

Corso di formazione specialistica nel settore della conoscenza e dell'intervento sul paesaggio

maggio-giugno 2004

**Raccolta iconografica a supporto
della comunicazione della Prof. ssa
Vera Comoli – Politecnico di Torino
Parte 1**



Politecnico di Torino - Dipartimento Casa Città

Le Alpi

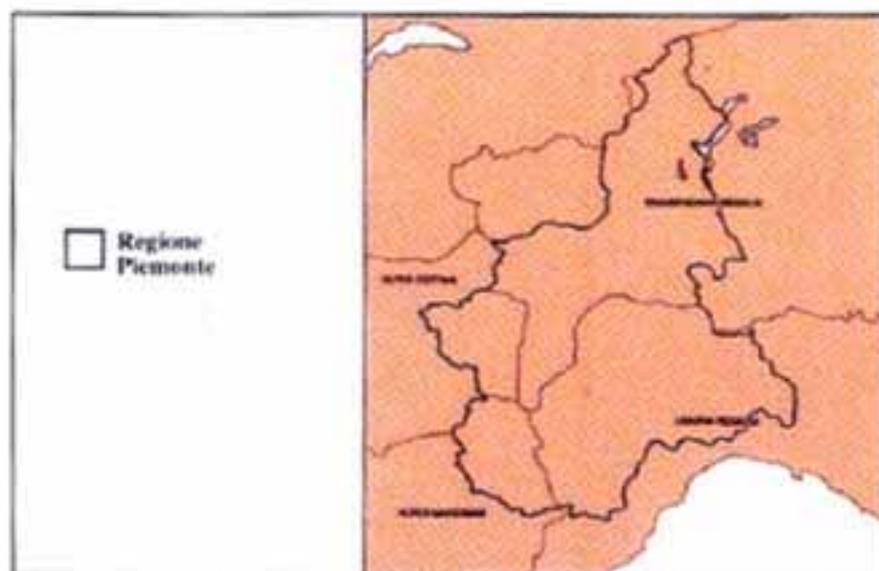
Storia e prospettive di un territorio di frontiera

Programma Interreg 1992-1996

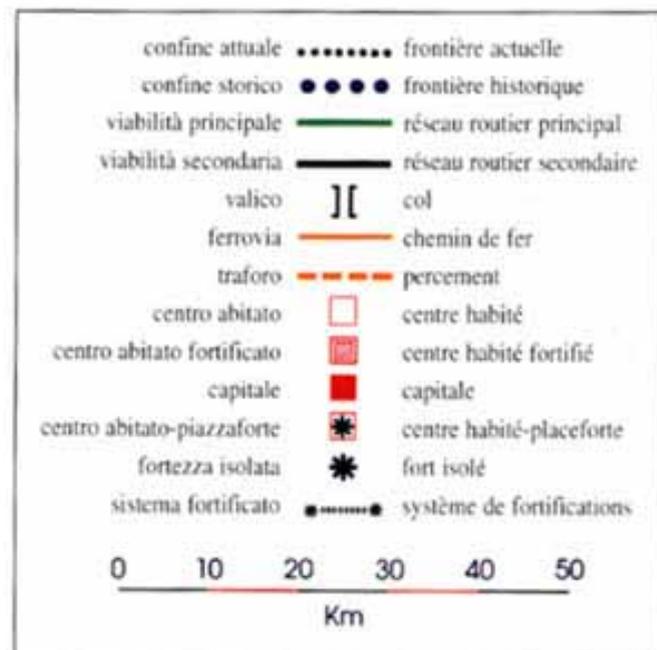
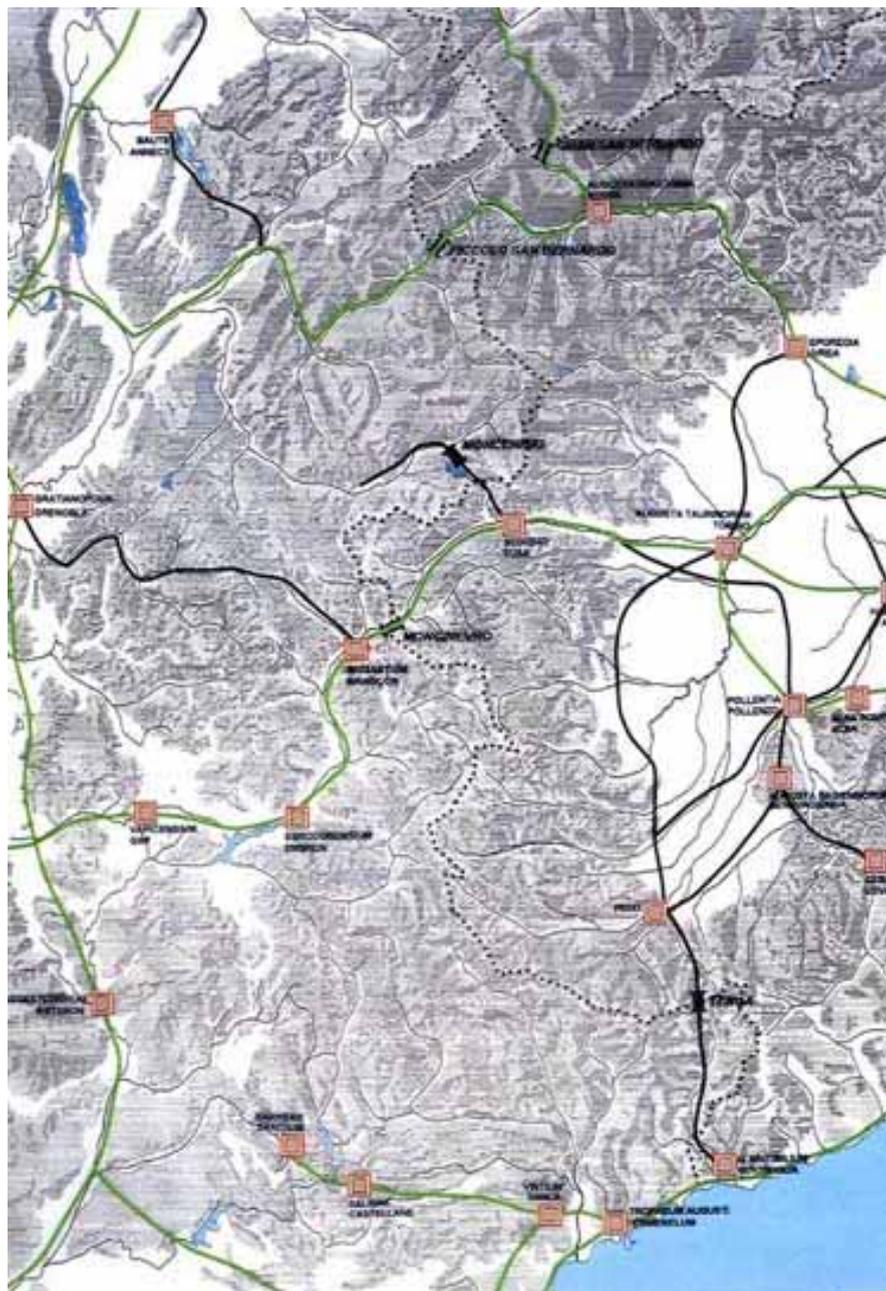
Coordinamento scientifico della ricerca

