

KOREAN STUDIES ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY
AFTER THE MID-MIDDLE AGES

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Introduction

In Korea, it was in the 1920s that European history began to be lectured in college,* and it was from 1948 that a treatise on the European history commenced to be published.** But no treatise on the European Middle Ages appeared until 1953. Therefore, a thirty years or more has passed since the European Middle Ages was introduced into Korea. A study on the European Middle Ages in Korea has been, it is true, considerably ignored in comparison with other periods of the European history.*** Even under these unfavourable circumstances, a study on the

* Sung-shik Kim, "The Korean Origin and History of Study on European History," Sachong (The Historical Journal), vol.27(1983), P.190.

** Sang-shin Lee, "The Current Meanings and Problems of Western History in Korea," The Main Purport of Announcement in the Korean Historical General Meeting(1987), P.61.

*** The study distribution by periods indicates that ancient history, medieval history, and modern history including the theory amount to 13, 8, 79 percent respectively of all the articles published from the 1940s to the first half

European Middle Ages has been poorly but constantly carried on since 1950s. Especially, the number of researchers into the social and economic history of the European Middle Ages has been, though small from the absolute standard, greater than into other fields of the Occidental Middle Ages. However, it is doubtful how much we have accumulated a store of study on the European Middle Ages. Now let's consider the study trends and their problems through surveying, by subjects, the treatises on the social and economic history after the mid-middle ages.****

1. Distribution of Study by Region and Field

of the 1980s. ibid., P.64.

***** When we divide the Middle Ages into the former period and the latter period, the sense of a term "after the mid-middle ages" spoken in this paper corresponds in reality to the latter period. There can be different opinions from different points of view as to when it is the turning point in which the Middle Ages is divided into the former period and the latter period. We might regard as a turning point the twelfth century which C.H.Haskins termed "Twelfth-Century Renaissance" and the tenth century which R.S.Ropez called "Still Another Renaissance ?" respectively, but, considering that the current trends of a historical study lay stress on the demographic approach, we are obliged to think that the beginning of the latter period originated in the eleventh century. The reason is that wholly connected with the eleventh century are the rapid increase in population, the restoration of and longing for the peace, immediately followed by the end of external invasions, the internal and external expansions of the European territoriality, the realization of Christian unification, and the revival of city and merchant.

First of all, the distribution, trend and relative importance of study on the social and economic history of the Occidental Middle Ages are shown on statistics as follows (Tables below are based on the number not of the researchers but of the articles).

Table 1.* Study distribution of the European history, by field

politics	society and economy	thought	theory	total
37%	22%	26%	15%	100%

Table 2. Study distribution of the European Middle Ages, by field

	politics	society and economy		city	thought	etc.	total
		the former	the latter				
		period	period				
1950s	1	1	5				7
1960s	7	1	6	1	4	2	21
1970s	3	3	9	4	4	1	24
1980-85	5	5	9	3	14	3	39
		(10)	(29)				
total	16(18%)	39(42%)		8(9%)	22(24%)	6(7%)	91(100%)

Table 3. Study distribution of the European Middle Ages, by region

	kingdom of Frank	England	Germany	France	Europe at large	total
1950s		5	1		1	7
1960s	2	8	5		6	21
1970s	3	9	2		10	23
1980-85	8	10		4	17	39
total	13(14%)	32(35%)	8(9%)	4(4%)	34(38%)	91(100%)

* This Table I is that we collect statistics of all the articles published

Table 4. Study distribution of the social and economic history
after the mid-middle ages, by field

	feudalism	manor	social change and etc.	total
1950s	2	3		5
1960s	4	1	3	8
1970s	1	3	4	8
1980-85	2	5	1	8
total	9(31%)	12(42%)	8(27%)	29(100%)

Table 5. Study distribution of the social and economic history
after the mid-middle ages, by region

	England	Germany	France	Europe at large	total
1950s	5				5
1960s	6	2			8
1970s	4	1		3	8
1980-85	6			2	8
total	21(72%)	3(10%)		5(18%)	29(100%)

