1. Data and methods
- Parish of Corsier, with four villages (Corsier, Corseaux, Chardonne, Jongny)
- 1776 and 1830’s cadastral maps aligned on a today’s map for marriages and godparenthood
- Genealogical database (more than 25,000 individuals) including births/baptisms and marriages between 1680 and 1840, burials/deaths from 1728 to 1840
- Economic transactions in a notarial register from January 1797 to June 1799 for economic relationships
- 1798 census: nominal, allows to identify dwelling places of tenants and servants. Used for notarial deeds
- Geographical coordinates (latitude and longitude)
- Use of the Gephi plug-in GeoLayout to make spatial networks

2. Historical questions
- Is the spatial proximity and/or neighborhood important for social relationships?
- Can we observe an evolution between the 18th and the 19th centuries for marriages and godparenthood?
- For economic relationships, does residency play a role?

3. Spatial proximity and marriages (I)

4. Spatial proximity and marriages (II)

5. Spatial proximity and economic relationships (real-estate)

6. Conclusion
- Historical documents, even in rural areas, can provide important information about the living places and the relationships between neighbors
- The visualization allows to identify close neighbors and the evolution of the importance of spatial proximity
- Using a genealogical and prosopographical database gives important information about the reasons of the centrality of the spatial proximity

7. Question
- Is there another way of representing the spatiality in a network in order to analyze the networks in a more formal way?