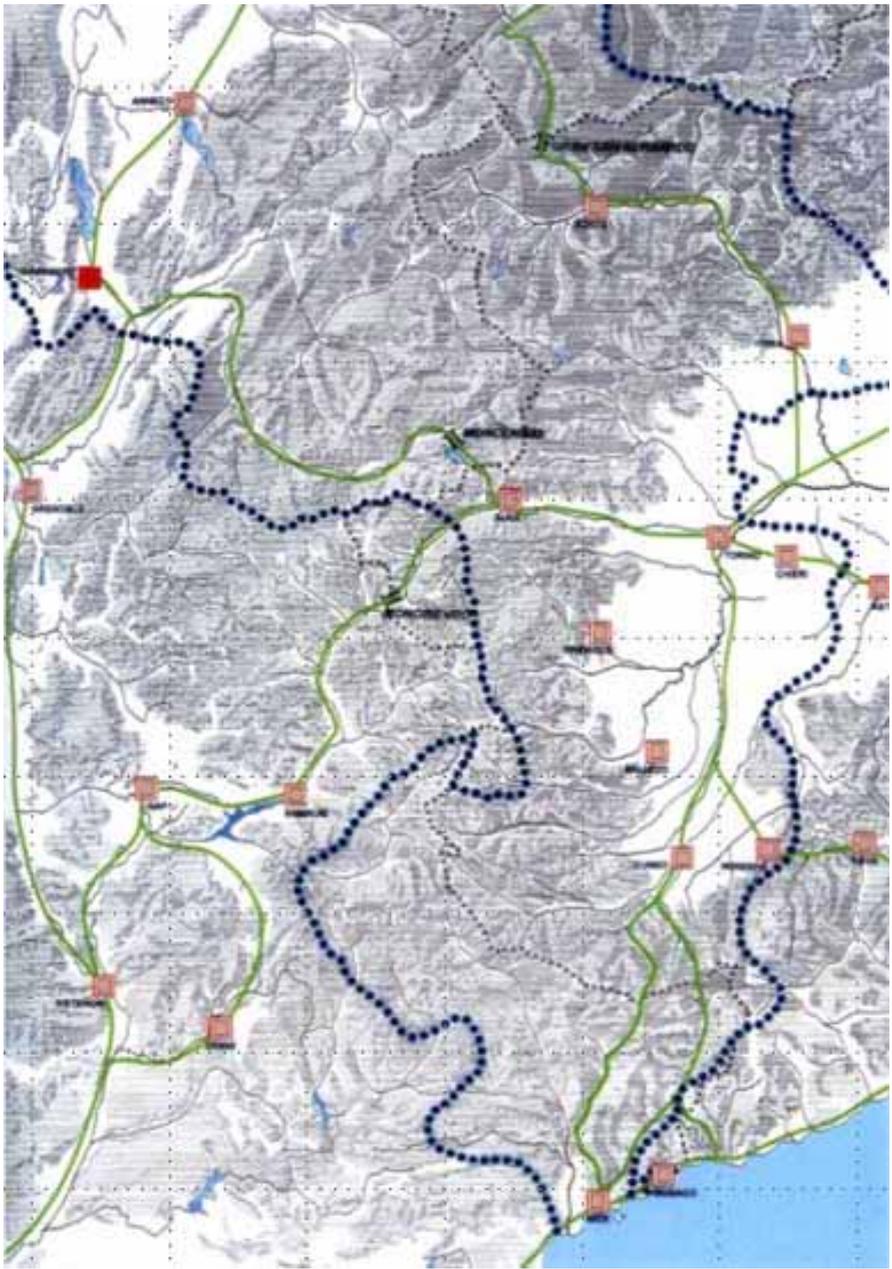
Prof. Vera Comoli

Grande Frontiera.
Epoca romana

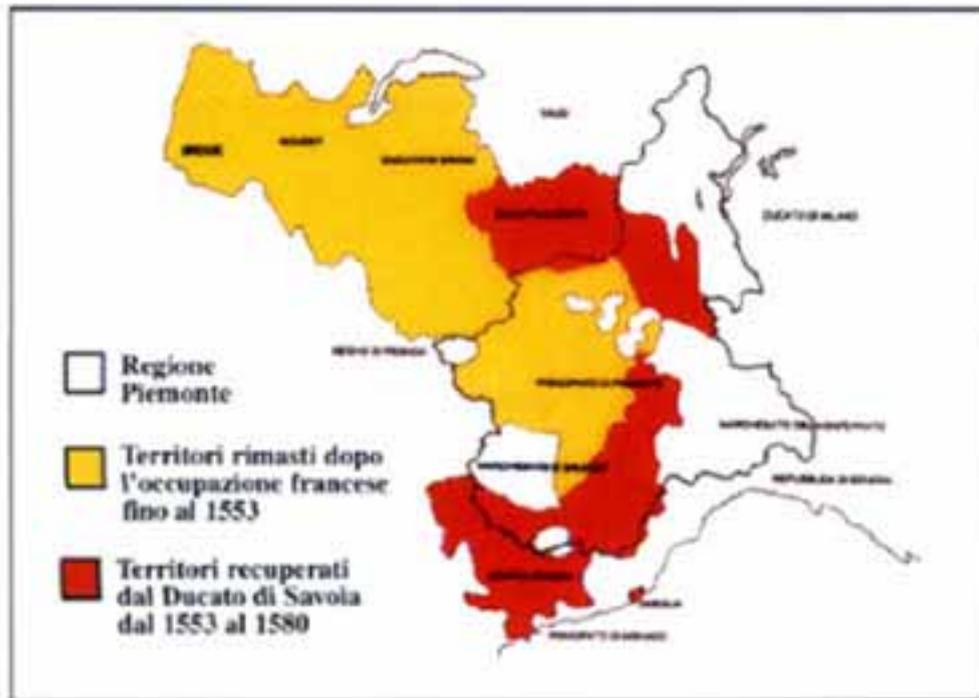


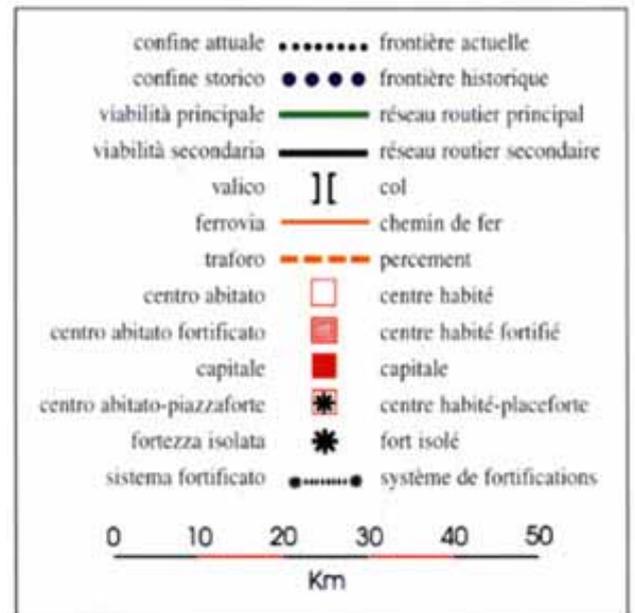
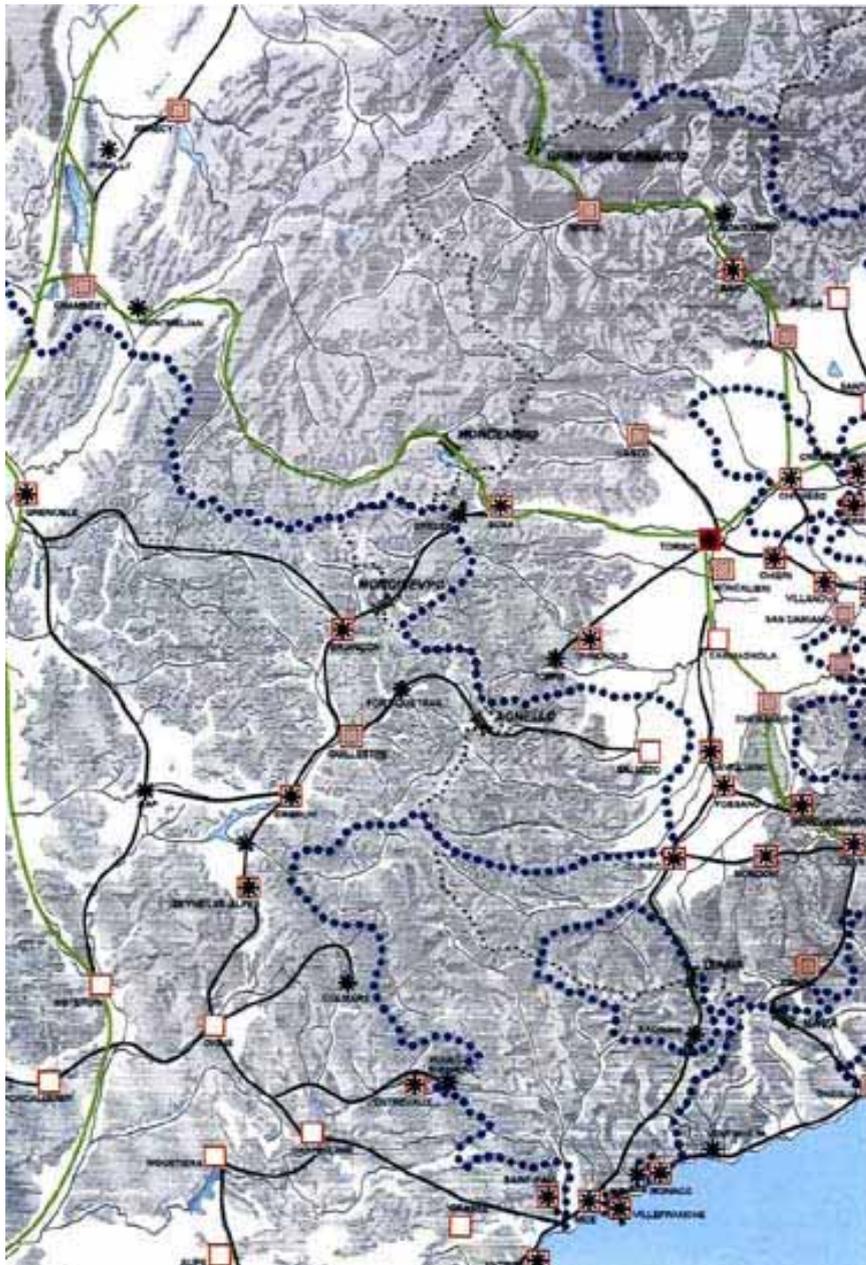
Le province in età
augustea



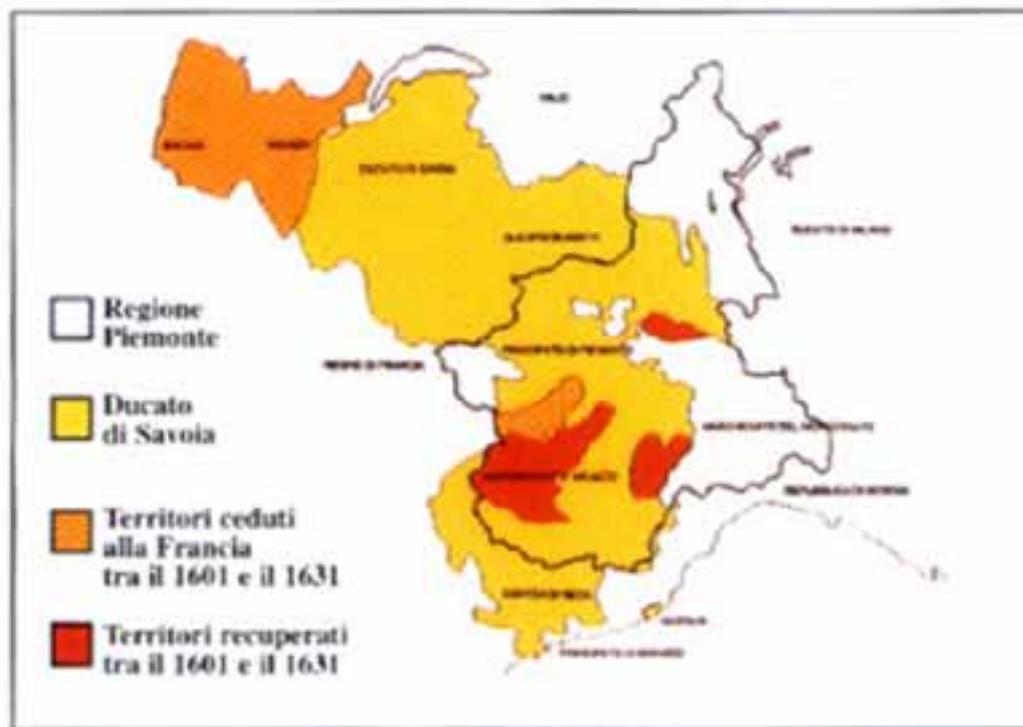


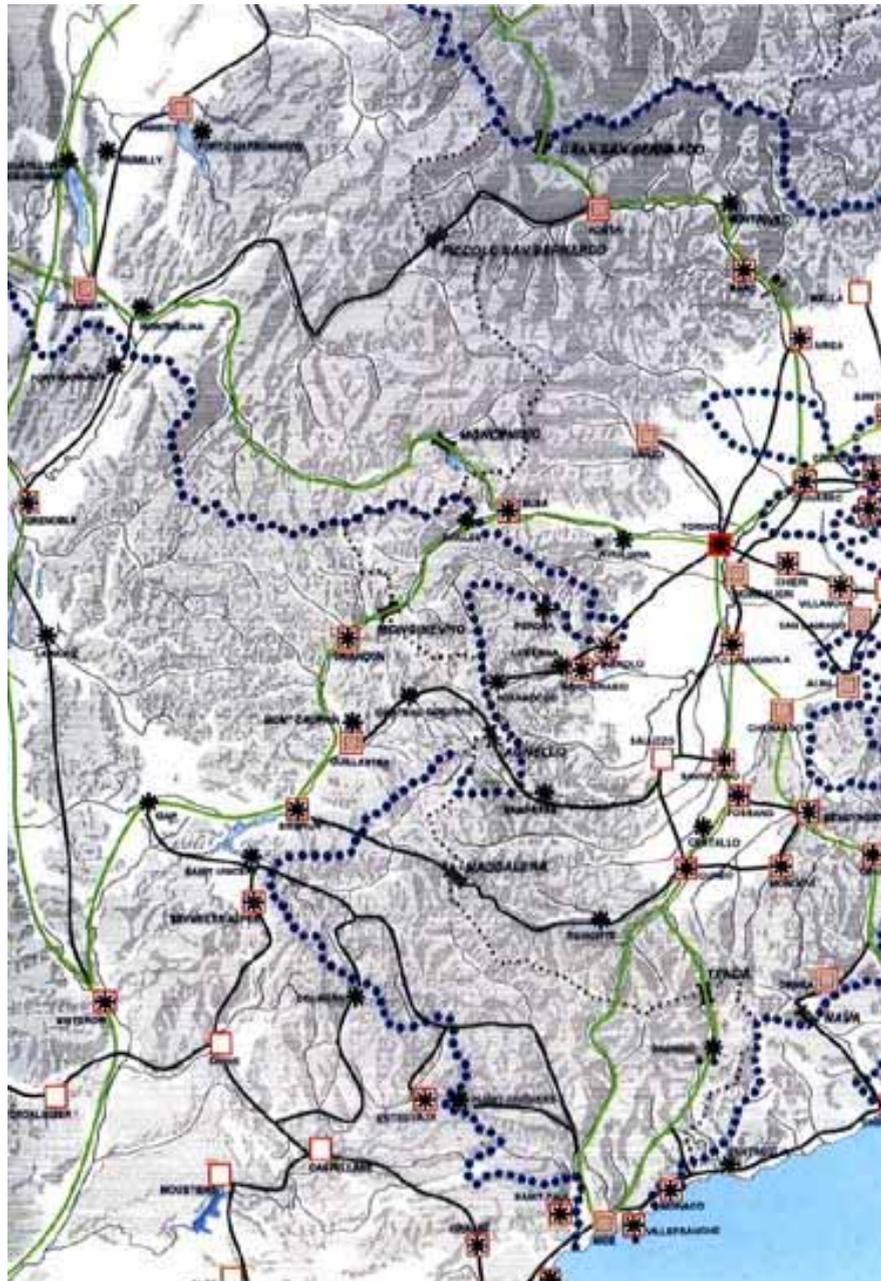
Grande Frontiera. Trattato di Cateau Cambrésis, 1559



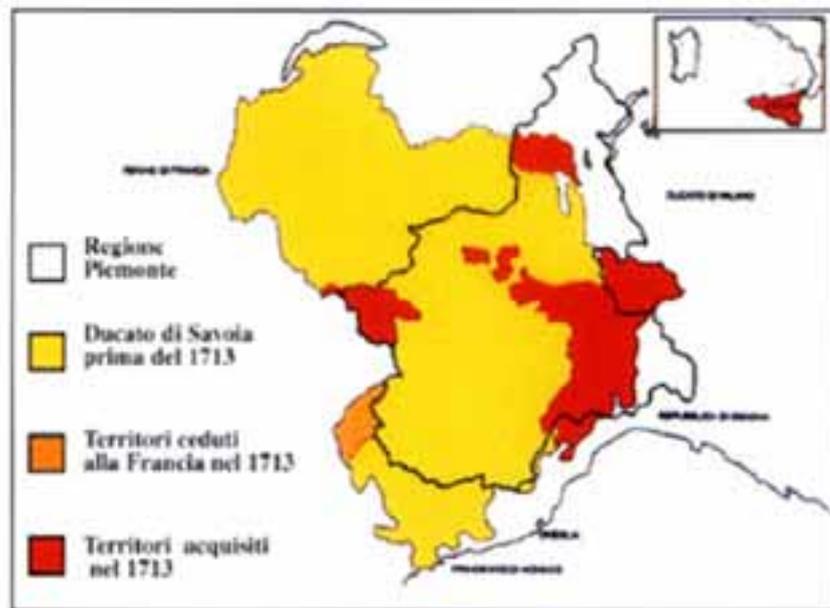


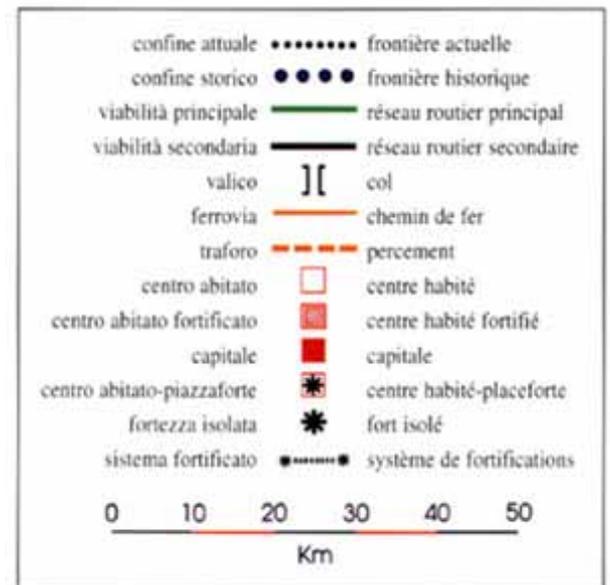
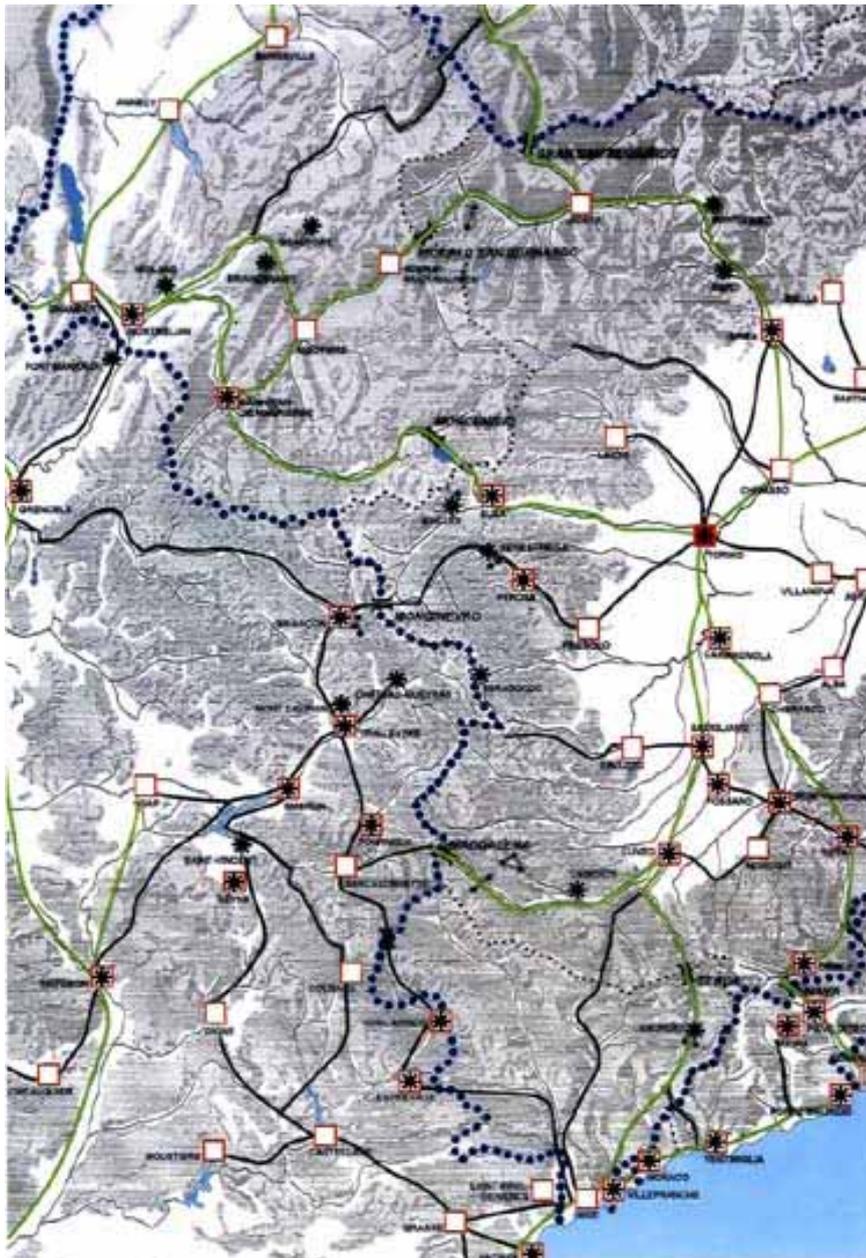
Grande Frontiera. Trattato di Cherasco, 1631



