

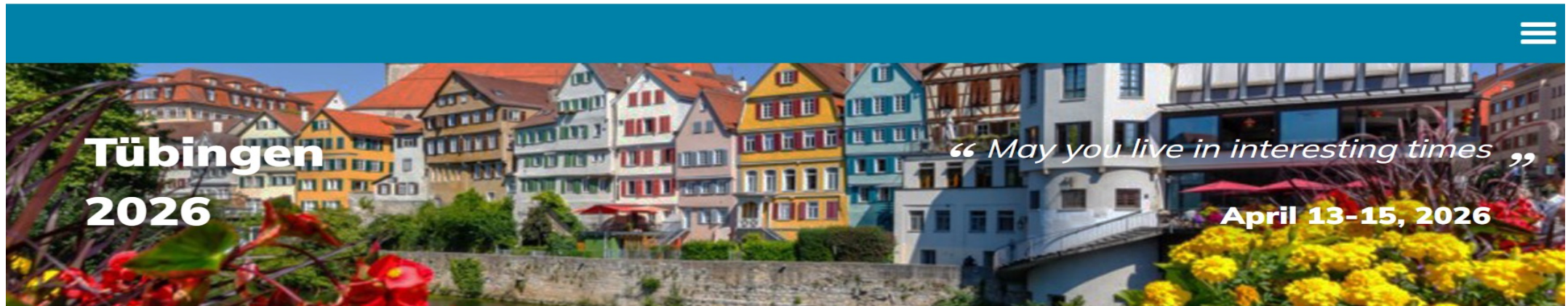
The knowledge of humanities and the new role of books.  
Towards a new epistemology

Andrea Bonaccorsi  
University of Pisa

Tubingen 13 April 2026



*What is the likely shape of the library of the Future?  
And how do we build collections for it?*

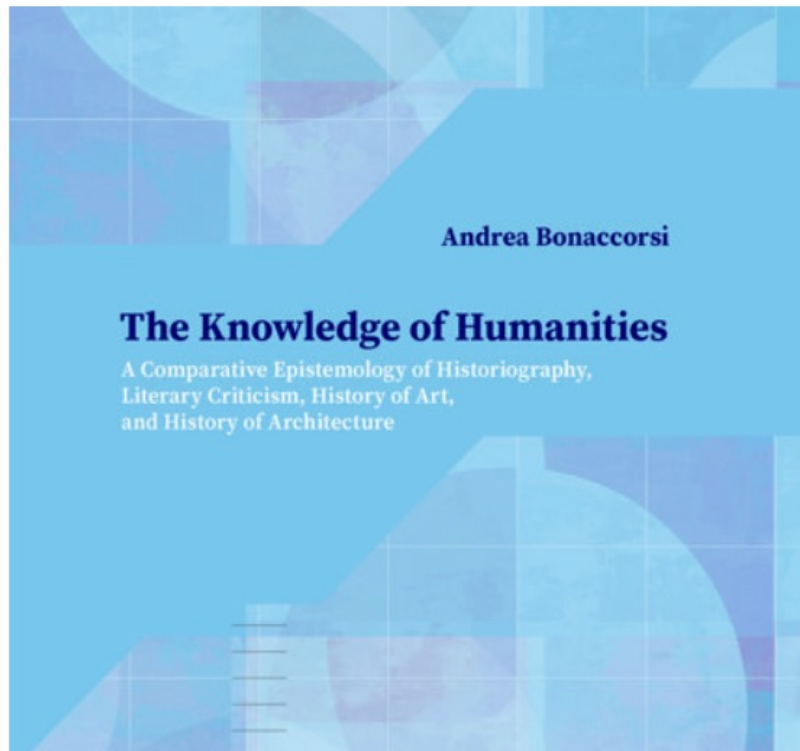


## Outline of the talk

- The knowledge of humanities- why we need a new epistemological reflection
- Bibliographies
- The new role of books
- The way ahead

BOOK SERIES Research on Research in the Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences, vol. 1

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# The Knowledge of Humanities

A Comparative Epistemology of Historiography, Literary Criticism, History of Art, and History of Architecture

Andrea Bonaccorsi

**Pages:** 323 p.

**Size:** 178 x 254 mm

**Language(s):** English

**Publication Year:** 2026

# The knowledge of humanities

- The «crisis of humanities»
- Wrong answer: humanities as sources of socio-economic impact
- Are humanities «scientific»?
- XX century left the issue of epistemology of humanities unaddressed

## A comparative epistemology

- Historical truth- historiography
- *Written* object- literary criticism
- *Figurative* object- history of art
- *Material* (and symbolic) object- history of architecture

## Three regimes of proof in science

- Replication (hard sciences)

vs.

- Reconstruction of the original in the past (philology, archaeology, paleography)
- Logical reconstruction of causal pathways in the past
  - e.g. History-dependent natural sciences
  - Partially sufficient multiple causes

# Methods of proof in humanities

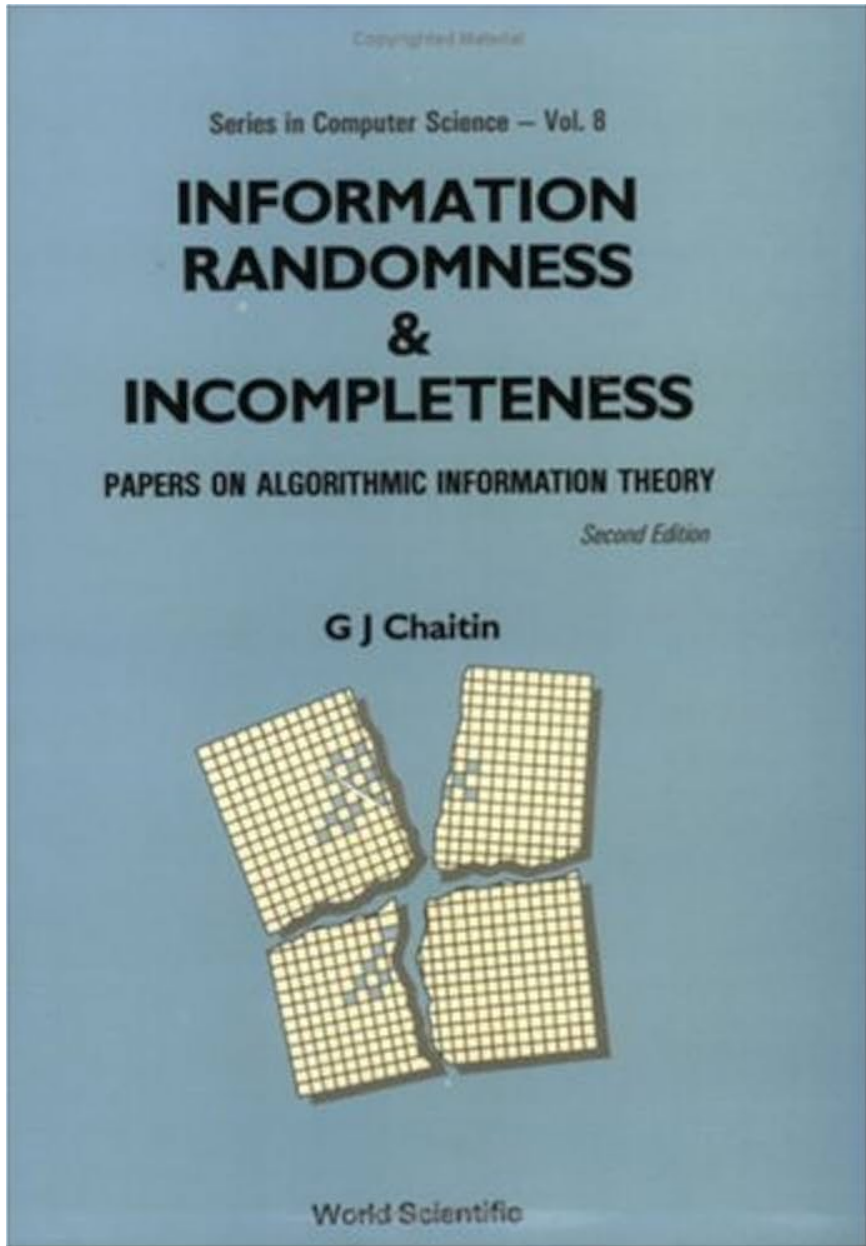
- Close reading
- Description
- Classification
- Attribution
- Multiple evidential sources
- Causal inference
  
