

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY



Punta Corna mountain mining complex:

- located on the left side of the Arnàs stream valley (western Po basin)
- from 2.250 to 2.900 metres high (main peaks from 2.930 to 3.108 metres)
- between Rossa Lake (hydroelectric storage near French border, 2.718 metres) westwards and Torre d'Ovarda mountain group (3.075 metres) eastwards
- mineralizations belonging to a trending system of post-metamorphic hydrothermal veins, mainly within the metabasites of the Piemonte Zone, related to the circulation of hydrothermal fluids along extensional structures at the end of the alpine orogenesis
- protected by the institution of a 10 square kilometres area, wherein minerals collection and man-made objects removal are totally forbidden

LIMITS OF PUNTA CORNA PROTECTED AREA

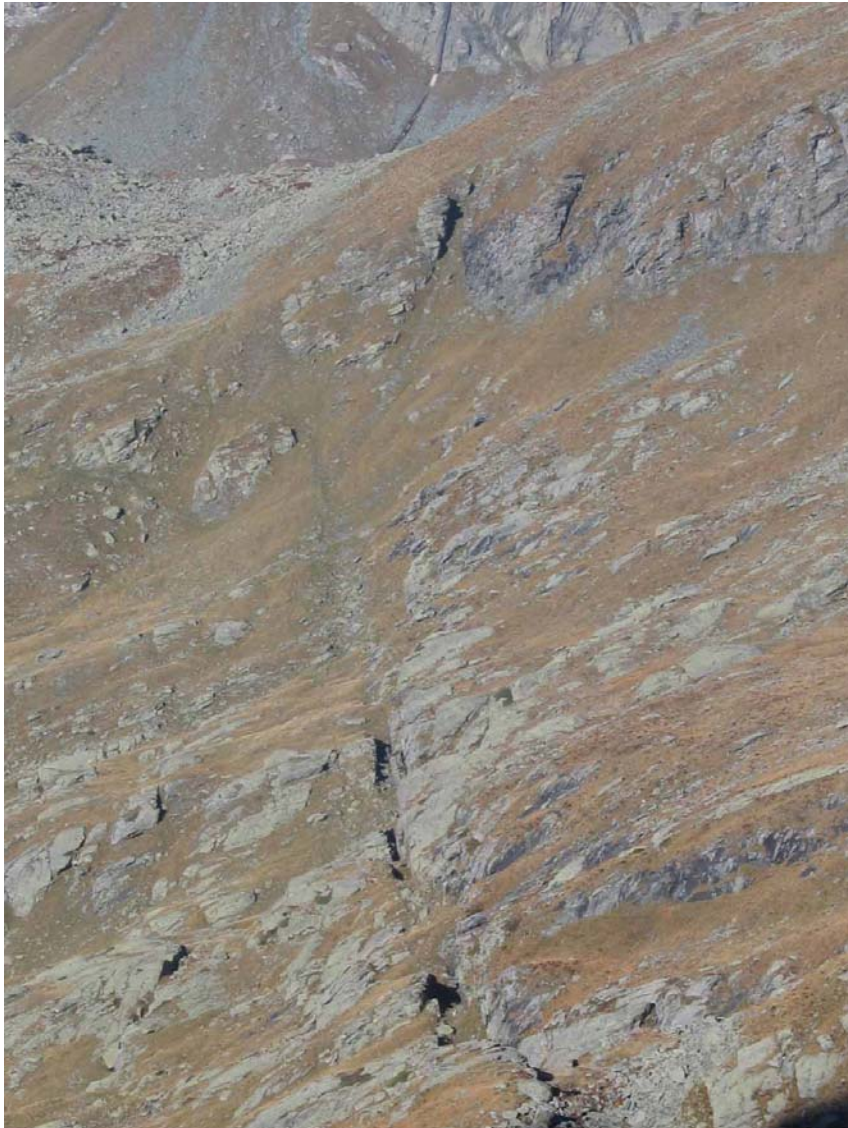


AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE OF ARCHAIC MINES



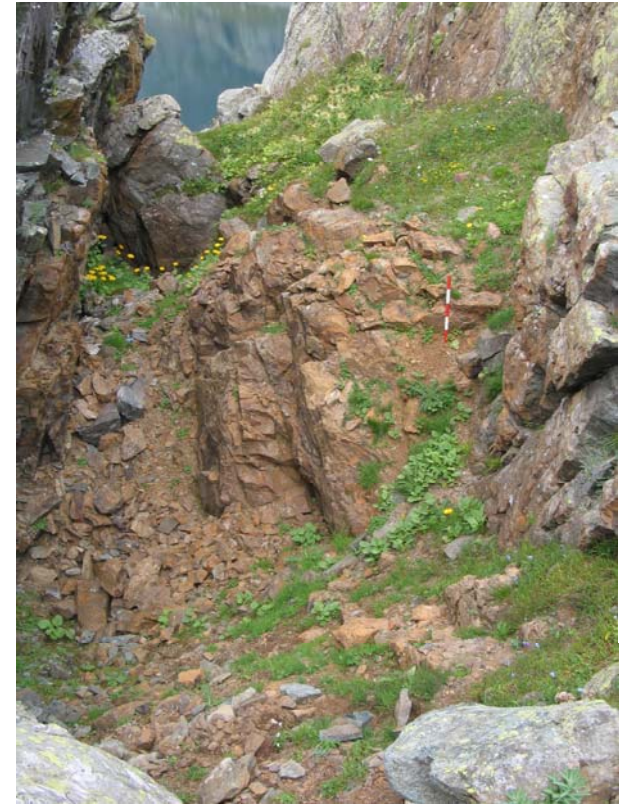
A sheaf of some kilometres long, till 10 metres large and 12 metres deep, open air trenches, issued from archaic iron ores mining (see, low left, hydroelectric power plant and dam for size comparison). Trenches are associated with pits, ditches, descending galleries (often voluntarily filled up), sink-holes, undermined boulders, spoil banks, remnants of little rough-stone half-buried buildings and also walls, used for terracing, ore crushing and picking, sheltering gallery entrances and closing natural rock-shelters.

