Notes

Preface

1. For the history of the phrase see Iris Origo, “The ‘Domestic Enemy’: The Eastern Slaves in Tuscany in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries,” Speculum 30 no. 3 (July 1955), 322. (I wish to thank my colleague at Syracuse University, Edward Muir, for this reference.) For the use of the phrase in ancien régime France see John Andrews Van Eerde, “The Role of the Valet in French Comedy between 1630 and 1789 as a Reflection of Social History,” (Ph.D. diss., The Johns Hopkins University, 1953), 104–5.


3. Examples are Franklin L. Ford, Robe and Sword (Cambridge, Mass., 1953), and Robert Forster, The Nobility of Toulouse (Baltimore, 1960).

4. The rise of these new fields incidentally turned the former liabilities of servants as topics (the fact that so many servants were women, and they lived and worked within the private and domestic rather than the public and productive spheres) into assets. Consequently the late 1970s saw an outpouring of excellent studies on domestic servants in various times and places, including Theresa McBride’s pioneering work on domestics in nineteenth-century France and England (The Domestic Revolution [New York, 1976], and David Katzman’s study of servants in the United States in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, Seven Days a Week: Women and Domestic Service in Industrializing America [New York, 1978]). Even servants in Old Regime France received some attention: they were the subject of two excellent dissertations, one French and one American (Marc Botlan, “Domesticité et domestiques à Paris dans la crise [1770–1790]” [thèse, École des Chartes, Paris, 1976]; Sarah Crawford Maza, “Domestic Service in Eighteenth Century France” [Ph.D. diss. Princeton University, 1978]), and one fine book, Jean-Pierre Gutton’s Domestiques et serveurs dans la France de l’ancien régime (Paris, 1981). My work draws heavily on these studies, and I thank M. Botlan and Professor Maza for generously making copies of their work available to me. But my approach differs from these largely prosopographical studies in its attention to the psychology of master-servant relationships.

5. A model for such a study is a recent work on English farm servants, Ann Kussmaul’s Servants in Husbandry in Early Modern England (Cambridge, 1981).

6. In this my major inspiration was Lawrence Stone’s magisterial The Family, Sex, and Marriage in England, 1500–1800 (New York, 1977), which makes superb use of memoirs to explore family relationships. Alert readers will notice that I borrowed not only the use of memoirs but also much of my interpretation of the timing and causes of changes in family life from Stone.

Chapter 1

1. For the estimate of 100,000 see J. C. Nemeitz, Séjour de Paris, c’est-à-dire, instructions fidèles pour les voyageurs de condition (Leyden, 1717), 92. This is undoubtedly exaggerated. But
there were probably 75,000 to 80,000 servants in Paris by the eve of the Revolution. See Botlan, "Domesticité et domestiques," 190.


5. A higher figure, 17 percent for the city as a whole, is often cited (eg., in Maza, "Domestic Service," 6, and "Porphyre Petrovitch," "Recherches sur la criminalité a Paris dans la seconde moitié du 18e siècle," in A. Abbiateci et al., *Crimes et criminalité en France sous l'ancien régime: 17e–18e siècles* [Paris, 1971], 246). This figure is Daumard and Furet's calculation (Adeline Daumard and François Furet, *Structures et relations sociales à Paris au milieu du XVIIIe siècle* [Paris, 1961], 18–19) of the percentages of servants among the male Parisians who made marriages contracts in 1749. But marriage contracts are a source weighted to favor servants over less prosperous and sophisticated members of the lower classes like gagne-deniers, who were much more likely to marry without a contract. Therefore the figure is probably slightly inflated, and 15 percent is a more realistic estimate. The latter is the calculation of Daniel Roche, *Le Peuple de Paris* (Paris, 1981), 27.

6. For Aix in 1695 see Jean Paul Coste, *La Ville d'Aix en 1695: Structure urbaine et société* (Aix, 1970), 2:712; for the mid-eighteenth-century figure, see Maza, "Domestic Service," 6. The figures for Toulouse are my calculations based on the number of servants listed in the capitation rolls for these years; they will be explained at length later.

7. For Bordeaux see Paul Butel and Jean-Pierre Poussou, *La Vie quotidienne à Bordeaux au dix-huitième siècle* (Paris, 1980), 40; and Poussou, "Les Structures démographiques et sociales," in F.-G. Pariset, ed., *Bordeaux au dix-huitième siècle* (Bordeaux, 1968), 367. For Marseilles see Maza "Domestic Service," 8. In minor commercial centers the proportion of servants was even smaller. In Elbeuf, a Norman textile town, there were only 150 servants in a population of 4,000 to 5,000 (Jeffry Kaplow, *Elbeuf during the Revolutionary Period: History and Social Structure* [Baltimore, 1964], 74).

8. An example is the Provençal town of Digne, where around 3 percent of the population were servants (Maza, "Domestic Service," 6).

9. These figures are based on the statistics in Gutton, *Domestiques et serviteurs*, 102, and Peter Laslett, *Family Life and Illicit Love in Earlier Generations* (Cambridge, 1977), 32. In the present state of our knowledge it is impossible to say what factors determined the employment of farm servants, rather than sharecroppers or hired day laborers, as agricultural laborers. The two areas where farm servants were most frequently found, Gascony and the Rouergue, were otherwise very different in social and family structure, patterns of landholding, and type of agriculture practiced (see Gutton, *Domestiques et serviteurs*, 102–3; 108–9). Much more research is needed on this subject.

10. There are no reliable statistics on the socioeconomic makeup of both country and town in the ancien régime. But given what we know about it, these seem good guesses.

11. This was the estimate of the eighteenth-century statistician Moheau, and it is generally accepted today. See Gutton, *Domestiques et serviteurs*, 7–8, and Maza, "Domestic Service," 5.

12. There are no reliable statistics for the proportion of servants in the population in the Middle Ages. In the seventeenth century Marcel Cusenier estimates that about one-sixth of the population were domestics (*Les Domestiques en France* [Paris, 1912], 13), but this seems doubt-
ful. A more likely figure is 6–7 percent (Maza, “Domestic Service,” 4). In the nineteenth century only around 2.5 percent of the population were servants (McBride, Domestic Revolution, 35).

13. For de la Touche see Robert Forster, Merchants, Landlords, Magistrates (Baltimore, 1980), 112–14; for Jeanne Leconte, see Archives Départementales, Gironde (hereafter ADG) 12B 287, Procédures et informations de la jurat de Bordeaux, 1746. (See Bibliography for archival abbreviations.)


15. Quoted in Gutton, Domestiques et serveurs, 11.

16. The best description of the medieval household is Mark Girouard, Life in the English Country House (New Haven, 1978), 13–29. He deals primarily with England, but there is no reason to suppose that French households were significantly different.


18. For a sixteenth-century household which included such types see Nancy L. Roelker, Queen of Navarre: Jeanne d’Albret, 1528–1572 (Cambridge, Mass., 1968), 26.

19. For this usage see Charlotte Arbaleste de Mornay, Mémoires de Mme. de Mornay (Paris, 1868), 175.


21. For the provisions of the capitation see Marcel Marion, Les Impôts directs sous l’ancien régime (Facsimile ed, Geneva, 1974), 48–61. For laws on the police des domestiques see Des Essarts, Dictionnaire universel de police (Paris, 1787), 3:467; and BN Manuscripts FF 21800, Collection Delamare, Ordonnance de Roi, April 8, 1717.


25. The changing nature of family life and family ties over the centuries has recently received much attention from historians. The two best works on the patriarchal phase of the family unfortunately deal with England; they are Stone, The Family, Sex and Marriage, 123–221; and Randolph Trumbach, The Rise of the Egalitarian Family (New York, 1978), 119–65. The nearest French equivalent to these studies is Flandrin, Familles, but it is rather idiosyncratic. David Hunt, Parents and Children in History: The Psychology of Family Life in Early Modern France (New York, 1970), and Philippe Ariès, Centuries of Childhood: A Social History of Family Life, trans. Robert Baldick (New York, 1962), are suggestive but not definitive.


27. For more on the patriarchal vision of the servant, see below, chapter 5.


31. This table (and also tables 2, 3, and 4) are drawn from the tax rolls of seven of the eight districts, or capitoulats, in the city of Toulouse: those of Daurade, La Pierre, St. Pierre, Pont-Vieux, St. Sernin, St. Barthélémy, and Dalbade. The tax roll for the eighth, St. Etienne, also exists for 1695, but I omitted it because its tax rolls do not exist for the years 1750 and 1789, and
therefore a table that included it would not be valid for later comparisons. This omission is unfortunate, because St. Etienne was a large and fashionable district with a high concentration of domestics.

32. For more on the payment—or nonpayment—of servants, see below, chapter 2.

33. These estimates are based on the costs of feeding hospital inmates in this period from Cissie C. Fairchilds, Poverty and Charity in Aix-en-Provence, 1640–1789 (Baltimore, 1976), 63, 75, and are deflated to the level of seventeenth-century prices.

34. This income estimate is based on the chart of page 518 of Pierre Deyon, Amiens: Capitale provinciale (Paris, 1967), with salaries of wife and children added.

35. ADHG C 1082, Rolle de la capitation de la ville de Toulouse, 1695, Dalbade.


37. It should be noted that merchants, procureurs, surgeons, and the like often employed large numbers of male clerks (or in the case of surgeons, apprentices) in their businesses, but this was not the same as employing a liveried lackey.

38. In Bordeaux the capitation was recorded by occupation, not district, and few of its records have survived. I was unable to find the capitation rolls of Bordeaux's prosperous overseas merchants, the négociants, for the late seventeenth century. But one indication that even these dynamic merchants were reluctant to employ male domestics is the fact that only 16 percent of the male servants who made marriage contracts in Bordeaux in 1727–29 were employed by middle-class households, while 72 percent were employed by the nobility. (For sources for these figures see Bibliography, section I, B, 3.)


42. [Jean Meusnier], Nouveau traité de la civilité qui se pratique en France parmi les honnestes gens (La Haye?, 1731), 39–40.

43. In Bordeaux in 1716 the judges of the Cour des Aides averaged 2.93 servants each, while those of the Parlement averaged 5.80. And in the Parlement the households of conseillers averaged 4.44 domestics each, and those of présidents 8.69, while the premier président of the Grande Chambre had a household of 20 (ADG C 1082, Rolle des domestiques de la cour de Parlement, 1716).

44. ADHG C 1082, Rolle de la capitation de la ville de Toulouse, 1695.

45. Charles de Ribbe, Une Grande Dame dans son ménage au temps de Louis XIV, d'après le journal de la Comtesse de Rochefort (1689) (Paris, 1889), 137.

46. Audiger, La Maison réglée, 1–2.

47. Gutton, Domestiques et serviteurs, 42–43, 28, 32; de Ribbe, Une Grande Dame, 137.

48. The family and domestic life of the nobility is thoroughly described below, especially in chapters 2 and 7. See also the works cited in note 25.


50. E. P. Thompson, "Patrician Society, Plebeian Culture," Journal of Social History 7, no. 4 (Summer 1974), 382–405. This brilliant article inspired much of my thinking about master-servant relationships and social relationships in general during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.


52. This table is less trustworthy than the earlier ones, for after 1695 capitation rolls became both less abundant and less accurate. For the 1750 figures I was able to find tax rolls from approximately that date for the same seven of Toulouse's eight capitoulats that were used for the 1695 figures. The rolls for Daurade, La Pierre, and St. Pierre dated from 1750 itself; those of Pont-Vieux and St. Sernin are from 1757; that of St. Barthélémy is from 1748, and that of Dalbade is from 1741. But for the 1789 figures I could find rolls for only five capitoulats: La Pierre,
Notes to Pages 14-24

Pon t-Vieux, and St. Pierre for 1789; Dalbade for 1788, and Daurade for 1764. Therefore the figures for 1789 are not truly comparable with those of 1695 and 1750. Also, the capitation rolls became progressively less accurate in the course of the eighteenth century, with more people listed only by name with no occupation given (as the large category of “other” in my table) or even omitted entirely. This makes these later figures even more dubious. But in the absence of better data I think their use is justified.

53. The figure probably was even larger, for many of the unknowns in the category “other” were middle-class types who employed servants.


