

Mid-Joseon (1566) Women's *Hanbok* Pattern

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Hanbok

The *hanbok* (한복) is the traditional clothing of the Korean people. The term is used for both male and female clothing. Today, people in Korea wear *hanbok* for special occasions such as weddings, holidays, and birthday celebrations, but it was once everyday clothing.

A women's *hanbok* consists of several layers and parts.

Ladies wore multiple white underlayers of pants and skirts to act as petticoats for their skirts. For comfort, I wear a pair of white linen/cotton pants underneath my skirt.

Then, they wore an unlined underlayer top called a *sokjeogori* (속저고리). *Sokjeogori* close with a small button closure or no closure at all. These are typically made of ramie.

The *chima* (치마), or skirt, consists of a white waistband and knife pleated fabric, and is worn over the bust and over the *sokjeogori*. The ties are always white and tie to the left side of the wearer.

Sokjeogori

The *sokjeogori* is a simple unlined underlayer that is very similar to a *jeogori* in construction, only without the side panels. It fits a little closer to the body and is usually made of ramie.

Some have been found with button closures and some without closures.

Jeogori

The top of the *hanbok* is called *jeogori* (저고리). The *jeogori* consists of two body panels (*gil* - 길), two sleeves (*somae* - 소매), overlapping front panels (*seop* - 섭), side panels (*mu* - 무), underarm gussets (*dang* - 당), a rectangular collar (*git* - 깃), and ties (*goreum* - 고름).

The *jeogori* has two sets of ties, one set on the inside on the wearer's left side and one set on the outside on the wearer's right side. These ties keep the panels from shifting around and keep the *jeogori* closed.

They were made of silk, cotton, and ramie, depending on social class. They can also be quilted and padded with cotton to stay warm in the winter.

This particular *jeogori* was based on a tomb find from the Yeonan Kim Clan and was dated to 1566 (Fig. 1). It has a rectangular end on its collar, which dates it to the 16th century. The underarm gussets are constructed of two triangles that are sewn together to complete a square gusset, which have been seen in other *jeogori*.

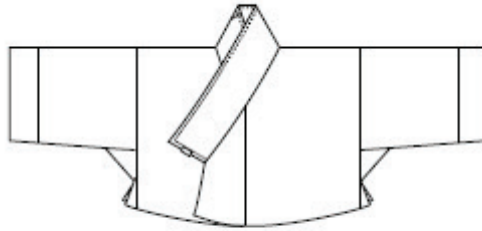




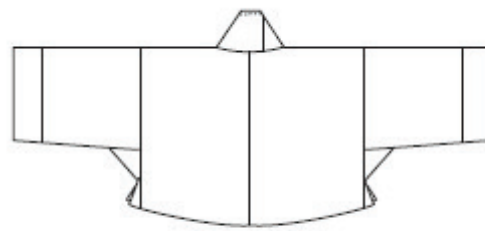
No.7 저고리 앞



No.7 저고리 뒤



No.7 저고리 실측도 앞



No.7 저고리 실측도 뒤

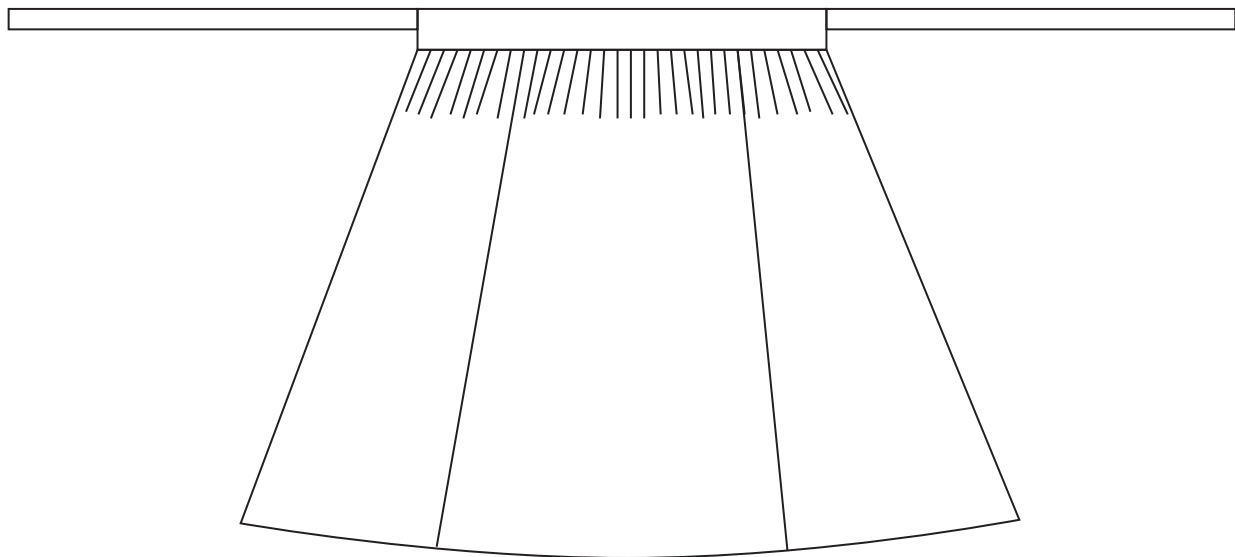
Fig. 1 - Jeogori from Yeonan Kim Clan, 1566

