

Changes of Gagye Hair Style Reflected on Gache Prohibition Order in Chosun Dynasty

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Abstract : This study delves into the Gache Prohibition Order during the Chosun Dynasty and researches the changes of the Gagye style caused by Gache Prohibition Order comparing both the pre-prohibition order and post-prohibition order and analyzing its related remains, old documents, and other researches about the Gache Prohibition order.

The Gache Prohibition order during the Chosun Dynasty had contributed to the changes of the Gagye styles such as Sseu-gye, Hwan-gye, and Eoneun hair styles. Dae-su and Eo-yu-mi Gache in Sseu-gye style had been rarely used while Hwa-gwan and Jok-du-ri were often used in the Sseu-gye style. In the Hwan-gye style, Hwan-gye of Geo-du-mi was replaced with wood. Form and bulk in Eoneun hair had been minimized and changed into new types of Gagye styles.

The Gache Prohibition order of the Chosun Dynasty had affected the Gagye style in the following ways:

First, in the aspect of style, the Gagye style was used to decrease volume. Second, the Practical science of the Chosun Dynasty had affected clothing in terms of actuality, convenience, simplicity, and openness. Third, the Gache Prohibition Order affected the Gagye style as well as the re-understanding of the beauty of clothing.

Key Words : Gache Prohibition Order, Gagye style, pre-prohibition order, post-prohibition order

I. Introduction

Prohibition orders related to dress and its ornaments have been used for the purpose of class distinction and prohibition of extravagance. It seems to have exercised its influence over the fashion of the times and to have changed everything at once. The prohibition order has been a valuable material for the study of the dress and its ornaments in those days, although it disrupted the natural transition and current of the fashion. The prohibition orders seen in Korean history in the field of fashion are providing the answers to many questions that were not cleared by simply studying the relics. In-depth research on the prohibition orders will allow us

to gain a deeper perspective of the fashion in those days.

The Gache Prohibition Order(加髻禁止令) of the Chosun Dynasty, which this study researches is the only prohibition order on hair styles during the entire Korean history of fashion, and it is the most valuable source for research on the Gagye style(加髻樣式) of the Chosun Dynasty. The Chosun Dynasty's Gagye style is supposed to have been affected by various elements that lay within the prohibition order, and the variation of the Gagye style must have had a direct correlation to this.

Research completed up to this point has approached very closely the details of the Gache Prohibition Order

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and the variations and shapes of the Gagye styles, yet they have not explained the changes and development of the Gagye styles caused by the Gache Prohibition Order, as well as the reasons that changed the Gagye Styles. This study will study the details of the Gache Prohibition Order and discuss it by analyzing record as well as previous research and relics. This study will also analyze how the Gache Prohibition Order influenced the Gagye styles by explaining the alteration of the Gagye styles before and after the Gache Prohibition Order.

II. Theoretical Outline

The Gache Prohibition Order during the Chosun Dynasty was first discussed in Chosun-wang-cho-sil-rok (The true record of the Chosun Dynasty, 朝鮮王朝實錄) in the 25th year of King Young-jo(英祖), since then the Gache Prohibition Order and restoration of the law were repeated till the 16th year of King Jeong-jo(正祖). For details, Chegye was prohibited by law in

January of the 32nd year of King Young-jo. Jok-du-ri (a small headpiece, 蔴頭里) was recommended instead of the Gagye, Hugye(後髻) was proposed as the substitute for Che in December of the 33rd year of King Young-jo because there were some disputes about the evils of luxury in cases of Jok-du-ri and Hwa-gwan(花冠) in the 33rd year of King Young-jo. However, the wearing of Gache was permitted seven year later in the 39th year of King Young-jo. During this time the discussion over Gache prohibition during the reign of King Young-jo met difficulties. Later during the reign of King Jeong-jo, Gache-sin-geum-jul-mok(加髻申禁節目) was announced in August of the 12th year of King Jeong-jo which clarified Jok-du-ri as substitutes for Gache according to class. After two months, in October of the same year, stronger prohibitions with actual punishments were announced. The development of the Gache Prohibition Order was arranged from the record of Chosun-wang-cho-sil-rok (The true record of the Chosun Dynasty) as follows:

