

Mudéjar Art | Mudéjar Professions

'Mudéjar potters mastered the art of glazing and brought it to Medieval Europe.'

Mudéjar potters brought to Medieval Europe the latest advances in glazing technology, with simple lead or transparent glazes, tin or opaque-white glazes, and finally lustre glazes, which sealed the ceramic and afforded it the beauty desired. Ceramics were produced throughout the peninsula, but the glazed and painted ceramics from the potteries of Paterna and Teruel and the gilded ceramics from Manises were the most keenly sought after and commonly exported.



Name:
Bowl

Dynasty:
Hegira 8th century / AD 14th century Mudéjar / Nasrid

Details:
Burrell Collection, Glasgow Museums
Glasgow, Scotland, United Kingdom

Justification:
Painted and glazed ceramics were produced by adding pigment by means of ultra heat-resistant metal oxides on top of a layer of tin glaze.



Name:
Tile (azulejo)

Dynasty:
First half of the 15th century Mudéjar

Details:
National Archaeological Museum
Madrid, Spain

Justification:
Painted and glazed ceramics were produced by adding pigment by means of ultra heat-resistant metal oxides on top of a layer of tin glaze.



Name:
Dish

Dynasty:
Hegira 802–38 / AD 1400–35 Nasrid or Mudéjar

Details:
National Archaeological Museum
Madrid, Spain

Justification:
Once the ceramic was painted and glazed, the lustre required a third firing, following the application of a mix of silver-sulphide, copper, mercury, iron- oxide and sulphur.



Name:
Dish

Dynasty:
Hegira 802–38 / AD 1400–35 Nasrid or Mudéjar

Details:

National Archaeological Museum
Madrid, Spain

Justification:

Once the ceramic was painted and glazed, the lustre required a third firing, following the application of a mix of silver-sulphide, copper, mercury, iron- oxide and sulphur.

**Name:**

Wall tile

Dynasty:

Hegira 9th century / AD 15th century Mudéjar / Nasrid

Details:

Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum, Glasgow Museums
Glasgow, Scotland, United Kingdom

Justification:

Cuerda seca tiles were also popular in which a line of manganese, which melts before the other oxides, served to prevent the glazed colours from mixing.

**Name:**

Tile

Dynasty:

Hegira end of 9th–beginning of 10th century / AD end of 15th–beginning of 16th century Mudéjar

Details:

Museum of Mediterranean and Near Eastern Antiquities (Medelhavsmuseet)
Stockholm, Sweden

Justification:

A simplification of the cuerda seca technique gave rise to the arista tile, cheaper to produce and typical of Mudéjar ceramics.