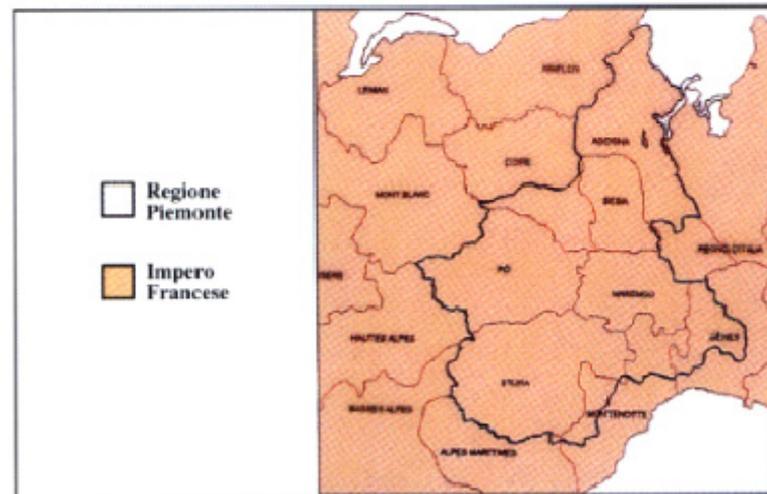


Grande Frontiera. Trattato di Utrecht, 1713

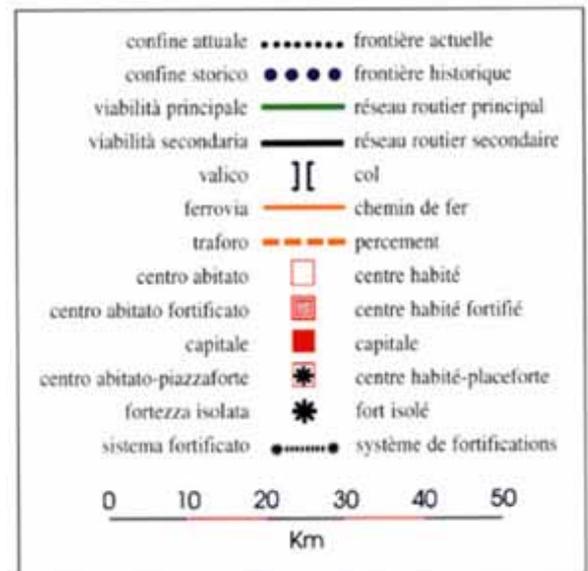
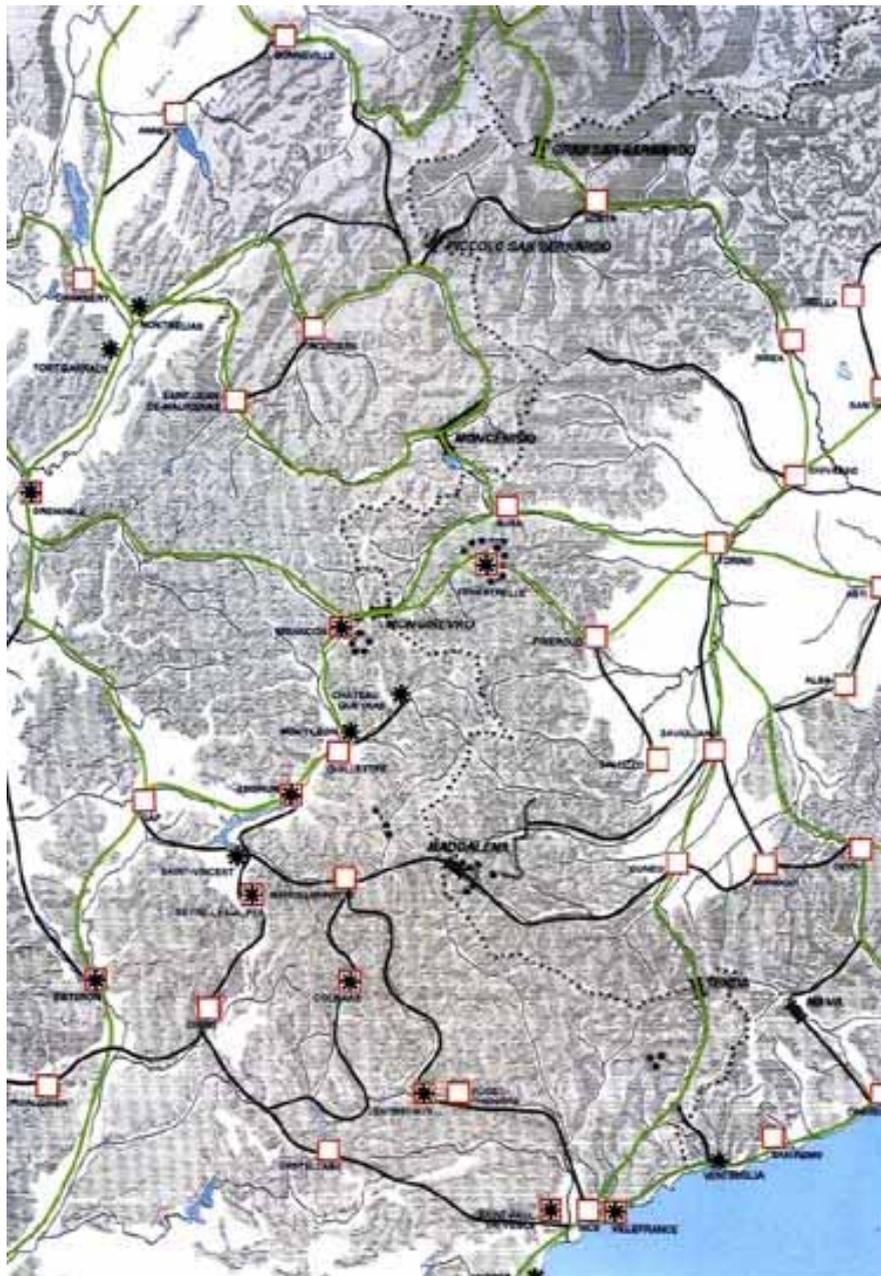




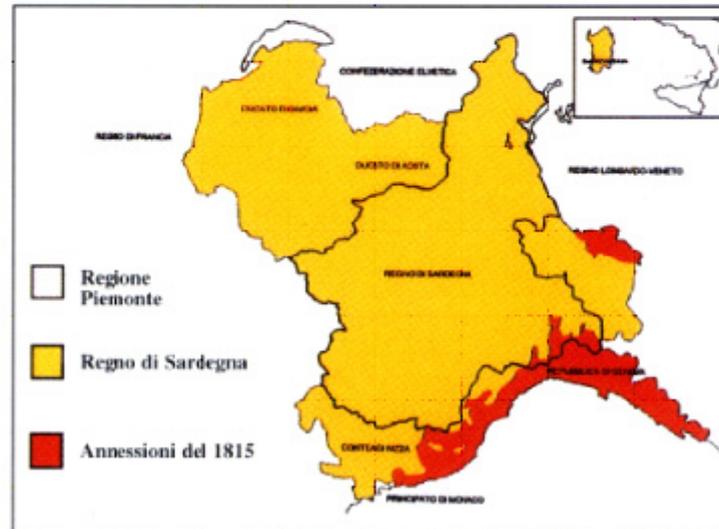
Grande Frontiera.
Impero napoleonico,
1805



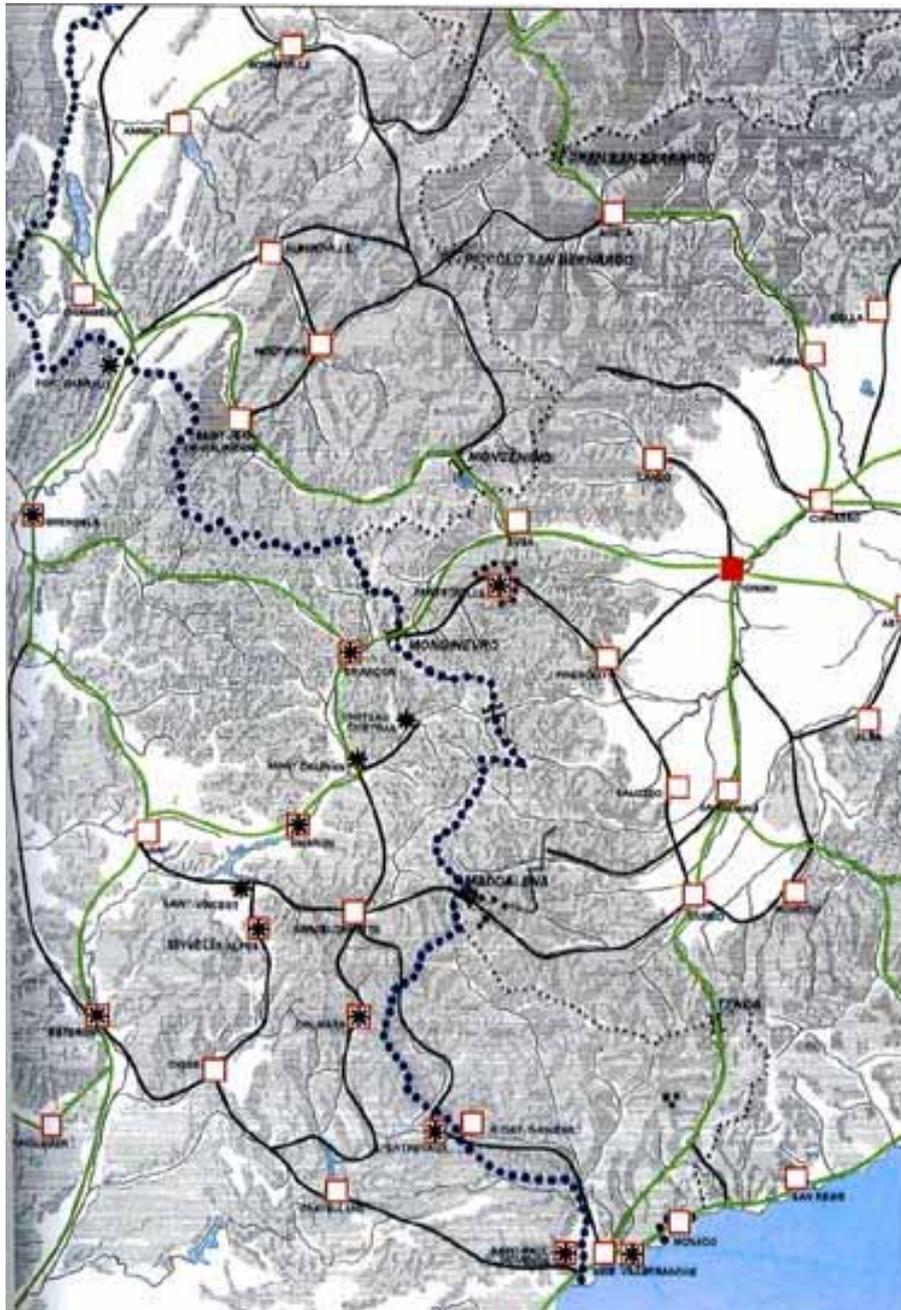
La suddivisione
in dipartimenti



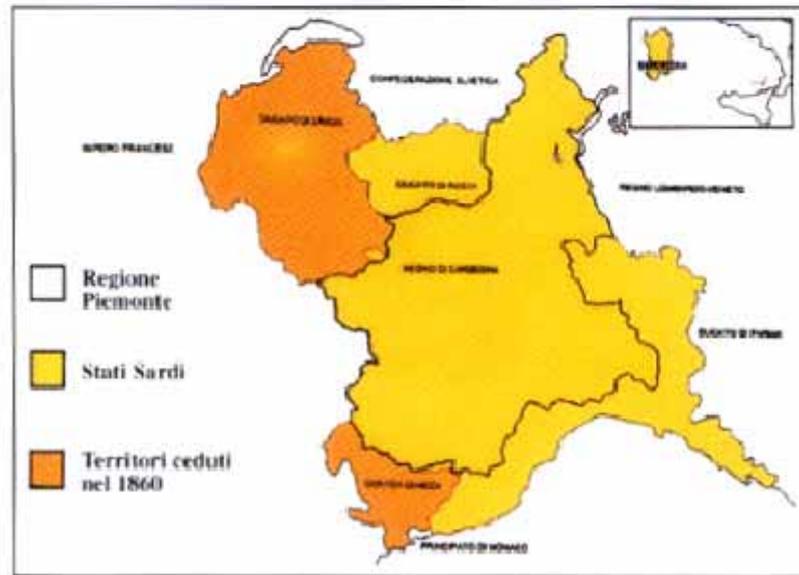
Grande Frontiera.
Congresso di Vienna,
1815