TECHNICAL FEATURES OF EXPLOITATION



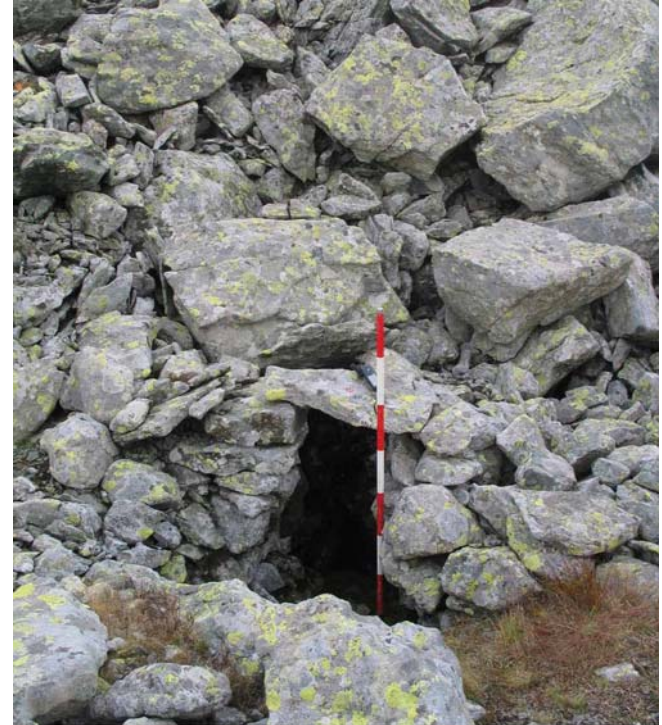
- exploitation focalized on iron hydroxides (limonite, goethite)
- fragmentation strictly limited to mineralised vein, particularly in upper and softer levels
- halt of exploitation when reaching inner and harder levels of massive, un-weathered iron carbonates (siderite)
- no drill holes and rare tool marks on trench sidewalls
- use of steel manual tools (found near the trenches)

PRESENT LOOK OF TRENCHES



- nearly completely removed iron ores
- presence of not-removed boulders and panels of the embedding rock
- widespread spoil banks running along the ditches
- presently unattainable bottom
- trenches connected to descending galleries entrances in lower levels
- rather stable sidewalls