56. For an explanation of why these figures rather than the capitation rolls were used, see above, note 38.

57. Craven, A Journey through the Crimea, 31.

58. This change will be traced in detail below, especially in chapters 2, 6, and 7. For further information see Flandrin, Familles; James F. Traer, Marriage and the Family in Eighteenth Century France (Ithaca, 1980); Margaret Darrow, “French Noblewomen and the New Domesticity, 1750–1850,” Feminist Studies 5, no. 1 (Spring 1979), 41–65; Cissie Fairchilds, “Women and Family,” in French Women and the Age of Enlightenment, ed. Samia Spencer (to be published by Indiana University Press), and Elisabeth Badinter, Mother Love: Myth and Reality (New York, 1981).


60. See below, chapter 2.

61. See for example Abbé Grégoire, De la Domesticité chez les peuples anciens et modernes (Paris, 1814), 1.

62. This is how freedom is defined in the Social Contract, for example. See Maurice Cranston's introduction to the Penguin edition (New York, 1968), 42.

63. Ordinance of police, of November 6, 1778, quoted in Des Essarts, Dictionnaire universel de police, 3:478.

64. Quoted in Gutton, Domestiques et serviteurs, 11.

65. Quoted in ibid., 12.


Chapter 2

1. Christophe de Bordeaux, “Chambrière à louer à tout faire” and “Varlet à louer à tout faire” in Anatole de Montaiglon, ed., Recueil de poésies françaises des 15e et 16e siècles (Paris, 1855).

presented at the Library of Congress, 1981), has an excellent discussion of the uneven rhythm that characterized not only the eighteenth-century printing trade but preindustrial work in general. I thank Professor Darnton for sending me his paper, which has since been printed in Robert Darnton, The Literary Underground of the Old Regime (Cambridge, 1982), 148–66. My citations are to the original paper.

3. Audiger, La Maison réglée, 136–42.


5. See below, chapter 3.


8. Audiger, La Maison réglée, 34–36.


10. AN T 18645, 18650, 18656, Papiers du duc et duchesse de Fitz-James.

11. Comtesse de Genlis, Le La Bruyère des domestiques, précédé de considérations sur l'état de domesticité en général et suivi d'une nouvelle (Paris, 1828), 30; Mémoires de Mlle. Avrillon, première femme de chambre de l'Impératrice, sur la vie privée de Josephine (Paris, 1833), 369; Audiger, La Maison réglée, 53; G. Vanel, Une Grande Ville au 17e et 18e siècles: La Vie privée à Caen, les usages, la société, les salons (Caen, 1912), 165.

12. [Anon.], La Maîtresse des cuisinières, ou la manière de bien ferrer la mule: Dialogue entre une vieille cuisinière et une jeune servante, reprinted in Franklin, La Vie privée d'autrefois (Paris, 1898), 344–56.

13. Grégoire, De la Domesticité, 140; AN T 254, Papiers de Pierre Farcy, valet de chambre.


15. [Anon.], Avis à la livrée par un homme qui la porte (N. p., 1789), 4–5.


17. For an amusing description of these hair styles see the Mémoires de la Baronne d'Oberkirch sur la cour de Wuis XVII et la société française avant 1789, ed. Suzanne Burkard (Paris, 1970), 56.


20. Laurette de Malboissière, Lettres d'une jeune fille, passim.


22. For an example of servants joining in entertaining guests, see Mme. de Genlis, Mémoires inédites, 1:183; for a discussion of their involvement in their employers' love-lives, see below, chapter 6.


24. Mémoires de Madame du Hausset, femme de chambre de Madame de Pompadour, ed. M. F. Barrière (Paris, 1847), esp. 129.

25. Evidence about the hours of meals comes from Le Grand d'Aussy, Histoire de la vie privée des Français (Paris, 1815), 3:309–10; and Laurette de Malboissière, Lettres d'une jeune fille, 6, 7. These are the hours for meals during the last decades of the ancien régime. Meals had been getting progressively later since the seventeenth century, when the diner took place at twelve or one and the souper in the early evening. These earlier hours would return during the Revolution.

27. [Menon], *La Cuisinière bourgeoise, suivi de l'office à l'usage de tous ceux qui se mèlent de dépenses de maisons* (Paris, 1746), 12–14.

28. See the description of a dinner in a great noble household in [Nicolas de Bonnefons], *Les Délices de la campagne, suite de jardinier français* (Amsterdam, 1655), 373–78.


30. See the sample table settings in Le Cannamelistefrançais, *ou nouvelle instruction pour ceux qui diserent d'apprendre l'office . . .* (Nancy, 1768), and the description in Wheaton, *Savoring the Past*, 138–42.

31. Wheaton's is the best history of the evolution of French cuisine during the Old Regime.

32. See the instructions for molding and coloring ices and jellies in M. Erny, *L'Art de bien faire les glaces d'office . . .* (Paris, 1768).

33. Wheaton, *Savoring the Past*, 102, 106.


38. The Marquise de Villeneuve-Arifat tells of chambermaids in her grandfather's household who refused to eat at the same table with the lackeys; her grandfather pointed out that they did not refuse to sleep with them, so they could surely share a table (*Souvenirs d'enfance*, 4).


43. For an example, see Isambert, Jourdan and Decrusy, *Recueil général des anciennes lois françaises depuis l'an 420 jusqu'à la révolution de 1789* (Paris, 1822–23), 20:584, Ordinance of February 8, 1713.

44. Quoted in Vane!, *Une Grande Ville*, 167.

45. *Journal de Guienne*, October 9, 1784.


47. The functions of the gens de livrée are well analyzed in Maza, “Domestic Service,” passim. Much of my description is derived from hers.

48. For complaints about the lack of skill of French coachmen, see John Moore, *A View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany* (Boston, 1792), 232; for an example of an accident, see Anne Robert Jacques Turgot, *Lettres de Turgot à la duchesse d'Enville (1764–74 et 1777–80)*, ed. Joseph Ruivet et al. (Louvain and Leiden, 1976), 52.


51. *Avis à la livrée*, 5–6.

52. Laurette de Malboissière, *Lettres d'une jeune fille*, 182.

53. This phrase, and much of the description which follows, comes from Girouard, *English Country House*, 126–28, 144.

54. The function of the cabinet is perhaps best conveyed in the memoirs of the seventeenth-century Quietist, Mme. de la Mothe Guyon. Trapped in an arranged marriage and forced to live in a household in which her husband, his relatives and friends, and even the servants despised and mistreated her, she treasured the time spent in the room she referred to as “my dear cabinet.” It was the only place where she could be truly alone. (*La Vie de Mme. J. M. B. de la Mothe Guion, écrite par elle-même* [Cologne, 1720], 1:108.)
55. Jean-François de Bastide, *Dictionnaire des moeurs* (La Haye [?], 1773), 8.

56. For English vails, see Hecht, *The Domestic Servant Class*, 158–68. For contemporary opinion that vails were much less prevalent in France, see Abbé Le Blanc, *lettres de M. L'Abbé Le Blanc* (Amsterdam, 1751), 153–59; and Vicomte de Grondy, “Un Voyageur français en Angleterre en 1764: Élie de Beaumont,” *Revue Britannique* 71, no. 11 (November 1895), 98.

57. Charles-Louis, Baron de Pollnitz, *Memoirs: Being the Observations He Made in His Late Travels, from Prussia through Germany, Italy, France . . .* (London, 1737), 2:244–45.

58. For an example of such laws see BN Manuscrits FF 21800, Collection Delamare: Serviteurs et manoeuvriers, ordinance of the Paris Parlement, August 28, 1737; for an example of domestic manuals, see [Anon.], *devoirs généraux des domestiques de l’un et de l’autre sexe, envers Dieu, et leurs maîtres et maîtresses . . .* (Paris, 1713), 132–33. Account books of noble households indicate that the bribing of the gens de livrée was widespread. Those of the Prince de Lambesc, for example, show that he distributed money to the suisses of the Apartements du Roi and the Ministre de Guerre whenever he went to Versailles. (AN T 4912, Papiers du Prince de Lambesc.)


60. AN Y 14518, Commissaires de police, St. Germain (Paris), 1722; AN Y 14543, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1753.

61. AN Y 14518, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1721.


64. The Collection Delamare (BN Manuscrits FF 26468) contains royal edicts forbidding servants to carry arms promulgated in 1609, 1629, 1665, 1670, 1671, 1676, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1682, 1685, 1687, 1689, and 1695.

65. There was also a specialized group of servants who cared for the children of the household; they are discussed separately in chapter 7.

66. For example, in Toulouse in 1695 the household of a président of the Parlement contained eleven domestics, but only one of them was a servante. (ADHG C 1082, Rolle de la capitation de Toulouse, capitoulat de St. Pierre.)


69. See *lettres de Madame du Boccage, contenant ses voyages en France, en Angleterre, en Hollande et en Italie pendant les années 1750, 1757, et 1758* (Dresden, 1771), 78.

70. These are printed as endpapers in Giroud, *English Country House*.


72. This conclusion is based on the almost total silence in domestic manuals about the subordination of lower to upper servants.

73. For the prevalence of corporal punishment in Old Regime households see below, chapter 4.

74. The best evidence of the proportion of Parisian servants who “lived out” comes from Daniel Roche’s analysis of *inventaires après décès*. Fifty-one percent of the servants who died intestate in Paris from 1695 to 1715 and 47 percent of those who died intestate from 1775 to 1790 lived apart from their masters. (Roche, *Le Peuple de Paris*, 107). This source exaggerates the number of servants living on their own, for it is drawn mostly from the elderly, many of whom had left service and therefore their masters’ households. Nevertheless the proportion of servants who “lived out” in Paris was probably quite high. For married couples with their own apartments, see
below, chapter 3. An example of a household where lackeys were given money for room and board rather than being housed by their master is that of the Prince de Lamberc; see AN T 491, Papiers du Prince de Lamberc; Etat de la maison de S. A. Monseigneur Le Prince de Lamberc, janvier 1777. For the servants who hired themselves out to foreign visitors see Karamzine, Voyage en France, 286; and Nemeitz, Séjour de Paris, 85–87.

75. M. de St. Amans noted in his livre de raison that his male servants all slept in a room “next to the stables facing the tower.” (BN Manuscrits, N A 6580, Livre de raison de famille St. Amans.)

76. ADHG 3E 10802, Fonds Roc, 1788; 3E 1182, Fonds Saurine, 1787.

77. ADG 3E 20393, Fonds Gatellet, 1789; ADHG 3E 10936, Fonds Rieux, 1729; ADHG 1285, Fonds Brios, 1788–89.

78. The living conditions of nineteenth-century bonnes are described in McBride, Domestic Revolution, 51–55; and Anne Martin-Fugier, La Place des bonnes: La Domesticité feminine à Paris, n 1900 (Paris, 1979), 115–36.

79. For the organization and functioning of the hôtel in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries see Orest Ranum, Paris in the Age of Absolutism (New York, 1968), 151–55.

80. AN T 208, Comptes du maréchal et maréchale de Mirepoix, 1749–77.

81. Daniel Roche’s analysis of the estate inventories of Parisians who died intestate shows that servants were much more likely to own fine furniture than the rest of the lower classes. (Le Peuple de Paris, 131–57.)

82. For such arguments see Fleury, Les Devoirs, 235.

83. AN T 208, Comptes, du maréchal et maréchale de Mirepoix, 1749–77.

84. Hester Lynch Piozzi, Observations and Reflections Made in the Course of a Journey through France, Italy and Germany, ed. Herbert Barrows (Ann Arbor, 1967), 37.

85. [Meusnier], Nouveau traité de la civilité, 1:47, 209.


89. AD BdR XXH I E 45, Déclarations de grossesse, 1774–75; XH I E 44, Déclarations de grossesse, 1772–73; XH I E 43, Déclarations de grossesse, 1770–71.

90. ADG 12B 287, Procédures et informations de Jurat, 1746.

91. Journal de Mme. Cradock, 8.


94. AN T 254, Papiers de Pierre Farcy, valet-de-chambre de Mme. la Comtesse de Balbi.

95. Mlle. Avrillon, Mémoires, 74, 78.


97. AN T 254, Papiers de Pierre Farcy.

98. Viollet de Wagnon, L’Auteur laquais, 1.


100. The best description of the recreations of farm servants is Hélias, The Horse of Pride, 287–88. This deals with the nineteenth century, but there is no reason to suspect that servants’ recreations differed greatly in that period from those of earlier centuries.

