

This wall belongs to the southern façade of the **Renaissance palace** reformed by **Archbishop Hernando of Aragón in the middle of 16th century**. Some blocks of stone from the Roman city wall were used for its construction, which are also visible in this room. This wall has been one of the biggest discoveries during the building restoration; same as the gothic gate from the chapel of Dalmau de Mur also situated in this room.

In front of the original wall from the 16th century, some works from the **late Roman Empire and the Visigoth period** are exhibited, introducing us in the beginning of the Middle Ages.



▶ In 304, **Saint Engratia** made a long journey from her naïve land, Portugal, to southern France. Her father had got her engaged to a French nobleman. During her journey, she and her court made a rest in Zaragoza where they were prisoned for being Christians, because of the persecutions against Christians in the whole Roman Empire ordered by **emperor Diocleciano**. They were martyred for not refusing their belief. Saint Engratia was named patron saint of Zaragoza in **1480** by **King John II of Aragon**, who was King Ferdinand the Catholic's father.

Saint Valerius is patron saint of Zaragoza and his festivity is celebrated on **29th January**. He was bishop of **Caesaraugusta** in the end of 3rd century and the beginning of 4th century, coinciding with Christians persecutions ordered by emperor Diocleciano. Saint Valero was arrested and judge although not martyred because of his old age and illness. This is why he was exiled to Enate in the Aragonese Pyrenees.



▶ This door is the original access to gothic chapel from the 15th century situated in room 2. Structured preserved allows to see the original decoration made of carved plaster and remains of polychromy that covered the entire facade surface.