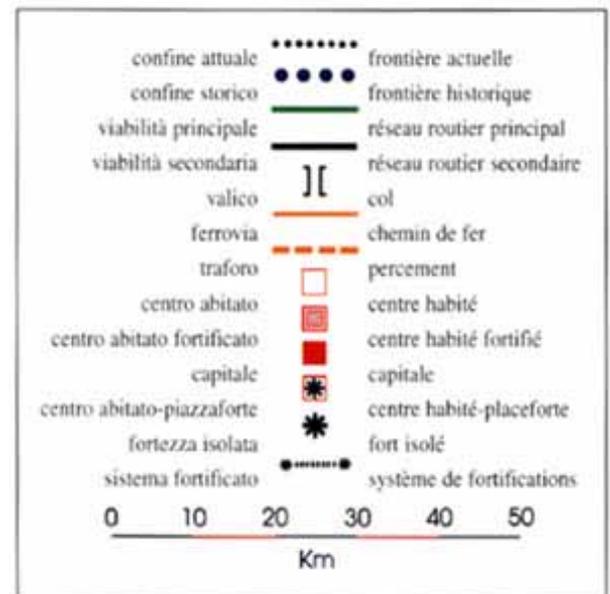
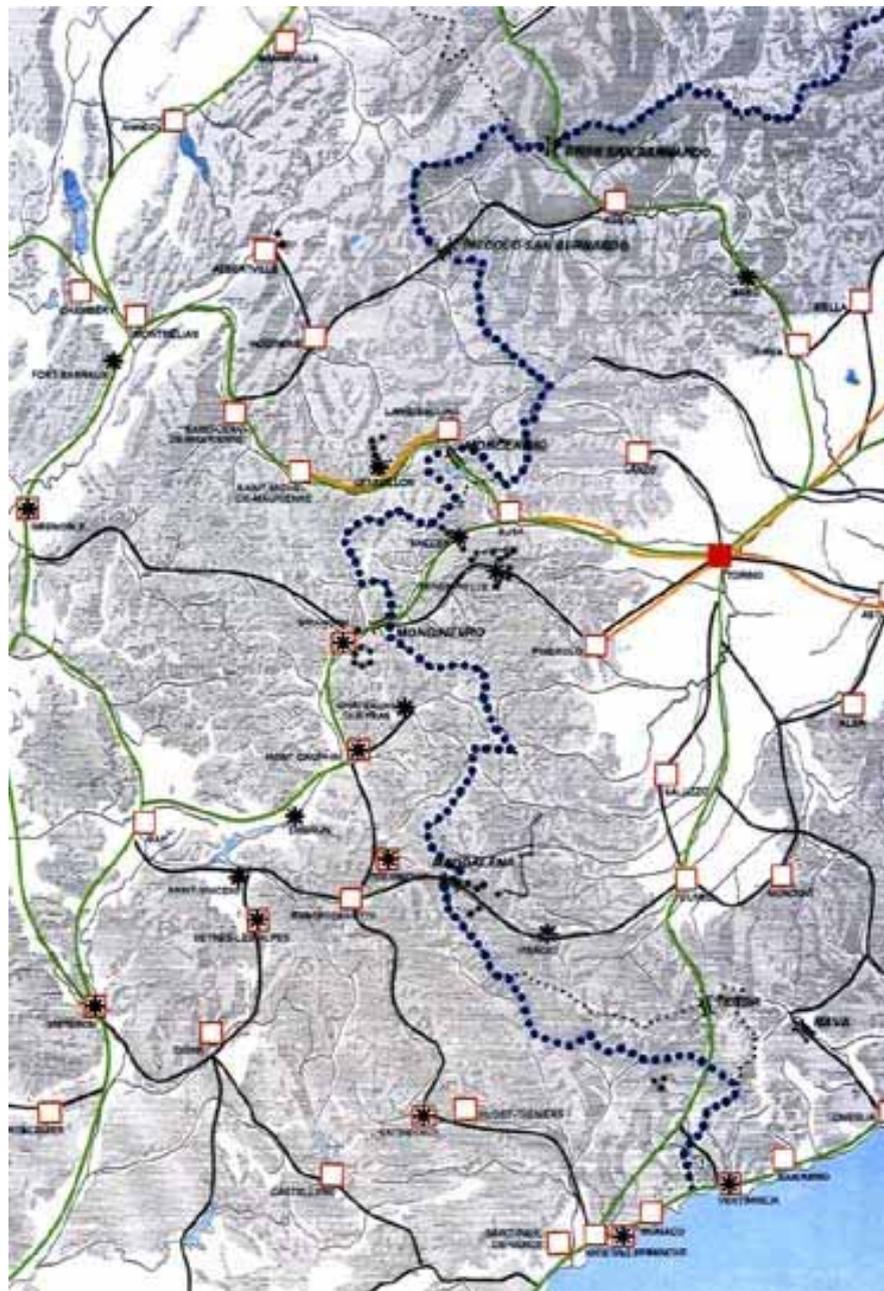


I territori del Regno di Sardegna dopo la Restaurazione

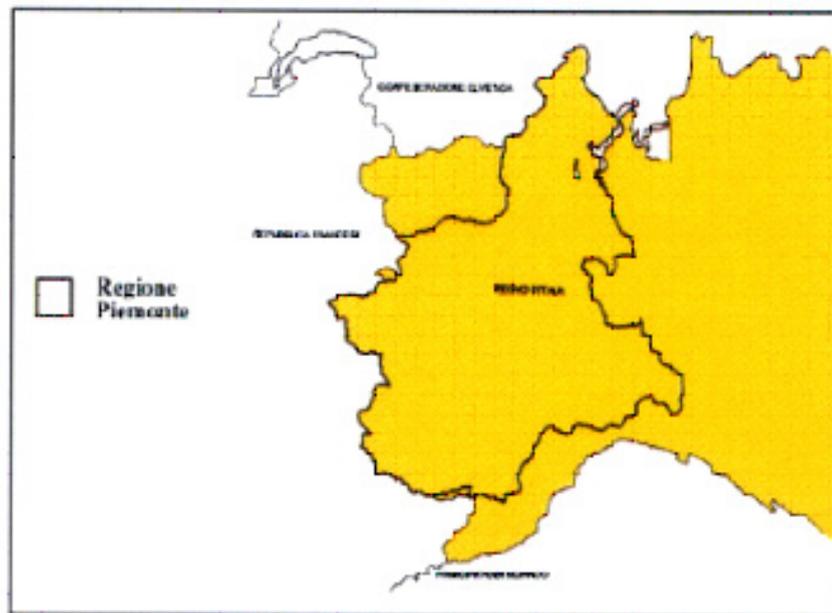


Grande Frontiera, Trattato di Torino, 1860





Grande Frontiera, 1918

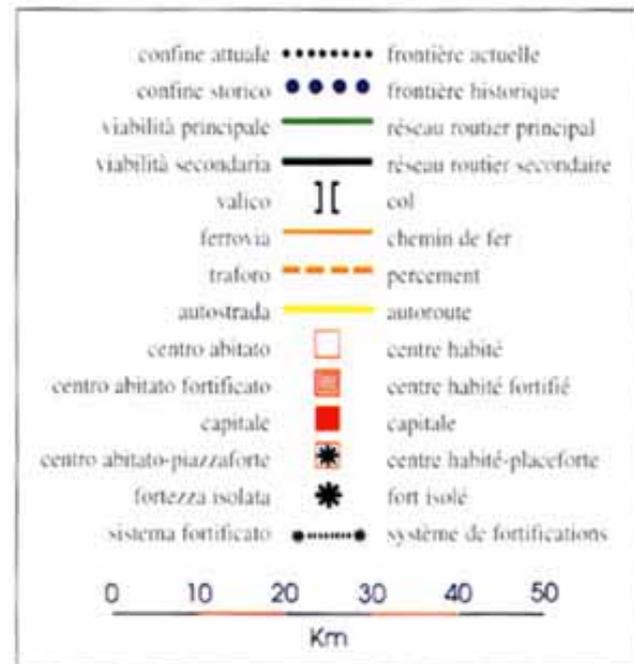
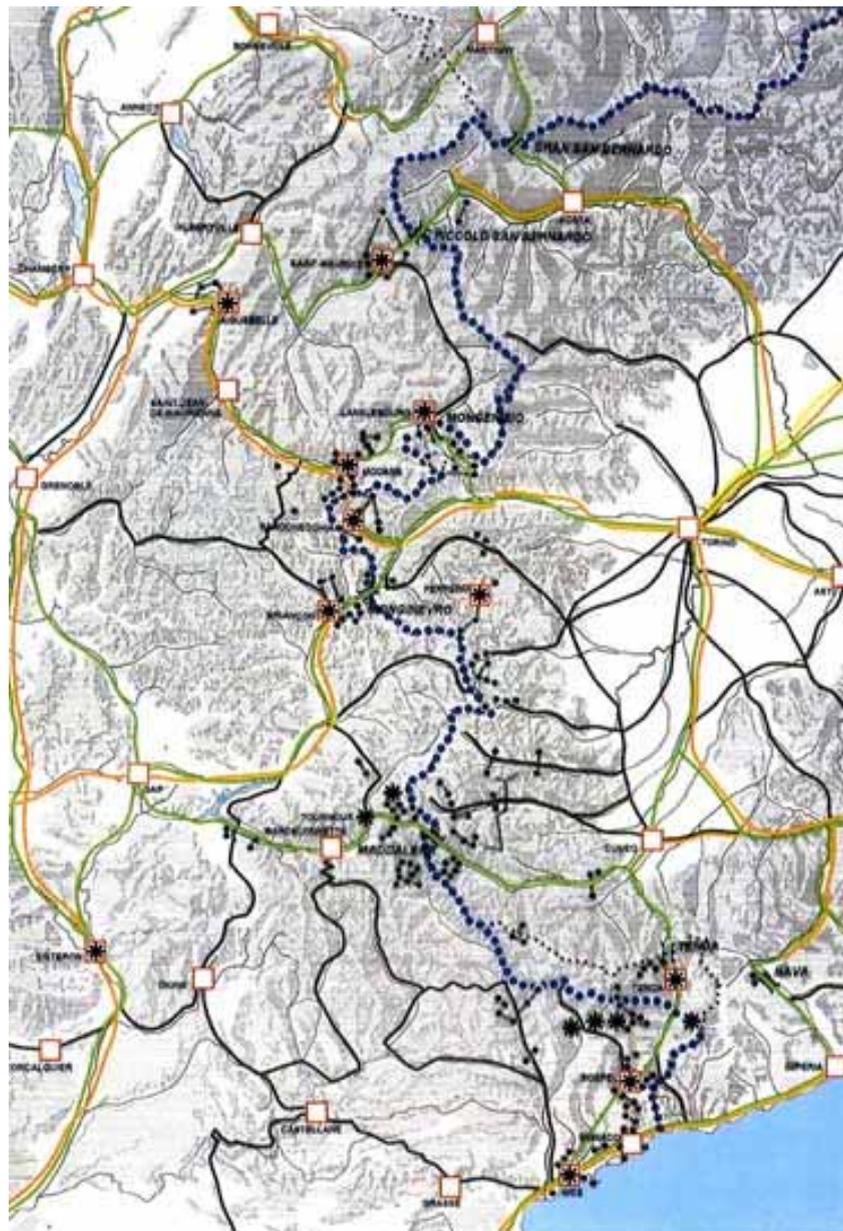


