

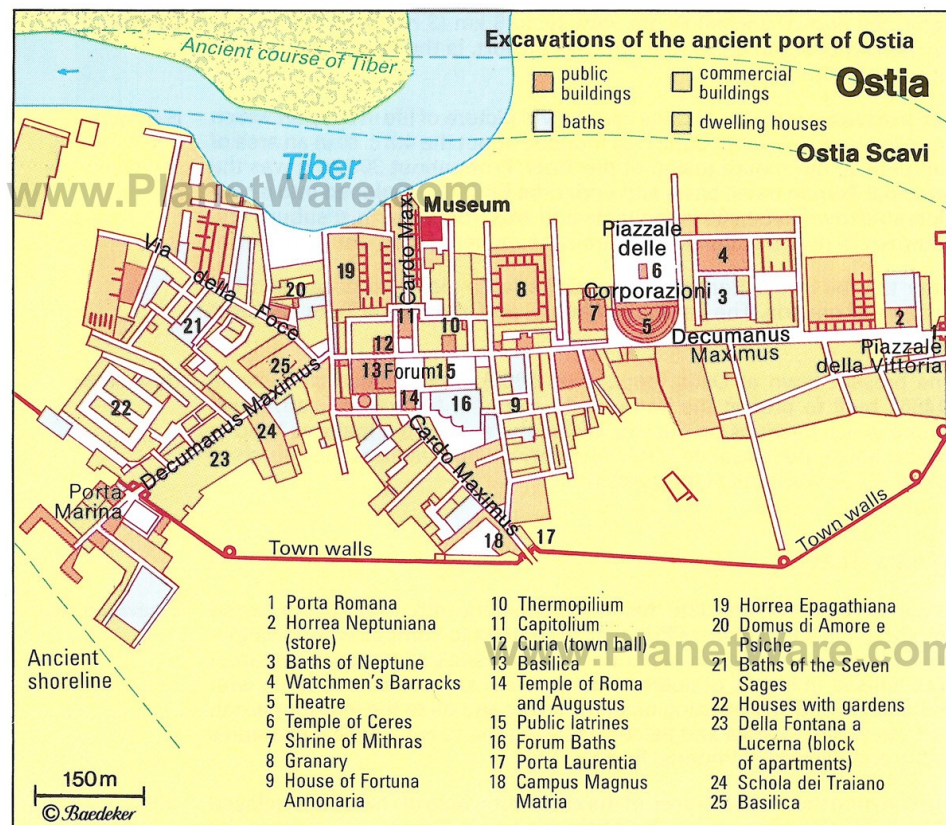
THIS PROJECT WAS
MADE BY THE PUPILS
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CLASS VD
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Ostia Antica is a large archeological site, close to the modern suburb of Ostia, that was the location of the harbour city of ancient Rome, which is approximately 30 kilometres (19 miles) to the northeast "Ostia".

At the mouth of the River Tiber, Ostia was Rome's seaport, but due to silting the site now lies 3 kilometres (2 miles) from the sea.[1] The site is noted for the excellent preservation of its ancient buildings, magnificent frescoes and impressive mosaics.



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1. "PORTA ROMANA"



The town of Ostia acquired its first forum in the Tiberian period (early the first cent. A.D.) at the point where the two main streets of the castrum intersected.



MINERVA ALATA

From the Temple of Jupiter in Ostia Antica, now located on the Piazzale della Vittoria.

The Republican Store-building was in reality probably a complex of shops and workshops.



In the centre is the bar counter, with shelves and basins for washing dishes. To the right is the kitchen with a large pottery storage jar and built-in stove.

Originally there was a portico of square tufa piers to the west, south and east. The walls were erected at the end of the first century A.C.



To the rear, there was a small courtyard with a fountain and benches where customers could sit outside in fine weather.



This shop, **Thermopolium**, in a prime position near the Forum, sold hot food and drink.



The city was supplied in the Imperial period with monumental porticoed zones that offered protection from inclement weather and shelter for commercial activities.



BATH OF NEPTUNE



An example of high-density housing, built in the 2nd cent. A.D. when space in the centre of the city was a premium. There were at least three floors, with rooms arranged around a central court, in which there was a communal fountain. Separate staircases led to the upper levels, less well decorated and lacking amenities, presumably occupied by clerks, labourers and port workers.



They constitute an example of bath typology that integrates itself with the surrounding building fabric and the urban street network.



The bicrome floor mosaics make use of black and white tesserae, very widespread in the second cent A.D. For their figurative themes these mosaics derive their starting point predominantly from the marine repertoire from which they exploit aspects tied to both myth and nature.





A rich adaptation of the III—IV cent. A.D. house .

The porchlike entrance leads into colonnaded courtyard where the state of Fortuna Annonaria is located.



Roman theater of Ostia was built in the Augustan period and remodeled at the end of the second century .

It was built in the area that had been defined in the Republican era for public use

In Augustan phase it could accommodate 3000 spectators , who became 4000 after the renovation .



Executed, together with the theatre, in the Augustan period and surrounded by a covered passage, between second and third cent. A.D., its definitive layout with a double portico, with a sequence of small rooms and back, still visible today.

