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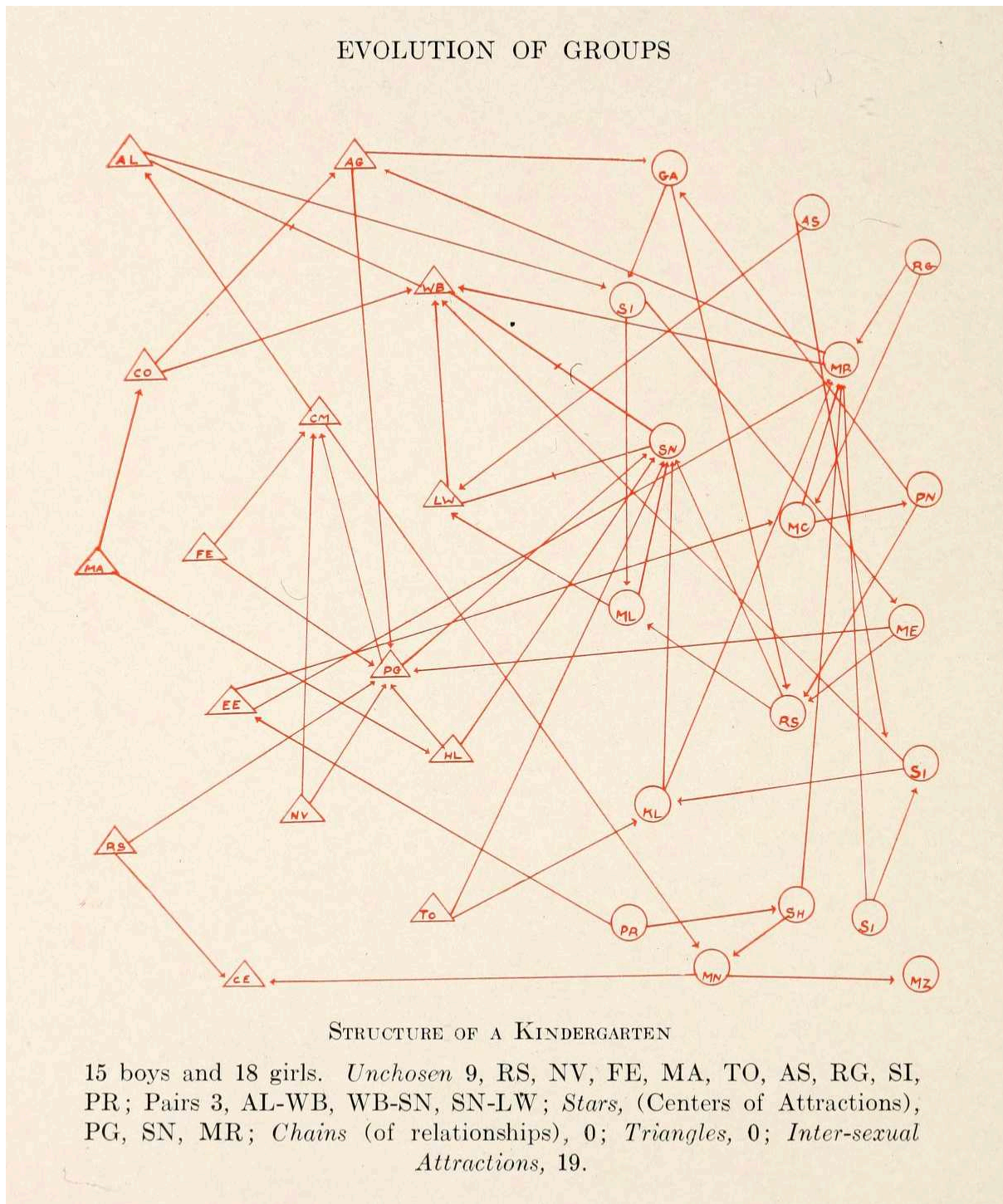
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