The Gache Prohibition Order during the Chosun Dynasty was discussed over a great length of time

<Table 1> Contents of Gache Prohibition Order

time			contents of discussion		
King	year	month			
Young-jo	32	1	Prohibit Gache and substitute Jok-du-ri for Gache.		
	33	11	Jok-du-ri and Hwa-gwan can be abused according to the decoration.		
		12	Reform Chegye to Hugye, but it should be attached as court style and lower classes wear it as it is.		
	34	1	Prohibit Chegye and permit Jok-du-ri, but all the styles are strictly forbidden.		
	38	7	Ask for Chegye prohibition for common people.		
	39	11	Ordered the restoration of old system of Chegye.		
Jeong-jo	3	2	Couldn't order prohibition lacking of substitute for Chebal. But replaced Che by wood in court...		
		4	Hwa-gwan, substitute for Che, can be extravagant according to the decoration.		
		9	Use Chegye but not too extravagantly.		
	12	8	Ordered ladies to remove Che.		
		10	Prohibit Gache of scholars' wives and nobility. Wear Jok-du-ri instead of Che. No decorations (Gold, jade, pearl) on Jok-du-ri are permitted. Wear Eo-yu-mi and Geo-du-mi at the wedding of titled women and common people. Renting Chil-bo-Jok-du-ri at wedding is forbidden. Use original hair in the lower classes, part hair in the court.		
			20	4	Luxurious trends are bad because the phase of Chegye fraud case is high.

starting from the reign of King Young-jo to the reign of King Jeong-jo. It was aimed at not only prohibiting the luxury of the Gache which had been growing in popularity time but also to remove the Gagye style influenced by the Won Dynasty because of toadyism to Ming Dynasty. Some old documents show examples. Young-jo-sil-rok (the true record of King Young-jo, 英祖實錄)¹⁾ tells that the women's Gogye in the palace (in seoul) was very high reaching equaling one Korean foot²⁾ (Cheok(尺): Unit of length) and that the wives of the noble endeavored to make the Gogye higher than anyone else Nu-baek-geum(累百金) and Chung-jang-gwan-jeon-seo(靑莊館全書)³⁾ relays a story about a 13-year-old daughter-in-law who broke her neck due to heavy weight of the Che(髻).

However the Gache Prohibition Order met difficulties with its execution because it did not propose appropriate substitutes for the Gache which has been shown in the records of the overly decorated Jok-du-ri. The Chegye⁴⁾ and Hwa-gwan wrer also a kind of class clothing which could be worn by either the lower classes or the less fortunate⁵⁾. The Prohibition Order had detailed contents about the Gagye and the Order was repeatedly executed which tells us that it affected much change to the Gagye style during the Chosun Dynasty.

III. Gagye Style in Chosun Dynasty of Pre-prohibition Order and Post-prohibition Order

The Gagye style during the Chosun Dynasty can be divided into three categories, Sseu-gye (Covered hair), Hwan-gye (Round rolled hair, 環髻) and Eoneun hair (Laid hair). The Gagye, styled by adding other materials to women's combed hair, was classified according to its shape. Sseu-gye (Covered hair) referred to a certain pattern on the head and Hwan-gye (Round rolled hair) was framed by wood or other material added to it. The Eoneun hair style (Laid hair) consisted of fixing hair with Che on the top of the head.

1. Pre-prohibition order

1) Sseu-gye (Covered hair)

Sseu-gye (Covered hair) style of the Gagye during the Chosun Dynasty includes Dae-su(大首) which was used as a court ceremonial dress. This was worn instead of the Queen's crown which was provided by the Ming Dynasty. The first Queen's crown which was given by the Ming Dynasty was recorded in Goryeosa(高麗史)⁶⁾ in the 19th year of King Gong-min(恭愍王) during the Goryeo Dynasty. This crown was called Chil-hwi-i-bong-gwan(七翟二鳳冠), which was decorated with Bong-jam (ornamental hairpin engraved with phoenix, 鳳簪) and Yang-bak-bin(兩博鬢). Because the Ming Dynasty was in founding country with uncompleted system, they gave the Goryeo Dynasty the first class titled women's clothing as in the Song Dynasty. Later, the Chosun Dynasty was given the Ming Dynasty's Chil-juk-gwan(七翟冠) as the Queen's crown as the foundation of the Chosun Dynasty (Kim Yeon-ja, 2002). The Chil-juk-gwan of this time was similar to Chil-hwi-i-bong-gwan in shape. The Queen's crown was hard to wear according to the record of Se-jo-sil-rok(世祖實錄)⁷⁾. The shape of the Dae-su was changed during the about Im-jin-wae-