To begin with, when we compare the quantitative importance of the social and economic history of the Middle Ages with that of the European history at large, the social and economic history increases from 22 percent of the European history at large (Table 1) to 42 percent of the whole Middle Ages (Table 2). As for the political history, it decreases from 37 percent of the whole European history (Table 1) to 18 percent of the whole Middle Ages (Table 2). Thus, if the social and economic history of the Middle Ages is of greater value in importance than any field of any period, it is that the medieval political history itself doesn't

from the 1950s to the first half of the 1980s. Sang-shin Lee, op.cit., p.64.

have such historical significant subject matters as the democracy and the republic in ancient history, and the absolutism, the civil revolution, the liberalism and the nationalism in modern history, while the social and economic history of the Middle Ages has invaluable subject matters, such as the feudalism and the manor, as the preconditions of capitalism and the model of any traditional agricultural structure. Therefore, it is natural that the study on the social and economic history of the Middle Ages in Korea started to be performed from the 1950s (Table 2) earlier than any field, and currently holds the central field of the medieval history.

Secondly, the study distribution, by region, of the European Middle Ages has the order of England, Kingdom of Frank, Germany, and France in the number of the works (Table 3). The study on the English medieval and the Frankish history has been ceaselessly made from the 1950-60s respectively on to this time, while the German medieval history which had only a small number of researchers in the 1960s has no researchers in the 1980s and the French medieval history had no researchers down to the late 1970s. The reason the German medieval history ceased to be studied in the 1980s is that the researchers who were engaged in it during the period from the 1950s to the 1970s changed their majors or broke off the researching activity, and that new researchers didn't come in sight as well. As for the French medieval history, it is very poor in numerical importance to be carried on by some researchers for the first time early in the 1980s (Table 3). From this point of view, we might say that the European Middle Ages has too small number of researchers and even these researchers make too much of one region, England.

When we view the researchers by generations, we can say that the researchers from the 1950s to the early 1970s may be called the first generations and those from the late 1970s to this time, the second generations of the European medieval

history. The first generations whose central figures are Chung-mo An, Sung-so Pak, Min-ho Lee, and Man-duk Chung published their continuous works during the first period. Nevertheless, it is difficult to say that they had direct influence on the second generations because they died at an early age or changed their majors. In this connection, it is pretty doubtful how much we have done the accumulation and succession of study on the European Middle Ages. However, it is regarded as a felicitous omen that from the mid-1970s, especially early in the 1980s young and vigorous researchers have begun to show not only the sudden increase in number but also the different interests in various fields.

Finally, when we consider the study distribution by region on the social and economic history after the mid-middle ages, the 72 percent of the works are concerned with England (Table 5). The study on Germany ceased to be done from the 1960-70s down to the 1980s and no researchers are interested in France, not to mention other countries. Thus, it seems that the researchers into the social and economic history of the Middle Ages give too much importance to England. Supposedely, there is no denying that it might be partly affected by the first generations who made research in the history of English Middle Ages (B.4),* but the most important causes of it are attributed to the following facts: foreign language education with the disproportionate emphasis on English, relative familiarity through America with the world of an English culture and relative easiness in gaining the source materials. In the study distribution by

* We can suppose as a proof that the second generation's treatise cites the first generation's treatise. The parenthesized and above-mentioned letter "B" is the initial of a word "BIBLIOGRAPHY" in the end of this paper, and the numeral followed by the initial "B" means the number of articles listed in the BIBLIOGRAPHY. The same shall apply hereinafter.

field,feudalism,manor and social changes form the mainstreams of the social and economic history after the mid-middle ages (Table 5). As stated above,the reason the topics such as feudalism and manor attract many students is that they have a great historical significance as the precondition of the formation of the modern society.

Thus, before we concretely review the works on the social and economic history after the mid-middle ages, we can classify them by subject as under. First, as for the feudalism, there are treatises on the concept (1 piece), on the continuity and discontinuity of English feudalism with the emphasis on the Norman Conquest (3 pieces),and on the change of an English knight service system (5 pieces). Second,as for the manor,there are treatises on the regional pattern of the manor in England (2 pieces), on the commutation of labour service (3 pieces),on the causes of operating the three-field system (1 piece),on the demographic trends and social changes (5 pieces) and on the peasant land market (2 pieces). Third,there are treatises on the crisis of the German agricultural structure in the late Middle Ages,and so on (5 pieces).*