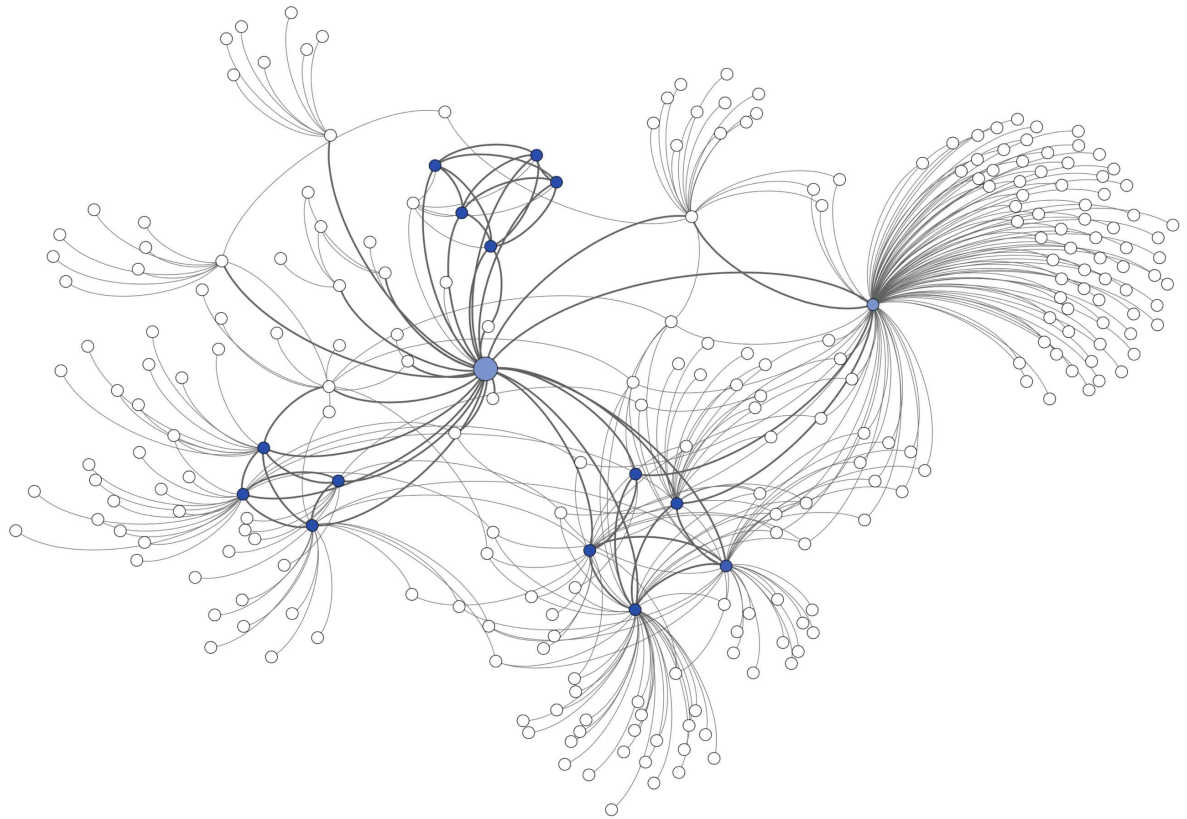
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Figure 1



