

# 2000 YEARS OF KOREAN COSTUME

YI DAYNASTY



## 홍룡포(紅龍袍)

Hongnyong-po (RED DRAGON ROBE OF THE KING)

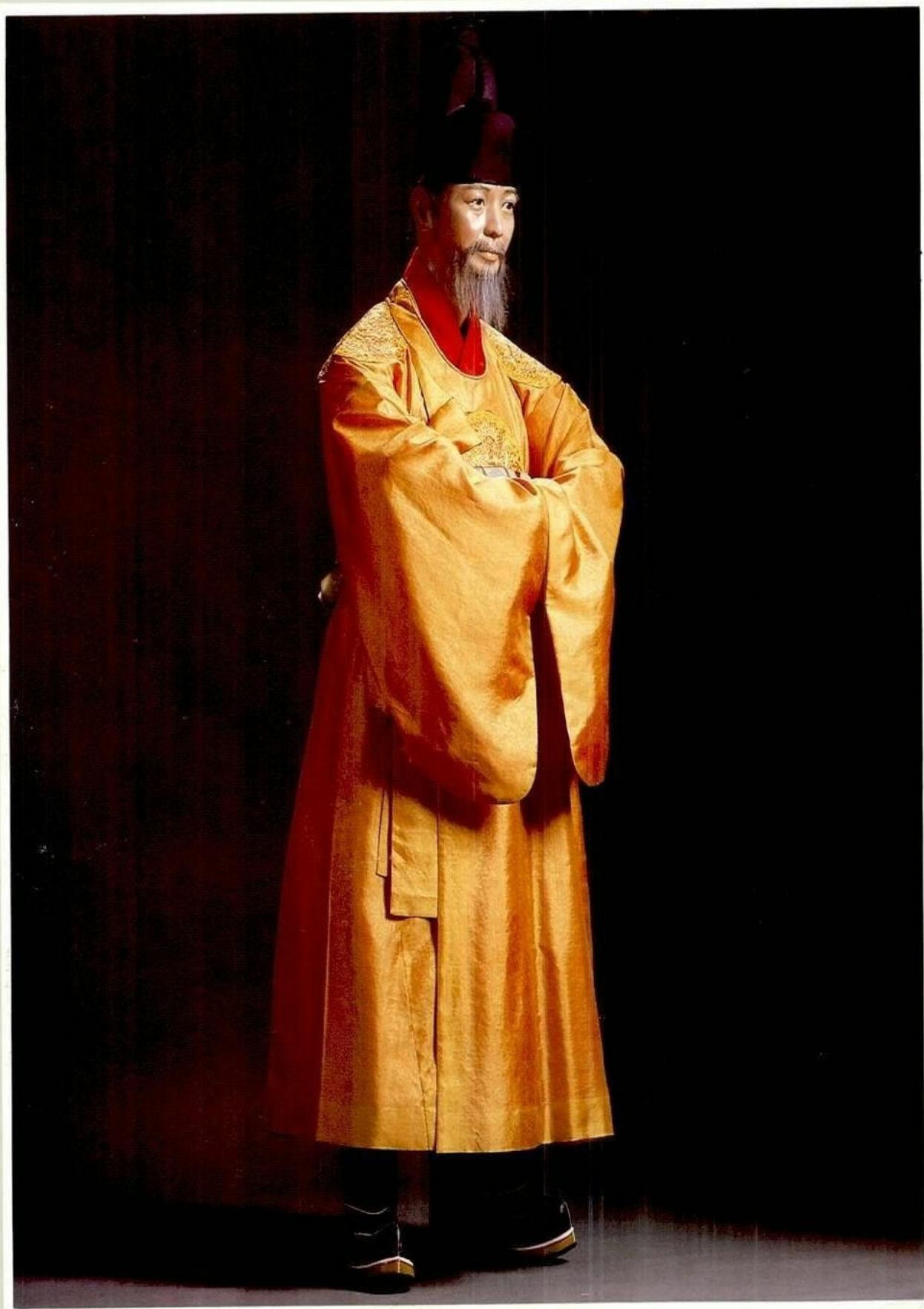
朝鮮時代 또는 末期 王·皇太子가 집무시에 입던 상복(常服).  
金紗로 수놓은 補가 달린 대홍색(大紅色)袍에 익선관(翼善冠),  
옥대(玉帶), 흑색 뉴피화(鹿皮靴)와 함께 착용하였다.

