

The Golden Age of Statistical Graphics

Michael Friendly

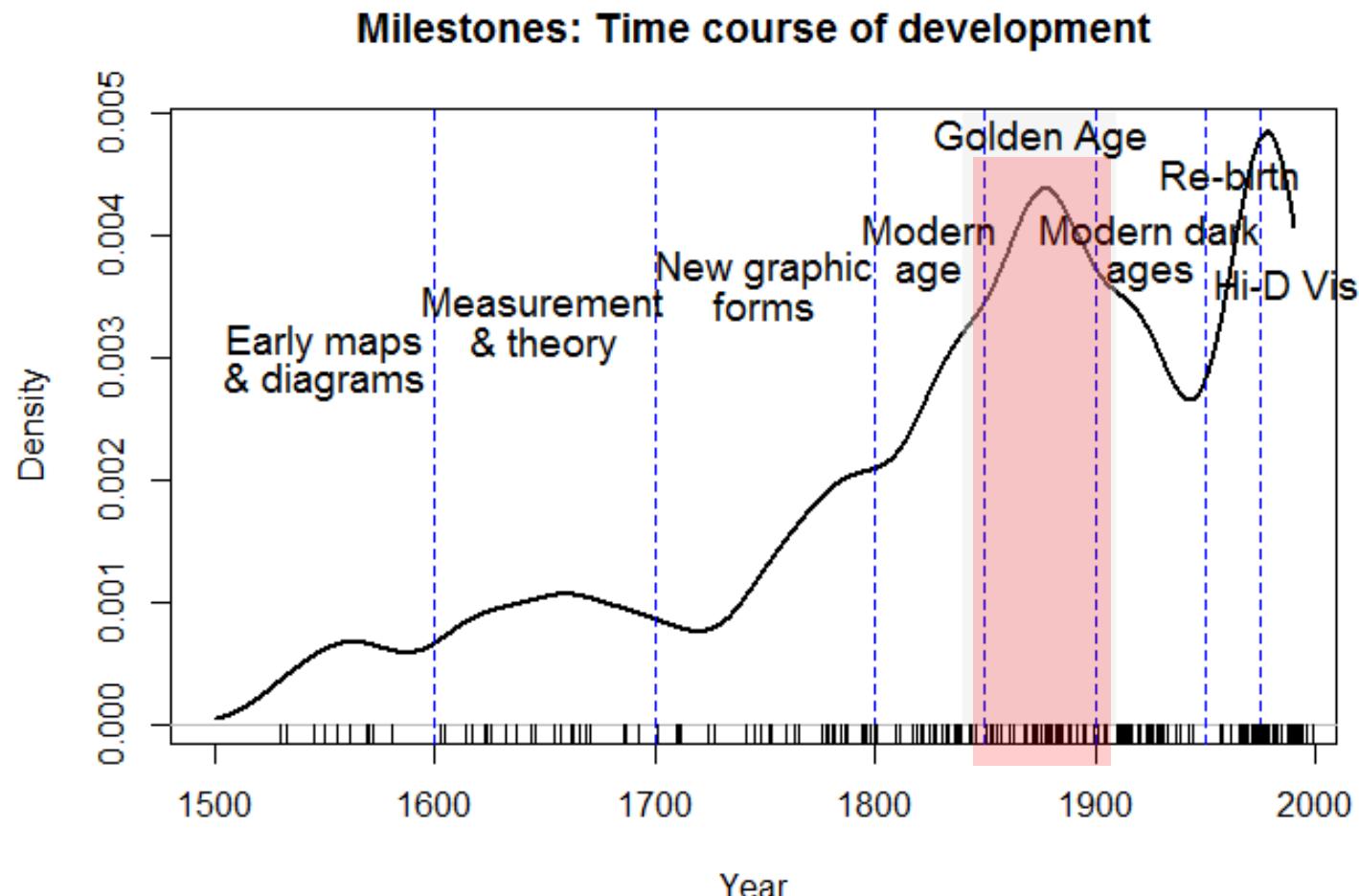
Psych 6135

<https://friendly.github.io/6135>

The Golden Age: ~ 1850 -- 1900

Why do I call this the “Golden Age of Statistical Graphics”?

The most obvious is as a **peak** in developments over the course of history.



What makes an “Age”?

What makes one “Golden”?

- Age:
 - Qualitatively distinct from before & after
- Golden age:
 - Recognizable period in a field where great tasks were accomplished
 - Years following some innovations
 - Artists apply skills to new areas
 - New ideas expressed, art forms flourish
 - Often ends with some turning point event(s)

Some Golden Ages

- Athens (Pericles): 448 BC—404 BC: growth & culture
- Islam: 750—1258 (sack of Baghdad): science, math ...
- England: Elizabeth I (1558-1603): literature, poetry, ...
- Piracy: 1690--1730
- Radio: 1920—1940
- Animation: 1928 (sound) – 1960s (TV)
- Senior citizens: 60+



Pietro Da Cortona, *The Golden Age* (Fresco, Sala della Stufa, Palazzo Pitti, Florence) 4

Preludes to the Golden Age

Infrastructure required:

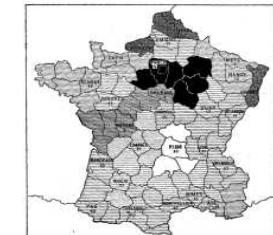
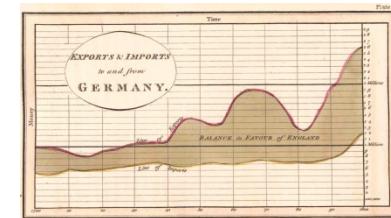
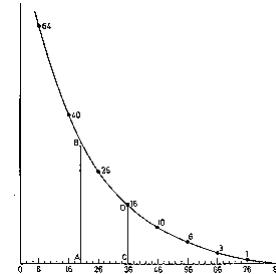
- **Data:** collection & dissemination
- **Statistical theory:** combining & summarizing quantitative information
- **Technology:** printing & reproduction of maps & diagrams
- **Visual language:** new graphic forms for maps and diagrams
- → a **perfect storm** for data graphics

What does this imply for today?

