



Ayuntamiento de Bolbaite

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# El castillo-palacio de Bolbaite

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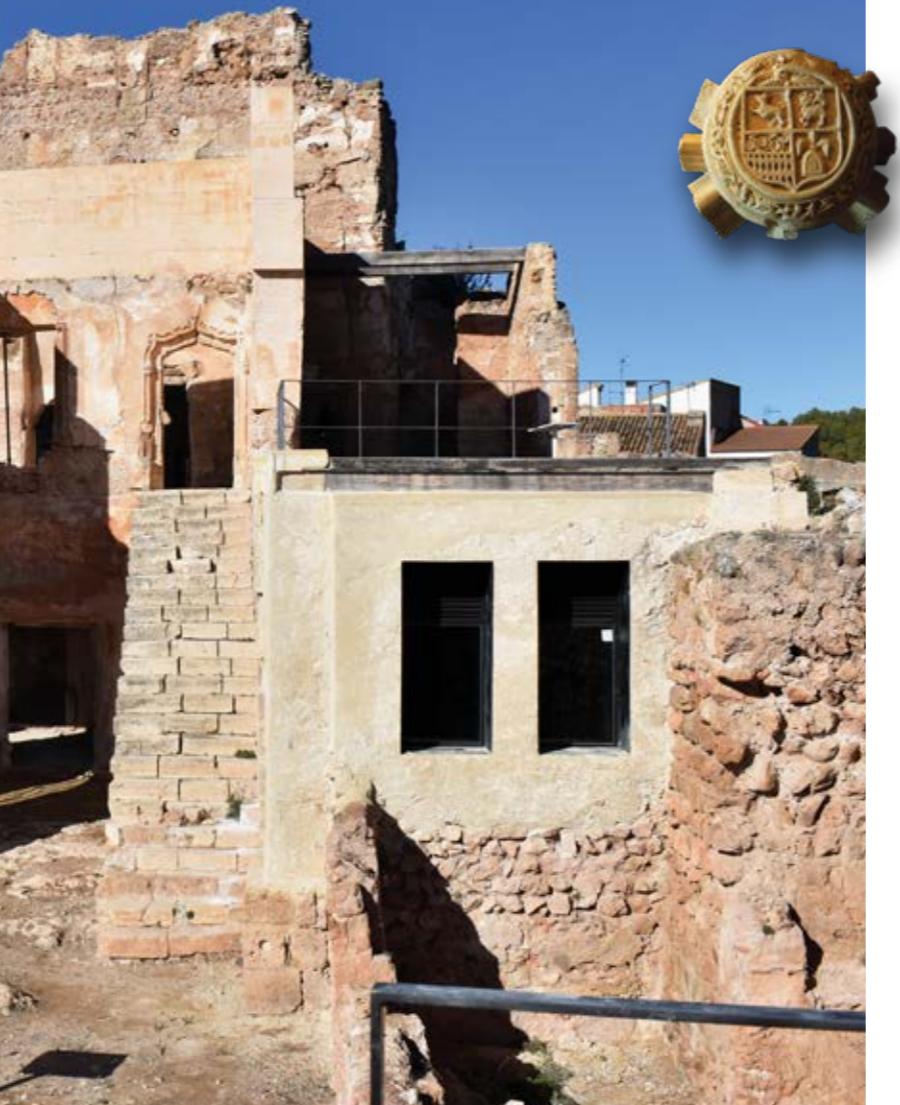


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Ayuntamiento de Bolbaite

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El castillo-palacio de Bolbaite o de los Cabanyelles es un monumento declarado Bien de Interés Cultural, que corona la parte alta del municipio.

Un emblema local y una joya del patrimonio valenciano en proceso de recuperación.

Os invitamos a remontar las calles de la parte alta del municipio, origen de la alquería musulmana de *Bolbaiyt*, hasta acceder a los pies del castillo-palacio. Un viaje en el tiempo por sus diferentes etapas, desde los orígenes como fortaleza musulmana (s. XII), hasta la época de máximo esplendor en manos de las familias Cabanyelles y los Pardo de la Casta-Manfredi (s. XV-XIX), que lo convirtieron en un flamante palacio señorial.

The castle-palace in Bolbaite or the Cabanyelles is a monument that has been declared a Cultural Interest Property, which crowns the higher part of the municipality. A local emblem and a jewel of the Valencian heritage in recovery process. We invite you to go up the streets in the higher part of the municipality, origin of the Muslim farmstead of *Bolbaiyt*, up to the feet of the castle-palace. A voyage in time through the different periods, from its origins as a Muslim fortress (12th century) up to the period of maximum splendour in the hands of the families Cabanyelles and the Pardo of Casta-Manfredi (15th-19th centuries), which made it become a stunning lordly palace.