- *Saturation*- a systematic effort to cover all available sources

I have taken a course  
in Fast reading.  
I have been able to  
read *War and Peace* in  
20 minutes!

It talks about Russia.

Woody Allen





Can you *always* express something in a *simpler* way (for example, by an algorithm)?

The answer is no.

Gregory Chaitin



# The wonderful world of bibliographies

- Complete lists of publications in a field
- Updated regularly
- Curated by scientific authorities
- Maintained and published by a variety of institutions
- Used systematically by scholars

Bibliographies as the demonstration of the  
*saturation principle?*

Name	Year of foundation	Main characteristics	Number of entries	Editors	Publisher
Medieval Studies	2010			Christopher Kleinhenz, University of Wisconsin	Oxford UP
Bibliographie de civilisation médiévale	1958	Bibliometric information (full bibliographic records, date, subject, location) 5 languages	>1.250.000	Philippe Paquant (CESCM Centre d'études supérieures de civilisation médiévale-Université de Poitiers)	Brepols
International medieval bibliography (IMB)	1967	Bibliometric information (full bibliographic records, date, subject, location) 5 languages	>550.000	Alan Murray (Institute for Medieval Studies, University of Leeds)	Brepols
Monumenta Germaniae Historica (MGH)	1819	Collection of >300 volumes of historical documents	n.a.	Gesellschaft für Deutschlands ältere Geschichtskunde.	Brepols
General historical bibliographies		Reference to 13 national bibliographies, of which 8 available online	n.a.		Various national institutions
Bibliography of the History and Archaeology of Eastern Europe in the Middle Ages		Publications since 1750 Period 550-1241 CE. >5000 keywords	88.013	Florin Curta (University of Florida)	Brill
Nordic Archaeological Abstracts (NAA)	1974	Published annually 1974-2000	n.a.	Birgit M.Rasmussen, Aarhus University+ Network of Nordic universities	Tidsskrift.dk

# New research

(Bonaccorsi, 2026a; 2026b)

- Identified n=200 bibliographies
- Controlled against classifications of humanities
  - Scientific sectors (SSDs)
  - All Science Journal Classification (ASJC)
  - Web of Science
- Bibliographies covering > 95% of fields in humanities
- Total number of entries >40 million

<b>10/A ARCHAEOLOGY</b>	
PREHISTORY AND EARLY HISTORY	XXX
AEGEAN CIVILIZATIONS	XX
NUMISMATICS	X
ETRUSCOLOGY AND ITALIC ANTIQUITIES	X
CLASSICAL ARCHAEOLOGY	XX
CHRISTIAN AND MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY	XX
ANCIENT TOPOGRAPHY	X
PAPIROLOGY	X
METHODS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH	X
<b>10/B ART HISTORY</b>	
HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL ART	X
HISTORY OF MODERN ART	XX
HISTORY OF CONTEMPORARY ART	XXX
MUSEOLOGY, ART AND RESTORATION CRITICISM	X
<b>10/C - CINEMA, MUSIC, PERFORMING ARTS, TELEVISION AND MEDIA STUDIES</b>	
PERFORMING ARTS	X
CINEMA, PHOTOGRAPHY AND TELEVISION	XX
MUSICOLOGY AND HISTORY OF MUSIC	XXX
ETHNOMUSICOLGY	

<b>10/D- SCIENCES OF ANTIQUITY</b>	
GREEK HISTORY	X
ROMAN HISTORY	XX
AEGEAN CIVILIZATIONS	X
GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE	XX
BYZANTINE CIVILIZATION	XXX
NEOHELLENIC LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE	
LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE	XX
CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY	XXX
ANCIENT CHRISTIAN LITERATURE	XX
<b>10/E- MEDIEVAL LATIN AND ROMANCE PHILOLOGIES AND LITERATURES</b>	
MEDIEVAL AND HUMANISTIC LATIN LITERATURE	X
ROMANCE PHILOLOGY AND LINGUISTICS	XXX
ROMANIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE	X
PORTUGUESE AND BRAZILIAN LITERATURE	X
LANGUAGE AND TRANSLATION - PORTUGUESE AND BRAZILIAN	
<b>10/F- ITALIAN STUDIES AND COMPARATIVE LITERATURE</b>	
ITALIAN LITERATURE	XX
CONTEMPORARY ITALIAN LITERATURE	X
ITALIAN LINGUISTICS	X
PHILOLOGY OF ITALIAN LITERATURE	X
LITERARY CRITICISM AND COMPARATIVE LITERATURE	X
<b>10/G- HISTORICAL AND GENERAL LINGUISTICS</b>	
ITALIC, ILLIRIC AND CELTIC PHILOLOGY	XX
HISTORICAL AND GENERAL LINGUISTICS	XXX
EDUCATIONAL LINGUISTICS	XX
ALBANIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE	X
FINNO-UGRIC PHILOLOGY	X

<b>10/H- FRENCH STUDIES</b>	
FRENCH LITERATURE	XX
LANGUAGE AND TRANSLATION – FRENCH	
<b>10/I - HISPANIC STUDIES</b>	
SPANISH LITERATURE	X
LATIN AMERICAN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES	X
LANGUAGE AND TRANSLATION - SPANISH	
<b>10/L- ENGLISH AND ANGLOAMERICAN STUDIES</b>	
ENGLISH LITERATURE	XXX
ANGLO-AMERICAN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES	X
LANGUAGE AND TRANSLATION - ENGLISH	
<b>10/M- GERMANIC AND SLAVIC LANGUAGES, LITERATURES AND CULTURES</b>	
GERMANIC PHILOLOGY	XX
GERMAN LITERATURE	XX
LANGUAGE AND TRANSLATION - GERMAN	
NORDIC LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES	X
DUTCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE	X
SLAVIC STUDIES	XX

