



**PHENOMENA OF SOCIAL CHANGES IN FRANCE SOCIETY  
DURING PRE-REVOLUTION ERA POTRAYED IN PATRICK  
SUSKIND'S NOVEL "*PERFUME: THE STORY OF A  
MURDERER*"**

A Final Project

Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements

for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra*

in English

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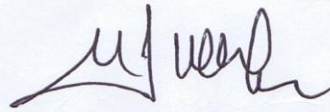
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## PERNYATAAN

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Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni Universitas Negeri Semarang menyatakan dengan sesungguhnya bahwa skripsi/tugas akhir/*final project* yang berjudul:

SOCIAL CHANGES IN FRANCE SOCIETY DURING

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yang saya tulis dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat untuk memperoleh gelar sarjana sastra ini benar-benar merupakan karya saya sendiri, yang saya hasilkan setelah melalui penelitian, bimbingan, diskusi, dan pemaparan/ujian. Semua kutipan baik yang langsung maupun tidak langsung, baik yang diperoleh dari sumber kepustakaan, wahana elektronik, wawancara langsung maupun sumber lainnya, telah disertai keterangan mengenai identitas sumbernya dengan cara sebagaimana yang lazim dalam penelitian karya ilmiah. Dengan demikian walaupun tim penguji dan pembimbing penulisan skripsi atau tugas akhir atau *final project* ini membubuhkan tanda tangan keabsahannya, seluruh karya ilmiah ini tetap menjadi tanggung jawab saya sendiri. Jika kemudian ditemukan pelanggaran terhadap konvensi tata tulis ilmiah yang berlaku, saya bersedia menerima akibatnya.

Demikian harap pernyataan ini dapat digunakan seperlunya.

Semarang, 11 Desember 2014

Yang membuat pernyataan,



Riana Safitri

**"Don't be sad. Allah is with us"**

**[Quran, 9:40]**

To:

My Mom and Dad

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Finally, I realize that my final project is not perfect. Therefore, I hope for criticisms and suggestions for the improvement. I hope the final project will be useful for the readers.

Semarang, 11 December 2014

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## ABSTRACT

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Keywords: *social change, france, pre-revolution, material culture, nonmaterial culture*

The study of *Phenomena of Social Changes in France Society during Pre-Revolution Era Potrayed in Patrick Suskind's Novel 'Perfume: The Story of a Murderer'* is carried out to find out what social changes that occurred during early 18<sup>th</sup> century in France.

The objective of this study is Patrick Suskind's novel "*Perfume: The Story of a Murderer*". I used descriptive qualitative method. By using this method, I interpret, describe, and then find the object of the study to be in line with the topic of the study. I searched any words from the novel that indicates aspects of social changes, both in material culture and nonmaterial culture. I listed words, phrases or sentences in tables for easier understanding.

The results indicate that there are some changes happened in the middle of France society. Both in material culture and nonmaterial culture. The most significance change involved the rise of the Bourgeois Liberal Revolution. But, their existence did not fully pushed away the old classes that existed before, but the power of other classes people diminished in relation to the power of the raising bourgeois.

New habits and new way of thinking have been brought to the society as wealthy people rising in France society during early 18<sup>th</sup> century. The bourgeois had grown essentially control the internal government of the country through a large and very effective bureaucracy. People started to move in a direction that leads them into social changes.

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# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter deal with the background of the study, reason for choosing topic, statement of the problems, purpose of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study, definition of term, and outline of study.

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

We know that human is social creature. People need to interact with the others in their surrounding as they are living together. When people gathered in society, they created cultural and social means. They are imposed upon individual behaviour and initiated to follow the traditions and patterns of behaviour. The traditions and patterns of behaviour accepted by society called social control (Doda, 2005:155). A human society exists when a group of people are involved with each other through persistent relations. They share same geographical or social territory, same political authority and cultural expectation. Living together as society in long period will cause some changes in several aspect of live or well-known as social change.

There are no stagnant societies; things do changes with the time passed by. Gilin and Gilin argued, cited from Soekanto (1990:304) that social change is defined as a variation from our way of life which has been accepted by the society. Not only because of the geographic changes, cultural changes, the people, ideology, or diffuse

in the society. Social change in a society is impossible to stop, because it could happen in any aspects of our life.

People do need to change. They need to fit in their environment or condition. For some reason, the changes might be needed to make a better life. So, people are forced to change because a condition is no longer relevant with the current live. Many factors contribute to social change that happened in a society. It might be from the inside, from people in that live in the society or from the outside, from the changes that happen not from the society such as climate change.

## **1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic**

In this Final project, I use Patrick Suskind's novel "*Perfume: The Story of a Murderer*" which takes a setting in early France and based on a true story. I found it interesting to see the phenomenon of social change the eye of this novel. To see what kind of changes that happened in France society. France today has become ones of the developed countries in the world. They had grown through a long period of history. All the changes that happened in the France history make them stronger.

Life always changes. And the changes could happen in any aspect of our life. A community has certain needs which are addressed. The needs change and the community must change to address those needs, if it is not, the community will stagnate or grow chaotic. Stagnation leads to members leaving because there is limited opportunity to keep on living. Chaos leads to a breakdown of community

behaviours. Some changes lead to the demise of a community. Communities do need to survive and change in order to develop their life goals.