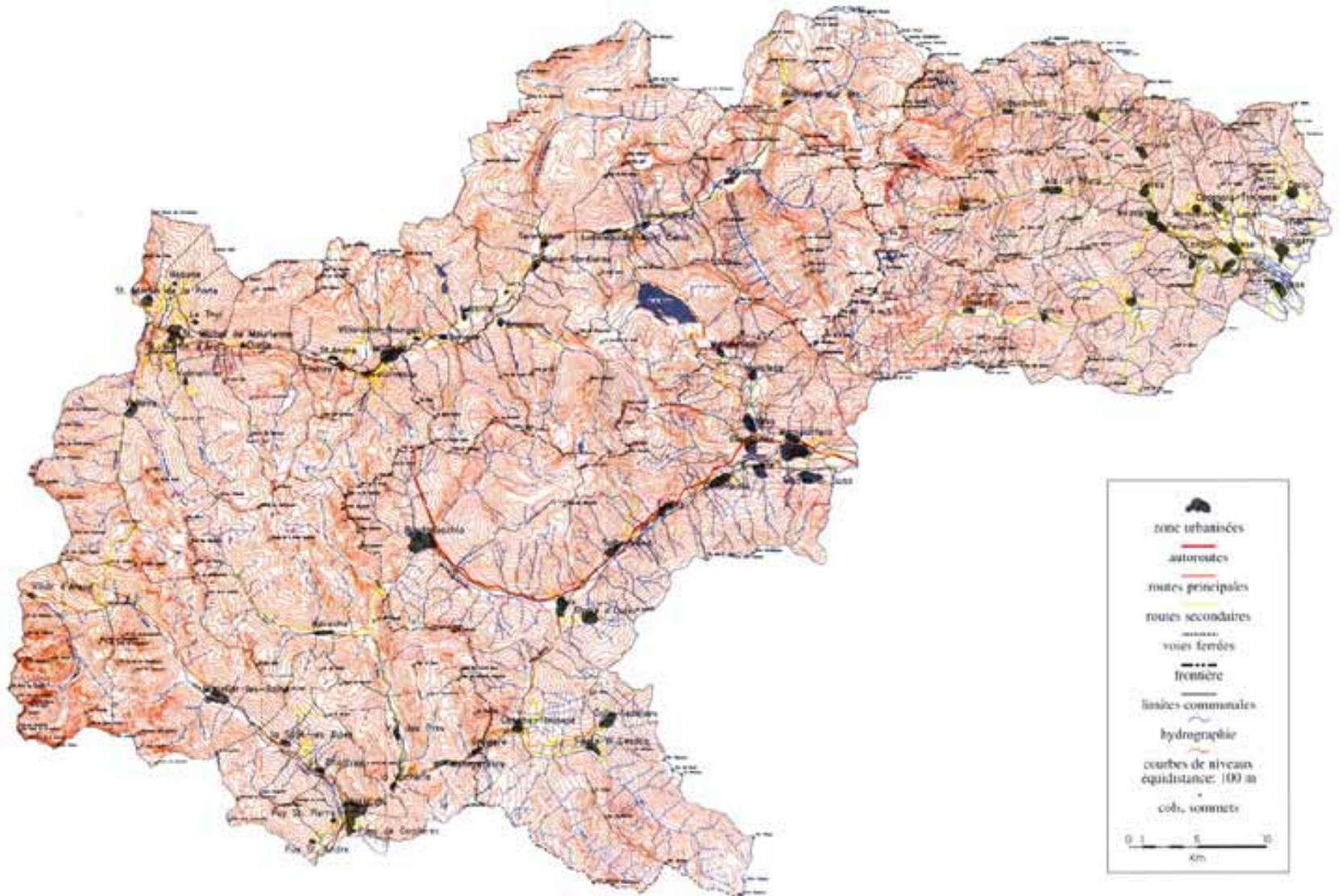
I territori del Regno
d'Italia dopo la prima
guerra mondiale

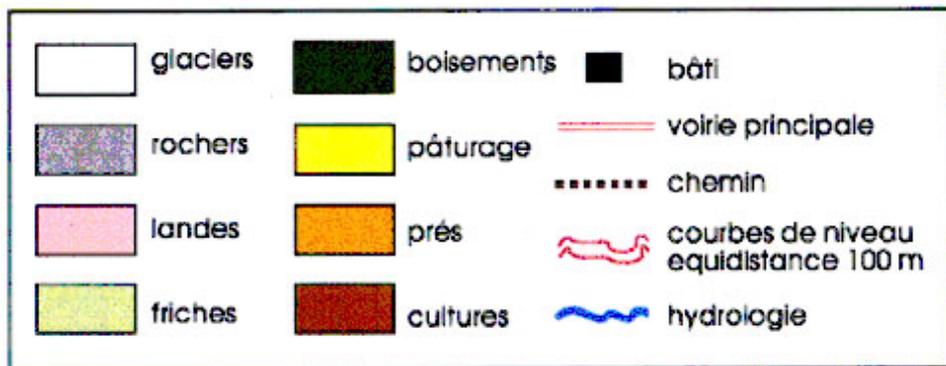
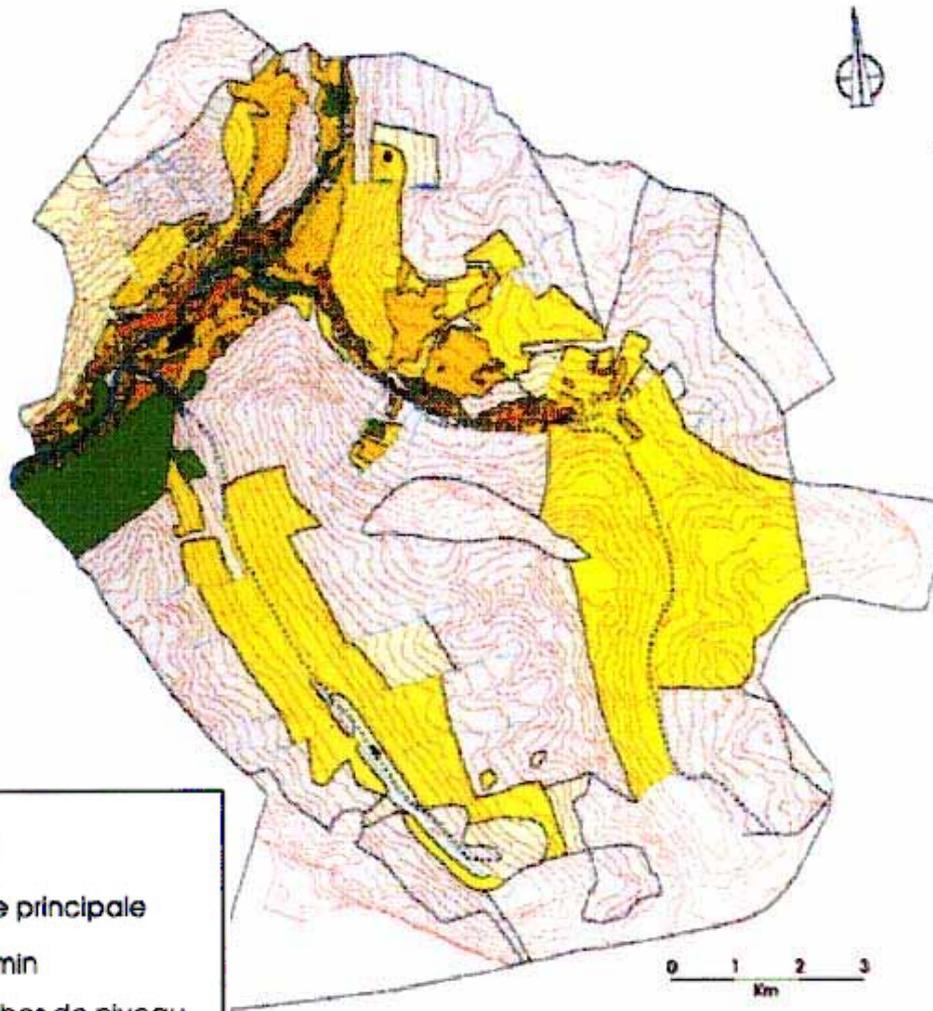
Grande Frontiera, 1945

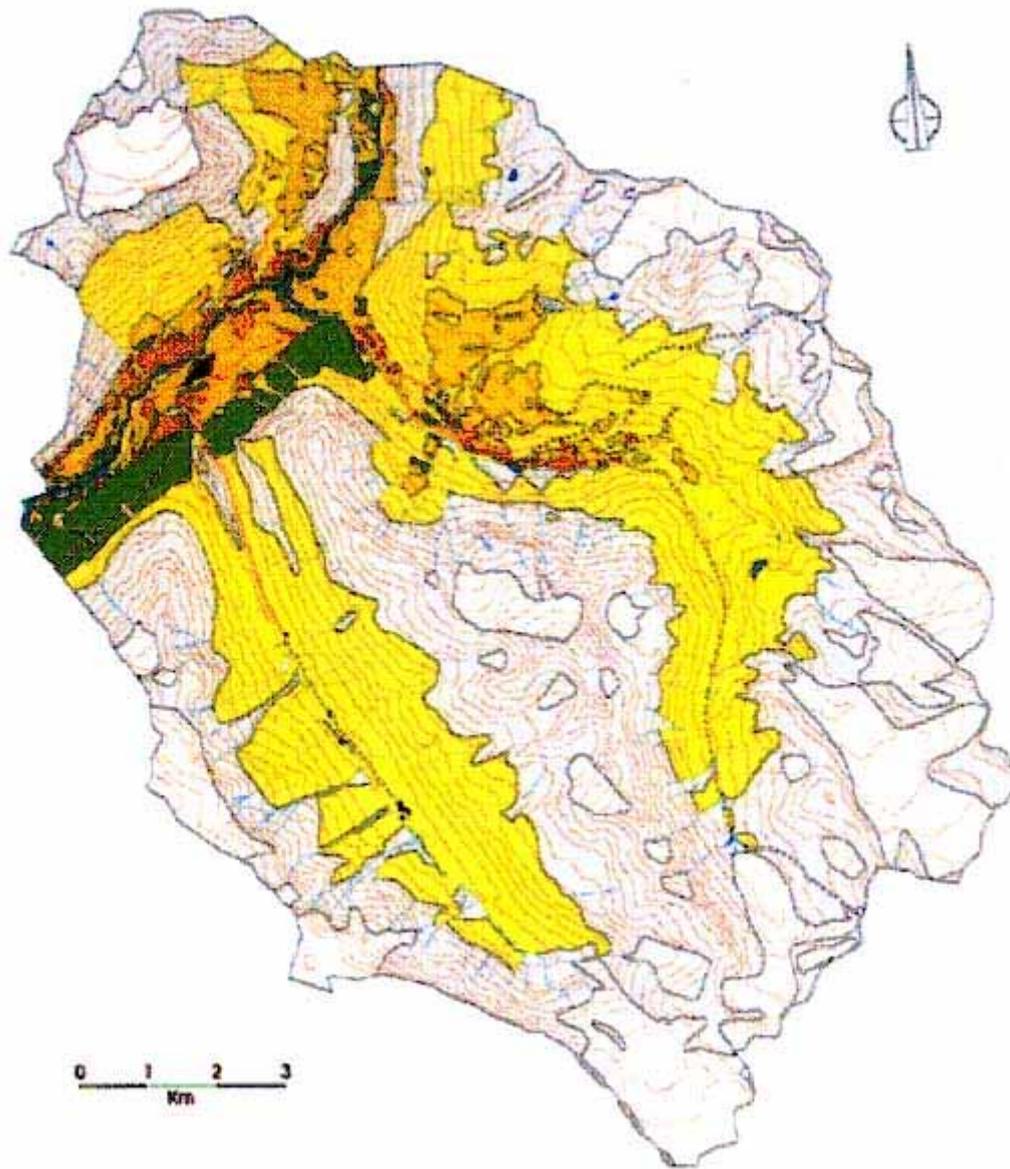


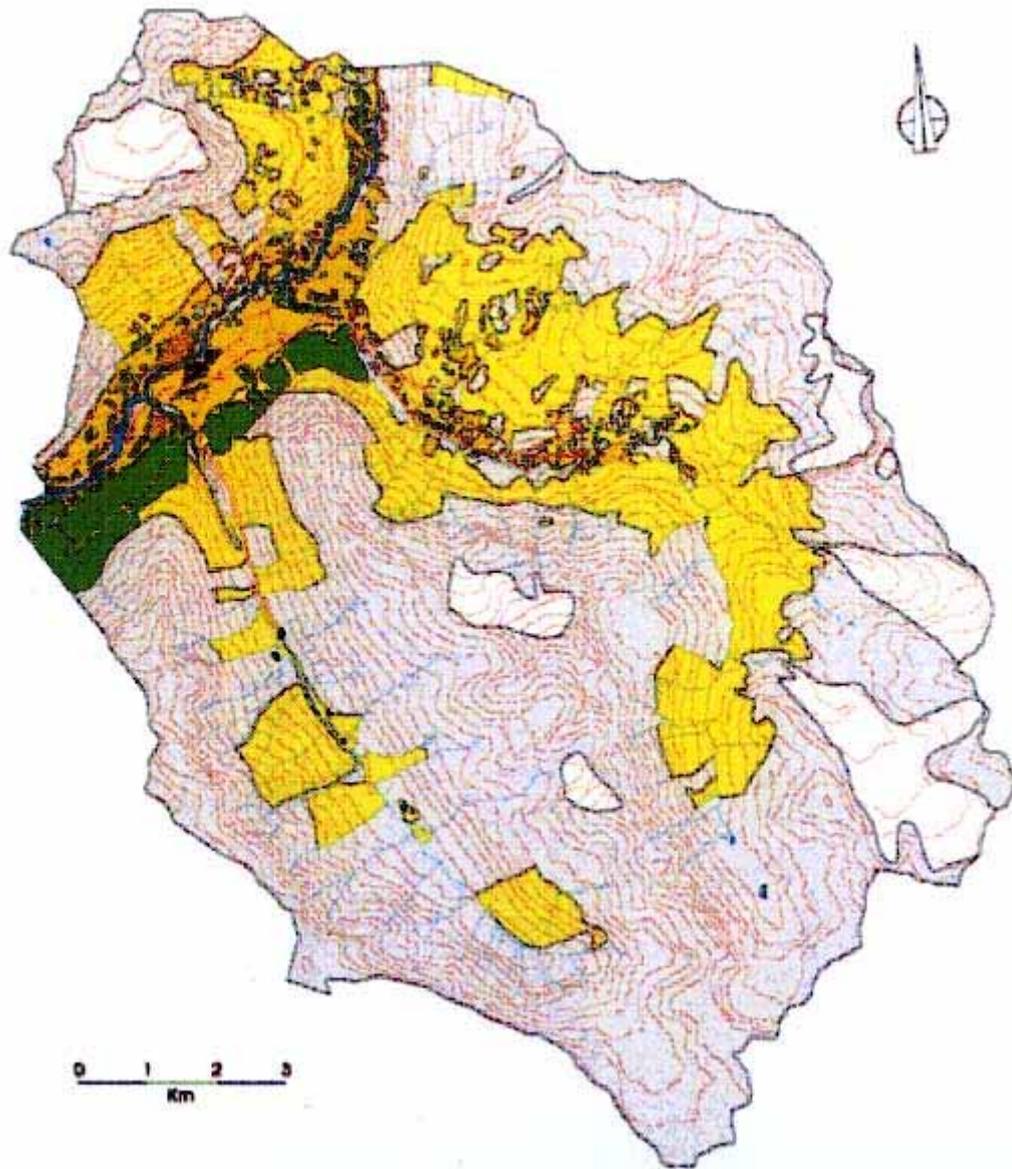
Il territorio italiano
dopo la seconda
guerra mondiale