<b>10/N- EASTERN AND AFRICAN CULTURES</b>	
HISTORY OF ANCIENT NEAR EAST	X
EGYPTOLOGY AND COPTIC CIVILIZATION	X
ASSYRIOLOGY	XX
ANATOLIAN STUDIES	X
ANCIENT NEAR EAST ARCHAEOLOGY AND ART HISTORY	X
PHOENICIAN AND PUNIC ARCHAEOLOGY	X
SEMITIC STUDIES, ETHIOPIAN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES	X
HEBREW	XX
AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES	XX
HISTORY OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES	X
MUSLIM ARCHAEOLOGY AND ART HISTORY	X
ARABIC LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE	XX

<b>ARMENIAN, CAUCASIAN, MONGOLIAN AND TURKISH STUDIES</b>	XX
IRANIAN PHILOLOGY, RELIGIONS AND HISTORY	X
PERSIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE	XX
INDIAN AND CENTRAL ASIAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ART HISTORY	X
INDIAN AND CENTRAL ASIAN PHILOSOPHY, RELIGIONS AND HISTORY	X
INDOLOGY AND TIBETOLOGY	XX
MODERN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES OF THE INDIAN SUBCONTINENT	X
EAST ASIAN ARCHAEOLOGY, ART HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY	X
CHINESE AND SOUTH ASIAN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES	XX
JAPANESE AND KOREAN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES	XX
HISTORY OF EAST AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA	X

<b>11/B HISTORY</b>	
MEDIEVAL HISTORY	XX X
MODERN HISTORY	XX X
CONTEMPORARY HISTORY	XX X
HISTORY OF EASTERN EUROPE	XX
SCIENCE OF BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS, HISTORY OF RELIGIONS	X
ARCHIVAL SCIENCE, BIBLIOGRAPHY AND LIBRARIANSHIP	X
PALEOGRAPHY	XX X
HISTORY OF RELIGIONS	X
HISTORY OF CHRISTIANITY AND OF CHURCHES	X
DEMOLOGY, ETHNOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY	XX X
GEOGRAPHY	X
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY	

<b>11/C - PHILOSOPHY</b>	
THEORETICAL PHILOSOPHY	XXX
LOGIC AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE	XX
HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	XX
MORAL PHILOSOPHY	XX
AESTHETICS	XX
PHILOSOPHY AND THEORY OF LANGUAGE - HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY	X
HISTORY OF ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY	X
HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL PHILOSOPHY	X
HISTORY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES (*)	X
<b>111/D - PEDAGOGY AND EDUCATIONAL THEORIES</b>	
PEDAGOGY, THEORIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL EDUCATION	X
HISTORY OF PEDAGOGY AND EDUCATION	X
METHODOLOGIES OF TEACHING AND SPECIAL EDUCATION	X
EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH	X
METHODS AND TEACHING OF MOTOR ACTIVITIES	
METHODS AND TEACHING OF SPORTS ACTIVITIES	

<b>11/E CULTURAL STUDIES and OTHERS</b>	
CULTURAL STUDIES	XXX
ETHNIC STUDIES	X
FAMILY STUDIES	XX
WOMEN'S STUDIES	XXX
THEOLOGY	XXX
POETRY	XXX

# Bibliographies

- Comprehensiveness (books, book chapters, articles from indexed and non-indexed journals, proceedings)
- Multilingualism
- Controlled criteria for inclusion
- Variable scope (from niche topics to large disciplines)
- Editorial role (academic staff, senior librarians)
- Long tradition
- Collective effort
- *No citation data*

## Governance

- Universities, public research organizations, research and public libraries (n=56)
- Networks of research, non-profit foundations (n=30)
- Individual authors (n= 25)
- Commercial publishers (n=89)

# Commercial publishers

- Brill
- Brepols
- De Gruyter
- Oxford University Press
- Bloomsbury
- John Benjamins, Peter Lang, Routledge, Garland, Casalini Libri, several university press (Princeton, Cambridge, Manchester, Leuven and others), Bantz Verlag, Garland, Rowman & Littlefield + others + ProQuest, EBSCO

Limited overlapping in coverage

# Extraction of citations

Book citations are **structurally different** from journal citations

- many more citations (*no space constraint!*)
- to heterogeneous sources (*not only indexed journals!*)
- in a heterogeneous style format (*not only in the Reference section!*)
- covering not only recent authors (*but also many dead authors!*)

**Software developments make the extraction technically and economically feasible**

# Normalization of citations

Problems:

- **author identification**
- allocation of citations to **primary sources vs secondary sources**

The inability to identify authors cited in books in an unambiguous way and to establish whether they are primary or secondary sources makes it difficult to **normalize indicators**

Normalization is a requisite for any bibliometric analysis.

## Author identification in Library science

The problem of author identification has been crucial to Library science since its beginning

Library science has developed extremely sophisticated techniques to identify authors, even under conditions of lack of information or ambiguity

The central notion is the **Authority File**

- an «official» document
- shared among all libraries
- covering all relevant information on all existing/ available editions of all works of authors

## Library science/2

The collaboration between Bibliometrics and Library Science has been made difficult in the past due to the **lack of inter-operability of software**.

Libraries adopted over time several versions of highly idiosyncratic software, tailored towards goals of conservation and authenticity, less towards goals of knowledge discovery and data sharing.

But the times are changing!

A large international project is working on the **inter-operability of existing software legacy** in virtually all libraries:

- university libraries
- research libraries
- US Library of Congress

This will make it possible to check authoritatively in real time the identity of authors of books

