Mudéjar Art | Mudéjar Civic and Aristocratic Art

New Mudéjar palaces

In places where there were no Muslim palaces to occupy, the Christian kings and noblemen erected new palaces in their image. The King of Castile, Pedro I, is the best example of the Christian aristocracy's taste for Islamicised ways of life and the settings for them. The palaces at Tordesillas and Astudillo reflect the king's desire to build them in the style of contemporary Nasrid buildings, which may have been achieved with the help of craftsmen sent from Granada by his friend King Muhammad V.



Name:
Palace of Pedro I, now the Convent of Santa Clara

Dynasty:
1340–4 Mudéjar

Details:
Tordesillas, Valladolid, Spain

Justification:
The palaces at Astudillo and Tordesillas are examples of early civic Mudéjar architecture: masonry façades on adobe walls, ashlar corners and lobed windows; multicoloured wooden ceilings and plasterwork friezes in their interiors.



Name:
Palace of Pedro I, now the Convent of Santa Clara

Dynasty:
1340–4 Mudéjar

Details:
Tordesillas, Valladolid, Spain

Justification:
The palaces at Astudillo and Tordesillas are examples of early civic Mudéjar architecture: masonry façades on adobe walls, ashlar corners and lobed windows; multicoloured wooden ceilings and plasterwork friezes in their interiors.



Name:
Palace of Pedro I, now the Convent of Santa Clara

Dynasty:
1340–4 Mudéjar

Details:
Tordesillas, Valladolid, Spain

Justification:
The palaces at Astudillo and Tordesillas are examples of early civic Mudéjar architecture: masonry façades on adobe walls, ashlar corners and lobed windows; multicoloured wooden ceilings and plasterwork friezes in their interiors.



Name:
Palace of Pedro I, now the Convent of Santa Clara

Dynasty:
1340–4 Mudéjar

Details:

Tordesillas, Valladolid, Spain

Justification:
The palaces at Astudillo and Tordesillas are examples of early civic Mudéjar architecture: masonry façades on adobe walls, ashlar corners and lobed windows; multicoloured wooden ceilings and plasterwork friezes in their interiors.



Name:
Palace of Pedro I, now the Convent of Santa Clara

Dynasty:
14th century Mudéjar

Details:
Astudillo, Palencia, Spain

Justification:
The palaces at Astudillo and Tordesillas are examples of early civic Mudéjar architecture: masonry façades on adobe walls, ashlar corners and lobed windows; multicoloured wooden ceilings and plasterwork friezes in their interiors.



Name:
Palace of Pedro I, now the Convent of Santa Clara

Dynasty:
14th century Mudéjar

Details:
Astudillo, Palencia, Spain

Justification:
The palaces at Astudillo and Tordesillas are examples of early civic Mudéjar architecture: masonry façades on adobe walls, ashlar corners and lobed windows; multicoloured wooden ceilings and plasterwork friezes in their interiors.



Name:
Palace of Pedro I, now the Convent of Santa Clara

Dynasty:
14th century Mudéjar

Details:
Astudillo, Palencia, Spain

Justification:
The palaces at Astudillo and Tordesillas are examples of early civic Mudéjar architecture: masonry façades on adobe walls, ashlar corners and lobed windows; multicoloured wooden ceilings and plasterwork friezes in their interiors.



Name:
Palace of Pedro I, now the Convent of Santa Clara

Dynasty:
1340–4 Mudéjar

Details:
Tordesillas, Valladolid, Spain

Justification:
Pedro I of Castile, National Archaeological Museum, Madrid.



Name:
Pilate's House

Dynasty:
15th and 16th centuries Mudéjar

Details:
Seville, Spain

Justification:
Pilate's House is a later construction and is arranged around a courtyard with plasterwork arcades on marble columns with tile wall-coverings.



Name:
Pilate's House

Dynasty:
15th and 16th centuries Mudéjar

Details:
Seville, Spain

Justification:
Pilate's House is a later construction and is arranged around a courtyard with plasterwork arcades on marble columns with tile wall-coverings.

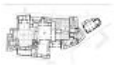


Name:
Pilate's House

Dynasty:
15th and 16th centuries Mudéjar

Details:
Seville, Spain

Justification:
Pilate's House is a later construction and is arranged around a courtyard with plasterwork arcades on marble columns with tile wall-coverings.



Name:
Pilate's House

Dynasty:
15th and 16th centuries Mudéjar

Details:
Seville, Spain

Justification:
Pilate's House is a later construction and is arranged around a courtyard with plasterwork arcades on marble columns with tile wall-coverings.



Name:
Sempre Noiva Palace

Dynasty:
End of 15th–beginning of 16th century Mudéjar

Details:
Évora, Portugal

Justification:
The Sempre Noiva Palace, the hunting lodge of Alfonso of Portugal, is an example of rural Mudéjar palaces.



Name:
Sempre Noiva Palace

Dynasty:
End of 15th–beginning of 16th century Mudéjar

Details:
Évora, Portugal

Justification:
The Sempre Noiva Palace, the hunting lodge of Alfonso of Portugal, is an example of rural Mudéjar palaces.