101. For fairs and their attraction for servants, see Robert M. Isherwood, “Entertainment in

102. Fanny Cradock gave her servants time off to see Blanchard make his flight from the Champs de Mars in March 1784. (*Journal de Mme. Cradock*, 10)

103. For such imitation and the psychology behind it see below, chapter 4.

104. Picard was, of course, fired for his insolence. (Mme. de Sévigné, *Lettres*, 1:340–41).

105. AD G 12B 276, Procédures et informations de la Jurade, 1741.

106. For an extensive discussion of servants’ family origins see the next chapter.


109. Of course not all people who signed as witnesses were necessarily close acquaintances of the affianced couple; occasionally notaries used chance passers-by. But it is safe to assume that most witnesses to marriages were in fact acquaintances of the bride and groom.

110. ADHG 3E 1184, Fonds Saurin, 1789; 3E 14132, Fonds Savy, 1727.

111. Quoted in George Sussman, “Three Histories of Infant Nursing in Eighteenth-Century France” (paper, Berkshire Conference on Women’s History, Northampton, Mass., August 1979), 25. This has since been published in George O. Sussman, *Selling Mothers’ Milk* (Urbana, 1982).

My citations are to the original paper.

112. The following remarks are based on the first Duc’s memoirs, *Journal inédit du Duc de Croy*.


115. Both the new rooms for entertainment and the new traffic patterns are visible in plans like that of the Maison Epinnes, in the faubourg St. Honoré, published in Krafft and Ransonette, *Plans, coupes, élévations*, plate 28.


117. Gallet, *Stately Mansions*, 118, discusses the many changes which contributed to the increasing comfort of the private areas of the household.

118. Nowhere was the English influence more striking—and the French nobility’s new-found passion for informal but luxurious comfort more visible—than in clothing. For both men and women a drastic change in styles occurred in the 1780s as habits à la française gave way to those à l’anglais. For women the simple straight-lined robe à l’anglaise in cotton or muslin replaced the elaborately panniered robe à la française of taffeta or brocade, and men abandoned the emroidered waistcoats and satin breeches of their formal court dress (known as the habit habillé or habit français) for the sober English broadcloth frockcoat. (See Paul M. Ettesvold, *The Eighteenth-Century Woman: Catalogue of an Exhibition at the Costume Institute, Metropolitan Museum of Art* [New York, 1982]; and Philip Mansel, “Monarchy, Uniform and the Rise of the Frac, 1760–1830,” *Past and Present* 96 [August, 1982], 103–32.)

119. Mme. Vigée-Lebrun, *Souvenirs*, 112. Mme. Lebrun probably was Calonne’s mistress despite these disclaimers.

120. See below, chapter 8.


123. [Jean-Charles Bailleul], Moyens de former un bon domestique, ouvrage ou l'on traite de la manière de faire le service de l'intérieur d'une maison; avec des règles de conduite à observer pour bien remplir ses devoirs envers ses maîtres (Paris, 1812).
124. Ibid., 59, 66–67.
126. This was the case in the house of D'Argenson, figure 4.
127. Most of the plans in Krafft and Ransonette show no servants' quarters on the main floors of the buildings, suggesting that they were housed in the attic or cellar. There was, however, one exception to the banishment of servants: personal body servants still occasionally slept within call of their master or mistress. As we have seen, the Empress Josephine preferred that her femme-de-chambre sleep near her.
128. Compare the arrangement of servants' beds in the plan in figure 3, dating from the early eighteenth century, to the Maison Hosten in Krafft and Ransonette, Plans, coupes, élévations, plate 10.
129. Ibid., plate 10. See also Botlan, Domesticité et domestiques, 113.
131. Ibid.
134. For sources see Bibliography, section I, B.
135. ADHG 3E 1122, Fonds Pratriel, 1728; 3E 10935, Fonds Rieux, 1728. Hiring à récompense was not confined to the provinces; Roland Mousnier found similar patterns of payment for servants in the wills of seventeenth-century Parisians. (Paris au XVIIe siècle [Paris, n.d.], 233).
136. ADHG E605, Livre de raison du Chevalier de la Rénaudie.
137. Ibid.
139. This graph was derived from the salaries in the livres de raison listed in section I, D, of the Bibliography. Since they were drawn from three different areas of the country, these figures tend to blur regional differences, but they have the advantage of approaching some sort of national average.
140. ADHG E 635, Marquis de Barneval, Registre pour mes domestiques.
142. ADHG E 635, Marquis de Barneval, Registre pour mes domestiques; ADG I Mi 684, Livre de raison de Jean Bernard Daleau, 1761–76; AN T 2081, Comptes du maréchal et maréchale de Mirepoix; AN T 4912, Etat de la maison du Prince de Lambesc.
143. The figures for servants' salaries in this graph were derived from figure 5. For the seventeenth century, the journeyman's salary was taken from table 26 bis in Pierre Deyon, Amiens: Capitale provinciale (Paris, 1967), 519. The value of the food and shelter received by servants was derived from the prices of bread in Deyon's table 26 bis, calculated on an average consumption of 1½ pounds per day, with twenty livres added to cover shelter and other essentials. For the eighteenth century, the journeyman's salary is from C. E. Labrousse, Équisse du mouvement des prix et des revenus en France au XVIIIe siècle (Paris, 1933), 2476, and the cost-of-living figures from Fairchilds, Poverty and Charity, 63. N.B. The journeyman's salary was calculated on the basis of Deyon's average working year for a mason of 200 days. Journeymen in other crafts worked more frequently and therefore earned more.
144. C. E. Labrousse, as cited in A. Soboul, La France à la veille de la Révolution, 1:56–57.
145. For examples see ADHG E 642, Livre de raison de M. de Cambon, 1767–90; 12 J 41,
Château de Castelnau, Comptes de maison, 1753–61; E 639, Livre de raison de M. Bernardet, curé. In nineteenth century France farm servants were sometimes still hired à récompense, and left unpaid for long periods, but this was unusual.

Chapter 3


2. For Mazarin's career as a “creature” see Orest Ranum, *Richelieu and the Councillors of Louis XIII*; for Gourville see * Mémoires de M. de Gourville*.

3. This is at least what masters thought their servants’ attitudes were (see Fleury, *Les Devoirs de maîtres et des domestiques*, 253). We do not know how servants really felt.


5. In the Minutier Central of the Archives Nationales, which houses the records of Parisian notaries, these records are classified by the street in which the notary had his office. For my sample I chose to analyze all the marriage contracts of servants registered during 1787–89 with the notaries of the rue St. Martin, a major north-south thoroughfare which ran through some fashionable districts of the city, but was for the most part a street of relatively poor shopkeepers and artisans. I thought that this sample would be more representative of Parisian servants than one drawn from a street in a wealthier district.

6. For Toulouse, these were the dioceses of Montauban, Lombez, Rieux, Mirepoix, St. Papoul, and Lavaur; for Bordeaux, the dioceses of Saintes, Périgueux, Agen, Bazas, and Dax. Dioceses were chosen as the unit of analysis because they were given much more frequently in marriage contracts than the names of provinces or regions. In classifying birthplaces I relied on the following reference works: *The Times (of London) World Atlas* (New York, 1980); *The New York Times World Atlas* (New York, 1978); the *Dictionnaire des Communes* (Paris, 1964); and Dom Dubois, “Cartes des diocèses de France des origines à la Rvolution,” *Annales E. S. C.* (1965) 680–91. (I thank Professor Timothy Tackett for telling me about the last reference.)

7. This includes the dioceses of Auch, Lectoure, Condom, Agen, Tarbes, Comminges, Couerans, Pomiers, and Alet. For a description of the economy of this region see Frêche, *Toulouse et la région Midi-Pyrénées*.

8. Included in it are the dioceses of Limoges, Tulle, Cahors, Rodez, Lectoure, Agen, and Condom. Alain Corbin’s *Archaisme et modernité en Limousin au XIXe siècle* (Paris, 1975) gives the best picture of the economic conditions in this area.


10. Our sample of Parisian servants is small, and therefore its results are doubtful. But they accord with the statistics on geographical origins Marc Botlan derived from a sample of 255 Parisian servants whose deaths are recorded in the Châtelet from 1771 to 1790. (Botlan, “Domestïcité et domestiques,” 156). Therefore I believe they are representative of Parisian servants as a whole.


13. See the Poussou citation in the note above.


20. AD Bd R XXH E 40, Déclarations de grossesse, 1764–65.


22. Liger, *Le Voyageur fidèle*, 403, advises travelers who wish to hire servants in Paris to seek them at the *petite porte* of the Palais Royal.

23. AN Y 14543, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1752.


25. See above, chapter 2.

26. ADG 3E 15432, Fonds Dugarry, 1788.

27. ADHG 3E 2121, Fonds Campmas, 1787.

28. ADHG E 635, Papiers du Marquis de Barneval, Registre pour mes domestiques. For more on the necessity of quitting a job to get a raise see Botlan; “Domesticité et domestiques,” 77, and Mazda, “Domestic Service,” 74.

29. These statistics were based on the following *livres de raison*: ADHG J 550; J 262; 12J 33; E 701; E 705; 12J 41; E 635; ADG IIE 412; IIE 1568; IIE 1696; IMI 683; BN Nouvelles acquisitions françaises: 6541; 6580.

30. ADHG E 635, Marquis de Barneval, Registre pour mes domestiques.


32. Ibid., 295.

33. There is evidence that servants made wide use of both these techniques. A Mlle. Bellefort was the *femme de chambre* of an abbess in the convent where Mme. de Genlis regularly took a rest cure. She tactfully made her talents known to the visitor, got herself fired, and left the convent as Mme. de Genlis’s personal maid. (Comtesse de Genlis, *Mémoires inédites*, 1:181–84). And one Lefevre, a servant, once wrote to his friend Pierre Farcy, valet de chambre, of the Comtesse de Balby, urging him to do what he could to get Lefevre’s wife hired as lady’s maid to the Comtesse. (AN T 254, Papiers de Pierre Farcy, valet de chambre.)


35. The best evidence we have that unemployment among servants was tied to the price of bread comes from Marc Botlan, who found that the percentage of the unemployed among servants tried for crimes at the Châtelet in Paris during the last half of the eighteenth century peaked when the price of bread did. (Botlan, “Domesticité et domestiques,” 228–29).

36. Ibid., 203.

37. Quoted in ibid., 234.

38. This figure of 150 livres is based on the cost of living calculations in Fairchilfs, *Poverty and Charity*, 75.


40. AN Y 14542, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1750.

41. For examples of police ordinances to curb servant criminality, see Des Essarts, *Dictionnaire universel de police*, 3:468 and AM Toulouse BB 161, Ordonnances des Capitouls, ordinance of February 15, 1769; for a modern historian who accepts the traditional view of servant theft, see Williams, *The Police of Paris*, 283 (but cf. 192).
42. For the proportion of servants in the Parisian population see above, chapter 1; for the proportion of criminal servants see "Pophyre Petrovitch," "Recherches sur la criminalité à Paris, dans la seconde moitié du dix-huitième siècle," in Abbiathec, 212.

43. For the population figures see above, chapter 1. The percentage of accused criminals who were domestics was derived from Jean Cavignac, "Répertoire numérique de la Cours des Jurats de Bordeaux, sous-série 12 B" (undated typescript in ADG).

44. ADHG 51 B 21-27, Parlement de Toulouse, Procès-verbaux d'exécution à mort et de torture.


46. Botlan, "Domesticité et domestiques," 293.

47. The dichotomy between the violent crimes prevalent in rural areas and the crimes against property that characterized cities and towns is, so far as I know, found in every country in Western Europe from the thirteenth through the nineteenth centuries.


49. Ibid.


51. That most servant theft was not vol domestique was also true in late nineteenth-century Paris; there the typical servant's theft was shoplifting in the newly invented department stores. (Martin-Fugier, La Place des bonnes, 233-34.)

52. Women servants, like women in general, were much less likely to commit (or at least to be accused of and prosecuted for) crimes than men. In Marc Botlan's sample of servant criminals prosecuted at the Châtelet, only around 30 percent were women. (Botlan, "Domesticité et domestiques," 238.)

53. For the revendeuse see Hufton, The Poor of Eighteenth-Century France, 259.


55. For an example of such servant accomplices, see ADHG 51B 23, Procès-verbaux d'exécution à mort et de torture, 1702-28.

56. Ibid.


59. AM Toulouse FF 614, Police, 1733-89, Condemnations à La Grave.

60. Butel and Pousseau, La Vie quotidienne à Bordeaux, 314.

61. AM Bordeaux FF 75, Filles publiques.

62. This is based on my recollection of a paper given by Mme. Erica-Marie Benabou at the Conference on Women and Power, University of Maryland, 1977. Mme. Benabou has found voluminous records about the backgrounds and clients of prostitutes in eighteenth-century France. Those of us interested in the study of sexual practices in eighteenth-century France hope that her important work will soon be completed and published.


