

**ROCK ART AS COMMUNICATION PROCESS
CERRO INTIHUASI
(Comechingones Hills - Córdoba - Argentina)**

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Summary

Cerro Intihuasi constitutes an important archaeological place. It is a great document and it has a museographic interest for knowing the indigenous past of Rio Cuarto region. Its granite body springs up between Comechingones Hill and the "pampa", at 800 m over sea level. It is limited by Cipión and El Salto. In Indian times, there were lots of animals which served as "monte" resources. There are several groups of rock shelters with rock drawings. They are localized on the slopes of the Cerro. They are the most famous of the region. We have found other groups of drawings at other points of the Cerro. Its temporal position is situated around 1780 \pm 100 AP (Alero 1 del Abra Chica) and 780 \pm 100 AP (Casa Pintada). These are radiocarbon years.

We are interested in preserving and processing its cultural resource character.

Principal risks of destruction are:

- eolic and water erosion.
- objects' loose by asistematic collection.
- anthropoid destruction.

The lack of investment for investigation and the nature of cultural policies in Argentina make this public task a complex problem. This work takes this question from communication perspective considering rock art to successive social nets. It assumes that protection is an important way of using the past in Argentina.