

Visualizing Mito: From Text to a Procedural View of Japanese Intellectual Historiography

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Outline

- 2 major components:
 - DH in the context of East Asia
 - Concrete example: The *Dai Nihonshi* Phenomenon

The state of the field

DH and East Asia

- Digitization challenges with non-Latin scripts
- Temporal divide (premodern/modern)

The *Dai Nihonshi* Project

- Monumentality (source, timeline, participants)
- Shifting dynamics and mutual influences between the overarching topic and the hybrid methodology
- Procedural view – DH for continuity

Main research questions

- How did an initially open-minded and inclusive “imagined community” become associated with nationalism and xenophobia?
- How do we situate Mito’s role and significance in the broader context of Japanese/East Asian intellectual history and history writing?
- What can we learn about the meaning of history, history writing, and the formation of nationalism in Japan through the case of Mito?



The *Dai Nihonshi*
大日本史
(*The History of Great
Japan, 1657-1906*)

寶祚之隆與天壤無窮

國家治亂

一統絕姦宄之窺窬

威靈之遠于華夷有光雖然時運盛衰蓋譬

諸朝暮是以人事得失宜鑒於古今彰往

考來有述有作勸善懲惡或褒或貶屬辭

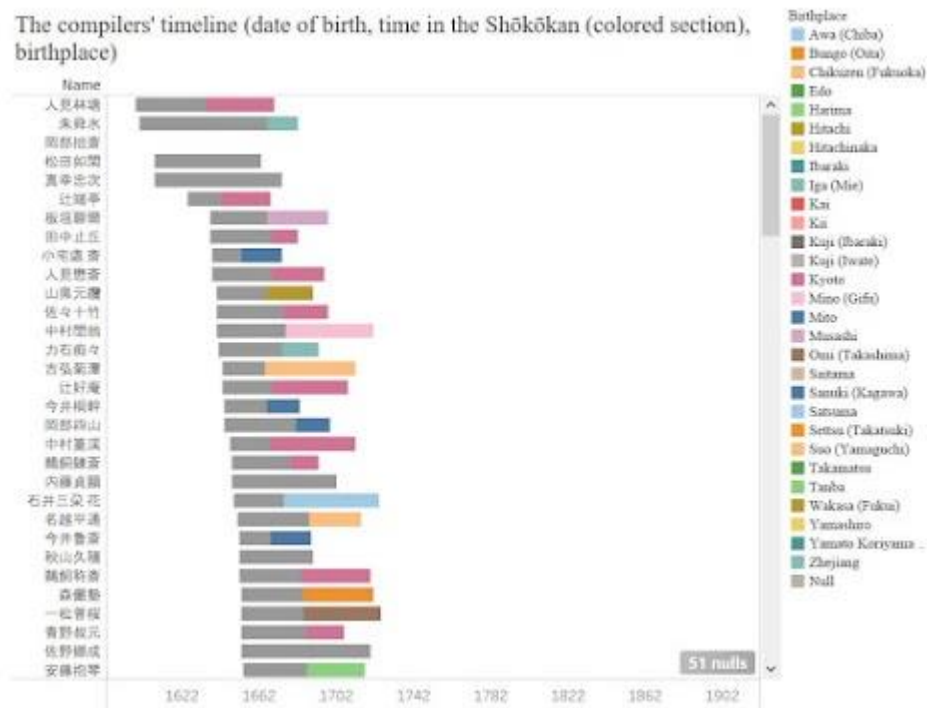
比事殊方豈無載籍詳內略外正史固存

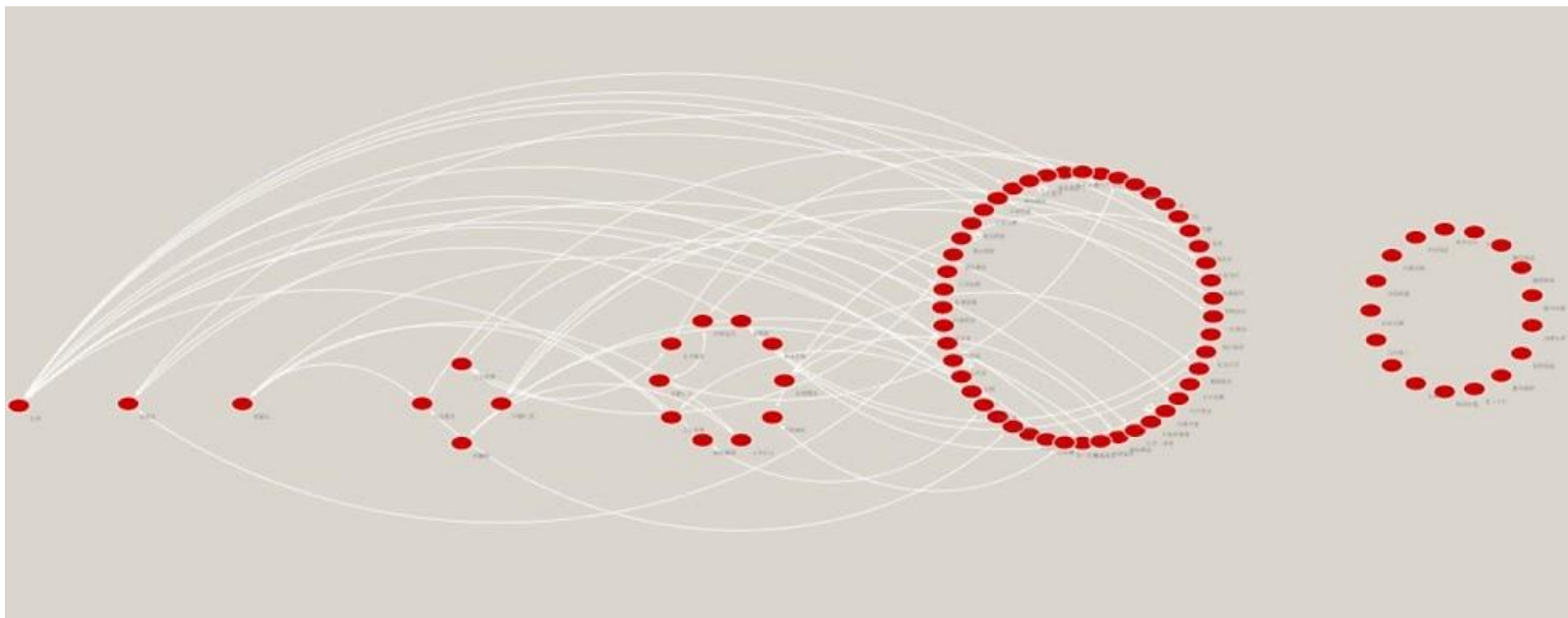
體裁臣治紀誠惶誠恐頓首頓首欽惟

皇帝陛下紹

<p>寶祚 本史 除與 X 壤 %</p>	<p>國家治省，</p>	<p>絕 灰兄之窺裔</p>	<p>成靈之連 華 % 先雖 時運 成衰 禮</p>	<p>諸朝暮是 人事 失 X % 於 方今 彰 4 士</p>	<p>レ来有迷有押 内 懣惡成褒或 屬レ辭</p>	<p>比 硃方豈一無二籍 内吟外 瓜文 固身</p>	<p>體載 臣治也 誠惶誠恐 頓脅領 看狄惟</p>	<p>皇帝陛下</p>
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The compilers' timeline (date of birth, time in the Shōkōkan (colored section), birthplace)





Thank you!
Kiitos!
Tack!

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