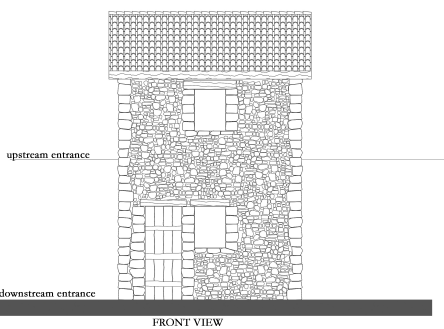
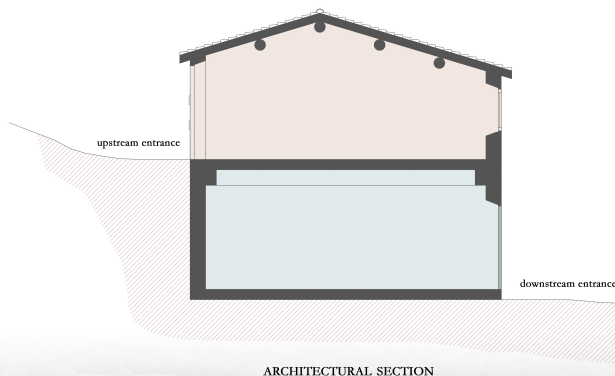
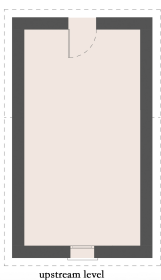


THE HOUSE OF THE VILLAGE

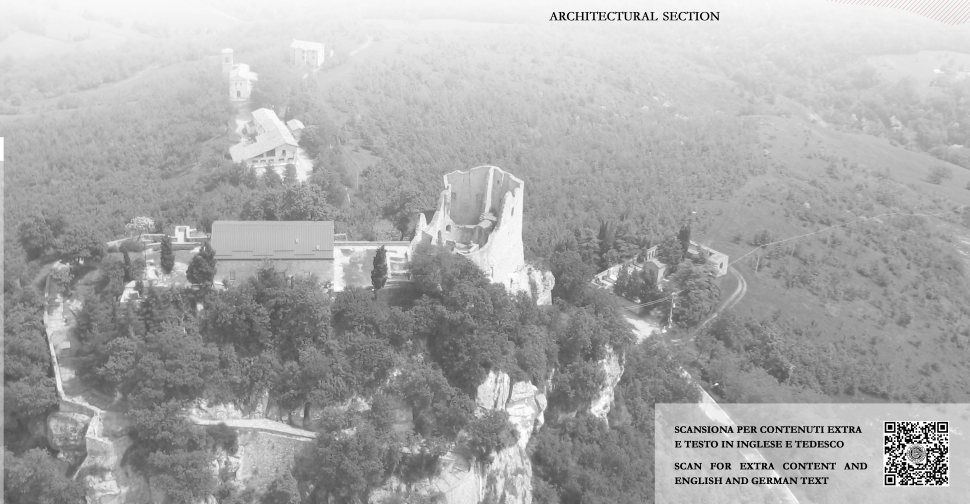
This is a typical slope house of the 13th and 14th centuries that relied on the rock for the construction of the ground floor, which was partially underground and had its downhill entrance (2). It was used to shelter animals or to store tools. The living quarters were on the first floor, which had an uphill entrance. The floor was supported by a wooden platform, whose impost holes have been found during the excavations.



The building likely consisted of two floors and a tiled gable roof (2), since many fragments of roof tiles have been found in the collapsed layers. The rock on which the houses were built was shaped in various places to create even surfaces and hollows to lay structural elements. The presence of other walls, in addition to those of the excavated house (1), shows that the buildings were erected side by side to create a front which was perpendicular to the slope. Two paths, one on the higher and one on the lower part of the slope, enabled access to the uphill and downhill entrances.



CANOSSA TRAIL MAP



SCANSIGNA PER CONTENUTI EXTRA E TESTO IN INGLESE E TEDESCO
SCAN FOR EXTRA CONTENT AND ENGLISH AND GERMAN TEXT



Soprintendenza Archeologia, belle arti e paesaggio per la città metropolitana di Bologna e le province di Modena, Reggio Emilia e Ferrara



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