

Rutlandshire

Papers relating to an
Inclosure of Liddington,
Scaton, &c and Colonel
Monckton's Proposal for
Dividing the Common there

EX 29/62(b)

201.^o them from Mr Clarke
on 22^d Oct. 1777 ~~AM~~

9th Jan^y 1778 Sent a Copy
of these two Papers to Mr
White the Counsellor by
Mr Clarke agreeable to
Lord Ectons Order
~~AM~~

That part of the Common intended to be Inclosed belongs solely to the Parishes
Stoke of Seaton, Thorpe Liddington and Bisbrooke and no other town has the least
pretence to claim right of Common there, but as Uppingham Brand which is in
the Parishes of Liddington & Uppingham adjoins this Common these five several
Towns aforementioned intercommon upon both parts but they claim no right
of Common only by Escape, as is usual where the Commons of several
Parishes are not divided from each other

The said first four Parishes have an unlimited right of Common for all sorts
of Stock which feed promiscuously upon this Common and the Brand as aforesaid
There are no Boundaries upon this Part of the Common (intended to be inclosed)
to distinguish their several Claims seperately

The Parishes of Seaton, Thorpe, and Liddington each perambulate the
whole Common. The Parish of Bisbrooke takes only about one half of the same
into their Perambulation. Liddington also takes the whole Brand up to
Beaumont Chase into their Perambulation, and the Parish of Uppingham
takes in the Brand also and comes to the Meare that divide the Common
(intended to be inclosed) from the Brand. So that Liddington Seaton, Thorpe
and Bisbrooke each claim the Common, Liddington and Uppingham claim
the Brand tho' they all intercommon upon both parts

From the Nature of their Claims it appears that the Common cannot be
divided to the four parishes without an Act of Parliament to Appoint proper
Persons as Commissioners to examine their several Claims and allot their
respective Shares. without the authority of Parliament nothing can be done
that will be Binding to the Parties.

In all places a Common without stint, implies no more than a right to
turn on so much Stock as are convenient and Necessary for the Use of
the Lands and Tenements that claim a right of Common, and if any
Person surcharges the Common the other Commoners have their remedy
by Writ of Admeasurement.

A just Division of this Common will not be easily ~~to~~ Made, unless the
four Parishes are surveyed and a Valuation of the Lands taken, and as this
Business is one of the principal Expences attending Inclosures, there remains
no doubt but Inclosing the whole four Lordships ought to be seriously recommend-
ed the advantages to the several proprietors will certainly be very considerable
especially the Cottagers. The Commons are now of very little or no service to the
greatest part of the Commoners, the Chief advantage is obtained by a very few
Mould Men, but upon an Inclosure every Man has his just Proportion
Allotted and consequently enjoys his full and just Right without Oppression.