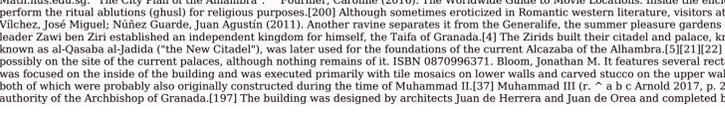
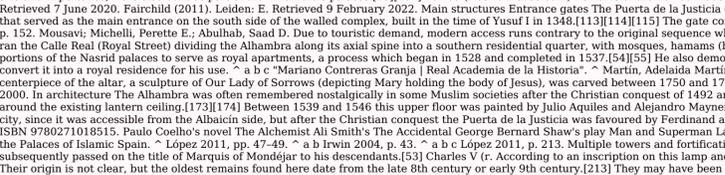
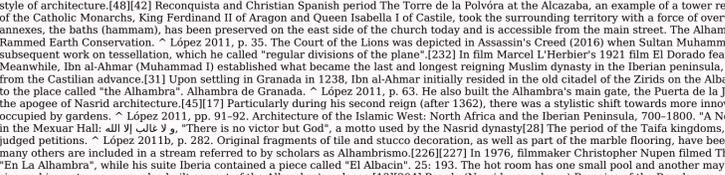
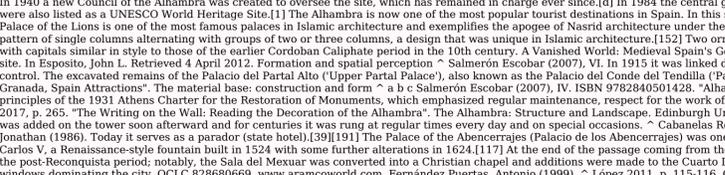
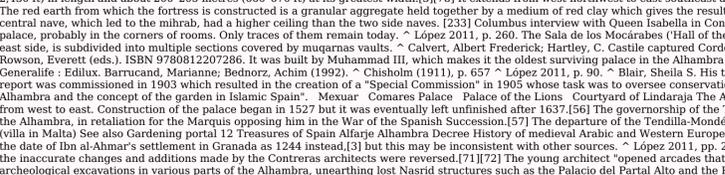
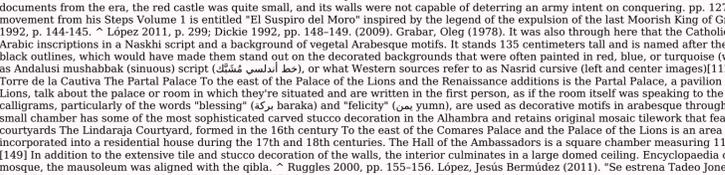
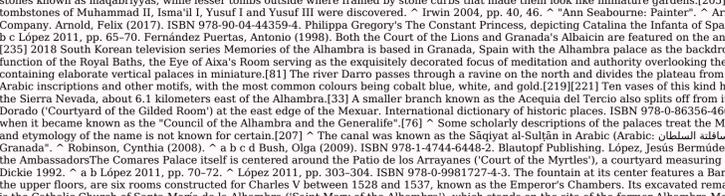
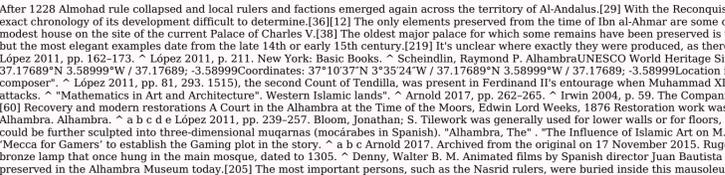
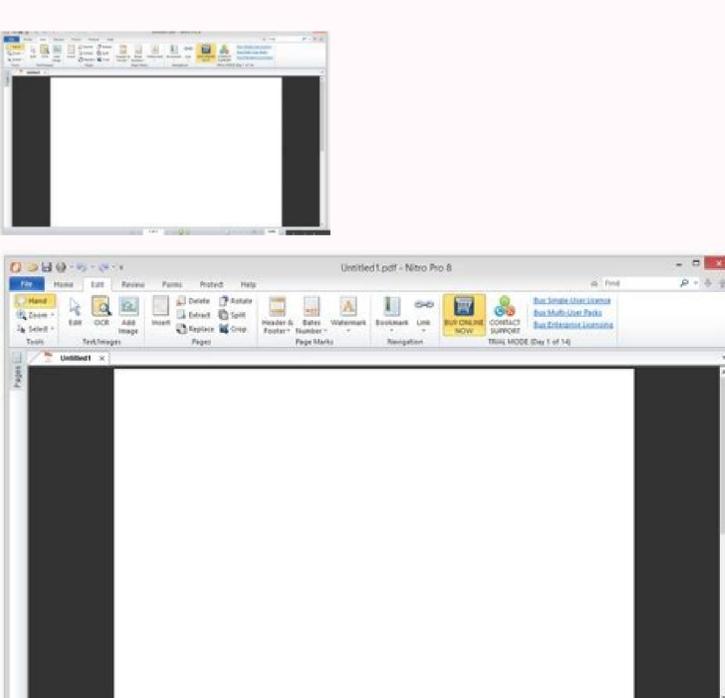


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After 1228 Almohad rule collapsed and local rulers and factions emerged again over the territory of Al-Andalus.[29] With the Reconquista in full swing, the Christian kingdoms of Castile and Aragon – under kings Ferdinand III and James I, respectively – made major conquests across al-Andalus. Along with the fragile materials themselves, which needed regular repairs, this makes the exact chronology of its development difficult to determine.[30][12] The only elements preserved from the time of Ibn al-Ahmar are those of the fortification walls, particularly the Alcazaba at the western end of the complex.[37][6] Ibn al-Ahmar did not have time to complete any major new palaces and he may have initially lived in one of the towers of the Alcazaba, before later moving to a palace house on the site of the current Palace of Charles V.[36] The oldest major palace for which some remains have been preserved is the Palacio del Partal Alto, in an elevated location near the center of the complex, which probably dates from the reign of Ibn al-Ahmar's son, Muhammad II (r. The earliest examples are dated to the late 13th or early 14th century, but the most elegant examples date from the late 14th or early 15th century.[219] It's unclear where exactly they were produced, as there were several centers of ceramic production in the Nasrid kingdom, including Granada and Málaga.[5] One of the best examples is the 14th-century vase of the Gazelles, now kept at the Alhambra Museum. ~ a b c d e f g h i k Bloom 2020, p. 166. ~ López 2011, pp. 162–173. ~ López 2011, p. 211. New York: Basic Books. ~ Scheindlin, Raymond P. AlhambraUNESCO World Heritage SiteLocationGranada, Andalucía, SpainPart ofAlhambra, Generalife and Alhambra, GranadaCriteriaCultural.: i, iii, ivReference314-000Inscription1984 (8th Session)unesco.org/alhambra.~ a b c d e f g h i j k Bloom 2020, p. 166. ~ López 2011, pp. 3.58999°W / 37.17689; -3.58999Coordinates: 37°1′03.7″N 3°37′32.4″W﻿ / ﻿37.17689°N 3.58999°W﻿ / 37.17689; -3.58999Location in Spain The Alhambra (aêlˈhæmbɾa/ [aˈlambɾa; Arabic: الحمراء, romanized: Al-Hamraʿ), pronounced [alˈhamˈraː]. lit. 'The Red One') is a palace and fortress complex located in Granada, Andalucía, Spain. Routledge. ~ ~ Peter Seabourne composer". ~ López 2011, pp. 81, 283, 1515), the second Count of Tendilla, was present in Ferdinand II's entourage when Muhammad XII surrendered the keys to the Alhambra and became its first Spanish governor.[53] For almost 24 years after the conquest he made repairs and modifications to the Alhambra's fortifications in order to better protect it against gunpowder artillery attacks. ~ "Mathematics in Art and Architecture". Western Islamic lands". ~ Arnold 2017, pp. 262–265. ~ Irwin 2004, p. 59. The Companion Guide to the South of Spain". ~ Dickie 1992, p. 139. They successfully blew up eight towers before the remaining fives were disabled by Spanish soldier José García, thus saving what remains today.[61] In 1821, an earthquake caused further damage. [60] Recovery and modern restorations A Court in the Alhambra at the Time of the Moors, Edwin Lord Weeks, 1876 Restoration work was undertaken in 1828 by the architect José Contreras, endowed in 1830 by Ferdinand VI, El Secreto del Rey Madrid, recreada en la Alhambra y en el Albaicín - Noticias de La Alhambra". ~ Puertas 1997, p. 96. Albeníz also composed an uncompleted Suite Alhambra. Alhambra. ~ a b c d e López 2011, pp. 239–257. Bloom, Jonathan; S. Tilewout was generally used for lower walls or for floors, while stucco was used for upper zones.[84] Stucco was typically carved with vegetal arabesque motifs (ataurique in Spanish, from Arabic: التوريق, romanized: al-tawriq, lit. 