

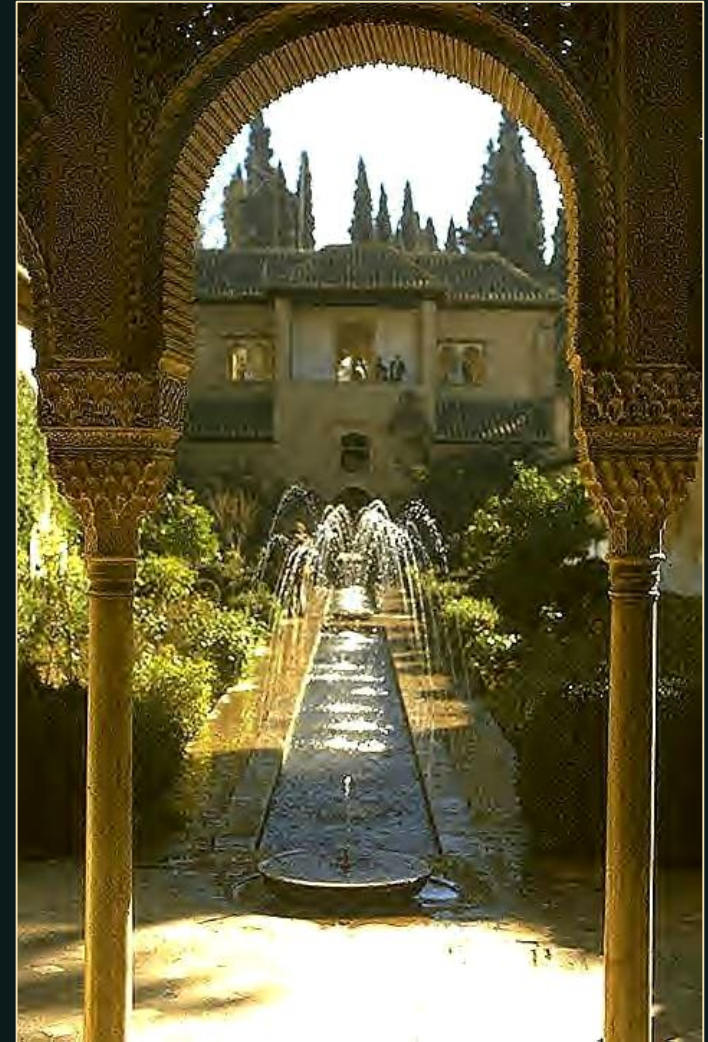
Spanish Renaissance

- Spain under Muslim rule
 - Christian armies slowly re-conquer
 - 1492 Granada surrenders – last stronghold
- Style called “Mudejar” or “Morisco” =
 - Blend of Christian and Moorish culture
 - Moors at height of civilization
- Spain is mountainous
 - So unity is mainly religious

Moorish Influence

- Geometric ornament
- Courtyards, gardens, fountains
 - Pools and elaborate baths
- Villas with patios, terraces
 - Simple interiors -
 - Cushions & rugs
 - Tile & ceramics
 - Plaster walls, niches

Horseshoe Arch



The Alhambra

Granada, Spain 13th - 14th c.

“Multifoil” or scalloped arch



www.greatbuildings.com/



Banded arch

Mudéjar Architecture

Segovia, Spain



Spanish Renaissance

- El Escorial 1563 – 1584
- Palace complex for King Philip II
- Architects:
 - Juan Bautista de Toledo (c. 1515-1567)
and Juan de Herrera (1530-1597)



El Escorial



This satellite image from Google maps shows scale and layout of the palace complex.

