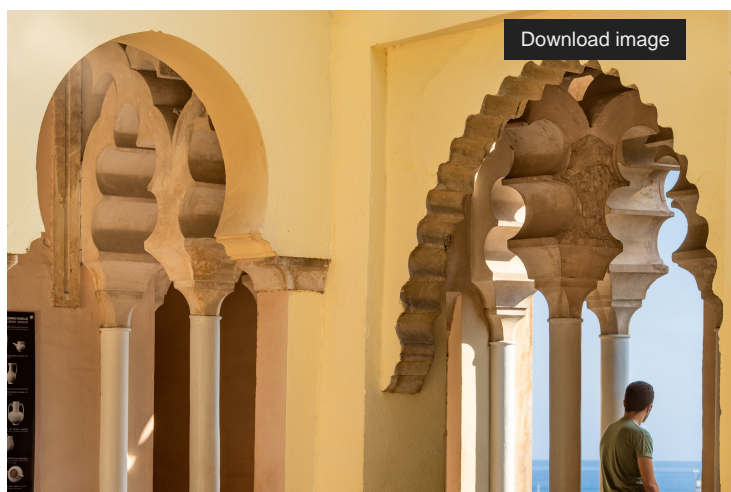


La Sala de la Armadura Mudéjar o del siglo XVI...



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Included within the Taifa Palace, this Mudéjar ceiling remains in its place of origin. King Philip IV stayed in this room when he visited the city in 1625. It was part of what in Christian times was the residence of the Governor, until this was moved from the upper area and it became integrated with the popular housing that occupied the space.

The framing of the ceiling that covers this room has a trapezoidal section, with four panels finished off in the centre with an octagonal central piece (*almizate*) decorated with a *muqarnas* cone, framed by another four smaller ones, all this surrounded by

eight eight-pointed stars. Pieces called *limas* are used to assemble the four panels, in this case formed by two parallel beams that form dowels. Thus, structurally it is a ceiling of *limas*, and its decoration is of knotwork that is *apeinazado*, meaning the interlaced eight-pointed star design is carried out on the basis of a *peinazo* that is assembled and not nailed. In the lower part of this typical Muslim ceiling, there are two decorative bands, the upper one decorated with triglyphs and the lower one with abstract plant forms, drops and half circles, with the corners finished with moulded corbels with crosspieces in the angles.