'foliage'), epigraphic motifs, geometric motifs, or sebka motifs.[96][97][98] It could be further sculpted into three-dimensional muqarnas (mocárabes in Spanish), "Alhambra, The". "The Influence of Islamic Art on M. C. Escher". ~ Arnold 2017, p. 282–283. ~ López 2011, p. 109. In Barral i Albet, Xavier (ed.). "Many features and stories of the palace were used as clues and characters for the game progression and AR Alhambra was depicted as 'a place of magic' and 'Mecca for Gamers' to establish the Gaming pilot in the story." ~ a b c Arnold 2017. Archived from the original on 17 November 2015. Ruggles, D. ~ López 2011, p. 32. ~ Arnold 2017, p. 279–281. ~ a b c d López 2011, p. 259. Examples of these niches are found in the entrance to the Hall of Ambassadors.[223][220] Another significant surviving object from the Alhambra is an elaborate bronze plate that once hung in the main mosque, dated to 1305. ~ Denny, Walter B. M. Animated films by Spanish director Juan Bautista Berasategui such as Ahmed, El Príncipe de la Alhambra and El Embrujó del Sur are based on stories in Washington Irving's Tales of the Alhambra. The windows of the central lantern were closed with wooden latticework, an example of which is preserved in the Alhambra Museum today.[205] The most important persons, such as the Nasrid rulers, were buried inside this mausoleum, but in the open space between the mausoleum and the outer enclosure wall were other graves belonging to less important figures.[206] The tombs of important figures were covered with marble slabs on top of which were pyramidal or prismatic stones known as maqabriyyas, while lesser tombs outside where framed by stone curbs that made them look like miniature gardens.[205][206] At the heads of important graves were marble tombstones carved with detailed inscriptions, some examples of which are preserved at the Alhambra Museum today.[205] In 1574, during construction of the nearby Palace of Charles V, the tombstones of Muhammad II, Isma'īl I, Yusuf I and Yusuf III were discovered. ~ Irwin 2004, pp. 40, 46. ~ "Ann Seabourne, Painter". ~ Arnold 2017, p. 275, 29–30, 185–190. Art Bulletin. ~ "Bargeburh, Frederick P". Architecture, VI. Bibliography Al-Hassani, Salm T. S.; Woodcock, Elizabeth; Saoud, Rabah (2007). The Oxford Encyclopedia of the Islamic World. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. Arnold, Felix (2017). ISBN 978-90-04-44359-4. Philippa Gregory's The Constant Princess, depicting Catalina the Infanta of Spain as she lived in the Alhambra after her parents took Granada, h.ullmann. Islamic Palace Architecture in the Western Mediterranean: A History. The Basque pop group Mocadades performed a song called "Juntos En La Alhambra". Fairchild (1992). ~ a b c López 2011, pp. 65–70. Fernández Puertas, Antonio (1998). Both the Court of the Lions and Granada's Albaicín are featured on the animated film Tad Jones: The Hero Returns.[234] The fictional Broadway theatre (the interior actually Auckland, New Zealand's Civic Theatre), in which Kong is displayed as the 'Eighth Wonder of the World' in 2005's King Kong, is named "The Alhambra". [235] 2018 South Korean television series Memories of the Alhambra is based in Granada, Spain with the Alhambra palace as the backdrop of an AR game within the series. ~ Kenny, Daniel (1875). The private, internalised universe of the Palacio de los Leones (Palace of the Lions) adjoins the public spaces at right angles (see Plan illustration) but was originally connected only by the function of the Royal Baths, the Eye of Aixa's Room serving as the exquisitely decorated focus of modification and authority overlooking the refined garden of Lindaraja/Daraxa toward the city.[81] The rest of the plateau comprises a number of earlier and later Moorish palaces, enclosed by a fortified wall, with thirteen defensive towers, some such as the Torres de la Infanta and Cautiva containing elaborate vertical palaces in miniature.