

# EURASIA

## ORIBURGOS

“Much of the beauty that arises in art comes from the struggle an artist wages, with his limited medium.” Henri Matisse

ENJOY BURGOS



*App designed by Paula Antón*



UNIVERSIDAD  
DE BURGOS

## Acknowledgements

Origami figures of ORIBURGOS were inspired by multiple videos on YouTube, as well as 3D pen technology.

- Origami deer by Fabiana Sanapanya:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2QTeifldTA&t=620s>
- Origami Human Figure (Claudio Acuña J):  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fmiNk5An00k&list=PLIJwdlLFgo\\_oHBBqOhuAG6QI5XNIS3P6A&index=6&t=0s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fmiNk5An00k&list=PLIJwdlLFgo_oHBBqOhuAG6QI5XNIS3P6A&index=6&t=0s)
- Shell Origami by Attribution 3.0:  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gl\\_4PqCiVPw](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gl_4PqCiVPw)
- Origami Winter Tree Tutorial (Tim Rickman):  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JxmfBkpOI0I>
- Tran Nga 3D Origami wheel:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LpgfkzHysj0&t=150s>
- Easy Origami DNA by Wellington Oliveira.  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pB0FMshudqE>
- 3D pen inspired by [사나고 Sanago](#):  
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCd4FmcWIVdWAY0-Q8OJBloQ>

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## 1. What does ORIBURGOS mean?

ORIBURGOS is another way of promoting Burgos culture, helping other people to understand about Spanish history, which could also strengthen relations between Asian Communities and Europe (Spain - Burgos). ORIBURGOS it is part of the project Enjoy Burgos (App available) where you can find information about **gastronomy, wine route, culture, leisure and investment in Burgos**.

## 2. But, how does it work?

ORIBURGOS applies the concept of origami to any type of paper that can be considered waste. It uses 3D Pen technology (PLA as a Biopolymer material and solar battery as a source of energy). The goal is not only to redesign and revalue used paper (a concept of Engineering and sustainability), as these pieces are located throughout Burgos in strategic locations, visitors will interact with local people asking and looking for them. Visitors will have the goal of finding and identifying pieces (a concept of social art). These pieces will be shaped in a particular way to represent Burgos.

## 3. ORIBURGOS Materials and Environmental Considerations

**3.1 Paper:** It is of a vegetable origin; cellulose fibers are crushed, adhered by a component called lignin. These materials from wood (mainly pine and eucalyptus), need a process of grinding and mixing with water. The water content in the fibers is progressively reduced by gravity, vacuum, pressure, and drying until the finished product is obtained. This involves a high consumption of energy.

How much water do we need to get a sheet of paper? For an A4 sheet of printer paper, the water footprint is estimated to be between 300 and 2,600 m<sup>3</sup> / t (9). Pressures on the global water footprint of paper can be reduced by choosing production areas and types of wood that are more efficient in terms of the amount of water they need. The results of this study found that the use of reclaimed paper can be effective in reducing the water footprint (9). When the paper is printed, printer ink in liquid form or in toner impregnates the surface of the paper. The website [imprentajoscar.com](http://imprentajoscar.com) explains the different interactions of ink and toner on paper: "The ink is sold in small cartridges and is used for inkjet printers. Most of these printers are small in size and usually be for domestic use. On the contrary, the so-called toner is used in laser printers, which are faster and are usually used in spaces such as companies, printers, or offices " (25). Can the use of inks or toner cause any damage or contamination? Studies identified that office or residential printers may be a source of indoor air pollution by a surprising mechanism. Although the ozone concentration does not increase in the indoor air generated by laser printers or copiers, the ozone of this equipment can oxidize VOC (volatile organic compounds), as ultrafine particles, aldehydes, acids, etc. Printers should be monitored for emission not only of VOCs and particles, but also aldehydes like formaldehyde and acetaldehyde and formic acid in indoor air (10). The chemical composition of inks (polymer mixtures and powders), mean that they are not easily recycled, and they can pose a serious problem for the environment, contaminating both land and water. Another example is mentioned in an RTVE report:

Dr. Nicolás Olea (professor at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Granada) explains how thermal paper gives off BPA (Bisphenol-A) when thermally recycled, contaminating the entire recycling process (26).

Nicolás explains that "It would be necessary to segregate or separate everything that is thermal from the paper that we have so lovingly recycled" (26).