<http://maps.google.com/maps?hl=en&tab=w1>

El Escorial



Exterior and interior Courtyard





El Escorial Staircase



El Escorial Monastery Library - Note Barrel Vault

Palacio Real

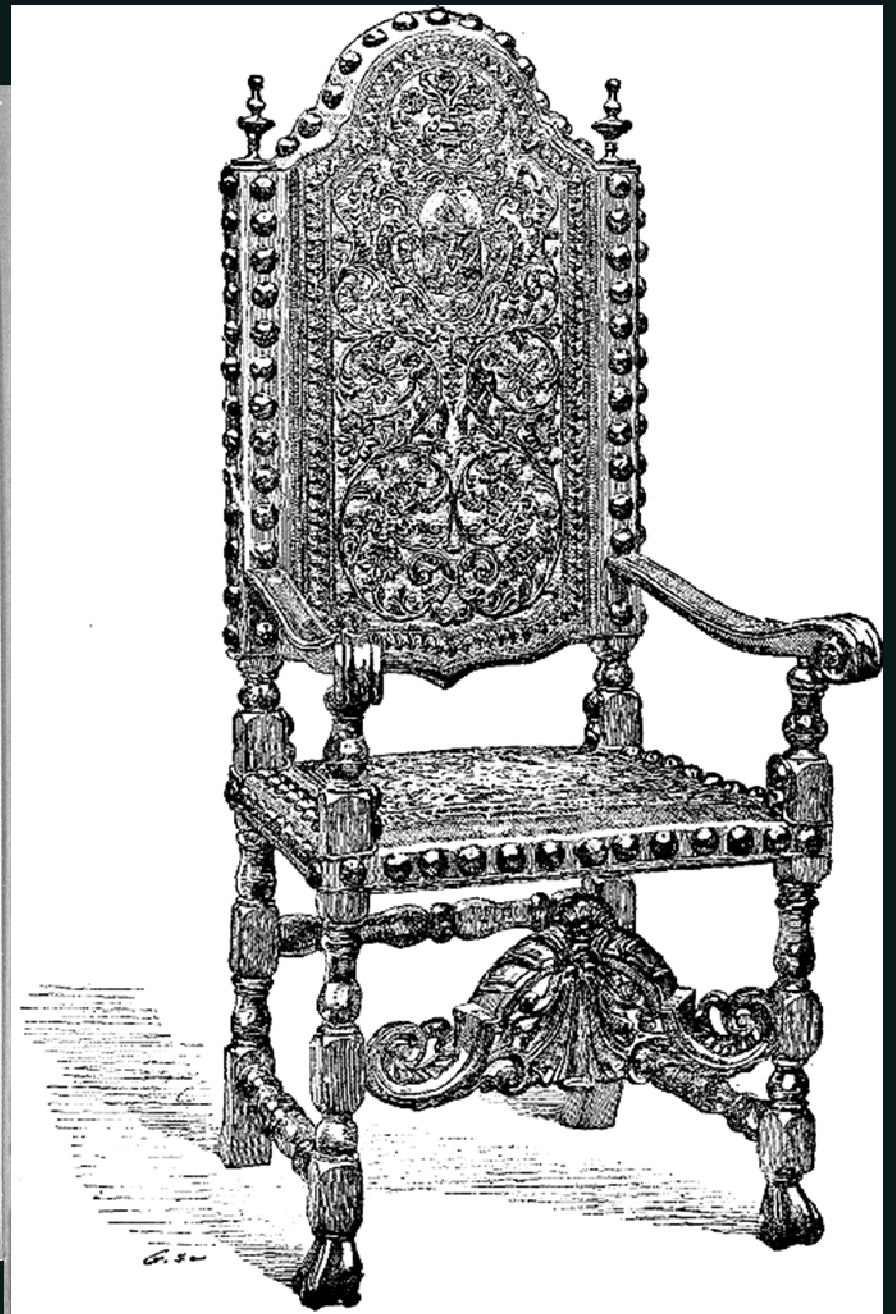




Interior at El Alcazar, Spain. Note Dante chair at left and Wainscot chairs on facing wall

El Alcazar, Castle in Segovia, Spain
– Note Moorish influence in tiles
and wood screen. Chairs are a
Renaissance style called “Dante”





CHAIR OF WALNUT OR CHESNUT WOOD,
Covered in Leather with embossed pattern. Spanish. (Collection of Baron de Vallière.)
PERIOD: EARLY XVII. CENTURY.