Chima

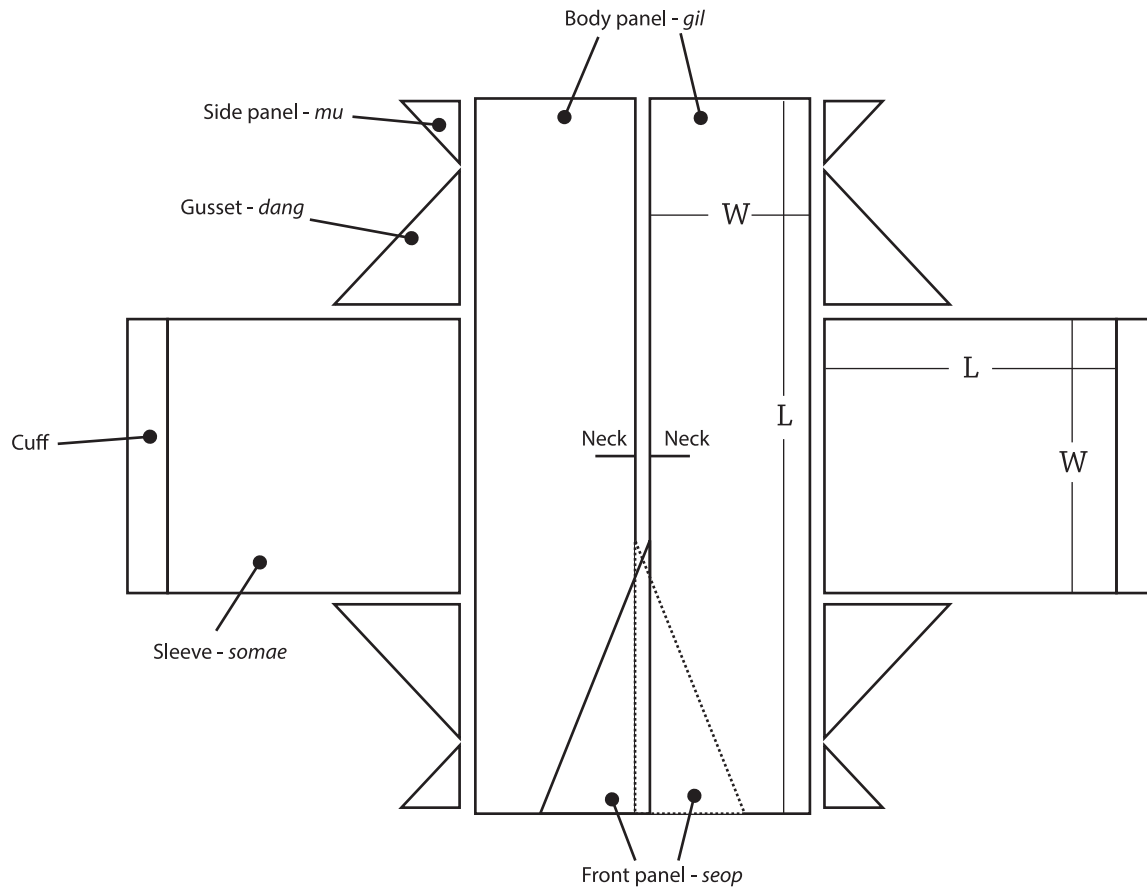
The *chima* has three major parts - the waistband, the skirt, and the ties. They can be made of silk, cotton, and ramie.