Kings and crown princes of Chosun wore this red robe with a jade belt, double-crested crown and deerskin boots in carrying out their official duties. ▶



황룡포(黃龍袍)

Hwangnyongpo (YELLOW DRAGON ROBE OF THE EMPEROR)



강사포(絳紗袍)

Kang sa po (KING'S OFFICIAL RED ROBE)



고려시대부터 조선시대에 걸쳐 왕이 입던 紅色의 朝服.  
머리에는 원유관(遠遊冠)을 쓰고 중단(中單), 상(裳),  
대대(大帶), 후수(後綬), 폐슬(蔽膝), 패옥(佩玉) 등을  
착용하였고, 원유관 대신 통천관(通天冠)을 썼다.

Kings from the Koryo to Chosun dynasties wore this red robe for their morning audiences. Along with the crown, accessories include the front and rear aprons, jade pendants suspending on the sides and a jade tablet.



## 십이장복(十二章服)

Sibi zangpok (CEREMONIAL ROBE OF THE EMPEROR)

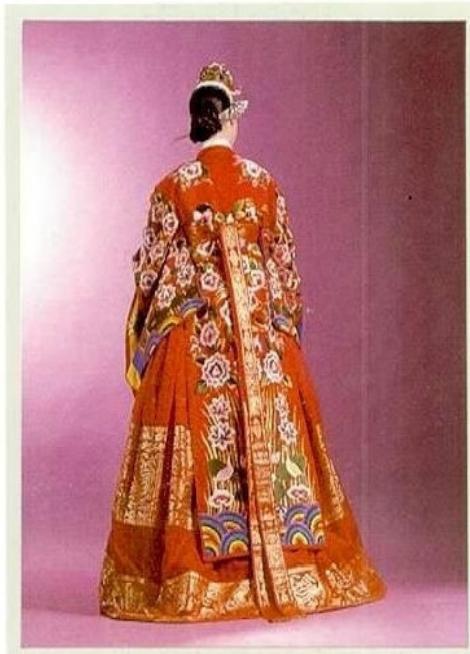
朝鮮時代 末期 皇帝의 大禮服.

면류관(冕旒冠), 의(衣), 상(裳), 중단(中單), 폐슬(蔽膝),

혁대(革帶), 대대(大帶), 폐옥(佩玉), 대수(大綬), 백옥구

(白玉圭)와 함께 착용하였다.

It was the ceremonial robe of the kings of the later Chosun period. It was worn over an inner robe and skirt with accessories include a chest band with emblematic patterns, a waist belt, front and rear aprons and a jade tablet held in both hands. A mortarboard-shaped crown with jeweled pendants in front and in back completed the king's formal attire.



## 활옷(闊衣)

Hwalot (BRIDAL GOWN OF THE PRINCESS AND WOMEN OF NOBLE BLOOD)

朝鮮時代 궁중과 반가(班家)의 婚禮服이나 後期에 와서 점차 일반화되었다.

다홍색 바탕에 百花와 길(吉), 상(祥) 文字를 수놓았다.

This is silk gown worn by princesses and noble ladies at their wedding. It has ornate designs of the ten longevity symbols embroidered on the wide sleeve bands and the front and rear aprons. The crown is adorned with pearls and beads of various gowns.



치적의(雉翟衣)

Chijugui (CEREMONIAL ROBE OF THE EMPRESS WITH PEACOCK DESIGN)



朝鮮時代 王妃와 世子妃가 책봉시나 국경일(國慶日)에 착용한  
大禮服.

칠적관(七翟冠), 하피(霞披), 홍단대대(紅綢大帶), 옥혁대(玉革帶),  
페슬(蔽膝), 페옥(佩玉), 수(綬), 청옥구(青玉圭)와 함께  
착용하였다.

The ornate robe of the empress in full dress in the Yi dynasty  
is covered with brocaded designs peacocks, elaborately ornamented  
pearls and assorted precious stones. It was worn for inaugural  
ceremonies or on national holidays.

적의(翟衣)

Chogui (CEREMONIAL ROBE OF THE EMPRESS WITH PEACOCK DESIGNS)



朝鮮時代 末期 皇后의 大禮服.

칠적관(七翟冠), 중단(中單), 폐슬(蔽膝), 대대(大帶),  
혁대(革帶), 폐옥(佩玉), 대수(大綬), 옥곡규(玉穀圭)와 함께  
착용하였다.