### **1.3 Research Problem**

The discussion of this final project is limited by a question down below;

“ What social changes are in France society during pre-revolution era potrayed in Patrick Suskind’s novel “*Perfume; The Story of a Murderer*”?”

### **1.4 Purpose of the Study**

The objectives of this study are to show what social change there in France society in 18<sup>th</sup> century. Because changes play a vital role in remedying social inequalities and injustice. Social change can change attitudes, behaviours, laws, policies and institutions to better reflect values of inclusion, fairness, diversity and opportunity. Social change involves a collective action of individuals who are closest to the social problems to develop solutions that address social issues.

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

The result of study “*Social Change in Society in France pre-revolution Era as Reflected in Patrick Suskind’s novel “Perfume: The Story of a Murderer”*” is expected to give benefits;

1. For the reader, I expect that this work can be used as reference for another research or project. Besides, I also hope that it can encourage the reader to be more critical in social change when they are conduct similar studies.
2. For the next researcher, I hope that the next researcher could see problem from many different perspectives and deeper analysis.

## **1.6 Outline Report**

This final project will consist of five chapters:

Chapter I is introduction which contains background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the report.

Chapter II is review of related literature. It discusses social change and the theoretical background and framework of analysis.

Chapter III provides is about research methodology. It presents research design, research instrument, data collection and data analysis.

Chapter IV is findings and discussions of the study. It discuss about what social changes in society in France in early 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion of the study. It gives conclusion of the study and some suggestion regarding the study.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter discuss about the previous study, sociology of literature theory, social change definitions, social change aspects and social change charecteristics.

#### **2.1 Review of the Previous Study**

In order to find previous studies about social change, I searched some previous researches from library and web. I found some researches related to this topic of study. First is a final project, written by Nur Rokhmatin (2010) entitled “*Social Change in Japanese Society Post-Meiji Restoration in Edward Zwick’s movie “The Last Samurai”*”. She intends to analyse the social change in Japanese society post-Meiji restoration by finding the aspects and factors which influence the social change in Japanese society during post-Meiji restoration. In her final project, she stated that aspects of social change in Japanese society during post-Meiji restoration are material (changing clothes, housing, transportation, new technology, and military) and immaterial (changing of philosophy, norms, etiquette, law, job, customs and education). Other factors that she mentioned are physical environment, population, technology, conflict and acculturation from western people who came to Japan.



The title of Nur Rokhmatin's final project is quite similar with mine. But, there are some differences between two of us. Rokhmatin used film as her objective as for me, I use novel. And the backgrounds are also different, my background is in France and hers is Japan, this could be slightly different analysis in conducting study of social change.

Second, thesis that I reviewed is from Robert Priessman Fenton III (2011) with the title "*Digestive Dialectics: Everyday Life, Food, and Social Change in Contemporary Japan*". In his research, he stated that in the field of social research, the concept of change has been dissociated from its practical foundations and the research project moves to tackle the issue of social change from a phenomenological perspective. From his perspectives things like environmental destruction, culture, aesthetics, political economy, and colonization are analysed dialectically. If social change is to be enduring, affective linkages and embodied knowledge must be integrated into the conceptual whole, which can only happen by recognizing the barriers which prevent its incorporation.

The first study and the third have something in common; both of them are taking about social change related with Japan. But the contents that they presented are not the same. I used both of the study to give me brief glance about social change.

## **2.2 Review of the Theoretical Background**

Theoretical Background of my final project entitled "*Social Changes in France Society During Pre-revolutionary Era Potrayed in Patrick Suskind's Novel*

“*Perfume: The Story of a Murderer*” will be discussed in this part. There are several backgrounds that will be used in this study as follows;

### **2.2.1 Sociology of Literature Theory**

According to Lukacs (1962) as cited from O’Brien (1969), “there is a direct relation between the dialect movement of history and the great genres of literature which portray the totality of history”. Based on Lukacs’ theory, popular genres of literature can give portraits of historical movements. Literature portray specific problem that happen among people in the society.

The key terms of Lukacs’ theory are to explain social and historical terms. A novel creates a presentation of problems in the society. The immanent problems would be a part of a history.

### **2.2.2 Social Change Definition**

According to Calhoun et al (1994), cited from Doda (2005:184), “Social change is defined as the alteration of mechanisms within the social structure. Characterized by changes in cultural symbols, rules of behaviour, social organizations or value systems. The alteration may involve simple or complex changes in the structure, form or shape of the social phenomena. Sometimes it may mean the complete wiping out of the phenomenon and their total replacement by new forms”.

From the statement, social change can happen in any social structure. The change could be in simple way or complex way. For examples, changes in cultural

symbol, people's behaviour or value system that exist in the society. And sometimes, social change does not always mean change, social change also can replace a phenomenon into the new one.

Schaefer (2005: 527) stated that "Social change is the alteration over time in behaviour patterns and culture, including norms and values". Similar to Calhoun et al, Schaefer described social in a simple and short way. By the time, social change would happen in behaviour of the people and in culture that existed in a society.

Macionis (1987:638) also argued that "Social change is social organization transformation in the way of thinking and the alteration in a given time". From his statement, Macionis emphasised social change from the way of people think in their social organizations. Persell (1987:586), also had similar thought, he stated that "Social change is a modification or transformation within the social organization".