64. M. Fournel, Traité de la séduction, considérée dans l'ordre judiciaire (Paris, 1781), 49-50.

65. ADG 12B 287, Procédures et informations de la Jurat, 1746.

66. AD BdR XXH I E 44, Déclarations de grossesse, 1772-73.

67. AD BdR XXH I E 43, Déclarations de grossesse, 1770-71; XXH I E 44, Déclarations de grossesse, 1772-73.

68. The distinction between casual and professional prostitution and the tolerance for the former among the poor is well demonstrated in Judith Walkowitz, "The Making of an Outcast Group," in A Widening Sphere, ed. Martha Vicinus, (Bloomington, 1977), 72-94.

70. See above, chapter 2.
71. ADHG 3E 10935, Fonds Rieux, 1728; ADHG 3E 2124, Fonds Compmas, 1789.
72. AN LXXXV 715, Fonds Gilles Lecointre, 1789.
75. Briquet’s will, which details his complicated financial dealings, can be found in ADHG 3E 6964, Fonds Pratrieul, 1728.
76. Maza, “Domestic Service,” 304, has numerous examples of servant traders.
78. In the eighteenth century over 7 percent of the rentes sold by the Hôpital-général in Aix-en-Provence were purchased by servants. This was the highest proportion of any group among the lower classes. (Fairchilds, *Poverty and Charity*, 65.)
79. AN Y 14543, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1753. For further examples see Maza, “Domestic Service,” 305.
80. ADHG 3E 6092, Fonds Boyer, 1727, will of Louis Vintrou; AN Y 14517, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1720.
81. AN Y 14516, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1719; ADHG 3E 14019, Fonds Sans, 1781; ADHG 3E 10935, Fonds Rieux, 1728; ADG 3E 17871, Fonds Hazera, 1787. Often employers neglected to repay these loans.
82. AN Y 14517, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1720.
83. Ibid., August 6, 1787; AN Y 10442, cited in Botlan, “Domesticité et domestiques,” 178.
85. *Journal de Guienne*, November 6, 1786; April 10, 1789.
86. Ibid., August 6, 1787; AN Y 10442, cited in Botlan, “Domesticité et domestiques,” 178.
88. AN T 254, Papiers de Pierre Farcy, valet de chambre.
89. Ibid.
91. H. Richard, *Du Louage des services domestiques en droit français* (Angers, 1906), 27.
92. Flandrin, *Familles*, 140.
93. ADG IIE 1696, Livre de raison, famille de Lamourous, 1674-1739.
94. *Journal de Guienne*, October 14, 1784.
95. Duc de Bourbon, *Correspondance inédite de Duc de Bourbon avec Mme. la Comtesse de Vaudreuil*, 1798–99 (Paris, 1886), 211.
96. It is almost impossible to calculate the proportion of servants who never married, because the obvious source for such figures, burial records, usually do not give either the marital or social status of the deceased. Other sources indicate a high percentage of celibates. For example, of those servants who made wills in Toulouse and Bordeaux in my sample years of 1727-29 and 1787–89, 64 percent had never married. But this source is weighted in favor of celibates, because married couples automatically inherited from each other and therefore did not need to make wills. A less prejudiced source is the inventories of those who died intestate. Daniel Roche’s investigation of such inventories in Paris from the beginning and the end of the eighteenth century found that 21 percent of the servants who died intestate from 1695–1715 and 25 percent of those from
1775 to 1790 were celibate. Comparable figures for salaried workers were 3 percent and 13 percent. (Roche, *Le Peuple de Paris*, 90).

97. Again, because of gaps in the sources, it is almost impossible to determine the average age of marriage of domestics. Marriage registers give the ages but not the occupation of the spouses, while marriage contracts usually give occupations but not ages. Marriage contracts, however, often do state whether the prospective spouse had reached the age of majority, which was twenty-five for women. In the marriage contracts from Toulouse and Bordeaux for which we have such information, 93.8 percent of the women servants were twenty-five or older when they married. And in the few contracts in which the actual age of marriage was shown, it averaged 29.8 years. This suggests that most female servants were in their late twenties or early thirties when they married—that is to say, considerably older than the average age of marriage for women in the period, which was twenty-five to twenty-six years. (François Lebrun, *La Vie conjugale sous l’ancien régime* [Paris, 1975], 31.)


99. In the remaining 25.7 percent of the cases the servant provided part of her dowry herself, but her family or master also made contributions.

100. These and the following figures are based on the marriage contracts among the sources listed in the Bibliography, section I, B, Toulouse.

101. The following table shows the average size, in livres, of dowries of female servants working in the various types of households in Toulouse and Bordeaux:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toulouse</th>
<th>Bordeaux</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1727–29</td>
<td>1777–89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nobility</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139.3</td>
<td>303.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>475.8</td>
<td>667.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle class</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152.7</td>
<td>334.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>207.2</td>
<td>569.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower class</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141.3</td>
<td>185.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117.3</td>
<td>187.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Sources:* See Bibliography, section I, B.


103. In Toulouse, for example, 23 percent of the female servants who made marriage contracts in 1727–29 returned to the country to marry, but by 1777–89 the figure was only 12 percent.


105. The Bordelais registers are A M Bordeaux FF 77, *Déclarations des filles enceintes, registre des déclarations, 1772-77; FF 78, Filles enceintes, registre de déclarations, 1779-82; FF 79, Registre de déclarations des filles enceintes, 1782-84.* For Toulouse, no *déclarations* from the ancien régime seem to have survived, although François Galabert analyzed three registers for the year 1792 in “La Recherche de la paternité à Toulouse 1792 et les volontaires nationaux,” *Revue des Pyrénées* (1911), 353–92. But I was unable to find these registers in the municipal archives, and since Galabert’s article is not very informative, I have decided to ignore this small Toulousan sample in favor of the much broader one from Aix-en-Provence.


108. It should be noted that we have only the woman’s word about the identity of her lover, and since fathers could be sued for the support of a bastard, it was in the woman’s interest to accuse a wealthy man. On the other hand, gentlemen often forced their paramours to conceal their identity, suggesting that they accuse instead a lower-class type or a “man unknown.” I assume for the sake of simplicity that these two types of lies cancel each other out and accept the women’s identification of their seducers.

109. AD BdR XXH E 43, Déclarations de grossesse, 1779–81.

110. Ibid.

111. For a discussion of this tradition and its psychological effects on master-servant relationships, see below, chapter 6.

112. AD BdR XXH E 34, Déclarations de grossesse, 1747–57.

113. AD BdR XXH E 35, Déclarations de grossesse, 1752–57.


115. Of the forty-eight servant-servant cases in my sample from Provence for which the location is recorded, twenty-one took place in châteaux during the summer.

116. Admittedly these two tables are not really comparable, because they involve different cities. But I am sure that the trend they indicate is real.

117. AN Y 14519, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1722.

118. The wills are those of Marie Jacquette Arthaud, wealthy enough to leave a rente of 650 livres to her bastard daughter (ADHG 3E 2124, Fonds Compmas, 1789), and Marie Rivière, servante to a négociant for twenty-nine years, who left 50 livres to her bastard son (ADHG 3E 14021, Fonds Sans, 1789).

119. These cases are from ADHG 51B 23, Parlement de Toulouse, Procès-verbaux d’exécution à mort et de torture, 1702–28; and 51B 22, Procès-verbaux, 1687–1700.

120. Quoted in Farge, Vivre dans la rue, 109.


122. ADG 3E15, 497, Fonds Marin, 1787.

123. See the statistics on petitioners for divorce in Roderick Phillips, Family Breakdown in Late Eighteenth-Century France: Divorces in Rouen, 1792–1803, (Oxford, 1980), 89. These are drawn from Rouen, a textile center, and therefore, not surprisingly, the largest occupation category of divorce-seekers is textile workers. But Phillips states that servants were well represented among divorce petitioners.

124. Gutton, Domestiques et serviteurs, 88–89.

125. AN Y 14543, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1753.

126. Her decision provoked an angry letter from L’Amireau: “I want first of all to tell you briefly the pain that you gave me by telling me impassively that you have become the gouvernante of the two children of Mme. de Fresne; you have without doubt very assuredly caused me a great deal of pain.” (AN Y 254, Papiers de Pierre Farcy.)

127. AN Y 14542B, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1751. Roche, Le Peuple de Paris, 108, has other examples of married servants living apart from their spouses.

128. AN T 254, Papiers de Pierre Farcy.

129. AN Y 14543, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1753; Y 14542B, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1750; Y 14517, 1720.

130. AN Y 14542B, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1750.

131. For the poem, see following chapter.

132. AN T 254, Papiers de Pierre Farcy.

133. Sentou, Fortunes et groupes sociaux, 437.
135. Roche argues that servants were the first among the *memepeuple* to acquire the spending habits of a modern consumer economy. See his discussion in *Le Peuple de Paris*, 131–97.
137. AN T 4622, Papiers de Nicolas Petit, domestique de Duc de Villeroy et sa femme Marie Madeleine Jolly, condamnés à réclamé (à fer).
138. For an example of such an attitude in a servant, see below, chapter 4.
139. AN T 254, Papiers de Pierre Farcy; AN T 4622, Papiers de Nicolas Petit.
140. See below, chapter 5.
141. ADHG 3E 5802, Fonds Milhet, 1728.
142. For examples see the wills of Dile, Françoise de Carrière and Dile, Jacquette de Pezan in ADHG 3E 1122, Fonds Pratviel, 1728.
143. ADHG 3E 13898, Fonds Miss, 1789.
144. ADHG 3E 1182, Fonds Saurine, 1787.
145. AN XXII 58, Fonds Julien Lesacher, 1789.
146. Louis Vintrou, a former cook in Toulouse, left ten livres, almost his total estate, to the woman hired to care for him during his illness; and Anne Galioreau, *ci-devant servante* in Bordeaux, made her landlady, a *patissière*, her heir because of her kindness when she was sick. (ADHG 3E 6092, Fonds Boyer, 1727–28; ADG 3E 21.602, Fonds Naceville, 1787.)
147. ADG, Fonds Barbare!, 1787.
148. For the fear of dying in a charitable institution see Fairchild, *Poverty and Charity*, 99.
149. Ibid., 78.
152. AN T 254, Papiers de Pierre Farcy.

**Chapter 4**

3. I owe this observation to Evreinov quoted in Billington, *Fire in the Minds of Men*, 47.
8. ADHG E 635, Marquis de Barneval, Registre pour mes domestiques.
9. These servant nicknames were gleaned from AN Y 145 42B, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1748; AN X 2, Parlement de Paris, Chambre criminelle, Table des accusés, 1750–80; AD BdR XXH G 32, Livre des expositions des femmes enceintes commencé le 27 mars 1752. Nicknames were not confined to servants; many among the lower classes had them. But the nicknames of artisans and wage laborers were usually chosen by the person himself or his friends. They were proclamations of his personality, whereas servants' nicknames, so often chosen by masters, were denials of it.

10. Mme. de Maintenon, Entretiens sur l'éducation des filles, ed. Théophile La Vallée (Paris, 1854), 107. Another warning against this practice is M. Baudouin, De l'Éducation d'un jeune seigneur (Paris, 1728), 308.

11. Mémoires de Mme. La Vicomtesse Fars Fausseleandry, ou Souvenirs d'une octogénaire (Paris, 1830), 3:259.


18. For the Breton of Parisian servants, see Hélias, The Horse of Pride, 149; for the Occitan-speaking gouvernante, Auguste Puis, ed., Une Famille de parlementaires toulousains à la fin de l'ancien régime: Correspondance du Conseiller et de la Conseillère D'Albis de Belbèze (Paris and Toulouse, 1913), 165; for the Baronne d'Oberkirch's maid, Burkard, Mémoires de la Baronne d'Oberkirch, 194.

19. Jeffry Kaplow, The Names of Kings: The Parisian Laboring Poor in the Eighteenth Century (New York, 1972), 106–7; and Farge, Vivre dans la rue, 114. These discuss only the French of the poor in Paris, but it is unlikely that apart from regional accents and local slang, the French spoken by the menu peuple in other towns and cities was very different.


