Glazed Earthenware Cup From Kashan, Persia, 14th-15th Century.



1 700 EUR

Period : Before 16th century

Condition : Quelques manques

Material : Ceramic

Width : 21 cm

Height : 10,5 cm

Description

Glazed ceramic bowl from Kashan, Persia, 13th-14th century. (Some re-gluing) Kashan was a Persian city known for its production of high-quality pottery during the medieval period. The city was well-situated near sources of the minerals needed to create their distinctive light-colored stone bodies. Copper oxide is one of the cheapest raw materials used to color glazes and also one of the most widely used. When used in a lead glaze, copper oxide takes on a lush green color, while it becomes more turquoise in an alkaline glaze. Alkaline glazes, perhaps best known for producing the classic Egyptian turquoise color, date back thousands of years and have been found in Persia, China, and Mesopotamia. The strengths of alkaline glazes are their ability to produce bright, clear colors at

Dealer

Henri Vanhoenacker Antiques
objets d'art, antiques, curiosities and arms and armour
Tel : 0032.475.670.739

rue des Minimes 24 (quartier du Sablon)
Bruxelles B-1000

earthenware temperatures without the aid of lead. The iridescence seen on this Kashan excavated ceramic or on ancient Roman glassware is due to a natural phenomenon resulting from the alteration of materials over time, not an original artistic intention. When a glass object or glazed ceramic remains buried for centuries, it is exposed to soil moisture, temperature fluctuations, mineral salts, and sometimes slightly acidic water. These conditions promote gradual corrosion of the material's surface.