



AD SVQ 190 LA LANGUE DE LA LOUVE, CHAUSSÉES DE BRUNEHAUT

Date du téléchargement: 2024-09-24

https://themindcircle.com/roads-of-ancient-rome/?fbclid=IwY2xjawFdNzleHRuA2FlbQlxMAABHaZdPY8Jfg7fn0Y3OL9S2zhc_xQ0O1IXDww_mwXXHC3ErD9LW1mt-jb82w_aem_XFPjY2uS1hgHTPPCpoWXWA

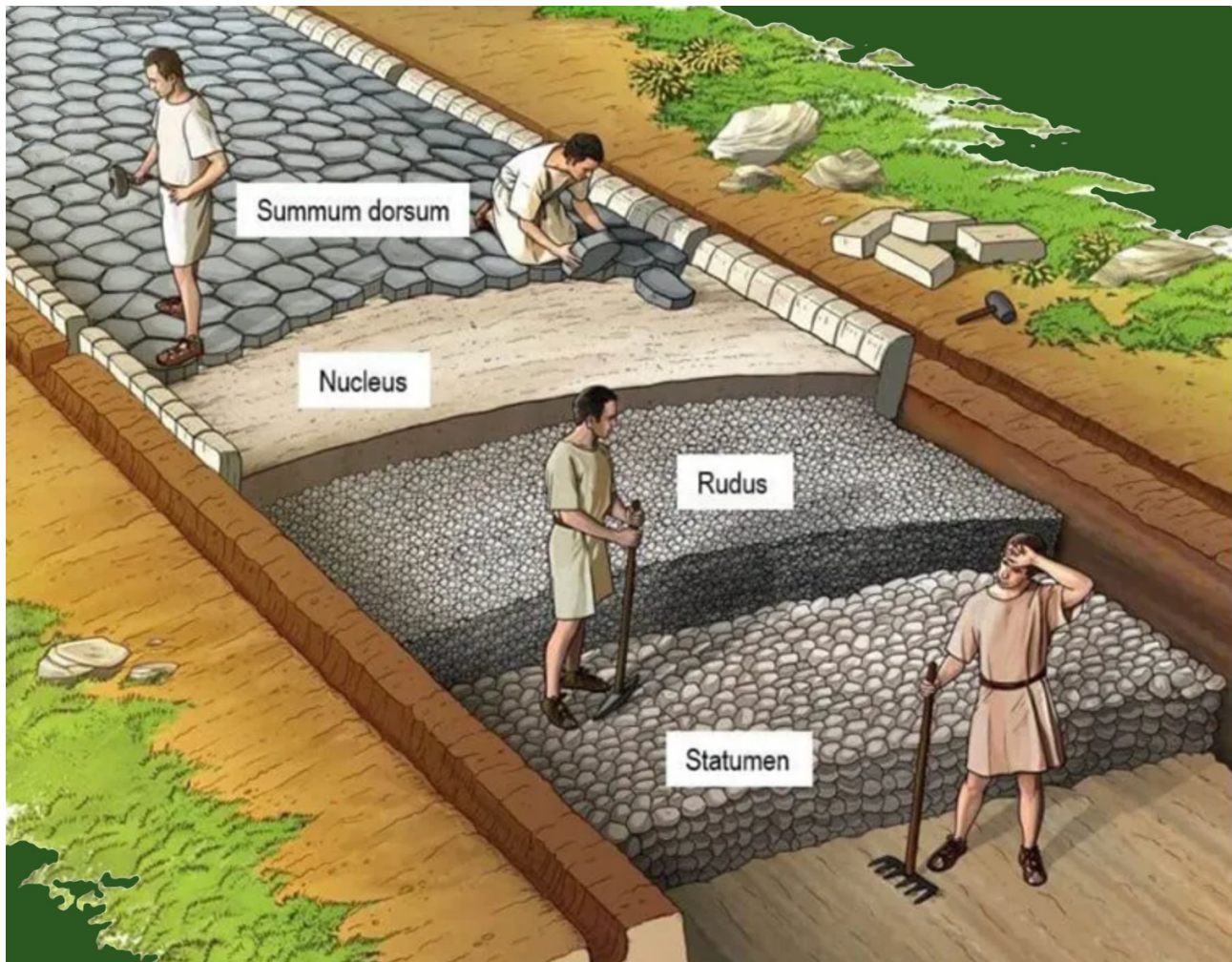
The Roads of Ancient Rome: How Were They Built?

Rome planned and built a network of roads with technology and extent that no other civilization had ever done. Crossing the plains, overcoming the mountain ranges and mountains, rising on embankments or dismantling the rock as much as necessary to make their way to their destination.



The Roman roads reached an extension of 120.000 kilometers, spread over three continents. The equivalent of two trips around the world. The road network helped develop Roman transposer technology and amazing details about the advanced design, functionality, and efficiency of Roman chariots. The Roman roads that connected their cities had a surface of gravel.

How Roman roads were made?



1. Foundation soil – depending on the terrain, builders either dug depressions on level ground or installed special supports in places where the soil subsided. The soil is then compacted and sometimes covered with sand or mortar to provide a stable footing for the multiple layers above.
2. Statumen – a layer that was laid on compacted foundation soil, consisting of large rough stone blocks. Cracks between the slabs would allow drainage to be carried through. The thickness of this layer ranged from 25 to 60 cm.
3. Rudus – a 20-cm-thick layer consisting of crushed rock about 5 cm in diameter in cement mortar.
4. Nucleus – a concrete base layer made of cement, sand and gravel, that was about 30 cm thick.
5. Summum dorsum – the final layer consisting of large 15-cm-thick rock blocks. But more often fine sand, gravel, or earth was used in the top layer, depending on the available resources at the workers' disposal. This layer had to be soft and durable at the same time. Paved roads were very expensive and were typically reserved for sections located near and inside important cities. When pavement (pavimentum) was used, large cobblestones of basalt laval were typically used in the vicinity of Rome.