22. See the advertisement in the Affiches, Annou nces . . . de Toulouse, March 12, 1788.


24. Marquise de Villeneuve-Arifar, Souvenirs d'enfance, 21. The language barrier between master and servant continued even with the rise of public education in the nineteenth century, but by then servants clung to their bad French as a badge of identity, and masters were reluctant to correct them for fear of giving offense. (Martin-Fugier, La Place des bonnes, 225).


26. Hélias, Horse of Pride, 256.

27. Katzman, Seven Days a Week, 165.

28. For examples of such stories see Mémoires de Mme. La Marquise de la Rochefoucaulein, écrites par elle-même (Paris, 1817), 343–44; Comte Dufort de Cheverney, Mémoires, 2:80, 108; Duchesse d'Abrantes, The Home and Court Life of the Emperor Napoleon, 1:165; Souvenirs de Mme. Louise-Elizabeth Vigée-Lebrun, 2:187. These are just a few highlights of a mammoth literature.

29. AN Y 14543, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1752.


31. AN Y 14542B, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1748; AN Y 14543, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1753.
32. It is possible that some of these legacies were coerced by employers, yet the figures are striking.
34. ADHG J 598, Déclaration de Jeanne Viguière, ancienne domestique des Sr. et Dame Calas de Toulouse, touchant des bruits calomnieux qui se sont répandus.
37. Marc Botlan discovered this wonderful letter in AN Y 10335, and quoted it in his “Domesticité et domestiques,” 296.
38. For complaints about this see Bailleul, *Moyens de former un bon domestique*, 29.
44. AN Y 14542B, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1751.
45. *Journal de Mme. Cradock*, 41.
48. Peter Burke, *Popular Culture in Early Modern Europe* (New York, 1978), 28, 63. It should be noted that Burke does not specifically discuss servants as cultural mediators, yet they fit his model well.
51. See L. Broom and J. H. Smith, “Bridging Occupations,” *British Journal of Sociology* 14, no. 4 (December 1963), 321–34. This article, like most of the work of sociologists on this topic, emphasizes the role of bridging occupations for social mobility but largely ignores their role as cultural transmitters.
54. For a further discussion of parental vigilance see below, chapter 7. On elite disdain of popular culture, see Burke, *Popular Culture*, 207–43; for an opposing view see Isherwood, “Entertainment in Parisian Fairs,” 30–31.
57. Ibid., 1:241.
58. Ibid.
60. For such arguments see Fleury, *Les Devoirs*, 210; and Prince de Conti, *Mémoires de

61. ADG 3E 11941, Fonds Treyssac, 1729.
63. Domestic manuals stressed literacy as a requirement for such jobs. See Audiger, La Maison réglée, 34.
64. Daniel Roche found a similar pattern in his much larger sample of Parisian servants. (Roche, Le Peuple de Paris, 209).
65. This may simply be due to the fact that nobles were more likely to employ those sorts of servants—secrétaires, femmes de chambre, etc.—who needed literacy for their jobs. Nonetheless the pattern is clear, as the following table shows:

| Servants Signing Their Marriage Contracts, Classified by Household (in %) |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                 | Toulouse 1727–29 | Bordeaux 1727–29 | Paris 1787–89 |
| Male Servants   |                 |                 |
| Nobility        | 45.0%           | 15.8%           | 88.2%         |
| Middle class    | 33.3%           | 0.0%            | 100.0%        |
| Lower class     | 0.0%            | 0.0%            | 100.0%        |
| Clergy          | 33.3%           | 50.0%           | 100.0%        |
| Female Servants |                 |                 |
| Nobility        | 10.0%           | 27.8%           | 100.0%        |
| Middle class    | 0.0%            | 11.1%           | 75.0%         |
| Lower class     | 0.0%            | 0.0%            | 100.0%        |
| Clergy          | 0.0%            | 0.0%            | 100.0%        |

Sources: See Bibliography, section I, B.

Note: This table includes only those servants in households for which information exists. Therefore, the sample is quite small and the figures are not statistically significant.

69. Comtesse de Genlis, Le La Bruyère des domestiques, 2, 3; M. Formez, Traité d’éducation morale . . . ou Comment on doit gouverner l’esprit et le cœur d’un enfant, pour le rendre heureux et utile (Liège, 1773), 22–23. The warnings about the possibly dangerous effects of education on servants were similar to elite worries about educating the lower classes in general. See Harvey Chisick, The Limits of Reform in the Enlightenment: Attitudes toward the Education of the Lower Classes in Eighteenth Century France (Princeton, 1981).
70. This was common in the ancien régime, because reading was usually taught first and cost less to learn than writing. Therefore more people could read than sign their marriage contracts. See Furet and Ozouf, Lire et écrire, 1: 89–91, 131.
71. Botlan, “Domesticité et domestiques,” 278. Daniel Roche found a similar pattern in his much larger sample of Parisian inventories. (Roche, Le Peuple de Paris, 217.)
72. AN CI 700, Fonds Legrand (Jean Maupas), 1787.
73. AN T 273, Papiers de Bernard Arnaud, laquais: Etat de livres de Sr. Arnaud.
76. Barthélemy, Mémoires, 69–70.
77. For Mme. Colletet, see Dorothy Anne Liot Backer, Precious Women (New York, 1974), 251–52; for Mascarille see Marcou, "Les domestiques à Toulouse," bibliography.
79. AN T 254, Papiers de Pierre Farcy.
But why are you lovable?
That in truth is the mystery.
One can't help loving you;
I announce this to all the world.
80. Here I differ with Daniel Roche, who argues that at least Parisian upper servants were accustomed to expressing themselves in writing. (Roche, Le Peuple de Paris, 213–16.)
81. For the English servant poets see Hecht, Domestic Servant Class, 191–92; and for at least one French servant poet of the Restoration see Edgar Newman, "L'Ouvrière: elle souffre et se plaint rarement: The Politics and Spirit of the French Women Worker Poets of the July Mon­arch, 1830–48" (unpub. paper), 1–3.
84. AN T 254, Papiers de Pierre Farcy.
85. Restif de la Bretonne, Les Contemporains, 220; "Lord, you should have seen how I spoke French then! But since then, my husband and my friends have said that I must speak like them, and I am used to it by now."
87. AN T 254, Papiers de Pierre Farcy.
88. Ibid.
89. David Katzman shows that many American black "cleaning ladies" of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries also used this ploy, playing on the reputation of blacks for laziness to do their work at a bearable pace. Katzman, Seven Days a Week, 195.
90. Mme. de Genlis, Mémoires inédites, 2:100.
93. AN T 254, Papiers de Pierre Farcy, letter of Amireau, May 2, 1786.
94. Craven, A Journey through the Crimea, 7–10.
95. I found only one reference to such a prosecution, a statement in the Parisian Annonces, affiches et avis divers of September 28, 1751, that the Paris Parlement had affirmed the sentence of one Charles Bonnin for insolence toward his mistress. It does not say what this sentence was.
96. This statement is based on an impressionistic rather than quantitative analysis of the records of the Parisian commissaires de police listed in section I, F of the Bibliography.
97. See the remarks in MacPherson, Possessive Individualism, 56–91.
100. Des Essarts, Dictionnaire universel de police, 3:479, quoting an ordinance de police of November 6, 1778.
101. Sylvestre du Four, Instruction morale d’un père à son fils, qui part pour un long voyage, ou Manière aisée de former un jeune homme à toutes sortes de virtus (Paris, 1679), 197.

103. AN Y 14517, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1720; AN Y 14518, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1721; AN Y 14516, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1719.

104. AN Y 14515, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1718.


106. See the discussion of this point in Stone, *The Family, Sex and Marriage*, 237–38.

107. Grégoire, *De la Domesticité*, 205; Mme. de Genlis, *Le La Bruyère des domestiques*, XXIII.

108. AN Y 14543, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1753.

109. Both cases are in ADG 12 B 287, Procédures et informations de la Jurade, 1746.

110. AN Y 14542B, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1750; AN Y 14516, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1719.

111. AN Y 14517, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1720; AN Y 14543, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1753.

112. AN Y 14543, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1753.

113. AN Y 14542B, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1750.


116. AN Y 14516, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1719.


118. AN Y 14516, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1719.

119. AN Y 14542B, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1750.

120. Ibid., 1751.

121. Ibid., 1748.

122. Ibid.

123. For the traditional distrust of the police in French villages see Hufton, *Poor of Eighteenth Century France*, 222, 247, 289. For the legal preference for the word of masters over servants (its justification was that the master was a gentleman and therefore would not lie) see J. B. Denisart, *Collection de décisions nouvelles et de notions relatives à la jurisprudence* (Paris, 1754), 2:8–9. It would be interesting to know how master-servant cases were finally decided, to ascertain if the police did indeed display a bias in favor of masters. But unfortunately this is hard to trace, for the great majority of complaints recorded in police archives give no hint about the action taken on them or about how they were finally settled. Perhaps Philippe Usinky’s forthcoming University of Michigan Ph.D. dissertation on the functioning of the police in eighteenth-century Rouen will shed some light on this matter.

124. AN Y 14543, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1753.


126. ADG 12 B 276, Procédures et informations de la Jurade, 1746.

127. AN Y 14542B, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1748. Servants were not the only lower-class group to adopt the forms and traditions of popular culture as modes of expressing their grievances toward their employers. This practice was also common among artisans. For
example, Robert Darnton has found ritualized and carnivalesque forms of protest among eighteenth-century printers. See his “Work and Culture,” 18–21.


129. See above, table 10, chapter 3.

130. ANY 14517, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1720.

131. ANY 14543, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1753.


135. ANY 14543, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1753.

136. ANY 14515B, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1718.

137. ADHG 51B 21–27, Parlement de Toulouse, Procès-verbaux d'exécution à mort et de torture, 1633–1728 and 1750–78.

138. This was also apparently true in nineteenth-century France. None of the nineteenth-century murders of masters by servants discussed by Anne Martin-Fugier was, on the surface at least, motivated by revenge. Instead they occurred in the course of robberies or grew out of sexual jealousy. (Martin-Fugier, La Place des bonnes, 236–39.)


141. For the traditional propensity to blame unexplained illnesses on witchcraft, see A. D. J. MacFarlane, Witchcraft in Tudor and Stuart England (London, 1970), 178.


145. For sources see Bibliography, section I, B.

146. Avis à la livrée par un homme qui la porte, 9, 13.

Chapter 5

1. For the moralizing thrust of the Counter-Reformation see Michel Foucault, Histoire de la folie à l'âge classique (Paris, 1961); Jean-Pierre Gutton, La Société et les pauvres: L'Exemple de la généralité de Lyon (Paris, 1970); and Fairchild, Poverty and Charity, 22–35. For the political vision of the dévots see Lionel Rothkrug, Opposition to Louis XIV (Princeton, 1965) and Carolyn Lougee, Le Paradis des Femmes (Princeton, 1976). Both these discuss Fleury extensively.


3. Toussaint de St. Luc, Le Bon Laquais, 2–3.

4. [Benigne Lordelot], Les Devoirs de la vie domestique, par un père de famille (Paris, 1704), 123.

5. For a more detailed discussion of a master’s rights over the sexuality of his domestics see below, chapter 6.


8. This care was one of the duties of mastership most stressed in domestic manuals. For examples see Audiger, *La Maison réglée*, preface; Fleury, *Les Devoirs des maitres et des domestiques*, 237; Mme. de Guerchois, *Avis d'une mère*, 118.

9. For the importance of household prayers in Protestant England, see Trumbach, *Rise of the Egalitarian Family*, 141–45; and Stone, *The Family, Sex, and Marriage*, 245–46. For the duty of Protestant masters to teach their servants to read, see Elizabeth L. Eisenstein, *The Printing Press as an Agent of Change* (Cambridge, 1980), 425. In French domestic manuals references to household prayers are sparse. The only two I found were in the *Mémoires de Msgr. le Prince de Conty*, 80; and Fleury, *Les Devoirs de maitres et des domestiques*, 282. Both concern great noble households which employed chaplains to celebrate daily Mass and instruct servants in their catechisms. References to teaching servants to read so that they could read the Bible and other religious works are even more scarce. Only Fleury, 218, 222, argues that this is an essential part of a master's duties.


13. The correspondence of the Parisian lieutenant-général de police de Marville shows that masters often intervened with him to protect their servants from prosecution. (M. de Marville, *Lettres*, passim.) One seventeenth-century master even hid from the police a servant accused of murder. (BN, MS, Nouvelles acquisitions françaises, 6580, Livre de raison de famille St. Amans.)