PRESENT LOOK OF PITS, DITCHES, DESCENDING GALLERIES AND SINK-HOLES

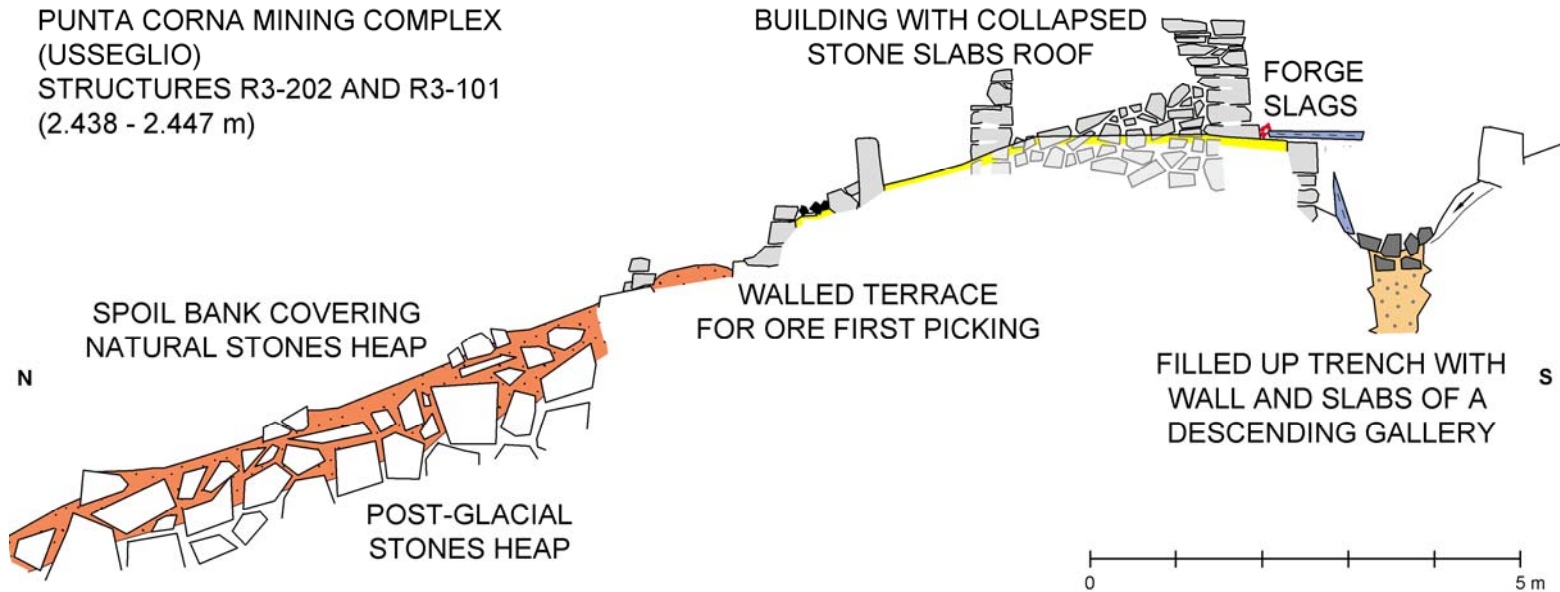


- excavated under main boulders, to shelter the access to veins
- circular, oval or funnel-shaped, placed upright the veins
- flanked by little, mound-shaped spoil banks
- obstructed by post-functional collapses or voluntarily filled in
- with underground rough-stone walls, slabs and stairs preserved for few metres
- often well preserved in comparison with their working time, because of scarce post-functional colluvium



VERTICAL SECTION OF A TYPICAL PLANT

PUNTA CORNA MINING COMPLEX
(USSEGLIO)
STRUCTURES R3-202 AND R3-101
(2.438 - 2.447 m)



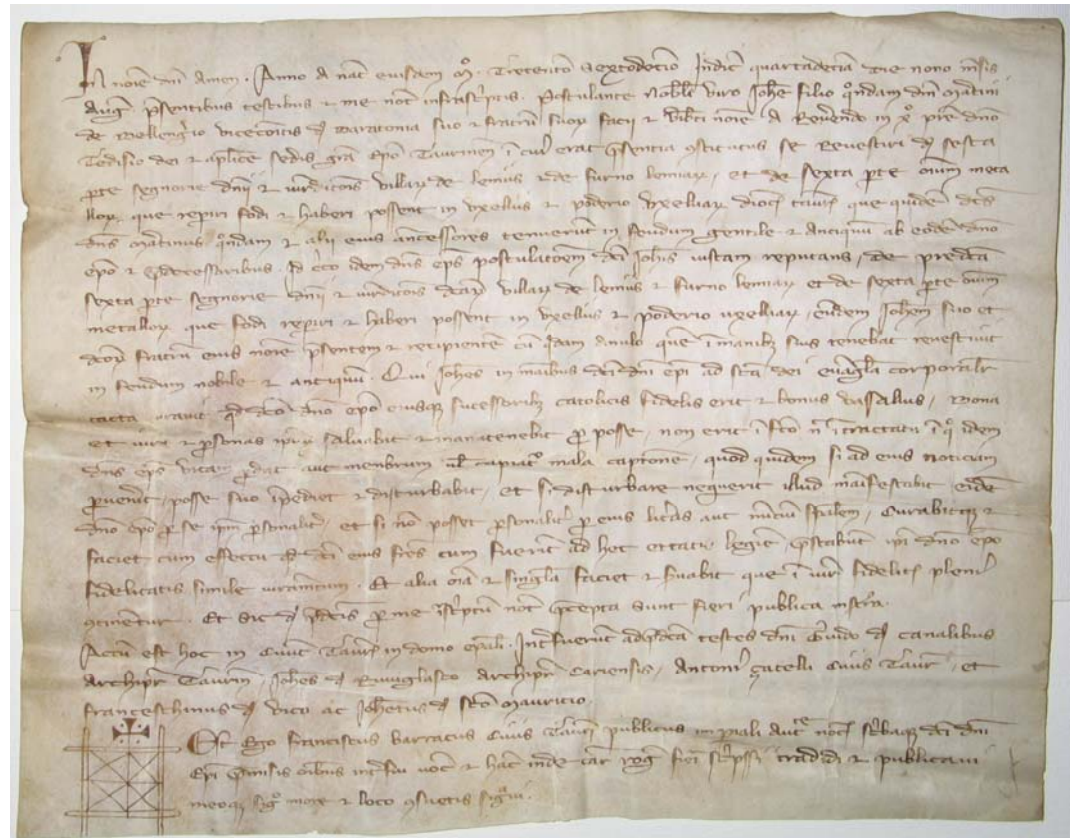
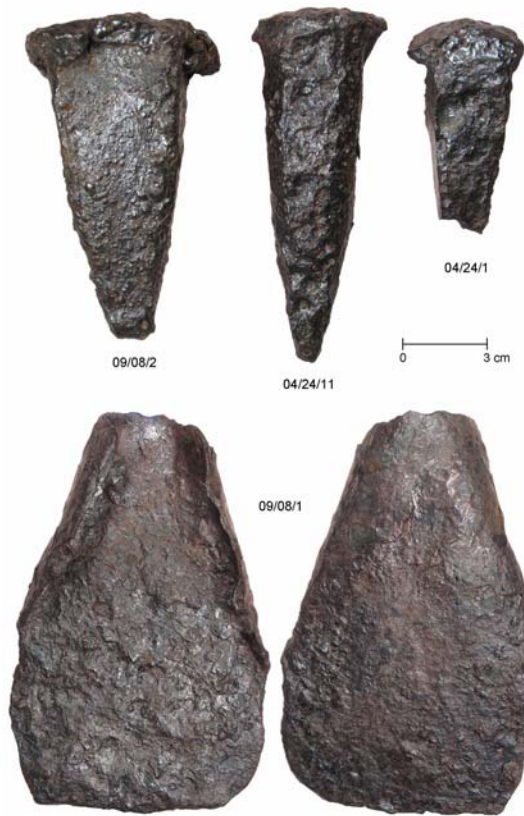
A PICTORIAL SUGGESTION OF PRE-BLASTING MINING



Organization of a pre-blasting mining plant in the polyptych by Hans Hesse (1522) for the altar of mine workers in the church of St. Anne at Annaberg-Buchholz (Herzgebirge, Sachsen, Germany).

