

Terrier	Juges and Justice	Peages	Corvee	Weights & Measures
1659, 1666, 1703, 1736: Arrets establishing and regulating the rights of notaries in surveying a noble's terrier	February 1564, August 1586, September 1639: A gardien of a lord in his minority may not revoke a judge's position	1256, 1287: Seigneurs required to indemnify merchants robbed on roads they tax.	June 1507: That a corveable is not obligated to rent working stock (betail) to fulfill his duties.	864: Ordonnace of Charles the Bald that all measures of greater than the royal measures be reduced.
January 1675: a censitaire on the terrier of the king, also owes the cens to a Seigneur pariager.	May 1565, January 1600: Requires Seigneurs to name Officers of Justice	1432, 1559, 1570, 1577: All tolls on Loire and its tributaries eliminated.	September 1543: That in certain circumstances the Seigneur must house and feed the corveable.	1540: Francis I orders the unit of length "l'aulne de roi" be used throughout kingdom.
1678 and 1711: That a terrier signed by a Notary is legitimate even if not signed by Seigneur.	February 1615: Law allowing for the assignment of judges by Lord every three years within pareage.	1579 Ordonnance of Blois, art 282: Abolished all internal tolls not legitimate. Those that exist must maintain roads etc.... And that they only tax what they're allowed.	1551 and 1666: Limiting the number of beasts required from the corveable to two oxen.	1558 and 1570: Ordonnances requiring weights & measures be brought in line to those of Paris.
June 1721: A censitaire may request the Seigneur re-do the terrier if he suspects Notary of making mistake.	July 1625: A Judge's office may be sold but not divided by the Seigneur	January 1633: All peages on Seine and its tributaries (up to Rouen) abolished. Reimbursed owners of eliminated tolls. Created new Aides taxes to pay for this.	1582 and 1750: That the corveable can convert labor due into cash payment.	1675: Publication of Savery's "Parfait Negociant" at the request of Colbert.
June 1728: Seigneur is allowed to choose the Notary to make the terrier.	1693, 1701, 1736, 1745: Edict declaring judiciary offices revocable, even if purchased, for just compensation.	January 1663, January 1666: Forbids collecting a toll without Royal permission.	1594 and 1608: Restricting the cases in which children are subject to the corvee.	August 1716: Arret prohibiting charging for the use of measures established by Seigneur.

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<p>May 1752: Regulation describing the official procedure for requesting information from the censitaire for the terrier.</p>	<p>April 1668: Intendents not allowed to revoke an officer of justice assigned by local lord unless they have permission from King.</p>	<p>January 1663: Eliminates illegitimate peages under pain of confiscation of "corps et de fief". Required all existing tolls to be officially registered.</p>	<p>January 1666: Prohibiting Seigneur from requiring corvee without "precise title"</p>	<p>1766: Ordonnance on standardization of weights & measures.</p>
<p>August 1759: Restricting the ability of Seigneur to replace the notary creating the terrier.</p>	<p>August 1702: Seigneur not allowed to create a Lieutenant without permission from King.</p>	<p>January 1665: Arret stating that tolls in existence for at least 40 years are legitimate.</p>	<p>September 1667: Regulating the conditions of corvee.</p>	
	<p>August 1716: Forbids tenants of the Lord to be judges.</p>	<p>January 1666 and 1669: Cour des Grands Jours orders registration and/or suppression of peages in Auvergne, Bourbonnois, La Marche, Combraille, Lyonnais, Forez, Beaujolois, Maconnais.</p>	<p>August 1668: Sets the times that a subject can obligated to perform corvee.</p>	
	<p>August 1724, August 1743: Forbids Seigneurial judges from being Judges of waters and forests.</p>	<p>April 1668: All owners of peages, bacs, bateaux, ponts, and other rights must prove they had legitimate right for at least 100 years.</p>	<p>January 1674: Regulates the number and nature of corvees.</p>	
	<p>August 1737: Establishing the competence of Local Judges to hear cases involving Seigneurial Agents</p>	<p>August 1680: Ordonnance on Gabelles prohibits any local taxes on salt.</p>	<p>July 1675: Requiring silver payment for missed corvee.</p>	

August 1737: In pecuniary matters (matiere reelle) the Sieigneur can be brought to trial in his own court.

1683 & 1693: Edicts requiring written confirmation of request in Edict of 1668.

August 1689: Prohibitions on the maltreatment of corveables.

August 1738: Disallows Seigneurial judges from judging crimes in committed in community woods.

1711 and 1714: All peages on Loire and Cher rivers suppressed unless royal titles presented to Intendant within 3 months under penalty of 3,000 livre fine.

July 1734: Corvees in good title are imprescriptible.

1724: Commission on peages suppresses "1,200" throughout kingdom under orders of Louis XV. (p 315, Renauldon).

July 1726: That is the corveable is in one noble's jurisdiction but his ox in another, he still needs to bring the ox.

1724, 1725: Orders that peages must be renewed with each change in crown.

July 1734: Regulating the appropriate titles necessary to invoke the corvee.

December 1731: That a peage payable in goods is also payable in silver.

August 1735: That notaries are exempt from the corvee.

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