Similar with others, Farley (1990:626) also stated that "Social change is the changing of behaviour, social relation, institutions, and social structure in a given time or period". Based on the statement, changing in the way people behave, their social relation, society institutions, and their social structure are signs to social change.

### **2.2.3 Social Change Aspects**

Ogburn (1922) as cited from Schaefer (2005:532) distinguished the social change aspects into **material culture** and **nonmaterial culture**. Material culture is defined as physical or technological aspects of our daily lives includes *inventions*(the

*combination of existing cultural items into a form that did not previously existed), artefacts (Clothes, housing, transportation and military), and technology (information about how to use the material resources of the environment to satisfy human needs and desire).*

Meanwhile nonmaterial culture is ways of using material objects, such as *custom, beliefs, philosophies, governments/laws, patterns of communications, ideas, norms (an established standard of behaviour maintained by a society), etiquette, educations (a formal process of learning in which some people consciously teach while others adopt the social role of learner), jobs and social organizations (the system of relationships between persons and among groups with regard to the division of activity and the functional arrangement of mutual obligations within society).*

In certain cases, changes in material culture can strain the relationships between social institutions. For example, new means of birth control have been developed in recent decades. Large families are no longer economically necessary, nor are they commonly endorsed by social norms. But certain religious faith, among them Roman Catholicism, continue to extol large families and to disapprove methods of limiting family size, such as contraception or abortion. This issue represents a lag between aspects of material culture (technology) and nonmaterial culture (religious beliefs).

### **2.2.4 Social Change Characteristics**

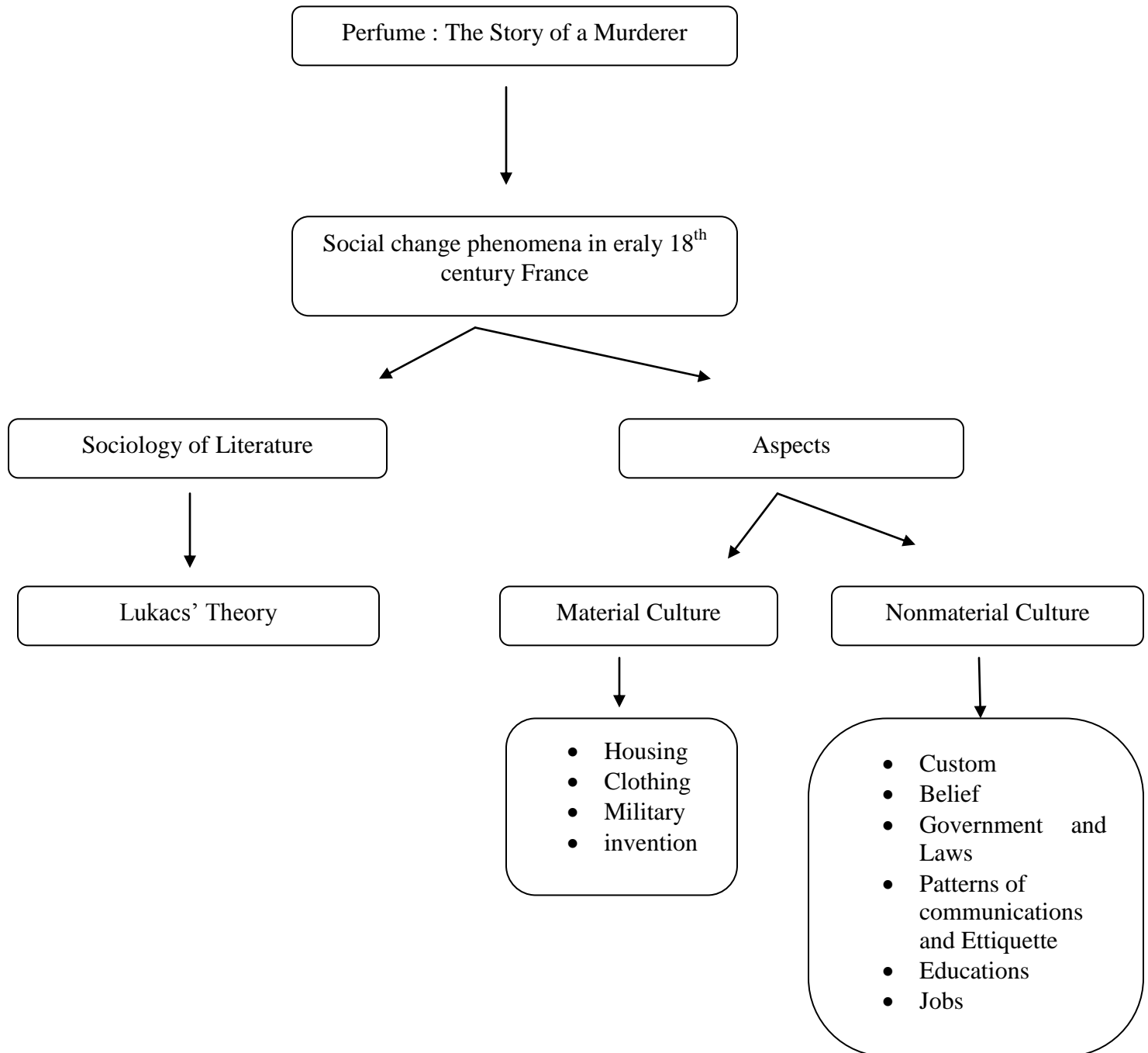
Indrani (1998) as cited in Doda (2005:185) explains about some of the basic characteristics of social change are the following;