The empress in full regalia toward the end of the Yi dynasty appeared in this ornate robe with all-over brocaded designs of 154 pairs of peacocks. The peacocks are arranged in 12 layers with pear flowers in between.  
Daily wear of the Queen

## 여령복(女伶服)

### Yeoryongbok (COSTUME OF YEORYONG, Yi DYNASTY)

조선시대 나라 경사시 궁중 진연(進宴) 때 기생(妓生)이나 의장(儀仗)을 드는 여자 종을 여령(女伶)이라고 한다.  
여령은 화관(花冠), 황초삼(黃絹衫), 홍초상(紅絹裳),  
유(襦), 화흔혜(花溫鞋)로 服飾 전체에 꽃으로 조화를  
이루었다

Yeoryong is the name for female court servants or courtesans attending on guests during national celebrations and court feasts. Wearing a colorfully ornamented crown with flowers, yellow robe, jacket and leather shoes with brocaded floral patterns, her costume was a harmony in flowers.





홍원삼(紅圓衫)

Hongwonsam



朝鮮時代 末期 世子妃의 大禮服

Ceremonial red robe worn by the crownprinces of the Yi dynasty

자적원삼(紫赤圓衫)

Chajokwonsam (RED CEREMONIAL ROBE OF THE QUEEN AND CROWN PRINCESS)



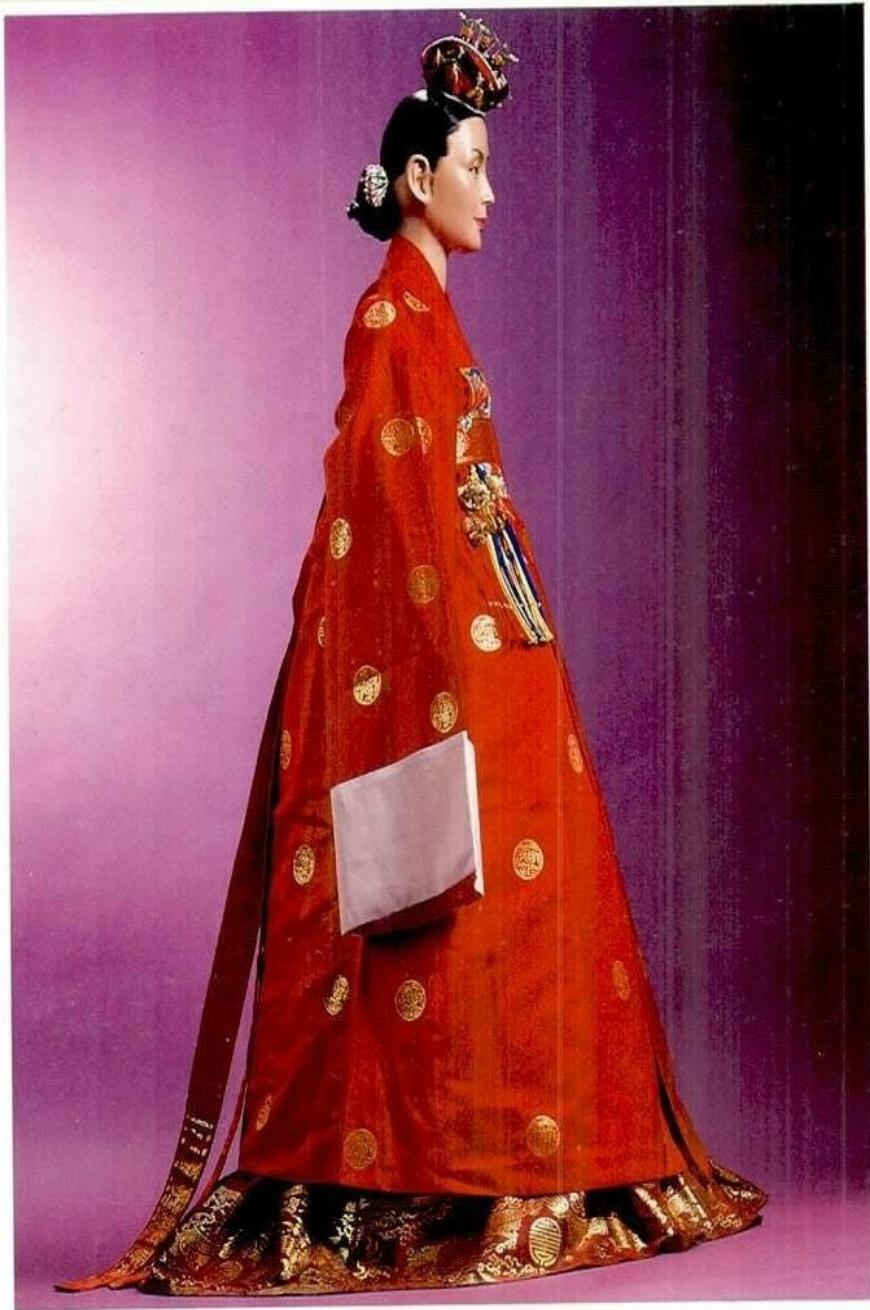
朝鮮時代 비(妃)나 빈(嬪)의 禮服.

