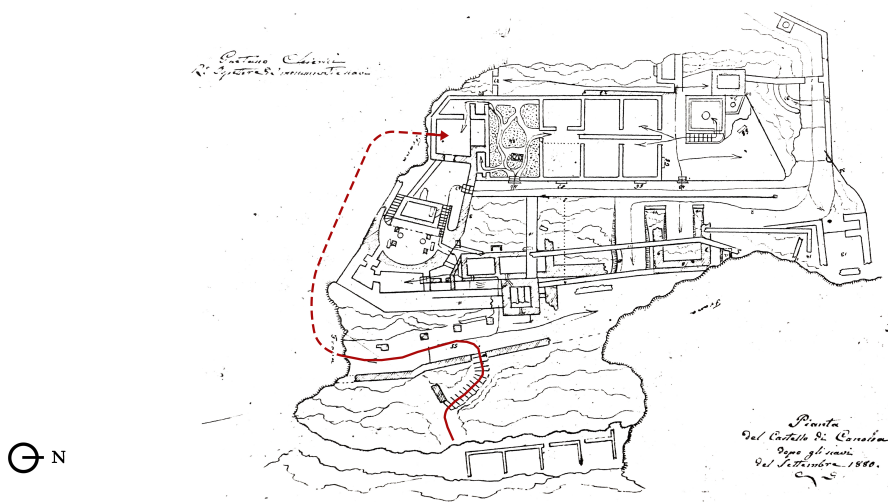
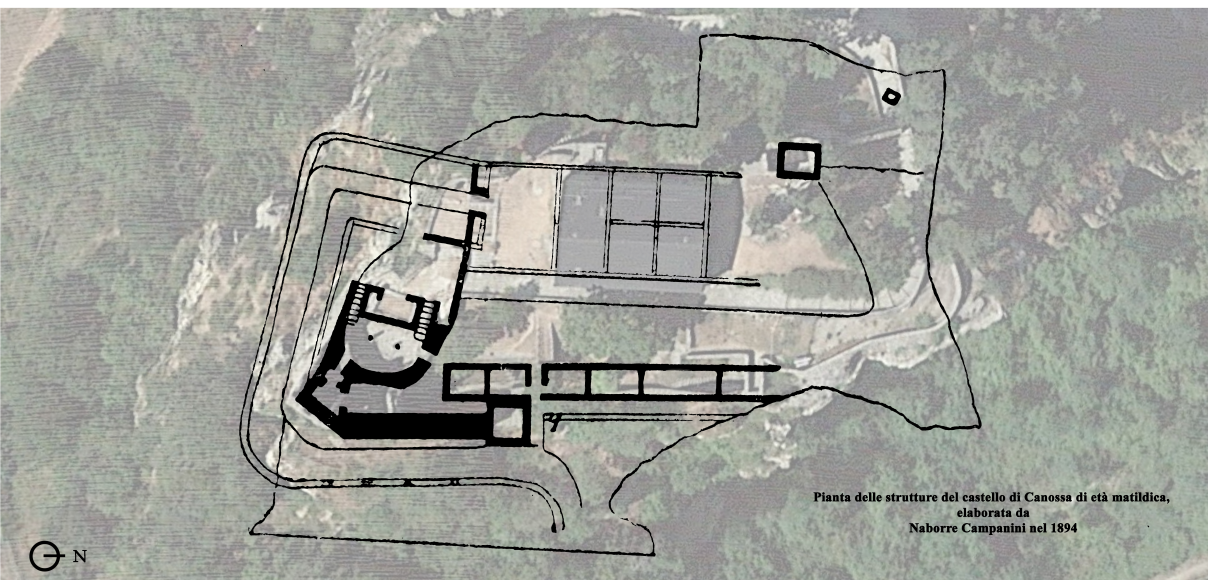


THE ACCESS PATH TO THE CASTLE OF CANOSSA



During the archaeological research carried out by don Gaetano Chierici and Naborre Campanini at the end of the 19th century, there was much discussion regarding what the original access path to the Castle of Canossa might have looked like. The main goal was to identify the route taken by Emperor Henry IV to reach the place where he remained penitent in January 1077 to obtain the revocation of the papal excommunication. Unfortunately, the many landslides that occurred over the centuries have changed the aspect of the rock at the base of the castle.



Despite this difficulty, the two 19th century researchers agreed that one of the main access routes to the castle wound through the village on the eastern side of the rock. This route once led, through a path later buried by the landslides, to the southern side of the summit, thus enabling access to the monastery of Sant'Apollonio and to the last fortified wall. You are here under the remains of the top wall and of the church of Sant'Apollonio.



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



DIREZIONE
REGIONALE
MUSEI
EMILIA-ROMAGNA