2. Trend of Study on Feudalism

"A Comparative Sociological Study on Feudalism" (B.1) by Jae-hyun Choi is the treatise which introduces the western concepts of feudalism and attempts to examine comparative-sociologically the any concept applicable to Korean history. If Korean history in reality had any feudalism, he proposes to call tentatively it "Asiatic Feudalism". He classified the concepts of feudalism established by

* In this paper we will not discuss the two pieces of treatise by Ki-chul Song (see B.28 and 29 listed in the end of this paper) because they fail to meet the requirements necessary to the treatise.

western scholars as follows: A) Max Weber type, B) Otto Hintze type, C) type of American researchers into comparative history (R.Coulborn, J.R.Strayer), D) type of social historian (M.Bloch, G.Duby, O.Brunner), E) formal jurist type (F.L. Ganshof), F) Marxist type, G) Neo-Marxist type.

<1>"A Study on the Social Hierarchy as Revealed in Rectitudines Singularum Personarum"(B.2) and <2>"Norman Conquest: Continuity or Discontinuity"(B.3) by Man-duk Chung, and <3>"A Problem on the Formation of English Feudalism"(B.4) by Young-koo Lee examine all the Anglo-Saxon society and the formation of feudalism before or after the Norman Conquest. Treatise <1> throws light on the existence mode of feudal status based on Bookland after the change of landownership from Folkland into Bookland.* He alludes to the existence of feudal factors in the Anglo-Saxon society before the Norman Conquest by explaining that Thegan is similar to the feudal knight, Geneat to the sergeant, Gebur to the colonus, and Cottar is a mixed form of the above-mentioned three statuses, and that these statuses except Gebur have similarities to the classical feudal status. Treatises <2> and <3>, written by two different authors, come to the same conclusions. The reason appears to lie partly in the fact that treatise <3> is affected by treatise <2>,** but fundamentally in the fact that these two treatises are based on the same source materials. Both of these treatises introduce the discontinuity theorists of R.H.Round, F.M.Stenton and the continuity theorists of

* It seems that the author has interest in the subject on the continuity of English Feudalism in that this subject is also examined by his another treatise "Comments on the Bookland," Soyangsaron (The Western Historical Review), vol. vi(1965, march), PP.20-38.

** Treatise <3> refers to treatise <2> in the footnote. See (B.4), P.121, footnote, no.1.

E.A.Freeman, W.Stubb, and tread an eclectic ground between these two opposite positions.

<1>"Knight Service System and Its Commutation in the Norman Angevin England"(B.5), <2>"The Function of the Money Fief--Introduction to Bryce D.Lyon's Studies and Its Problems--"(B.6) and <3>"On the Development of the New Servitum in the Thirteenth Century"(B.7) by Sung-su Pak, <4>"A Study on the Anglo-Norman Scutage"(B.8) by Man-duk Chung, and <5>"Bastard Feudalism"(B.9) by Tong-soon Kim are the treatises that study the transformation of a military service system and the subsequent change of lord's compensation in return for the vassal's service. Treatises <1>, <3> and <4> are concerned with the former problem which includes the factors and contents of the transformation of a military service into the scutage and the reduction of the scutage, while treatises <2> and <5> are interested in the latter problem relating to the changes from the ordinary fief to the money fief and in turn to the indenture system.

The above-mentioned treatise <1> which depends almost entirely on the studies of F.M.Stenton* and S.Painter** enumerates military problems, royal finances and commerce development, as the factors of transforming the military service into the scutage after the early twelfth century. Treatise <2> considers the commutation of the military service during the late eleventh and the early twelfth centuries, relying on C.H.Hollister*** and F.M.Stenton.**** The difference of treatise <4> from <1> lies in the fact that treatise <4> adds, as the fac-

* The First Century of English Feudalism, 1066-1166, 1954.