Preludes: data

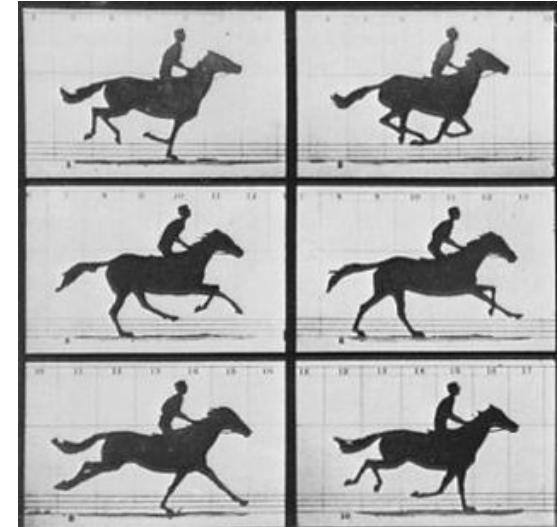
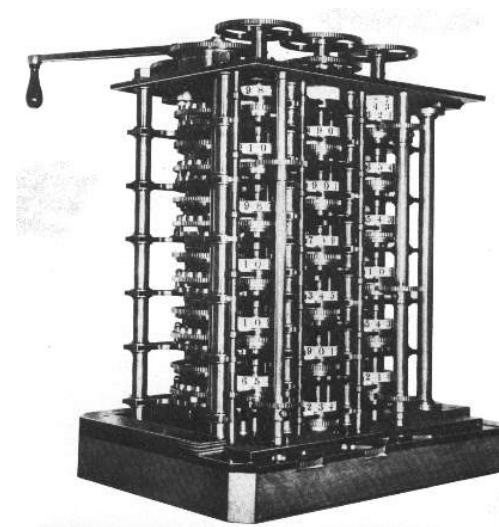
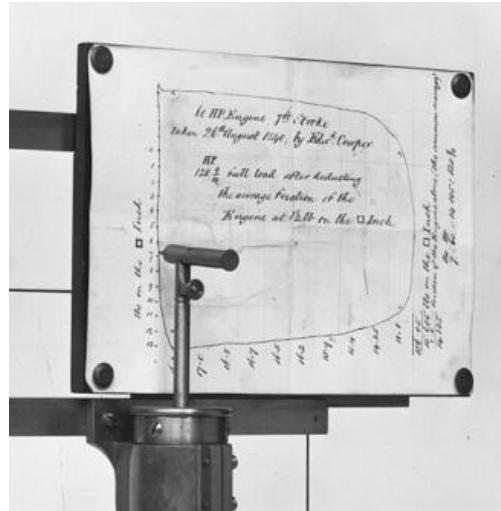
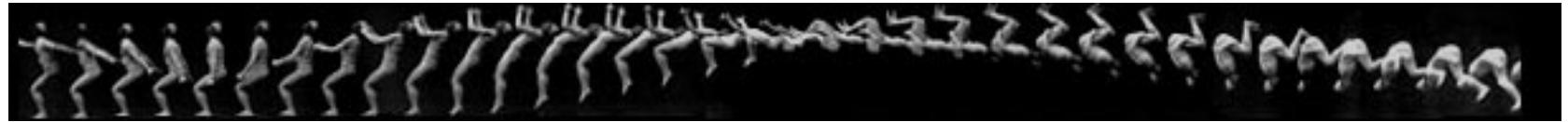
- Population: ~ 1660--
 - Bills of mortality: Graunt (1662)
 - Political arithmetic: Petty (1665)
 - Demography: Süssmilch (1741)
- Economic data: ~ 1770--
 - Revenue, expenditures, taxes
 - Imports, exports
 - Transport
- Social data: ~ 1820--
 - Literacy, education
 - Crime, suicides, illegitimate births, prostitution
 - Poverty, debtors, disease
- → An avalanche of data, waiting to be visualized!

"Data! Data! I can't make bricks without clay." –
Sherlock Holmes, *Copper Beeches*



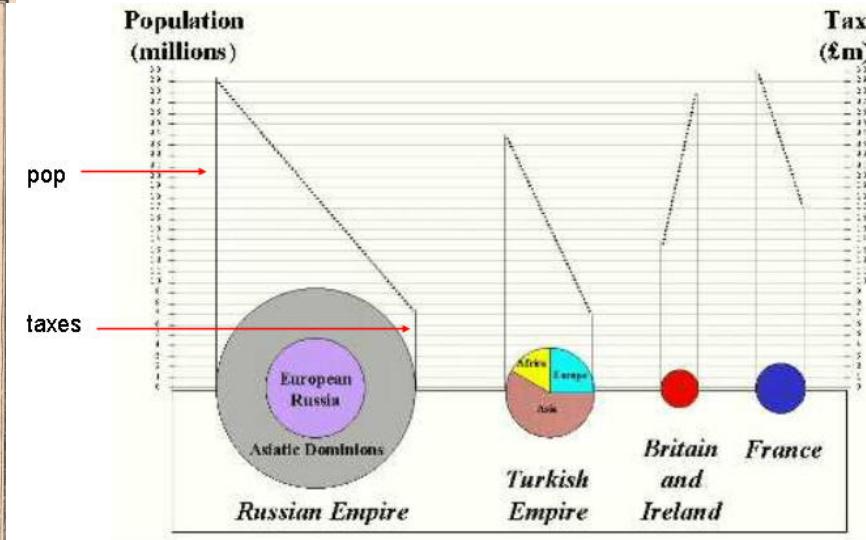
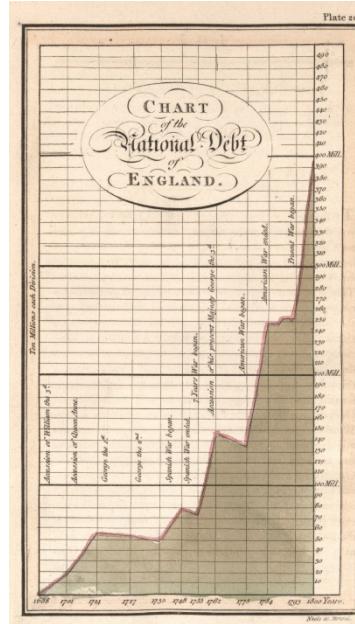
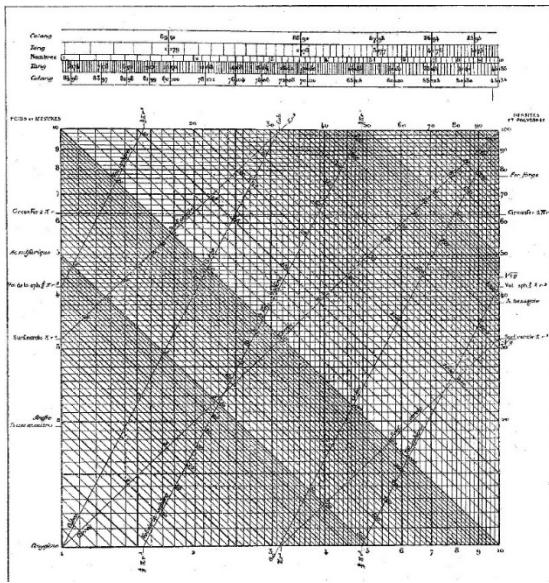
Preludes: technology

- Copperplate → Lithography (1800+) → color printing (1850+)
- Automatic recording: James Watt (1822)
- Calculation: Babbage (1822/33), Guerry ~1850
- Photography: Niépce (1827), Deguerre (1839), trichromatic process (1861)
- Motion: Muybridge (1872), Marey (1882)