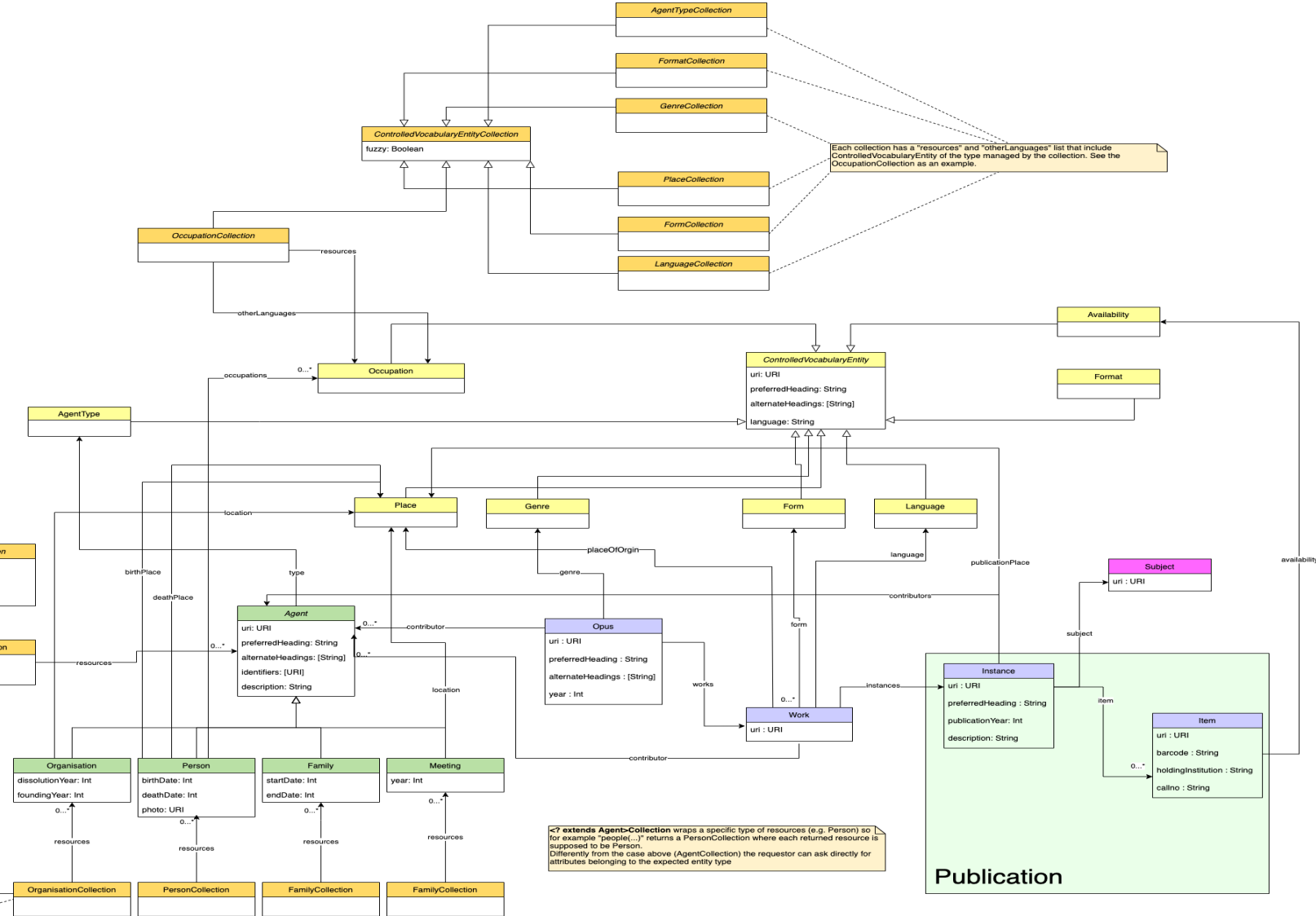
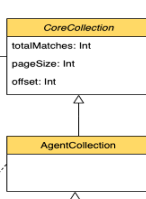
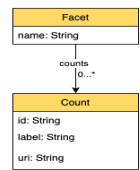
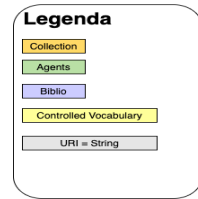


**An effective environment  
for the use of linked data by libraries**  
Share-VDE short overview

Share-VDE is a library-driven initiative which brings together the bibliographic catalogues and authority files of a community of libraries in a shared discovery environment based on linked data. Share-VDE is a collaborative endeavour part of the [Share Family](#), based on the requirements and perceptions of libraries, promoted by [Casalini Libri](#), provider of bibliographic and authority data as member of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging; [@CULT](#), provider of ILS, Discovery tools and Semantic Web solutions for the cultural heritage sector, with input and active participation from an international group of research libraries and influenced by the vision of the [LD4P](#) project.

The collaborative initiative is steered by the library community. Share-VDE currently connects the catalogues of over 20 libraries in the USA, Canada, and Europe. It is potentially open to any library.

# Open-linked data architecture



Each collection has a "resources" and "otherLanguages" list that include ControlledVocabularyEntity of the type managed by the collection. See the OccupationCollection as an example.

AgentCollection can potentially contain any kind of agent, so on GraphQL side the requestor should use the ...on <AgentType> in order to request fields that are specific to a given type of agent.

<? extends AgentCollection wraps a specific type of resources (e.g. Person) so for example "people(...)" returns a PersonCollection where each returned resource is supposed to be Person. Differently from the case above (AgentCollection) the requestor can ask directly for attributes belonging to the expected entity type

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# New generation of Authority Services

Services for the authority control that combine automated and manual processes

For record environments:

- validation of MARC bibliographic records (correction of MARC fields and obsolete forms, update of tags and subfields etc.);
- enrichment of MARC fields with SVDE original URIs and URIs from external sources according to ad hoc profiling, including LCNAF, VIAF, ISNI;
  - Casalini Libri is ISNI registration agency creating and assigning ISNI to persons and organisations (e.g. publishers)
- matching processes on external authority files;
- import of authority records;
- reporting features providing complete details of the validation and corrections done to the records.

→ **initial release** of the authority control features for MARC records delivered to Stanford.

Next step developments: Authority Services fully integrated in the Linked Open Data environments.





Perspecti: Inflection of “perspectus”; < Perspicere = to see through something

“Perspectis libris, verum esse, quod de hoc scripto mihi narraverat Tomopoloko, comperiebam”

*[After going through those books, I understood that what T. had told me about them was true]*

Holbergius (Ludouicus Holbergius; Ludvig Holberg) who in 1741 described an utopian journey to the centre of the earth//

For any inquiry or question, please reach out to [info@perspecti.net](mailto:info@perspecti.net)

## Publication types

The core collection of *Perspecti* encompasses not just journal articles, but also a wide array of book content including monographs, text editions, conference proceedings, collected essays, festschrifts, and book chapters. This more inclusive approach enhances our understanding of the diverse publication landscape within the humanities.

## Languages

Research in the humanities embraces multilingualism, including Romance, Germanic, Slavic, other Indo-European languages, as well as ancient languages. *Perspecti* aims to comprehensively capture this linguistic diversity, enabling meaningful data analysis and discovery across languages for the first time.

## Publishers

*Perspecti* is committed to covering not only the major academic publishing houses but also actively collaborates with the vast and vibrant landscape of medium and smaller presses which have a significant role in supporting research and bibliodiversity in the humanities.

## Enriched and interlinked metadata

*Perspecti* will display citation information, author affiliations, open access status, and funder information per publication. Citations will be collected directly from footnotes and bibliographies, providing more comprehensive and accurate citation information per book, chapter, or article than publicly available sources. This citation information focuses on references to other research publications, but will potentially be expanded at a later stage to other cited items important or typical to the humanities (grey literature, primary sources,

## Disciplines

*Perspecti* is focused on academic publications from the following disciplines: Arts, Archaeology, Classics, History, Language and Literature, Museology, Music, Philosophy & Religious studies.