Energy consumption, and what energy source is used (renewable source or non-renewable source) must also be taken into account. The website muypymes.com highlights the issue. "It is a fact that an ink printer consumes less energy electric than a laser since the second one needs to go through a preparation process before be ready to print, in which you perform tasks such as heating the toner. If we print in large quantities and continuous cycles, a laser printer is our best option, since in this case, it is where we are least affected by the consumption penalty offered by a laser printer when going from a state of suspension to being ready to print "(27). The website laserproject.es explains the energy consumption of a laser printer:

Fusion 40 - 120W. Maximum consumption = 1560 W (consumption at maximum power and cutting work). If the power costs, for example, € 0.12 / KWH, working with a laser would cost you € 0.19 / h or close to € 1.5 for each working day (28).

Similarly for a Canon Pixma Ip 4850 ink printer with a maximum consumption of 17 watts / h (source: quecartucho.es), working with ink costs 0.002 € / h (0.016 € every 8 hours).

There is a very substantial cost to our environment every time we manufacture and discard every piece of paper, and that is why ORIBURGOS wants to give waste paper another life.

Due to weather conditions the Origami pieces could be covered with plastic containers, reducing the amount of plastic waste in our landfills, as well as giving a protection for the pieces:

### 3.2 PET (Polyethylene Terephthalate) (20)

General information

- Overview: PET was originally used only to produce fibers for clothing (polyester). In the last three decades, its use for blow-molded drinks/food containers has become highly significant due to its generally good properties and superiority to glass for such applications (particularly in terms of brittleness and strength to weight ratio).
- Strengths: Good water vapor and oxygen barrier. High strength and stiffness (for commodity/engineering thermoplastic), Excellent transparency/clarity, practical and established recycling, low friction. Good low frequency electrical properties, good melt flow, good resistance to gamma radiation (allows for sterilization), very good surface finish. Easily colored, can be optically transparent, clear, translucent or opaque.
- Composition overview  
Compositional summary  
 $(\text{CO}-(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)-\text{CO}-\text{O}-(\text{CH}_2)_2-\text{O})_n$   
Material family Plastic (thermoplastic, semi-crystalline)  
Base material PET (Polyethylene terephthalate)
- Warning: Can release harmful fumes during processing. Fire retardant additives are very susceptible to thermal degradation, releasing noxious fumes. There have been worries that the antimony trioxide catalyst used in production may cause antimony to

leech into the contents of PET bottles, but studies have concluded that this is not a concern.

- Other notes

Suitable for use in food packaging. Well suited for over-molding of metal inserts as long as the wall thickness is sufficiently high (despite high shrinkage). Semi-crystalline grades available.

No warranty is given for the accuracy of this data (20)

### 3.3 PS (Polystyrene) (20)

#### General information

- Overview

Readily recognizable due to its range of everyday uses such as CD cases, pens, food packaging, and packaging foam. PS faces competition from paper, glass, wood, PP, PVC, and ABS. The three main types are: general purpose (crystal) PS, high impact PS, and polystyrene foam.

- Strengths

Cheap. Low mold shrinkage allowing for precision molding, high dimensional stability. Water-clear and glossy. Relatively stiff and hard for a commodity thermoplastic. Minimal water absorption. Very good electrical and dielectric properties (though poor tracking resistance). Excellent resistance to gamma radiation. Copes well with low temperatures. Good insulator. Useful crush behavior of foamed material.

- Compositional summary

$(\text{CH}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)\text{-CH}_2)_n$

Material family Plastic (thermoplastic, amorphous)

Base material PS (Polystyrene)

- Processing properties

First commercial production 1937

- Other notes

Antistatic grades available. Physiologically safe.

No warranty is given for the accuracy of this data (20)

The Biopolymer PLA has been selected for use with 3D Pen technology.

### 3.4 PLA (Polylactide) (20)

#### General information

- Overview

A biodegradable polyester which does not occur naturally. It is derived primarily from annually renewable resources (maize/ corn).

- Strengths

Transparent, rigid, high mechanical stability, relatively good tensile strength (similar to PC). Good gloss and clarity, good flavour and aroma barrier properties (despite gas permeability). Lower greenhouse gas emission for production compared with commodity thermoplastics (lower than PP).

- Typical uses

Biodegradable packing and disposables, food packaging, plastic bags, plant pots, diapers, bottles, cold drink cups, sheet and film.