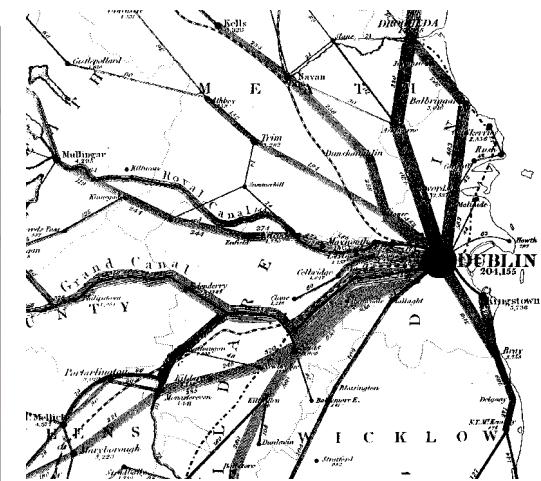
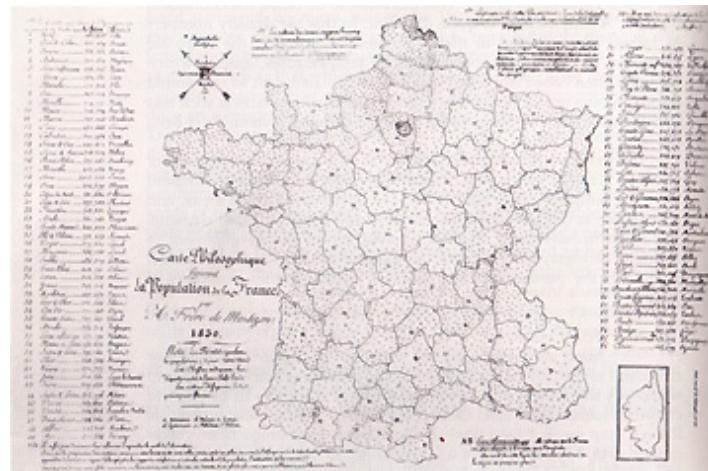
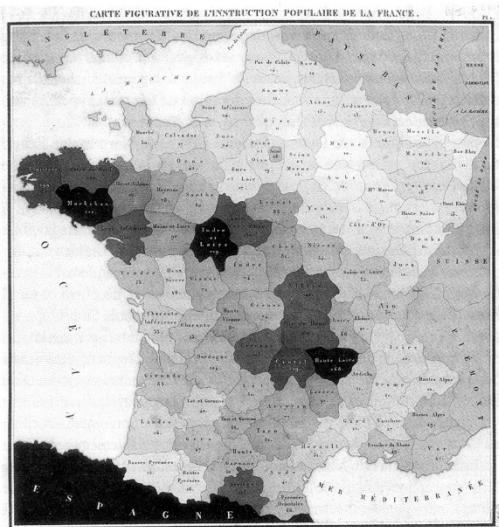
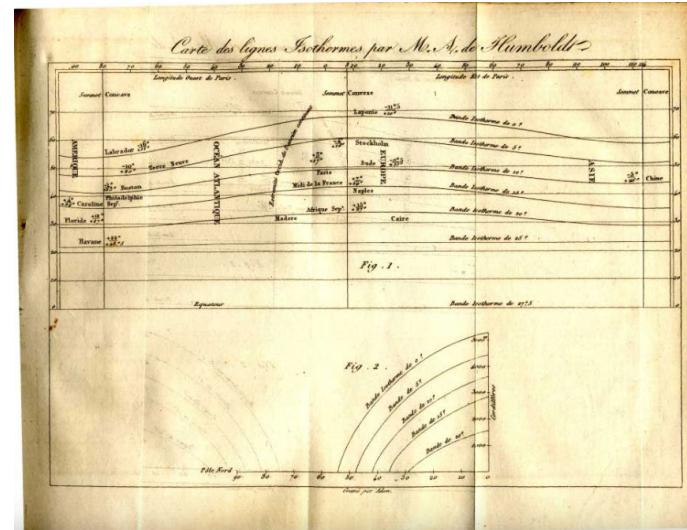
Preludes: visual language

- Graphs & diagrams
 - Line, bar, pie charts— Playfair (1786, 1801)
 - Scatterplot— Herschel (1832)
 - Polar plots— Guerry (1829), Nightingale (1857)
 - Nomograms & graphical calculation— Lalanne (1846)



Preludes: visual language

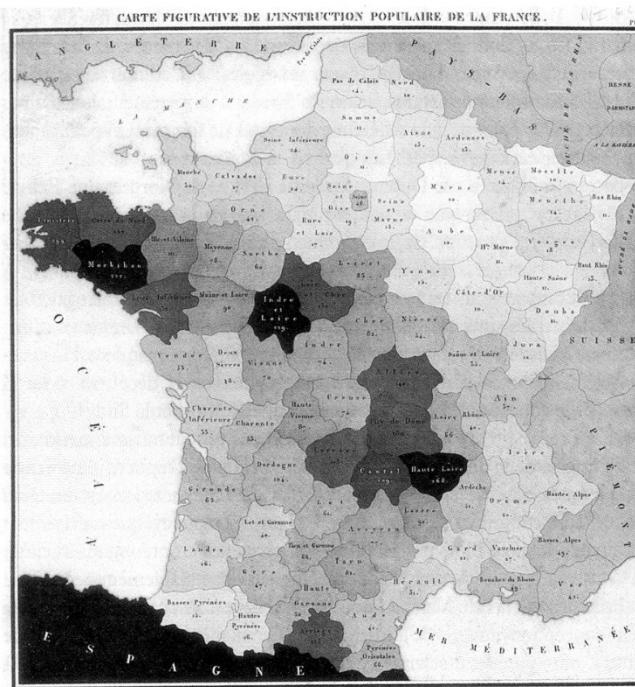
- Thematic maps
 - Isopleth– Humboldt (1817)
 - Choropleth– Dupin (1826)
 - Dot– Frère de Montizon (1830)
 - Flow– Harness (1837)



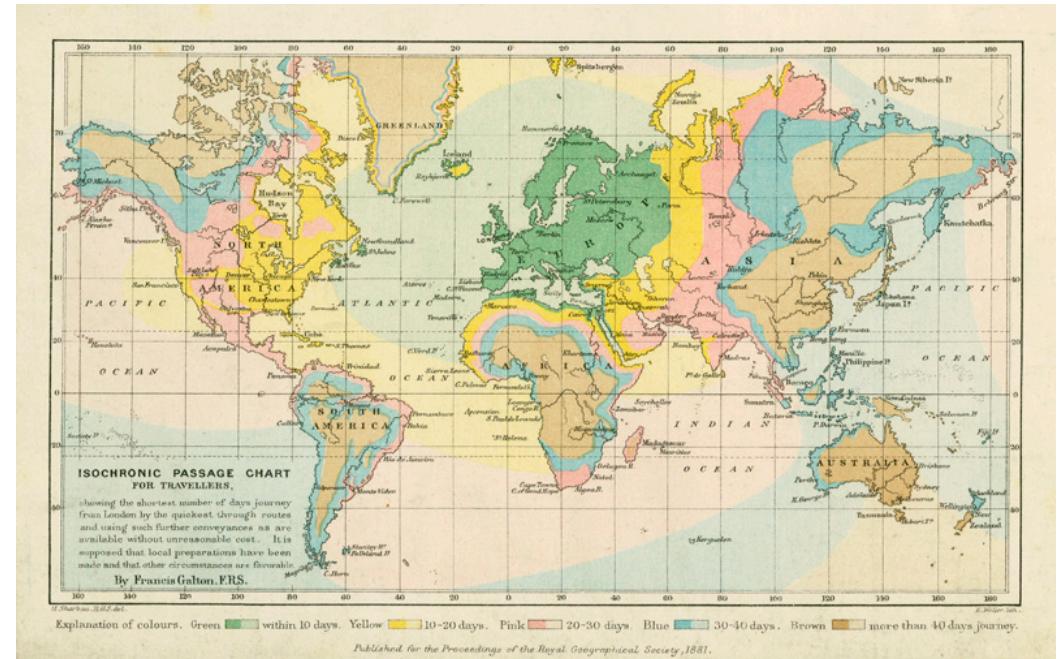
Data visualization: Diffusion of ideas

- Those who developed thematic maps often not cartographers

Dupin (1826): literacy in France



Galton (1881): travel time from London

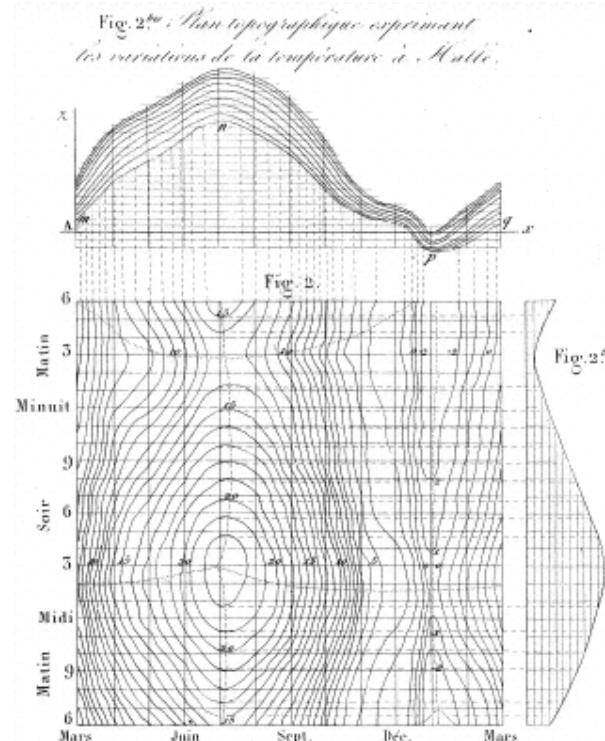


Explanation of colours. Green within 10 days. Yellow 10-20 days. Pink 20-30 days. Blue 30-40 days. Brown more than 40 days journey.