1. Social change occurs all the time. Its process may be imperceptible and can be cumulative, i.e., one may not easily perceive the processes of social change, although it is always taking place.
2. There is no society that is static and unchanging. All societies are susceptible to social change. In other words, social change is a universal phenomenon (it is everywhere and anywhere). It is spread both over time and space.
3. Change occurs both at micro-level and macro- level. The point here is that while social change often refers to noticeable changes in social phenomena, we must not lose sight of the fact that small changes in minor relationships can also be significant
4. The influence of change in one area can have an impact on other related areas. That is, social change is contagious, like infectious diseases.
5. Social change has a rate; it can be rapid or slow.

### **2.3. Theoretical Framework**

It can be seen that there is a relation between literature and history. By reading a literature, we can understand about history. In this final project, I used Patrick Suskind's novel "Perfume; The Story of a Murderer". From this novel, I can see the

phenomena of social changes that happened in early 18<sup>th</sup> century France, both in material culture and nonmaterial culture.



1.1 Flow chart of Theoretical Framework

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHODOLOGY**

In this section, the discussion will be as follows:

#### **3.1. Research Design**

In conducting this study about “*Social Changes in France Society During Pre-revolution Era Potrayed in Patrick Suskind’s Novel “Perfume: The Story of a Murderer”*”, I used descriptive qualitative method. A qualitative research does not focus on numerals or statistic but gives most attention to how deep the researcher’s knowledge is toward the interaction among concept which is being learnt (Miles and Huberman, 1994:1).

By using this method, I tried to interpret, describe, and then find the object of the study to be in line with the topic of the study. From my point of view, this qualitative research method is suitable to analyse the novel that I use for this final project.

#### **3.2. Object of the Study**

The main object of this study is a novel entitled “*Perfume: The Story of a Murderer*” by Patrick Suskind. This work of art was originally published in Germany and later on it was also published in English. The novel itself is based on a true story that

happened in France in early 18<sup>th</sup> century, the era before the revolution. Recently, this novel also adapted into a movie with the same title by Tom Tykwer.

### **3.3. Research Instruments**

The instruments that I used to analyse this study are described below;

1. Novel

Patrick Suskind's novel "*Perfume; The Story of a Murderer*" will be the main instrument that I used for this final project. Since my analysis is based on the France society portrayed in this novel.

2. Supporting Data

There are phrases, sentences and even paragraph from this novel that I used as the supporting data to highlight the social changes. It is important to gather the data to show what social change that happened in France at that era.

### **3.4. Data Collections**

The procedure of collecting the data is explained bellow;

1. Reading the Novel

First of all, I started this project by reading the novel "*Perfume; The Story of a Murderer*" by Patrick Suskind. This activity was done in order to get better understanding about the contents inside the main object of this study.



## 2. Collecting the Data

After finishing reading the novel, I searched any words, phrases, sentences or paragraphs that I highlight them as a sign of social change. Then I listed the data into table for better understanding.

## 3. Doing Research

Next things that I did after reading the novel and collecting the data were doing research. I did web research and library research to find supportive data of my project.

### **3.5. Data Analysis**

I classify the data into several sections. Next, I analysed the data in order to find about “*Social Change in France Society during Pre Revolution Era portrayed in Patrick Suskind’s novel “Perfume: The Story of a Murderer”*”. The data from web researches and library researches were also used to support the study of this novel. Further discussion is delivered in the chapter IV.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

This chapter consists of two subchapters, conclusions of the discussion and analysis and suggestions. This conclusion and suggestion are based from the study of “Social Changes in France Society during Pre-Revolution Era Potrayed In Patrick Suskind’s Novel *“Perfume: The Story of a Murderer”*”

#### **5.1. CONCLUSION**

After doing findings and discussions in the previous chapters, I conclude some points as conclusion. First, I did find the phenomena of social change that happen in France in early 18<sup>th</sup> century as potrayed by Patrick Suskind in his novel “Perfume: The story of a Murderer”. At the beginning, people lived in a poor condition. As revolution war ragged in Europe, the condition in France became worse, until bourgeois took control of the internal government through bureaucracy and taxes. From that point, bourgeois started to show their existence in the society. It is important to note that this did not mean that the old classes had changed or fallen away; they endured, but the power of other classes diminished in relation to the power of the rising bourgeoisie.

Second, social change happened in both material culture and nonmaterial culture. As we can see, changing in one aspect will influence another aspect to change. They

followed the changes that happened in their surroundings. People adjusted themselves to be synchronize with the new changes.

## **5.2. SUGGESTION**

These final project main objectives are to find what aspects that we can spotted that leads to social changes. But in this final project I'm focusing about its aspects, this study of social change itself is really wide, not only about aspects whether material or non-material, but also about factors and characteristic.

In order to find more things about social changes, I suggest the reader or anyone who interested in study about social change could have further discussion about it. Not only about its aspects, but also its characteristics and its factors.

