

Arkadiko Bridge (Mycenaen)
1300 B.C.



Uses Corbel keystone in short bridge to support arches.

Pons Aemilius

179 B.C. – 142 B.C.



Oldest stone bridge in Rome. Six stone arches. Built when the via Aurelia was constructed; repaired and rebuilt repeatedly until 1598, when destroyed in a flood. Keystone shape is visible in picture.

Pont du Gard Aqueduct, France

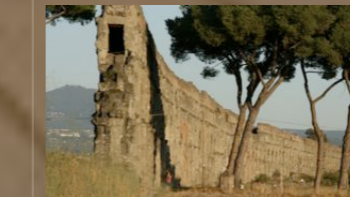
19 B.C.



The Pont du Gard has three levels:
* Bottom: 6 arches, 142 meters long, 6 m thick, 22 high; carries road.
* Middle: 11 arches, 242 m long, 4 m thick, 20 m high
* Top: 35 arches, 275 m long, 3 m thick, 7 m high; carries water.
Precisely cut stones, fitted without mortar.

Aqua Claudia

38 A.D. – 52 A.D.



69 km long (45 miles).

Timgad, Liberia

100 A.D. – 535 A.D.



Best surviving example of the grid plan of Roman cities. Originally a military colony, its population was well above 15 000 at the city's height around 400 A.D. Sacked by Vandals around 430 A.D., the city was abandoned by the sixth century, repopulated, and permanently abandoned in the eighth century, and buried under the Saharan sands.

Pantheon, Roma

126 A.D. – 202 A.D.



Concrete Dome

Valens Aqueduct
348 A.D.



Built around 360 A.D. to bring water collected from 250 km of waterways into Byzantium

Via Appia, Rome
312 B.C.



Stone-paved road from Rome to Brindisi on the east coast of Italy.

1200 B.C. 1100 B.C. 1000 B.C. 900 B.C. 800 B.C. 700 B.C. 600 B.C. 500 B.C. 400 B.C. 300 B.C. 200 B.C. 100 B.C. 1 A.D. 100 A.D. 200 A.D. 300 A.D. 400 A.D. 500 A.D. 600 A.D.