紫色 또는 紅色으로 紅色帶를 드리우고 大·小禮服에 따라  
補나 흉배를 장식하였다.

This royal ceremonial robe, made either of glossed silk or stiffened silk gauze, was worn by the queen and wives of the crown princes of Chosun at major ceremonial events. The ornate coiffure has two cross-bars and three hair pins colorfully decorated with assorted jewels.

장삼(長衫)

Changsam (CEREMONIAL ROBE OF THE ROYAL NOBLE LADIES)



朝鮮時代 前期 士大夫 부녀자의 禮服。

대홍색(大紅色)으로 帶가 없이 고름으로 여몄고 王妃의 장삼에는 흥배를 장식하였으며 後期에는 원삼으로 대치되었다.

This red robe is fastened with ribbons instead of belts. The robe of the queen is distinguished from that of noble ladies by the front and rear aprons.

노의(露衣)

Noui (CEREMONIAL ROBE OF NOBLE WOMEN)

朝鮮時代 前期 士大夫 부녀자의 大禮服。

大紅色으로 王妃 노의에는 봉황문과 흥배를 장식하였고 後期에 와서는 원삼으로 바뀌었다.

The robe of the queen of Chosun is distinguished from that of noble women by its red color phoenix patterned embroidery and front and rear aprons.



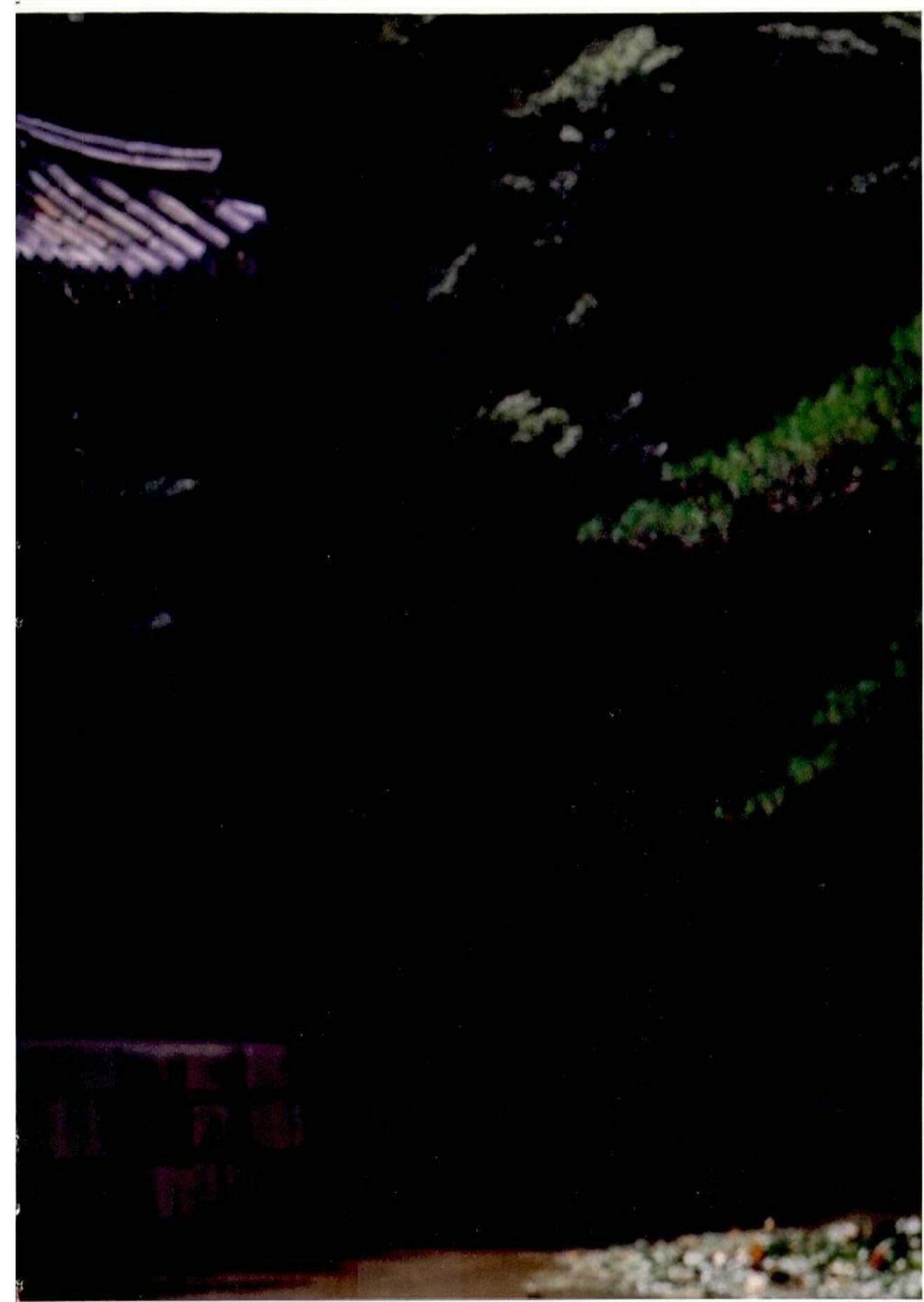
초록당의(草綠唐衣)

