

THE GELDO PALACE IS ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING MEDIEVAL CIVIL ARCHITECTURE EXAMPLES OF THE REGION AND THE BEST THAT KEEPS THE ORIGINAL INTERIOR CLADDINGS OF THE END OF THE XV CENTURY. A COMPLEX BUILDING, WHOSE ORIGINS ARE REMOTEED TO THE ISLAMIC PERIOD.

Geldo City Council, aware of the extraordinary historical and heritage value of the "Castle-Palace of the Dukes of Medinaceli" of Geldo, and concerned about its conservation, has the will to recover and put in value this important monumental ensemble, cataloged as Good of Cultural Interest. The objective, in addition to preserve the monument, is to be able to establish spaces for socio-cultural use and public service, and turn it into a tourist and didactic resource that contributes to the cultural and economic development of the region and the municipality, recovering his historical and patrimonial memory. Involving the local population, public institutions and private entities in their development.



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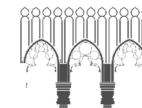
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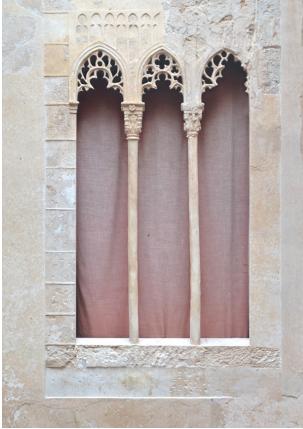
● PALACE OF THE DUQUES DE MEDINACELI DEL HORNO STREET 5 GELDO - CASTELLON



Palacio de
 los Duques
 de Medinaceli

GELDO PALACE





The decadence suffered since the sixteenth century and the successive partial interventions, have allowed to keep hidden medieval windows and covers, as well

as primitive plasters elaborated by decorative techniques in plaster to emulation of the stone, characteristics in a great number of Valencian civil gothic buildings.

At the beginning of the 15th century, when Geldo was under the control of the Vallterra (1404) or the Sorell (1416), an initial intervention had to be carried out to enable the building as a manorial residence. The operation would be economically modest, taking full advantage of the preexisting building, but providing it with artistic elements of great impact. Corresponds to this phase the compartmentalization of the rooms in the northwest, with the interesting gothic plaster window, which would relate the building with examples of the Aragonese Mudejar, as well as the arches of the patio, whose plaster corbels carved with vegetal motifs recall the stony imposts of other buildings nearby dateable in the first decades of the XV.

THE BUILDING IS STRUCTURED AROUND THE PATIO

Patio, arcades and staircase of the 16th century



PLASTERING TRACERIES AND MOLDINGS

Patio window to patio and door step



HISTORICAL USES OF THE PALACE

Presses of the old oil mill

HERITAGE, ART AND ARCHITECTURE IN THE PALACE



SPACES FOR CULTURE

Room on the noble floor



In the archaeological studies we have found different medieval ceramic pieces, coffered ceilings and polychrome coverings of enormous artistic value.

In the mid-nineteenth century, according to Madoz, in the palace of the Duke of Medinaceli was the boardroom of the town hall, the prison and the children's school. At the end of the nineteenth century, the Palace has various uses, café-casino, wedding hall, textile industry, municipal warehouse, oil mill, museum, including the City Council, housing for the needy, public events and the headquarters of municipal associations. At the end of the 20th century, the building ceased to have use.