15. ADHG E 701, Cahier de famille de Sentou Dumont, 1690–1743.

16. ADHG 3E 10934, Fonds Rieux, 1727; ADHG 3E 50802, Fonds Milhet, 1728; ADG 3E 11941, Fonds Treyssac, 1729.

17. These figures of course reflect only formal arrangements actually recorded in wills and marriage contracts. It is possible that many employers made informal provisions for the future welfare of their servants which would not appear in such records.


19. This was done by multiplying the total number of wills in each category by the percentage of households of that social class which employed servants, as shown in the capitation roll of Toulouse, 1695.

20. See Katzman's remarks in *Seven Days a Week*, 154–58.

21. The pattern of women being more likely to leave legacies to their servants than men is typical of early modern Europe and can be found in England as well as France. (See Richard T. Vann, "Wills and the Family in an English Market Town," *Journal of Family History* 4, no. 4 [Winter 1979], 364–65.) This pattern may reflect only the fact that women's money was generally more "discretionary"; it was not usually considered part of the family fortune, and therefore more apt to be put to personal use. But women's legacies to their servants may also reflect the closer ties of their shared domestic concerns.

22. ADG 3E 20446, Fonds Duprat, 1788.

23. The legal provisions concerning married women's property in Old Regime France are immensely complex and deserve a book to themselves. For a clear brief treatment, see Traer, *Marriage and the Family*, 40–45.

24. The question of which sex had the primary responsibility for the direction of the household in the seventeenth century is an immensely difficult one. As Carolyn Lougee has shown us, the period was one of intense debate over the proper social role of women, especially noble
women: should they play public roles as court ladies and salonnieres, or should they remain within the private sphere as wives, mothers, and ménagères? Ironically, the most vehement advocates of the latter role were the religiously inspired social conservatives, such as François de Grenaille, who were also among the most eloquent proponents of patriarchy. (See Lougee, Le Paradis des Femmes, 59–69, 85–110.) Yet the notion of women's supremacy within the home contradicted the basic premises of patriarchy, for patriarchy gave supreme control to a masculine head of the household. Obviously sex roles were in flux in the seventeenth century, and much more work is needed to sort them out.

25. Of all the seventeenth-century domestic manuals I read, only three were addressed to women.

26. The Comte appears to have regarded the supervision of the household as women's work (he once prefaced a bit of gossip about a servant in a letter to his father with the remark that it concerned a "minor domestic matter more suitable for my mother than for you"), but his correspondence shows that he played an active role in the hiring, firing, and disciplining of servants. (Comte d'Avaux, Correspondance inédite, 232 and passim.)

30. Quoted in Gutton, Domestiques et serviteurs, 155.
31. Lettres de Mme. La Marquise de Pompadour, depuis MDCCLII jusqu'à MDCCLXII inclusivement (Londres [sic], 1771), 160; Ariès, The Hour of Our Death, 18–19.
32. du Four, Instruction morale d'un père à son fils, 197–98. For other examples see Mme. de Guerchois, Avis d'une mère, 116–17; and Goussault, Portrait d'une femme honnête, 85, 94.
33. Mme. de Sévigné, Lettres, passim.
34. Backer, Precious Women, 211.
35. The servant is believed to be tarnished with the libertinism / Natural and common to this type. The L'Etat des domestiques is reprinted in Bollème, La Bibliothèque bleue, 105.
36. Gutton, Domestiques et serviteurs, 150.
38. Gutton, Domestiques et serviteurs, 155; Des Essarts, Dictionnaire universel de police, 3: 468.
40. Comte de Montlosier, Souvenirs, 136; Mme. de Sévigné, Lettres, 1:320.
42. Mme. de Sévigné, Lettres 1:365–66; Mme. de Créquy, Souvenirs, 4:174; Baronne d'Oberkirch, Mémoires, 179.
44. Traité de Gilbert Cognatus ou Cousin, entitlè de l'office des serviteurs, published with François Barbaro, Deux Livres de mariage, 349–50.
45. Fénelon, L'Education des filles, ch. 13, quoted in Cusenier, Les Domestiques en France, 188.
46. The best brief explication of this racialism so prevalent in the ancien régime is Davis Bitton, The French Nobility in Crisis, 1560–1640 (Stanford, 1969), 77–91.
47. AN Y 14517, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1720; AN Y 14516, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1719.
48. Mme. de Sévigné, Lettres, 1:365–66. Such indifference to suffering of course was widespread in the seventeenth century; people watched children and animals suffer with similar sang-froid.
49. For elite views of the lower classes in the seventeenth century, see Gutton, Domestiques et
serviteurs, 154–55, which stimulated my thinking along these lines. See also the works cited in note 1.

50. See the works cited in note 1 and also Burke, Popular Culture, 207–43.

51. My remarks on the treatment of servants in the French theater are based on Emelina, Les Valets et les servantes; Demers, Le Valet et le soubrette; and Van Eerde, “The Role of the Valet.”


55. Demers, Le Valet et la soubrette, 23–60. Regnard, one of the founders of the Comédie-Française, wrote almost a quarter century after Molière, yet the servants in his plays conformed to the traditional stereotypes and displayed none of the individuality and humanity of Molière’s domestics.

56. Ibid.

57. Ibid.

58. Ibid., 212.


60. Demers, Le Valet et la soubrette, 152.

61. At least some authorities maintain that Figaro was an anagram of fils de Caron, Beaumarchais’s family name. (Ibid., 212).


64. Mme. Gaçon-Dufour, Manuel de la ménagère à la ville et à la campagne (Paris, 1805); Mme. Demarson, Guide de la ménagère (Paris, 1828).


67. The “angel in the house” was primarily an Anglo-Saxon phenomenon; she was given her classic formulation in Coventry Patmore’s poem of that title. But she had her counterparts in nineteenth-century France, where women became the guardians of religion and traditional moral values in the face of the secularism and aggressive ethics of the marketplace epoused by their menfolk. See Bonnie L. Smith, Ladies of the Leisure Class (Princeton, 1981.)

68. Collet, Traité des devoirs, 230; 233.


70. Ibid., 240.

71. [Anon.], Des Devoirs des serviteurs, des maîtres, des enfants, des parents, de tous les hommes envers l’église et l’état (Lyons, 1830), 11; Collet, Traité des devoirs, 225.


73. See MacPherson, Possessive Individualism, passim, for the equality of contracting parties in a market society; and see Schochet, Patriarchalism, 82, for the inequality of the parties to a patriarchal “pseudo-contract.”

74. Collet, Traité des devoirs, 225.

75. Mme. Roland, Mémoires, 1:137–42.


77. See below, chapter 7.

78. Nemeitz, Séjour de Paris, 89–90.


81. Ibid., 2:391–92.
84. ADHG E 705, Livre de raison du Chevalier de la Rénaudie, 1688ff.
85. AM Toulouse BB 161, Ordonnances des capitolus, 1764–80. As early as the sixteenth century servants had been required by law to have written congés, or references, from former employers. But these laws seem not to have been enforced, so they were repassed in the last decades of the Old Regime.
86. Ibid.
94. For the leniency of the courts see "Petrovitch," "Recherches sur la criminalité," 240. The tendency of masters to be more generous toward their black servants is well illustrated in Bordeaux, where there were many such domestics. In my two sample periods, 1727–29 and 1787–89, employers left average legacies of 683 livres to their black servants; the average legacy to whites was only 389. White servants seem to have resented the favored treatment of blacks. In August 1789 a group of Parisian servants met to petition the Estates-General. They demanded a doubling of their salaries, an end to the wearing of livery—and the dismissal of all black domestics, "who annoyed white servants." (Cohen, *French Encounter*, 113.) It is not clear whether such anti-black actions arose from racism or simple jealousy. We do not know how deeply engrained racism was among the *menu peuple*. On the one hand, a serious race riot took place in Bordeaux in the 1770s. (Cohen, *French Encounter*, 113.) On the other hand, blacks and whites intermarried, despite laws forbidding this, and there were whites like the wife of a modest *marchand de poterie* in Bordeaux, who, when the black servant Samuel Coffy sought refuge in her house, stated that "it didn't matter that he was black provided that he was a brave garçon." (ADG 3E 20.449, Fonds Duprat, has an example of a black servant who married a white servant; the Coffy case is in ADG 12B 287, Procédures et informations de Jurat, 1746).
101. The last of these relationships is discussed in chapter 4; the first two are analyzed in great detail in chapter 7.
102. I argued this in my article "Masters and Servants in Eighteenth Century Toulouse," *Jour-
nal of Social History 12, no. 3 (Spring 1979), 380–81. But evidence from memoirs about affection between master and servant in the period has caused me to change my mind, and to see such legacies as springing from genuine feeling on the part of masters.

105. Mme. de Genlis, Mémoires inédites, 1:182.
106. Baronne d'Oberkirch, Mémoires, 182; Baron de Besenval, Mémoires de M. le Baron de Besenval, Lieutenant-Général des armées du roi sous Louis XV et Louis XVI (Paris, 1805), 162.
107. The best introduction to the perception of social problems in the last years of the Old Regime is Hufton, The Poor of Eighteenth-Century France.

108. The literature connecting servants to vagabondage, theft, and especially the depopulation of the countryside is voluminous. Among the most typical and important works are Moranderie, Police sur les mendians; Des Essarts, Dictionnaire de police, esp. 3:467–85 and M. de Chamousset, “Mémoire concernant les ouvriers et les domestiques,” in Œuvres complètes (Paris, 1787), 2:46. It should be noted that only the male domestic was blamed for these social ills. The female servant was not thought nearly so threatening. In the depopulation debates, for example, it was argued that domestic service was an unproductive use of male labor, but a productive and, indeed, given the growing identification of the household as woman’s sphere and housework as women’s work, a “natural” use of female labor. These debates therefore both reflected and contributed to the growing feminization of domestic service in the late eighteenth century.

109. Two examples of plans for charitable asylums for domestics: Viollet de Wagnon, L'Auteur laquais, 11ff.; and M. de Chamousset, “Mémoire sur un établissement en faveur de servantes . . . .”, in Œuvres complètes, 2:53ff. Such plans were, incidentally, an acknowledgment that the day of the master's patriarchal responsibilities for his servants' illness and old age had indeed passed.

110. For the idealization of the people in the last years of the Old Regime see Burke, Popular Culture, 281–86.

Chapter 6

2. Stone, The Family, Sex, and Marriage, 546–603; see especially the cases of Samuel Pepys and William Bryd.
3. AD BdR XXH E 34, Déclarations de grossesse, 1747–57.
4. The amorous proclivities of these two gentlemen will be discussed below in some detail.
10. Richard, Du Louage des services domestiques, 27; Fournel, Traité de la séduction, 132.
11. Samuel Richardson, Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded (New York: Norton edition, 1958), 16. I owe this interpretation of this quotation, and indeed the arguments of this whole paragraph, to


As well as she what is necessary
To sleep below or above
In the big bed.

Great deflowerer (delouser) of nurses
Sweeping them out below and above.
Women who have hot asses
I cure (plow) with cold ice.

13. These remarks are based on Emelina [Lemain], *Les Valets et les servantes*, esp. 245-58 and 287-96.


15. Ibid., 290-303.


17. For two of the many possible examples of such suggestions, see Liancourt, *Règlement donné par une dame de haute qualité*, 126; and Fleury, *Les Devoirs des maîtres et des domestiques*, 235.


19. *Mémoires du Duc de Lauzun*, 33-34. Another example can be found in the Comte Alexandre de Tilly's pursuit of the lovely Sophie. "I soon found means of seeing her in secret," he wrote. "It was by bribing the suisse." Sophie's maid was persuaded to pretend to be the object of the Comte's interest to deflect the suspicions of the girls' guardian aunt. (Comte Alexandre de Tilly, *Mémoires . . . pour servir à l'histoire des moeurs de la fin du dix-huitième siècle* [Paris, 1830], 101-2.

20. *Mémoires*, 168. An example of a female servant serving as sexual intermediary for her mistress can be found in Lauzun, *Mémoires*, 92. Rosalie, one of Lauzun's former loves, eventually became the mistress of a rich Américain. He negotiated for her favors (which cost him 10,000 livres de rentes viaigères) with her femme de chambre.