- 1) 英祖實錄, 卷87, 32년 1월(甲申). 士大夫家奢侈日盛 婦人一加髻 輒費累百金轉相 夸效 務向高大上禁之.
- 2) 成宗實錄, 卷130, 12年 6月(甲子). 所謂城中好高髻四方一尺者比也.
燕山君日記, 卷48, 9年 2月(庚戌). 故曰 城中好高髻四方高一尺.
孝宗實錄, 卷20, 9年 10月(癸未). 宮中高髻四方一尺者.
- 3) 靑莊館全書, 卷30, 士小節 第6, 婦儀1, 服飾. 近有富家婦年方十三辮髻高重其舅入室婦遽起立 髻壓而頸骨折侈能殺人.
- 4) 英祖實錄, 卷90, 33年 11月(己丑). 校理尹得養曰 或言簇頭 或言花冠 而若不禁奢 盛其首飾 則其弊反過於 髻髻矣.
- 5) 正祖實錄, 卷7, 3年 3月(庚辰). 雖以花冠爲言 而如又以珠玉金貝加飾 則其費反過於 髻髻...花冠亦品服也 亦不可并用於下賤 此固雖便矣.
- 6) 高麗史, 卷72, 志 卷第26, 輿服1, 冠服. 王妃冠服恭愍王十九年五月太祖高皇帝孝慈皇后賜冠服冠飾以七 翟二鳳花釵 九樹小花如大花之數兩博鬢九鈿.
- 7) 世祖實錄, 卷4, 2年 5月(己卯). 命宦冠田响...尹鳳問曰今餘中宮冠狹小而又有箴未知何以穿着鳳等日梳髮後從頂後分 因左右髮毛交相結上作丫髻特冠冒其上而仍插箴.

ran(壬辰倭亂) time period as was recorded in Seon-jo-sil-rok(宣祖實錄)⁸⁾ and In-jo-sil-rok(仁祖實錄)⁹⁾. The style of long hair with Che was rolled up to the shoulder decorated with Bong-jam on each side and made with two braids with purple ribbon in the middle of the back of the head. The front of the head was decorated with Ddeol-jam and Bong-jam was fixed at the time (Kim Yong-seo, An Myung-suk, 1996).

Hwa-gwan had been used as one kind of Sseu-gye type with Jok-du-ri in the late Chosun Dynasty. Unfortunately its origin and its related data have not been well documented. Only Se-jong-sil-rok(世宗實錄)¹⁰⁾ and Ak-hak-gwe-beom(樂學軌範)¹¹⁾ have shown that Hwa-gwan was originally worn in relation to court dancing. According to Yeon-san-Gun-Il-Gi(燕山君日記)¹²⁾, it was not acceptable for a wicked man to decorate his hair with hand-made flowers so it was recommended that a flower-decorated crown be worn. It can be concluded means that Hwa-gwan had been used as one kind of decoration before the Gache Prohibition Order.

Documents concerning the Jok-du-ri were scarce before the Gache Prohibition Order. Jeung-Bo-Mun-heon-Bi-Go(增補文獻備考)¹³⁾ only tells us that Jok-du-ri originated from Cha-Aek(遮額). Cha-Aek seemed to be in greater use than Jok-du-ri before the Gache Prohibition Order.

