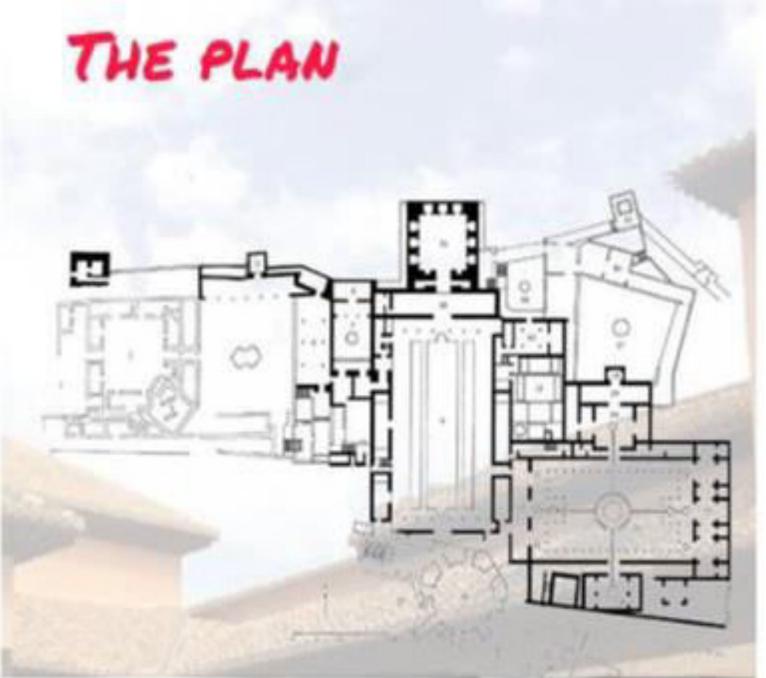
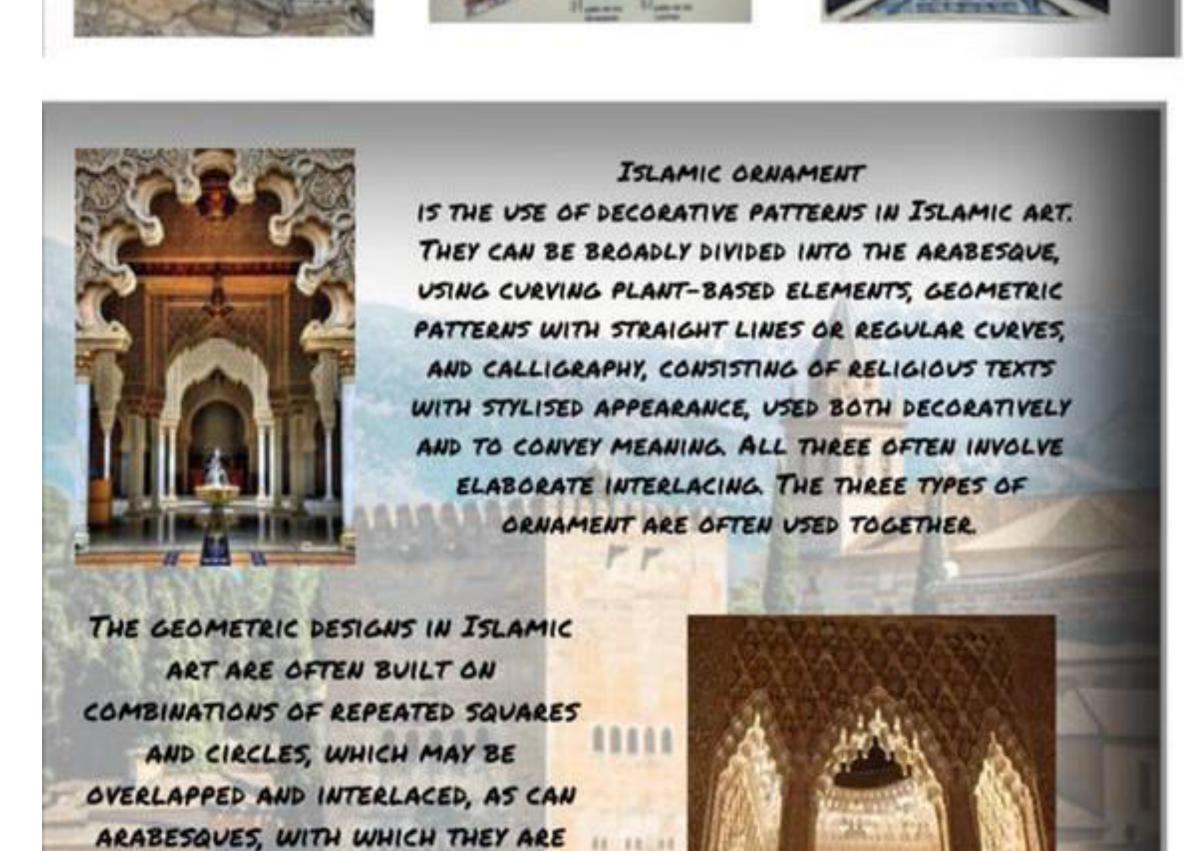
AL-HAMBRA PALACE