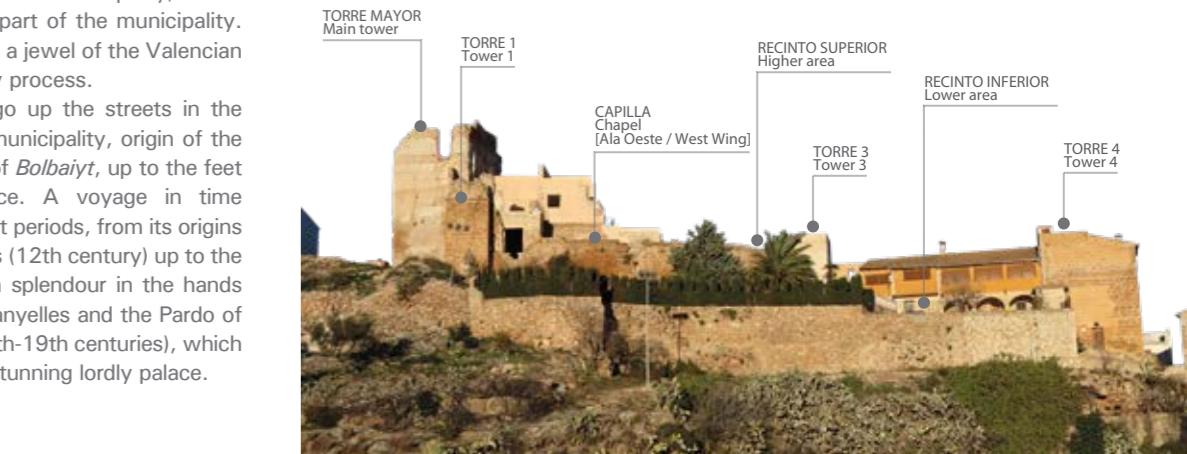
 El castillo-palacio de Bolbaite  
The castle-palace in Bolbaite



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## Del castillo andalusí al palacio\_ From the Andalusian castle to the lordly palace

El conjunto abarca diferentes fases constructivas comprendidas entre los siglos XII al XIX. La fase originaria andalusí (s. XII), distribuía el espacio entre el recinto inferior o albacar (destinado al refugio de ganado y la población en caso de ataque), y el castillo mayor o celeoquia, coronada por la sólida torre de tapial musulmán.

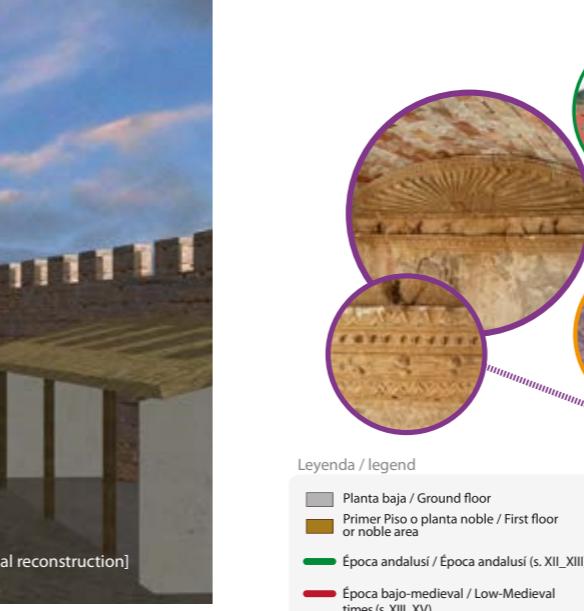
Durante la fase bajomedieval (siglos XIV al XV), los diferentes señores feudales que lo poseyeron (Pere Bosch, los Maçana, los Marrades, los Fabra), reforzaron el recinto con nuevas torres y murallas de sillería, coincidiendo con las guerras contra Castilla, y el papel fronterizo y estratégico de las fortificaciones de la comarca.

Los nuevos propietarios, especialmente la familia de los Cabanyelles, importantes gobernadores de Valencia, transformaron a partir de la segunda mitad del siglo XV el viejo castillo en un flamante palacio señorial de estilo tardogótico.

This includes several building phases between the 12th and 19th centuries. The original Andalusian phase (12th century) distributed the space between the lower part or albacar (devoted to the cattle refuge and the population in case of attack), and the main castle or celeoquia, crowned by the solid keep with Muslim walls.

During the late middle ages (14th-15th centuries) the different feudal lords that possessed it (Pere Bosch, the Maçana, the Marrades and the Fabra lineages) reinforced this area with new towers and big stone walls, thus coinciding with the wars of Castile and the frontier and strategic role of the fortresses in the region.

The new owners, especially from the family of the Cabanyelles, important governors in Valencia, transformed the old castle since the second half of the 15th century into a stunning lordly palace with late-Gothic style.



## Estilos artísticos\_ The artistic styles

The castle-palace is a rich mosaic of styles and constructive techniques. To the solid Muslim wall in the original monument, we must add the constructive and late-Gothic decorative elements in the ogee gates with plaster mouldings, spiral stairs, the pointed arches with square stones, and the pavements. The motifs from the Renaissance are present in the plasters that decorated the halls with them (medals, garlands, and candelieri vegetal elements, etc). The latest Baroque phase shows the remains of mural paintings recovered during the restoration process.