The waistband and ties of period *chima* are always white. In paintings, you can see the white ties of the *chima* hanging from underneath the *jeogori*. *Chima* are typically tied on the left side as to not add bulk to the *jeogori* ties.

Skirts can be lined or unlined, quilted or padded. The skirt body is made by sewing several panels of fabric together and are pleated into the waistband using knife pleats.



Pattern - Jeogori



Body Panel Width: Bust measurement (or widest part of torso) + 5 in = _____ ÷ 4 =

Body Panel Length: Top of shoulder to top of hip measurement x 2 =

Sleeve Width: 22 in (or adjust as needed)

Sleeve Length: Center of collarbone to fingertips - Body Panel Width =

Cuff Width: 5 in (or adjust as desired)

Cuff Length = Sleeve Width

Gussets: 6 in x 6 in square, cut in half diagonally (adjust as needed)

Front Panel Width: 8 in (or adjust as desired)

Front Panel Height: 1/2 Body Panel Length - 1/2 Sleeve Width =

Cut rectangle in half diagonally.

Side Panel Width: 3 in

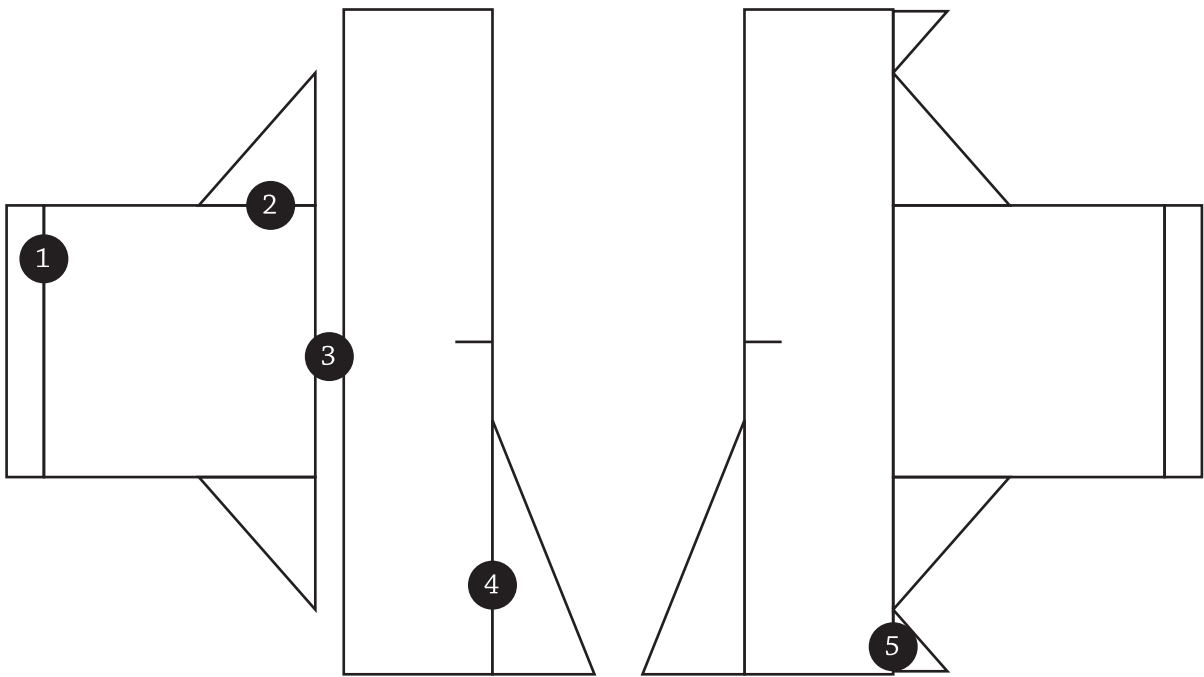
Side Panel Height: 1/2 Body Panel Length - 1/2 Sleeve Width - Gusset =