Spanish Table

- Iron brace typical



17th Century Spanish

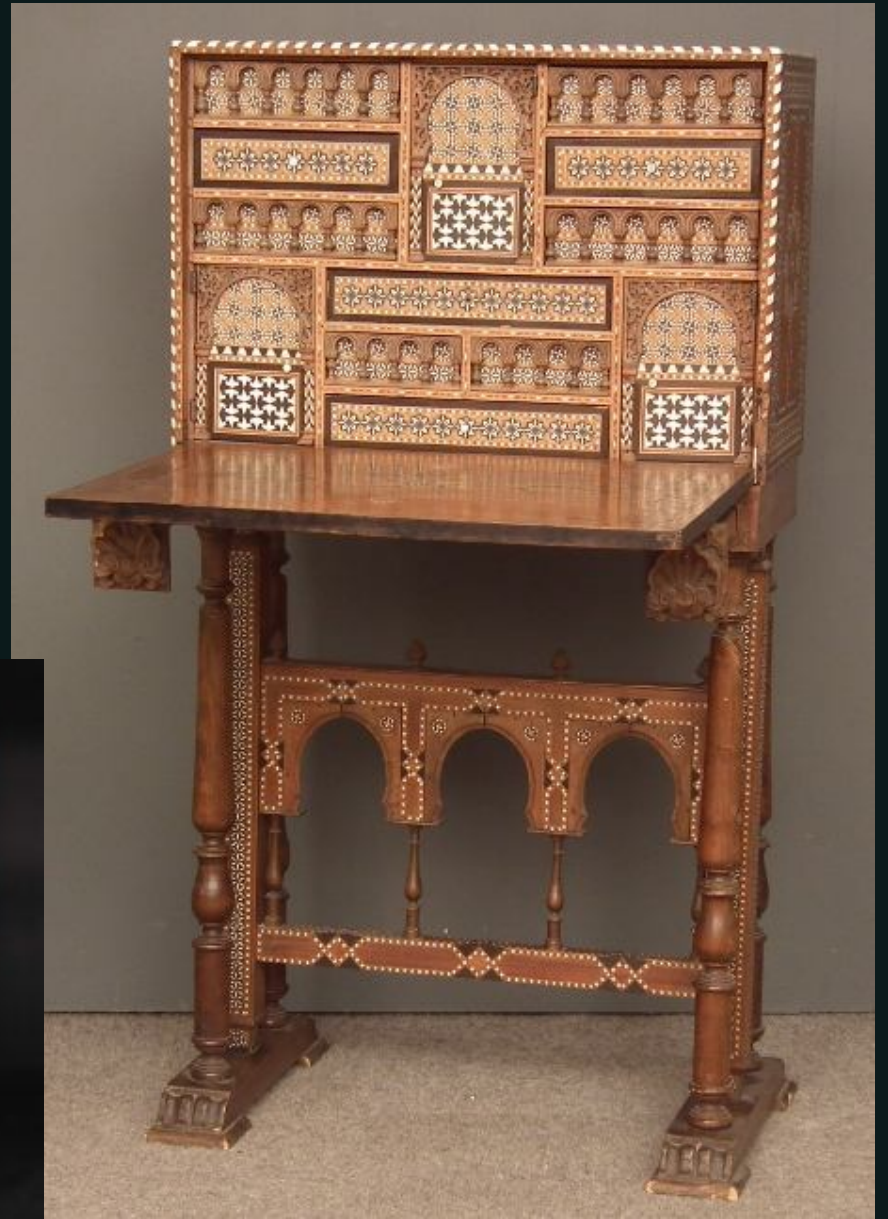


Vargueño

Drop-front desk-cabinet
on stand



Vargueño