## Academic Board

[Read the joint statement of the Academic Board & Brepols](#)

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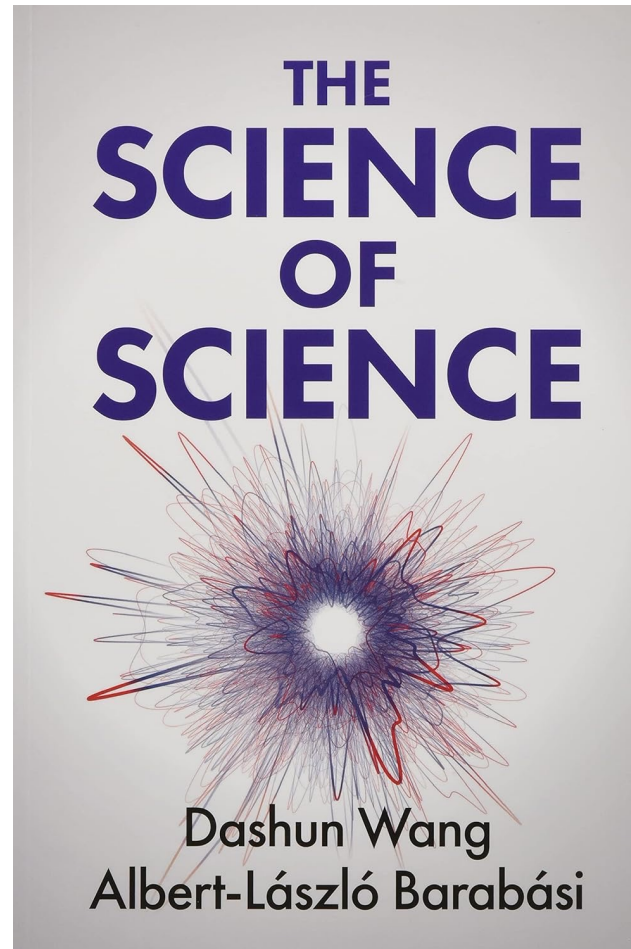
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Belgium

Books do not appear in bibliometric data.

As a consequence, **we do not have a Science of science** in Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences



RESEARCH

REVIEW SUMMARY

SCIENCE COMMUNITY

## Science of science

Santo Fortunato,\* Carl T. Bergstrom, Katy Börner, James A. Evans, Dirk Helbing, Staša Milojević, Alexander M. Petersen, Filippo Radicchi, Roberta Sinatra, Brian Uzzi, Alessandro Vespignani, Ludo Waltman, Dashun Wang, Albert-László Barabási†

**BACKGROUND:** The increasing availability of digital data on scholarly inputs and outputs—from research funding, productivity, and collaboration to paper citations and scientist mobility—offers unprecedented opportunities to explore the structure and evolution of science. The science of science (SciSci) offers a quantitative understanding of the interactions among scientific agents across diverse geographic and temporal scales. It provides insights into the conditions underlying creativity and the genesis of scientific discovery, with the ultimate goal of developing tools and policies that have the potential to accelerate science. In the past decade, SciSci has benefited from an influx of natural, computational, and social scientists who together have developed big data-based capabilities for empirical analysis and generative modeling that capture the unfolding of science, its institutions, and its workforce. The value proposition of SciSci is that with a deeper understanding of the factors that drive successful science, we can more effectively address environmental, societal, and technological problems.

**ADVANCES:** Science can be described as a complex, self-organizing, and evolving network of scholars, projects, papers, and ideas. This representation has unveiled patterns characterizing the emergence of new scientific fields through the study of collaboration networks and the path of impactful discoveries through the study of citation networks. Microscopic models have traced the dynamics of citation accumulation, allowing us to predict the future impact of individual papers. SciSci has revealed choices and trade-offs that scientists face as they advance both their own careers and the scientific horizon. For example, measurements indicate that scholars are risk-averse, preferring to study topics related to their current expertise, which constrains the potential of future discoveries. Those willing to break this pattern engage in riskier careers but become more likely to make major breakthroughs. Overall, the highest-impact science is grounded in conventional combinations of prior work but features unusual combinations. Last, as the locus of research is shifting into teams, SciSci is increasingly focused on

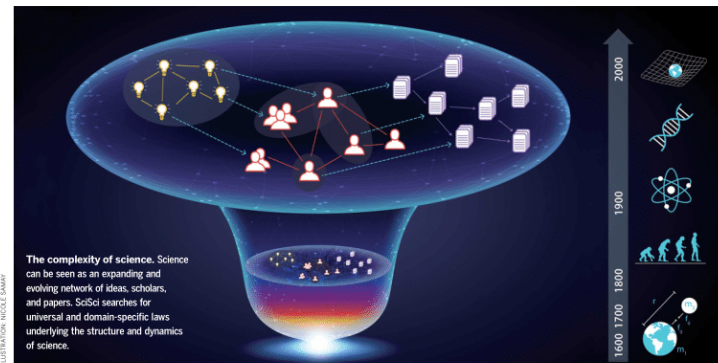
the impact of team research, finding that small teams tend to disrupt science and technology with new ideas drawing on older and less prevalent ones. In contrast, large teams tend to develop recent, popular ideas, obtaining high, but often short-lived, impact.