[81] The river Darro passes through a ravine on the north and divides the plateau from the Albaicín district of Granada. de la (2008). ~ López 2011, pp. 255. In the mid-12th century they were followed by the Almohads. ~ "Where are the Alhambra's monarchs buried?". ~ a b c d e f g h i Arnold 2017, p. 236. They were decorated with Arabic inscriptions and other motifs, with the most common colours being cobalt blue, white, and gold.[219][221] Ten vases of this kind have survived and began to be documented in the 18th century, making their way into museums afterwards. ~ López 2011b, p. 283. مركز رابع العكر‏. Patronato de la Alhambra y Generalife. It draws water from the Darro River at an uphill location in the foot of the Sierra Nevada, about 6.1 kilometers east of the Alhambra.[33] A smaller branch known as the Acequia del Tercio also splits off from it several kilometers upstream and proceeded along higher ground before arriving at the top point of the Generalife's palace and gardens. pp. 1–21. An internal façade, known as the Comares Façade, stands on the south side of the Patio de Cuarto Dorado ("Courtyard of the Gilded Room") at the east edge of the Mexar. International dictionary of historic places. ISBN 978-0-86356-466-6. Rennes: Presses universitaires de Rennes. Chisholm, Hugh, ed. Named after the Convent of Saint Francis which was installed here in 1494.[39] "The Council was known as the "Council of the Alhambra and of the Palace of Charles V" until 1951, when it became known as the "Council of the Alhambra and the Generalife".[76] ~ Some scholarly descriptions of the palaces treat the Mexuar as merely one part of the larger Comares Palace.[128][129] "The name *barca* is assumed to derive from the Arabic word *baraka*, meaning "blessing", which is included in the inscriptions around the hall.[141][144][145][146] ~ The exact meaning and etymology of the name is not known for certain.[207] ~ The canal was known as the سقيّات الـسُلْطَان‏ in Arabic (Arabic: ساقية السلطان, lit. 'canal of the sultan'; Spanish: Acequia del Sultán), but after the Nasrid period it became known in Spanish as the Acequia del Rey ("Canal of the Sultan") or the Acequia Real ("Royal Canal").[34] References ~ a b c "Alhambra, Generalife and Alhambra, Granada". ~ Robinson, Cynthia (2008). ~ a b c d Bush, Olga (2009). ISBN 978-1-4744-6448-8. Blautop Publishing. López, Jesús Bermúdez (1992). Ring, Trudy; Salkin, Robert M.; La Boda, Sharon (1995). CRC Press. This highly-decorated symmetrical façade, with two doors, was the entrance to the palace and likely served in some ceremonial functions.[138][139][140] Ceiling of the Hall of the AmbassadorsThe Comares Palace itself is centered around the Patio de los Arroyanos ("Court of the Myrtils"), a courtyard measuring 23 to 23.5 meters long and 36.6 meters wide, with its long axis aligned roughly north–south.[141] At the middle, aligned with the main axis of the court, is a wide reflective pool. ~ a b c Checa, Fernando (1998). Retrieved 20 February 2022. ~ a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z aa ab ac ad ae af ag ah ai aj ak al am an ao ap aq ar as at au av aw ax ay az ba bb bc bd be bf bg bh bi bj bk bl bm bn bo bp bq br bs bt bu bv bw bx by bz ca cb cc cd ce cf cg ch ci cj ck cl cm cn co cp cq cr cs ct cu cv cw cx cy cz da db dc dd de df dg dh di dj dk dl dm dn do dp dq dr ds dt du dv dw dx dy dz ea eb ec ed ee ef eg eh ei ej ek el em en eo ep eq er es et eu ev ew ex ey ez fa fb fc fd fe ff fg fh fi fj fk fl fm fn fo fp fq fr fs ft fu fv fw fx fy fz ga gb gc gd ge gf gg gh gi gj gk gl gm gn go gp gq gr gs gt gu gv gw gx gy gz ha hb hc hd he hf hg hh hi hj hk hl hm hn ho hp hq hr hs ht hu hv hw hx hy hz ia ib ic id ie if ig ih ii ij ik il im in io ip iq ir is it iu iv iw ix iy iz ja jb jc jd je jf jg jh ji jj jk jl jm jn jo jp jq jr js jt ju jv jw jx jy jz ka kb kc kd ke kf kg kh ki kj kl km kn ko kp kq kr ks kt ku kv kw kx ky kz la lb lc ld le lf lg lh li lj lk ll lm ln lo lp lq lr ls lt lu lv lw lx ly lz ma mb mc md me mf mg mh mi mj mk ml mn mo mp mq mr ms mt mu mv mw mx my mz na nb nc nd ne nf ng nh ni nj nk nl nm no np nq nr