

Color Change of The Ten Symbols of Longevity Cadets in The Late Joseon Dynasty

Wona Lhi Master Course, Gyounsil Choi Professor, Art & Design, Ewha Womans University, Republic of Korea.

paper ID 1084

RESEARCH SUBJECT

What colors were The Ten Symbols of Longevity cadets before 19th century? It became more saturated in the late Joseon Dynasty. Why did it change so much? The ten symbols of longevity, known as "Sipjangaengdo" in Korea.

RELATED RESEARCH

Based on previous research (Park, 2002), this study focuses on three representative types of Sipjangaengdo from the late Joseon Dynasty known to the academic community. The aim is to analyze the composition and color variations in the painting according to the ideological and social changes of the period, with the particular focus on the influence of pigments changes on the color transformation of the Sipjangaengdo of during the period.

What are The Ten Symbols of Longevity(Sipjansaengdo)? They were depicted a desire for longevity and a significant theme in Korean traditional paintings. Its philosophical background is Daoism(Taoism).

These are the 13 representative icons of the Ten Symbols of Longevity : the sun, the moon, clouds, mountains, rocks, water, turtles, cranes, deer, bamboos, pine trees, yeoungji(ganoderma), and peaches. The 'Ten' in The ten symbols of longevity is not simply a number. This means 'completeness', 'fullness', 'infinity', and 'eternity'.

THE YEONGJI OF ETERNAL LIFE

Emperor Qin Shi Huang, who unified China in 221 AD, had over 3,000 concubines and enormous wealth, but could not obtain eternal life. Meanwhile, after hearing the story of a 'magical mushroom' on an island in the East Sea(KOREA and JAPAN) that can give you longevity if you eat it and that putting it on the face of a dead person can bring life back to life, they sent people to Korea and Japan. The magical mushroom mentioned in this tale is yeoungji(Ganoderma lucidum). There is also a legend that the secret to Yang Guifei's charm as a peerless beauty is because she ate yeoungji.

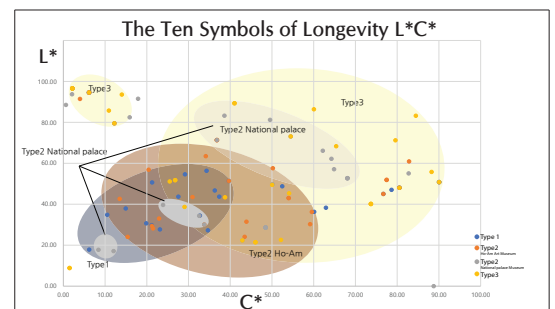
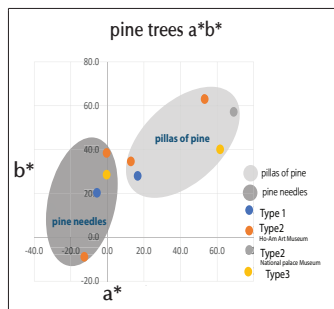
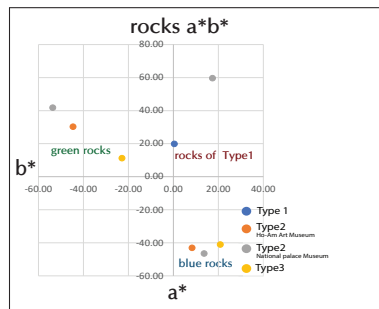
COLOR CHANGE OF 9 COMPONENTS

	sun	rock	pine	crane	yeoungji	deer	peach	bamboo
Type1 National Museum								
Type2 Hoam Art Museum								
Type2 National Palace Museum								
Type3 Oregon University Museum								

CONCLUSION

In the late Joseon Dynasty, the color of The ten symbols of longevity paintings was changed according to the social change and imported western pigments. There was a change in color from low-medium lightness and low chromaticness to high lightness and high chromaticness.

RESULT



CHANGE OF COLOR

Type1. National museum of Korea(before 19C)



Type 2. Hoam Art Museum of Korea (19C)



Type 3. Oregon University Museum of U.S, (19C)



Type 2. National Palce Museum of Korea (19C)

