Since prosopography examines the whole of a past society, its individuals who made it up, and its structure,[1] this independent science of social history uses a collective study of biographies of a well-defined group, in a multiple career analysis,[2] for collecting and interpreting relevant quantities of data, these same set of data can be employed for constructing a network of. The concepts and methods of social network analysis in historical research are recently being used not only as a mere metaphor but are increasingly applied in practice. Background[edit]. According to Lawrence Stone, prosopography had become a two-fold tool for historical Biography is the study of a single person, and group biography is the study of a whole series or collection of single persons. Prosopography is more correctly the study of a population in the aggregate, whether all the inhabitants of a county or a country, or all the members of a profession in a certain
place at a certain time, or all the persons who interact with a particular event. It's the connections between those persons that matter, the social networks they create or that exist naturally. The roots of prosopography go back to Theodor Momsen, but Katharine Keats-Rohan is the "mo PART III Narrative Form and its Relationship to History, Politics, and Ethics 283. 18 Genre, Repetition, Temporal Order: Some Aspects of Biblical Narratology David H. Richter. 285. Her interest in prosopography sparks her current project on "homes and haunts" and the location of national canons in authors' houses. Wayne C. Booth sees himself now as having spent a lifetime trying to improve communication, both by teaching and by producing books and articles. That effort has often led him to the thesis of his chapter here. In most situations, and especially in reading literature, you cannot fully understand (and thus communicate well) unless you distinguish the author implied by the text from both the flesh-and-blood author and the diverse characters and narrators met in