

# 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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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