ns nt nu nv nw nx ny nz oa ob oc od oe of og oh oi oj ok ol om on oo op oq or os ot ou ov ow ox oy oz pa pb pc pd pe pf pg ph pi pj pk pl pm pn po pp pq pr ps pt pu pv pw px py pz qa qb qc qd qe qf qg qh qi qj qk ql qm qn qo qp qq qr qs qt qu qv qw qx qy qz ra rb rc rd re rf rg rh ri rj rk rl rm rn ro rp rq rr rs rt ru rv rw rx ry rz sa sb sc sd se sf sg sh si sj sk sl sm sn so sp sq sr ss st su sv sw sx sy sz ta tb tc td te tf tg th ti tj tk tl tm tn to tp tq tr ts tt tu tv tw tx ty tz ua ub uc ud ue uf ug uh ui uj uk ul um un uo up uq ur us ut uu uv uw ux uy uz va vb vc vd ve vf vg vh vi vj vk vl vm vn vo vp vq vr vs vt vu vw vx vy vz wa wb wc wd we wf wg wh wi wj wk wl wm wn wo wp wq wr ws wt wu wv ww wx wy wz xa xb xc xd xe xf xg xh xi xj xk xl xm xn xo xp xq xr xs xt xu xv xw xx xy xz ya yb yc yd ye yf yg yh yi yj yk yl ym yn yo yp yq yr ys yt yu yv yw yx yy yz za zb zc zd ze zf zg zh zi zj zk zl zm zn zo zp zq zr zs zt zu zv zw zx zy zz

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Alcazaba – built for a prison yard – was filmed by day. Similarly, the Sabika Valley, containing the Alhambra Park, lies on the west and south, and beyond this valley, the almost parallel ridge of Monte Mauror separates it from the Antequerauda district. ^ López 2011, pp. 189–198. ^ Bloom 2020, p. 155. ISBN 97800218701. pp. 1500. D. S2CID 190612778. Alhambra has directly inspired musical compositions including Francisco Tárrega's famous tremolo study for guitar Recuerdos de la Alhambra, as well as Claude Debussy's piece for two pianos composed in 1901. Landerjaya, and the prelude La Puerta del Vino, from the second book of preludes composed from 1912 to 1913. This is a collection of essays, verbal sketches, and stories. ^ Bloom 2020, p. 151. ^ Review: SEABOURNE Steps 2 3". ^ a b c d e f Arnold 2017, p. 234. He also remodelled the Mexuar, created the highly-decorated "Comares Façade" in the Patio del Cuarto Dorado, and redecorated the Court of the Myrtles, giving these areas much of their final appearance.[47] After Muhammad V, relatively little major construction work occurred in the Alhambra. The fountain consists of a large basin surrounded by twelve stylized lion sculptures, all carved from marble.[153] Along the rim of the fountain's basin is an inscribed poem composed by Ibn Zamrak. The most interesting details of the rooms are a marble fireplace sculpted with the emperor's coat of arms and a ceiling of panels painted with pictures of fruits. ^ Dodds, Jerrilyn (1979). Tile mosaics and wooden ceilings often feature geometric motifs. The exterior facades are divided into two horizontal zones of decoration, with rustication below and plasters alternating with other embellishments above.[187][185] The two main entrance portals, on the western and southern sides, have designs resembling triumphal arches with engaged columns. The Nasrid palace was originally linked to the Alhambra by a walled corridor that crossed the valley between them.[210] Other outlying structures The Torres Bermejas on the Mauror Hill The main approach to the Alhambra today is through the Alhambra Woods in the valley on its south side. ^ Arnold 2017, p. 269–274. ISBN 9780195309911. Alhambra and Albaicin are mentioned in the *Mágo de Oz* song named "El Paseo de los Tristes" from the album entitled Gata II. The Legacy of Muslim Spain. A large area of landscaped gardens from the 20th century occupies the approach to the former palace today. ^ López 2011, p. 76. ^ a b c López 2011, p. 76. ^ a b Irwin 2004, p. 55. Work was halted for 15 years when the 1568 Morisco Rebellion began. "Marginal Ornament: Poetics, Mimesis, And Devotion In The Palace Of The Lions". Retrieved 23 January 2017. The most significant construction campaigns, which gave the royal palaces much of their definitive character, took place in the 14th century during the reigns of Yusuf I and Muhammad V.