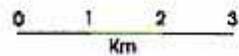
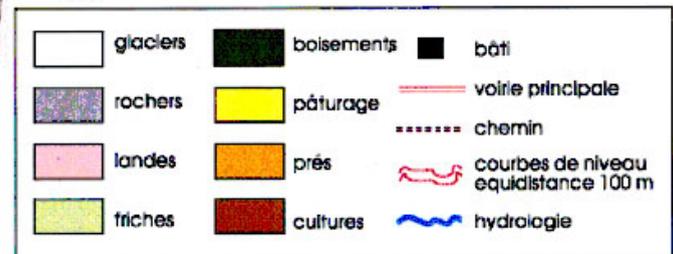
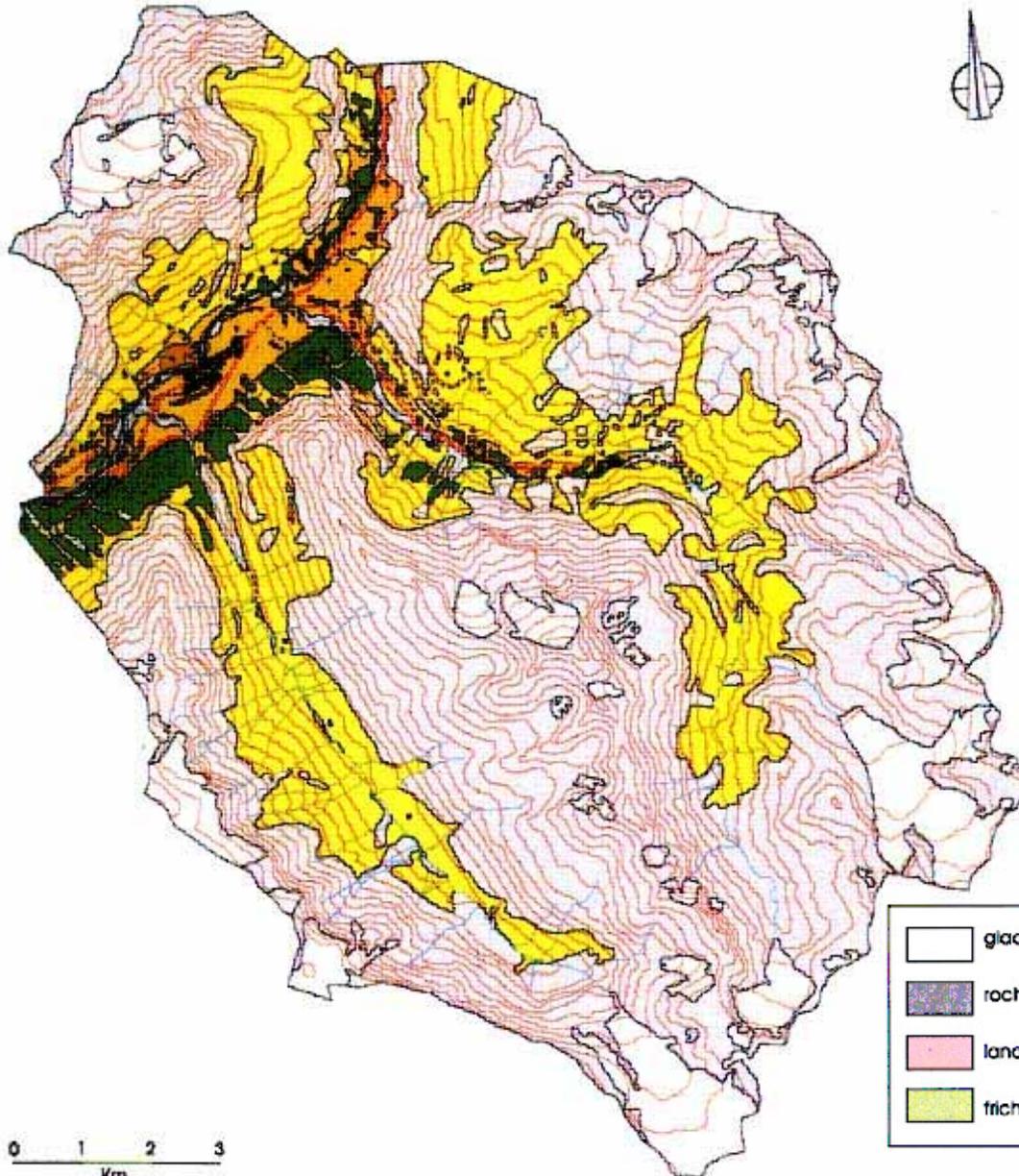


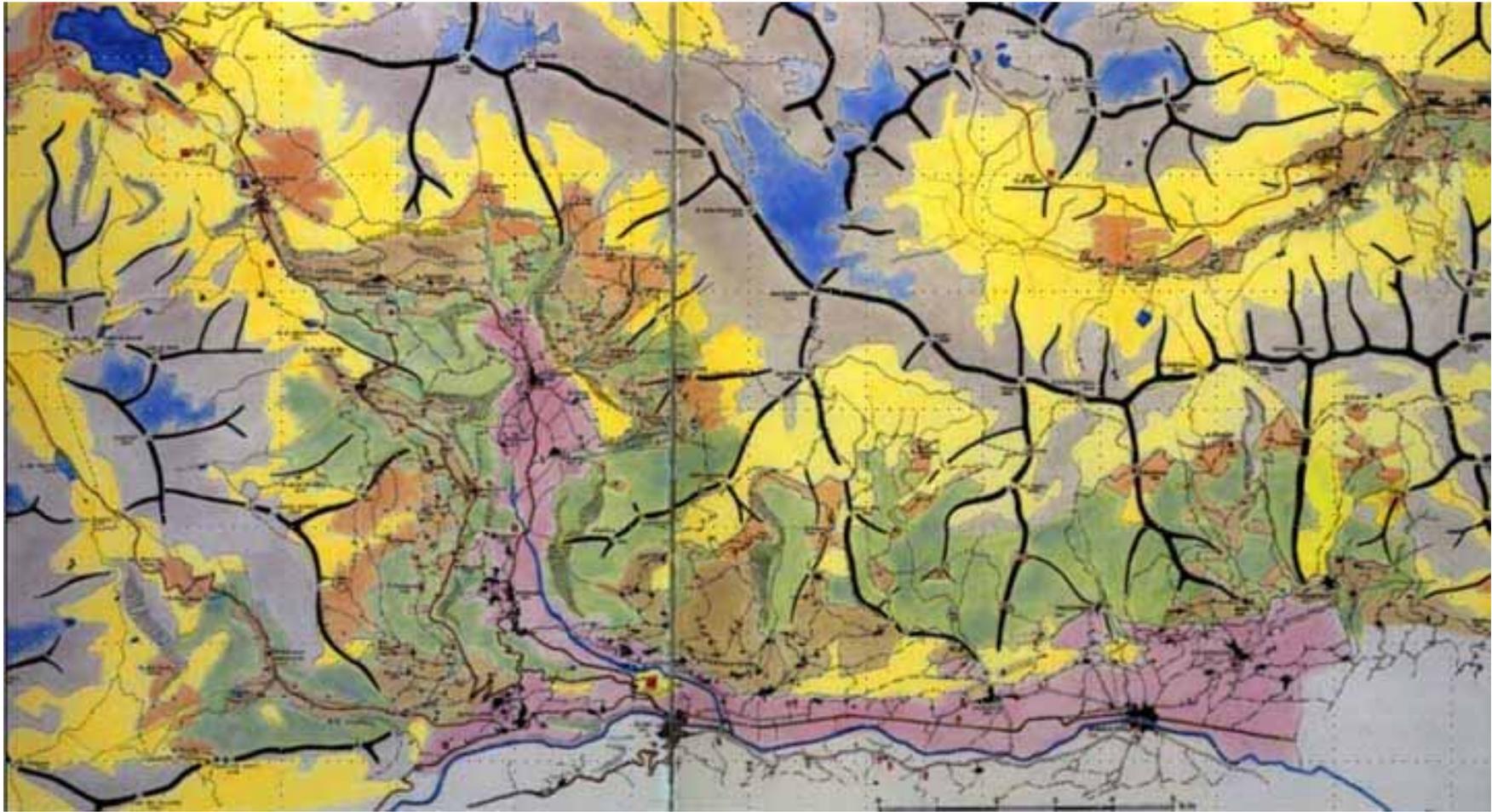












RIFERIMENTI ORO-IDROGRAFICI



Crinali, cime e colli principali (a)



Ghiacciai, laghi e torrenti principali (b)

COMPLESSI DI COLONIZZAZIONE



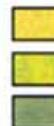
Colonizzazioni agricole a bassa quota con presenza di vigneti, in fondovalle e in pendici terrazzate



Colonizzazioni agricolo-pastorali montane con presenza di campi e di "campi a muticci" concimati con letame



Colonizzazioni pastorali alpine con prati e prati-pascoli associate ad alpi con stalle senza lettiera



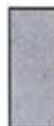
Zone governate a pascolo



Zone ad arbusti o a arbusti con pascolo



Boschi e boschi con pascolo



Alta montagna e altre zone "scoperte" non sfruttate per attività agricole e pastorali

SISTEMI DI EDIFICI E DI OPERE



Aggregati, gruppi di casolari, casolari isolati



Mulattiere, strade e ferrovie transalpine



Viabilità locale strade, mulattiere, sentieri



casa di ricovero (R)



ospizio (O)



lazzaretto (L)



Edifici e costruzioni religiose



chiesa, oratorio, cappella



rocce con incisioni isolate o in gruppo



rocce con incisioni isolate o in gruppo

Sistemi di fortificazione



castello (a)



torri (b)



forti e batterie principali (c)



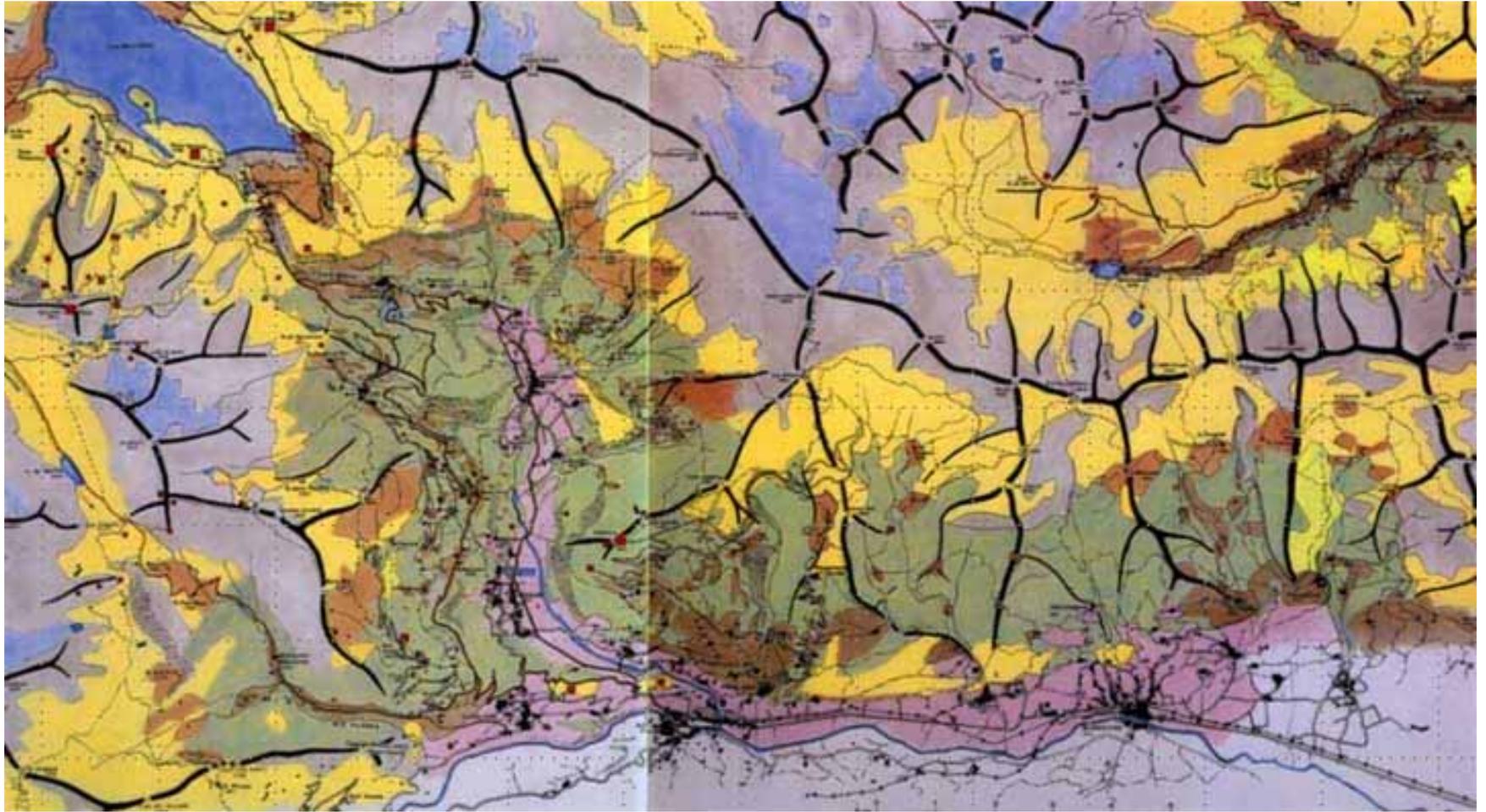
batterie e appostamenti minori (d)