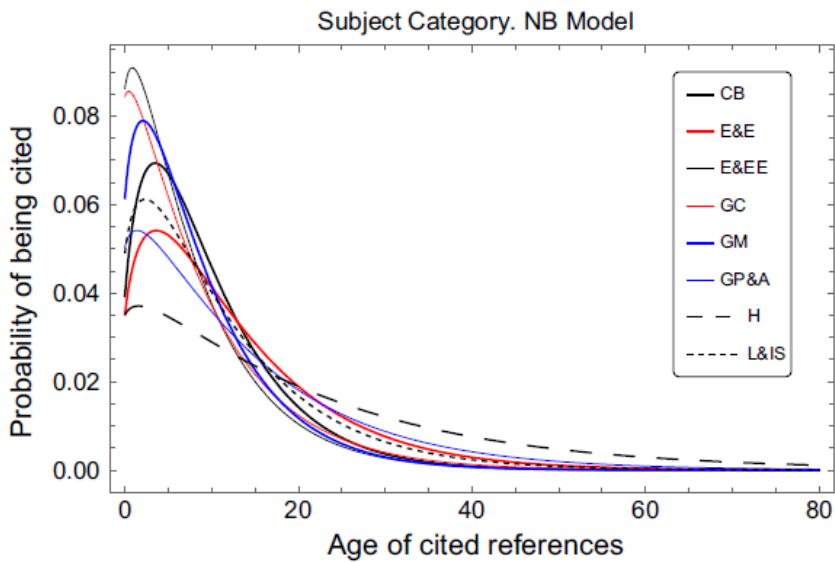
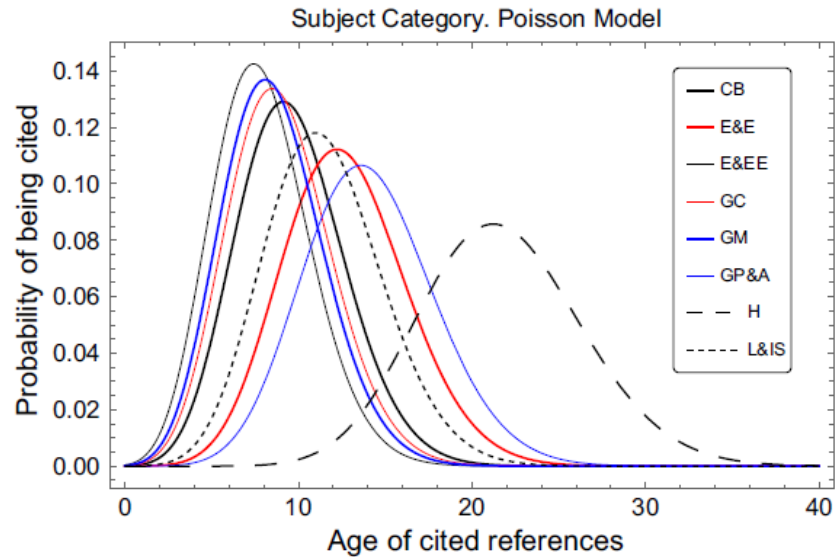
**OUTLOOK:** SciSci offers a deep quantitative understanding of the relational structure between scientists, institutions, and ideas because it facilitates the identification of fundamental mechanisms responsible for scientific discovery. These interdisciplinary data-driven efforts complement contributions from related fields such as scientometrics and the economics and sociology of science. Although SciSci seeks long-standing universal laws and mechanisms that apply across various fields of science, a fundamental challenge going forward is accounting for undeniable differences in culture, habits, and preferences between different fields and countries. This variation makes some cross-domain insights difficult to appreciate and associated science policies difficult to implement. The differences among the questions, data, and skills specific to each discipline suggest that further insights can be gained from domain-specific SciSci studies, which model and identify opportunities adapted to the needs of individual research fields. ■

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†Cite this article as: Fortunato et al., *Science* 359, eaao0185 (2018). DOI: 10.1126/science.aao0185

ON OUR WEBSITE  
Read the full article at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.aao0185>

Downloaded from <http://science.sciencemag.org/> on May 23, 2018





## Age distribution of citations

The assumption is that articles cite more frequently *recent* literature, so that the old literature becomes progressively obsolete.

A robust theory of citation obsolescence has been developed in bibliometrics

- Poisson
- Negative binomial

Is this evidence found also in Arts & Humanities?

## Lotka Law

A strong regularity is found in the distribution of publications and/or citations per author

Skewed distributions are approximated by various forms of power law

The main explanation is the cumulative effect of early recognition, peer review and funding mechanisms (Matthew effect)

Does this effect hold true in Arts & Humanities?

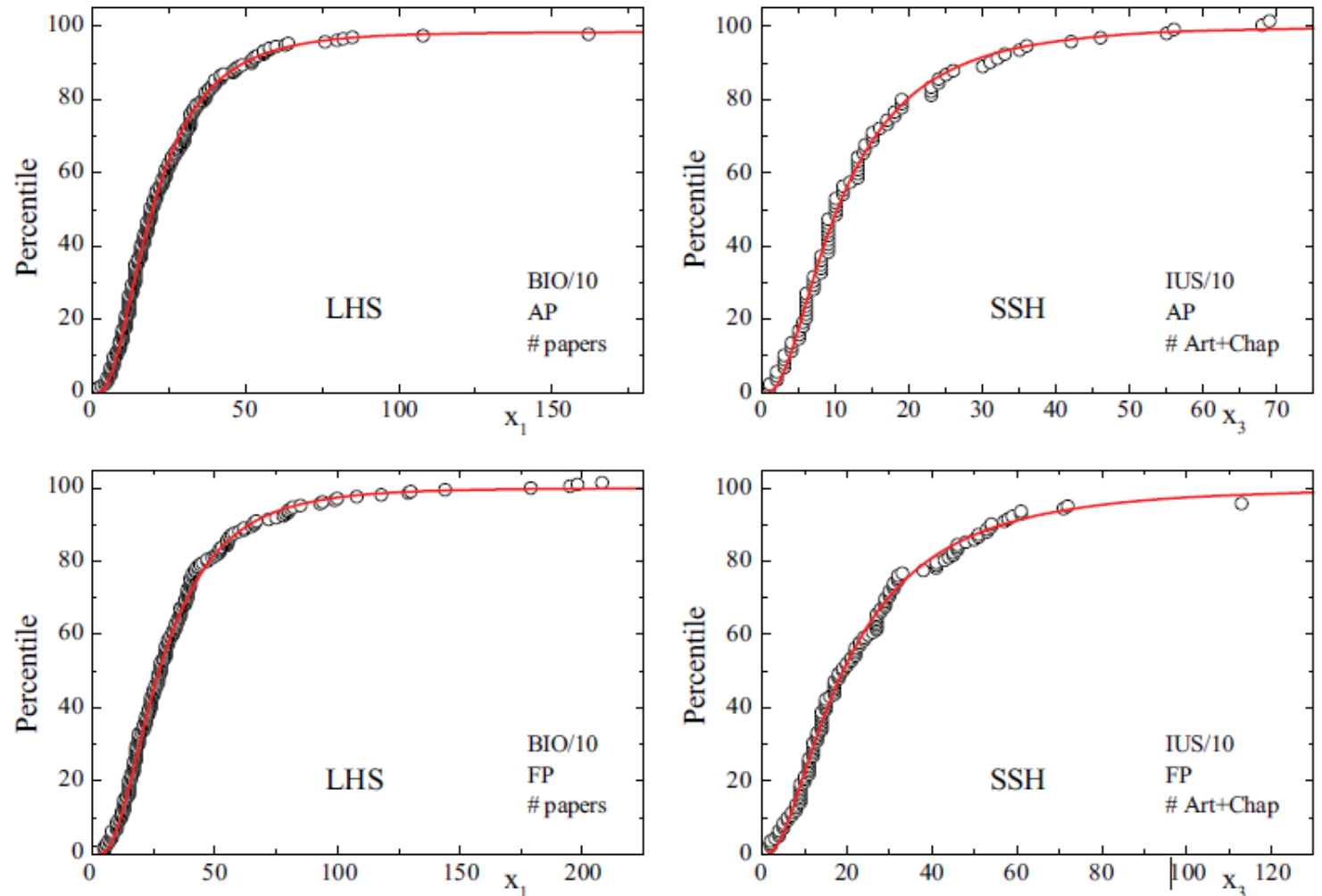


Fig. 1 Cumulative distributions of AP (*upper panels*) and FP (*lower panels*) indicators  $x_1$  and  $x_3$  for two illustrative SSDs, one from LHS (BIO/10, *left panels*) and one from SSH (IUS/10, *right panels*)

Source: Bonaccorsi et al. (2017)

