

and found Relevant that it may not be left to the after
to judge what is Conform to the Act of Parliament only that is
what is Law which is defined and Prohibited. In Respect the
Act bearing that proclamation was made at the Act of Proclam-
what is necessary it is presumed to have been done, and if there
was no such Proclamation made by the Monarch, but that by an Inde-
pendent Voice the proclamation might be Considered there was no Proclam-
ation of Commanding, and the proclamation was somet-
what like the Riot Act, bear it, and call off the Settlement of the
proclamation for the Magistrates and the calling his
People, 26 May 1720 James Goodis and Thomas Wiggin

290 It is a great Riot when persons tumultuously and
Violently, assembled together to the disturbance of the pub-
lic road or Highway and with force Ramm (Ramm) &
down or break to Demolish or pull down any Church or
place for Religious Worship tolerated by Law and also
His Majesty and the Royal Family are prayed for Express
words; or any dwelling house barn stable or out house. When
offenders incur the pain of death and Confiscation of
Money Gold, Silver, &c also the Damages of any Damage
or building for Religious Worship, or any dwelling house
barn Stable or out house so Demolished or pulled down
in whole or in part may be recovered by Summary Justice
at the Pleasants of the party aggrieved his witness Executed
against the County of Warwick City or Burrough Ro-
ad against the Towns of Warwick, City or Burrough the Magis-
trates being summons in the Ordinary Form and the
several towns and庶民 called the Capital fita
on all the Market Days of the said Burrough then of the
people, and that in General without Men leaving their
Homes and Designations; i.e cap. 5 549810 Which is
verily against such impudent Disturbances of the peace,
was found by Experience to be necessary to restrain
the Rage of the people from breaking out into Bur-
geons tumults whenever they happen to be excited
that they by their very Real or pretended Grievances

thus that persons assembled in a Riotous Manner did out of
Indignation against one as Author of the Mall tax begin
to demolish his house by breaking or pulling down with
force the doors or Windows or by knocking down the parts
one in the house or part of the same, or pulling down the
linings or part thereof, or pulling away or Destroying the
flats or bed thereof or wood work and part of any of the
said parts was found Relevant to give the person of
death and Confiscation of Movables but their breaking and
Dropping the Statues or other ornaments of the house or
garden, was presumed Relevant to give only an Arbit-
rary punishment 1 October 1725 James Darrell Collier

291 law of England takes Notice of a Crime called Riot,
which is an Unlawful Assembly of three or more
persons who have combined to do something of a private
Nature by force and Violence, and to Commit or Make a Mo-
tion toward the Execution thereof, but part without effec-
ting or Accomplishing their intention, written p. 25 &c.
Rankine pl. 1 v. lib. 1 cap. 63 fact. 6 A Riot (in Latin bur-
bed) is by some derived from Rotas, because it is a Multitu-
dine of Mongrels in a Round Company ~~gathered~~ like a Woolly
others from the Danish word a band of soldiers, which
comes from the word Rids q.d. A Riding of Men or troopers,
Skeat's Etymol. York. Riot A Riot Diffr. Roma
Rid only in this, that the offendit is Complete without
Execution of the intended Enterprise, the two things are
common to Routs Riot and the lawful assembly, the latter
that these persons at least be gathered together; the other
that they belong thereto to disturb the peace, either by words
or of armed turbulent persons or unlawfully Violent Lamb.
Civ. lib. 2 cap. 5.