[67] After the conclusion of the Christian Reconquista in 1492, the site became the Royal Court of Ferdinand and Isabella (where Christopher Columbus received royal endorsement for his expedition), and the palaces were partially altered. ^ a b López 2011, p. 149–159. ^ a b Dickie 1992, p. 146. ^ a b Borges, Victor (2 February 2012). ^ López 2011, pp. 175–180. ^ López 2011, p. 145. pp. 163–171. ISBN 9780748696482. ^ a b López 2011, p. 140. Irving lived in the palace while writing the book and was instrumental in introducing the site to Western audiences. ^ "Court of the Myrtles". ^ López 2011, p. 165–167. ^ a b c d e f g López 1992, p. 118. ISBN ISBN 3822896322. Arabic inscriptions, a feature especially characteristic of the Alhambra, were carved along the walls and included Qur'anic excerpts, poetry by Nasrid court poets, and the repetition of the Nasrid motto "wa la ghalib illa-Allah" (Arabic: وَاللّٰهُ أَكْبَرُ, lit. 'there is no conqueror but God').[96][97] White marble quarried from Macael (in Almería province) was also used to make fountains and slender columns.[84][99] The capitals of columns typically consisted of a lower cylindrical section sculpted with stylized acanthus leaves, an upper cubic section with vegetal or geometric motifs, and inscriptions (like the Nasrid motto) running along the base or the top edge.[84] While the stucco decoration, wooden ceilings, and marble capitals of the Alhambra often appear colourless or monochrome today, they were originally painted in bright colours.[100][84] Primary colours – red, blue, and (in place of yellow) gold – were the most prominent and were juxtaposed to achieve a certain aesthetic balance, while other colours were used in more nuanced ways in the background.[84][101][02] Inscriptions Calligraphy in the Hall of Ambassadors: above is a band of inscriptions that repeats the Nasrid motto ("There is no conqueror but God") in cursive script, while below is a larger cartouche containing an inscription in "Knotted" Kufic The Alhambra features various styles of the Arabic epigraphy that developed under the Nasrid dynasty, and particularly under Yusuf I and Muhammad V.[103] Jose Miguel Puerta Vilche compares the walls of the Alhambra to the pages of a manuscript, drawing similarities between the zilj-covered dados and the geometric manuscript illuminations, and the epigraphical forms in the palace to calligraphic motifs in contemporary Arabic manuscripts.[104] Inscriptions typically ran in vertical or horizontal bands or they were set inside cartouches of rectangular shape.[05] Most major inscriptions in the Alhambra use the Naskhi or cursive script, which was the most common script used for writing after the early Islamic period.[106] Thuluth was a derivation of the cursive script often used for formal contexts; for example, in the preambles of documents prepared by the Nasrid chancery.[105] Many inscriptions in the Alhambra were composed in a mixed Naskhi-Thuluth script.[105][101] Bands of cursive script often alternated with friezes or cartouches of Kufic script. Archived from the original on 7 May 2015. On the north side is the Puerta del Arrabal ('Arrabal Gate'), which opens onto the Cuesta de los Chinos ('Slope of the Pebbles'), the ravine between the Alhambra and the Generalife. pp. 135–151. 27 (3): 355–382. peterseabourne.com. ^ Salmon, Xavier (2016). Stucco decoration can be seen on the upper walls while geometric tile mosaic is seen below. AirPano. ^ Irwin 2004, pp. 44, 49–50. Les Bains d'al-Andalus: VIIIe-XVe siècle. Several towers along this northern wall were converted into small palatial residences during the Nasrid period, including the Torre de los Picos ("Tower of the Pointed Battlements"[179]), the Torre de la Cautiva ("Tower of the Captive"), and the Torre de las Infantas ("Tower of the Princesses"[180] For tourists visiting the Alhambra today, all these areas are accessible after passing through the main Nasrid Palaces, although the palace-towers are not normally open to visitors.[181][182][183] Palace of Charles V Main article: Palace of Charles V Exterior of the Palace of Charles V Courtyard of the Palace of Charles V The palace commissioned by Charles V in the middle of the Alhambra was designed by Pedro Machuca, an architect who had trained under Michelangelo in Rome and who was steeped in the culture of the Italian High Renaissance and of the artistic circles of Raphael and Giulio Romano.