

This room explains the **building constructive history** through four recreations that show how the block where the museum is situated has changed since the Roman period. Besides explanatory images, it is exhibited an **archaeological garden** with architectural remains from different periods, which were found in building restorations works as filler in some of its walls.

With these images and timeline it is understood how the growth of this building has been regulating and organizing the surrounding urban area, underlying three locations: main access to the city through the Stone bridge, river Ebro promenade, and la Seo square where the access to the cathedral has been situated since Modern period.



▶ This detail belongs to **View of Zaragoza**, drawn by **Anton van den Wyngaerde** in **1563**. This artist was commissioned by King Felipe II to make a series of 62 sights of different Spanish cities. Felipe II was fond of this city. He spent long seasons and his daughter, **infant Catherine Michelle**, got married in **1585** in la Seo to duke of Savoy, Charles Emmanuel I.

This wall belongs to the **middle of 16th century** and was commissioned by Archbishop Hernando of Aragon, King Ferdinand the Catholic's grandson. The remains of the painted **ceramic floor** date from **18th century**, and the rest of architectural elements in this room, form an archaeological garden from different periods, found as filler in walls while the building restoration (2007-2011).



Did you know?...

- The original illustration of **View of Zaragoza by Wyngaerde** is in **Österreichische Nationalbibliothek in Vienne** and its measure is 423x 1415 millimetres.
- The plaster animal and mask were found in the roof of **room 11** as filler material.