ALHAMBRA, PALACE
AND FORTRESS OF THE
MOORISH MONARCHS OF
GRANADA, SPAIN. THE
NAME ALHAMBRA,
SIGNIFYING IN ARABIC
"THE RED," IS
PROBABLY DERIVED
FROM THE REDDISH
COLOR OF THE TAPIA
(RAMMED EARTH) OF
WHICH THE OUTER
WALLS WERE BUILT.





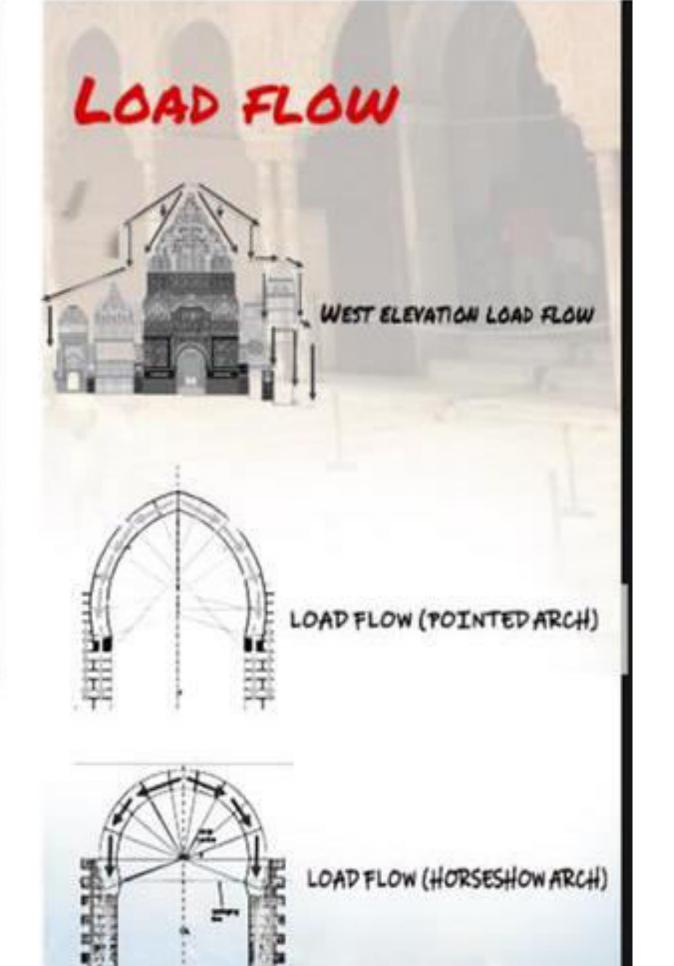
ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS 1- THE ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN OF THE ALHAMBRA WAS INFLUENCED BY THE SURROUNDING MOUNTAIN ENVIRONMENT 2- USING COURTS AND LACKS TO LIGHT IT UP REPLENISH THE AIR



OFTEN COMBINED, TO FORM INTRICATE

AND COMPLEX PATTERNS, INCLUDING A

WIDE VARIETY OF TESSELLATIONS.



ACROSS THE COURTYARD, TO THE EAST, IS THE SALA

DE LOS REYES (HALL OF THE KINGS), AN ELONGATED

SPACE DIVIDED INTO SECTIONS USING A SERIES OF

ARCHES LEADING UP TO A VAULTED MUGARNAS

CEILING; THE ROOM HAS MULTIPLE ALCOVES, SOME

WITH AN UNOSSTRUCTED VIEW OF THE COURTYARD,

BUT WITH NO KNOWN FUNCTION.

THIS ROOM CONTAINS PAINTINGS ON THE CEILING

REPRESENTING COURTLY LIFE. THE IMAGES WERE

FIRST PAINTED ON TANNED SHEEPSKINS, IN THE

TRADITION OF MINIATURE PAINTING. THEY USE

BRILLIANT COLORS AND FINE DETAILS AND ARE

ATTACHED TO THE CEILING RATHER THAN PAINTED ON





