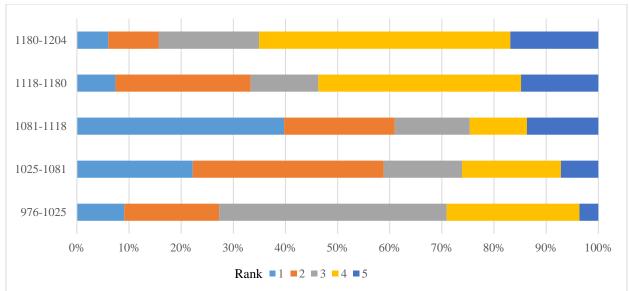
Interval	976-1025	1025-1081	1081-1118	1118-1180	1180-1204
Number of Families	55	153	146	54	83
Mean Rank	2.96	2.52	2.38	3.28	3.60
Std. Deviation of Rank	0.97	1.23	1.44	1.21	1.06

**Fig. 3.1.1. Kazhdan's data on East Roman families, descriptive statistics.** The number of elite families between 1025-1118 increased while their mean rank decreased, suggesting a period of increased mobility.

Rank	976-1025	1025-1081	1081-1118	1118-1180	1180-1204
5	2	11	20	8	14
4	14	29	16	21	40
3	24	23	21	7	16
2	10	56	31	14	8
1	5	34	58	4	5
Total	55	153	146	54	83

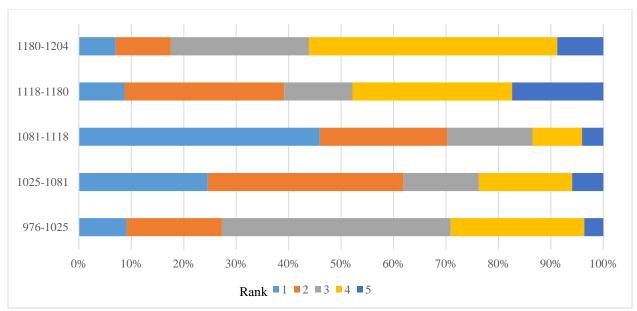
Fig. 3.1.2. Kazhdan's data, number of families per rank per interval. The distribution of families between ranks shifted over the eleventh and twelfth centuries, revealing the changing structure of elite society.



**Fig. 3.1.3. Percentage distribution of family ranks per interval.** The middle-centered distribution (ranks 2-4) of elite society in the first interval gives way to a bottom-centered distribution (ranks 1-2) during 1025-1118, which transforms into a top-centered one (ranks 4-5) 1118-1204.

Interval	976-1025	1025-1081	1081-1118	1118-1180	1180-1204
New families in interval	N/A	118	74	23	57
New families' average rank	2.96	2.43	2.01	3.17	3.40
Overall active families	55	153	146	54	83
New / total families	1	0.77	0.51	0.43	0.69
Families from this interval that disappeared in the next	20	81	115	28	N/A
The average rank from which families disappeared	2.65	2.33	2.04	3	N/A
Disappeared / total families	0.36	0.53	0.79	0.52	N/A

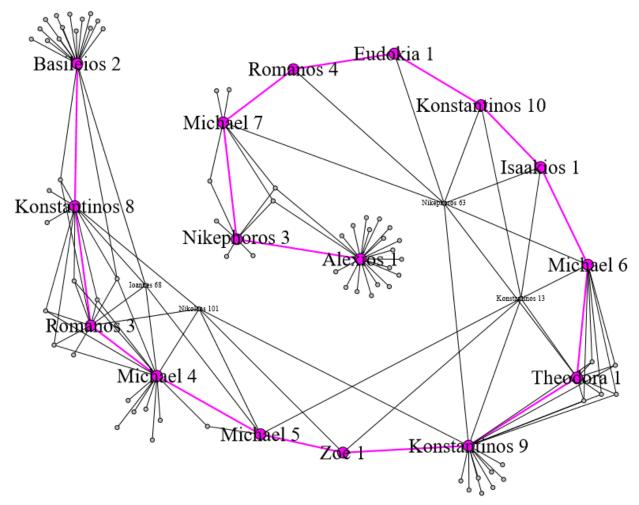
**Fig. 3.1.4. Emerging and disappearing families per interval.** The greatest increase in the number of known families was in 1025-1081, when 77 percent of families were new. The greatest decrease in the number of families was in 1081-1118, after which 79 percent of known families disappeared.



