
THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESCUE FOR ROCK ENGRAVINGS IN ARID ENVIRONMENTS

María Del Pilar Casado*^{†1}

¹National School of Anthropologie and History, Mexico – Mexique

Résumé

Rock art being a vulnerable element and constituting the graphic testimony that has arrived from the oldest groups established in the Mexican territory to historical moments; both are reasons why its conservation and preservation is inescapable. The first step in this direction is the Registry, considered as a knowledge and documentation tool, through which the information capital is preserved constituting a mandatory database for decision making and from which the protection and conservation measures will emanate. A special type of record is the one that emanates from the archaeological rescue works in which neither the design of the project nor the time allows an integral planning for the study of rock art. In this intervention we propose an action protocol, which goes through the location, the observation of the content for the filling of the identification card designed for this purpose based on three variables, the rock patina, the technique used to draw the engravings and the types represented and finally the digitalized reproduction. Rock art is an archaeological element sensitive to both natural and anthropic deterioration, the natural damage in this case is due to climatic and environmental factors that produce drastic physical-chemical changes, especially in the desert or semi-desert areas associated with the northern region of the country and the anthropic is infrastructure works (communication roads). This protocol has been applied in San Rafael de los Milagros, Coahuila, Northeast Mexico, site located in the semi-desert region of northeastern Mexico with a high index of pillage and deterioration.

Mots-Clés: Rock Art, Arid Environment, Mexico

*Intervenant

[†]Auteur correspondant: mpilar.casado@gmail.com