** Studies in the History of the English Feudal Barony, the Johns Hopkins University Press, 1943.

*** The Military Organization of Norman England, Oxford, 1965.

**** op. cit.

tor of transforming the military service into the scutage, the tradition of a mercenary system existing from the Anglo-Saxon society and the political consciousness of commoners trying to eliminate a royal power. Treatise <3> indicates that the reduction of the scutage results in the relapse of barons and consequently contributes to the formation of a kind of "Ständestaat" among the little lords and kings, and that the factors of reducing the scutage are the rise in price during the thirteenth century, the sophistication of military equipments, and the differentiation of feudal landownership attributable to the commutation. This treatise merely introduces the study of I.J.Sanders.*

The above-mentioned <2> and <5> are interested in the transformation of the ordinary fief into the indenture system. Treatise <2> which is confined to making a detailed explanation of Bryce D. Lyon's studies indicates that between the late twelfth and the early thirteenth century the money fief makes a transitional appearance in the transforming process of the ordinary fief into the indenture system. The treatise says that the factors which make the money fief appear can be found out in the infiltration of a monetary economy, the reduction of domains and the high frequency of a distant trade after the twelfth century, and that the reason why the feudal principles such as homage and fealty, primogeniture, escheat, and patronage continue to be practised even under the money fief system is that the money fief is provided in exchange for a military service. According to treatise <5>, the indenture system formed in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries is often called Bastard Feudalism whose forming backgrounds are constituted by the development of a commerce, the generalization of a commutation and the change of a military tactics. This indenture system makes a loose application of the feudal principles-- for example,

* Feudal Military Service in England, Oxford, 1965.

homage and fealty are inapplicable to it—,and enters into an annual contract. That system strengthens the solidarity between lords and vassals and makes them intervene in a court,a parliament, and a local government. This intervention is partly responsible for leading to the confusion of the fourteenth and fifteenth-century England society. This treatise seems to base its argument on A.E.Prince,* K.B.Macfarlane** and N.B.Lewis.***

3. Trend of Study on Manor

<1>"Division of the Period of Maturity of Manorial System and Its Regional Economic Organization in England"(B.10) by Suck-yun Lee and <2>"Manorial Structure in the Thirteenth-Century Southern Midlands"(B.11) by Hae-bung Hwang try to understand the regional variety of manor and its pattern in the maturing period of English manorial system. Treatise <1> established the period from the mid-eleventh to the mid-fourteenth centurys as the adolescence of English manorial system and patternalized the manors of that period by region.It classifies estates into the manorial type and the non-manorial type according to the existence of labour service and seigneurial coercion,and subdivides them into the classical manor and the non-classical manor according² to the character of peasants' subordination. The another classification of the manor according to the degree of a commutation is Celtic type (dues in kind) and Midland type (dues

* "Indenture System under Edward III," Historical Easay in Honour of James Tait, Manchester, 1933.

** "Bastard Feudalism," Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research, xx, 1943-45.

*** "An Early Indenture of Military Service," 27 july ,1287. ibid., xiii, 1935-36.

in money). That is why the author thinks that the patternalization of every manor in all regions must be based on these various and complex criterions.

Treatise <2> examines whether the structure of manors in the southern Midlands is a classical type or not, with a mind to their complexities and varieties. The author suggests that both the large-scale lay estate and the large ecclesiastical estate are on the whole predominated by the classical manor, but the small-scale estate is characterized by the non-classical manor because of the slight development or the complete absence of villeinage. This conclusion coincides with that of treatise <1>.

<1>"A Study on Commutation"(B.12) by Sung-su Pak, <2>"A Study on the Commutation Period in England"(B.13) and <3>"A Study on the Causes of Feudal Reaction in the Thirteenth Century in England"(B.14) by Sung-pyo Hong contrast the E.A. Kosminsky and M.M.Postan's neo-theory of the manor with the P.Vinogradoff's classical theory, and discuss the commutation of the late twelfth century and the feudal reaction of the thirteenth. Treatise <1> examines the collapsing process of the manor during the long period from the twelfth century to the fifteenth, drawing the neo-theory of the manor in comparison with the classical theory. By criticizing the classical theories of the manor that the commutation was effected in the fourteenth century, treatise <2> complies with the neo-theories of the manor that the commutation was practised in the twelfth century. Treatise <3> makes a comparison between the monetary economic theory of W.S. Robinson* and the demographic theory of M.M.Postan on the causes of the feudal reaction in the thirteenth century, and agrees on the latter theory.

"The Causes of Operating the Three-Field System with the Special Emphasis

* "Money, Population and Economic Change in Late Medieval England," The Economic History Review, vol.xii, 1919-60.

on the Manor of Crawley in the thirteenth century"(B.15) by Sung-pyo Hong insists that "a unitary factor theory"* that the causes of operating the three-field system in Crawley manor of the thirteenth century aim at preventing the soil from sterializing in want of a fertilizer is inapplicable to this manor, and that diverse causes make this manor operate the three-field system. He enumerates,as the causes,the increase in population, the lack of fertilizers, the unfavorable natural conditions and what not. The treatise has the demerits of failing to suggest concretely the authority of "a unitary factor theory".

