A Korean blue and white porcelain dragon jar, 19th century, of globular form, decorated in blue to show a fierce flying dragon encircling the circumference of the jar. H 9 1/2”. Tchiock. White porcelains were preferred and praised over other porcelains during the time to represent Korean Confucian ethics such as frugality and pragmatism.[1].

In overall, Joseon ceramics underwent numerous transformations during the five hundred-year period and is generally divided into three major periods; the early, the middle, and the late period. Although the chronology of Joseon ceramics differs between scholars, three major events affected kiln production; the outcome of the Imjin wars, the establishment of Bunwon (hangul: ê¶'ì›; hanja: â’†é™œ), government-subsidized kilns at Bunwon-ri, Gwangju n...Â Five Centuries of Korean Ceramics (Pottery and Porcelain of the Yi Dynasty). Weatherhill. ISBN 0-8348-1514-1. Korean ceramic history begins with the oldest earthenware from around 8000 BC. The Goryeo Dynasty (918â€“1392) achieved the unification of the Later Three Kingdoms under King Taejo. The works of this period are considered by some to be the finest small-scale works of ceramics in Korean history. Key-fret, foliate designs, geometric or scrolling flowerhead bands, elliptical panels, stylized fish and insects, and the use of incised designs began at this time. Glazes were usually various shades of celadon.