Gunpowder diffusion in mining activities begins in the 17th century (first statements in the duchy of Savoy date from 1671, in the duchy of Milan from 1665).

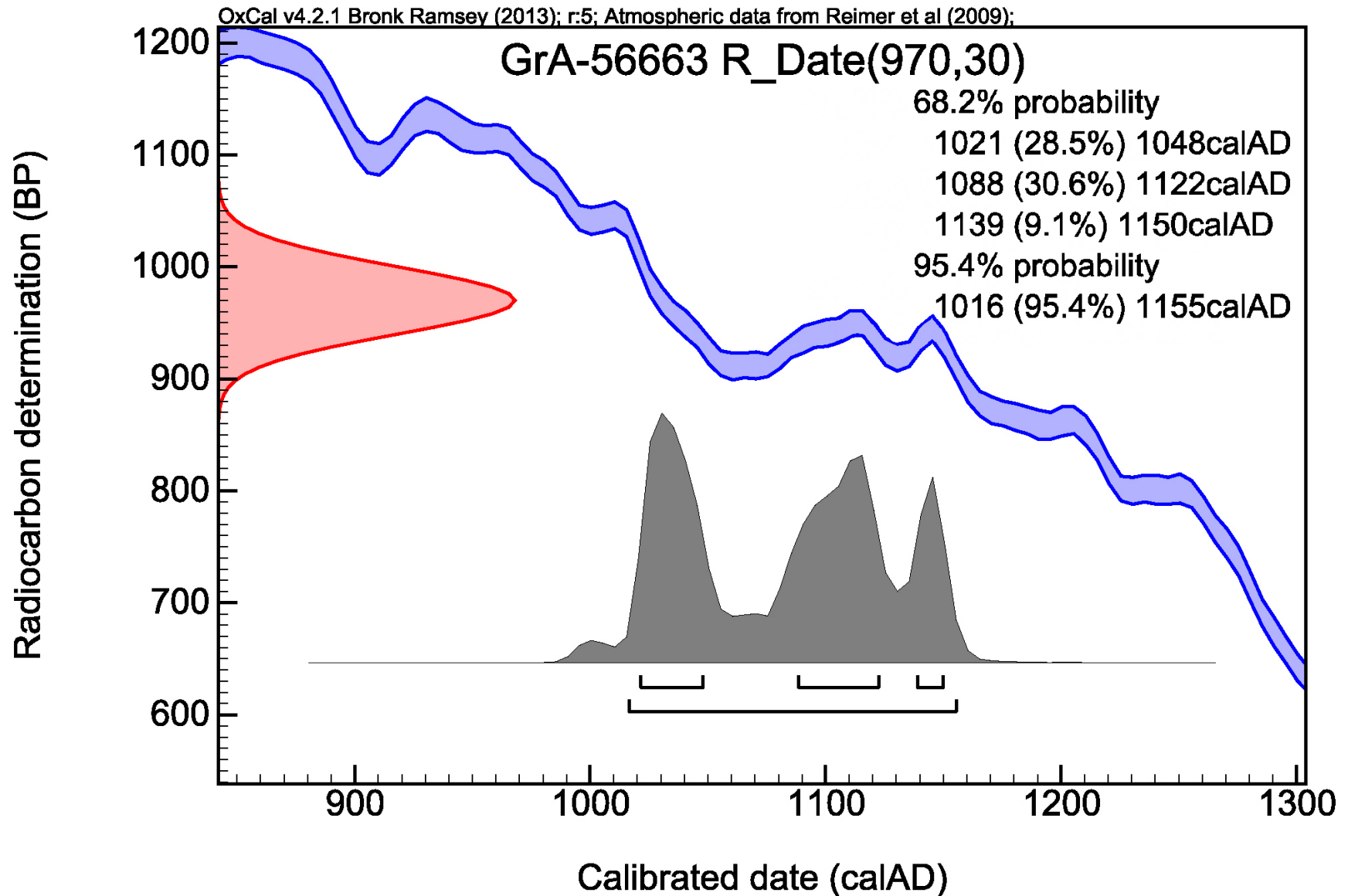
CHRONOLOGY OF ARCHAIC EXPLOITATION



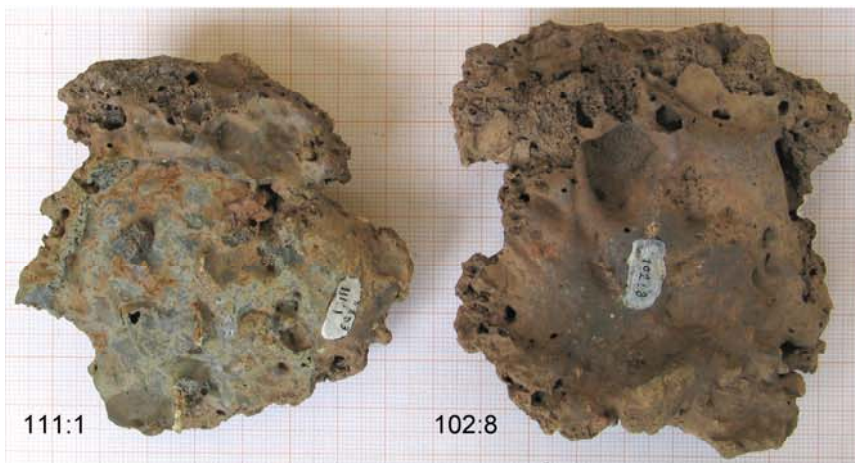
The dating of the exploitation to the middle ages is based on:

- archaeological finds, particularly steel tools (12th-14th century), pottery (12th-13th century) and Beech charcoal (¹⁴C date GrA-56663: cal AD 1016-1155 = 12th-13th century in reason of “old wood effect”)
- historical documents, referring to mines activity, cast iron, steel and silver production, ore thefts, in the years 1264 (but carrying on previous contracts), 1316, 1318, 1333, 1335, 1402, 1438, 1515...

RADIOCARBON DATING OF FORGE CHARCOAL



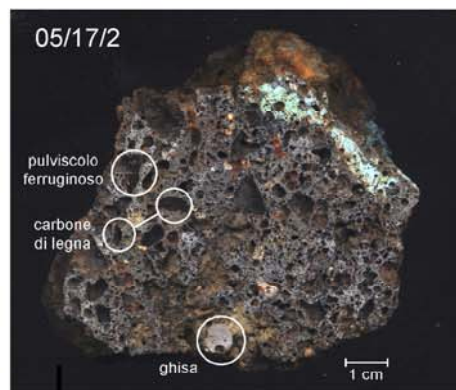
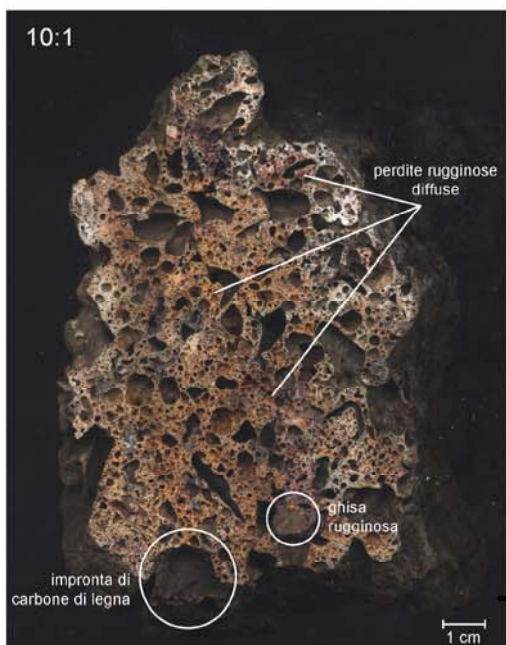
FORGE AND BLAST FURNACE SLAGS



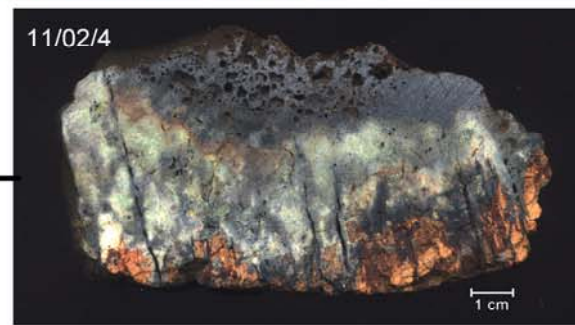
fayalitic forge slags
from Terre Rosse



thermo-altered wall fragments
of Forno di Lemie blast furnace



blast furnace
reduction slags
with cast iron
nodules from
Forno di Lemie and
Richiaglio (Viù)