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# **APPENDICES**

## Appendix 1: Synopsis of Perfume; The Story of a Murderer

Grenouille is born from fish-seller mother in Paris in the early eighteenth century. He is delivered behind his mother's fish stall but his mother abandoned him and tried to kill baby Grenouille. The baby, who strangely has no scent, cried out loud and saved by people around. His mother is executed for this attempt and for her previously successful infanticides, leaving Grenouille. He is brought up in a sort of home orphanage, together with several other orphans by an emotionally damaged woman named Madame Gaillard. At the age of eight he is sold to a tanner, Grimal, where he was infected by anthrax and almost die. After having survived anthrax, and thus becoming more useful in a tannery, he is treated better and given some slight freedom. Grenouille tour the city of Paris, searching for new scents, because he has the most gifted nose in the world.

Grenouille finds the most delicious scent he has ever feel, a fragrance of adolescent girl. He smells her scent from a very very far away, and he follows it until he is very near with the girl. She senses him, and as she turns around to see him he strangles her. He takes the opportunity to smell her scent to the deep inside of his heart. It is the happiest he has ever been. The feeling that he feels inside made him accidentally kill the girl.

One night he delivers some goatskins to Baldini the perfumer, he begs to let him work in his shop, after showing the master that he has a wonderful nose and a great memory for mixing perfumes. Baldini is so impressed with Grenouille's talent in creating scents. He buys his apprenticeship from Grimal. While working for Baldini,



Grenouille makes the best scents Paris and it is a big fortune for Baldini's nearly-bankrupt perfume store, thanks to Grenouille so that Baldini saved from bankruptcy. Grenouille falls ill again, but he survives once Baldini tells him there are other ways to preserve scents to be learned in the south of France. This news revives Grenouille from his illness. Eventually he leaves Baldini to go learn distillation methods in Grasse, south of France.

On the way to Grasse, Grenouille decides to spend seven years in a mountain cave, where he ponders the scents he has known in his life thus far. His appearance looks like a wild man and he is found by a slightly mad pseudo-scientist nobleman who believes that he is a prime example of a victim of *fluidum letale*. After a farce of a scientific "proof" is enacted, Grenouille slips away and goes to Grasse.

There he works in a small perfumery, learning different methods of distillation. He now begins to distill scents other than flowers. He tries onto animals, he realizes that he must kill them in order to get their scent properly. He also found a scent similar to the girl he killed in Paris, named Laure Richis. He devises a plan to create a scent of her essence, but he needs other scents to buoy up and extend her scent, to make it truly wonderful.

Grenouille plans to kill twenty-four teenage girls in the region of Grasse, and he distills their scent by cold enfleurage. Finally he murders and obtains the scent of his prize, the best-smelling girl, Laure. He is caught for his crimes but, by using the master scent he has created, he is believed innocent by all and released. Feeling depressed and suicidal because there are no greater scents to be discovered or

distilled, Grenouille goes to Paris to die. He douses himself with the master scent and is then devoured by a mob.

## Appendix 2: List of Overall Data

<b>No</b>	<b>Data/Statement</b>	<b>Page, Paragraph, Line</b>	<b>Social Change Aspects</b>
1.	The streets stank of manure, the courtyards of urine, the stairwells stank of mouldering wood and rat droppings, the kitchens of spoiled cabbage and mutton fat; the unaired parlours stank of stale dust, the bedrooms of greasy sheets, damp featherbeds, and the pungently sweet aroma of chamber pots.	8/2/11	Nonmaterial Culture; housing
2.	People stank of sweat and unwashed clothes; from their mouths came the stench of rotting teeth, from their bellies that of onions, and from their bodies, if they were no longer very young, came the stench of rancid cheese and sour milk and tumorous disease.	8/2/17	Material Culture; clothes
3.	For eight hundred years the dead had been brought here from the Hotel--Dieu and from the	9/1/10	Nonmaterial Culture; housing

	surrounding parish churches, for eight hundred years, day in, day out, corpses by the dozens had been carted here and tossed into long ditches, stacked bone upon bone for eight hundred years in the tombs and charnel houses.		
4.	As prescribed by law, they give it to a wet nurse and arrest the mother.	11/1/1	Nonmaterial Culture; law
5.	Found guilty of multiple infanticide, and a few weeks later decapitated at the place de Greve.	11/1/4	Nonmaterial Culture; law
6.	For reasons of economy, up to four infants were placed at a time; since therefore the mortality rate on the road was extraordinarily high.	11/1/14	Nonmaterial Culture; law
7.	"What's that?" asked Terrier, bending down over the basket and sniffing at it, in the hope that it was something edible.  "The bastard of that woman from the rue aux Fers who killed her babies!"	12/1/8	Nonmaterial Culture: pattern of communication
8.	Father Terrier was an easy-going man. Among his duties was the administration of the cloister's	12/4/17	Nonmaterial Culture; social

	charities, the distribution of its moneys to the poor and needy.		organization
9.	Father Terrier was an educated man. He had not merely studied theology, but had read the philosophers as well, and had dabbled with botany and alchemy on the side. He had a rather high opinion of his own critical faculties.	18/1/4	Nonmaterial Culture; education
10.	What he most vigorously did combat, however, were the superstitious notions of the simple folk: witches and fortune--telling cards, the wearing of amulets, the evil eye, exorcisms, hocus--pocus at full moon, and all the other acts they performed--it was really quite depressing to see how such heathenish customs had still not been uprooted a good thousand years	18/1/12	Nonmaterial Culture; Custom
11.	"But I'll tell you this: you aren't the only wet nurse in the parish. There are hundreds of excellent foster mothers who would scramble for the chance of putting this charming babe to their breast for three francs a week, or to	13/6/28	Nonmaterial Culture: job

