

THE STRUCTURE OF  
THE HOUSEHOLDS IN EUROPE  
DURING THE EARLY MODERN PERIOD:

A Review of Three Works

no - you would be safer with  
something like this: "Flemish Anneliste."

But you are getting there!

(B+A)

(borderline grade)

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History 760X TJ  
October 22, 1991

The purpose of this paper is to compare three scholarly *if should not be the purpose*  
works which examine the an area of mutual interest - the structure of the family in Europe during the early modern period. The three scholarly works that will be compared are: "'A uno pane e uno vino:' The Rural Tuscan Family at the Beginning of the Fifteenth Century," by Christiane Klapisch and Michel Demonet; "The Scattered Family: Another Aspect of Seventeenth-Century Demography" by Micheline Baulant, and Families in Former Times: Kinship, Household and Sexuality by Jean-Louis Flandrin. The first two works appear in Family and Society: Selections from the Annales edited by Robert Forster and Orest Ranum.

Before making any further reference to Flandrin's book, both essays which appear in the Annales need to be reviewed in order to make any comparisons with Flandrin's book more meaningful. The Klapisch/Demonet essay deals with a structure of the family in a specific region, *only 1 small district* Tuscany, *in Tuscany* during a specific period of time, 1427-30. The information cited in this essay comes from a population survey, called the Catasto, from which certain conclusions are drawn. The authors found the Catasto to be "especially interesting" because instead of being a sampling taken from groups which have already been studied, i.e., urban groups and the upper levels of society, the Catasto provides information concerning approximately 37,000 households which were rural. Not only did this represent a large sampling (some 175,000

