

(Islamic ceramics in the Seljuk period (12-13 AD)

The ceramic industry is one of the most important fields in which potters excelled in the Seljuk era and won a high position among the various Islamic countries since its early eras, and they were helped by the availability of appropriate raw materials for the ceramic industry, in addition to encouraging the Seljuk rulers and their care :for various arts, including ceramics. Among its types

Porcelain with metallic luster

The artist was able to develop the technique of metallic luster in this era, where he was able to cover the floor with metallic luster and decorative designs in the same color as the floor of the ceramic achievement, and this was contrary to previous eras, while the designs of his decorative units varied to include plant and geometric elements, human, animal and biblical forms, as well as the topics of .his designs to include scenes of dance, music, hunting and others

(Lakabi porcelain

A type of Seljuk porcelain spread widely and the name of this type is due to my surname for two reasons: the first is attributed to the Bedouin tribes that were making it and was keen to write their title on the back of ceramic pieces, and the other reason is that Iranian ceramics was characterized by multiple colors, as the ceramics of my surname were represented by white paint decorated in the style of engraving or sunken slitting and painted after it colors, including blue with its color gradations, blue-green, red, yellow and purple, and its designs were represented by the momentum of its design .vocabulary

Algebraic porcelain

It was produced by rural factories, called forced ceramics in relation to the Jabriya sect, which are tribes inhabiting northeastern Iran from Abdu al-Nar who knew porcelain and were famous for its .manufacture

Characterized by the implementation of its decorations Balmhzouza or prominent on the white layer that covers the ceramic surface and painted designs and decorative units in different colors are brown

and light green, characterized by decorative designs animal forms and plant elements and writing using animal forms represented by the lion, bull, camel, birds of all kinds and mythical animals As for the writing units, most likely used Kufic writings on the floor of the .leafy of plant branches

Ceramic tiles.

The ceramic workshops in the city of Qashan in Iran are considered one of the most important centers so that these tiles took the name of this city, so the city of Qashan was famous for the production of ceramics (tile squares decorated and polished with metallic luster that were used in decorating buildings and most of their designs (plant and animal, human and written forms (Kufic and Naskhi writings) As for their forms, they varied to include the star shape, polygonal, cruciform and asterisks, using metallic luster in their decoration and turquoise blue, black and brown, and their topics also included hunting scenes. Dance, music, Persian mythology and some .abstract themes

Ceramic enamel.

Ceramics painted with tinous paint painted over it decorative designs in different colors such as blue, black, green and red, in addition to the use of gilding and most of his designs were implemented in a way slitting, drilling and perforation either the topics of his designs included scenes of hunting, fighting, rapture and equestrian in addition to the courtiers and princes, and the most famous potters (who produced this type (Ali bin Youssef and Abu Zahir Hussein

Ceramic mosaic

The origin of the word mosaic dates back to the Greek word (Phesphos) and means small stone and the Arabs used the term (lobe) and collected lobes to denote the mosaic that was carried out from cubes of colored stone, marble or small gilded or colored glass, sticking next to each other in different decorative forms to decorate the floors or walls of buildings and dating back to the era of Warka in colored niches, its decorations consist of small parts of porcelain of different shapes and sizes are cut from paintings of painted porcelain and then The parts are glued to each other by mortar that is poured on them from the back and fills all the cavities in them, and the

subjects of their designs were represented for plant, geometric and .clerical units, as well as white, blue, green and golden yellow paint

Ceramic artifacts

It was represented by a group of ceramic artifacts (statues) with different forms, including human or animal shapes or birds, and sometimes in the form of compound animals or birds with human .heads decorated in the style of metallic luster