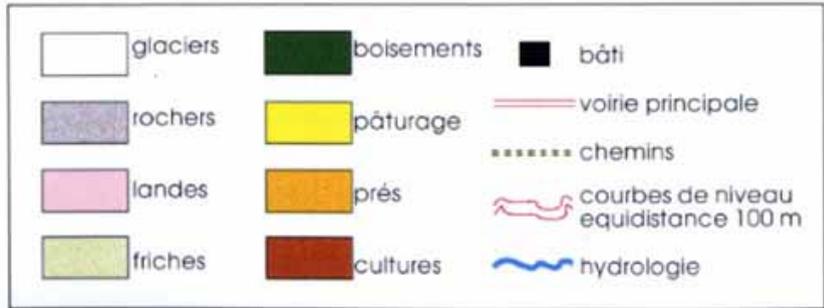
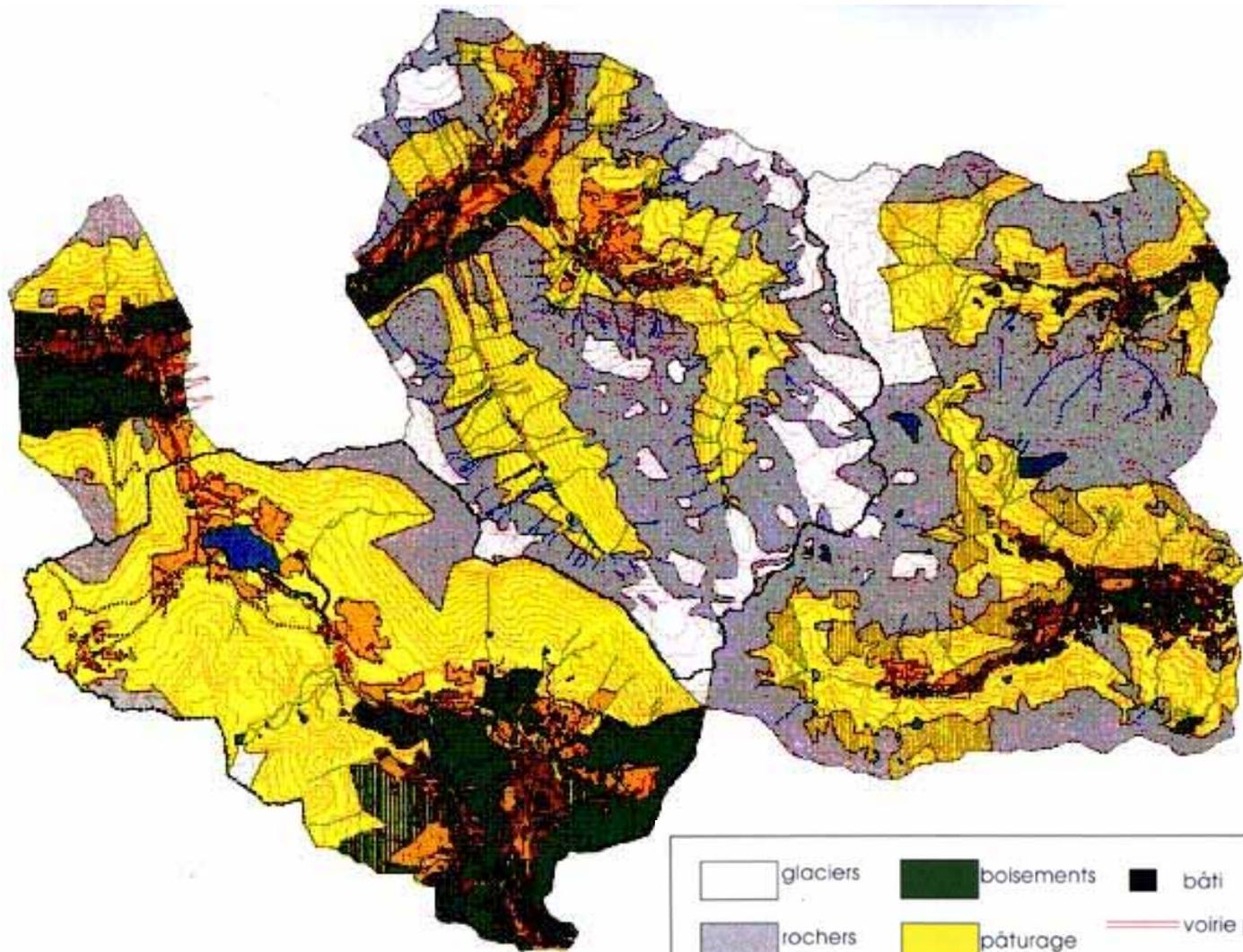


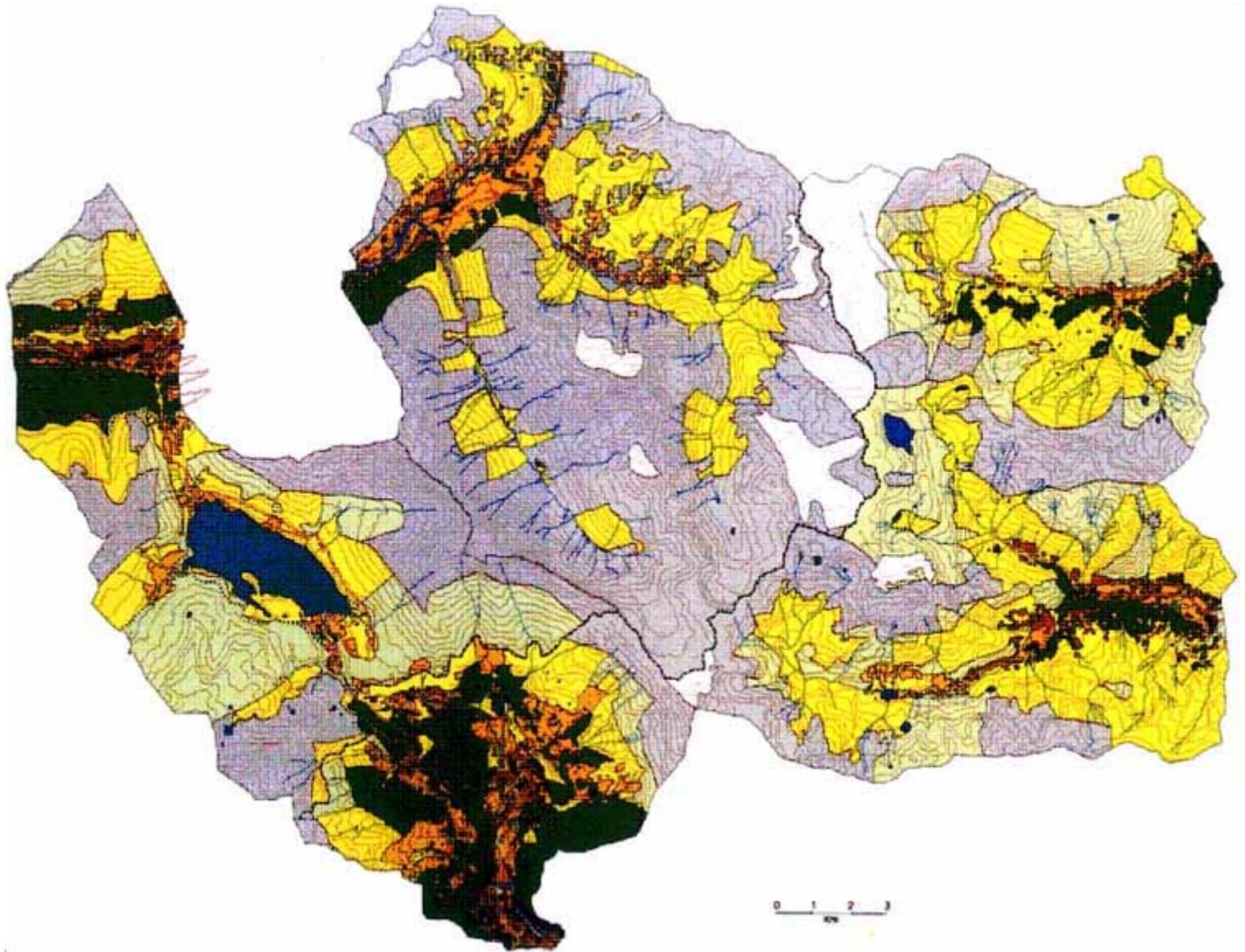
Miniere e opere connesse

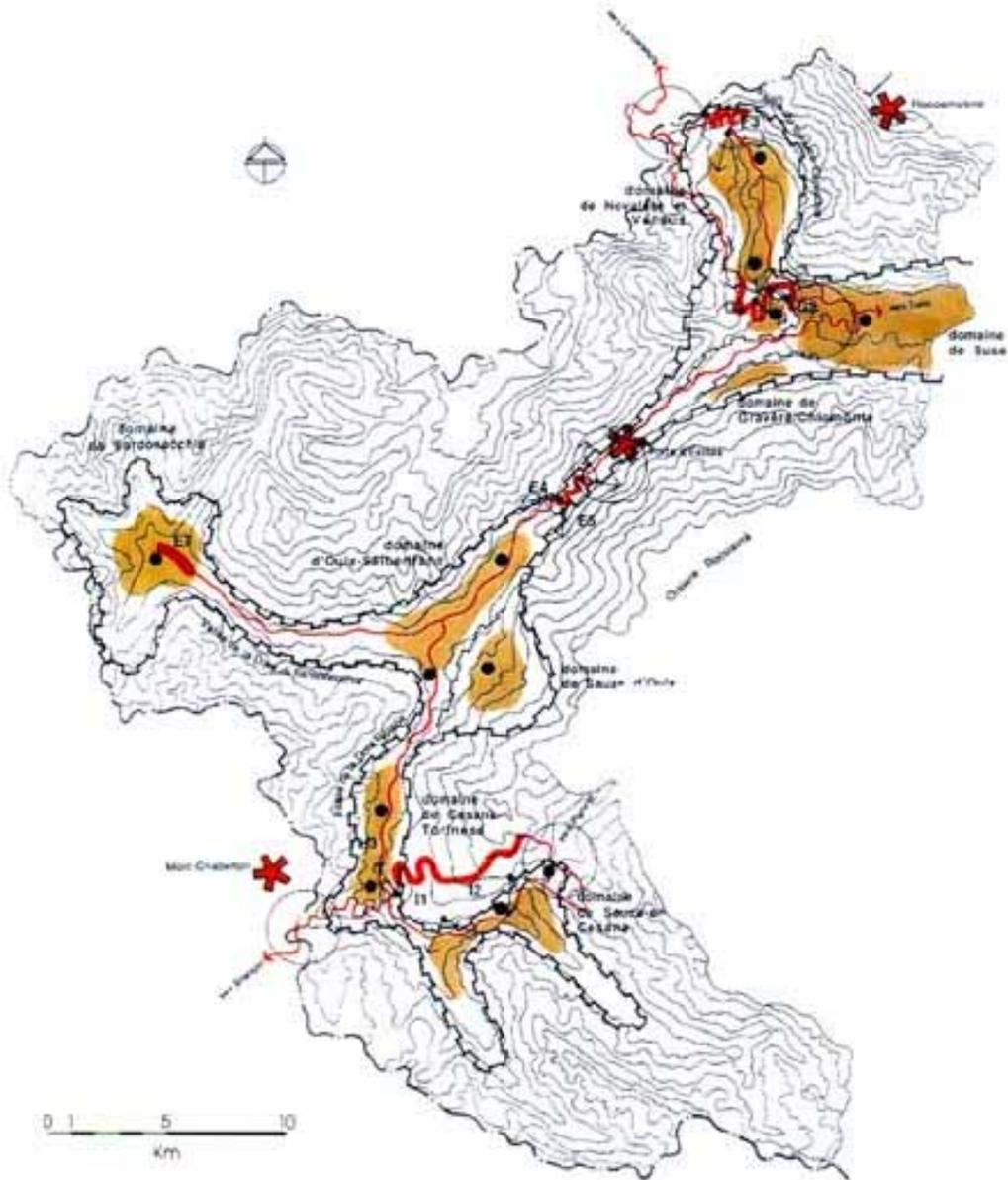


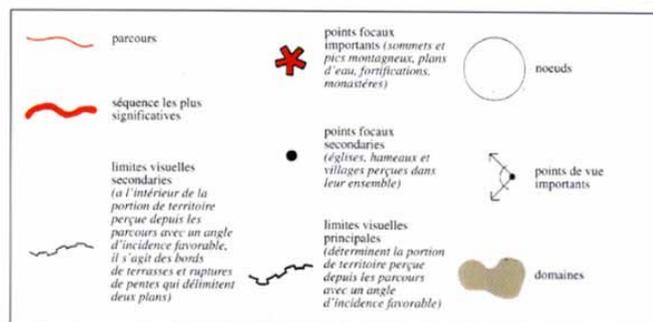
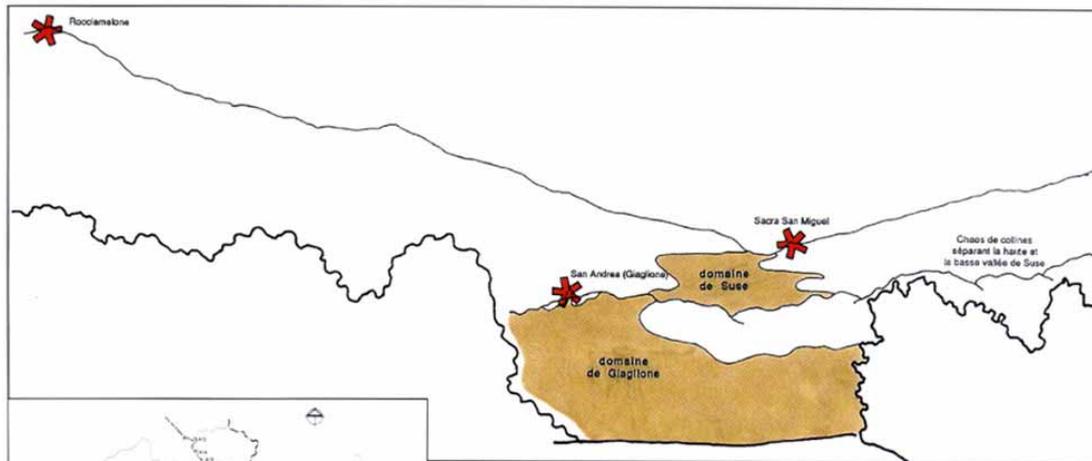
Dighe, canali e centrali elettriche di interesse storico-documentario

