

are to shew themselves, the Commissioners of Supply are to Meet with the Justices of peace in the Meeting to be Intimated by the Sheriff in the same Manner as for high ways; the Number to Act as a quorum, penalties for absences from such Meetings, and the Modes of Judicial proceedings are all the same as observed with respect to high ways Act 16 Parl. 2 sess. 1 act 9 Parl. 2 sess. 2 Parl. 2 sess. 2 Parl. 3. The Expenses of Repairing Bridges and ferries that are upon the confines of two shires, but upon both proportionably to their respective Valuations, and the Sheriff of both these shires must Convene the Justices of peace and Commissioners of Supply therein to adjust the Expenses of such Reparation, who, if they do not Meet upon a call from the Sheriff may be charged to that effect by General Warrant of horning d. Act 8. If Shires or Burghs do not Repair or Maintain the Bridges within their several bounds, but suffer them to fall, they are to be fined in as much as will Repair or Rebuild them d. Act 8. Where toll or Custom are Collected at Bridges or Passes, the same is to be Employed in the first place for Repairing those Bridges and Passes d. Act 8. And the Justices of peace and Commissioners of Supply are to Direct the application of all Contributions and Modifications to Bridges and ferries Act 16 Parl. 2 sess. 1 Ch. 2. d. Act 8. Some part of the fines inflicted against the Violators of penal laws are also appointed to be Applied to the Mending of Bridges, as the half of those for spoiling young trees, and Unnosing Inclosures Act 39 Parl. 2 sess. 1 Ch. 2. d. Act 8. A man is not bound to Repair a New bridge built by himself for the Common good: but the County is bound to Repair it, if it be come of publick Consequence, Coke 2 Inst. 701. Hankin pl. Cr. lib. i chap. 77 § 2

Chap. 5. Of Streets.

Chap. 6. Of high ways.

The Necessity of frequent Intercourses which men have with one another and of transporting things from one place to another, has made ways, Roads leading from one place to another necessary for the use of all persons. For clearing this Matter there are three kinds of ways, 1. A foot way which is the first or prime way. 2. A pack or Drift way, which serves both for horse and foot to go in. 3. A cart or Coach way, which also serves the uses of the former two. Of all these ways two sorts must be distinguished, viz. publick and private ways.

Publick ways, or those which are for publick use, and are common or lay open to all the Kings people, are called the Kings high ways. Such in towns, are the streets which are free for the use of all persons without Distinction. The Kings high ways out of towns and other places, lead either Directly to a town or other publick place, or terminate at the sea, or some publick River. If by any Accident such as a flood an Ancient high way is taken off or rendered Impracticable, the proprietors of the adjacent fields are bound to furnish a high way without having

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