Published for the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, 1881.

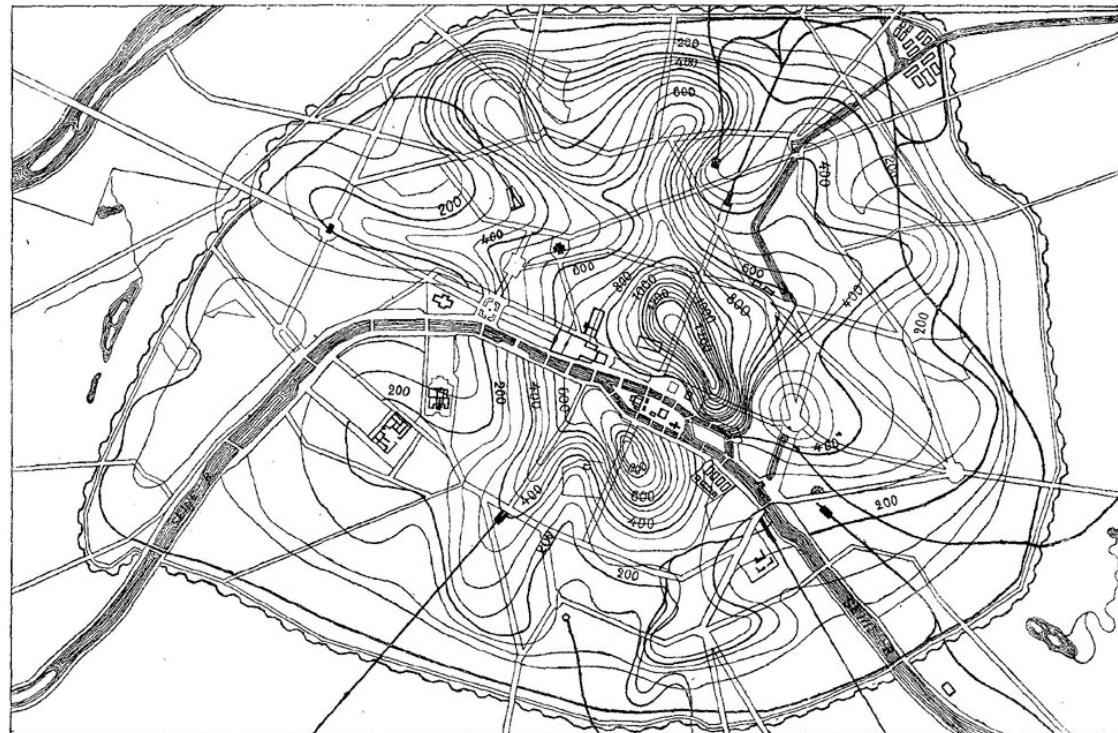
Data visualization: Diffusion of ideas

- Those who developed data graphics often borrowed from cartography
 - Halley (1701): contour map -> Lalanne (1843): contour diagrams of soil temperature



Data visualization: Diffusion of ideas

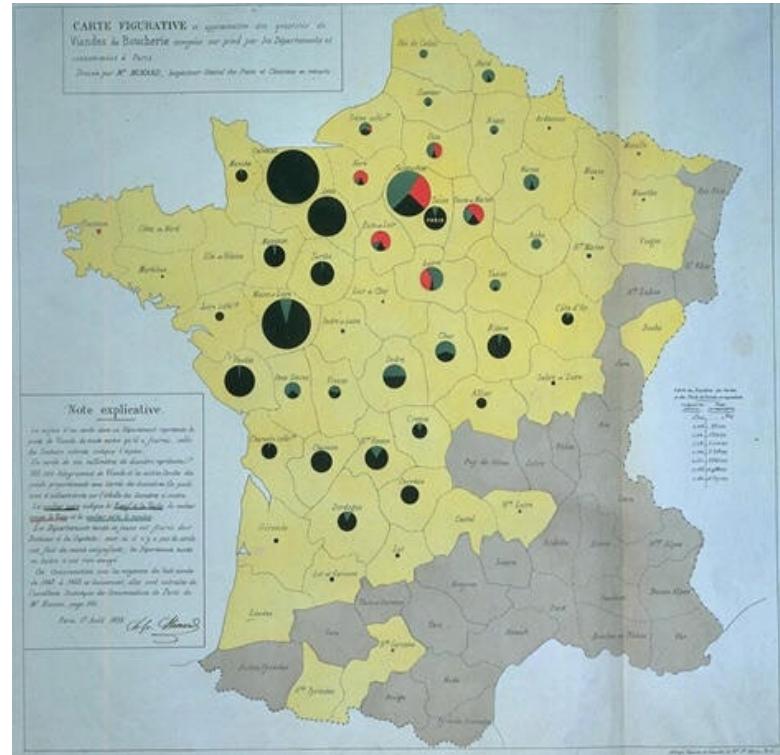
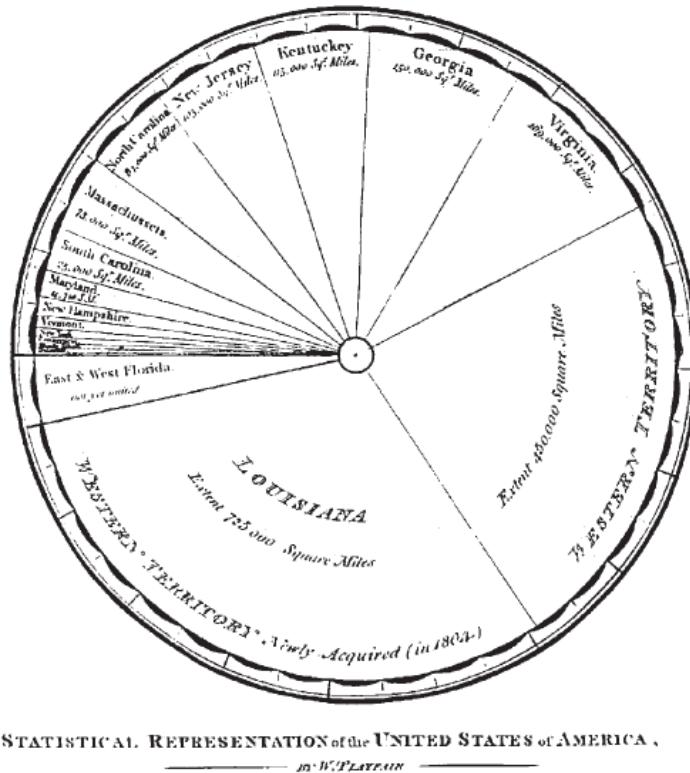
- ... and vice-versa
 - Lalanne → L.L. Vauthier (1874) contour map of population density of Paris, seen as mountains
 - Map-based data visualization was extended widely



Data visualization: Diffusion of ideas

- Graphical inventions often applied to maps
 - Playfair (1805): pie chart -> Minard (1858): pie map

Where does meat sold in Paris come from?