2) Hwan-gye (Round rolled hair)

Documents or visual data have been difficult to locate concerning the Geo-du-mi, one of the Hwan-gye styles, found during the period before the Gache Prohibition Order of the Chosun Dynasty. Byeong-Wa-Jip(瓶窩集), published in 1744, mentions the Geo-du-mi, one of the Gagye styles¹⁴⁾. But the woodcut, Dae-bang-gwang-bul-hwa-eom-gyeong ByeonSangDo(大方廣佛華嚴經變相圖, 75th Book), made in 1098, the 3rd year of King Suk-jong(肅宗) of the Goryeo Dynasty, shows that the Geo-du-mi had been inherited from the Period of the Three Kingdoms and the Hwan-gye, origin of the Geo-du-mi, has been shown in the mural paintings of Goguryeo (Yim Lynn,

2005). The Gache Prohibition Order included some regulations against Geo-du-mi. That means that the Geo-du-mi had already been in use and the Hwan-gye of Geo-du-mi might be made of Che.

3) Eoneun hair (Laid hair)

Eoneun hair (Laid hair) is a Gagye style with braided or unbraided Che placed on top of the head, letting the rest of the hair fall down each side. It is shown in <Pic. 1> Sin-mal-ju Gye-hoe-do of early the Chosun Dynasty. O-ju-yeon-mun-jang-jeon-san-go(五洲衍文長箋散稿)¹⁵⁾ says Eoneun hair (Laid hair) had been a huge Che called Ga-bal (wig) until the reign of King Jeong-jo in the mid Chosun Dynasty, and it wasn't braided with original hair. This is also shown in Baek-ja-in-mul-myung-gi(白磁人物名器) of <Pic. 1>, where the Che is placed on top of the head letting the rest of the braided hair fall down each side of the head.

- 8) 宣祖實錄, 卷152, 35年 7月(庚申). 翟衣之制 則必有九翟冠然後方備其制而今難卒備 五禮儀 有翟衣加首飾之文首飾既從國俗磨鍊.
- 9) 仁祖實錄, 卷46, 23年 7月(乙卯). 冊禮都監啓曰 嬪宮冊禮時既有翟衣則當有翟冠以我國匠人 不解翟冠之制 考制膳錄則宣廟朝壬寅年嘉禮時都監啓以七翟冠之制非但匠人未有解知者各掾等勿必須取質於中朝以終難自本國製造何以爲 之云則宣廟有冠則製造爲難之效且自癸亥以來雖經嘉禮以皆不用翟冠以鬣髮爲首飾以成禮今則何以爲之答曰依癸亥以後禮爲之.
- 10) 世宗實錄, 卷53, 13年 8月(辛丑). 大護軍朴堧 畫會禮男樂冠服做唐景雲之舞綠雲冠...聖壽之舞花鳳冠...龍池之舞芙蓉冠.
- 11) 樂學軌範, 卷9, 冠服圖說, 舞童冠服. 會禮宴時芙蓉冠以紙褙造 內裏柒布外面用金銀各色彩畫芙蓉 左右彩珠纓落又設 紫的綵纓子印紫黃都多益.
- 12) 燕山君日記, 卷57, 11年 1月(己丑). 樂人首花 直插于髮 甚不好 作冠而虛其上 使髻得以露出 而插花于冠則 必好 作此樣冠以入.
- 13) 增補文獻備考, 卷之80, 禮考17. 趙克善曰 我國婦人以玄錦或紫錦 全幅兩尺二寸 中屈之 爲兩重 以厚紙 帖其裡 而戴之 從額覆頂垂于後以加肩背謂之遮額 自光海中年來 率用玄錦爲表 以絮爲裡 以空其中 貼戴頭上 而爲之足頭 里一時好尚 遂變國俗 遮額之制絕無矣.
- 14) 瓶窩集, 卷5, 18, 答尹進士孝彥斗緒. 妄謂假髻者 舉頭美於汝美.
- 15) 五洲衍文長箋散稿, 卷15, 東國婦女首飾辨證設. 我東婦女首飾 國之中葉至正 廟辛亥以前 有大髻 俗呼加髻 不合已髮而辮 但辮長髻.



Sin-mal-ju Gye-hoe-do (1499) 『The Style and Features of 15th Century Clothing』 p.10.



Baek-ja-in-mul-myung-gi (Early Chosun dynasty) 『Korean Arts in Characters』 p.114.



anonymous painting of a beauty (mid Chosun Dynasty) 『genre painting(two)』 p.78.