	supply him with pap or juices or whatever nourishment..."		
12.	There were certain jobs in the trade--scraping the meat off rotting hides, mixing the poisonous tanning fluids and dyes, producing the caustic lyes--so perilous, that, if possible, a responsible tanning master did not waste his skilled workers on them, but instead used unemployed riffraff, tramps, or, indeed, stray children, about whom there would be no enquiry in dubious situations.	30/1/7	Nonmaterial Culture; job
13.	And so she had Monsieur Grimal provide her with a written receipt for the boy she was handing over to him, gave him in return a receipt for her brokerage fee of fifteen francs, and set out again for home in the rue de Charonne.	31/2/18	Nonmaterial Custom; Job
14.	A revolution, a rapid transformation of all social, moral, and transcendental affairs.	32/1/1	Nonmaterial Culture; norm
15.	Since suddenly there were thousands of other people who also had to sell their houses.	32/2/13	Nonmaterial Culture; custom
16.	There they put her in a ward	33/2/22	Nonmaterial

	populated with hundreds of the mortally ill, the same ward in which her husband had died, laid her in a bed shared with total strangers, pressing body upon body with five other women, and for three long weeks let her die in public view.		Culture; custom
17.	During the day he worked as long as there was light--eight hours in winter, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen hours in summer.	33/1/14	Nonmaterial Culture; job
18.	In the narrow side streets off the rue Saint--Denis and the rue Saint--Martin, people lived so densely packed, each house so tightly pressed to the next, five, six stories high, that you could not see the sky, and the air at ground level formed damp canals where odours congealed	35/1/2	Material Culture; housing
19.	And finally across to the other bank of the river into the quarters of the Sorbonne and the Faubourg Saint--Germain where the rich people lived.	37/1/20	Material Culture; housing
20.	The anniversary of the king's coronation, the city of Paris set off fireworks at the Pont--Royal.	39/1/1	Nonmaterial Culture: custom

	The display was not as spectacular as the fireworks celebrating the king's marriage, or as the legendary fireworks in honour of the dauphin's birth, but it was impressive nevertheless.		
21.	There were a baker's dozen of perfumers in Paris in those days.	45/2/13	Nonmaterial Culture; job
22.	This bridge was so crammed with four--story buildings that you could not glimpse the river when crossing it and instead imagined yourself on solid ground on a perfectly normal street--and a very elegant one at that.	45/2/15	Material Culture; housing
23.	The minister of finance had recently demanded one--tenth of all income, and that was simply ruinous, even if you didn't pay Monsieur his tithes.	55/2/23	Nonmaterial Culture: government
24.	People read incendiary books now by Huguenots or Englishmen. Or they write tracts or so--called scientific masterpieces that put anything and everything in question.	55/3/29	Nonmaterial Culture: education
25.	They say syphilis is a completely normal disease and no longer the punishment of God	56/1/1	Nonmaterial Culture; belief



26.	God didn't make the world in seven days, it's said, but over millions of years	56/1/1	Nonmaterial Culture; belief
27.	People reading books, even women.	56/2/15	Nonmaterial Culture; education
28.	Priests dawdling in coffeehouses.	56/2/16	Nonmaterial Culture; education
29.	And if the police intervened and stuck one of the chief scoundrels in prison, publishers howled and submitted petitions, ladies and gentlemen of the highest rank used their influence, and within a couple of weeks he was set free or allowed out of the country.	56/2/16	Nonmaterial Culture; social organization
30.	In the salons people chattered about nothing but the orbits of comets and expeditions, about leverage and Newton, about building canals, the circulation of the blood, and the diameter of the earth.	56/2/20	Nonmaterial Culture; education
31.	The king himself had had them demonstrate some sort of newfangled nonsense, a kind of artificial thunderstorm they called electricity.	56/3/23	Material Culture; inventions
32.	When, without the least embarrassment, people could	57/1/1	Nonmaterial

	brazenly call into question the authority of God's Church; when they could speak of the monarchy-- equally a creature of God's grace--and the sacred person of the king himself as if they were both simply interchangeable items in a catalogue of various forms of government to be selected on a whim		Culture; social organization
33.	God, good God!--then you needn't wonder that everything was turned upside down, that morals had degenerated, and that humankind had brought down upon itself the judgment of Him whom it denied.	57/1/9	Nonmaterial Culture; belief
34.	Some of them so rich they lived like princes,	92/1/25	material Culture; housing
35.	In magnificent houses with shaded gardens and terraces and wainscoted dining rooms where they feasted with porcelain and golden cutlery, and so on.	92/1/25	Material Culture; housing
36.	Such an enterprise was not exactly legal for a master perfumer residing in Paris,	96/1/7	Nonmaterial Culture; law

