

William Playfair

William Playfair (22 September 1759 – 11 February 1823), a Scottish engineer and political economist, served as a secret agent on behalf of Great Britain during its war with France.^[1] The founder of graphical methods of statistics,^[2] Playfair invented several types of diagrams: in 1786 the line, area and bar chart of economic data, and in 1801 the pie chart and circle graph, used to show part-whole relations.^[3] As a secret agent, Playfair reported on the French Revolution and organized a clandestine counterfeiting operation in 1793 to collapse the French currency.

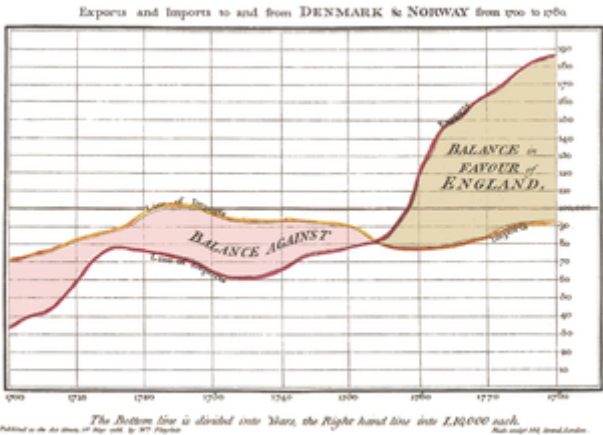
Biography

William Playfair was born in 1759 in Scotland. He was the fourth son (named after his grandfather) of the Reverend James Playfair of the parish of Liff & Benvie near the city of Dundee in Scotland; his notable brothers were architect James Playfair and mathematician John Playfair. His father died in 1772 when he was 13, leaving the eldest brother John to care for the family and his education. After his apprenticeship with Andrew Meikle, the inventor of the threshing machine, Playfair became draftsman and personal assistant to James Watt at the Boulton and Watt steam engine manufactory in Soho, Birmingham.^[4]

Playfair had a variety of careers. He was in turn a millwright, engineer, draftsman, accountant, inventor, silversmith, merchant, investment broker, economist, statistician, pamphleteer, translator, publicist, land speculator, convict, banker, ardent royalist, editor, blackmailer and journalist. On leaving Watt's company in 1782, he set up a silversmithing business and shop in London, which failed. In 1787 he moved to Paris, taking part in the storming of the Bastille two years later. After the French revolution, Playfair played a role in the Scioto Land sale to French settlers in the Ohio River Valley.^[1] He returned to London in 1793, where he opened a "security bank", which also failed. From 1775 he worked as a writer and pamphleteer and did some engineering work.^[4] In the 1790s, Playfair informed the British government on events in France and proposed various clandestine operations to bring down the French government. At the end of the 1790s he was imprisoned for debt in the Fleet Prison, being released in 1802.^[1]

Work

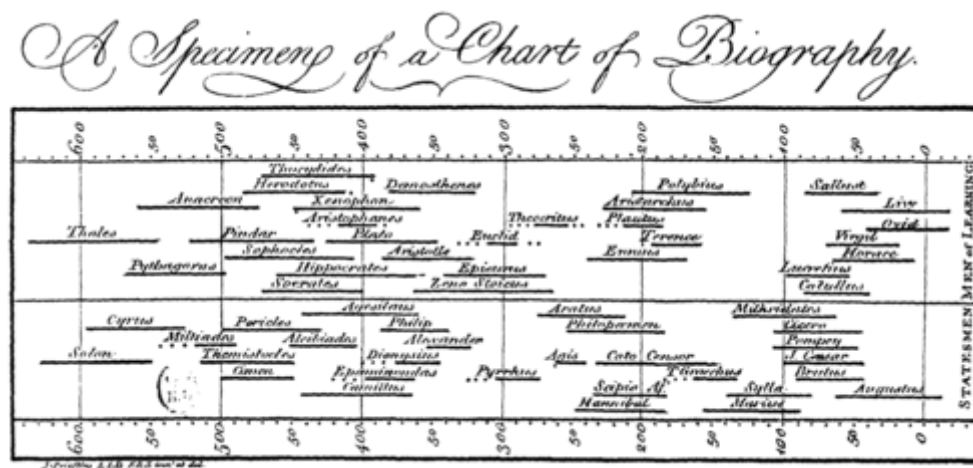
William Playfair	
Born	September 22, 1759 <div>Benvie, <u>Forfarshire</u>, Scotland</div>
Died	11 February 1823 <div>(aged 63)</div> <div><u>London</u>, England</div>
Known for	inventor of <u>statistical graphs</u> , writer on <u>political economy</u> , and secret agent for Great Britain
Family	<u>John Playfair</u> (brother) <u>James Playfair</u> (brother) <u>William Henry Playfair</u> (nephew)