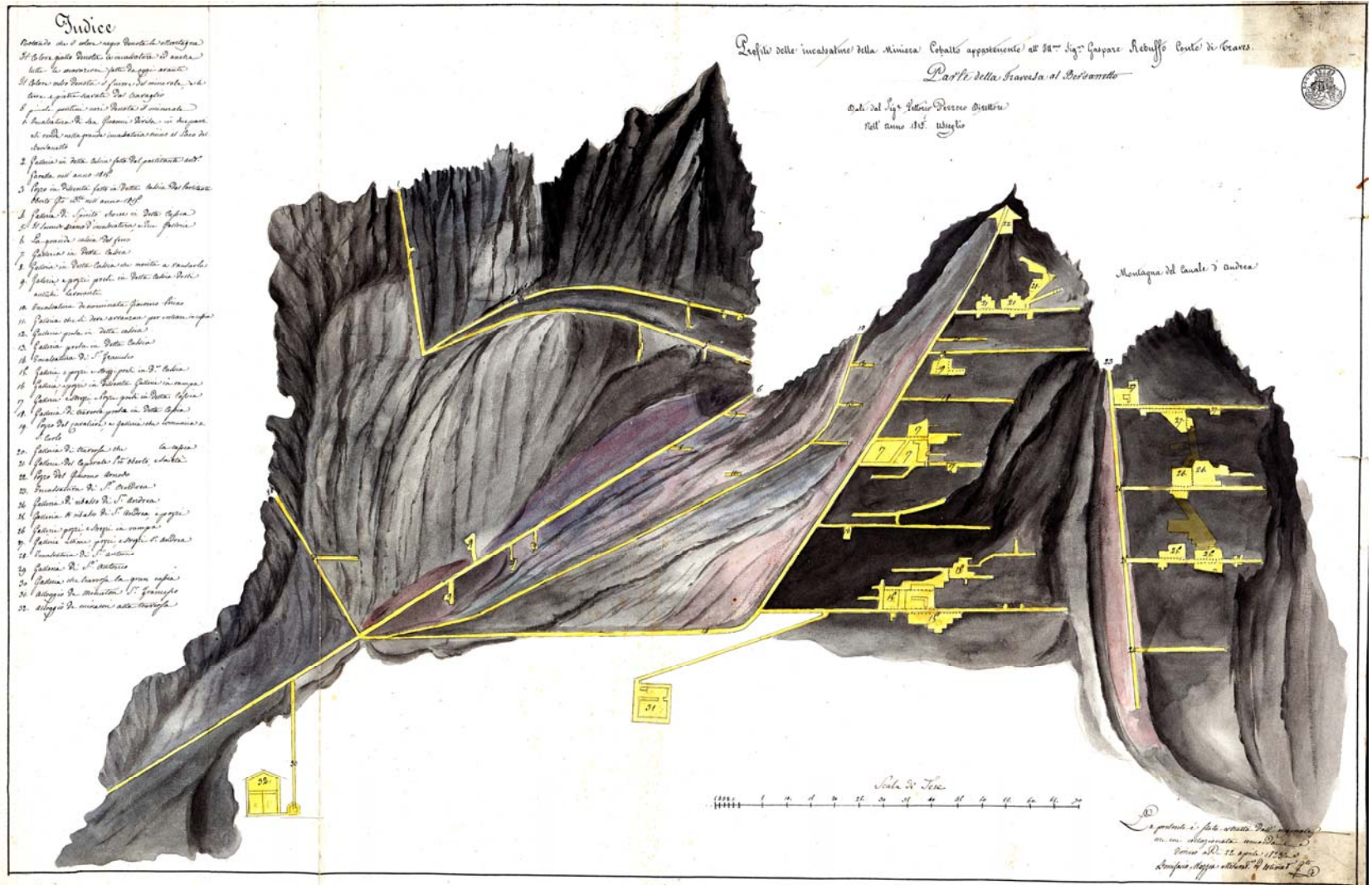
THE AGE OF COBALT (1753-1845)



Since 1753, after a long period of scarce production, a new chapter begins, because of the discovery of cobalt ores, exploited by counts Rebuffo also for what concerns copper and silver (cobalt-iron-nickel arsenides with tetrahedrites). Two maps, dating to 1758-1772, mark the exact positions and directions of several veins. In 1758, a building, much larger than medieval ones, rises at 2.625 metres to house the workers.