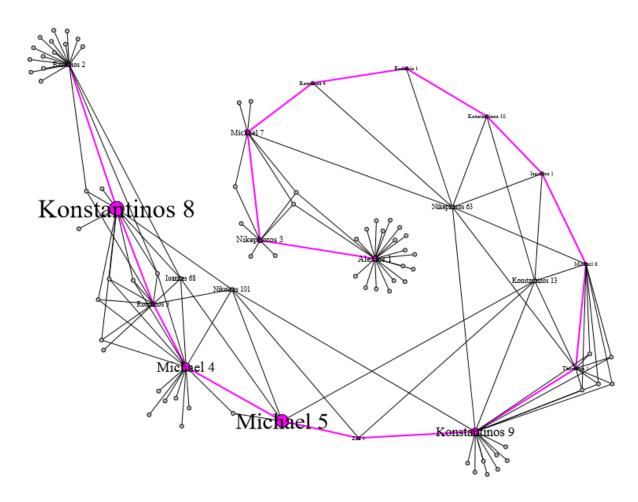
**Fig. 3.1.5. Ranks attained by new families per interval.** New families entered into the middle of the hierarchy (ranks 2-4) in 976-1025, and its bottom (ranks 1-2) in 1025-1118. In the twelfth century, new families entered into top positions (ranks 4-5).

Interval	976-1025	1025-1081	1081-1118	1118-1180	1180-1204	Total
976-1025		0.18	0.08	-0.00	-0.04	0.40
1025-1081	0.18		0.15	0.03	-0.09	0.48
1081-1118	0.08	0.15		0.30	0.03	0.61
1118-1180	-0.00	0.03	0.30		0.30	0.62
1180-1204	-0.04	-0.09	0.03	0.30		0.51

**Fig. 3.1.6. Correlation (r) matrix of family ranks between intervals.** The strongest connections are between 1118-1180 and both 1081-1118 and 1180-1204. Other correlations are weak, and those between non adjacent intervals are non-existent. This reveals the inherent social mobility in elite society.



**Fig. 3.2.1. Eunuchs in imperial administrations**. The patterns of eunuch distribution changed between administrations. Some (Konstantinos VIII, Theodora) had many eunuchs, while others (Konstantinos X, Romanos IV) had very few.



**Fig. 3.2.2.** Eunuchs in imperial administrations, emperor node size represents amenability to eunuchs. Some emperors (Konstantinos VIII, Konstantinos IX) introduced more eunuchs to court per year than others (Romanos III, Michael VI).

Emperor	Eunuchs first appearing	Relevant eunuchs first appearing	Regnal years	Eunuchs / regnal years	Relevant eunuchs / regnal years
Basil II	9	9	49	0.18	0.18
Konstantinos VIII	7	7	3	2.33	2.33
Romanos III	1	1	6	0.16	0.16
Michael IV	7	7	7	1	1
Michael V	1	1	0.5	2	2
Zoe	0	0	0.5	0	0
Konstantinos IX	9	$11^{1}$	13	0.69	0.84
Theodora	0	0	1.5	0	0
Michael VI	0	0	1	0	0
Isaakios I	0	0	2	0	0
Konstantinos X	0	0	7.5	0	0
Eudokia	0	0	1	0	0
Romanos IV	0	0	4	0	0
Michael VII	5	$2^{2}$	7	0.71	0.28
Nikephoros III	3	$1^{3}$	3	1	0.33
Alexios I	17	13 <sup>4</sup>	37	0.45	0.35

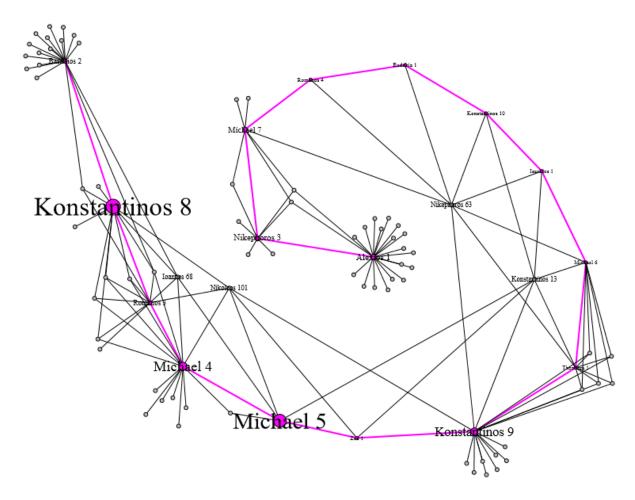
Fig. 3.2.3. Eunuchs in imperial administrations. The data underlying fig. 3.2.2. The early-mid eleventh century administrations involved many more eunuchs than the century's second half.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Added two who are described as Zoe's eunuchs and received positions during Konstantinos IX's reign.

