

Mining and Mapping the *Yuewei*

Distant Reading of *Jottings from the Cottage of Subtle Perception* 閱微草堂筆記 (by Ji Yun 紀昀, 1724-1805), and approaches to Qing information networks

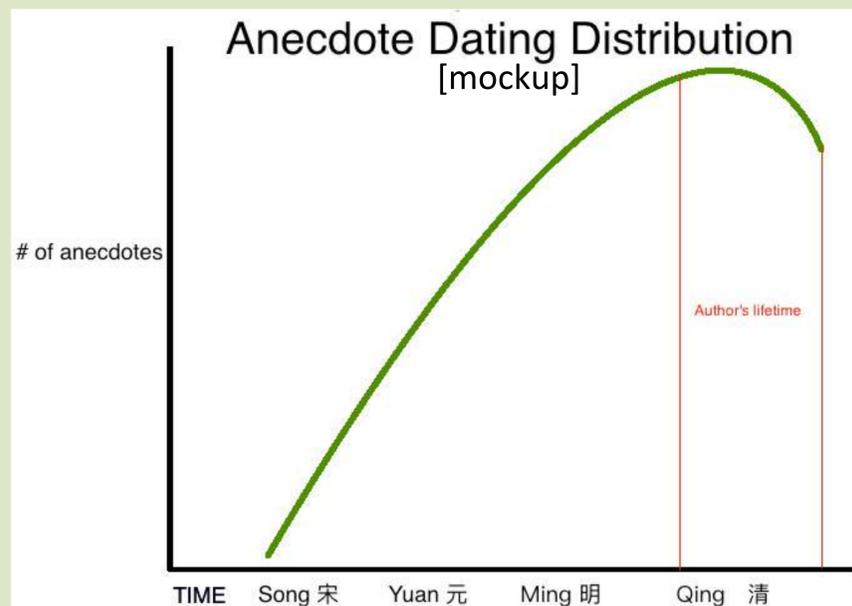
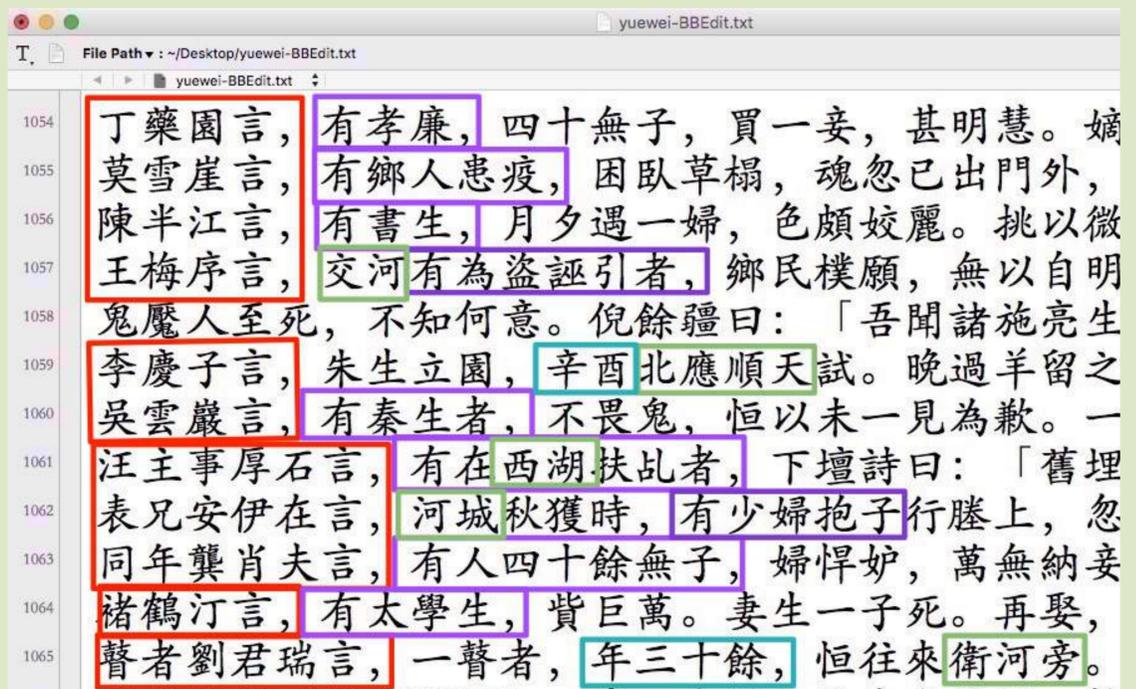
Abstract