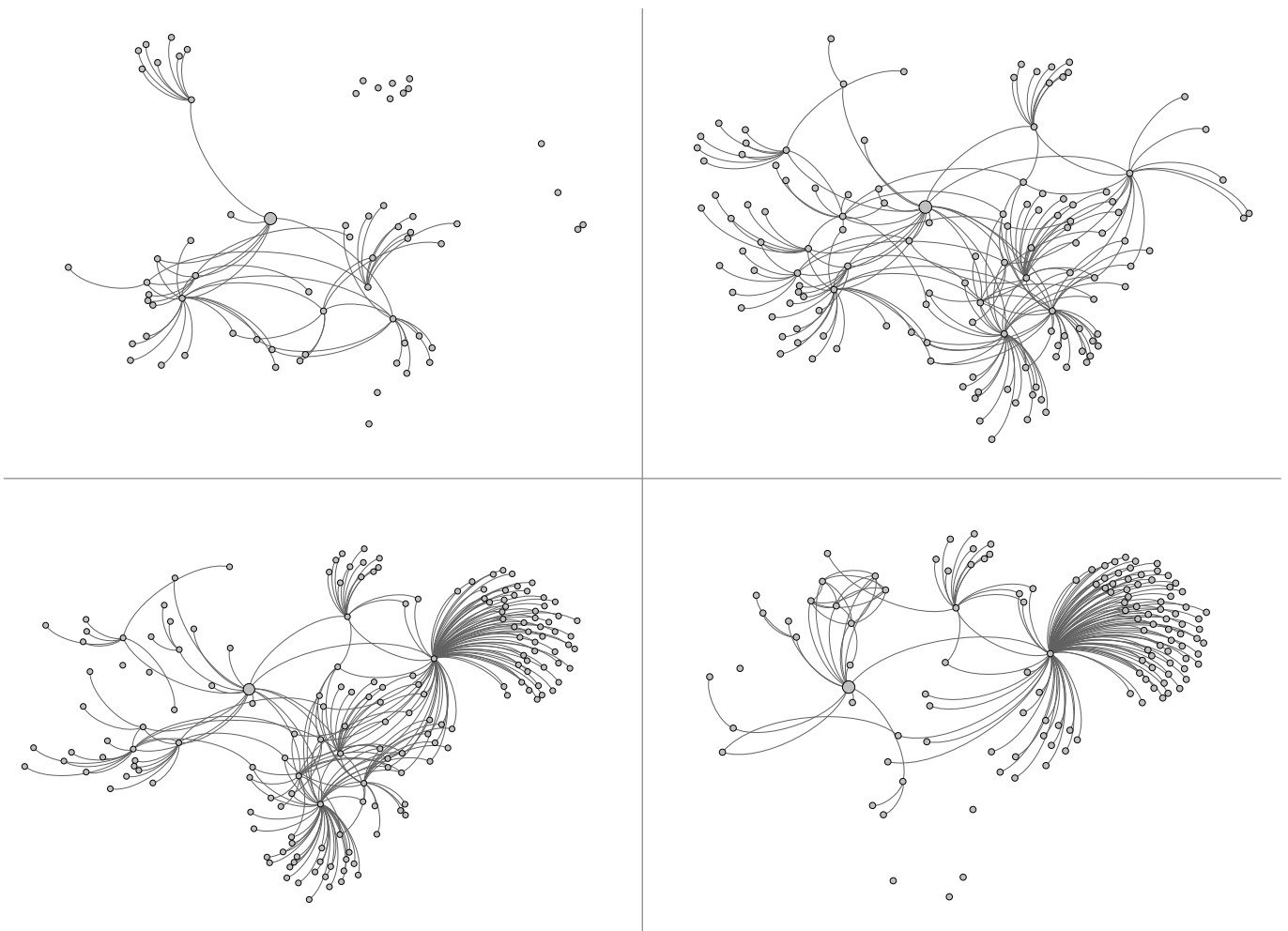
'Structure of a Kindergarten': an example of a 'sociogram' from Jacob Moreno's *Who Shall Survive? A New Approach to the Problem of Human Interrelations* (Washington, 1934), p. 34. Moreno used a variety of symbols to indicate attributes of the individuals and relations: in this image, circular nodes represent girls and triangular nodes represent boys; arrows between individuals indicate the direction of attraction, while a line with a dash across it indicates mutual attraction.