- Composition overview

### Compositional summary

$(\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CO}_2)_n$

Material family Plastic (thermoplastic, semi-crystalline)

Base material PLA (Polylactic acid / polylactide)

- **Processing properties**

#### Feedstocks & production

Lactic acid monomer produced from sugar (dextrose) derived from plant starch origins, typically corn, but also wheat, sugar beets and sugar cane.

First commercial production 1994

- **Notes**

- **Warning**

Poses no particular environmental concern except that in a marine environment can cause mechanical adverse effects to wildlife - though this is surely the same with all water insoluble polymers.

#### Other notes

Grades suitable for food use available (FDA approved).

No warranty is given for the accuracy of this data (20)

## 4. Origami History

Origami, Composed of the Japanese words oru (to fold) and kami (paper), is also called Jong-i jeobgi in Korea.

Akira Yoshizawa (1911-2005) “abandoned a factory job to devote his life to interpreting the world in paper” (17). The documentary BETWEEN THE FOLDS claims that Akira Yoshizawa could make paper come alive, and he wished to see origami recognized as a form of art. Yoshizawa also invented the system of folded using pictures alone (Create over 50.000 origami models) (17). in the documentary Robert J. Land illustrates the complexity of Origami throughout history. “Back in the 50s and 60s very few people knew of anything beyond a simple flapping bird”, the complexity of steps takes to make folding in paper was around 20 or 30 folded (the norm), in the 80s up to 70 and will continue growing after 80s (17).

The book *How to Make Origami* reveals two important theories of Origami’s history (1):

1. “Paper was invented in the second century in China”
2. “Origami started just after the invention of paper”

Lillian Oppenheimer said: “When Oppenheimer wrote the foreword to *How to Make Origami*, it was widely believed that paper was invented by the Chinese eunuch Cai Lun (also alphabetized as T’sai Lun) in 4 BCE - 105 CE” (1). “Moreover, recent studies show that high-quality bark paper, called amate in Meso-America, kapa in Hawaii, and tapa in Southeast Asia dates back to 5000 BCE” (1). Some say origami started in the Heian period (794-1185) in Japan (1). In Europe, the origami figure of the little bird called *pajarita* in Spain probably appeared around the late eighteenth century. Vicente Palacios explains how origami figures were found in Venice (Italy) in 1490. “The boat and the hat are made from rectangular sheets of paper, most of the European traditional models are made from square sheets” (1).

In the eighteenth and nineteenth century, origami models and folding styles in Japan and Europe shared some similarities. *How to Make Origami's* conclusion gives us a clear message about Origami history: "In the first years of the Meiji Restoration, in the 1860s and 1870s, the European education system was introduced and adopted in Japan. As a result, European origami was imported to Japan as a part of the kindergarten curriculum. In addition, as people travelled internationally, Japanese origami spread over the Western world. The state of origami as we know it today has been developed as a consequence of such cultural exchange. Thus, origami has never been a "Japanese" art." (1).

## 5. The Origin of ORIBURGOS

**Note:** The photos below were prepared by the authors, each one endeavoring to reflect the necessity of a change in our way of living, represented by a change of the colours position in the sky and the grass: in blue (grass), and green (sky), also the black and white photo tries to show the mediation as a tool to make it possible.

There are obvious signs of human settlement on the hill where today a castle dominates the city, dated from the Neolithic (4,500 years BC) and the first Iron Age (850 BC) although the city of Burgos proper was founded by Diego Rodríguez, nicknamed as "of *Porcelos*", in the year 884. In an effort to halt the Saracen advance, Alfonso III, King of León, ordered Count D. Diego to find a burgundy borough on the banks of the *Arlanzón* (2).

### 5.1. Museum of Human Evolution (DNA ORIGAMI):

"Deoxyribonucleic acid, also known by the acronym DNA, is a nucleic acid that contains the genetic instructions used in the development and functioning of all living organisms" (11). Thanks to DNA we know that Homo Sapiens had offspring with other human species that no longer exist. In this museum known by its acronym, MEH, the origami represents an important epicentre of anthropological and archaeological studies of the region. Apart from fostering this science, it helps with the dissemination of findings and interpretations to make the general public understand what our origins were as human beings and the civilizations that have emerged throughout history. With a modern building, this complex opens in 2011. The ingenuity of the architect Juan Navarro Baldeweg has won international recognition of his work on several occasions. The exposed elements are primarily based on findings found in the *Sierra de Atapuerca*, an important anthropological site in which connections from various eras have been found that help to understand how modern man evolved. One can enjoy themes taken chronologically by the steps taken by primitive man (4).