Collar: 5 in x 40 in

Neck: 1/4 Base of neck measurement + 1/4 in =

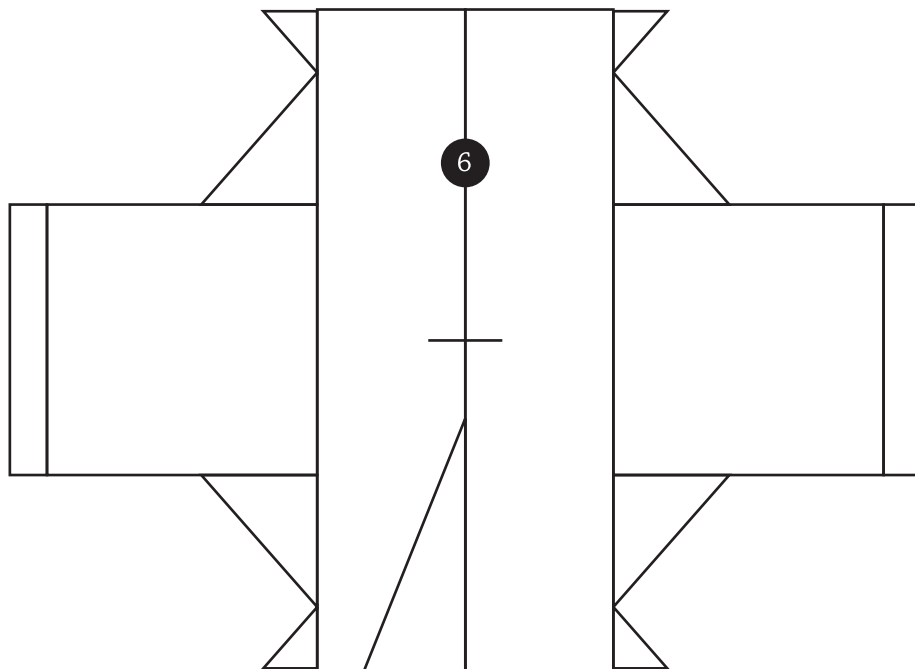
Fold body panel in half, cut measurement along fold

Sewing - Jeogori

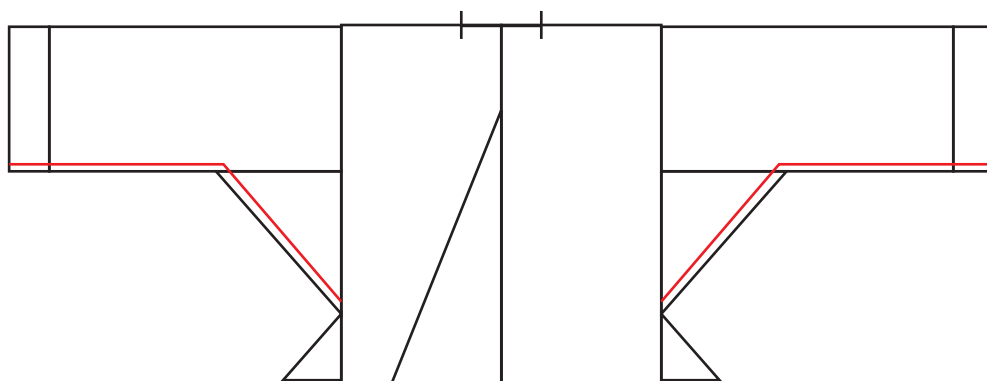


Cut all pieces with your desired seam allowance.

