four inches thick, and twelve inches wide (except
the middle section, which is thirteen), and repeated
one over the other, breaking joints, until they form
a depth of three feet through. This mode of con-
structing wooden arcs is considered as a great im-
provement in Bridge architecture, and we are told
was first introduced in practice by Mr. Burr,
the architect of this Bridge. Be this as it may, it
is supposed to possess many advantages over those
formed of solid and massy pieces of timber. The
relative situation of these sections is such as to leave
two openings of eleven feet each in the centre for
carriages, and two of four feet six inches each on
the sides, for foot-walks. The general width of
the Bridge is therefore thirty-six feet from out to out,
and the travelling ways will be on the chord-line
between these sections. Outside of the two exterior
sections, wing arches of fifty feet in length, and
of the same convexity and depth, are placed, which
inclining toward the centre, are united to these sec-
tions, and securely bolted through them. This
gives the Bridge an additional base of fifteen
feet, and a bearing of fifty-two feet on each
pier. On the top or circumference of these sec-