## DNA ORIGAMI

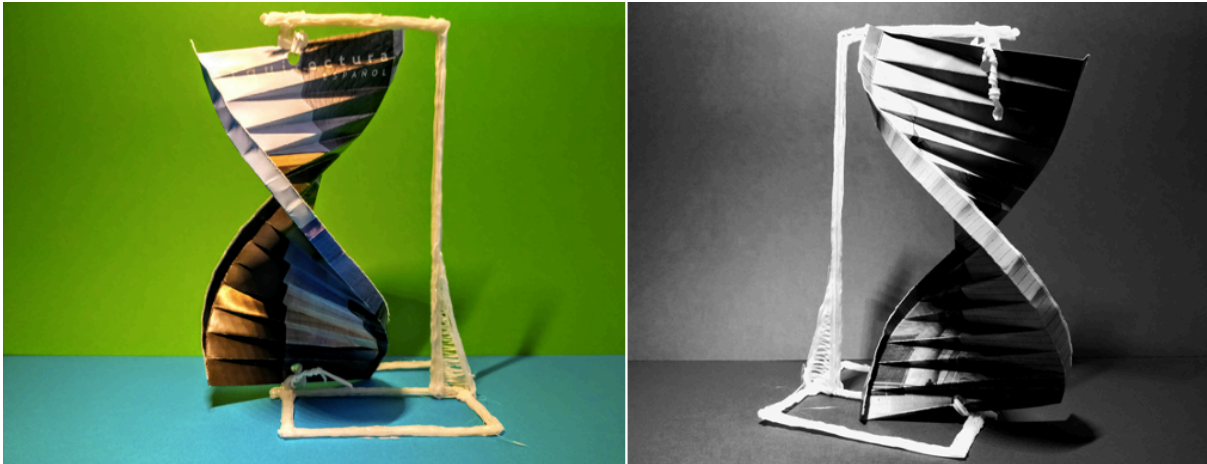


Figure 1. Source: Prepared by the authors

### 5.2 “Paseo del Espolón” (TREE ORIGAMI):

*Paseo del Espolón* (April 3, 1788) is the most central and popular tree-lined and landscaped promenade in Burgos. The word *Espolón* is related to the fact that it is a flood plain on the banks of the *Arlanzón* river and that it was raised by buttresses to protect it from flooding (12). In 2013, South Korean state television (Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation (MBC)), profiled the most wooded cities of many countries and in Spain, they were amazed by the *Paseo del Espolón* (13). The *Espolón* has managed to maintain its integrity and become the most representative of the city's gardens and the prototype of numerous walks in many Castilian cities (14)