21. An example of the former situation can be found in *Lettres de Mme. Du Montier à la Marquise de______, sa fille, avec les responses: ou l'on trouve les leçons les plus épurées et les conseils les plus délicats d'une mère, pour servir de règle à sa fille, dans l'état de mariage . . .* (Lyons, 1756), 248-50. For the latter situation see Comte Bussy de Rabutin, *Mémoires*, 78.

22. ADHG 51B 21, Parlement de Toulouse, Procès-verbaux d'exécution à mort et de torture, 1633-1686.


31. For Louis XIII see Hunt, *Parents and Children in History*, 162-63. Many critics of Hunt have suggested that Louis's case was atypical, that his position as heir to the throne and future king, who had to sire an heir for the good of the kingdom, caused the adults around Louis to focus
on and encourage his sexuality to an unusual degree. (For an example, see the review by Etienne van de Wal'le in the *Journal of Interdisciplinary History* 2, no. 2 [Autumn 1971], 361–62.) But the evidence of memoirs suggests that Louis's experiences were fairly commonplace.

42. Quoted in Lottin et al., *La Désunion du couple*, 68.
43. ADG 3E 31.338, Fonds Mailières, 1788.
45. AD BdR XXH E 34, Déclarations de grossesse, 1747–51.
46. AD BdR XXH IE 44, Déclarations de grossesse, 1772–73.
47. ADG 3E 25.006, Fonds Brun, 1789.
48. For English examples of servant-mistresses who continued to receive their former masters even after they were wed, see G. R. Quaife, *Wanton Wenches and Wayward Wives: Peasants and Illicit Sex in Early Seventeenth Century England* (New Brunswick, 1979), 134.
49. Lottin, et al., *La Désunion du couple*, 142.
52. Lottin, et al., *La Désunion du couple*, 174, 120.
53. Quoted in ibid., 155.
55. One example among many: Elizabeth Deniser was the *servante* of the M. Thomassin, actor in the Comédie-Française. From the moment she entered his household, he "showed criminal desires toward" her. She fended him off, until “finally, worn out by the attempts which were daily more frequent and more brutal, and seduced by his caresses and his promises, which became more extravagant every instant," she gave in. But when she became pregnant, "he did not blush to fire her in concert with his wife." AN Y I 4542B, Commissaires de police, St. Germain, 1749.
56. In these tables I eliminated what seemed to be the cases of sexual initiation and servant-mistresses from the master-servant relationships in my sample of *déclarations* and classified all the remaining cases as "ancillary amours." Doubtless there are mistakes in this classification, given the paucity of information about many of the cases.
57. It is possible that the proportion of urban servants shrank because they were more adept than their rural sisters at using birth control or avoiding making a *déclaration*. But this seems unlikely.
58. Admittedly these percentages are not really comparable, since they come from different towns and periods. But the towns were similar in social makeup, and the figures do give some idea of the disproportionate number of seductions that occurred in artisan households.
59. This pattern was first suggested on the basis of impressionistic evidence, in Genovese, *Roll, Jordan, Roll*, 414, and it has recently been confirmed through quantitative analyses by Richard H. Steckel, "Miscegenation and the American Slave Schedules," *Journal of Interdisci-
Further similarities in the patterns of master-servant sexual relationships in the two societies are suggested by Kenneth M. Stampp's discussion of the slave as the sexual initiator of white adolescents and of the prevalence of "servant-mistresses" among unmarried southern planters. (The Peculiar Institution: Slavery in the Ante-Bellum South [New York, 1968], 355.)

60. Fournel, *Traité de la séduction*, 358.
63. Quoted in ibid., 360.
66. For the proverb, see Stone, *The Family, Sex, and Marriage*, 281. The high level of sexual violence against widows has been noted in seventeenth-century England as well as in France. See Quaife, *Wanton Wenches and Wayward Wives*, 145.
67. AD BdR XXH G 33, Livre des expositions des femmes encientes commencé le 27 mars 1752.
69. Quoted in Backer, *Precious Women*, 210. "La d'Olonne is no longer good for anything but arousing lackeys."
72. ADHG 5IB 27, Procès-verbaux à mort et de tortures, 1772–78.
76. Lodovico Hernandez, *Les procès de sodomie au 16, 17 et 18e siècles* (Paris, 1920). It is not clear whether these constitute all the cases "Hernandez" (the name is a pseudonym for Fernand Furet and Louis Perceau) could find for the period, or whether they are just selected examples. And if the latter, the authors' principles of selection are not explained.
78. Hernandez, *Les Procès de sodomie*. Other defendants include a gagne-denier, a shoemaker, a garçon perruquier, and a commis of the fermes du Roi.
82. See the remarks by Trumbach, "London's Sodomites," 2.
83. This case is described in Williams, *The Police of Paris*, 106–7. Williams does not make it clear whether Pounnier worked as a servant for La Maréchale, but the circumstances of the story imply it.
86. *Des Devoirs des serviteurs*, 40. Randolph Trumbach shows a similar shift of responsibil-
88. Flandrin, Familles, 93.
89. Louise de Condé, Lettres intimes, 161–62. Mlle. de Condé wrote to her lover: “My love, I am worried about my letters. . . . I believe that several of my people can’t read . . . and entrusting my letters openly, without concealment, to any one of them who comes along should prevent their suspicions. But I am careful not to give them to the valet de chambre who knows you.”
92. This is the argument of the articles in Bastardy and Its Comparative History, ed. Peter Laslett, Karla Oosterveen, and Richard M. Smith (London, 1980).
94. The argument that the rise in illegitimacy in nineteenth-century France was due to the adoption by the poor of the ideals of domesticity has been made persuasively in Lenard Berlanstein, “Illegitimacy, Concubinage, and Proletarianization in a French Town, 1760–1914,” Journal of Family History 5, no. 4 (Winter 1980), 360–75.
95. Martin-Fugier, La Place des bonnes, 294–303.
96. AM Bordeaux FF 77, Déclarations des filles encientes, 1772–77; FF 78, Filles enceintes, registre de déclarations, 1779–82.
97. The connection between the growth in prostitution and female employment opportunities is clearly demonstrated in Walkowitz, “The Making of an Outcast Group.” See also Finnegan, Poverty and Prostitution, 68–114, 136–64.
100. See the analysis of this phenomenon in Corbin, Les Filles de noce, 287–300.
101. Ibid., 286.
102. This statement is not strictly true. Anne Martin-Fugier’s study of late-nineteenth-century Parisian servants shows that both master-servant sexual relationships and the literary and popular image of the lusty servant persisted in that period. The scheming servant slept her way to fame and fortune in countless nineteenth-century novels, and fin-de-siècle Parisian newspapers rarely lost an opportunity to titillate their readers with the immoralities of the sixième (the top floor of Parisian apartment houses which contained the chambre de bonne). (La Place des bonnes, 171–98, 125–29.) But I am convinced, first of all, that the nineteenth-century image of the lusty servant had psychological roots different from the earlier one. It grew not from the traditions of the patriarchal household and the close association of servants with their masters’ sex lives but instead from first, the new sexlessness of respectable women in the nineteenth century, which cried out for an antithesis, and second, as Davidoff has suggested (see above, note 6), from masters’ association of servants with dirt and disorder, so abhorred by the nineteenth-century bourgeoisie. I am also convinced that in the nineteenth century the image of the lusty servant was much less prevalent than in earlier periods. Martin-Fugier herself shows that in the nineteenth century the literary image of the lusty servant had to contend with a very different image of the female
domestic as a saintly innocent (see below, chapter 8), something inconceivable in earlier periods. In sum, I think that there was, despite a certain persistence of the image of the lusty servant, a massive desexualization of master-servant relationships in the nineteenth century.

Chapter 7


4. See above, chapter 1.

5. ADHG C 1082, Rolle de la capitation de la ville de Toulouse, 1695.


13. The best known bureau that arranged for the hiring of nurses was in Paris. It was regulated by royal ordinances, and in 1769 was given the exclusive right to represent nurses seeking employment in the capital. (Des Essarts, *Dictionnaire universel de police*, 7:250.)


18. For Hélie Robert see Gélis, et al., *Entrer dans la vie*, 156–7. The information that babies were fed sugar-water until they reached their nurses comes from a personal communication from Elizabeth Wirth Marvick, March 14, 1981. Delays in baptizing babies and sending them out to nurse seem to have been more characteristic of the seventeenth century than the eighteenth. See the table of ages at baptism in Mireille Laget, “Childhood in Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century France: Obstetrical Practices and Collective Attitudes,” in *Medicine and Society in France*, ed. Robert Forster and Orest Ranum (Baltimore, 1980), 145.

31. For examples see Audiger, *La Maison réglée*, 91; and M. Formey, *Traité d'éducation morale . . . Comment on doit gouverner l'esprit et le cœur d'un enfant, pour le rendre heureux et utile* (Liège, 1773), 46.
32. Gélis et al., *Entrer dans la vie*, 111–12.
40. One example of such an advertisement comes from the *Journal de Guienne* for November 8, 1784: "A young girl of eighteen, having good references, costumed as a peasant from the countryside of Clermont in Auvergne, knowing how to iron and work in linen, wants to be placed in a household as *fille d'enfans* [sic] or *femme de charge*."
41. There is some debate over whether this picture really portrays a *gouvernante*. Today it is officially titled *The Schoolmistress*, and some critics suggest that it portrays the elder sister of a bourgeois family teaching the alphabet to her young brother. But in the eighteenth century the painting was called *The Young Schoolmistress* or *The Gou vernante*, the latter being the title of a popular engraving of the painting by Lépicié, which had a caption remarking on the girl's youth. (Pierre Rosenberg, *Chardin: 1699–1779* [Bloomington, 1979], 228–30.)
42. Mme. de La Tour du Pin, *Journal*, 1:5.
43. For an example of such usage see Du Pont de Nemours, *L'Enfance*, 126. This usage may have its origin in decrees of the Council of Trent which prohibited priests from employing *servantes* but allowed them to have *gouvernantes* (presumably their old nurses) in their households. It is impossible to judge how far *gouvernantes* deserved their reputation for promiscuity. But at least some definitely carried on flirtations with the gentlemen of the household. One example is Marianne, *gouvernante* of the young Benjamin Constant, who was his father's mistress and bore him two illegitimate children. (J. Christopher Herold, *Mistress to an Age: A Life of Madame de Stael* [New York, 1958], 137.) The usage of *gouvernante* as a synonym for mistress continued even in the nineteenth century. See Martin-Fugier, *La Place des bonnes*, 58.
44. For examples of such advertisements see *Affiches, annonces . . . de Toulouse*, February 22, 1787.
45. Restif, *Les Contemporains*, 220. "God, you should have seen how I spoke French then!"
46. For an excellent description of this important watershed, see Hunt, *Parents and Children*, 180–86.
47. See above, chapter 6.
49. AN T 1864, Papiers du Duc et Duchesse de Fitz-James.
50. Comtesse de Sabran, *Correspondence inédite*, 45.
54. Other factors may also have contributed to the disappearance of the précepteur. For one thing, the rising cost of servant-keeping may have discouraged his employment, as it did that of other skilled upper servants. Then, too, the disappearance may be purely illusory. The capitulation roll of 1695 was far more accurate than that of 1750. Masters in 1750 may simply have not reported the précepteurs they employed.
55. Here I differ with Guy Chaussin and Nogaret, *La Noblesse au XVIIIe siècle: De la Féodalité aux lumières* (Paris, 1976), 98–103, which argues that the high nobility was more likely to patronize collèges than provincial nobles were, and that they were therefore better educated than the robe nobility. The evidence of memoirs suggests that most court nobles were “educated,” if that is the word, at home by tutors. But a comprehensive study of the education of the eighteenth-century nobility is badly needed.
58. [Jacques Bouyer de St. Gervais], *Conseils d'un gouverneur à un jeune seigneur* (Paris, 1727), passim.
64. Ibid., 4.
67. Lawrence Stone suggests that servants were cruel to children simply because that was the way they themselves had been raised. (*The Family, Sex, and Marriage*, 470.) But I think desires to compensate for their own ill-treatment at the hands of their masters must have played at least some role in their persecution of their charges.
68. *De L'Education chrétienne des enfants*, 144–45.
71. *La Vie de Mme. de Guyon*, 18, 12.
75. Mme. de Genlis, Mémoires inédites, 5:116.
77. Pinot-Duclos, Mémoires, 5–6.
78. Dufort de Cheverny, Mémoires, 5–6, 11, 19.
81. La Vie de Mme. de Guion, passim. Lawrence Stone finds similar links between the childhood emotional deprivation and the religious transports of English enthusiasts. See The Family, Sex, and Marriage, 101.
83. La Vie de Mme. de Guion. 55, 106–7.
84. Dufort de Cheverny, Mémoires, 168.
85. Baronne d'Oberkirch, Mémoires, 182.
87. I differ here with Lawrence Stone, who in The Family, Sex, and Marriage, 478–80, denies that any real change in child-rearing attitudes and practices took place in France until the Revolution. My reasons should be obvious from the argument to follow.
91. Raulin, De la Conservation des enfants, 3:172; Dessessartz, Traité de l'éducation corporelle des enfants en bas âge, ou Réflexions pratiques des moyens de procu rer une meilleure constitution aux citoyens (Paris, 1760), 183, 189, 195; William Buchan, Médecine domestique, ou Traité complet des moyens de se conserver en santé (Edinburgh, 1775), 1:4, 9–10; Mme. Le Rebours, Avis aux mères, 203.
93. Mme. Le Rebours, Avis aux mères, 185.
94. For the depopulation debate, see Prost de Royer, Mémoire sur la conservation des enfants, (Lyons, 1778), 19ff., and read Chamouset's Mémoire politique in connection with the rest of his Œuvres complètes.
96. For Mme. Roland's misadventure with maternal breast-feeding see Sussman, "Three Histories of Infant Nursing." 12–23.