Stories from the Golden Age (1850-1900)

Stories:

- A.-M. Guerry & the rise of social science
- Graphic vision of C. J. Minard
- Galton's graphical discoveries
- Statistical albums

Themes:

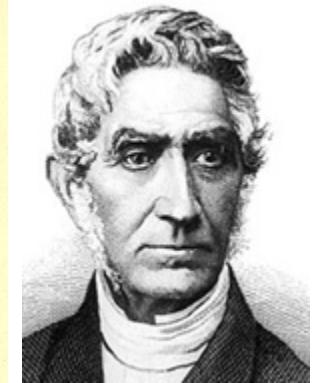
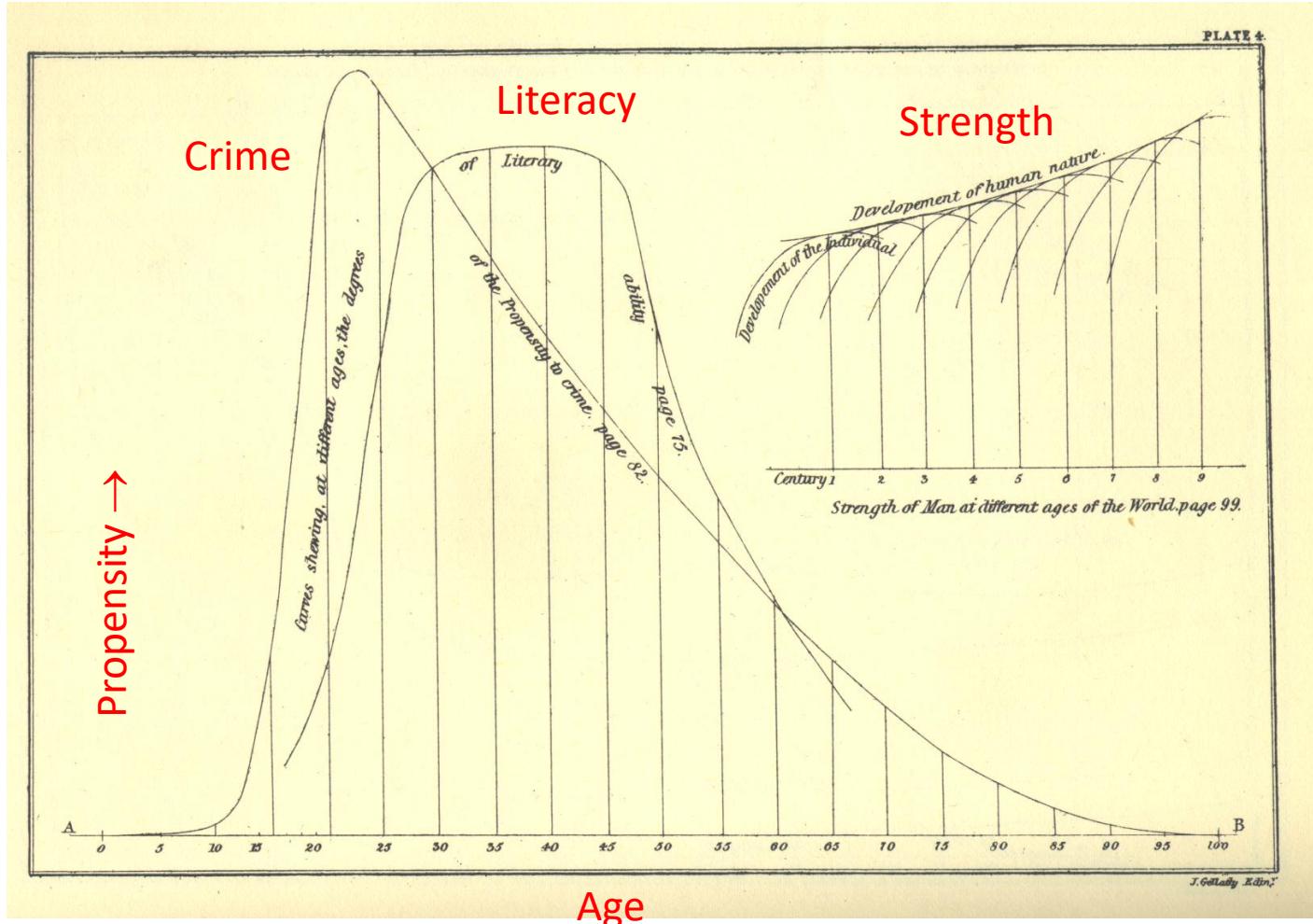
- Statistics: numbers of the state
- Rise of visual thinking
- Escaping flatland: 2D → 3D
- Visualization → Theory (graphic discovery)
- Data → Theory → Practice
- Graphical excellence

Big questions of the early 1800s

- Issues for European states
 - Demography: taxes, raising an army (Süssmilch, 1741)
 - “Statistik”: Numbers of the state (Achenwall, 1748)
 - Social problems: crime, suicide, literacy, etc.
 - Disease epidemics, e.g., cholera
- Anthropometry: the measure of Man
 - Distributions of human characteristics (Quetelet)
 - Mortality, suicide, propensity to crime
- Beginnings of statistical theory and application
 - Normal distⁿ (de Moivre, 1733)
 - *L'homme moyen* (Quetelet, 1835)

Quetelet: Anthropometry

Quetelet (1842), *A Treatise on Man and the Development of His Faculties*, uses graphs to illustrate various themes: measurement, graphical comparison, ...



Human characteristics could be measured and studied graphically

Big data of the early 1800s:

“An avalanche of social numbers”

- J.-B.J. Fourier: *Recherches statistique sur la ville de Paris* (1821-1829)
 - Massive tabulations: births, deaths (by cause), admission to insane asylums (age, sex, affliction)
- Ministry of Justice: *Compte generale* (1825--)
 - First **national** compilation of criminal justice data
 - **All** charges & dispositions, quarterly, 86 departments
- Other sources:
 - Bureau de Longitudes (illegitimate births)
 - Parent-Duchatelet (prostitution); Min. of War (desertions)
 - Suicide notes in Paris collected and analyzed for motives
- Social issues could now be addressed with **DATA**

1. A. M. Guerry and the rise of social science

Essai sur la statistique moral de la France

The launching pad of modern social science

- ▶ Presented to Academie des Sciences Français July 2, 1832
- ▶ First systematic analysis of comprehensive data on crime, suicide, and other social variables.
- ▶ Along with Quetelet (1831, 1835), established the study of “moral statistics”
↳ modern social science, criminology, sociology



Social context of crime in 1820s France

- Crime a serious concern:
 - Explosive growth in Paris after Napoleon's defeat (Waterloo, 1815)
 - Widespread unemployment,
 - Emergence of perception of “dangerous classes”: what to do???
 - Victor Hugo (*Les Misérables*); Honoré de Balzac; Emile Zola
- Liberal (“philanthrope”) view:
 - Increase education
 - Better prison conditions, diet (bread **and** soup)
 - Religious instruction
- Conservative view:
 - Build more prisons; longer prison sentences
 - Harsher treatment of recidivists
- Now, there was finally some DATA!

The discovery of “social facts”

Stability and Variation

Guerry's results were both compelling and startling:

- ▶ Rates of crime and suicide remained **remarkably invariant** over time, yet **varied systematically** by region, sex of accused, type of crime, etc.
- ▶ In any given French city or department, almost the same number committed suicide, stole, gave birth out of wedlock, etc.

Year	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	Avg
Sex	All accused (%)					
Male	79	79	78	77	78	78
Female	21	21	22	23	22	22
Age	Accused of Theft (%)					
16–25	37	35	38	37	37	37
25–25	31	32	30	31	32	31
Crime	Committed in summer (%)					
Indecent assault	.	36	36	35	38	36
Assault & battery	.	28	27	27	27	28

The discovery of “social facts”

Social laws à la physical laws

Do crime and other moral variables represent:

- ▶ structural, lawful characteristics of society, or are they
- ▶ simply indicants of individual behaviour?