Supported by a seed grant from Yale's digital humanities program, this project is in its conceptual stage. It will explore new mappings of Qing intellectual history, elite literary networks, and the spread of news and gossip through testing digital tools on the *Yuewei Caotang Biji*. The *Yuewei* is a canonical text of the 'jottings' (筆記/隨筆) genre, through which much Qing intellectual discourse was conducted. Methods refined on the *Yuewei* may then be used to undertake 'distant readings' of large quantities of Qing intellectual discourse in 'jottings' which cannot be subject to individual close readings.

This project is in its initial conceptual stages and welcomes advice from experienced digital humanists on tools and methodologies for its development. 請多指教

Why *Yuewei*?

- The *Yuewei* is a canonical text of approx. 1,200 anecdotes with a firmly established authorship, transmission lineage, and central status in Qing intellectual history.
- The career of its author (Ji Yun 紀昀, Hanlin academician and editor of the Siku Quanshu 四庫全書) and his intellectual milieu are well documented both in the *Yuewei* itself and in other existing sources, allowing information to be cross-referenced.
- The *Yuewei* is immediately available in punctuated plaintext.



Argument and Key Questions

My close reading of the *Yuewei* in its Qing intellectual context - rather than as a work of *xiaoshuo* 小說 - complicates the existing scholarly narrative of the book as one of supernatural anecdotes. Rather, I believe that the work is intended as one of polemic and history, carefully concerned with facts and sourcing.

This raises several questions:

- Is it possible to measure the 'factiness' of the text, or of particular anecdotes?
- Is it possible to measure the 'presentness' or 'currentness' of the work
- Is it possible to situate the *Yuewei*'s constituent anecdotes in a visualized Qing social network?
- Is it worthwhile to geographically or temporally map the work's constituent anecdotes in visualizations using timelines or maps of the Qing empire?

Yuewei authority database

B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
書三: 槐西雜志	乾隆五十七年 (1792年)		3	卷十四: 槐	14	及孺愛先生言 (先生於余	及孺愛先生言	交河有人	交河	
書三: 槐西雜志	乾隆五十七年 (1792年)		3	卷十四: 槐	14	張完質舍人言, 有與狐為	張完質舍人言			
書三: 槐西雜志	乾隆五十七年 (1792年)		3	卷十四: 槐	14	族姪竹汀言, 有農家婦少	族姪竹汀言			
書三: 槐西雜志	乾隆五十七年 (1792年)		3	卷十四: 槐	14	滄州一帶海濱, 煮鹽之地			滄州一帶海濱, 煮	
書三: 槐西雜志	乾隆五十七年 (1792年)		3	卷十四: 槐	14	田村一農婦, 甚貞靜。一				
書三: 槐西雜志	乾隆五十七年 (1792年)		3	卷十四: 槐	14	同年鄒道峰言, 有韓生者	同年鄒道峰言	有韓生者		丁卯夏。...
書三: 槐西雜志	乾隆五十七年 (1792年)		3	卷十四: 槐	14	王史亭編修言, 有崔生者	王史亭編修言	有崔生者	罪戾廣東	
書三: 槐西雜志	乾隆五十七年 (1792年)		3	卷十四: 槐	14	有客在泊鎮宿妓, 與以金	有客在泊鎮宿妓	泊鎮		
書三: 槐西雜志	乾隆五十七年 (1792年)		3	卷十四: 槐	14	李千之侍御言, 某公子美	李千之侍御言	某公子美丰姿		雍正末, 值秋試。
書三: 槐西雜志	乾隆五十七年 (1792年)		3	卷十四: 槐	14	康師, 杜林鎮僧也 (北俗			杜林鎮	
書三: 槐西雜志	乾隆五十七年 (1792年)		3	卷十四: 槐	14	相傳康熙中, 瓜子店火 (康熙中
書三: 槐西雜志	乾隆五十七年 (1792年)		3	卷十四: 槐	14	門人徐通判敬儒言, 其鄉	門人徐通判敬儒言			
書三: 槐西雜志	乾隆五十七年 (1792年)		3	卷十四: 槐	14	客作田不滿 (初以其取不				

Potential Toolbox

- Authority database/ relational database
- Gephi network software
- Text tagging
- CartoDB map visualization
- Graphing through time