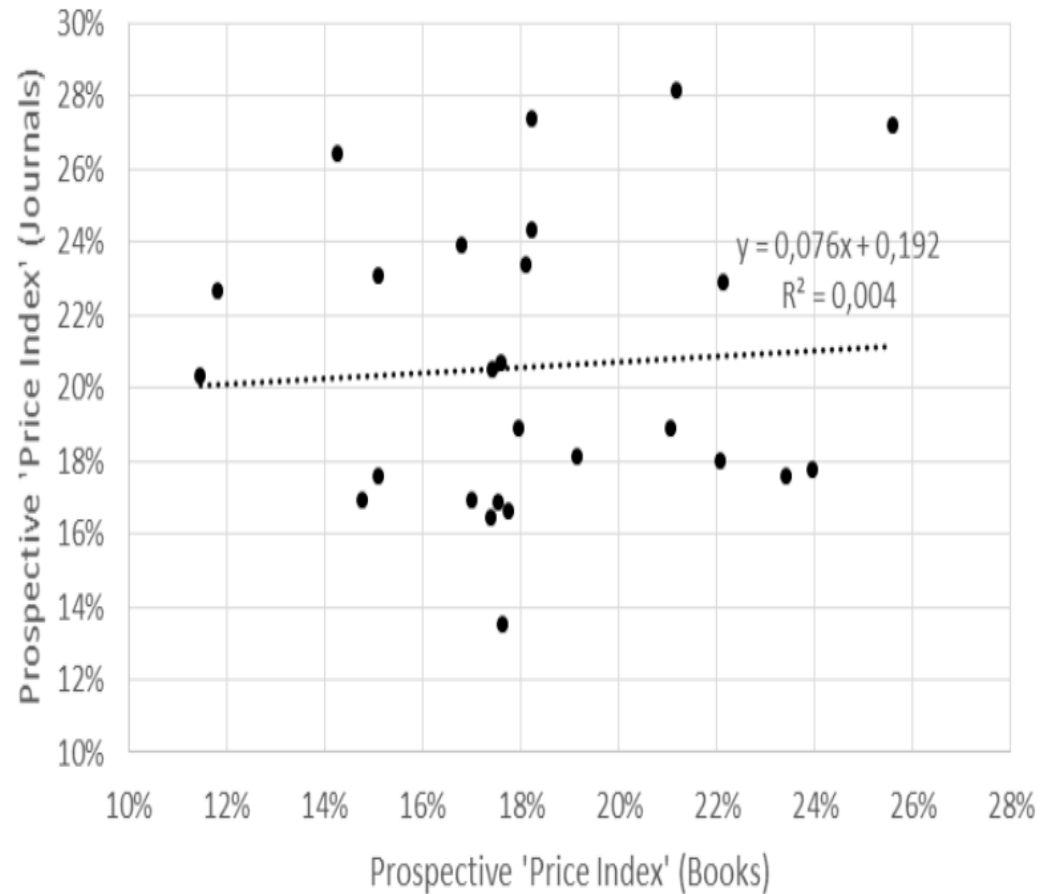


Figure 4. Scatter plot of prospective 'Price Index' of subfields in the BKCI vs. SCIE/SSCI/AHCI. [Data sourced from Thomson Reuters Web of Science Core Collection].

Source: Chi et al. (2016)

## Citations in books and in journal articles

It is well known that citations in books

- are made in much larger numbers
- go back in age of cited sources
- include primary and secondary sources
- cover a wider range of publications by type and by discipline

The evidence is however based on small samples and/or the Book Citation Index

Do we have a large scale evidence from random samples of books and journals?

What is the percentage of more recent literature?

## Community detection and network structure

The graphs representing networks may be originated by

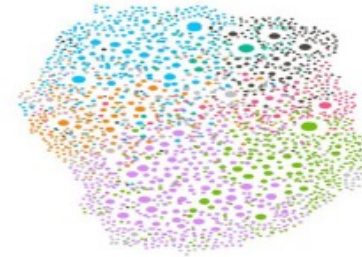
- direct citations
- co-citations
- bibliographic coupling
- triadic links

The topology of the network gives us insights on knowledge flows

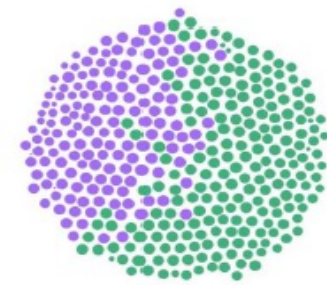
### Can we build networks

- comparing various disciplines in Arts & Humanities
- at different levels of granularity
- based on large scale data

B1: direct citation network



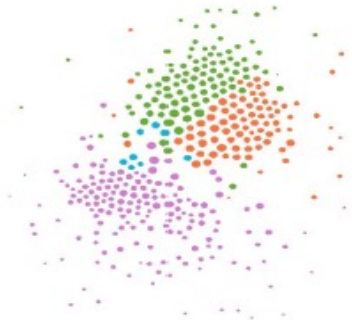
B9: bibliographic coupling at title level



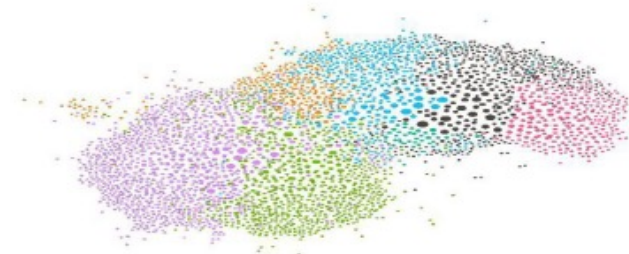
B5: co-citation at title level



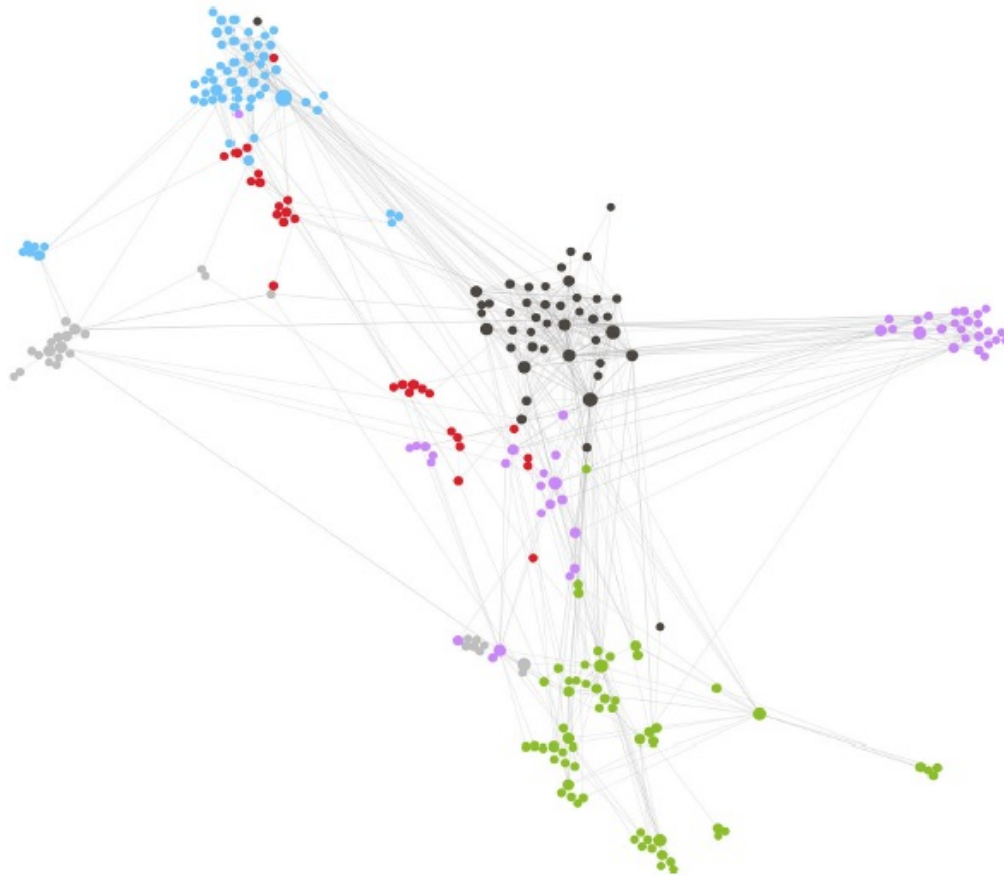
B11: bibliographic coupling at ref. level



