Technical skills and gestures have already been the subject of collective work aimed at studying them in their ethnological, anthropological, economic, technical or sociological dimension [BRIL 2002, DE BEAUNE 2013b, BOUILLON, GUILLERME, PIERNAS 2017, JOULIAN, D’ONOGRIO 2006]. On one hand, industrial procedures for the most recent periods have been well studied by contemporary historians who have examined in particular their constitution, their dissemination and, more generally, the technical or cultural history of these industrial procedures [for instance BAUDET 2004 or journals like the Revue d’histoire de la sidérurgie published in Nancy since 1960]. For earlier periods, on the other hand, the point of view most often adopted by historians and art historians to deal with the history of technology since the 1950s in particular was first that of historians of work and production [for instance COQUERY, HILAIRE-PEREZ, SALLMANN, Verna 2004]. Few of them have considered technical gestures and know-how as historical objects, submitted to various cultural regimes.
This situation is all the more damaging as recent research trends are increasingly focusing on the material and physical constraints of production processes. This is the case of the history of medieval art, in which the growing number of works claiming to be based on the archéologie du bâti has contributed to reconfiguring the historiographical panorama of the discipline by introducing - or at least displaying - a renewed interest in the processes [HARTMANN-VIRNICHE, BOTO-VARELA, REVEYRON 2012]. This is just as much the case for the history of 17th and 18th century architecture, about which research prospects have been broadened by the development of the history of construction [for instance CARVAIS, GUILLERME, NEGRE, SAKAROVITCH 2012]. However, despite these recent developments and even if art historians can only consider it necessary to summon the material constraints of artistic and craft production, the work of historians, philosophers, anthropologists or sociologists who have taken an interest in gesture and technical practices is only marginally taken into account.

Therefore, the ambition of this conference is to provoke the meeting and dialogue of different approaches to the technical gesture, departing from a category of gestures that one can call virtuoso. This refers to the attitude of discreetly drawing the attention to the act itself of the production; virtuosity being considered as the primacy given to a metatechnique ("the technique of producing forms that produce effects") [KLEIN 1970, 393, note 1 et KLEIN 1960-62, 152, 154 et 215, chapitre « La Maraviglia »]. The phenomenon will be examined in the field of the construction studies, but also in all the arts and crafts of pre-industrial times (from painting to music and dance, through the art of gardens, cabinet work, goldsmith or textile). One hope to see whether, for example, the remarks and observations gathered on this phenomenon by cognitive or anthropological sciences can be historicized in order to shed light on our knowledge of the virtuoso technical gesture, its status and its social or cultural value and, thus, in order to nurture the historian’s reflection.

Different converging themes could be used to develop an exchange on these issues:

- Discourses and rhetoric on technical virtuosity and virtuoso craftsmanship practices [SUTHOR 2010, NEGRE 2019A]. What do theorists, critics and the public in general think about the demonstrations of skill and the resulting artefacts? How do practitioners talk about it themselves?
- The definitions and the different aspects of these preindustrial virtuoso practices (creation, restoration); the types of virtuosities (perfection of execution, search for complexity, search for variety, mastery of extreme scales, speed of execution, etc.) [KRIK, KURZ 2010, 95-101. NEGRE 2019B. GUILLOUET 2019]; the characteristics of the objects.
- The cultural and social consequences as well as the effect of "address" of the virtuoso technical gesture, for "internal" or "external" use [DE BEAUNE 2013A].
- The transmission of "incorporated" know-hows [as defined by BAREL 1977] or formalized through drawings and models. What role does the technical challenge play in the training curriculum of the craftsmen (through provocations, competitions, masterpieces, etc.)? And in innovation? How studio/workshop secrets and formalized know-how interact or clash (or not)?
- The practical conditions for the dissemination of these skills as well as the cultural constraints of their transmission (normalization of the gesture, mediation through processes…) and the criteria for virtuoso distinction; the representations of virtuosity in manuals, collections and prints. These last questions raise the role of technical

- Case studies: some papers could also focus on the analysis of technical gestures through specific objects and their material and archival study (for instance in the case of some conservation – restoration case studies).

Proposals for papers should be sent to Jean-Marie Guillouët before 2020 June, 15th (jmguillouet@gmail.com) and Valérie Nègre (valerie-negre@wanadoo.fr) in the form of a summary of a maximum of 2,000 characters.
They must be accompanied by a short one-page CV.

The conference will be held at the Institut national d'histoire de l'art with the support of the INHA, the Institut d’histoire moderne et contemporaine (Paris) and the Centre François Viete (Nantes)

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