<Pic. 1> Eoneun hair of Pre-prohibition Order

This Eoneun hair style almost disappeared during the time of the Gache Prohibition Order. Eoneun hair with rounded Che high on the head was developed and became the main target of the Gache Prohibition Order. This kind of Eoneun hair was very popular irrespective of class ranging from nobility to public and Gisaeng. The shape of Eoneun hair is shown in art during the Chosun Dynasty like <Pic. 1>. The volume of Gagye was excessively enlarged from the material of the mid Chosun Dynasty when the Gache Prohibition Order was executed. Eoneun hair varied slightly in its volume and decoration according to the class and wealth of the wearer. However, large volumed hair using Che was common across all classes (Seok Ju-seon, 1979).

2. Post-prohibition order

1) Sseu-gye (Covered hair)

The Sseu-gye (Covered hair) style of the Gagye includes Dae-su, Eo-yu-mi(於由味), Hwa-gwan and Jok-du-ri.

Dae-su was not regulated in detail by the Gache Prohibition Order, but the amount of Che used in Dae-su was decreased sharply during the Post-prohibition order. Ga-rye-do-gam-eui-gwe(嘉禮都監儀軌)¹⁶⁾ shows that the amount of Che used in Bi(wives of King and Prince)'s Dae-su, usually reaching up to 68 Dan (bunches, 丹) and five Che, was decreased to 10 Dan at the wedding of Young-jo-jung-sun-hu(英祖貞

純后). This is directly related to the regulation of the amount of Che for 10 Dan at the wedding of the queen and the royal concubine by Guk-hon-jung-rye(國婚定例) compiled in the 25th year of King Young-jo. It is clear from the evidence that decrease in the amount of Che was affected by the Gache Prohibition Order.

Eo-yu-mi, one of the Gagye styles of Oe-myung-bu(titled women outside of the palace) was to wear Eo-yeom-jok-du-ri rounding Che to the head.¹⁷⁾ Jeong-jo-sil-rok(正祖實錄)¹⁸⁾ calls Eo-yu-mi as Dan-gye(short braided hair, 單髻), which means it was made simple by decreasing the amount of Che compared with the huge, multi-layered shapes of the Pre-prohibition order (Lim Young-ja, Ku Nam-ok, 1999).

Hwa-gwan was proposed as a substitute Gagye style for Chegye at general ceremonies or weddings. Hwa-gwan was developed in various forms of the Sseu-gye (Covered hair) style and it was decorated gorgeously with artificial flowers from different regional groups (Hong Na-young, 2000).

16) 仁祖狀烈后嘉禮都監儀軌 髻髮68丹5介, 肅宗仁顯后嘉禮都監儀軌 髻髮48丹5介, 肅宗仁元后嘉禮都監儀軌 髻髮48丹5介, 英祖貞純后嘉禮都監儀軌 髻髮10丹, 純祖純元后嘉禮都監儀軌 髻髮10丹, 憲宗孝顯后嘉禮都監儀軌 髻髮10丹, 憲宗孝定后嘉禮都監儀軌 髻髮10丹, 哲宗哲仁后嘉禮都監儀軌 髻髮10丹, 高宗明成后嘉禮都監儀軌 髻髮10丹.

17) 瓶窩集, 卷5, 18, 答尹進士孝彥斗緒. 盛服假髻 外名婦着於汝美者.

18) 正祖實錄, 卷44, 20年 4月(癸未). 加髻之罷 欲爲袷奢 而單髻倍高.



Wife of King Young
(Late Chosun Dynasty)
『Korean Clothing for
2000 years』 p.89.



Wife of King Young
(Late Chosun Dynasty)
『Photos of 100 year
Korean History』 p.250.



Wife of King Young
(Late Chosun Dynasty)
『Photos of 100 year
Korean History』 p.198.



Court Lady
(Late Chosun Dynasty)
『Photos of 100 year
Korean History』 p.250.