<sup>2</sup> Removed two who are paidegogoi and are referenced anecdotally and another who was Alexios Komnenos' guardian much before he became emperor.

<sup>3</sup> Removed two who are vague references to Eudokia's servant and a manuscript miniature.

<sup>4</sup> Removed four eunuchs that are mentioned in Kale Pakouriane's will (two in her household and two priests).



**Fig. 3.2.4.** Eunuchs in imperial administrations, eunuch node size represent highest office attained. The early-mid eleventh century eunuchs reached higher positions than those under Basil II or Alexios I.

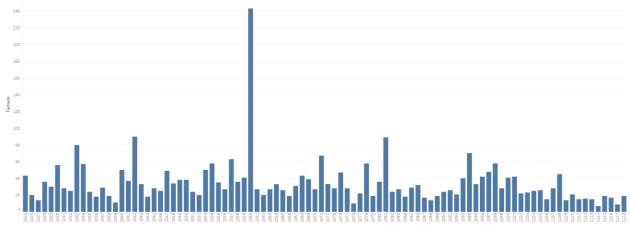


Fig. 3.3.1. Distribution of Narrative Factoids per year in the PBW, 1025-1118. Relatively standard distribution, with the exception of 1060 (to which Psellos' undated texts were ascribed).

Interval	1025-1057	1058-1080	1081-1118
Years	33	23	38
Number of Nodes	1522	1258	1687
Number of Edges	13026	9140	22572
Network Diameter	10	7	9
Network Radius	5	4	5
Network Centralization	0.196	0.426	0.453
Characteristic Path Length	3.39	2.999	3.006
Average Number of Neighbors	17.117	14.531	26.7
Average Neighbors/Year	0.519	0.632	0.703
Network Density	0.011	0.012	0.016

Fig. 3.3.2. Network statistics per interval. The number of edges and neighbors and the increasing density reveals the increased connectivity in society.

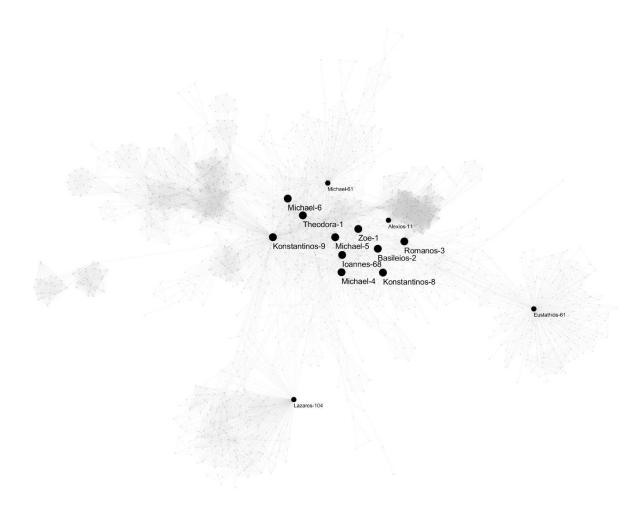


Fig. 3.3.3. Connections based on Narrative Factoids, 1025-1057. High connectivity in the center, but several groups are only distantly and/or weakly connected to the center.



Fig. 3.3.4. Connections based on Narrative Factoids, 1058-1080. Increasing connectivity within groups; less single outlier nodes. Michael 61's (Psellos) network dominates the graph.



**Fig. 3.3.5. Connections based on Narrative Factoids, 1081-1118.** Highest connectivity in the center. Alexios I is in the graph's center. Few outlier nodes.

