

We are situated in the **high choir of the Renaissance** chapel from the 16th century, promoted by Hernando of Aragon (**room 4**). In this room, it has been created a space for meditation and reflection as a witness of the importance of the Eucharist in the Kingdom of Aragon. On the left side, it has been recreated a **Eucharistic Altar** with all proper elements for worship as they are disposed in the altar to celebrate service In **Corpus Christi**, celebrated sixty days after Easter Sunday. The importance of Mass celebration in Christianity is understood with this combination full of symbolism. On the other side, a selection of liturgical ornaments and objects is shown, emphasising archbishop Hernando of Aragon's vestment and the gold articles collection from different parish of the Diocese of Zaragoza.



The **two steps** represent the **Mount Zion**, scene of the **Last Supper**.

Anthropomorphic reliquaries with arm and bust form are a typology of reliquary very common in Aragon since late Medieval Ages till the 18th century. It has a person reliquary in it which belonged to an exemplary person in Christianity history.

The **tabernacle** harbours the body and blood of **Christ** and is decorated with a bird sculpture which represents the **Holy Spirit**.



The **crown with rays** alludes to Christ as **Sun of Justice**. The bright rays as a whole with the tabernacle and its decoration build a **Trinitarian symbol** because it represents God the Father, God the Son and the Holy Spirit. The six **candelabrum**s with the **Cross** represent the seven **days of the Creation** described in Genesis.

It shows a special interest **Archbishop Hernando of Aragon's vestment**, made in the **16th century**. This prelate had a great interest in development of arts. **Gremial** is a cloth spread upon the lap of a bishop when seated during Mass. In his gremial, we can see **his grandfather's coat of arms, the King Ferdinand "the Catholic"**.