<Pic. 2> Sseu-gye Hair Style of Post-prohibition Order

<Pic. 3> Hwan-gye Hair Style of
Post-prohibition Order

Jok-du-ri, as Hwa-gwan, was encouraged to be worn in public after the Gache Prohibition Order and was an original style of the court and upper classes.¹⁹⁾ Jok-du-ri was fixed on top of Cheopji hair (Hair style with an ornamental hairpin), and the material of Jok-du-ri was varied according to the occasion such as weddings, funerals, and religious ceremonies. Jok-du-ri was also much more decorated with corals, folk paintings, and pearls so that this trend attended on the evil of extravagance²⁰⁾ and became the factor of restoration of Chegye in the 39th year of King Young-jo. It was suggested to wear a different Jok-du-ri based upon the husbands' official ranking²¹⁾. Jok-du-ri had often been recommended as an alternative to the Chegye.

2) Hwan-gye (Round rolled hair)

Geo-du-mi(巨頭味) was one of the Hwan-gye (Round rolled hair) styles during the Chosun Dynasty. Geo-du-mi was also called big hair. Gache-sin-geum-jul-mok during the reign of King Jeong-jo says it was the Gagye style for titled women.

The Geo-du-mi was to tie Cheopji on the front part of the head and to place Eo-yeom-jok-du-ri on top of that to allow the woman to round seven-folded braided Che, and to add Hwan-gye (Round rolled hair) which rounded each end. According to ones class, Ddeol-jam was decorated on top of Eo-yeom-jok-du-ri and on each side. (Bae Jeong-ryong, 1982). Geo-du-mi didn't

change its shape after the Gache Prohibition Order, but the material of Hwan-gye was changed to wood, called Ddeo-gu-ji²²⁾. So according to Hwan-gye, which was originally made of Che, was replaced by wood. The quantity of Che used was decreased and the weight of Gagye was lightened.

3) Eoneun hair (Laid hair)

The Eoneun hair styles of the Chosun Dynasty were Eoneun hair, Cheopji hair (Hair style with an ornamental hairpin) and Hugye. Eoneun hair was especially prohibited by the Order. It was replaced by Hu-gye or Cheopji (ornamental hairpin) Hair and disappeared.

The Cheopji hair style is to place a Cheopji (ornamental hairpin) between the parts and to make chignon in the back with two braids from each side

19) 受教輯錄, 卷5, 刑典, 禁劑. 常女着...足道里者.

20) 英祖實錄, 卷90, 33年 11月(己丑). 校理尹得養曰 或言簇頭 或言花冠 而若不禁奢 盛其首飾 則其弊反過於鬢髻矣.

21) 正祖實錄, 卷26, 12年 10月(辛卯). 鬢髻既代以簇頭里 婦女之貴賤無章 合有釐正 各從夫職 以金玉圈子 隨品貼着 簇頭之上 以表等威爲宜.

22) 正祖實錄, 卷7, 3年 2月(庚辰). 實無可以代鬢者 故不敢指的覆啓上曰寔出祛奢崇儉之意然必得其永久可行之制然後鬢髮可禁雖以花冠爲言 而如又以珠玉金具加飾 則其費反過於鬢髮...子於登極後 先從宮中痛加禁斷 昔之以髮者 代之以木此假髻之制 而宮樣不可用於外間花冠亦品服也 亦不可并用於不賤.

(Yu Hee-kyung, 1995). The queen's Cheopji was a gold-plate phoenix, and titled women's Cheopji were gold-plated or silver or black-horned frogs. Classes could be distinguished based upon Cheopji. To fix the Hwa-gwan, Jok-du-ri was recommended as a substitute for Che after the Gache Prohibition Order (Kim Young-suk, 1998).

Hugye was called Jjok hair (chignon) or Nang-ja hair and it was used as a replacement for Eoneun hair during the reign of King Sun-jo after the Gache Prohibition Order. As shown in <Pic. 2>, Hugye was to make chignon with braided hair using Gache in the lower back of the head and to fix it with an ornamental hairpin, decorated with Jam-du and Dwi-ggo-ji (hair ornaments). Hugye was originally placed on the back of the head, descending to the top of Korean jacket in the late Chosun Dynasty, and was placed again on the back of the head during civilization period. In the late Chosun Dynasty, Queens wore the Hugye style except during ceremonies where they wore the Gagye style within the court and around other nobles Hwa-gwan was added to Hugye with ceremonies with an informal court suit (Bae Jeong-ryong, 1982). Hugye differentiated from Eoneun hair as it was placed on the back of the head so the supporting of the weight of Che was limited. There was a desire to decrease the quantity of Che after the Gache Prohibition Order. This was a kind of transitional Gagye style before the style with original hair was settled upon.