37.	But Baldini had recently gained the protection of people in high places.	96/1/8	Nonmaterial Culture; social organization
38.	The latter had even held out the prospect of a royal patent, truly the best thing that one could hope for, a kind of carte blanche for circumventing all civil and professional restrictions; it meant the end of all business worries and the guarantee of secure, permanent, unassailable prosperity.	96/1/13	Nonmaterial Culture: job
39.	Having reconciled himself to living out his old age in bitterest poverty near Messina,	101/2/16	Nonmaterial Culture; custom
40.	He did not in the least intend to go into competition with Baldini or any other bourgeois perfumer.	102/1/7	Nonmaterial Culture; job
41.	Meanwhile war raged in the world outside, a world war.	121/4/18	Material Culture; military
42.	The war robbed a million people of their lives, France of its colonial empire, and all the warring nations of so much money that they finally decided, with heavy hearts, to end it.	121/4/22	Material Culture; military
43.	The first people he met, farmers in a field near the town of	127/2/4	Nonmaterial

	Pierrefort, ran off screaming at the sight of him.		Culture: Job
44.	At least the mayor recorded it all without protest and passed his report on to the marquis de La Taillade--Espinasse, liege lord of the town and member of parliament in Toulouse.	127/3/22	Nonmaterial Culture; law
45.	At the age of forty, the marquis had turned his back on life at the court of Versailles and retired to his estates, where he lived for science alone. From his pen had come an important work concerning dynamic political economy.	128/1/3	Nonmaterial Culture; education
46.	In it he had proposed the abolition of all taxes on real estate and agricultural products, as well as the introduction of an upside--down progressive income tax, which would hit the poorest citizens the hardest and so force them to a more vigorous development of their economic activities.	128/1/8	Nonmaterial Culture: Education
47.	The learned audience applauded the lecturer vigorously and lined up to pass the dais where	130/2/24	Nonmaterial Culture; education

	Grenouille was standing.		
48.	Many of the gentlemen tapped him up and down in a professional manner, measured him, looked into his mouth and eyes. Several of them addressed him directly and enquired about his life in the cave and his present state of health.	130/2/29	Nonmaterial Culture; etiquette
49.	There, in the presence of several selected doctors from the medical faculty, he locked Grenouille in his vital ventilation machine, a box made of tightly jointed pine boards, which by means of a suction flue extending far above the house roof could be flooded with air extracted from the higher regions, and thus free of lethal gas.	131/1/6	Nonmaterial Culture: job
50.	And although Taillade's enemies, primarily the champions of the Friends of the University Botanical Gardens and members of the Society for the Advancement of Agriculture, had mobilised all their supporters, the exhibition was a scintillating success.	144/1/10	Nonmaterial Culture; education

51.	In the summer of 1764, he founded the first Lodge of the Vital Fluidum, with 120 members in Montpellier, and established branches in Marseille and Lyon.	147/2/17	Nonmaterial Culture; education
52.	One would hardly know it by their houses. The facades to the street looked modestly middle class.	151/2/12	Material Culture; artefact (housing)
53.	Around small but exquisite gardens, where oleander and palm trees flourished and fountains bordered by ornamental flowers leapt, extended the actual residential wings, usually built in a U--shape toward the south: on the upper floors, bedchambers drenched in sunlight, the walls covered with silk; on the ground floor wainscoted salons and dining rooms, sometimes with terraces built out into the open air, where, just as Baldini had said, people ate from porcelain with golden cutlery.	151/2/24	Material Culture; housing
54.	Madame Arnulfi carefully weighed these various possibilities against one another, and sometimes she would indeed	158/2/20	Nonmaterial Culture; job

	sign a contract, selling a portion of her treasure, but hold another portion of it in reserve, and risk negotiating for a third part all on her own.		
55.	He spent his time in the workshop. He explained to Druot that he was trying to invent a formula for a new cologne.	163/221	Material Culture; invention
56.	What before had failed so miserably using the crude process of distillation succeeded now, thanks to the strong absorptive powers of oil.	165/3/21	Material Culture; invention
57.	The town council was a committee of thirty of the richest and most influential commoners and nobles in Grasse.	177/2/6	Nonmaterial Culture; law and custom
58.	And indeed, at the end of September, the slayer of the young women of Grasse, having cut down no fewer than twenty- - four of its most beautiful virgins out of every social class.	177/2/14	Nonmaterial Culture; social organization
59.	Richis was a widower and had a daughter named Laure. Although not yet forty years old and of undi--minished vigour, he intended to put off a second	178/2/12	Nonmaterial Culture; custom

	marriage for some time yet. First he wanted to find a husband for his daughter. And not the first comer, either, but a man of rank.		
60.	All the while, he wrote letters to the mayor, to the first consul, to his secretary, to his solicitor, to his banker in Marseille, to the baron de Bouyon, and to diverse business partners.	184/3/21	Nonmaterial Culture: government
61.	The baron would have begged for permission to raise the social rank of the daughter of a bourgeois wholesaler through a marriage to his son.	186/2/29	Nonmaterial Culture; custom
62.	This time, however, the civil, regional, and provincial authorities did not allow themselves to be infected by the hysterical mood of the citizenry.	200/3/18	Nonmaterial Culture: government
63.	This cooperation among the powerful arose partly from fear of a general civil uprising, partly from the fact that only since Laure Richis's murder did they have clues that made systematic pursuit of the murderer possible for the first time.	200/4/24	Nonmaterial Culture: law
64.	Still others, in particular members	200/1/4	Nonmaterial



