The French historian, Marc Bloch (1886–1944), has been very influential in the development of both history and social science. Comparative historians, historical geographers, and historical sociologists have all pointed to his work as a model. This book is the first detailed examination of the relationship of the work of Bloch to both Durkheimian sociology and Vidalian geography. Through a careful examination of the debates in which he was involved and the institutional circumstances in which he worked, it places Bloch’s work within its intellectual context, and assesses the nature of his contribution. Professor Friedman argues that, despite the frequent claims of scholars in history, sociology and geography, Bloch did not adopt either the Durkheimian or Vidalian approach. Both disciplines were central to his intellectual development and his relations to them were interdependent. The result was his own highly acclaimed approach.
Cambridge Studies in Historical Geography 24

MARC BLOCH, SOCIOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY
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MARC BLOCH, SOCIOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY

Encountering changing disciplines

SUSAN W. FRIEDMAN
Pennsylvania State University
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A note on translation

Marc Bloch was keenly interested in the changing meaning of words and as a result his work can be difficult to translate. This work explores the meanings which he invested in certain terms and how those meanings differed at times from those which others might associate with the same terms. Existing translations of Bloch’s work have attempted to put his prose, which can be rather dense at times, into flowing English, but in so doing have often sacrificed too much of his meaning for my purposes. As a result, the translations in this book are my own. I have tried to stay as close to the original meaning as possible both in my choice of words and in style. Accordingly, I have retained many of Bloch’s qualifications and modifications, which can make reading a bit difficult but does give a more accurate portrayal of his thought. When faced with a choice between elegance of expression and retention of meaning, I have chosen the latter.
Abbreviations

Abbreviations used when citing journals are as follows:

- **AESC** Annales: *Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations*
- **AG** Annales de Géographie
- **AHES** Annales d’Histoire Economique et Sociale
- **AHS** Annales d’Histoire Sociale
- **AS** Année Sociologique
- **BFLS** Bulletin de la Faculté des Lettres de Strasbourg
- **BSHM** Bulletin de la Société d’Histoire Moderne
- **MHS** Mélanges d’Histoire Sociale
- **NCSS** Notes Critiques: Sciences Sociales
- **RFS** Revue Française de Sociologie
- **RH** Revue Historique
- **RIE** Revue Internationale de l’Enseignement
- **RS** Revue de Synthèse
- **RSH** Revue de Synthèse Historique
- **RU** Revue Universitaire

Abbreviations for archival sources are as follows:

- **AN** Papers held at the Archives Nationales in Paris, followed by their number. For the microfilms, the page numbers used on the film are also given.
- **EB** Papers held by Etienne Bloch, La Haye, France.
- **DP** Le Fonds Demangeon-Perpilleau, held at the Bibliothèque Mazarine in Paris.
- **HP** The Pirenne Archives, formerly at Hierges, France, now at the Université Libre de Bruxelles.
- **EG** Etienne Gilson papers, Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies, Toronto, Canada.