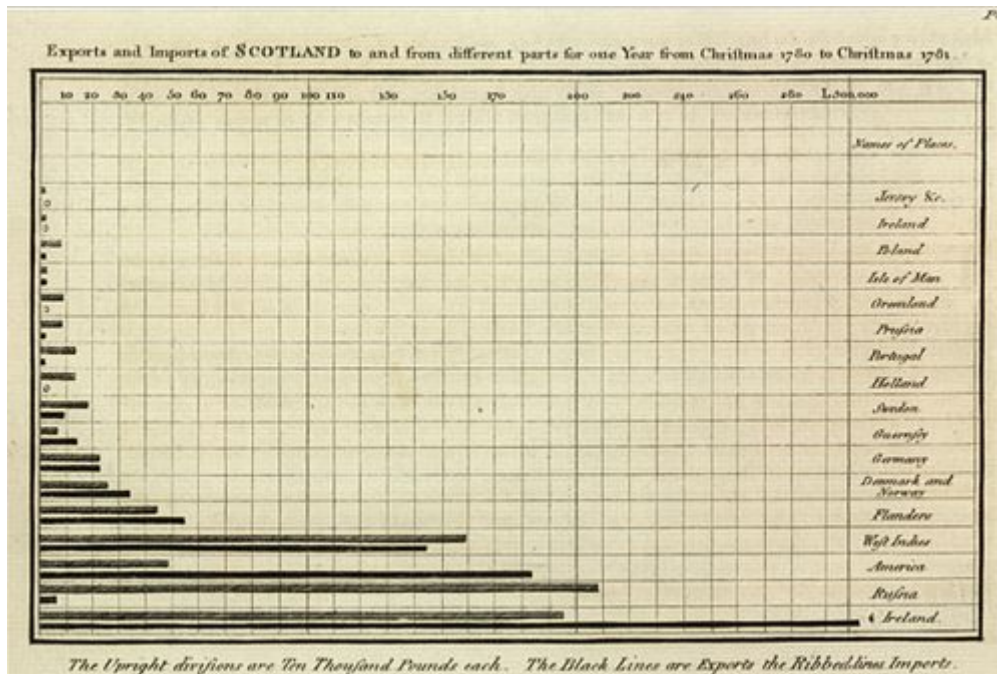
Ian Spence and Howard Wainer in 2001 describe Playfair as "engineer, political economist and scoundrel" while "Eminent Scotsmen" calls him an "ingenious mechanic and miscellaneous writer".^[5] It compares his career with the glorious one of his older brother John Playfair, the distinguished Edinburgh mathematics professor, and draws a moral about the importance of "steadiness and consistency of plan" as well as of "genius". Bruce Berkowitz in 2018 provides a detailed portrait of Playfair as an "ambitious, audacious, and woefully imperfect British patriot" who undertook the "most complex covert operation anyone had ever conceived".^[1]

Bar chart

Two decades before Playfair's first achievements, in 1765 Joseph Priestley had created the innovation of the first timeline charts, in which individual bars were used to visualise the life span of a person, and the whole can be used to compare the life spans of multiple persons. According to James R. Beniger and Robyn (1978) "Priestley's timelines proved a commercial success and a popular sensation, and went through dozens of editions".^[6]



These timelines directly inspired Playfair's invention of the bar chart, which first appeared in his *Commercial and Political Atlas*, published in 1786. According to Beniger and Robyn (1978) "Playfair was driven to this invention by a lack of data. In his Atlas he had collected a series of 34 plates about the import and export from different countries over the years, which he presented as line graphs or surface charts: line graphs shaded or tinted between abscissa and function. Because Playfair lacked the necessary series data for Scotland, he graphed its trade data for a single year as a series of 34 bars, one for each of 17 trading partners".^[6]



In this bar chart Scotland's imports and exports from and to 17 countries in 1781 are represented. "This bar chart was the first quantitative graphical form that did not locate data either in space, as had coordinates and tables, or time, as had Priestley's timelines. It constitutes a pure solution to the problem of discrete quantitative comparison".^[6]

The idea of representing data as a series of bars had earlier (14th century) been published by Jacobus de Sancto Martino and attributed to Nicole Oresme. Oresme used the bars to generate a graph of velocity against continuously varying time. Playfair's use of bars was to generate a chart of discrete measurements.^[7]