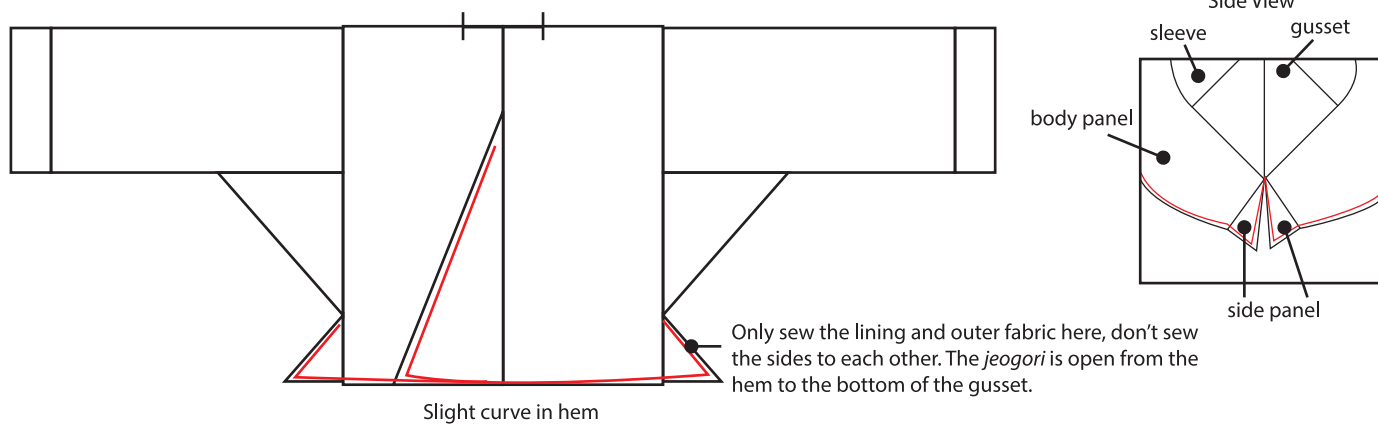
1. Sew the cuff to the end of the sleeve piece.
2. Sew the gussets on either side of the sleeve.
3. Sew the unit on the body panel, making sure to line up the middle. Jeogori do not have shoulder seams, the whole piece is folded in half at the shoulders.
4. Sew front panels to the body panel, starting from the bottom.
5. Sew side panels to the body panel. At this point, you can trace both pieces on your lining fabric to create a lining.
6. Sew back seam from bottom to neck. If making a lining, repeat on lining pieces.



