

hurt to any other there or no, and this may be done by one person only.

See after *sub hoc tit.*

*Multitudine, sc.* with company more than usually they have attending on them, 10 H.7.12. Now by some opinions, the Law calleth a multitude when there be ten or more in one company; *Multitudinem decem faciunt.*

And yet Sir Edward Coke upon Littleton 257. saith, That he never read it restrained by the common Law to any certain number, but left to the discretion of the Judges, or Justices.

Now any one may commit a Force: and they may commit a Riot, &c. *Forcible Entry.*

If therefore one or more persons shall come weaponed (especially with weapons not usually born) to a House or Land, and shall violently enter thereinto, this is a Forcible Entry, within the meaning of these Statutes.

Much more, if (being so entred) he or they shall there offer violence, or fear of harm to the person of any that is in possession thereof; most of all, if he or they shall forcibly and furiously expel and drive another out of such his possession.

So it is, if one shall enter peaceably (the door being open, or only latched,) and after he is in the House, he shall forcibly put another out of his possession.

So it is, if he or they which shall enter peaceably, shall after their entry offer apparent violence, threatnings, or fear of harm to the person of any that is in possession, to the intent to get him out, and to make him leave the possession, though they do not put him out of possession, much more if they get possession thereby.

If he or they that have entred peaceably, shall after use words to any in possession to this effect, as to say, They will hold it or keep it, though they dye for it, or in spite of the other, or such like, or other threatning words; this maketh it a Forcible Entry.

So it is, if divers persons shall come with weapons (not usually born by them) to an House that is open, or to Ground, and shall there enter peaceably without any disturbance; yet this is a Forcible Entry, for it shall be intended, that they would have used Force, if they had been resisted.

So it is, when the Master entred into an House, or Land, being attended with a greater number of Servants than usually do wait on him.

Note, that though a man do actually use no force in his Entry, yet if he do come so appointed either with weapon or company, that other men may be reasonably affraid that he meaneth to make his way by force, rather than he will fail of his purpose, it seemeth to be a forcible Entry.

And if three or more, shall enter peaceably, (upon another being in possession) and shall continue there peaceably, though this be no forcible Entry or Detainer, yet it may prove a Riot in regard of the number.

Now there are two sorts of Forces, as is aforesaid, *sc.*

1. An actual Force; as with weapons or number of persons, &c. not usual.

2. A Force implied in Law; as every Disseisin, Rescous and Trespass implieth a Force, and is with force and arms, *Co. L. 157.*

Also it seemeth, that every Entry into another man's house or ground which is made with force (*sc. manu forti* or *cum multitud.* either with apparent violence offered to the person of any other, or furnished with weapons or company, which may offer fear) though it be but to cut or take away another man's Corn, Grass, or other Goods, or to fell or crop Wood, or do any other like Trespass; and though he do not put the party out of his possession, yet it seemeth to be a Forcible Entry, and an actual Force punishable by these Statutes. See Lamb. 145.

But

Fitz. 24. c. Lamb. 143

821 d. m. l.

Lamb. 146

Lamb. 146 Comp. 99

Co. L. 257. 10 H. 7. 12. Et. For. 30 Lamb. 146

Force two-fold.

Trespass.