accurate calculation of the extrados and intrados, so necessary in stone arcs of magnitude, is rendered of much less consequence.

The Bridge consists of a single arc, whose span is two hundred and thirty-six feet; and as the springing-stones at each side project two feet, the whole opening is two hundred and forty-feet. The arc is a segment of a circle of about four hundred and forty-four feet diameter; its versed sine is thirty-four feet, and the whole height from low water about one hundred feet, admitting vessels of from two to three hundred tons burthen to pass under, without striking their masts. A series of one hundred and five blocks form a rib; and six of these ribs compose the breadth of the Bridge. The spandrels, or the spaces between the arc and the road-way, are filled up by cast-iron circles, which touch the outer circumference of the arc, and at the same time support the road-way, thus gradually diminishing from the abutments towards the centre of the Bridge. There are also diagonal iron-bars, which are laid on the tops of the ribs, and extended to the abutments, to keep the ribs from twisting. The superstructure is a strong frame of timber planked over to support