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-ri 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(加鬆禁止令) 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(加鬆樣式) 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
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, 朝鲜王朝實錄) 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, 蓋頭盔) was recommended instead of the Gagye, Hugye(後葉) 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 years 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(加賀申禁芀) 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

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<td>King</td>
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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 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, 1) tells that the women’s Gogye in the palace (in seoul) was very high reaching equaling one Korean foot (Cheok(⾮)): Unit of length) and that the wives of the noble endeavored to make the Gogye higher than anyone else Nu-baek-geum(奴婢裙)(2) and Chung-jang-gwan-jeon-seo(中常冠世表)(3) relays a story about a 13-year-old daughter-in-law who broke her neck due to heavy weight of the Che(체).

However the Gache Prohibition Order met difficulties with its execution because it did not propose appropriate substitutes for the Gache which hae been shown in the records of the overly decorated Jok-du-ri. The Chegye(척계) and Hwa-gwan were also a kind of class clothing which could be worn by either the lower classes or the less fortunate(4). 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, 환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(대수) 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 Goryeo-sa(고려사) in the 19th year of King Gong-min(恭愍王) during the Goryeo Dynasty. This crown was called Chil-hwi-i-bong-gwan(칠휘이봉관), which was decorated with Bong-jam (ornamental hairpin engraved with phoenix, 凤) and Yang-bak-bin(兩博簪). 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(칠죽관) 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). The shape of the Dae-su was changed during the about Im-jin-wae.
ran (壬辰倭乱) time period as was recorded in Seon-jo-sil-rok (宣祖實錄) and In-jo-sil-rok (仁祖實錄). 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 and origin and its related data have not been well documented. Only Se-jong-sil-rok (宣宗實錄) and Ak-hak-gwe-beom ( Aç Faker) have shown that Hwa-gwan was originally worn in relation to court dancing. According to Yeon-san-Gun-I-Gi (演山軍議), 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 (려 본 헌 보) only tells us that Jok-du-ri originated from Cha-Aek (Cha-Aek). 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 (_means to execute), published in 1744, mentions the Geo-du-mi, one of the Gagye styles. But the woodcut, Dae-bang-gwang-bul-hwa-eom-geoong ByeonSangDo (디 양도, 75th Book), made in 1098, the 3rd year of King Suk-jong (続く) 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 (.opengl, 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-ghi (白جريمة 누형 기, 95) 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.

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8) 宣祖實錄, 卷152, 35年 7月(庚申), 髮之制 則必有九翟冠然後方推其制而今難辨識. 5(儀禮) 有翟衣之文首飾 亦從鵞肩於制.
9) 宣祖實錄, 卷46, 23年 7月(乙卯), 册規都監備 嫡宮冊規時偶有翟衣則當有翟冠以從匠人 不解翟冠之制 考制禮錄則宣廟朝壬寅年甚至當監以七翟冠之制非匠人未 有解者各按等勿須取質於中國以終難自本國而制何以 為之云則宣廟有翟冠則為龍之政長自癸未而來雖經嘉禮 以皆不用翟冠以發為首飾以成今則何以之答曰依癸 未以後為之.
10) 世宗實錄, 卷53, 13年 8月(辛未), 大廟祭禮 眷會禮類男樂 服服飾唐景雲之舞舞雲冠 季樂之舞花冠風冠…鳳池之舞舞冠 季冠.
11) 莫學軌係, 卷9, 原規圖說, 舞童冠服, 婦禮堂時芳冠以紙 裏造 內裹布外面用金銀各色彩畫畫盛 穿左右以珠繡取 一服有新舊印元黃都多益.
12) 燕山則記, 卷57, 11年 1月(己卯), 男女之花 直播於髮 甚不好 作冠面虛其上 使問得以冠處 使冠 以長冠以之加冠為之嘉階必好 作此 樣冠為之.
13) 增補文章備考, 卷之80, 禮考17, 趙禮考日 我國婦人 以玄 裝或紫冠 金幅兩寸 中留之 為雀染 以厚紙 貼其裡 以裁之 從頭頂上自後加前費貫之釘額 自光中年來 常 用玄紫為表 以織為裡 以其中 貼頭上而為之足頭 里 一時好向 速變國俗 迎飾之制始無矣.
14) 蘭齋集, 卷5, 18, 各縣進孝祭文集 慢謂假和者 舉頭美於淑美.
15) 五朝衍文長篇摘要, 卷15, 東國婦女首飾繪圖設, 我東婦女首飾 圖中所至正 師幸寫以有大髻 俗呼加髻 不合已 乙而辮但初長髪

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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(عطاء), 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(귀야도개임의궤) shows that the amount of Che used in Bi(wives of King and Prince)’s Dae-su, usually reaching up to 68 Dan (bunches, 束) and five Che, was decreased to 10 Dan at the wedding of Young-jo-jung-sun-hu(영조주궁). 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(국헌정례) 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-yuom-jok-du-ri rounding Che to the head. Jeong-joi-sil-rok(정조실록) calls Eo-yu-mi as Dan-gye(short braided hair, 爾髪), 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).

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16) 正祖實錄, 卷5, 18, 答尹進士李彦斗書, 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), 加偽之罪 欲為法奪 而卽僭稱。
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.\(^1\) 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 extravagance\(^2\) 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 ranking\(^3\). 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-gu-ji 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-ji\(^2\). 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

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\(^1\) Chairs, 5, 33, 311, 31, 31, 11, 11.  
\(^2\) Chairs, 3, 31, 31, 11.  
\(^3\) Chairs, 3, 31, 31, 11.
(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.

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 Gache 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 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
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-jo, 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, Yi-yong-hu-saeng, and Kyung-se-chi-yong 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 the order made the change in shape possible and decreased in volume. Giving permission to wear Jok-du-ri and Hwa-gwan by the public was done to provide a practical and actual substitute rather than regulating the perceived extravagance. This can be interpreted as an aspect of Practical science for pursuing practicality and thriftyness 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 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 Su-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 thriftyness 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.

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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 Geodu-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 simpled 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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