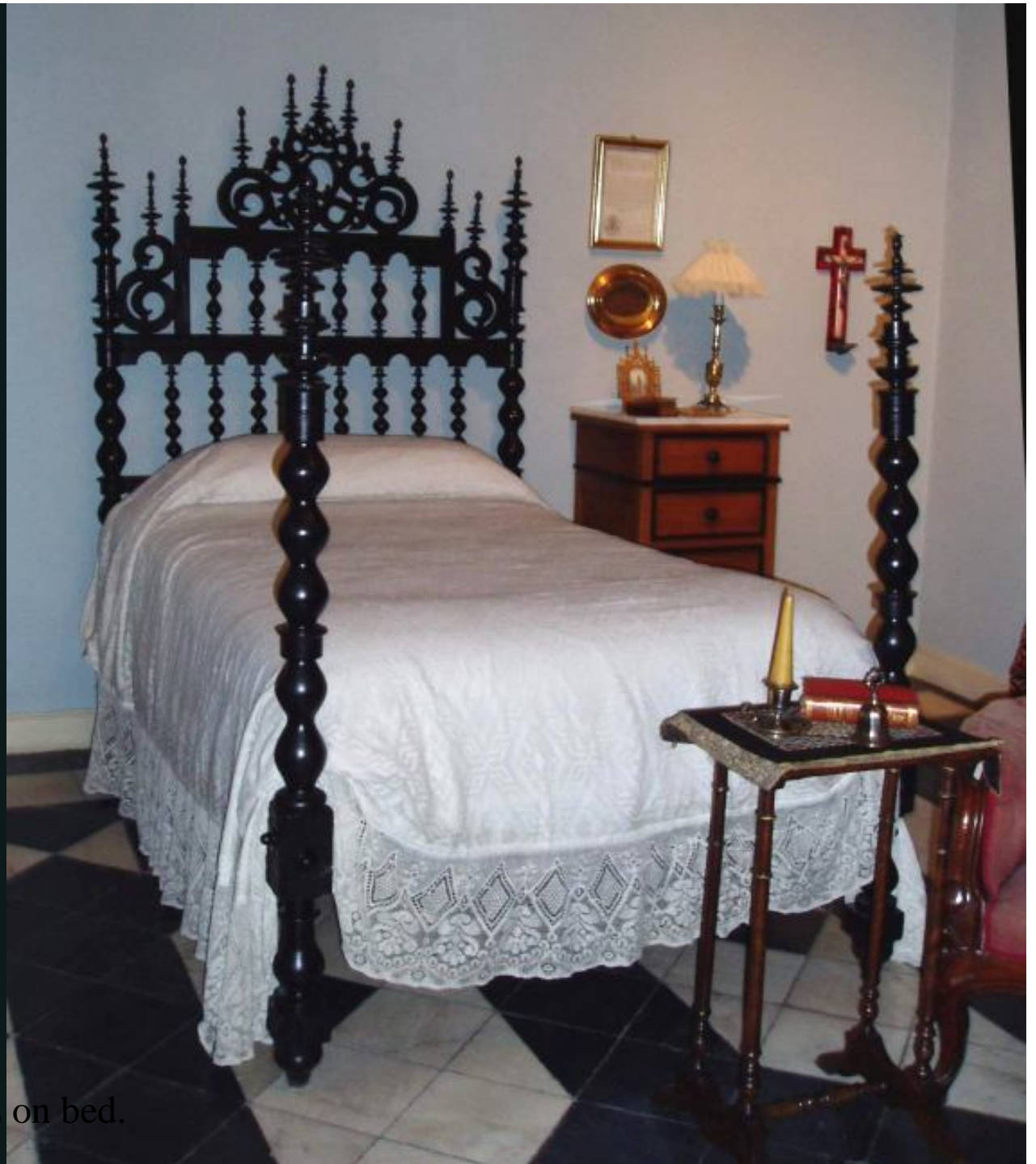
Vargueño



christies.com



Bedroom of King
Philip II of Spain



Note use of decorative spindles on bed.

Finis