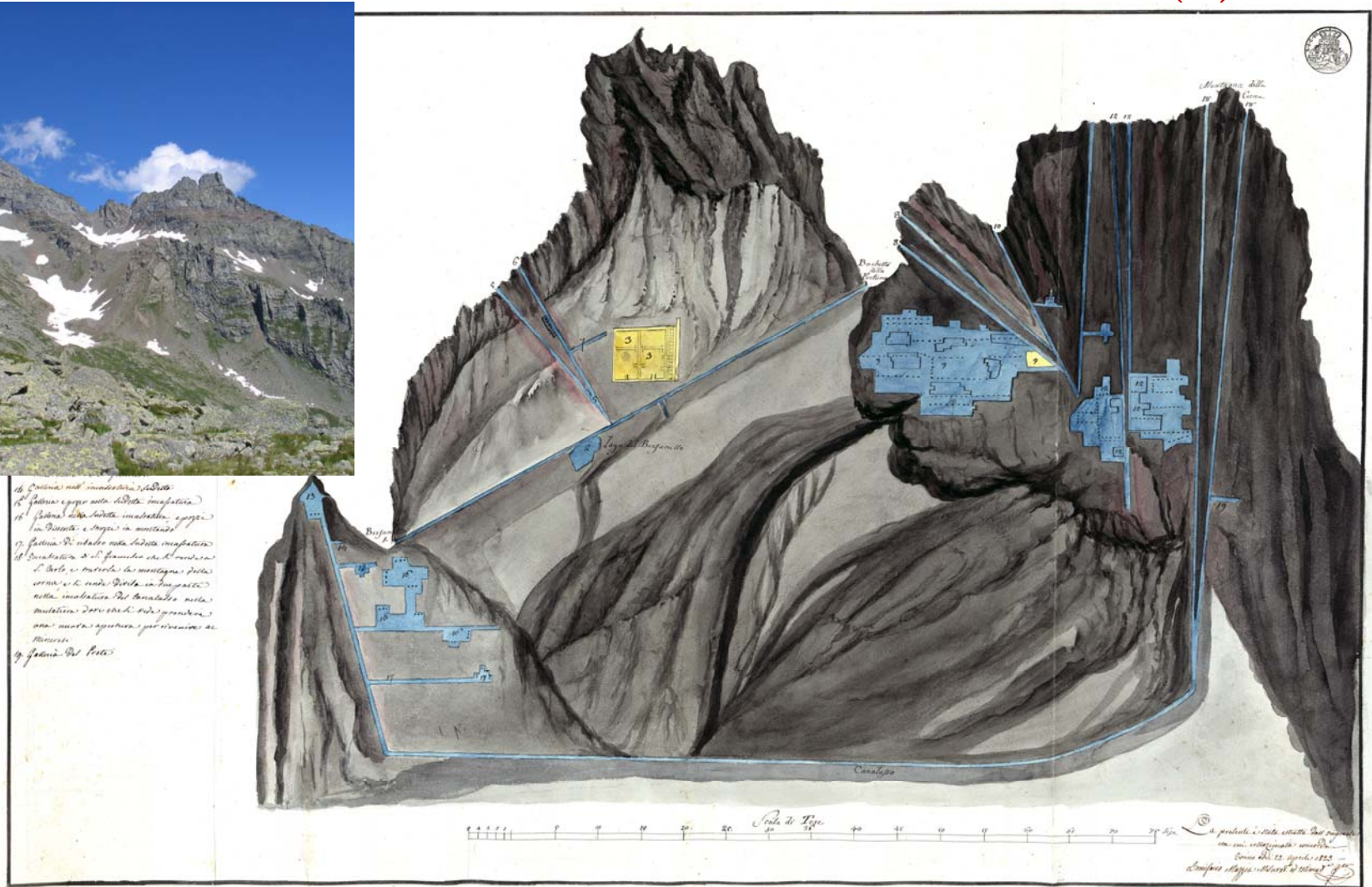


A PROTO-INDUSTRIAL PERSPECTIVE



The exploitation is no longer opencast mining, but mainly underground, with several multi-level grids, sometimes intercepting former works, in a proto-industrial perspective. Two new buildings are constructed before 1815, at 2.374 and 2.439 metres respectively: both are recorded in the above section, near the entrance of crosscuts.

PAPER MAPS AND MATERIAL REALITY (1)



Still today, veins, galleries, spoil banks and buildings reported by sections and maps can be identified in the field, even if galleries, rooms and stopes are mostly inaccessible, because of landslides, or dangerous, because of timbering fall down.

PAPER MAPS AND MATERIAL REALITY (2)

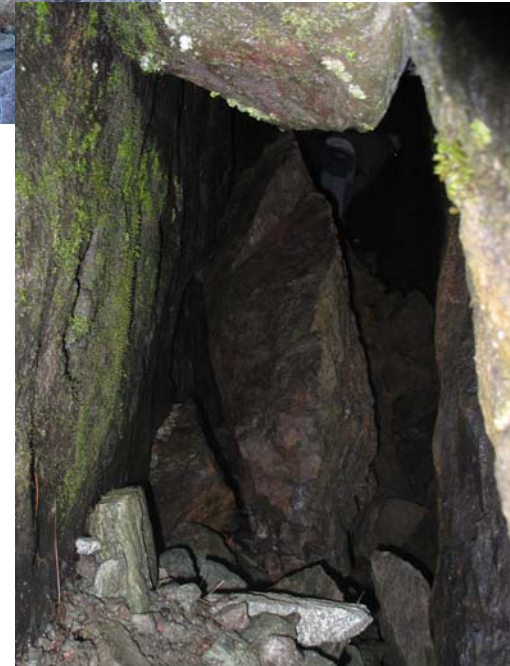


Sometimes, miners lived in hard conditions: the “Dwelling of Workers” (“*Abitazione de Lauoranti*”), recorded by the map, in 1758-1772, at the foot of “St. Mary Mine” (“*Caua di S. Maria*”), was a walled prehistory-like rock-shelter, still used occasionally in the twenties of the 20th century by the last prospectors.

PROTECTING THE ENTRANCES



To reach the deposit bed, that was hidden by a thick layer of debris, miners built some long galleries into such sediments, protected by side walls and roofed by rough-stone slabs. This one linked a dwelling to the real lower entrance of a mine, that was cut in hard rock: in that way, miners avoided blockings of the entrance by landslides or avalanches and escaped long removal works in spring, when restarting the exploitation after the winter break-time (documents inform us that the season lasted no more than four to six months).



OBSERVING THE VEINS



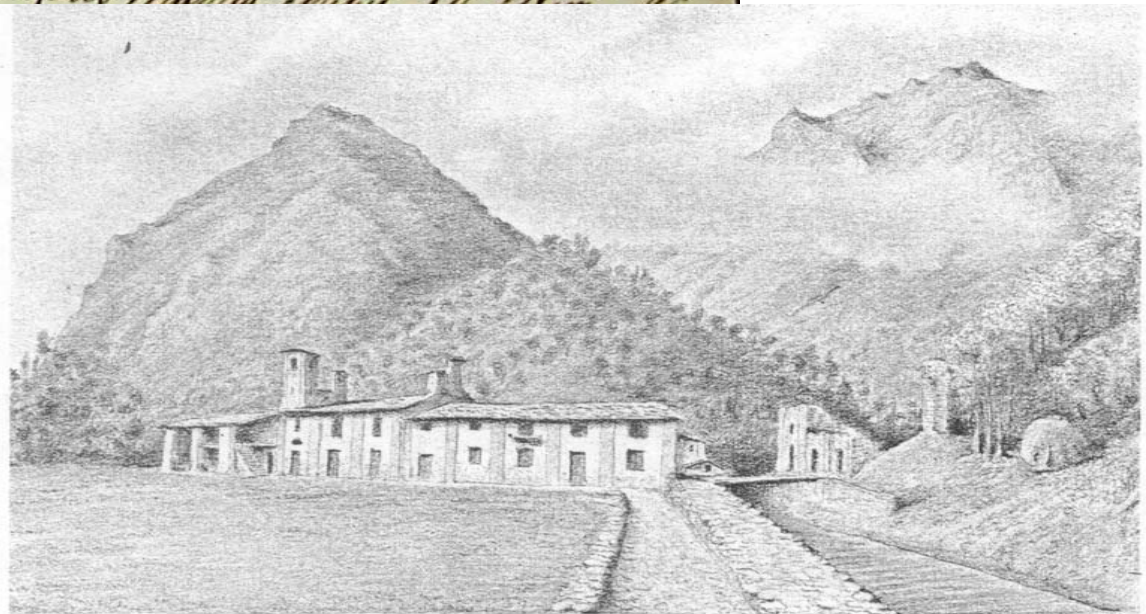
Veins can be observed underground, where the exploitation stopped: they show a series of parallel, almost vertical bands, with a lot of gangue.