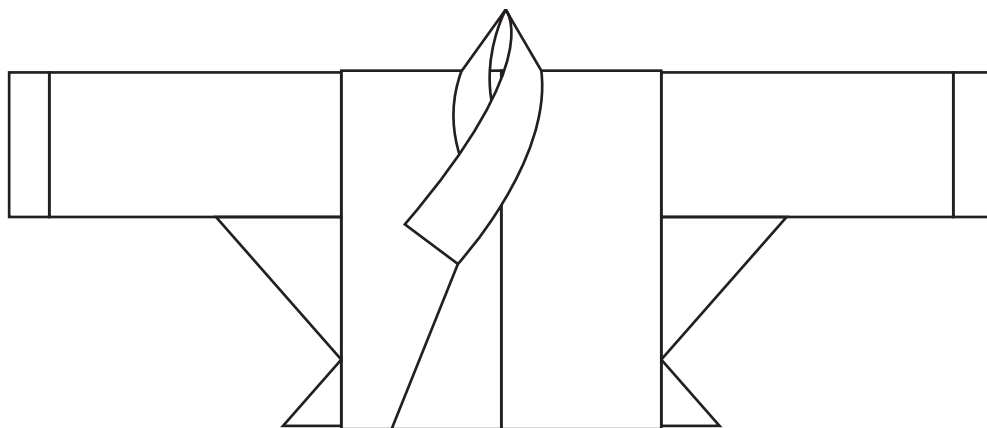
Sewing - Jeogori



7. With right sides together, sew along red lines. Repeat on lining.



8. With right sides of outer fabric and lining together, sew along red lines.

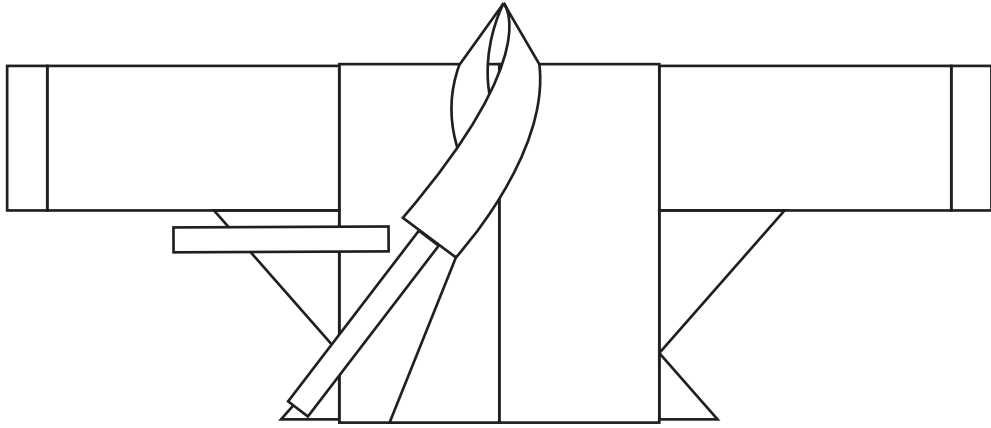


9. Starting from the outside, sew one side of the collar piece on with a slight curve. Continue through the neckhole to the inside. Fold collar in half and tack it down to the inside.

10. Fold in edges of cuffs and lining and hand finish.

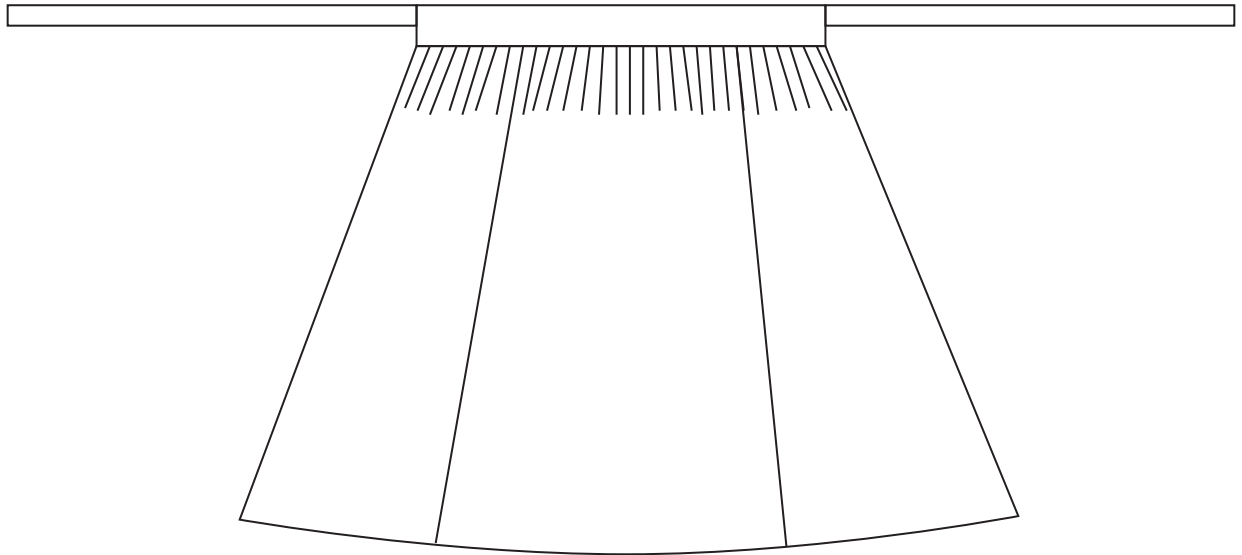
11. Cut two pieces of colored fabric and two pieces of lining fabric 12 in x 2 in. Sew together, leaving one short end open. Turn inside out. These are your ties.

Sewing - Jeogori



12. Sew the outer ties as shown. Sew the inner ties to the inside collar and the lining on the inside.

Pattern - Chima



Waistband Length: Overbust measurement (or wherever you will wear the skirt) + 10 in for overlap =

Waistband Width: 8 in (the wider the band, the more comfortable it is to wear)

Ties: 4 in x 36 in (or desired length)

Skirt Width: Waistband Length x 2.5 (or more for a fuller skirt) =

Skirt Length: Overbust (or wherever you will wear the skirt) to floor =

Cut all pieces with desired seam allowance.

1. If you need to, sew panels together to get correct skirt width. Hem sides of skirt or use selvedge edge.
2. Hem bottom of skirt.
3. Fold up edge of waistband and iron.
4. Knife pleat and sew skirt into length of waistband.
5. Fold waistband in half and finish inside edge.
6. Sew ties together, leaving short edge open. Turn inside out. Attach ties to sides of waistband. Topstitch for extra strength.