Figure 2



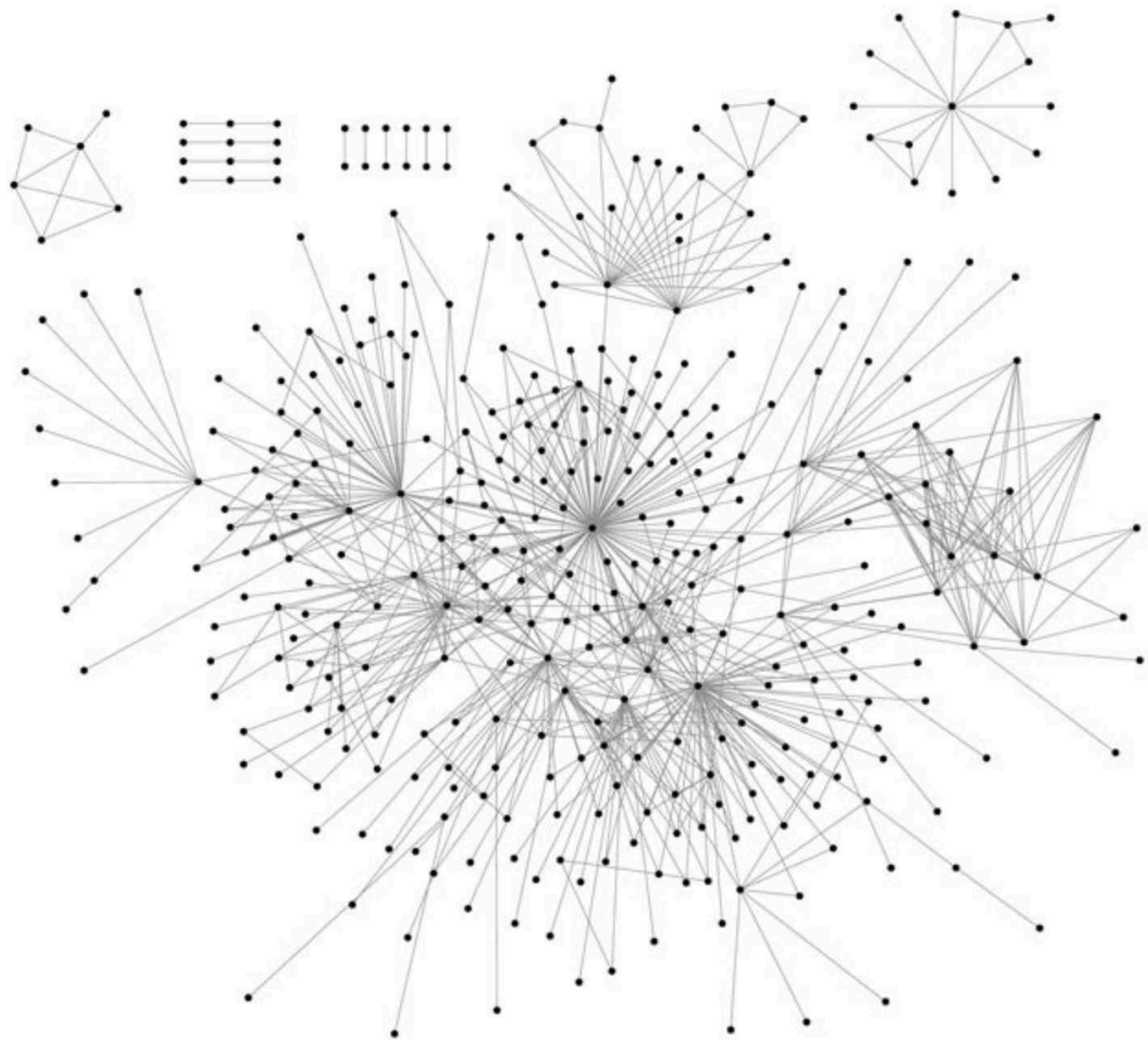
Visualisation of Ned Ward's social network 1691-1731, with shading used to highlight examples of network concepts: clusters are shaded deeply and structural holes are shaded lightly.