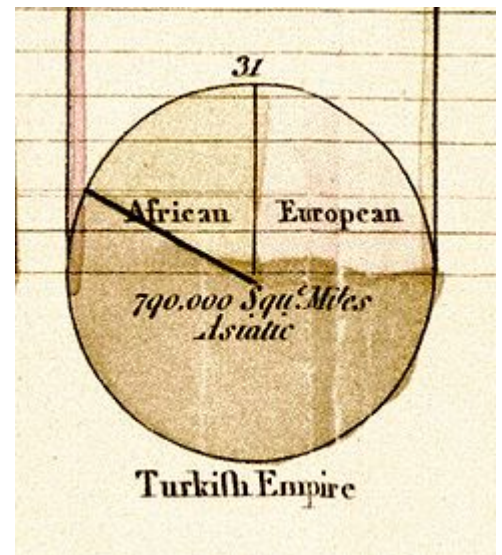
Graphics

Playfair, who argued that charts communicated better than tables of data, has been credited with inventing the line, bar, area, and pie charts. His time-series plots are still presented as models of clarity.

Playfair first published *The Commercial and Political Atlas* in London in 1786. It contained 43 time-series plots and one bar chart, a form apparently introduced in this work. It has been described as the first major work to contain statistical graphs.

Playfair's *Statistical Breviary*, published in London in 1801, contains what is generally credited as the first pie chart.^{[8][9][10]}

From 1809 until 1811, he published the massive "British Family Antiquity, Illustrative of the Origin and Progress of the Rank, honours and personal merit of the nobility of the United Kingdom. Accompanied with an Elegant Set of Chronological Charts." The work was 9 large volumes in 11 parts; Volume six contained a suite of 12 plates of which 10 are in two states, coloured and uncoloured, and 9 large folding tables, partly hand coloured. This was an important work on genealogy published in a very



Pie chart from Playfair's *Statistical Breviary* (1801), showing the proportions of the Turkish Empire located in Asia, Europe and Africa before 1789

limited edition. In it, Playfair sought to show the true character and heroism of the British nobility and that the Monarchy, particularly the British Monarchy, is the true defender of liberty. The volumes are separated into the peerage and baronetage of England, Scotland and Ireland.

Counterfeiting operation

In 1793 Playfair as secret agent devised a clandestine plan that he presented to Henry Dundas, who was Home Secretary soon to become Britain's Secretary of State for War. Playfair proposed to "fabricate one hundred millions of assignats (the French currency) and spread them in France by every means in my power." He saw the counterfeiting plan as the lesser of two evils: "That there are two ways of combatting the French nation the forces of which are measured by men and money. Their assignats are their money and it is better to destroy this paper founded upon an iniquitous extortion and a villainous deception than to shed the blood of men." Playfair forged the assignats at Haughton Castle in Northumberland and distributed them according to an elaborate plan. The plan apparently worked: by 1795 the French assignat had become worthless and the ensuing chaos undermined the French government. Playfair never told anyone about the operation.^[1]

Playfair cycle

The following quotation, known as the "Playfair cycle," has achieved notoriety as it pertains to the "Tytler cycle":

:...wealth and power have never been long permanent in any place.

...they travel over the face of the earth,
something like a caravan of merchants.
On their arrival, every thing is found green and fresh;
while they remain all is bustle and abundance,
and, when gone, all is left trampled down, barren, and bare.^[11]

Works

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- 1787. *Joseph and Benjamin, a Conversation Translated from a French Manuscript*. London: J. Murray.
- 1793. *Thoughts on the Present State of French Politics, and the Necessity and Policy of Diminishing France, for Her Internal Peace, and to Secure the Tranquillity of Europe*. London: J. Stockdale.
- 1793. *A general view of the actual force and resources of France, in January, M. DCC. XCIII: to which is added, a table, shewing the depreciation of assignats, arising from their increase in quantity* (<https://archive.org/details/generalviewofact00playiala>). J. Stockdale.
- 1796. *The History of Jacobinism, Its Crimes, Cruelties and Perfidies: Comprising an Inquiry into the Manner of Disseminating, under the Appearance of Philosophy and Virtue, Principles which are Equally Subversive of Order, Virtue, Religion, Liberty and Happiness*. Vol. I.. Philadelphia: W. Cobbett.