	of the upper middle class and the educated nobility, put their money on the most modern scientific methods, magnetising their houses, hypnotising their daughters, gathering in their salons for secret fluidal meetings, and employing telepathy to drive off the murderer's spirit with communal thought emissions.		Culture; custom
65.	But only after the presiding judge of the court in Grasse had,	201/3/20	Nonmaterial Culture: government
66.	The order was given to toll the church bells. The presiding judge announced by proclamation and public notice that the infamous murderer of young girls, sought now for almost one year, had finally been captured and was in custody.	202/3/16	Nonmaterial Culture: government
67.	the next forty--eight hours be led out to the parade ground before the city gates and there be bound to a wooden cross, his face toward heaven, and while still alive be dealt twelve blows with an iron rod, breaking the joints of his arms, legs, hips, and	205/2/6	Nonmaterial Culture: Law

	shoulders, and then, still bound to the cross, be raised up to hang until death."		
68.	There were many fine folk to admire, rich gentlemen with lackeys and fine manners, beautiful women, big hats, shimmering clothes.	209/3/13	Material Culture;clothing
69.	And one pathway was left open, leading from the place of execution to the Porte du Cours and into the rue Droite.	209/1/3	Nonmaterial Culture

## Appendix 3: List of Material Culture Data

No	Material Culture	Classifications	Statements of the Data
1.	Artefacts	Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• magnificent houses</li> <li>• shaded gardens and terraces</li> <li>• wainscoted dining rooms</li> <li>• each house so tightly pressed to the next</li> <li>• The facades to the street looked modestly middle class</li> <li>• exquisite gardens</li> <li>• fountains bordered by ornamental flowers leapt</li> <li>• usually built in a U--shape toward the south</li> <li>• bedchambers drenched in sunlight</li> <li>• the walls covered with silk</li> <li>• on the ground floor wainscoted salons and dining rooms</li> <li>• terraces built out into the open air</li> <li>• courtyards of urine</li> <li>• the stairwells stank</li> <li>• the kitchens of spoiled cabbage</li> <li>• the bedrooms of greasy sheets</li> <li>• charnel houses</li> </ul>

		Clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• unwashed clothes</li> <li>• big hats</li> <li>• shimmering clothes</li> <li>• like tailored clothes</li> </ul>
		Military	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a world war</li> <li>• the War of the Spanish Succession</li> <li>• colonial empire</li> </ul>
2.	Inventions	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• invent a formula</li> <li>• the crude process of distillation succeeded</li> <li>• a kind of artificial thunderstorm they called electricity</li> </ul>

## Appendix 4: List of Nonmaterial Culture Data

No	Nonmaterial Culture	Statements of the Data
1.	Custom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• heathenish customs</li> <li>• he wanted to find a husband for his daughter</li> </ul>
2.	Belief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• God, good God!--then you needn't wonder that everything was turned upside down</li> </ul>
3.	Governments and laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The minister of finance</li> <li>• At least the <b>mayor</b> recorded it</li> <li>• member of parliament in Toulouse</li> <li>• found guilty of multiple infanticide</li> <li>• As prescribed by law</li> <li>• Such an enterprise was not exactly legal</li> <li>• The <b>town council</b> was a committee of thirty of the richest</li> <li>• police intervened</li> <li>• judge of the court</li> <li>• there be bound to a wooden cross</li> <li>• be raised up to hang until death</li> </ul>
4.	Pattern of Communication and Etiquette	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The bastard of that woman</li> <li>• You're absolutely right, monsieur.</li> <li>• I'm from Maitre Grimal</li> <li>• Many of the gentlemen tapped him up and down in a <b>professional manner</b></li> </ul>
5.	Educations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paris produced over ten thousand new foundlings, bastards, and orphans a year</li> <li>• He had not merely studied theology, but had read the philosophers as well</li> <li>• had dabbled with botany and alchemy on the side</li> <li>• his own critical faculties</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People reading books, even women</li> <li>• Or they write tracts or so--called scientific masterpieces that put anything</li> <li>• orbits of comets</li> <li>• expeditions</li> <li>• leverage and Newton</li> <li>• about building canals</li> <li>• the circulation of the blood</li> <li>• the diameter of the earth</li> <li>• he lived for science alone</li> <li>• work concerning dynamic political economy</li> <li>• In his lecture</li> <li>• the members of the medical faculty</li> <li>• the botanical association</li> <li>• the agricultural school</li> <li>• the chemophysical club</li> <li>• the Freemason lodge</li> <li>• the other assorted learned societies</li> </ul>
6.	Jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>farmers</b> in a field near the town</li> <li>• Grenouille's mother was standing at a <b>fish stall</b></li> <li>• the only <b>wet nurse</b> in the parish</li> <li>• certain jobs in the trade--scraping the meat off rotting hides</li> <li>• During the day he <b>worked</b> as long as there was light--eight hours in winter</li> <li>• a disease feared by <b>tanners</b></li> <li>• There were a baker's dozen of <b>perfumers</b></li> <li>• the goldsmiths</li> <li>• the cabinetmakers</li> <li>• the best wigmakers</li> <li>• purse-makers</li> <li>• the manufacturers of the finest lingerie and stockings</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the picture framers</li><li>• the merchants for riding boots</li><li>• the embroiderers of epaulettes,</li><li>• the mould--ers of gold buttons</li><li>• the bankers</li><li>• several selected <b>doctors</b></li></ul>
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