approaches. These approaches will be supported by iron girders and trusses, and these will rest at short intervals upon small piers of masonry or iron columns, located within those blocks of buildings which will be crossed and occupied. These pillars will form parts of walls, needed for the division of the occupied ground into stores, dwellings or offices. In every such case, the Bridge floor will be constructed perfectly fire and water proof, so as to serve as a roof to the blocks of houses and stores underneath. The streets will be crossed by iron girders at such elevations as to leave them unobstructed. This can be accomplished even in the crossing of North William Street in New York, so that on this side no necessity will arise for the vacation of any one street. In the crossing of Franklin Square both girders and trusses will be employed. The general arrangement of this part of the structure will become clearer by an inspection of the accompanying plans.

From the anchorage towards the river the Bridge floor is suspended to the cables and therefore needs no support. The elevation will be so high that the roofs of the buildings underneath will be cleared. This elevation at the anchorage will be 85 feet 8 inches above high tide, ascending towards the river at the rate of 3 feet 5 inches in each 100 feet. The iron framing, which forms the Bridge floor, is 80 feet wide. This width is divided in five spaces, marked by six lines of iron trusses. The two outside spaces are 15 feet wide in the clear between the chords, and 15 feet 5 inches