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- 1798. *Lineal arithmetic, Applied to Shew the Progress of the Commerce and Revenue of England During the Present Century* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=7fBZAAAACAAJ>). A. Paris.
- 1799. *Stricture on the Asiatic Establishments of Great Britain, With a View to an Enquiry into the True Interests of the East India Company*. Bunney & Gold.
- 1801. *Statistical Breviary; Shewing, on a Principle Entirely New, the Resources of Every State and Kingdom in Europe*. London: Wallis.
- 1805. *An Inquiry into the Permanent Causes of the Decline and Fall of Powerful and Wealthy Nations* (<http://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/16575>). London: Greenland & Norris.
- 1805. *European commerce, shewing new and secure channels of trade with the continent of Europe...* (<https://archive.org/details/europeancommerc00playgoog>)
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- 1813. *Outlines of a Plan for a New and Solid Balance of Power in Europe*. J. Stockdale.
- 1814. *Political Portraits in This New Æra, Vol. II* (<https://archive.org/details/politicalportrai01play>) . London: C. Chapple.
- 1816. *Supplementary Volume to Political Portraits in This New Æra*. London: C. Chapple.
- 1818. *The History of England, from the Revolution in 1688 to the Death of George II. Vol. II.* R. Scholey.
- 1819. *France as it Is, Not Lady Morgan's France, Vol. I.* London: C. Chapple.
- 1820. *France as it Is, Not Lady Morgan's France, Vol. II.* London: C. Chapple.

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1. Berkowitz, Bruce (2018). *Playfair: The True Story of the British Secret Agent Who Changed How We See the World*. ISBN 978-1-942695-04-2.
2. Paul J. FitzPatrick (1960). "Leading British Statisticians of the Nineteenth Century". In: *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Vol. 55, No. 289 (Mar. 1960), pp. 38–70.
3. Michael Friendly (2008). "Milestones in the history of thematic cartography, statistical graphics, and data visualization" (<http://www.math.yorku.ca/SCS/Gallery/milestone/milestone.pdf>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180926124138/http://www.math.yorku.ca/SCS/Gallery/milestone/milestone.pdf>) 26 September 2018 at the [Wayback Machine](#). pp 13–14. Retrieved 7 July 2008.
4. Ian Spence and Howard Wainer (1997). "Who Was Playfair?" (http://www.psych.utoronto.ca/users/spence/Spence_Wainer_1997b.pdf). In: *Chance* 10, p. 35–37.
5. Ian Spence and Howard Wainer (2001). "William Playfair". In: *Statisticians of the Centuries*. C.C. Heyde and E. Seneta (eds.) New York: Springer. pp. 105–110.
6. James R. Beniger and Dorothy L. Robyn (1978). "Quantitative graphics in statistics: A brief history". In: *The American Statistician*. 32: pp. 1–11.

7. Der, Geoff; Everitt, Brian S. (2014). *A Handbook of Statistical Graphics Using SAS ODS* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=kB8bBAAAQBAJ>). Chapman and Hall - CRC. p. 4. ISBN 978-1-584-88784-3. "William Playfair, for example, is often credited with inventing the *bar chart* (see Chapter 3) in the last part of the 18th century, although a Frenchman, Nicole Oresme, used a bar chart in a 14th century publication, *The Latitude of Forms* to plot the velocity of a constantly accelerating object against time. But it was Playfair who popularized the idea of graphic depiction of quantitative information."
8. Edward R. Tufte (2001). *The Visual Display of Quantitative Information*. Cheshire, CT: Graphics Press, p. 44.
9. Ian Spence (2005). "No Humble Pie: The Origins and Usage of a statistical Chart" (<http://www.psych.utoronto.ca/~spence/Spence%202005.pdf>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070320232857/http://www.psych.utoronto.ca/~spence/Spence%202005.pdf>) 20 March 2007 at the Wayback Machine. In: *Journal of Educational and Behavioral Statistics*. Winter 2005, 30 (4), 353–368.
10. Playfair, William; Wainer, Howard; Spence, Ian (2005). *Playfair's Commercial and Political Atlas and Statistical Breviary*. Cambridge University Press. ISBN 9780521855549.
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External links

- Playfair, William (1759–1823) (<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/printable/22370>) at oxforddnb.com
 - William PLAYFAIR b. 22 September 1759 - d. 11 February 1823 (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150111094739/http://statprob.com/encyclopedia/WilliamPLAYFAIR.html>) at statprob.com
 - "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen" (http://www.electricscotland.com/history/other/playfair_william.htm)
 - Works by William Playfair (<https://www.gutenberg.org/author/Playfair,+William>) at Project Gutenberg
 - Works by or about William Playfair (<https://archive.org/search.php?query=%28%28subject%3A%22Playfair%2C%20William%22%20OR%20subject%3A%22William%20Playfair%22%20OR%20creator%3A%22Playfair%2C%20William%22%20OR%20creator%3A%22William%20Playfair%22%20OR%20title%3A%22William%20Playfair%22%20OR%20description%3A%22Playfair%2C%20William%22%20OR%20description%3A%22William%20Playfair%22%29%20OR%20%28%221759-1823%22%20AND%20Playfair%29%29%20AND%20%28-mediatype%3Asoftware%29%29>) at Internet Archive
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