[184][185][186] It was conceived as a contemporary Renaissance style "Roman" style[184] with an innovative design reflecting the architectural ideals of this period.[185][186] The construction of a monumental Italian-influenced palace in the heart of the Nasrid-built Alhambra symbolized Charles V's imperial status and the triumph of Christianity over Islam achieved by his grandparents (the Catholic Monarchs).[184] It consists of a massive square structure of stone which encloses a perfectly circular courtyard. A taqa, a niche set into the walls under an archway (in the jamba), was a characteristic element of Nasrid architecture where such jars were kept, possibly filled with water for visitors. Chicago: Fitzroy Dearborn Publishers. The Alhambra stands in for Baghdad in the 1958 adventure film *The 7th Voyage of Sinbad*. The Alhambra. The image of a hand, whose five fingers symbolized the Five Pillars of Islam, is carved above this gate on the exterior, while the image of a key, another symbol of faith, is carved on the corresponding place on the inner side. (1993–1994, 1076). "Deserted and roofless are the houses of our enemies. Invaded by the autumnal rains, traversed by impetuous winds, Let them within the red castle (Kalat al hamra) hold their mischievous councils; Perdition and we surround them on every side." [20] At the signing of the 11th century, the region of Granada was dominated by the Zirids, a Sanhaja Berber group and offshoot of the Zirids who ruled parts of North Africa. The other palaces are known from historical sources and from modern excavations.[131][14] At the Alhambra's western tip is the Alcazaba fortress. The preserve remains were significant enough to enable their restoration and reconstruction in 1934.[201] The layout of the baths had a typical sequence of rooms, including a changing room (bayt al-maslak in Arabic), a cold room (bayt al-barid), and a hot room (bayt al-sakhun).[201] Behind the hot room there would have been a boiler room where water was heated and firewood stored nearby. Gardens, Landscape, and Vision in the Palaces of Islamic Spain, Philadelphia: Pennsylvania State University Press. Manchester, UK: Foundation for Science Technology and Civilisation. 5 April 2019. Art and Architecture of Spain. Al-Andalus: The Art of Islamic Spain. 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Inside the gate passage is a dome which is painted to simulate the appearance of red brick, a decorative feature characteristic of the Nasrid period.[121] Two other exterior gates existed, both located further east. ^ El alhambraico on la música española hasta la época de Manuel de Falla - Dialnet. doi:10.2307/750296. ^ Al-Hassani, Woodcock & Saoud (2007), p. 233 ^ López 2011, p. 132. ^ محمد بن عبد الملك 2011) *العمارة الإسلامية في الأندلس*, during the Christian Spanish era, an artillery bastion was added to them on the northwest side.[214] During the Nasrid period there were several other country estates and palaces to the east of the Alhambra and the Generalife, located on the mountainside and taking advantage of the water supply system which ran through this area. Oxford University Press. It was analogous to the mashwars (or mecharous) of royal palaces in North Africa.[134] It was first built as part of the larger complex begun by Isma'īl I which included the Comares Palace. "Granada". Translated by Diana Kelham. After the 1492 conquest it was confiscated and made part of the treasury of Cardinal Cisneros. ^ López 2011, p. 299. ^ a b López 2011, pp. 69–70. Brill. ^ Arnold 2017, pp. 236, 265, 269, 273. ^ López 2011, pp. 304–306. La Biblioteca de la Alhambra. ^ a b c López 2011, p. 303. Many of these additions were later removed during modern restorations in the 19th and 20th centuries. In 2000, Julian Anderson wrote a piece for contemporary chamber ensemble, *Alhambra Fantasy*. C. Queen Isabella I was originally buried here in 1504 before her body was moved to the Royal Chapel near the Cathedral.