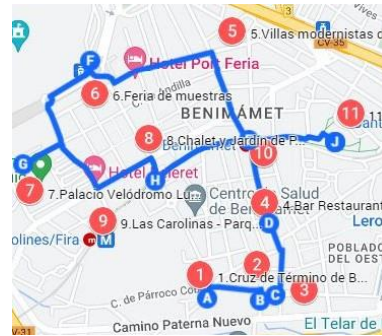
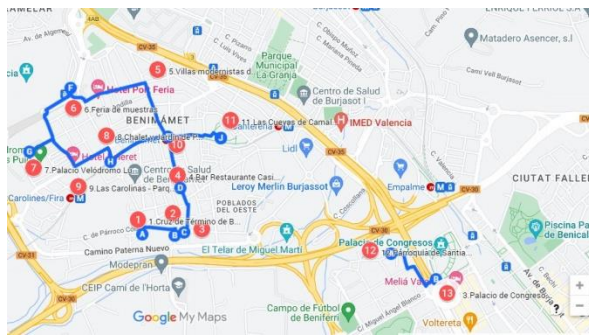


3. The Castle.



The origin of the **castle was Roman**, and it was used as an agricultural place of rest. The pillars of the Roman castle were used as rollers to break up the terrain in the countryside.

On top of the castle was built an **Arab farmhouse**, a manor house with stonemasonry, and in the Middle Ages, on top of the Arab farmhouse, the feudal castle of Benimàmet, which had a similar appearance to the Alacuàs one.

The feudal lords of the **medieval Castle** were: García Pardo (1273), Martínez de Entenza (1277), Codinats (1361), Cavalleria (1462), Francisco de la Cavalleria, who was responsible for the construction or expansion, around 1510, and Ince de San Juan, (1555)

In 1588, the Hieronymite monks of San Miguel de los Reyes carried out the last refurbishment. Moreover, they extended St Vincent Martyr Parish Church, branch ditch, the Royal Ditch of Moncada, the Uncio or friars' Ditch, and the secanet plot

After losing its status as a manor house, the castle became a **convent**, then a **school** and finally a **barracks** for the Guardia Civil.

Its last owner was Enrique Blat Donderis alias "el potrero" (the cowboy).

It was demolished around 1945 at the end of the Spanish Civil War.

"Built in the early 16th century.

A round arched doorway with large keystones.

After you go through the door,

The two-storey brickwork cloister encloses a paved courtyard, under which there is a basement.

There is a stone staircase with a support for dismounting and a sturdy handrail goes up as far as the gallery, which leads to a door with a stone doorway".

Description of the castle according to José Martínez Aloy in his Geografía General del Reino (General Geography of the Kingdom).