“THE COBALT FACTORY”



Usseglio built-up area still hosts the “Cobalt Factory”, at 1.290 metres, built in 1755-57 according to a model imported from Saxony and Bohemia by S.B. Nicolis di Robilant.

The dressed ore that was produced by this plant was exported to Württemberg (55 tons until 1756). The original look of the building is recorded by maps and drawings dating to 1823-1854.

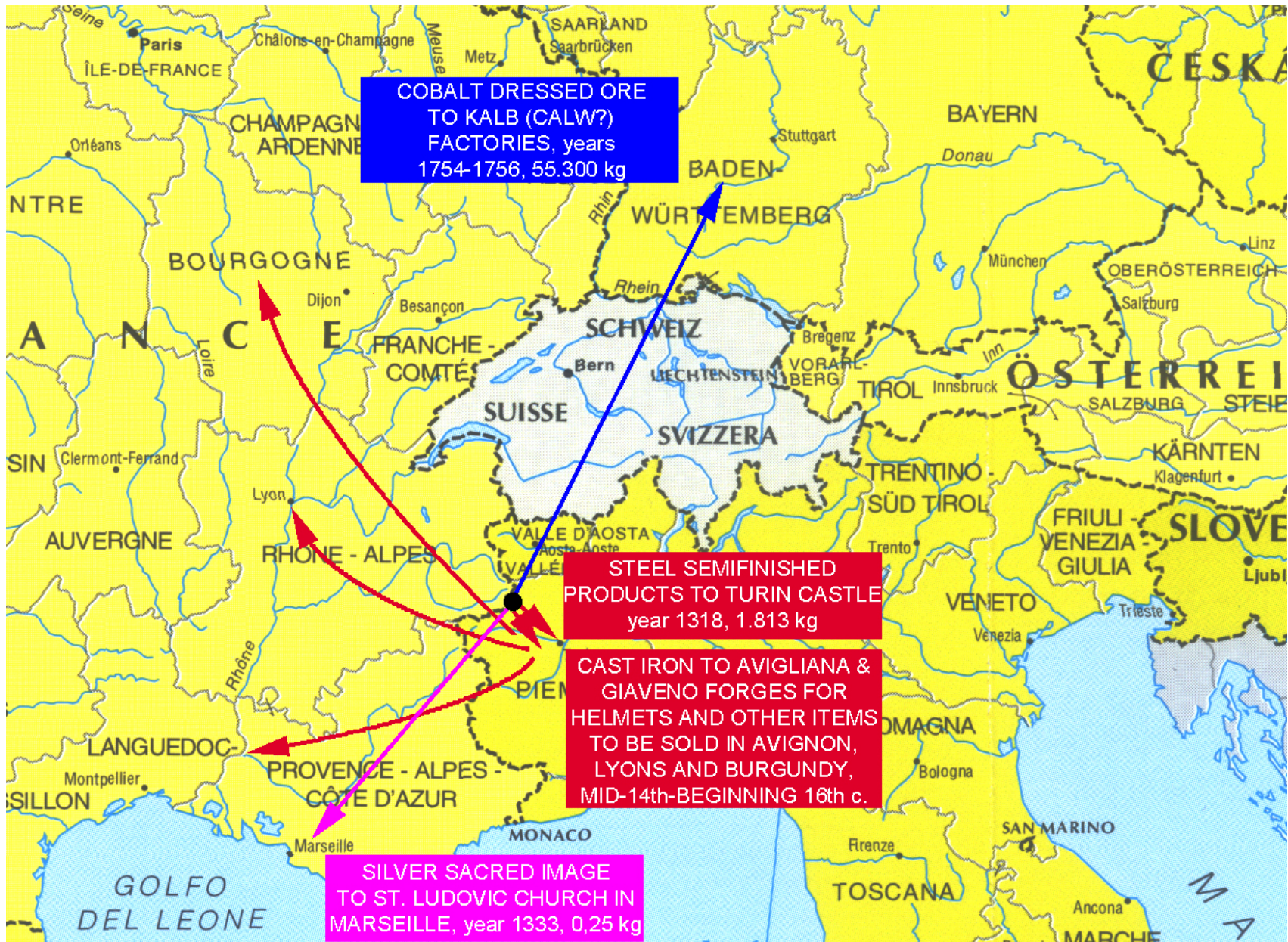


FROM FACTORY TO HOTEL



The factory was then enlarged and modified, becoming one of the earlier hotels devoted to the rising mountain tourism, with the evocative appellation “*Albergo Miniere*” (“*Mines Hotel*”).

NOT JUST A LOCAL MARKET



IN CONCLUSION

Researchers are carrying out a full survey of archaeological mining structures in relationship to geological, technological, historical and iconographic data. The state of preservation of this heritage is good, as the area is geologically stable, vegetation is almost absent, mining was suddenly abandoned and no subsequent activities but pasture took place. Several sites are accessible to public, as guided tours in Punta Corna protected area are organized.



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