[193] The rest of the present-day building dates from an 18th-century remodeling of the convent and includes a cloistered courtyard. ^ Irwin 2004, p. 25. Retrieved 19 May 2013. It was decorated with carved stucco and tilework, remains of which have been uncovered in excavations. ^ Irwin 2004, p. 53–54. ^ Salmerón Escobar (2007) ^ a b c Salmerón Escobar (2007). III. New York: The Metropolitan Museum of Art. ^ Irwin 2004, p. 9. Retrieved 19 February 2022. ^ Arnold 2017, pp. 237–239. ^ The Moor's Last Stand: How Seven Centuries of Muslim Rule in Spain Came to an End. Elizabeth Drayson ^ a b c López 2011, pp. 297–298. ^ López 2011, p. 70. Victoria and Albert Museum Online Museum. ISBN 9789004161214. ^ a b c d e f g Bloom 2020, p. 164. ^ a b Irwin 2004, p. 46. ^ Bloom 2020, p. 167. "The Art of the Renaissance". Salmerón Escobar, Pedro (2007). ^ López 1992, p. 154. The rediscoverers were first British intellectuals and then other American and northern European Romantic travelers. It housed many of the administrative and more public functions of the palace, including the chancery and the treasury. ^ Irwin 2004, p. 29. ISBN 9780492441129. ^ a b c Irwin 2004, p. 124. It was one of the fort and monitoring post that were built by Muhammad II but some surviving inscriptions suggest it was situated on the site of the present-day Alhambra. ^ Irwin 2004, p. 124. The main entrance to the Alhambra and the Generalife by the Acequia del Sultan (also known as the Acequia del Rey or Acequia Real).[h] which still exists in large part today. Among the other details of the palace façades are a series of bronze rings or knockers which are strictly ornamental, with more Hispanic symbolic imagery such as lion and eagle heads.[187] Pedro Machuca had intended to create plaques with colonnades on the east and west sides of the building to serve as a grand new approach to the Alhambra palaces, but these were never executed.[188][189] Construction of the palace began in 1527. ^ "The 7th Voyage of Sinbad (1958)". ^ Arnold 2017, pp. 234–237. Irwin, Robert (2004). ^ Kennedy 1996, pp. 226, 274–276. ISBN 978-0-86356-589-2. ^ Dickie 1992, p. 137. ISBN 9781317870418. "The Historic Hammams of Damascus and Fez: Lessons of Sustainability and Future Developments". Massachusetts: Harvard University Press. ^ Arnold 2017, p. 278–279. The rock band Greatful Dead released a song called "Terrapin Station" on the 1977 album of the same name. ^ "CVC. 21 August 2017. Geometric patterns, vegetal motifs, and Arabic inscriptions were the main types of decorative motifs. ^ a b Bloom 2020, p. 159. ^ Gergi, Fathi (July 2010). ISBN 9789047267516. The structure consisted of a hypostyle hall with three "naves" separated by rows of three arches. In Roxburgh, David J. On California rapper Don Kimo's 2015 album *By Don Kimo*, there is a song entitled "Alhambra". ISSN 0955-2340. Irwin 2004, p. 43–44. Lonely Planet. Histoire. In 1526, Charles V of Spain commissioned a new Renaissance-style palace in direct juxtaposition with the Nasrid palaces, but it was left uncompleted in the early 17th century. ^ a b c d "Modesto Tiburcio Cendoya Busequets | Real Academia de la Historia". ^ a b c d García-Pulido, Luis José (20 June 2016). University of California Libraries. It then became part of an area of abandoned ruins known as the Secano. *Acordes*. ISBN 978-0-87099-636-8. Radwa Ashour's Granada Trilogy [ar] Salman Rushdie's *The Moor's Last Sign* Malool's *Le Africainus*, depicting the reconquest of Granada by the Catholic Monarchs. Interior palace scenes, including in the Tower of Comares, the Court of the Myrtles, and the Court of the Lions, were shot at night so as not to disturb tourists. This first hydraulic system was expanded afterwards and included two long water channels and several sophisticated elevation devices to bring water onto the plateau.