Chorokdangui (GREEN JACKET OF THE ROYAL AND NOBLE LADIES)



朝鮮時代 末期 宮中의 小禮服. 草綠緞의 衫에 紅明주안을 받친 것과  
紅緞의 衫에 紅明주안을 받친 것을 같이 겹쳐 네겹을 이룬것으로,  
花紋과 壽福 등의 文字紋을 금박했다.

This simplified ceremonial gown was worn by the queen, royal concubines and high ranking court ladies. The jacket has embroidered emblematic medallions and gold leaf designs.

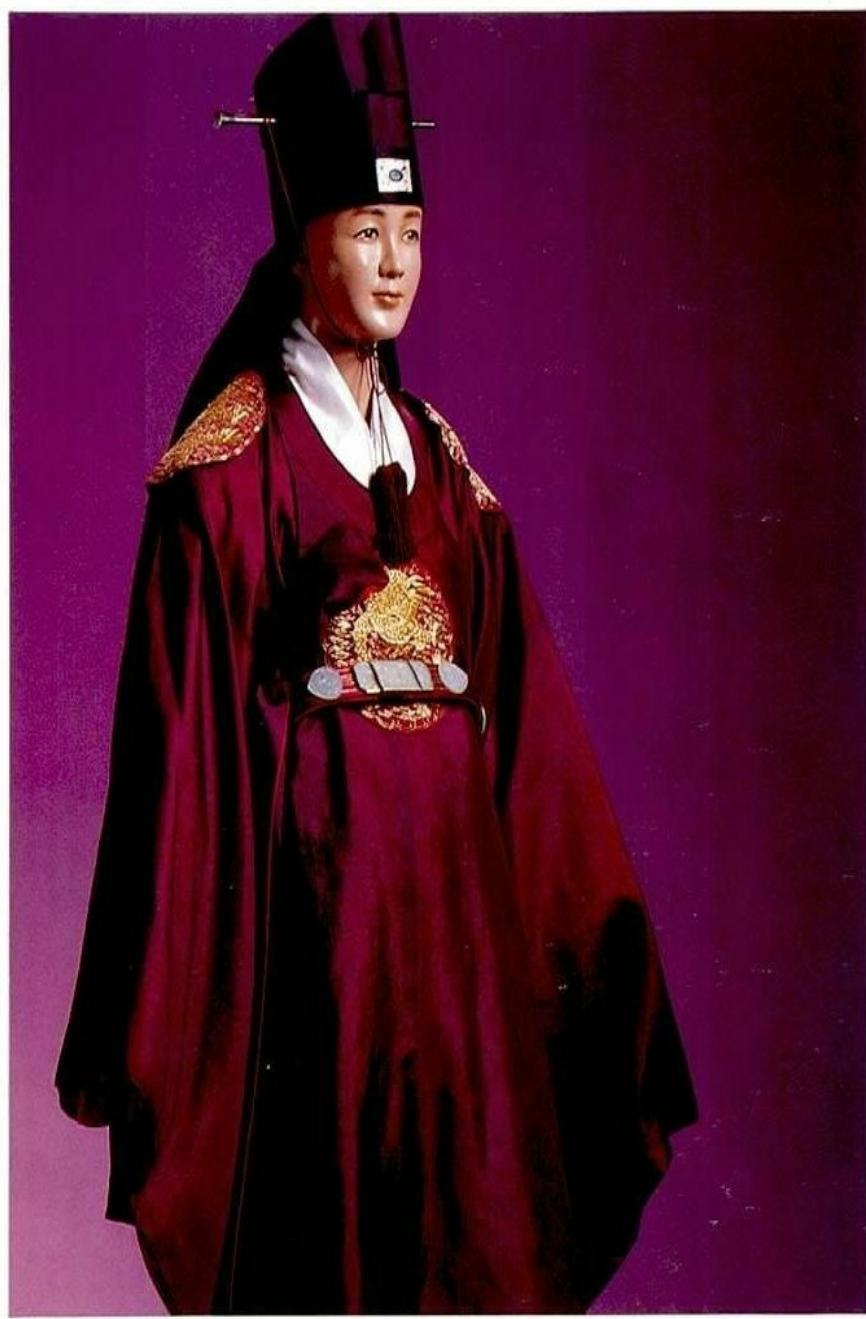


This simplified ceremonial gown was worn by the queen, royal concubines and high ranking court ladies. The jacket has embroidered emblematic medallions and gold leaf designs.



자적용포(紫赤龍袍)

Chajok yongpo (PURPLE-RED CEREMONIAL ROBE OF THE CROWN PRINCE)



朝鮮時代 末期(1897년 이후) 王世子의 상복(常服).  
자적색포의 앞·뒤·양 어깨에 金綬한 보(補)를 달았고,  
옥대, 녹피화를 갖추어 입었다.

The crown prince in the declining years of the Chosun period was dressed in this type of robe for ceremonial purposes. It was accompanied by a double-crested crown fixed with a crossbar, jade belt and deerskin boots. Four-clawed dragons are embroidered in gold on the chest, shoulders and back.

흑룡포(黑龍袍)

Huknyongpo

朝鮮時代 王世子의 서연복(書筵服) 또는 王世孫의  
강서복(講書服).으로 입던 黑色의 禮服. 왕세자는 원형의  
보(補)를, 왕세손은 네모형의 보를 달았다.

Princes and princesses were dressed in this robe when they studied calligraphy and reading. The robe of the crown prince has a round embroidered pattern while that of the princes has a square embroidered pattern.

상궁복(尚宮服)

Sanggungbok (FORMAL DRESS OF THE COURT LADIES)