97. See ibid., 23–35, for the Marquise de Bombelles. For Marie Antoinette, see Morel, "L’Allaitement au 18e siècle," 406.

98. Gelis et al., Entrer dans la vie, 158.

99. One noblewoman who discovered this was the Comtesse de la Bouère. She wanted to nurse her baby, but decided it was safer to leave the child with a nourrice when the Vendean civil war broke out and she was forced to flee. (Comtesse de la Bouère, Souvenirs: La Guerre de la Vendée, 1793–96 [Paris, 1890], 114–15.

100. The remarkable letters of Nicod and the nurse he hired were discovered and analyzed by George Sussman in “Three Histories of Infant Nursing,” 5–10.

101. This painting is labeled by its current owner, the National Gallery in Washington, as A Visit to the Nursery. But the simplicity of the surroundings and the tattered rags of the nurse and her offspring, who stare wide-eyed at the fashionable strangers, suggest that it portrays a visit to the nurse in her own home.

102. For the decline in infant mortality, see Gelis et al., Entrer dans la vie, 185, and Lebrun, La Vie conjugale, 139. The decline is only slight; infant death rates rose again with the disruptions of the Revolution in the 1780s and 1790s. Also, other factors, especially the availability of food and the price of bread, were important in determining the infant death rate. Nonetheless, that increased parental vigilance saved at least some infant lives remains an intriguing possibility. For a similar argument with regard to England see Trumbach, The Rise of the Egalitarian Family, 187–88.

103. Donzelot, Policing of Families, 20–21; Leroy, Recherches sur les habillements, 90–91; Raulin, De la Conservation des enfants, 238.

104. Quoted in Herold, Mistress to an Age, 23–24. This work is my major source for Mme. de Staël's childhood.


106. Quoted in ibid., 20.

107. Mme. Roland, Mémoires, 1:292; letter of Mme. Roland to M. Birville, April 28, 1785.

108. Ibid.


110. Quoted in Herold, Mistress to an Age, 37, 46.


112. In this they apparently differed from English noblewomen of the same period, who quite often did exclude servants from the child-raising process. (Stone, The Family, Sex, and Marriage, 456–57). This difference is just one more indication of how much further advanced domesticity was in England than in France at the end of the eighteenth century.


114. Ibid.

115. Comtesse de Sabran, Correspondance inédite, 45–46.

116. Ibid., 205–6.

117. Quoted in Herold, Mistress to an Age, 23.

118. Duchesse d'Abrantes, Home and Court Life of the Emperor Napoleon, 1:339–42.

119. Comtesse de Sabran, Correspondance inédite, 45; Baronne d'Oberkirch, Mémoires, 138.

120. Comtesse de Sabran, Correspondance inédite, 205–6.

121. The best treatments of the outpouring of interest in education are Chartier et al., L'Éducation en France, 207–8; and Chisick, The Limits of Reform in the Enlightenment.

122. Herold, Mistress to an Age, 138. Benjamin Constant should not really be included in this study, since he grew up in Switzerland, not France, but the example is irresistible.


124. For an example of a father who decided to send his son to a pension, see Comte Dufort de
Cheverny, Mémoires, 1:353. There was a similar movement away from the harsh discipline of the public school toward the more sympathetic pensions and home instruction among the English aristocracy in this period. See Stone, The Family, Sex, and Marriage, 432–37; and Trumbach, The Rise of the Egalitarian Family, 265–81.

126. Comtesse de Sabran, Correspondance inédite, 205.
127. Affiches, annonces . . . de Toulouse, March 26, 1788; ibid., supplement no. 47, 1781.
128. AN T 1866 and T 1860, Papiers du Duc et Duchesse de Fitz-James.
129. Herold, Mistress to an Age, 138.
130. Affiches, annonces . . . de Toulouse, April 2, 1788; March 5, 1788.
133. Mme. de Genlis, Lessons of a Governess to Her Pupils, or Journal of the Methods Adapted by Mme. de Sillery-Brulart (Formerly Countess de Genlis) in the Education of the Children of M. D'Orléans, First Prince of the Blood-Royal (Dublin, 1793), 73, 91.
135. Mme. de Chastenay, Mémoires, 1:20.
137. Puis, ed., Une famille de parlementaires toulousains, 55.
138. Mme. de La Tour du Pin's tantrum worked: she was to keep her beloved Marguerite at her side throughout her life. Mme. de Genlis was not so lucky; her Mlle. Mars was fired. (Mme. de Genlis, Mémoires inédites, 1:79; Mme. de La Tour du Pin, Journal, 1:21.)
140. Mme. de Chastenay, Mémoires, 29–30.
141. Marquise de Villeneuve-Arifiat, Souvenirs d'enfance, 5–6. The children even wrote a poem about Naret's stories, a parody of the Mort de César:

Avec quelque raison Naret peut l'entreprendre
Après ce qu'on a vu dans les guerres de Flandre
Ou, par mille aloyaux, volailles et gigots
Il arrêta souvent les plus fameux héros.

With some justification Naret could undertake it
After what he had seen in the wars of Flanders
Where, by a thousand sirloins, chicken breasts and legs of lamb
He often stopped the most famous heroes.

143. Puis, Une famille de parlementaires toulousains, 55.
144. AN T 254, Papiers de Pierre Farcy.
145. See note 32 above.
146. For a discussion of the ways in which an aristocratic mother could assert her control over the child-raising process and thus attach the child to her rather than to the servants see Trumbach, Rise of the Egalitarian Family, 229.
147. See the judicious discussion in ibid., 230–35.
148. Mme. de Chastenay, Mémoires, 1:29.
149. For the lack of interest of their mothers in child-rearing, see Mme. de La Tour du Pin, Journal 1:4–5 and Mme. de Genlis, Mémoires inédites, 1:23. But we must take these statements with a grain of salt, for they may be attempts to excuse the authors’ seemingly unnatural and thus guilt-inducing preference for their gouvernantes over their own mothers.


151. Mme. de Genlis, Mémoires inédites, 2:354.


153. Mme. de Genlis, Mémoires inédites, 1:23; Mme. de La Tour du Pin, Journal, 1:5.

154. Ibid.


156. Mme. de Genlis shocked her society by flamboyantly pursuing careers as novelist, teacher, and educational reformer, as well as openly living in sin with the Duc d’Orléans. On the eve of the Revolution her political opinions were extremely liberal. Mme. de La Tour du Pin was also a liberal at the beginning of the Revolution. Her defiance of social norms took the milder form of a genuine preference for the simple life as a farmer’s wife in New York she experienced when in exile during the revolution over that of a court lady.


159. See above, note 24.

160. [Anon.], Les Domestiques chrétiens, ou La Morale en action des domestiques (Paris, 1818), 103–7. For another example of a postrevolutionary domestic handbook that urged servants to discipline children spoiled by their parents, see Mme. Demolière, Conseils aux jeunes femmes, 278–79.

Chapter 8

1. Such sentiments occasionally surface in debates over giving the vote to servants. They seem to lie behind the careful distinctions the revolutionaries inevitably made between secretaries, tutors, and other respectable types of domestics who were allowed to vote and hold office and servants proper, who were constantly defined by the fact that they were “of a servile condition” and engaged in “servile work.” See Réimpression de l’Ancien Moniteur (Paris, 1840), 2:4, debate of October 27, 1789. I owe this reference to Maza, “Domestic Service,” 420.

2. For the Puritan and Leveller objections to servants voting, see MacPherson, Possessive Individualism, 104.

3. L’Ancien Moniteur, 8:622.


5. L’Ancien Moniteur, 8:623.

6. Ibid., 8:622.

7. Avis à la livrée, 7, 9, 12–13.


10. Abbé Grégoire, De la Domesticité, 187.


12. Reprinted in Bollême, La Bibliothèque bleue, 145.

13. In this deck the kings were replaced by philosophes like Voltaire and Rousseau, and queens by female figures embodying republican virtues. See Abbé Grégoire, De la Domesticité, 187, note 1. These cards have recently been reproduced and are on sale at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris.


18. AN T 1611–12, Lettres de famille de M. de Boissey, letter from M. Vinez, March 1, 1790.


20. These figures are based on table VIII, “The Vocational Incidence of the Emigration,” in Donald Greer, *The Incidence of the Emigration during the French Revolution* (Cambridge, 1951), 132–38. It shows a total of 16,431 nobles who emigrated, and a total of 1,699 servants. Of course not all servant émigrés necessarily accompanied a master; some may have fled on their own.

21. AN T 254, Papiers de Pierre Farcy.

22. Cited in Cobb, *Paris and Its Provinces*, 95. The estimate is clearly exaggerated, but I think it gives an accurate sense of the dimensions of the problem. Servant unemployment during the Revolution was not confined to domestics of the former nobility; the tumults of the Revolution also adversely affected many more modest bourgeois types, and their servants too probably lost their jobs.


24. AN T 462; Papiers de Nicolas Petit, domestique du Duc de Villeroy, et sa femme Marie Madeleine Jolly, condamnés à réclame (à fer).


31. For the migration of French chefs to England during the Revolution see Comte de Montlosier, *Souvenirs*, 189–90. An example of a chef who remained in France and opened a public restaurant is A. Beauvilliers, who described himself on the title page of the cookbook he wrote as “former officier of Monsieur Comte de Provence . . . actually restaurateur at no. 26, rue de Richelieu.” (A. Beauvilliers, *L’Art du Cuisinier* [Paris, 1814].)

32. AN T 273, Papiers de Bernard Arnaud, laquais. It is not clear at what period during the Revolution he held office, or what his politics were. The only evidence that he served in the municipal government is a document among his papers which describes him as an “ex-officier municipale de la commune de Paris.”

33. It is not clear how many male domestics served in the various armies of the revolutionary and Napoleonic eras. Men servants do not seem to have volunteered for the defense of their country in great numbers (see Maza, “Domestic Service,” 418), but they do appear with some frequency on lists of draftees once compulsory military service was introduced in 1793, as Alan Forrest shows in *The French Revolution and the Poor*, 145. Forrest argues that the lower classes disliked military service, but I suspect that at least some of them, especially domestic servants, found it a welcome alternative to the unemployment of the revolutionary period.


37. In Marseilles, for example, not one servant enrolled in the National Guard or the Jacobin club, and only 21 of the 433 volunteers who marched to Paris on the eve of the August 10 crisis were domestics. (Maza, “Domestic Service,” 418).


43. The literature on nineteenth-century middle-class domesticity is voluminous. Among the works most influential on my views of the topic was Smith, *Ladies of the Leisure Class*.

44. For the comparative wages of male and female servants and factory workers see McBride, *Domestic Revolution*, 60–64.


46. The types remained, of course—Balzac's murdereress Thérèse Raquin was a poor relation taken into a relative's household to do domestic labor—but they were no longer classified as servants.

47. François Perennes, *De la Domesticité avant et depuis 1789, ou Discours sur cette question: comparer les rapports actuels des domestiques et des maîtres, avec ce qu'ils étaient avant la Révolution et indiquer les moyens d'améliorer ces rapports (Paris, 1844), 28.


49. Martin-Fugier, *La Place des bonnes*, 139–71, perceptively delineates this nineteenth-century image of the servant.