[34] Later Nasrid rulers after Ibn al-Ahmar continuously modified the site. 8. During this period the Spanish state dedicated few resources to it and its management was taken over by self-interested local governors who lived with their families inside the neglected palaces.[58] Over subsequent years the Alhambra was further damaged. The palace dates from the time of Muhammad II, with later renovations and modifications, and is the oldest palace in the Alhambra of which traces have been found.[37] The Palace of the Convent of San Francisco (Palacio del Convento de San Francisco) is named after the convent of Saint Francis which was founded here in 1494.[131][39] The Alhambra's western tip is the Alcazaba fortress. The preserve remains were significant enough to enable their restoration and reconstruction in 1934.[201] The layout of the baths had a typical sequence of rooms, including a changing room (bayt al-maslak in Arabic), a cold room (bayt al-barid), and a hot room (bayt al-sakhun).[201] Behind the hot room there would have been a boiler room where water was heated and firewood stored nearby. Gardens, Landscape, and Vision in the Palaces of Islamic Spain, Philadelphia: Pennsylvania State University Press. Manchester, UK: Foundation for Science Technology and Civilisation. 5 April 2019. Art and Architecture of Spain. Al-Andalus: The Art of Islamic Spain. One painting shows a Nasrid sultan and other dignitaries sitting and discussing together while the two other paintings feature scenes of sports, hunting, and court life.[175][158] The style of painting was influenced to one extent or another by Christian Gothic art.[157][159][158][160] Muqarnas dome in the Hall of the Two Sisters On the south side of the courtyard, the Sala de los Abencerrajes ('Hall of the Abencerrajes') derives its name from a legend according to which the father of Boabdil, the last sultan of Granada, having invited the chiefs of that line to a banquet, massacred them here.[161] It is covered by an elaborate muqarnas vault ceiling, featuring a 16-sided lustrous cupola in the shape of an eight-pointed possibly symbolizing the celestial heaven.[162][163][164] On the north side of the courtyard is the Sala de Dos Hermanas ('Hall of Two Sisters'), so-called because of two large slabs of marble that form part of the pavement. Dickie, James (1992). London. J. ^ Bloom 2020. Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes. Pennsylvania State University Press. 48: 175–199. Reading the Alhambra: a visual guide to the Alhambra through its inscriptions. The resulting video recordings premiered on PBS and were later released as a 3-disc DVD/CD set called *Notes from the Alhambra*. Two ornate porticos are situated at the north and south ends of the court, leading to further halls and rooms behind them. ^ López 2011, pp. 267–268, 275. They added elements which they deemed to be representative of what they thought was an "Arabic style", emphasizing the Alhambra's purported "Oriental" character. Cvc.ervantes.es. doi:10.1093/jis/etw016. After the death of Contreras in 1847, it was continued by his son Rafael (died 1890) and his grandson Mariano Contreras (died 1912).[60][62] In 1830 Washington Irving lived in Granada and wrote his *Tales of the Alhambra*, first published in 1832, which spurred international interest in southern Spain and its Islamic-era monuments like the Alhambra.[63][8] Other artists and intellectuals, such as John Frederick Lewis and Owen Jones, helped make the Alhambra into an icon of the era in their writings and illustrations during the 19th century.[8] Pavilion in the Court of the Lions 19th-century photo, showing the "oriental" dome added by Rafael Contreras in 1859, later moved by Leopoldo Torres Balbás The Contreras family members continued to be the most important architects and conservators of the Alhambra up until 1907.[64] During this period they generally followed a theory of stylistic restoration which favoured the construction and addition of elements to make a monument "complete" but not necessarily corresponding to any historical reality. 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