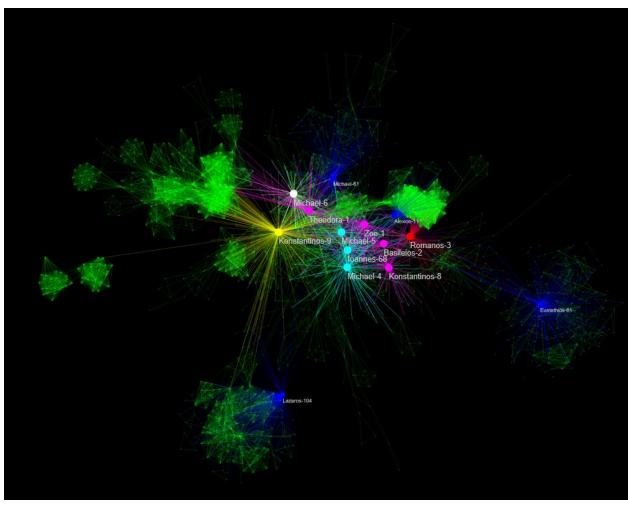


Fig. 3.3.3 (dark version). Connections based on Narrative Factoids, 1025-1057. High connectivity in the center, but several groups are only distantly and/or weakly connected to the center.

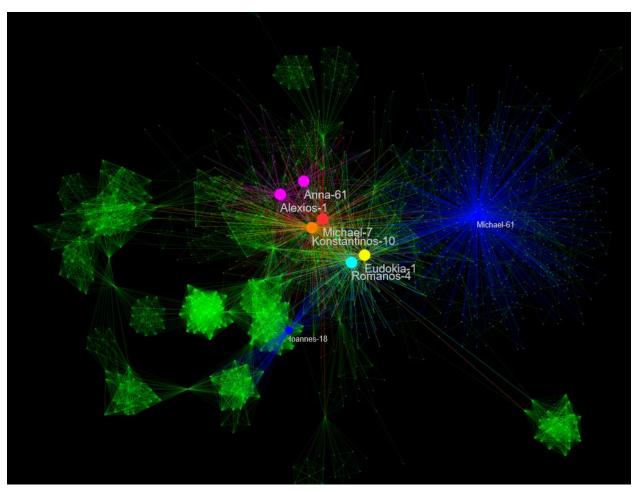


Fig. 3.3.4 (dark version). Connections based on Narrative Factoids, 1058-1080. Increasing connectivity within groups; less single outlier nodes. Michael 61's (Psellos) network dominates the graph.

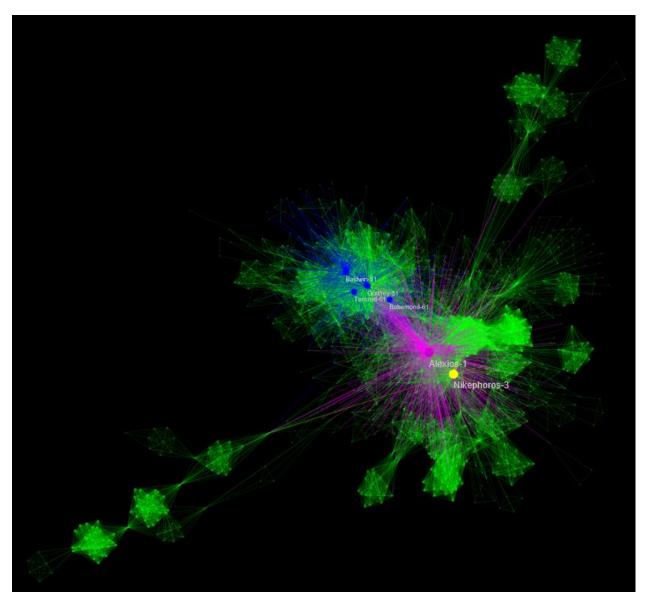


Fig. 3.3.5. Connections based on Narrative Factoids, 1081-1118. Highest connectivity in the center. Alexios I is in the graph's center. Few outlier nodes.

Criterion	Total	Men	Women	Eunuchs
Raw data	11427	10312 (90.2%)	956 (8.4%)	104 (0.9%)
No vague dating	4941	4503 (91.1%)	327 (6.6%)	75 (1.5%)
No documentary evidence and foreigners	4579	4181 (91.3%)	289 (6.3%)	75 (1.6%)
No small isolated subgraphs	699	461 (66.0%)	218 (31.2%)	5 (0.7%)

