

M A N S E.

S E C T. I.

Designation of the Manse.—Form of designing Manses.

1605. *June 20.* BALFOUR *against* BISHOP of ST ANDREWS.

IN an action of suspension pursued by William Balfour in St Andrews against the Bishop thereof, upon the designation of the said William's house, as manse to the Bishop, being minister there, the LORDS found the reasons of suspension relevant, in respect of the act of Parliament against designation of manses to ministers, within the precinct of monasteries, or Bishop's palaces, if there were any other parson's manse or vicar's manse within the parochin; as William Balfour *alleged*, That Allan Watson's house was the vicar's manse, mair ewest to the parish kirk than the said William's house; which the LORDS found relevant.

Fol. Dic. v. i. p. 565. Haddington, MS. No 831.

No 1.

Found that a minister cannot have a manse designed to him within the precincts of a monastery or bishop's palace, if there be another parson's or vicar's manse within the parish.

1605. *June 20.* MARSHALL *against* CARNEGIE.

MR JOHN MARSHALL, minister at Brechin, having obtained a designation of a manse and glebe, and charged for the same, his charge was suspended, upon allegiance that there were vicar lands within the parochin; and so the defender's lands, being bishop's lands, could not be designed. Thereafter *replied*, That the lands contained in the suspension were parts and pertinents of the barony of Dun, lying within the same, set by the Lairds of Dun, past memory

No 2.

Lands inclosed and planted about with trees adjacent to a feuer's house, may not be designed for a manse.