LES CAHIERS DU NUMÉRIQUE

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Mapping and making sense of digital visual culture is a major challenge for digital humanities researchers and sociologists of culture as well. Researchers who explore new visual objects on the web are first confronted with the question of delimitating their corpus. In order to contribute to this epistemological and methodological effort, we propose to consider the digital picture as an "evidence" enabling the exploration of online spaces and the creation of original corpus. To this end, we propose to use some so called "reverse image search" tools, and we discuss the contributions and limitations of these tools in the making of such corpus.

Network analysis is not revolutionizing our objects of study, it revolutionizes the perspective of the researcher on the latter. Organized as a network, information becomes relational. It makes potentially possible the creation of new information, as with an encyclopedia which links between records weave a web which can be analyzed in terms of structural characteristics or with an archive directory which sees its hierarchy fundamentally altered by an index recomposing the information exchange network within a group of people. On the basis of two examples of management, conservation

and knowledge enhancement tools, the online encyclopedia Wikipedia and the archives of the Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations, this paper discusses the relationship between the researcher and its object understood as a whole.

55   *Transliteray and transmediality. What kind of competences are necessary to new "unbound" productions ?*

OLIVIER LE DEUFF

The purpose of this article is to examine the skills involved in digital humanities projects. Transliteracy and transmedia can be interesting concepts to understand the evolution of scientific communications. We show some results of a survey about literacies and scholars in Digital Humanities. Finally, we try to imagine a new kind of scientific article with an API system.

73   *From humanities to data. Methods and perspectives in history in the digital era*

NICOLE DUFOURNAUD

From my own experiences in 10 digital editions of texts, this article describes how the use of computers forces us to invent new methods in history and renews our practices. I plead for a digital collaboration with in research teams using the example of the work habits of humanists during Renaissance who tightly collaborated with printers. New expertise is needed in history such as the knowledge of the computer language XML which allows text encoding. Behind simple text edition, I show that encoding documents explains its meanings and enhances historical analyses. New social and scientific perspectives are opening, questioning our knowledge but also the links between readers and research teams.

89   *German scholarly journals of the XVIIe-XVIIIe centuries and the digital. A database of the Göttingen Academy of Sciences and Humanities*

CLAIRE GANTET

The German learned culture of the 17th and 18th centuries, as it is manifested in its preferred instrument – scholarly journals – had open relationships with books. Books were splitted up into book reviews – which could have been written without having read the initial work, disseminated in discussions that bound scholars, editors and readers,

and were objects of a broken reading that jumped through the work following the cross-references. The digital processing of the huge corpus of scholarly journals conducted by the database of the Göttingen Academy of Sciences and Humanities allows to question the modalities of formation and distribution of knowledge, and to renew our knowledge of and our approach to the scholarly culture of the Enlightenment. Experience gained by users handling will reveal its digital potentialities.

Character networks in Jean-Jacques Rousseau's Confessions

YANNICK ROCHAT, FRÉDÉRIC KAPLAN

We sketch a theoretical framework for literary network analysis, bringing together narratology, distant reading and social network analysis. We extract co-occurrences from a book index without the need for text analysis and describe the narrative roles of the characters. As a case study, we use the autobiographical novel Les Confessions from Jean-Jacques Rousseau. Eventually, we compute four types of centrality — degree, closeness, betweenness, eigenvector — and use these measures to propose a typology of narrative roles for the characters.

From public scorn to academic recognition. How advertising can release and be released by the Humanities and Social Sciences

CÉCILE ARMAND

This paper aims at releasing advertising from its bad reputation as low culture, subculture or mass culture, as opposed to the nobility of arts, and humanities. As the digital age favors the hybrid and unseizable nature of ads, public despise may be amplified. Yet advertising can not help borrowing its forms and references from fine arts and valued cultures. The image of advertsing has thus gradually evolved from scorn to legitimacy. Tracing their origins and tracking the manufacturers of advertisements will then help us to understand this process of social and cultural recognition. Through this essay of sociological history, we will eventually try to explain the increasing interest from scholars for what is seen as a new research object full of challenges. The emergence of advertising studies as a specific academic field implies a cross-disciplinary approach and requires digital literacies.