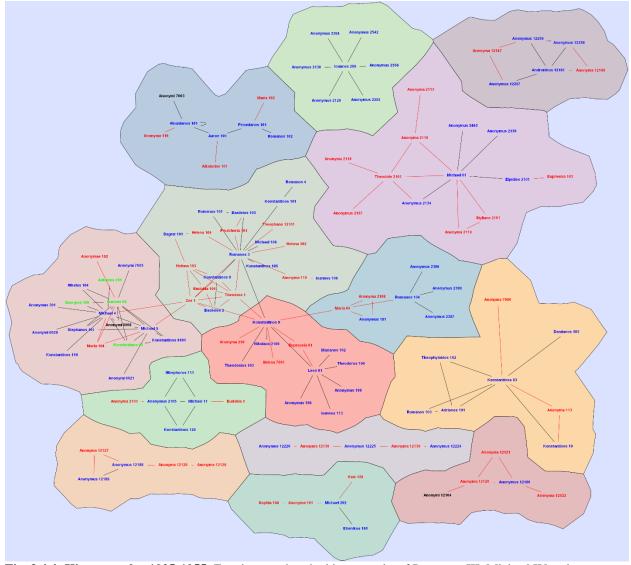
Fig. 3.4.1. East Roman kin networks: cumulatively narrowing selective criteria. Women become a substantial part of known individuals only when focusing on kin groups.

Interval	Total	Men	Women	Eunuchs
1025-1055	124	73 (58.9%)	44 (35.0%)	4 (3.2%)
1056-1080	133	92 (69.1%)	39 (29.3%)	0 (0%)
1081-1118	103	70 (68.0%)	30 (29.1%)	0 (0%)

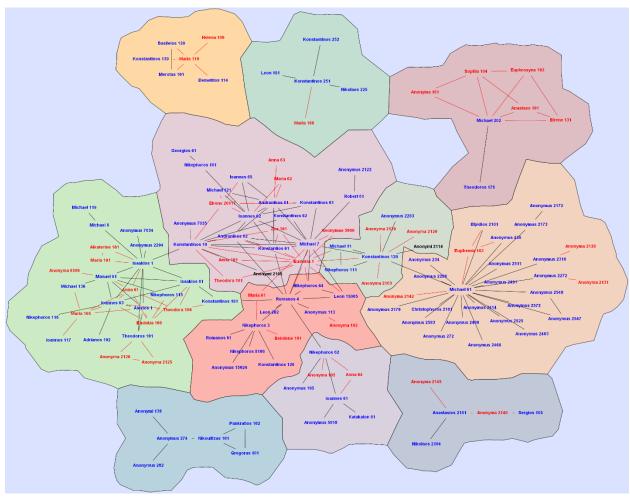
Fig. 3.4.2. East Roman kin networks: gender distribution over intervals. There is no significant change in the men to women ratio between intervals.

Interval	Nodes	Edges	Subgraphs	Density
1025-1055	124	159	11	0.021
1056-1080	133	202	6	0.023
1081-1118	103	175	4	0.033

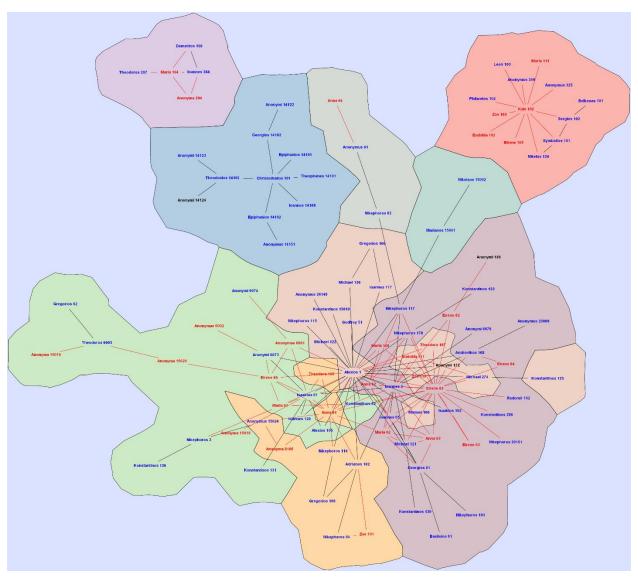
Fig. 3.4.3. East Roman kin networks: graph statistics per interval. The increasing density and reduction in number of subgraphs reveals the increasing connectivity in society.



**Fig. 3.4.4: Kin networks, 1025-1055.** Zoe ties together the kin networks of Romanos III, Michael IV and Konstantinos IX. There are multiple subgraphs beyond the imperial center.



**Fig. 3.4.5. Kin networks, 1056-1080.** Increasing connectivity in the center, and fewer subgraphs. Michael 61's (Psellos) kin network is extensive.



**Fig. 3.4.6. Kin networks, 1081-1118.** All but three kin networks in the period are connected to the center. Alexios I and a few other nodes (Eirene 61, Anna 61, and Isaakios 61) are well-connected to other individuals.