尚宮은 朝鮮時代 正五品의 官女로 御命을 받들고 宮女를 통괄하였다.  
남치마·옥색회장저고리에 草綠唐衣를 입었다.  
머리에는 개구리 침지를 장식하였다.

The dress of the court ladies of Chosun consists of a semi-ceremonial jacket of green and a skirt of indigo blue. A gilt hair pin in the shape of a frog decorates the hair.





## 앵삼(鶯衫)

Aengsam (NIGHTINGALE ROBE OF THOSE WHO PASSED THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAM.)

朝鮮時代 需生들의 과거급제시와 冠禮 때의 禮服。  
연두에 갈감에 황색안을 넣고 깃, 도련, 소매끝에 검은선을 두른  
단령포(丹領袍)로 사모(紗帽), 각대(角帶), 목화(木靴)와 함께  
착용하였다.

과거급제시에는 王이 내려준 이사화(御賜花)를 꽂고  
삼일유가(三日遊街)의 축복을 받기도 했다.

Those who passed the state civil service examination wore this robe during the congratulatory ceremony at the palace. It was worn with a hat decorated with a double spray of paper flowers presented by the king. The same costume was also used by the sons of the nobility in the coming-of-age ceremony but without the flower sprays.



금관조복(金冠朝服)

Kumgwanchobok (OFFICIAL ROBE OF THE COURTIER)



조선시대 文武百官들의 朝服.

적초의(赤綃衣)·적초상(赤綃裳)·백초중단(百綃中單)·  
폐슬(蔽膝)·대대(大帶)·혁대(革帶)·패옥(佩玉) 등으로  
구성되어 있고 金冠을 착용하였다.

Civil and military officials of Yi dynasty wore this costume during their morning audience. The complete outfit included a gold-striped cap, an outer robe of red silk, an inner blue robe, a pink skirt and apron in the rear. The official tablet being held was one of the elements which indicated the wearer's rank.

제복(祭服)

Chebok (COURTIER'S ROBE FOR THE ROYAL ANCESTRAL RITES)