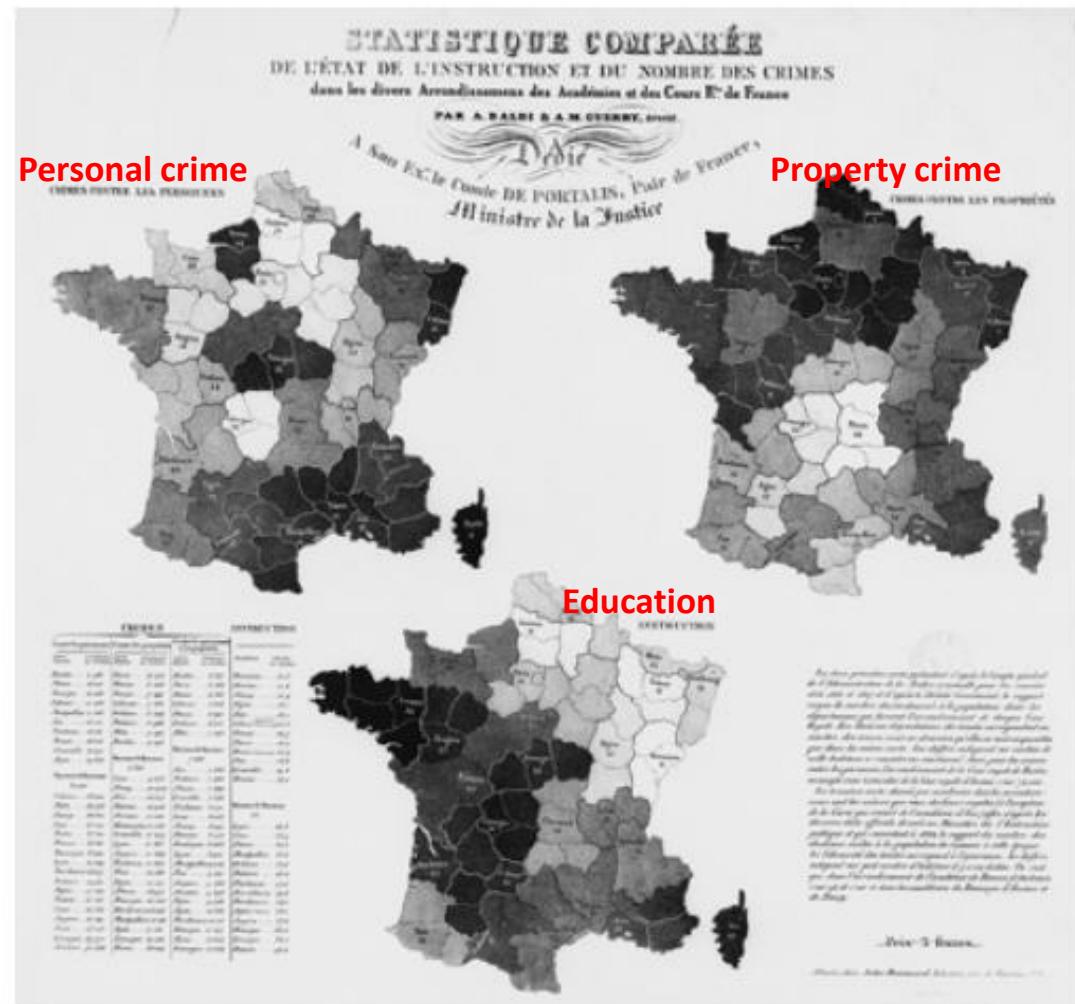
Guerry argued:

Each year sees the same number of crimes of the same degree reproduced in the same regions. (Guerry, 1833, p.10)

... We are forced to recognize that the facts of the moral order are subject, like those of the physical order, to invariable laws (Guerry, 1833, p14)

1829: Statistique comparée de l'état de l'instruction...

- ▶ First shaded thematic maps of **crime** data
- ▶ First **comparative** maps of social data
- ▶ ↪ crime against persons seemed **inversely related** to crime against property!
- ▶ Instruction: ↪ *France obscure* and *France éclairée* (Dupin, 1826)
- ▶ North of France highest in education, but also in property crime!



1833: Semi-graphic tables

Crimes against persons

- ▶ Indecent assault on adults (*viol sur des adultes*) decreases with age
- ▶ Indecent assault on children increases with age (top for 70+)
- ▶ Paricide rises to max at age 60–70

INFLUENCE DE L'AGE.											
DISTRIBUTION DES CRIMES AUX DIFFÉRENTS ÂGES, PAR PÉRIODE DE DIX ANNÉES.											
AU-DESSOUS DE 20 ANS.		DE 20 À 30		DE 30 À 40		DE 40 À 50		DE 50 À 60		AU-DESSUS DE 60 ANS.	
NATURE DES CRIMES	Sur 1,000	NATURE DES CRIMES	Sur 1,000	NATURE DES CRIMES	Sur 1,000	NATURE DES CRIMES	Sur 1,000	NATURE DES CRIMES	Sur 1,000	NATURE DES CRIMES	Sur 1,000
1 Blessements et coups.	182	Blessements et coups.	218	Blessements et coups.	179	Assassinat.	194	Meurtre.	145	Meurtre.	173
2 Viol sur des adultes.	169	Viol sur des adultes.	157	Viol sur des adultes.	157	Assassinat.	194	Viol sur des enfants.	146	Viol sur des enfants.	146
3 Meurtre.	147	Assassinat.	190	Meurtre.	133	Meurtre.	133	Blessures et coups.	143	Mansuete.	125
4 Viol sur des enfants.	202	Viol sur des enfants.	144	Viol sur des enfants.	110	Rébellion.	100	Viol sur des enfants.	140	Assassinat.	102
5 Assassinat.	101	Viol sur des adultes.	105	Viol sur des adultes.	73	Viol sur des enfants.	94	Viol sur des enfants.	58	Faux témoignage.	99
6 Rébellion.	14	Infanticide.	52	Faux témoignage.	63	Faux témoignage.	68	Faux témoignage.	76	Rébellion.	78
7 Infanticide.	48	Viol sur des enfants.	58	Viol sur des enfants.	59	Viol sur des adultes.	61	Viol sur des adultes.	32	Infanticide.	42
8 Bless. env. avertis.	47	Bless. env. avertis.	30	Bless. env. avertis.	59	Infanticide.	44	Infanticide.	24	Empoisonnement.	35
9 Associat. de malfait.	39	Faux témoignage.	33	Faux témoignage.	49	Infanticide.	41	Empoisonnement.	20	Paricide.	21
10 Faux témoignage.	29	Empoisonnement.	18	Empoisonnement.	25	Infanticide.	39	Paricide.	18	Associat. de malfait.	15
11 Empoisonnement.	11	Viol sur des enf.	10	Viol sur des enf.	10	Viol sur des enf.	19	Viol sur des enf.	15	Viol sur des enf.	14
12 Crime. env. des enf.	11	Associat. de malfait.	10	Associat. de malfait.	12	Viol sur des enf.	19	Viol sur des enf.	15	Viol sur des enf.	11
13 Viol sur des enf.	8	Viol sur des enf.	10	Viol sur des enf.	12	Viol sur des enf.	15	Viol sur des enf.	11	Viol sur des enf.	11
14 Meurt. av. violence.	6	Paricide.	8	Viol sur des enf.	13	Viol sur des enf.	15	Viol sur des enf.	11	Viol sur des enf.	11
15 Crime. env. des enf.	5	Paricide.	8	Viol sur des enf.	13	Viol sur des enf.	15	Viol sur des enf.	11	Viol sur des enf.	11
16 Paricide.	5	Viol sur des enf.	8	Viol sur des enf.	13	Viol sur des enf.	15	Viol sur des enf.	11	Viol sur des enf.	11
17 Bigamie.	5	Viol sur des enf.	5	Viol sur des enf.	8	Viol sur des enf.	13	Viol sur des enf.	11	Viol sur des enf.	11
Autres crimes.	4	Autres crimes.	7	Autres crimes.	12	Autres crimes.	12	Autres crimes.	16	Autres crimes.	34
Total.	1,000	Total.	1,000	Total.	1,000	Total.	1,000	Total.	1,000	Total.	1,000

Figure: Ranking of crimes against persons at different ages

1864: *Statistique morale de l'Angleterre comparée...*

Dayenu!