Figure 3



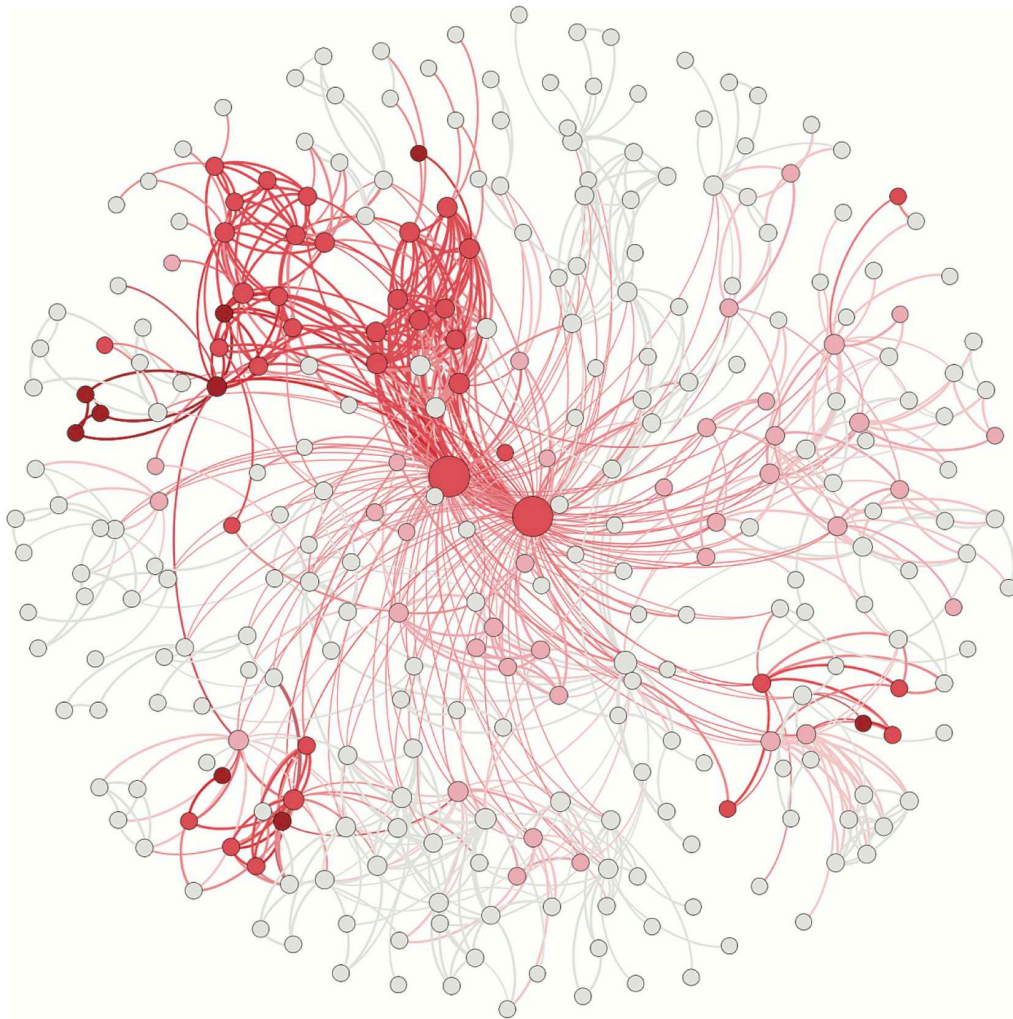
Caption: Visualisation of Ned Ward's social network, broken down into 10 year periods to highlight change in the size and composition of the network over time. Reading left to right, top row: 1691-1700 and 1701-1710 and bottom row: 1711-1720 and 1721-1731.

Figure 4



Visualization of the social network of a Protestant letter writing community from Ruth Ahnert and Sebastian E. Ahnert, 'Protestant Letter Networks in the Reign of Mary I: A Quantitative Approach', *ELH* 82, 1 (2015), p. 7.

Figure 5



Visualisation of the social networks of the eighty-three signatories of the marriage contract used by Emma Rothschild in 'Isolation and Economic Life in Eighteenth-Century France', *American Historical Review* 119, 4 (2014), p. 1074. Shading is used to indicate the dissemination of experience of the world beyond the town of Angoulême on which the study was based.