Changes of the Gagye styles during the period of the Gache Prohibition Order in Chosun Dynasty are as follows:

IV. The effect of Gache Prohibition Order in Chosun Dynasty to the Gagye Style

The Gache Prohibition Order during the Chosun Dynasty saw a momentum of changing Gagye styles prevailing at the time. Though the strong prohibition order couldn't made remarkable changes in short



Ms. Yoon
(late Chosun Dynasty)
『Chosun Dynasty court
dress Study』 p.181.

Chae Yong-sin Portrait of
Un-nang-ja
(late Chosun Dynasty)
『Korean genre painting』
p.409.

<Pic. 4> Eoneun Hair of Post-prohibition Order

periods of time, gradual and notable changes took place until the later years of the Chosun Dynasty and reflected the clothing outlook of Practical science and took the lead of the time for changing the understanding of beauty.

1. Changes of the shape

The best way to change the shape of the Gagye style according to the Gache Prohibition Order was to decrease its volume. Hwan-gye (Round rolled hair) and Eoneun hair (Laid hair) as well as Sseu-gye (Covered hair) were all forced to decrease in volume because of the Gache Prohibition Order. Sseu-gye reduced its volume based on the amount of Che that was used in Dae-su in court regulated by the prohibition order. Eo-yu-mi was also significantly decreased in volume of Gagye because of the decreasing quantity of Che used. Jok-du-ri, Hwa-gwan classified as Sseu-gye style of Gagye, was proposed as a substitute for smaller type of Eoneun hair. Enlarged like clouds, Eoneun hair was transformed to a completely different Gagye style of Sseu-gye in shape and it conformed to the Gache Prohibition Order by decreasing in volume the Gagye style. Especially in the case of Eoneun hair, Cheopji hair (Hair style with an ornamental hairpin) and Hugye appeared with making Eoneun hair much smaller to change the volume of the

<Table 2> Changes of Gagye Styles during the Period of the Gache Prohibition Order

Gagye Hair Style	Pre-prohibition order	Post-prohibition order
Sseu-gye	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dae-su: Provided by Ming Dynasty. Court Costume with Che • Hwa-gwan: Decorated by flowers • Jok-du-ri: Replaced into Cha-Aek and hardly used 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dae-su: Less Che used (minimized to 10 Dan(丹)) • Eo-yu-mi: Number of Che minimized • Hwa-gwan: Alternative of Chegye Used as Gagye style for Sseu-gye. Generalized. • Jok-du-ri: Alternative of Chegye Used as Gagye style for Sseu-gye. Generalized.
Hwan-gye	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geo-du-mi: Hwan-gye made of Che 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geo-du-mi: Hwan-gye replaced into the wood
Eoneun hair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eoneun Hair: Used to put it on the head and let it down. Later put Che around the head and became prevalent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eoneun Hair: simplified to put Che on the head. • Cheopji Hair: Alternative of Chegye. Made Hwa-gwan and Jok-du-ri fixed. Generalized as a new Ga-gye style. • Hu-gye: Alternative of Chegye. Minimized and simplified. Generalized as a new Ga-gye style

Gagye style during the Chosun Dynasty. This could only be possible because of the Gache Prohibition Order. Although the volume of the Gagye style was decreased tremendously in the middle of the reign of King Sun-jo²³⁾, the change of shape of the Gagye style during the Chosun Dynasty was achieved through gradually, and the order made the change in shape possible and decreased in volume.