<1>"The Break-up of the Manor in England",I(B.16),II(B.17) by Chung-mo An,<2>"An Economic Depression in the Later Middle Ages"(B.18) by Sung-su Pak,and <3>"Population Increase and Change of Peasant Living Level"(B.19) by Sung-pyo Hong deal with the problems,such as the change of peasant living level, the business fluctuations and the break-up of the manor all relating to the fluctuation in population. Treatise <1> is greatly invaluable in that it is the first treatise that has ever been written by Korean scholar on western Middle Ages. The above-mentioned treatise <1>,I which arranges the theories of the break-up of the manor leans toward the classical manorial theory represented by P.Vinogradoff and introduces the H.L.Gray's criticism on the P.Vinogradoff's theory. H.L.Gray poses problems,such as the dues in money which are not transformed from a labor service and the manors in which the commutation is not completely accomplished, and broaches a question about the reason the commutation fails to be penetrated into the eastern part of England where the monetary economy is well advanced while the commutation is effected in the north-western part where the monetary economy is poorly developed. The author solves this question in treatise <1>, II through P.Kosminsky and M.M.Postan. M.M.Postan says that it is due to the

* Shepard B. Clough, W.K. Ferguson, Herbert Heat and so on.

demographic factors rather than the exchange economy, that the commutation is highly developed in the north-eastern part. In other words, he thinks that the increase in population leads to the rise in prices, the growth of the lord's will to produce and the strengthening of labour service, from which a feudal reaction rises. Consequently, he observes that the labour service is strengthened in the thirteenth century when the population growth and the exchange economy advance. In this context, the author of the treatise ascertains, by making a compromise between the classical theory and the Postan's theory, that from the twelfth century on the labour service system is replaced with the commutation type and vice versa, and again the commutation type, the labour service type in turn, and suggests that such replacement is owing mainly to the revival of an exchange economy supported by the classical theorists of the manor and in part to the demographic fluctuations. Treatise <2> is the work that introduces the population decrease during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries and the Postan's research into the influence of the population decrease. This work considers the population decrease to be the cause of a long-term depression of the late Middle Ages. On the other hand, it says that the diffusion of a bad harvest and a Black Death in addition to the population pressure results in the increase in mortality rate, the sudden decrease in population, the excessive supply of agricultural products and the decrease in grain price, in consequence of which the domestic industry is stagnated and overseas trades are faced with a bad condition. However, we can measure, as in case of Chung-mo An, the degree to that the demographic approach was accepted by these generations in that the author Sung-su Pak throws groundless doubts on the demographic approach. Treatise <3> deals with what influence the population growth of the thirteenth century exercised on the living level. By depending on the M.M. Postan's theory, the author contradicts the J.C. Russel's

theory that the population growth raises the living level, and demonstrates that the population growth deteriorates the living level. He gives some examples-- the decrease in cultivated acreage per household and the reduction of peasant's tax-bearing capacity-- as the proofs of the deterioration of the living level.

<1>"Peasant Land Market and Social Change"(B.20) by Sung-pyo Hong and <2> "The Peasant Land Market in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth England"(B.21) by Ho-Yen Kim. Treatise <1> attributes to the population growth the English peasant land market whose influences on a peasant life are compromised by the author with the eclectic course between the P.Kosminsky's theory that the rich become much more rich and the poor become still more poor and the M.M.Postan's theory that all the peasants have the balanced economic capacities. The author thinks that the land market contributes to the change of the feudal relationships, the enhancement of a geographic mobility and the formation of an individualism. Treatise <2> throws light on the principles and realities of the land market among the peasants belonging to the Peterborough Abbey. The author arrives at the P.Kosminsky's conclusion. It is judged to be of great value that this treatise is written resting on primary documents. 0

4. The Rest

"On the Social and Economic Causes of the English Peasant's Revolt in 1381"(B.22) by Yeon-kyu Lee explains that the peasant's revolt is caused by the complexity of social and economic factors. He objects that J.R.Roger's theory that a feudal reaction results in the revolt is excessively naive and R.B.Dobson's theory that the revolt is attributed to the political factors does not correspond with the reality, and argues that the revolt is raised by such various factors as expatiated on by T.W Page's theory that peasants cried for the economic

equality and freedom and by R.Hilton's theory that they requested the remission of incidences.