## TREE ORIGAMI

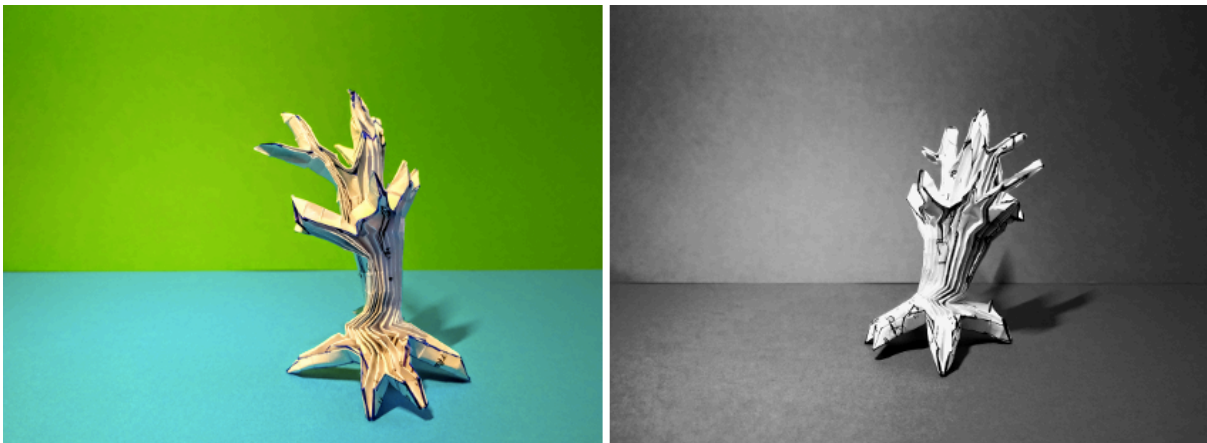


Figure 2. Source: Prepared by the authors

### 5.3 Burgos Cathedral (PILGRIM ORIGAMI):

Burgos cathedral, built in honour of the Virgin Mary, represents the origin of the classic Gothic style in Spain. For its importance as an example of this architectural style, it has the honour of being a world heritage site. The cathedral's various restructurings has led it to be appreciated by lovers of art. Its structure holds a journey through different artistic periods that starts from the 13th century onwards. It includes some minor restructuring during the 19th century. You will notice the



splendour of its facade, its chapel, the Staircase, the gate of the apostles, among other jewels as priceless examples of Gothic art. A Cathedral with so much history and full of interesting facts cannot be missed on a tour of the city of Burgos. It represents one of the main attractions of tourism in Castilla y León (15).

“Burgos is one of the most important cities in the long history of the Camino de Santiago and a mandatory stop for all pilgrims who walk the French Way in its entirety (or at least from Castilla). If you choose to do the French Way from Burgos 19 stages await you ahead (although you can divide some of them to walk shorter steps) and almost 500 kilometres to the final goal, in Santiago de Compostela and along the way, the possibility of knowing points stops as spectacular as Astorga, León, Sahagún, Villafranca del Bierzo, or already in Galicia, O Cebreiro, Sarria, Portomarín or Palas de Rei.”(16)

But why does the Camino de Santiago have a shell as it’s symbol?

The shell of the scallop (a family of bivalve molluscs common in Galicia) is the symbol of the *Camino de Santiago*. Juan G. Atienza, in his book *Legends of the Camino de Santiago*, explains that “its use became so widespread among the pilgrim currents that it became the emblem of the *Camino*. Between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries, the Venera appears in the stained-glass windows, chapels, and facades of the most representative churches on the Jacobean route” (18).

Although its origin is not entirely clear, some hypotheses are:

- it was used by pilgrims to drink water in rivers and streams (19).
- its use followed merchant settlement around the Cathedral (19).
- According to the Calixtino codex (Latin Codex Calixtinus; fl. C. 1160-1180), another possibility is derived from the story of the groom who rushed into the sea with his horse (19).

#### PILGRIMS ORIGAMI

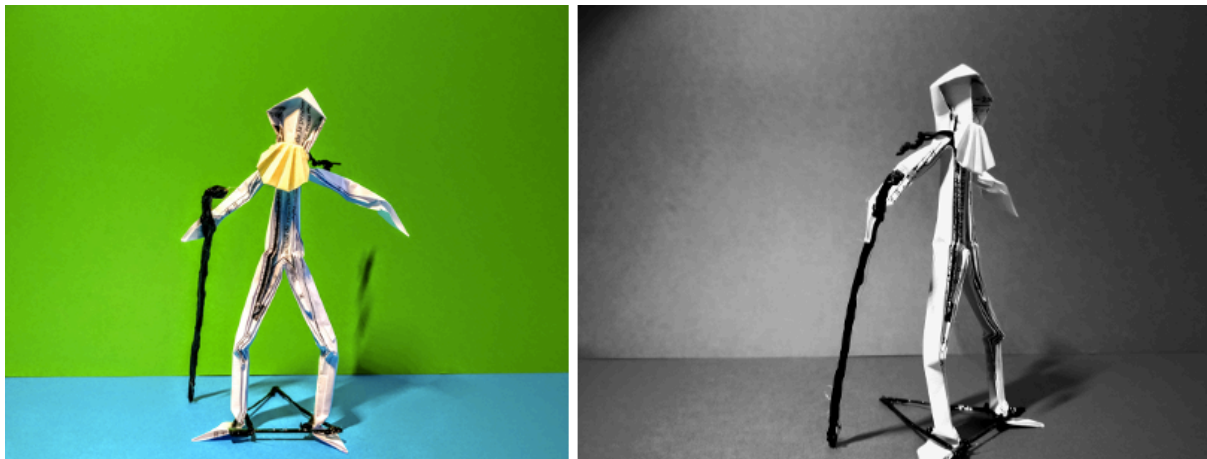


Figure 3. Source: Prepared by the authors

#### 5.4 Monument to Cid Campeador in Burgos (HALF HORSE ORIGAMI + Tizona sword 3D Pen):

The origin of the horse (*Equus adamicus*) is unknown. The Monogemist (Doctrine according to quality all human races descend from a primitive and unique type) thinks that the origin of the horse began in the plateaus of Central Asia, where a man saw