B6: co-citation at page level



**Fig. 5** The five network graphs. Community partitioning was marked by a color scheme, centrality degree by node size. Edges and labels are omitted for clarity. Network B1: 2065 (13.6%) nodes plotted, filtered by edge weight > 200. Network B6: 2175 (15.3%) nodes plotted, filtered by edge weights > 5. Network B5: 1849 (12.5%) nodes, filtered by edge weights > 5



**Fig. 1** The communities of the Library dataset, using the Louvain method with configuration identical to experiments. This network has been trimmed from edges of weight less than 2, as a consequence nearly 60% nodes are visible. The communities are: cyan—early English printing; pink—Shakespeare; green—English literature XVI–XVII century; grey—Renaissance book production in the European continent; dark grey—English book production and commerce in early modern times; red—Libraries and collections. The size of the nodes is proportional to their betweenness centrality. This visualization was made with Gephi 0.9.1 (Bastian et al. 2009), using Force Atlas 2 with default parameters but for LinLog, dissuade hubs and prevent overlap modes active, scaling 2.0 and edge influence 1.5 (Jacomy et al. 2014). (Color figure online)

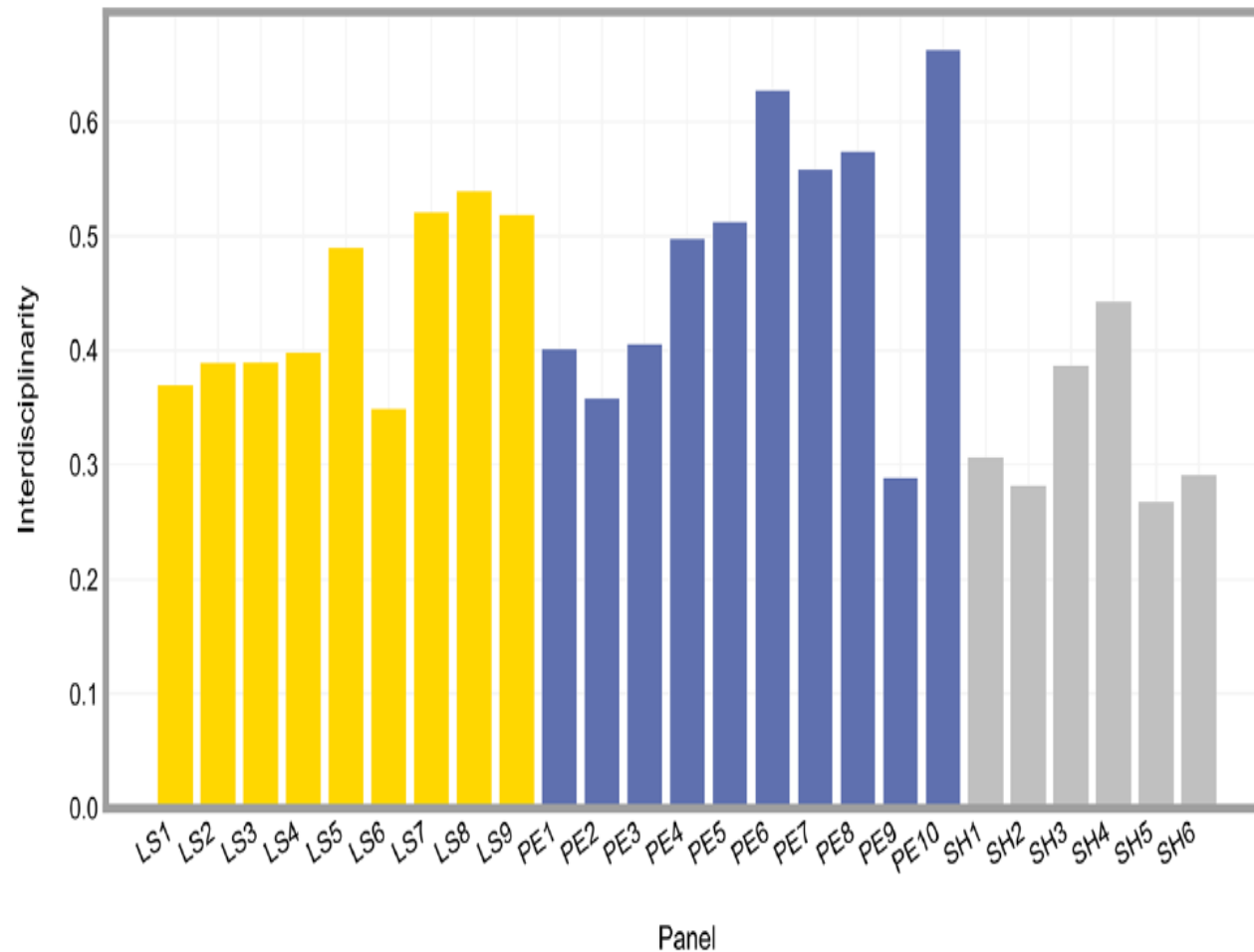
## Core literature

Core literature= a set of landmark publications (books or articles) that

- are highly cited
- connect otherwise separated fields of research

Core literature are associated to some form of paradigmatic consensus

**Do we find core literatures in Arts & Humanities?**



## Arts & Humanities and interdisciplinarity

It is commonly assumed that Arts & Humanities are more inclined to engage into interdisciplinary research

Yet some studies show the opposite effect

Do we have large scale evidence on the degree of interdisciplinarity of Arts & Humanities?

Fig. 4 Degree of interdisciplinarity across disciplinary areas in the ERC panel (see Appendix A for panel descriptions)

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# Thank you

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