

THE ROCK ART AT CHON-JOL-LI, UL-CHU, KOREA

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1. Situation

The Rock-Art, generally spoke "Rock-Carving of Ul-Chu" is located in two places. The first is situated in Chon-jol-li, Ul-Chu in district of Kyung Sang Nam Do.* The second is located at Dae-Gok-li, and their distance is 2 km approximately.

These two sites are discovered in 1970 and 1971 successively by the Museum of Dong-Kuk University in Seoul, and it is leaded by Professor Myung-Dae MUN. The discoverers reported many of the geometrical figures and epitaphs of different epoches(MUN. 1973).

Geologically, this place belongs to "Kyung-Sang Gae" which spread out largely in the district of Kyung-Sang Do and considered it was made during the last time of the Jurassic period and the beginning of the Cretaceous period(CHUNG. 1981).

The Rock-Art is situated in an upper stream Tae-Wha, a branch of Nak-Dong river** which makes alluvial layers environment.

From the ancient times, many of the sites were known in this strict. Paleolithic(LEE. 1976), Neolithic(KIM. 1972) and the Bronze age(KIM. 1961) etc.s.

This paper aims to define the themes of the Rock-Art at Chon-jol-li which is located in lat. $35^{\circ} 30'$ - $35^{\circ} 45'$ and long. $129^{\circ} 15'$ E., and attempt to describe the character of the figures.

* : South-East of Korea

** : The largest and long river in district of Kyung-Sang Do

2. Figures

The rock which represent the figures is measured 2.6 m high and 12 m long. The nature is shale and inclined nearly vertical.

The figures represented classified as geometrical forms, animal figures and human figures.

a. Rhombus

These figures located in upper side of the rock and usually represented 2 rhombus together.

b. Curved line and straight line

The curved line situated in upper side in the right of the rock.

c. Slant line

It is located in the middle side of the rock and upper side of the epitaphs.

d. Circle

Circles are found in the middle side of the rock. It is notable all circles representes as concentric form such as double, triple and quadruple. We also see the same representation in the site of Yang-Jun Dong at the same district(LEE. 1971).

e. Bird

A pair of the birds found in upper side of the left on the rock.

f. Deer

It is situated in the near of the birds. And also represented as a pair.

Proferror Pow-Key SOHN classified minutely, such as "Rennes et Cerfs" and dated paleolithique age base on styles.

La technique de gravure, par petites touches successives, est également très primitive. Le graveur n'a pas tracé des lignes, mais fait une succession de points en lignes brisées. Les dessins et les motifs révèlent aussi une mentalité paléolithique(SOHN. 1974. p. 15).

g. Horse

It is found in lower side of the middle on the rock. It is carved in liner form.

h. Human figures

It is located in lower side in the middle on the rock. Human figure subdivides as total figure and head. Sometimes, we find the human figure costumed.

All of the figures represented in Chon-jol-li characterized by its abstractness. And it is compared with the rock-art in Dae-Gok-li, which represent the reality of the animal.

i. Styles

The styles of rock-art in Korea was studied by Professor Yong-whun HWANG, Chung-Hee University in Seoul. He studied 21 sites of rock-art and divided styles : pecking, engraving and grinding and subdivided the styles in detail(HWANG. 1975).

In nowadays, the site of the rock-art is reported, we can see the rock-art in the near of the bay of Young-il, South-East of Korea(KANG. 1990). If we add more than 100 sites of cup-mark which engraved on the dolmens and rocks, the sites of the rock-art will be increased(HWANG. 1987).

j. Dating

For the dating of the rock-art, in Chon-jol-li, many of the opinions represented.

For the epitaphs, we can read some dates by the chinese character which begins 675A.D. to 838A.D.(KIM 1979., SHIN. 1983).

But for the prehistoric figures, we have many opinions. Paleolithic(SOHN. 1972. 1974) to Bronze Age(KIM. 1983. MUN. 1973. PARK. 1983).

For the present, it is not so simple to define the date of the rock-art in Chon-jol-li. Another opinion is notable. Professor HWANG asserted, many of the rock-art in Korea was made in Bronze Age except some cases which was made in Neolithic Age(HWANG. 1987).

k. Signification

The signification of the rock-art in Chon-jol-li is characterized by its abstractness and simplification and this character is compared with the rock-art in Dae-Gok-li represent the reality.

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