the light for the first time and where he proceeded to occupy the entire world. The Asian horse was taken to other lands by the Arabs, who, passing the Isthmus of Suez, arrived in Africa and then through the Strait of Gibraltar to Spain. Expanding the story of the invaders of our Peninsula, the Carthaginian cavalry was mounted with horses from Numidia and Libya, and the Roman cavalry used horses from Numidia and Mauritania in Spain, regions it dominated. After all these invasions, the horse came to be defined as Spanish, which is usually called the Andalusian horse, for its profusion in this region of Spain (21). Praises to the beautiful qualities of *Equus iberus* name were written of in ancient times by writers and poets such as Aristotle, Varron, Pliny, Virgil, Columella, and others. From the description of the horse breeds that existed in the Iberian Peninsula in the days of El Cid, it seems that the type of horse that the *Campeador* mounted was necessarily the Arab or the Spanish. The latter, according to *Sanson*, was hardly distinguishable from the Arab horse, and the most appropriate animal in the world for the wars of those times. Surely, the hero had to ride excellent horses; surely, they were all of the purest Arab race. That *Babioca* (Cid's best-known horse) was Arab and there is no doubt the *Campeador* was proud of him (21). Rodrigo Díaz de Vivar (1043-1099), *El Cid Campeador*, husband of Mrs. Jimena, contributed to the unification of the kingdom of León and Castilla, fragmented after the death of Fernando I. He murdered Sancho in strange circumstances, and he was succeeded by his brother Alfonso VI. El Cid, a figure of Castile and friend of the late King Sancho, swore in *Santa Gadea* that he had nothing to do with the death of his brother, which earned him the grudge of the King and exiles. The Song of *Mio Cid*, of which a single copy is preserved, copied around 1307 by Per Abbat, is made up of 3,750 verses (3). According to the *Cantar del Mio Cid*, El Cid *Campeador* gave his sons-in-law two swords as a symbol of acceptance in the family. The *Tizona* sword and the Colada sword (In the photo, the sword created by 3D printing next to the origami horse symbolizes the *Tizona* sword). Later, his daughters were mistreated by their husbands, so El Cid *Campeador* kicked his sons-in-law out of the family and had them return the *Tizona* and Colada swords, which he had given them at their weddings. In 1097 his only son, Diego dies in the battle of *Consuegra*, and on July 10, 1099, El Cid *Campeador* dies, his remains, along with those of Jimena, rest in the centre of the Cathedral of Burgos. Most likely, El Cid distributed his swords. In 2007, after years of passing through numerous hands, the *Tizona* sword, through, the efforts of the Community of Castilla y León and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Burgos secured the *Tizona* for the value of one million six hundred thousand euros. It is currently on display in the Burgos Museum. (22)

### CID CAMPEADOR ORIGAMI

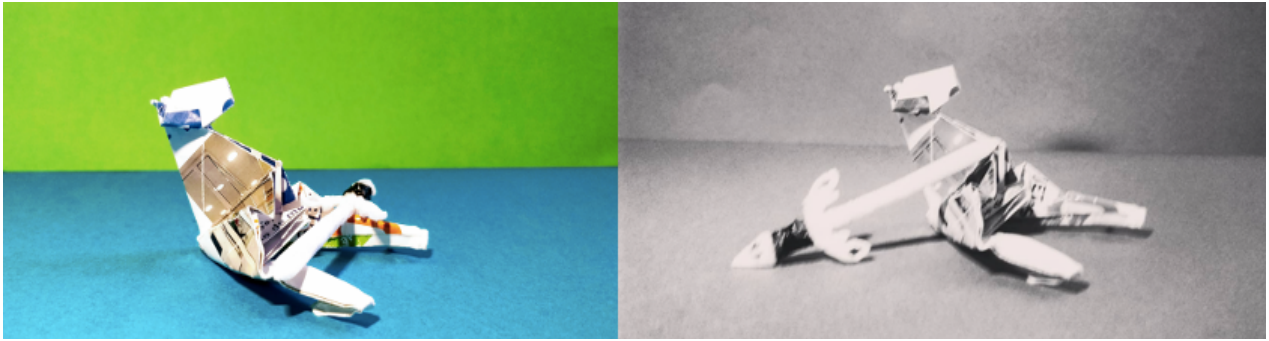


Figure 4. Source: Prepared by the authors

**Note:** For safety reasons every person has to know that the ORIGAMI is not in the monument's roundabout, so avoiding pedestrians having to cross the road.

