

<p><b>Constantine's Bridge</b></p> <p><b>5 juli 328</b> Constantine's Bridge (Bulgarian: Константинов мост, Konstantinov most; Romanian: Podul lui Constantin cel Mare) was a Roman bridge over the Danube. It was completed or rebuilt in 328 and remained in use for no more than four decades. It was officially opened on <b>5 July, 328</b> in the presence of the emperor Constantine the Great. With an overall length of 2437 m, 1137 m of which spanned the Danube's riverbed, Constantine's Bridge is considered the longest ancient river bridge and one of the longest of all time.</p> <p>It was a construction with masonry piers and wooden arch bridge and with wooden superstructure. It was constructed between Sucidava (present-day Corabia, Olt County, Romania) and Oescus (modern Gigen, Pleven Province, Bulgaria), by Constantine the Great. The bridge was apparently used until the mid-4th century, the main reason for this assumption being that Valens had to cross the Danube using a bridge of boats at Constantiana Daphne during his campaign against the Goths in <b>367</b>. The length of the bridge was 2434/2437 m with a wooden deck with a width of 5.70 m at 10 meters above the water. The bridge had two abutment piers at each end, serving as gates for the bridge.</p> <p>While Luigi Ferdinando Marsigli attempted to locate the bridge in the 17th century and Alexandru Popovici and Cezar Bolliac worked in the 19th, the first real scientific discoveries were performed by Grigore Tocilescu and Pamfil Polonic in 1902. In 1934 Dumitru Tudor published the first complete work regarding the bridge, and the last systematic approach on the north bank of the Danube was performed in 1968 by Octavian Toropu.</p> <p><a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constantine%27s_Bridge_(Danube)">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constantine%27s_Bridge_(Danube)</a></p> <p>Константиновият мост е пътен мост над река Дунав, съществувал в Късната античност и свързващ Улпия Ескус (край днешното село Гиген в България) със Сукидава (край днешния град Корабия в Румъния).</p> <p>Мостът е с дървена връхна конструкция и зидани каменни стълбове. Разкрити са останки от крайните му опори, които са използвани и като порти, и няколко от междинните опори, намиращи се под водите на река Дунав. Общата дължина на моста е 2434 m, предполага се, че ширината му е била 5,70 m при височина над водата около 10 m.</p> <p>Константиновият мост е построен или обновен през <b>328 г.</b>, когато е официално открит от император Константин Велики. Предполага се, че мостът вече не функционира през 367 г., когато император Валент прехвърля войските си през Дунав по понтонен мост по-надолу по течението на реката.</p>				
---	--	--	--	--