2. The reflection of practical science

The Practical science during the Chosun Dynasty with principles of Sil-sa-gu-si(實事求是), Yi-yong-hu-saeng(利用厚生), and Kyung-se-chi-yong(經世致用) had formed the outlook for Clothing in the aspect of Actuality, Convenience, Simplicity, and Openness (Yang Suk-hyang, 1996). This Practical clothing view was realized as a new vision for pursuing practicality in clothing, and became a source of momentum for the Gache Prohibition Order execution for rooting out the Gagye style which was considered an evil of extravagance. Giving permission to wear Jok-du-ri and Hwa-gwan by the public was done to provide a practical and actual substitute (Jeon Hae-suk, Park Suk-ok, 2002). Therefore, the Gache Prohibition Order was a means to find a compromise plan with an actual

substitute rather than regulating the perceived extravagance. This can be interpreted as an aspect of Practical science for pursuing practicality and thriftiness in concerning the Gagye style, by discarding class awareness, empty formalities and vanity away by recognizing reality (Lee Il-ji, 2000). This Practical clothing view led the change of Gagye style, and the natural decline of Eoneun hair with simplification trend of clothing during the modernization period in the late Chosun Dynasty. That is, the Gache Prohibition Order during the Chosun Dynasty pursued changes in Gagye style actually and practically, reflecting the trend of thought as Practical science.

3. Change in the aesthetic sense

The aesthetic sense in clothing is a variable value modified by time and dress (Keum Gi-suk, 1995). Gagye styles of the time were mainly about enlargement and exaggeration, defying the accepted regularity and temperance of Confucianism. This enlargement was a phenomenon of surging clothing

23) 『五洲衍文長箋散稿』, 卷15, 東國婦女修飾辨證設. 純廟中葉後通國婦女盡廢辮髮加首只辮已髮橫結腦後插小笄仍以成俗.

which was surely expansive and excessive for visual recognition (Seong Gwang-suk, 2003), it appeared in the excessively enlarged Eoneun hair style. That is, enlargement and exaggeration were accepted as beauty during these times and they composed the aesthetic sense, various underwear were developed to over inflate the skirt or to enlarge skirts. However, since the Gache Prohibition Order, the volume of Gagye style had been reduced and excessively enlarged skirts had become smaller. These changes caused by the Gache Prohibition Order result in the change of the aesthetic sense, This Prohibition Order affected the Gagye style as well as the re-understanding of the beauty of clothing.

V. Conclusions

This study investigate the Gache Prohibition Order during the Chosun Dynasty and researches the changes of the Gagye style caused by the Gache Prohibition Order comparing attitudes both pre-prohibition and post-prohibition.

The Gache Prohibition Order during the Chosun Dynasty was discussed for a long time from the reign of King Young-jo to the reign of King Jeong-jo, and it was aimed not only to prohibit vanity but also to follow the Gagye style of China. the Gache Prohibition Order had significant effects on the changes of the Gagye style during the Chosun dynasty. The Gache Prohibition Order was divided into three categories: Sseu-gye (Covered hair), Hwan-gye (Round rolled hair) and Eoneun hair (Laid hair).

In reality, Dae-su and Eo yu mi Gache in the Sseu-gye style had rarely been used while Hwagwan (a woman's ceremonial coronet) and Jokduri (Black crown-like headpiece) had often been used in the Sseu-gye style. In the Hwan-gye style, Hwan-gye of Geo-du-mi was replaced with wood. Form and bulk in Eoneun Hair had been minimized and changed into new types of Gagye.

The Gache Prohibition order of during the Chosun

Dynasty affected the Gagye style as follows.

First, in the aspect of style, the Gagye style decreased in volume. Hwan-gye (Round rolled hair) and Eoneun hair (Laid hair) as well as Sseu-gye (Covered hair) also decreased in volume. In the case of Eoneun hair (Laid hair), Cheopji hair (Hair style with an ornamental hairpin) and Hugye led to changes of the Gagye volume during the Chosun Dynasty.

Second, the Practical science affected the Clothing in the aspect of Actuality, Convenience, Simplicity, and Openness. The Gache Prohibition order caused by the Practical science was used to root out the abuse of the Gagye style. This Practical clothing view led to changes of the Gagye style, and the natural decline of Eoneun hair with a more simplified trend of clothing during the modernization period in the late Chosun Dynasty.

Third, the Gache Prohibition Order caused the Clothing during the Chosun Dynasty to decrease in volume as well as the understanding of Clothing Beauty to change. This Prohibition Order affected the Gagye style as well as the re-understanding of the beauty of clothing.

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