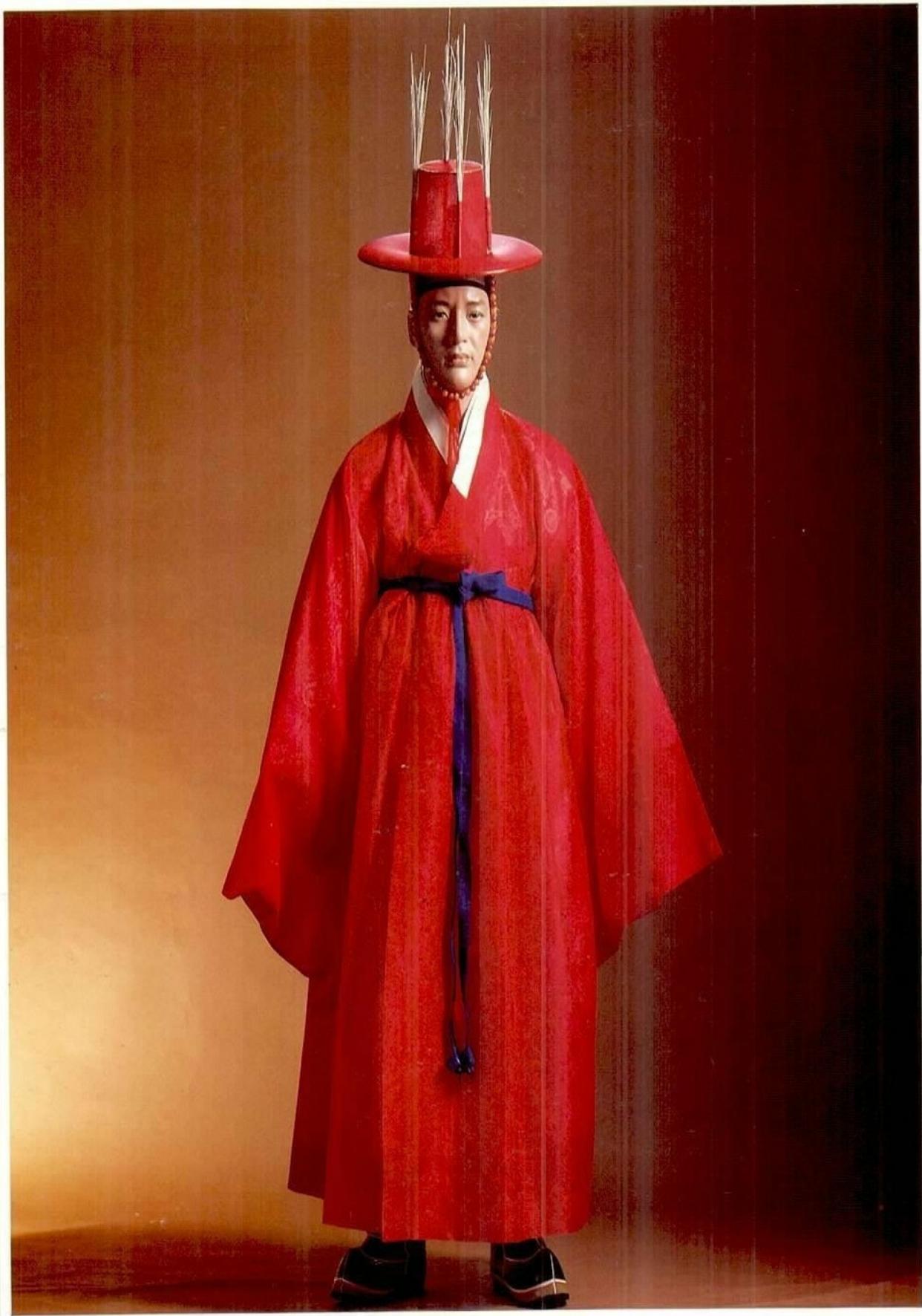
조선시대 왕이 종묘(宗廟)·사직(社稷) 등에 제사할 때  
文武百官이 착용하던 제복(祭服).

관모는 양관(梁冠)이며 청조의(青絹衣)·적조상(赤絹裳)·  
백초중단(·폐슬·대대·혁대·패옥·수 등을 갖추어 입었다.

Civil and military public servants wore this garment when attending annual rites for the royal ancestors, highly distinguished Confucian scholars and retainers. The outer robe was worn over a white inner robe and red skirt. The accessories include a gold-striped cap, a neck band made of white cloth, a belt, jade pendants, socks and cloth

홍천익(紅天翼)

Hongchongik (RED COAT OF THE COURTIER)