<1>"The Economic Relations in the Monetary Reforms of Both the Christian West and the Muslim East-- On the Trading of the Precious Metals between the West and the East in the Thirteenth Century--"(B.23) by Song-hak Park examines that the thirteenth-century monetary reforms in Europe are closely connected with the precious metal trading between the West and the East. In other words, it explains that the infiltration of Muslim gold has Europe make a monetary reform from a silver coin into a gold, and vice versa. This treatise seems to rather lean to an external determinism because it never refers to the internal economic and political circumstances which cause Europe to make a monetary reform.

<1>"A Reconsideration on East Colonization"(B.24), <2>"A Reorganization Agrarian System in North East Germany"(B.25) and <3>"A Study on the Crisis of an Agrarian System in the Later Middle Ages of Germany"(B.26) by Min-ho Lee explain that the colonization movement of the twelfth-century Germany into the eastern part of the Elbe ends in the agricultural crisis of the fourteenth and the fifteenth centuries, and that this forms the foundation of Gutsherrschaft in later ages. Treatise <1> refutes a conventional view that the east colonization of the twelfth century has been interpreted as the reasonable foundation of Nazi's aggressive eastern policy, and agrees with W.Schlesinger's view* that this colonization movement must be reconsidered in terms of pan-European political, economic and cultural movement in German disguise. Treatise <2> inquires into the influences of the fourteenth-century agrarian crisis upon the later making of Gutsherrschaft. It says that, after the colonization, colonizers transplanted the manor of Gutsherrschaft type and the territorial ruling

* Die Geschichte Stellung der mittelalterlichen deutschen Ostbewegung, 1957.

system into the eastern part of the Elbe, but were faced with the agricultural crisis in the fourteenth century. According to the treatise, this crisis was affected by composite factors such as the catastrophic realities (for example, war and pest), the unfavorable conditions of settlement, the influx of an agricultural population into the newly rising cities, the work wage increase and peasant's emigration owing to the gap between the price of agricultural products and the price of industrial products. Accordingly, the lack of manpower caused by the large-scale desertation of peasants strikes a blow to the nobility and forms the Gutsherrschaft. This treatise leans considerably toward W. Abel's view that this crisis is due to the gap between the prices of agricultural products and the prices of industrial products. Treatise <3> extends and considers the causes of the crisis dealt with by treatise <2>.

Conclusion

In place of a conclusion, we want to point out the tendency and its problems as seen from the foregoing present state of study on the social and economic history after the mid-middle ages.

As for the feudalism, Korean medievalists take much interest in the English feudalism before or after the Norman Conquest, and the change of a military service system. In regard of the manor, they deal mainly with the change of a labor service system and the social changes relating to the demographic fluctuations. Even in regard to the same subject we can feel scholars' generation gap. It is, for instance, a gap, if any, between two generations, that the second generations in the 1970-80s accept the demographic approaches more positively than the first generations in the 1950-60s. The level of study on the whole does not exceed the degree of introducing the research results as accomplished by western medievalists. Early in 1980s, however, the treatises relying on the

primary sources began to be published. Though this new research attitude does not pass the lines and limits of research fixed by the western medievalists, it is regarded as a desirable and necessary requirement to be met by Korean medievalists.

In order to make rapid progress in the study of social and economic history of the middle ages, not to mention the medieval history at large, first of all, we must have a greater number of Korean medievalists. Because the active researchers into the medieval social and economic history are no more than a few in number, there are no researchers who major in both the same period and the same region except England. Secondly, it is necessary that Korean future medievalists take interests in various regions and fields. We should say that an exclusive digging into one region will help us to understand the overall truth of the social and economic history of the Middle Ages. If we want to understand the special though universal character and position of one region, we have to make a comparative study of several countries and regions. The resolution of this problem presupposes that, above all, much more researchers must make an exclusive study of various regions and fields. At present we can anticipate that the Korean future study on the medieval social and economic history will become animated by the gradual increase in the number of researchers and the steady growth of their diverse interests in the various fields.

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