

Water, &c. And though it were lawful to make the trenches, and to debruse the Nufance, yet for that they came with such number, and weapons, they were deeply fined in the Star-Chamber, 36 Eliz.

Also one *Kemp*, Lord of a Copihold, did enter with twenty persons, and cut his Copyholders Corn with force, for that his Copyholder would not compound with him for his Fine; and although the entry of the Lord was holden lawful, yet punishable as a Riot in regard of his number and force.

In all cases where three (or more) shall enter into Lands, &c. with force (upon the possession of another) where their Entry is lawful, yet it is a Riot, by reason of number and force; for the Stat. of 5 R. 2. prohibiteth the Entry with force or with multitude of people, although the Entry be (otherwise) lawful.

What persons may commit a Riot, &c. C H A P. CXXXIX. V. 88.

**I**F a number of Women (or Children under the age of discretion) do flock together for their own cause, this is no Assembly punishable by these Statutes, unless a man of discretion moved them to assemble for the doing of some unlawful act, as *M. Marrow* held.

Yet certain Women, that had apparelled themselves in mans apparel, and had pulled down riotously a lawful inclosure, were worthily punished for the same in the Star-Chamber, as *Mr. Lamb* reporteth.

Also Women and Children may commit a force, may commit larceny, and may be bound to the Peace, as Breakers of the Peace. See before, *tit. Surety for the Peace, and Forcible Entry, and Doct. & Stud.* 147, 148.

Concerning Children and their punishments in such cases, See *hic*.

Also Women covert are holden to be within the Stat. of *Mert. cap. 6.* for Ravishment of Wards; and within the Stat. of *Westmin. 1. cap. 20. de Malefactoribus in parvis*: and within the Stat. of 8 H. 6. of Forcible Entry: and within the Statutes of 1 El. cap. 2. and 23 El. for Recusancy, although they be not named within any of these Statutes.

Also if a Woman covert shall commit any Riot, or do any trespass or other wrong, she is punishable for it; and for a trespass done by the Wife, or for a scandal punished by her, the action lieth against both the Husband and Wife, *sc.* an Action of Trespass, or of the Case, shall be brought against the Husband and Wife, and there the Husband is chargeable to the damages or fine, because he is party to the Action and Judgment, (See *paulo antea tit. Forcible Entry.*) but if a Woman covert without her Husband be indicted of a Trespass, Riot or any other wrong, there the Wife shall answer, and be party to the Judgment only; and in such case the Fine set upon the Wife shall not be levied upon the Husband; yet after the Husbands death it seemeth such damages or fine shall then be levied of the Wife her self; And as for imprisonment or other corporal pain, it shall be inflicted upon the Wife only, and not upon the Husband for his Wifes Act or Default.

And note, that any Subject of this Realm, for any injury done to his person, or done to him in his Lands or Goods, may pursue, and have the Justice of the Law, against any other Subject, be he bound or free, be it a Woman or an Infant, be they Religious persons or be they persons excommunicate or outlawed or other person whatsoever, without any exception, &c. for the King (by the Stat. of *Mag. Chart. cap. 29.*) saith, *Nulli vendemus, nulli negabimus, aut differemus justitiam, vel remedium*, *Dyer* 104.