in honour of Virgin Mary Assunta, are held in Guardia Sanframondi every seven years. It is a complex manifestation of penitential nature which is not proposed only to recall the baptized, to walk the path of conversion, but to live in a constant attitude of penitence. The seven-year Rites are divided into the four districts of Guardia Sanframondi: Croce, Portella, Fontanella and Piazza. Each district participates in a mid-week procession, with the main procession held on the Sunday. The first two are called “of Penitence” and “of Communion” because they bring everyone closer to the sacraments. The Sunday procession is in honour of “The Virgin Mary Assunta”. The local flagellants participate in it wearing a crown of thorns on their head and a crossed rope on their chest. The “Riti Settenali” last a week. The penitential are divided into beaters and flagellants. The flagellants are men or even women, in white shirts and hoods, so they remain anonymous. They whip their shoulders with chains of iron. The beaters beat their chest until they bleed, with a cork disk that carries several sharp metal points kept straight by a layer of wax.

26Th May: St Filippo's Day

The Festival takes place from 24th to 26th May, in Piazza San Filippo, in front of the Cathedral of St. Mary of the Assumption. Filippo Romolo Neri was an Italian priest venerated as a saint by the Catholic Church. Florentine by origin, he moved to Rome, where he decided to dedicate himself to his own evangelical mission in a corrupt and dangerous city, receiving the nickname “the Second Apostle of Rome”.





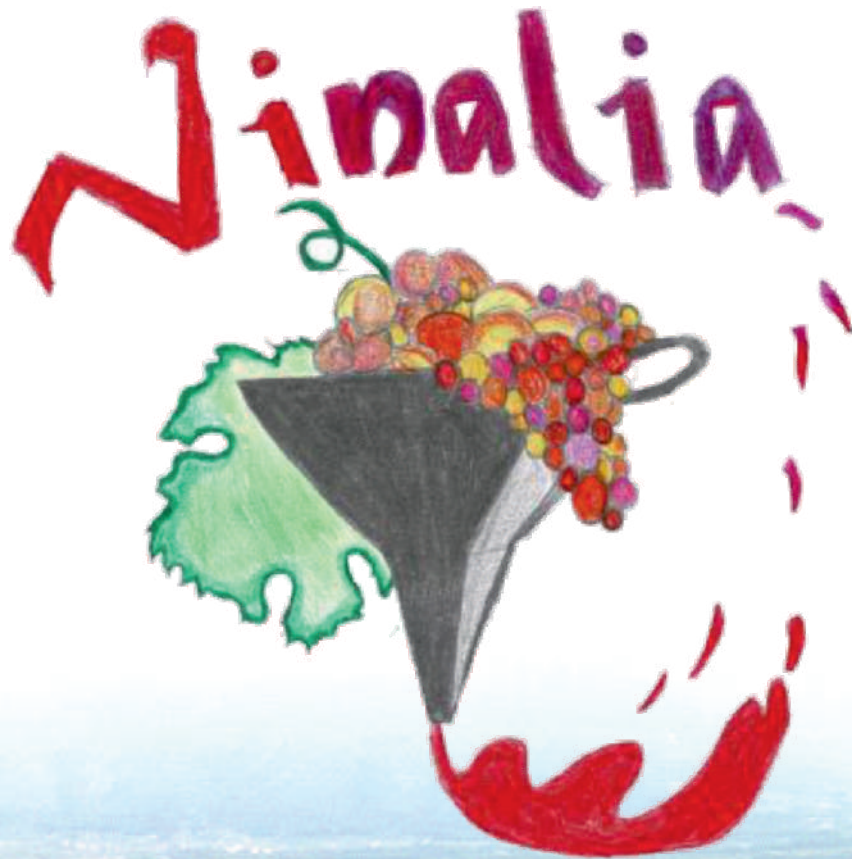
Our culinary specialities

Local food is strictly connected to the agricultural world and consists mostly in simple and natural dishes made with locally produced ingredients under the influence of Neapolitan tradition.

In Guardia all the base plates of pasta are delicious. They are : “I cicatielli”, “le tagliatelle”, and “lanéela e fasul”. Also, the soups have achieved remarkable approval : wheat and beans, the “soffritto”, tripe and potatoes, escarole with veal meatballs, broccoli and beans. The most important second dishes are : “la frijtora”, bread filled peppers, broccoli with sausages. The meats are particularly high quality (lamb, veal, and pork).

In the town, moreover, home made salumi are widely spread : sausages, “capicolli”, hams and above all else “sopressata”.