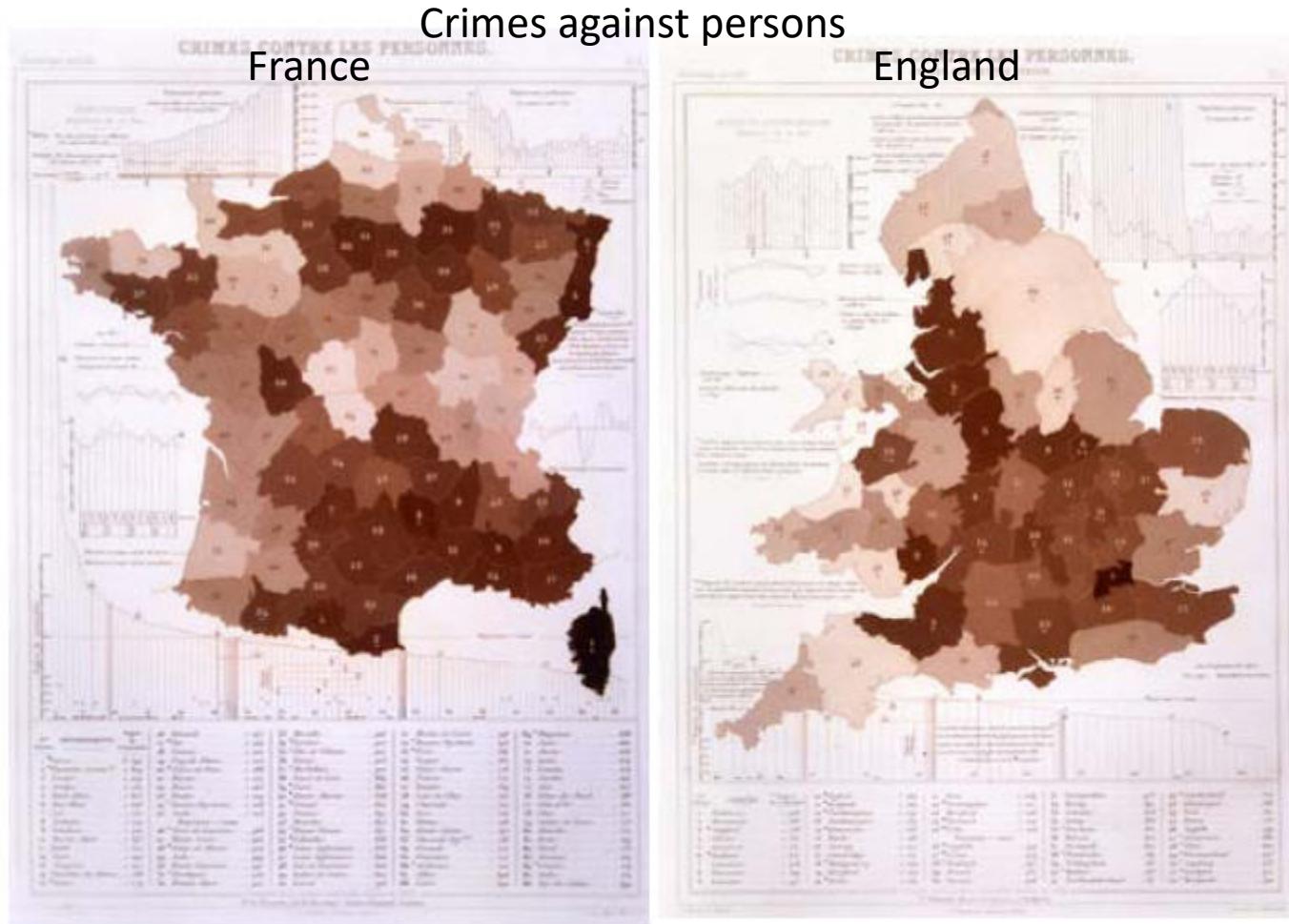
- ▶ Proposes to replace simple “moral statistics” (tables) with “analytical statistics”
 - ▶ calculation, graphic display
 - ▶ ↫ general, abstract results
- ▶ 17 large color plates (56×39 cm):
 - ▶ data for France (1825–1855), England (1834–1855)
 - ▶ crimes against persons and property decomposed in various ways
 - ▶ first attempt to delineate multivariate relations among moral variables
- ▶ Voluminous data:
 - ▶ 85,564 suicide records (1836–1860), classified by motive
 - ▶ 226,224 accused of personal crime
 - ▶ numbers, in a line → 1170 meters!



Further details: Friendly, M. (2007). A.-M. Guerry's *Moral Statistics of France*: Challenges for Multivariable Spatial Analysis, *Statistical Science*, 22, 368-399

1864: *Statistique morale de l'Angleterre comparée à celle de la France*

Comparing France and England



Graphs and tables around the outside give details: data, trends over time, or season, ...

Statistique analytique: General causes of crime

Plate XVII: M. Guerry's magnum opus

Goal:

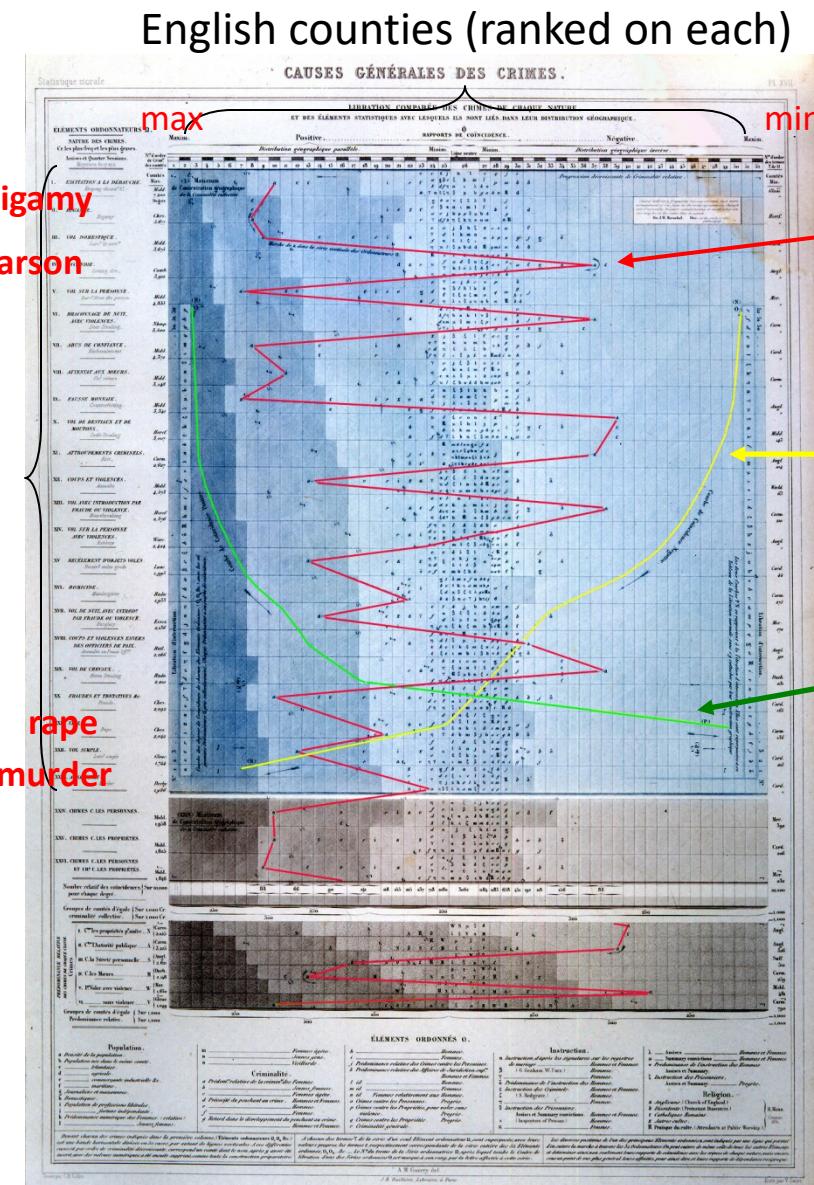
- Show multivariate factors associated with distribution of crime
- Before invention of correlation