### 5.5 BICIBUR (ORIGAMI WHEEL):

Bicibur, the Burgos Public Bicycle System, is an initiative of the Burgos City Council to promote sustainable mobility by offering a fast, efficient and non-polluting mode of transport.

Bicibur offers users a fleet of bicycles and a network of 23 automatic loan stations located in various parts of the city and controlled by general system management software (5).

### BICIBUR ORIGAMI

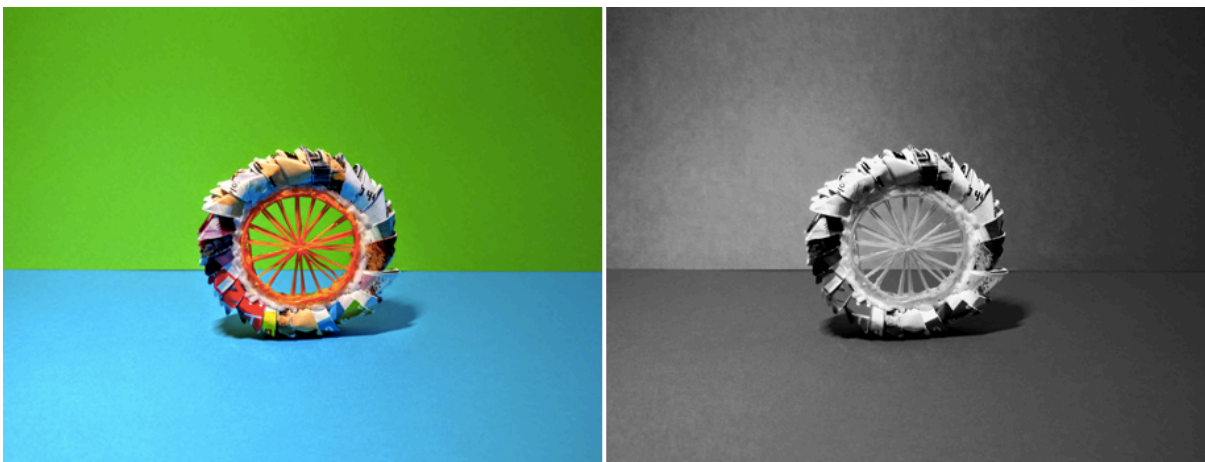


Figure 5. Source: Prepared by the authors

### 5.6 Location (Google maps), Distances (walking (m))

Taking the cathedral (CAT) as a reference, the distance to every Origami would be:

(CAT) – Evolution Museum: 850 m

(CAT) – Estatua del mio Cid: 600

(CAT) – BICIBUR: 1000 m

(CAT) - "*Paseo del espolón*": 450 m

## ORIBURGOS MAP



Figure 6. Source: Prepared by the authors (Photo taken in Maps)

## 6. EURASIA ORIGAMI (DEER)

On the 26th February 2020, in a One Asia lecture, Dr. Antonio Lee spoke about the necessity in Asia of “The Need for Reconciliation” and said: “The impossible dream. We will see One Asia in the future, but then the spirit of a community is not there at this very moment”. “Without concessions, Asia wouldn’t be like this now”. East Asia is the fastest-growing among the largest economies, yet at the same time East and South east Asia have nationalism.

**ORIBURGOS has been Inspired by the ten symbols of longevity used commonly in paintings, household effects, and clothes in Korea (30). ORIBURGOS uses ORIGAMI just by folding a paper, this concept could emphasise similarities for Asian communities, as well as strengthen connections with Europe. The possibility to connect everything could be realised if such symbolic origami it is hidden in a iconic and historical place in Burgos (Spain), the Castle of Burgos.**

