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Those who engage with the field of digital history are likely to find themselves in discussions that revolve around the many new opportunities that the discipline brings, as well as the inevitable challenges regularly. In the existing literature of the field, such challenges have been oft-discussed in terms of limitations and implications of newly adopted methodologies. The hurdles that have been overcome to develop these methods in the first place are usually omitted. In *Trading Zones of Digital History*, Max Kemman fills this gap by focusing on the multidisciplinary collaborations between computational experts and historians in digital history environments. These environments could include digital *legal* historians too and thus, those working in this particular section should pay heed to Kemman's finds.

Introducing his engaging and exceptionally clearly written book, Kemman provides his readers with an overview of the field of digital history. Therein, he argues that digital history collaborations create uncertainty for both parties involved: 'historians are uncertain how they as historians should use digital methods, and computational experts are uncertain how digital methods should work with historical datasets'. Consequently, scholars in the field of digital history need to negotiate the methods and concepts they develop. In order to investigate the underexplored processes that underlie these multidisciplinary collaborations, Kemman adopts the trading zones model as developed by Peter Galison. In this model a trading zone is understood as 'an arena in which radically different activities could be *locally*, but not globally coordinated'. In other words, although researchers in the field of digital history can hold entirely different scholarly practices, they can still interact while working towards a shared goal. Kemman identifies three of such trading zones: 1) engagement, 2) power relations, and 3) changing practices. Following this, the author argues that digital history 'does not occupy a singular position between the digital and the historical. Instead, historians continuously move across this dimension, choosing different positions as they construct different trading zones through cross-disciplinary engagement, negotiation of research goals and individual interests'.

After a more thorough analysis of the trading zones model in chapter two, each of the three zones are discussed in a separate chapter of the book. The analysis in these chapters is based on ethnographic research conducted at the Luxembourg Centre for Contemporary and Digital History (C2DH), complemented by observations from other projects and collaboration sites in the Benelux. Although Kemman himself admits that his analysis is not globally valid, his study yielded important insights of which, I believe, those involved in digital (legal) history collaborations should be aware.

In the chapter on engagement, Kemman argues that as collaboration is far from ubiquitous in the historical discipline, scholars still need to learn how to work in collaborative teams. The analysis in the chapter demonstrates how historians, who are usually in the majority in digital history projects, and computational researchers engage in the setting of the C2DH and how these engagements resulted in shifting practices for historians. According to Kemman, the

computational experts' practices moved more towards those of historians than vice versa. In the chapter on power relations, Kemman identifies two power mechanisms that position the participants in digital history collaboration. The first is to what extent participants are able to define their own boundaries of action and the second the extent to which participants can influence the actions of other participants. Within the first mechanism, the conducted interviews show that historians, in the end, prioritized their own research over the collaboration with the computational experts and that vice versa, computational experts saw the development of tools as their own research too. This observation is intertwined with problems in the second mechanism: historians are often unable to shape the work of computational experts because of a lack of technical knowledge. When problems or delays in projects occurred, historians were unable to use digital methods as they foresaw, putting them in a somewhat weaker position. Consequently, they protected their work by finding alternative ways of continuing their research without or with slimmed-down digital methods. The book's last chapter revolves around the last trading zone: the changing practices. Here, Kemman provides different examples of how digital history have, in fact, had a successful impact on historical scholarship and how people involved in digital history collaborations managed to gain interdisciplinary know-how.

More important in the final chapter, and leading up to the book's conclusion is a discussion of the relevance of 'digital history brokers'. These brokers, usually the professors of history in digital history collaborations, are essential to ensure successful outcomes of digital history projects. The brokers, according to the author, bridge practices between the two disciplines while they also guarantee the continuation of traditional disciplinary values. Finally then, the author argues that historical research should always continue to iterate between computational and traditional approaches to make the most out of the discipline.

Although it is hard to disagree with this conclusion, it must be noted that the book departs from a rather traditional view of the historical discipline to begin with. Although it is true that (legal) historians are traditionally used to working in solitary conditions, even outside of the field of digital history in particular, more and more (legal) historians are starting to collaborate, and historical training and newly founded institutions or research groups are increasingly focused on interdisciplinary themes. It is thus the question whether the observations about the traditional historical profession remain relevant in the future. Still, as the author himself notes, historians continuously choose different positions while constructing trading zones. The analytical model that is used will therefore remain useful for evaluating interdisciplinary collaborations, even in different settings.

For now though, the feeling of 'having to reinvent the wheel' is in my experience, often expressed by those involved in (new) digital history collaborations as the field is still developing. Kemman's work provides some spot-on practical and truthful clues of how to go about such collaborations and what someone who plans to engage can expect and should be aware of. For this reason, *Trading Zones of Digital History* is a highly recommended read for all involved in digital history projects or those who aspire to be.

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