Regarding the salty pies, it's important mentioning the “pizza chiena” and the “cauzun ” which are made with wheat, ricotta cheese, rice and eggs.



Vinalia

The Vinalia event focuses on the promotion of territorial excellence through a rich offer of wines, cheeses, oil, meats and delicacies. The event engages many volunteers and many sponsors who support the event. The Vinalia festival is organized in the historic centre of Guardia Sanframondi.



" European wine town, 2019 "

Guardia is basically an agricultural town. The scenery surrounding it is very rich with vineyards and olive trees . The climate creates ideal conditions for the soil to produce perfect olive oil and wines. The careful and constant attention of Guardia's vineyard and olive tree traditions, provided the inhabitants here with a very important award: the " European wine town, 2019".

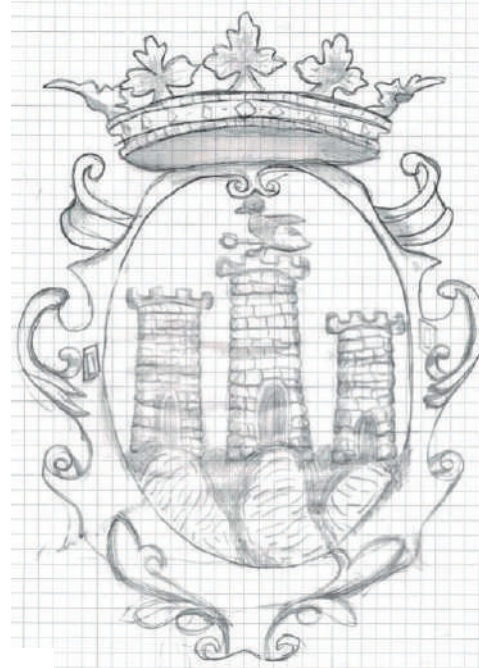
Guardia is now famous all around the world thanks to its white and red wines, such as Falanghina and Aglianico.



Guardia Sanframondi as seen by the students



"COME TO GUARDIA SANFRAMONDI"



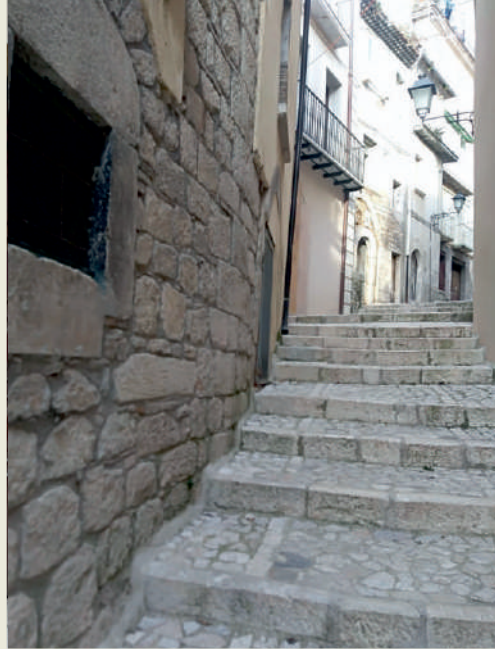
Basilica Santuario
Dell'Assunta





WALKING THROUGH THE STREETS OF GUARDIA SANFRAMONDI BETWEEN BEAUTY AND CULTURE





WALKING THROUGH THE STREETS OF GUARDIA SANFRAMONDI BETWEEN BEAUTY AND CULTURE



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APPRENDERE SIGNIFICATIVAMENTE

Modulo : COME TO GUARDIA SANFRAMONDI !



A CURA DELLE CLASSI SECONDE DELLA SCUOLA SECONDARIA
DI 1° GRADO DELL'ISTITUTO COMPRENSIVO STATALE
" A. DE BLASIO" - GUARDIA SANFRAMONDI (BN)
E SEZIONI ASSOCIATE COMUNE DI SAN LORENZO MAGGIORE

Esperto madrelingua: Shaun David Treweek
Insegnanti: Letizia Liverini e Gianna Sebastianelli

Anno Scolastico 2018 - 2019

Alunni

Adamo Valerio
Ceniccola Michele
Di Blasio Giuseppe Maria
Falato Liliana
Ferrara Alessio
Foschini Lina
Iannotti Maria Antonietta
Lisman Matei Emanuel
Mei Maria Giada
Mobilia Vittorio
Mucci Luisa
Pengue Carmen
Petrillo Federica
Rinaldi Samuel

Camardella Antonio
De Libero Emilio
Di Libero Giusy
Falato Sara
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