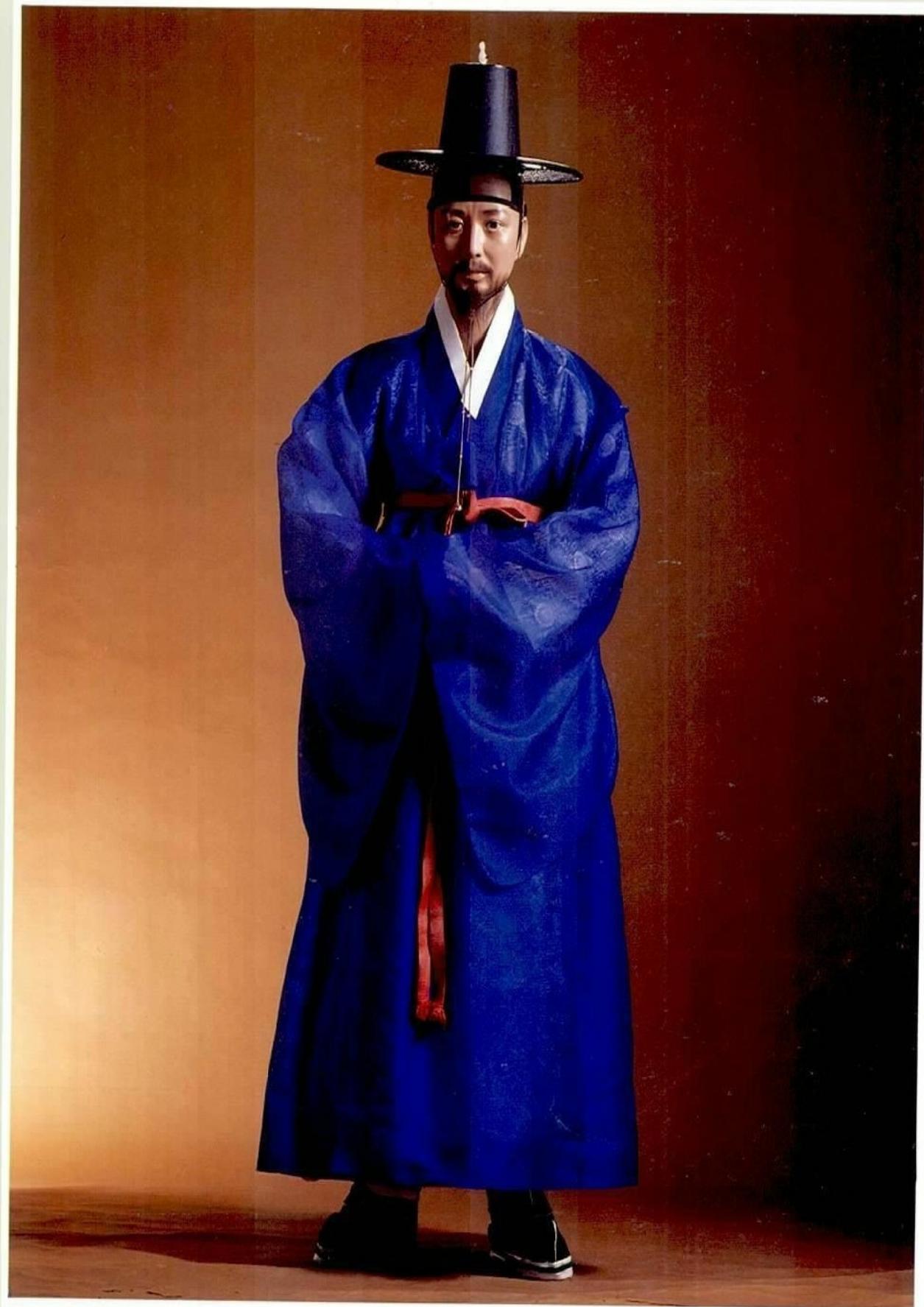


조선시대 英祖때부터 王의 교외행차시 文武官이 착용하였다.  
흑립(黑笠), 홍광대(紅廣帶), 목화(木靴)를 겸용하고,  
임진왜란 당시에는 융복(戎服)으로 사용하기도 했으나, 후기에는  
구군복(具軍服)으로 바뀐다. 허리부분에 주름을 넣은 것은  
활동성을 더해준다.

This red coat was worn by both civil and military retainers of Chosun for less formal occasions such as accompanying the royal procession to the countryside. Wooden boots go along with the cloud-figured silk coat which is tied in front with a braided sash.

청천익(青天翼)

Chongchongik (BLUE COAT OF THE COURTIER)



조선시대 초기 文士들의 편복(便服)으로, 임진왜란·병자호란 이후에는 융복(戎服)으로 착용하였다.

당상관은 남색 침리(帖裏)에 자립(紫笠)을, 당하관은 청현색(青玄色) 침리에 흑립(黑笠)을 썼다.

This coat was worn as part of the everyday clothing of the scholar-official during the early Chosun period. By the middle of the Yi dynasty, after the Japanese and Ching-Chinese invasions, the coat was adopted as part of the military uniform. Officials above the third rank wore coats of indigo blue while those of the third rank and below lower rank wore dark blue ones.