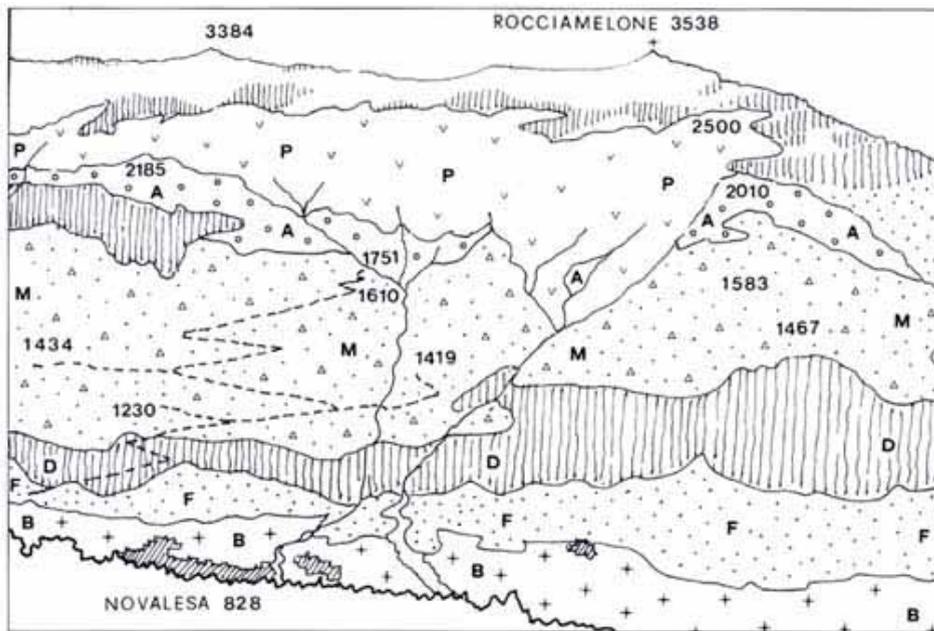






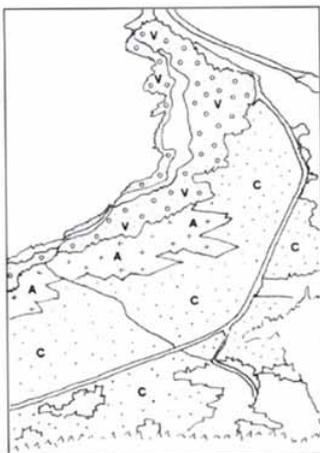




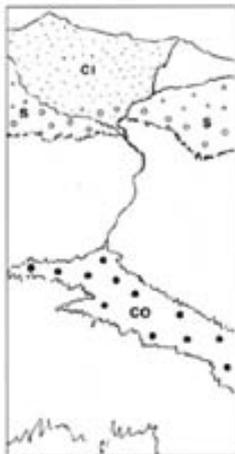
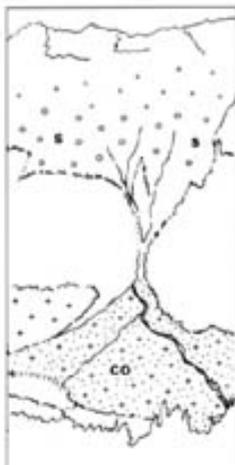


Colonizzazioni agricole
a bassa quota con
vigneti e castagneti

La piana alluvionale
agricola di
Venus (600 m)
A: orti irrigui e vigneti
(*autin*) nei terreni
ghiaiosi lungo
il torrente Cenischia;
C: campi e prati irrigui;
V: bosco di riva del
torrente (*verneto*)



Colonizzazioni
agricolo-pastorali
montane



1. Campi terrazzati prevalenti (CO) nella conoida soliva del R. di Plâtre (Lanslebourg, 1400 m). Alpeggi sulle spalle (S) e pascoli superiormente (*)



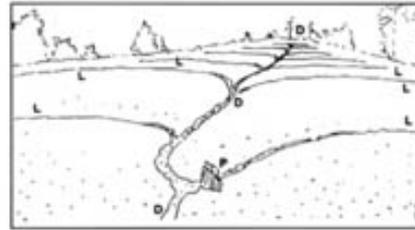
2. Prati irrigui prevalenti (CO) nella conoida bacila del rio dell'Arcelle Neuve (Lanslevillard, 1458 m). Alpeggi sulle spalle (S) e al fondo del circo glaciale (CI)



1



2



3

1. L'alpe Saulera (2095 m, Val d'Ala) nel ripiano di fondo dell'omonimo vallone glaciale sospeso

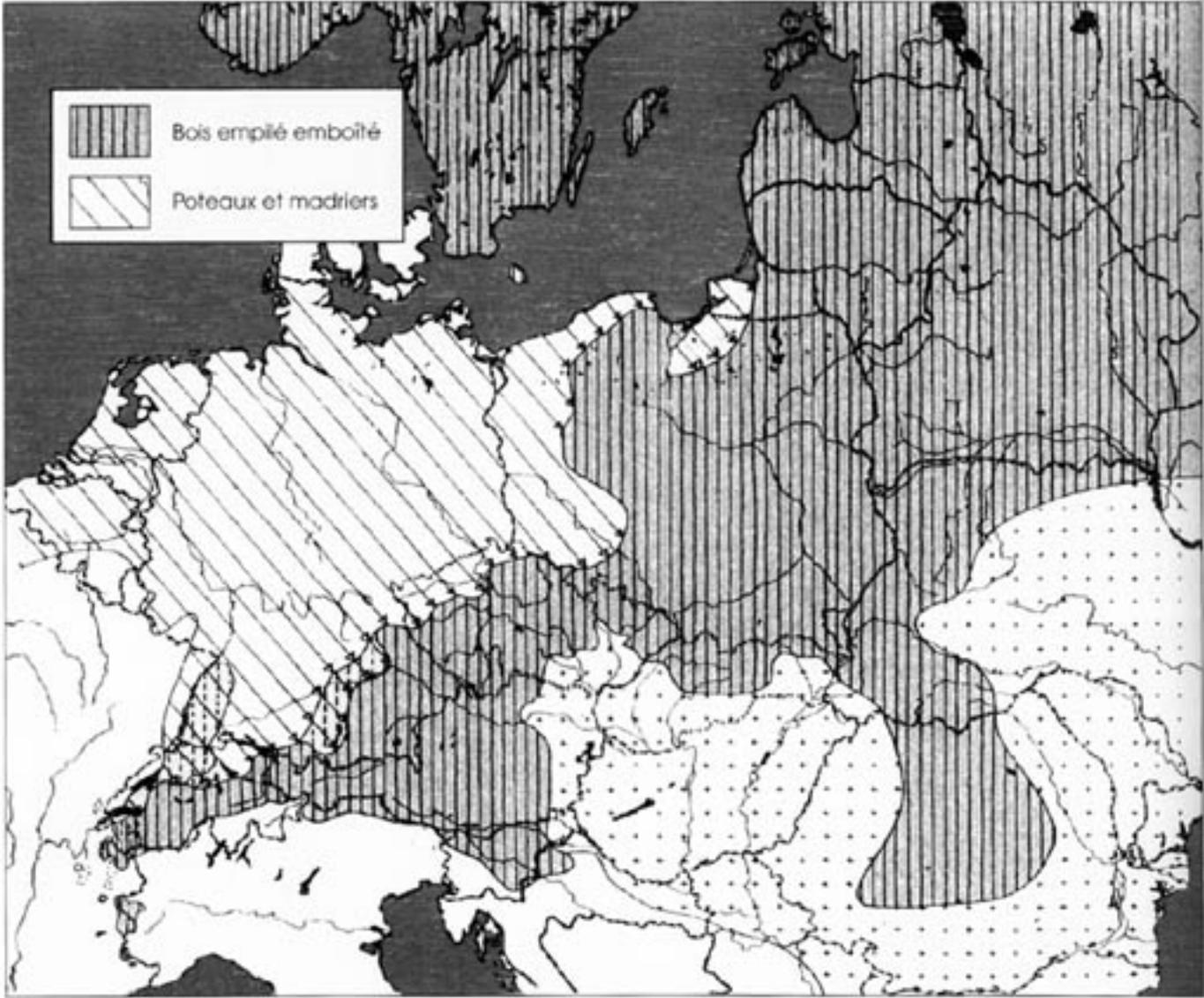
2. Schema della trasformazione di un vallone fluviale in un circo glaciale (da DE MARTONNE)

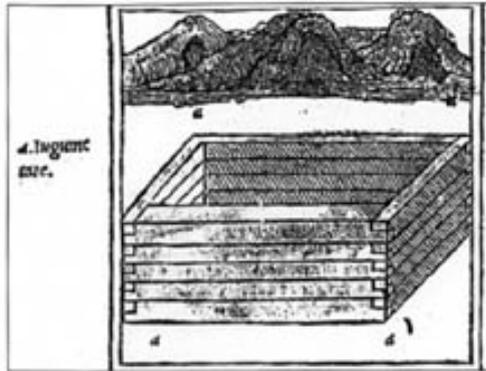


4

3, 4. Rete di fertirrigazione a spina di pesce nei prati-pascoli del terrazzo di Pian Prà (1767 m, Val d'Ala).

D: fosso dorsale lungo la linea di pendio; L: rami di distribuzione leggermente inclinati rispetto alle curve di livello; P: lastra in pietra di chiusura





1. Cabanes primitives des Colchidiens et Phrygiens d'après Vitruve

2. Constructions "en grume" d'après J. B. RONDELET, 1830

3. Voûte en bois empilés d'après E. VOLLET-LE-DUC, 1875

4. Moulin à vent du village Ozapolje: musée de plein air de Maliye Korely, (Russie)

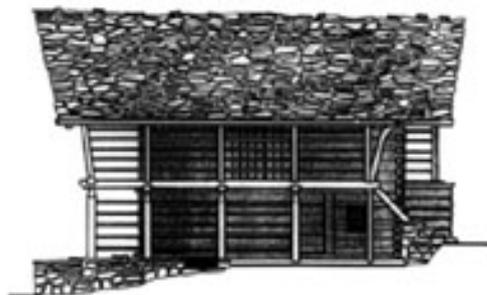
5. Grenier en madriers emboîtés à voûte incomplète à Canot Dacak (Beograd, Serbie)

6. Grenier du village Pelduzi, musée de plein air de Kizi (Russie)





Alagna.
Il Museo Walser



Piante e prospetto laterale della casa walser, ora sede del Museo Walser:

Piano delle stalle:

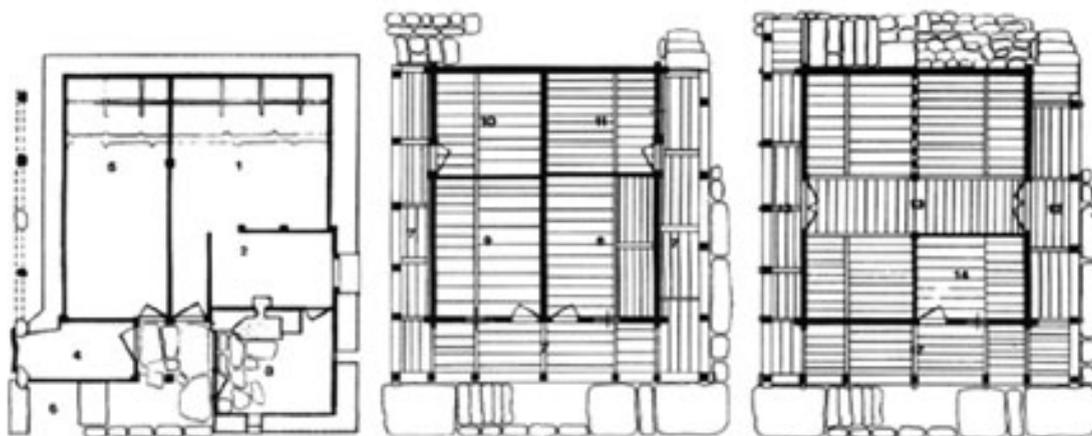
1. stalla
2. soggiorno
3. cucina per la lavorazione del latte
4. cucina
5. sala della tessitura
6. legnaia

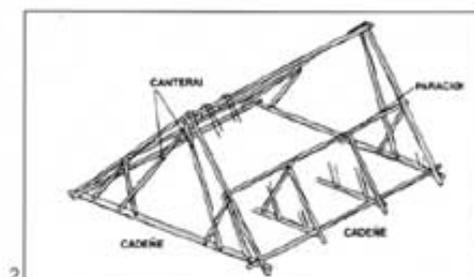
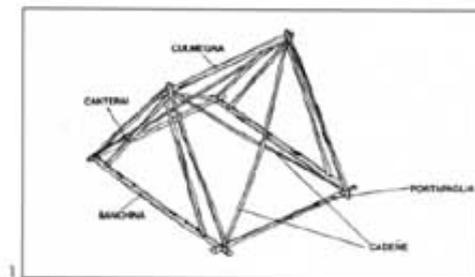
Piano delle camere:

7. loggiato
8. camera da letto
9. sala degli oggetti
10. sala degli strumenti da lavoro
11. sala dei documenti

Piano del fienile:

12. loggiato
13. fienile
14. magazzino dei viveri





1. Fajùn vatesiano semplice
2. Fajùn vatesiano composto
3. Schema di struttura a capriata tipica della Valle Stura di Demonte
4. Schema di struttura a setti della Valle Stura di Demonte
5. Bendà della Val di Viù
6. Sistema di legatura della paglia, Valle Stura di Demonte

