

Mudéjar Art | Mudéjar Professions

'Mudéjar mastery in this field can be seen in the perfect combinations of decoration and structure.'

The Mudejar craftsmen took on all manner of woodwork, from ceilings to furniture. They were known for their skill in carpintería de lo blanco (structural woodwork), leaving some of the most genuine creations in Spanish art: wooden ceilings and doors made of square-cut, ornately decorated wood that is constructed and decorated on the basis of a geometric pattern. Mudejar mastery in this field can be seen in the perfect combinations of decoration and structure.

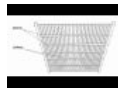


Name:
Alfarje ceiling

Dynasty:
1350–60 Mudéjar

Details:
National Archaeological Museum
Madrid, Spain

Justification:
Both flat (such as alfarje) and gabled (such as armadura de par y nudillo) ceilings were decorated with complex interlacing, the component parts of which could be nailed to a single board (ataujerados) or assembled (apeinazados).



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Name:
Parish Church

Dynasty:

16th century Mudéjar

Details:

Dois Portos, Lisbon, Portugal

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Name:

Ceiling (two fragments)

Dynasty:

15th century Mudéjar

Details:

Machado de Castro National Museum
Coimbra, Portugal

Justification:

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Name:

Sacrarium door

Dynasty:

15th century Mudéjar

Details:

National Archaeological Museum
Madrid, Spain

Justification:

Doors and furniture constitute an important part of Mudéjar carpentry. Doors tended to be double-leafed and often included interlacing designs fixed with nails (ataujerados) combined with other carved, gilded and painted motifs. The rigid structures commonly employed at that time in furniture building were also decorated with painted and carved motifs drawn from both Christianity and Islam, or with interlacing designs.



Name:

Wardrobe

Dynasty:

Late 15th century Mudéjar

Details:

National Archaeological Museum
Madrid, Spain

Justification:

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Name:

Three choir stalls

Dynasty:

1230–50 Mudéjar

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National Archaeological Museum
Madrid, Spain

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