

Doubert "Les Officiers Royaux" XIII^e Siècle (1959) 54 -

- 55) - Narrow bond between Ecles, officiers de finances & Baillages & Prévôts, officiers de judicature
- 56) - Trying to approximate social status composition of fortune & beliefs
- See skip the first of these

63) Officers cost in 1600 3-6 ⁰⁰⁰; 1655, 10 ⁰⁰⁰ (many millions in 1958 francs). Lt-gent de Baillages or the Receveur des Baillies une election attain 30 ⁰⁰⁰ - 40 ⁰⁰⁰
Uses Censiers inventories, partages, fideles more gathered (By Payon) than those of Beauvais or Paris.

- 64) - Almost invariably land & ~~offices~~ ^{rentes} predominate, with drift from former to latter in course 17th C.
- Part of reason offered is the 5% rentes gov, land didn't yield as much
 - Debt-rentiers consisted of 2 groups: nobles & negociants
 - Suggests that nobles paying, no ~~more~~ irregularly the rents, one could arrive at the "decret" - i.e. sale by authority of justice, and this is how noble, even seigneurial land, fell into hands of the officers
 - Complex place involvement frequent by officers getting land & using (etc.)
 - In any event rentes constituted par la noblesse formed an important part, sometimes predominant, in fortune of officers.
 - Every officer had some land, if only "une vigne", then garden, then farm.

66) 90% of office in fortune
1648 an Ecler 53 ⁰⁰⁰ fortune 1/2 land 1/4 rent, 1/6 office

57) 1678 Consul Prévôt, 350 ⁰⁰⁰ 1/2 rent, office 1/6
Possible exceptions are with juratane officers, like Receveurs des Baillies, which were worth up to 80,000 livres

Estimation of office in partages, of successions is very high because of "augmentations de gages" (20 in Champagne, 30 days) & "dédoulements" effect.

Some offices couldn't be sold, so highly priced + purchased

678) Return on offices poor. King often didn't pay gages, spices & tributes regulated.

- Mousamer make return feeble in H4 & L13; Robert Neuhus, even feeble Louis XIV
- One can find many of this officer group (but did invest in Censiers, but why did they invest not office?)

"Raisons familiales" and "mentalité sociale" are imp. reasons

- 69) - Office on one hand might be hard to sell, on the other be worth more than its nominal value in terms of status - & perhaps be worth real return.
- Doubert attests to honesty of the judges of Beauvais & Prévôtial there, too
 - No great reward in exercise of office; not à-côtés and were imp.
 - a) - fiscal privileges
 - b) - Cumulation of offices formally forbidden but still practiced
 - esp cumulat of royal office & a seigneurial office, esp of ecclesiastical seigneuries
 - Magistrats of Beauvais in such eccles offices 36
 - Or Ecles of being as Financial offices in Seigneuries
 - c) - getting inside information on land, etc in their area via their office, and esp in lands décrétes, how much did they leave to themselves