Animals are important for everyone and there is common symbolism of animals in Asian cultures. For example, “Longevity and the closely related theme of immortality are recurring themes in the visual cultures of East Asia in many artistic traditions in China, Korea, and Japan, patterns and motifs have historically been employed not only as decorative devices but also as symbolic” (29). For example, in the late Joseon dynasty of Korea there is plenty of evidence of the Formal Characteristics of the ten traditional symbols of longevity, “the sun, mountain, water, cloud, rock, pine tree, elixir plant, tortoise, crane, and deer. Each subject symbolizing longevity had used in isolation. unlike China and Japan, the ten symbols of longevity became a fixed form and were widely used in paintings, household effects, and clothes in Korea” (30). “East Asian countries share the designs of longevity; however, ten

longevity animals are found only in Korea. Sometimes the number exceeds ten, including the moon, bamboo trees, and peaches” (32). The Korea Foundation Gallery at the British Museum has one screen made by a master embroiderer named Lee Hak (Figure 7), in which one can appreciate every selection of colour combinations (the ten symbols of longevity) (31). In this screen, one can also see twelve symbols, which can be grouped in three categories:

1. The sun, clouds mountains, water, and the waterfall and rocks (caves) (31).
2. Animals: Crane, deer, and turtle (linked to Taoism and immortality). The Taoist immortals ride their deer’s off into the immortal lands (31). At Sookmyung Women's University Museum, there are many chests and paint with the deer as a longevity symbol (32).
3. Pine bamboo, peaches and mushrooms (31)

#### 10 Auspicious Symbols of Longevity hidden in a Korean Landscape



Figure 7. Source (31)

ORIGAMI = CHARACTER/ DEER

Korea: 종이 접기 / 사슴

China: 摺紙 / 鹿

Japan: 折り紙 / 鹿

DEER (Mediator/ Longevity)

These animals ruminate or cud, flicking their ears incessantly against the flies, with their eyes half-closed but always with their heads surmounted by increasingly impressive growing velvet antlers. These amazing regenerating organs that have captured the imagination of a large proportion of the world’s population. For, from central Russia eastwards, throughout China and Korea and south into Vietnam and Thailand, and worldwide within the Chinese

diaspora in North America and Europe, Southeast Asia and Australasia, the whole of a deer is a valued part of the traditional Chinese pharmacopeia associated with longevity and renewal (23).

“The deer stone statues have their origin during the middle of the Bronze Age in Central Mongolia and then the early Iron Age they were spread throughout Mongolia extending to some countries of Asia and Europe. The first research on the deer stone was conducted over 100 years ago. Thus far, about 1200 deer stones have been discovered” (24).

#### DEER ORIGAMI



Figure 8. Source: Prepared by the authors

In China “the deer was loaded with symbolism from the earliest time and across disparate cultures. A remarkable series of objects have been recovered from tombs of the Tang period in China, about 4,000 years ago. Consisting of wooden sculptures surmounted by antlers, these are assumed to have been created as tomb guardians, symbolizing renewal and longevity. Some of the sculptures incorporate cranes, which carried a similar symbolic value, and some have enormous tongues carved on to stylized faces” (6).

Japan has the white-lipped or Thorold’s deer, which also inhabits the steppes of eastern Tibet and western China as well as some Chinese deer farms and many zoos across the world. It is well adapted to cold and is about the same size as red deer with which it will hybridize. Sika – the name is taken from the Japanese word for deer. (6)

“Jurōjin walks with a staff and a fan. He is depicted as an old man of slight stature, and by tradition, less than 3 shaku (approximately 90 centimetres (35 in)). He is depicted with a long white beard and often a very tall, bald head. He has a scroll tied to his staff, on which is written the lifespan of all living things. The scroll is sometimes identified as a Buddhist sutra. The deer, a symbol of longevity, usually (but not always) accompanies him as a messenger, as do other long-lived animals such as the crane and the tortoise” (7).

Jurōjin and the white deer



Figure 9. Source (7)

In Korea, the deer means friendship and longevity. People considered the deer as a holy animal due to its beautiful appearance and mild temper. They always travel in herds and whenever they move to a different location, they raise their heads to search for a straggler that does not follow. When an image of a deer was painted with pine trees, maples, rocks, or herbs, it usually meant longevity. (8)

## 7. Conclusion

Yoji Sato's "One Asia Foundation- The World will be One" lecture gave an important message about "the truth". We are not human beings, we are an EGO society with four things in common:

1. Egocentrism
2. People
3. Life
4. Essence

With Ego, we are using just 5-6% of human capacity. It is time for the emergence of Mediator personalities; the Mediator's affection, creativity, altruism, and idealism can communicate deeply with others, easily speaking in metaphors and parables, and understanding and creating symbols to share their ideas.

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