Entries: Codes for factors

- Pop: (% Irish, domestics, ...)
- Criminality: (male, young, ...)
- Religion (Anglicans, dissenters, ...)

x	f	g	b	o	v	ζ	ε	λ	δ
c	β	a	n	i	m	l	t		
a	e	j	k	q	p	θ	μ	b	k
r	γ	d	f	α	η	ξ	h	ν	o

Crimes (ranked)

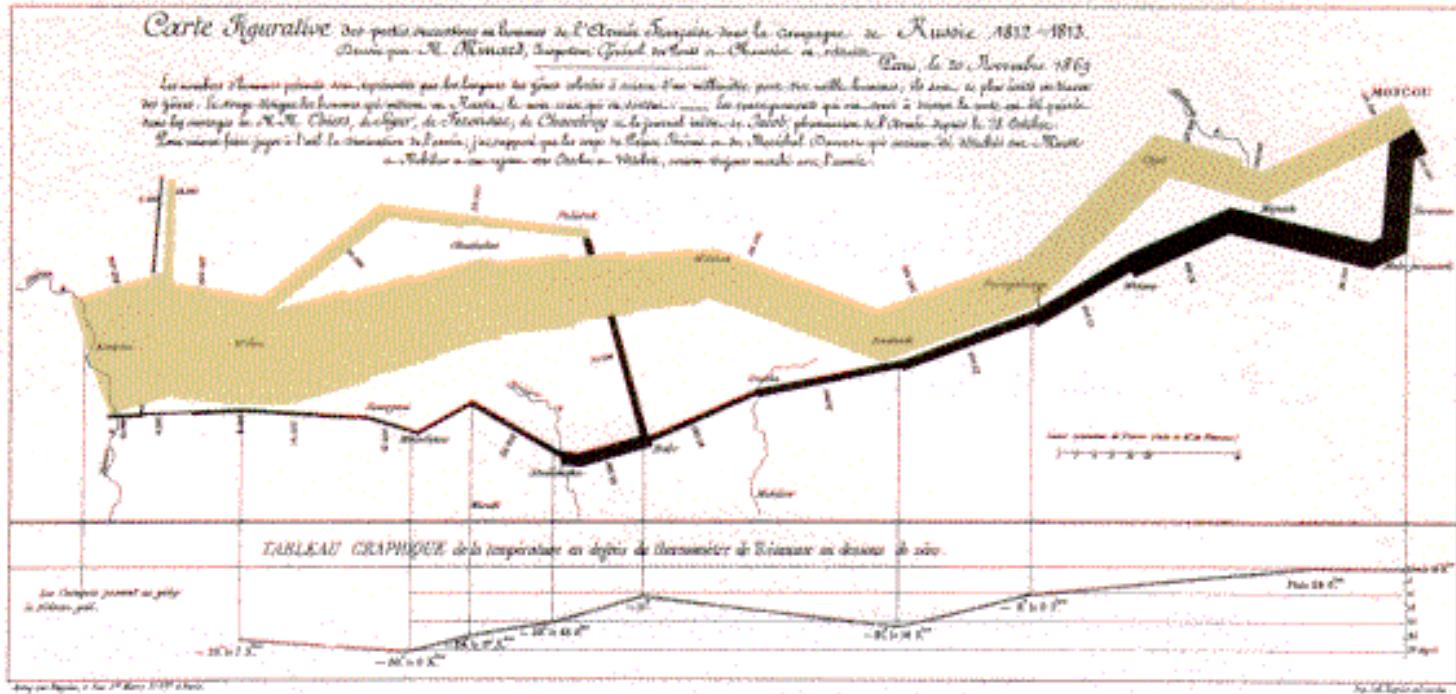


High pop.
density

Curve of neg.
association

Curve of pos.
association

2. The graphic vision of C. J. Minard



- Marey (1878): “defies the pen of the historian in its brutal eloquence”
- Tufte (1983): “the best statistical graphic ever produced”

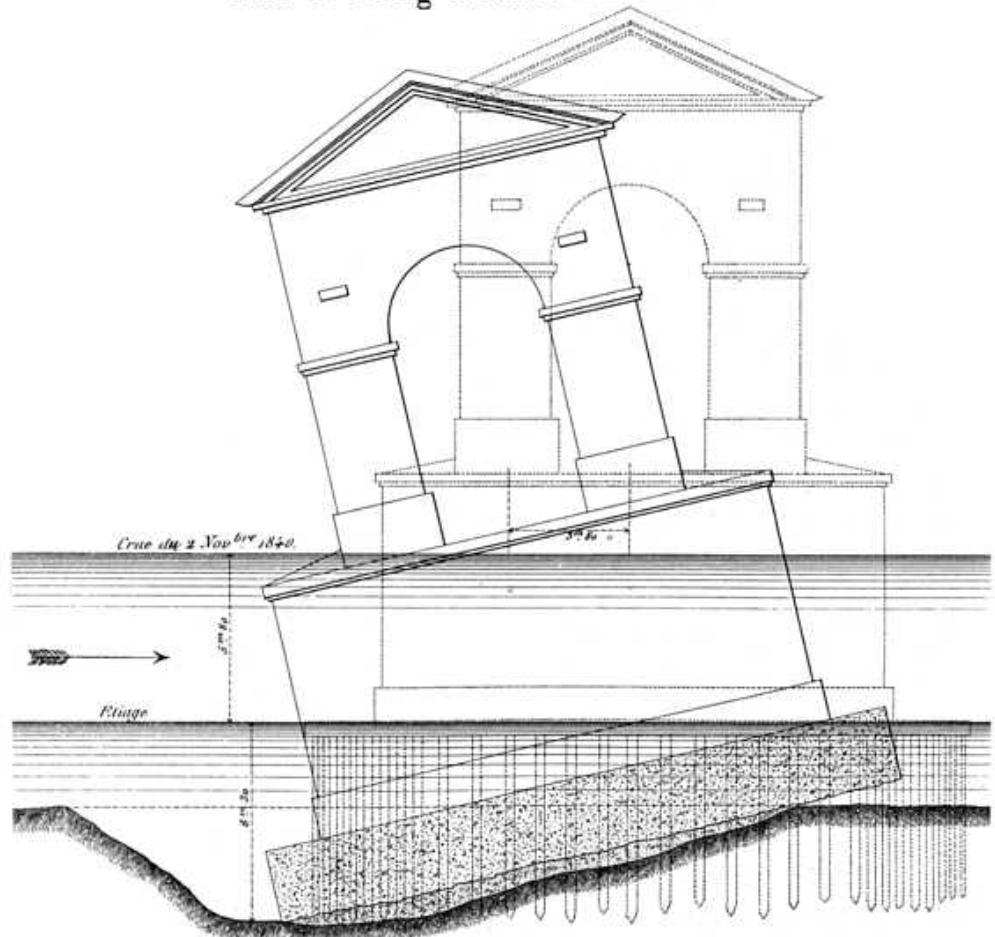
Visual thinking, visual explanation

Minard's main career was as a civil engineer for the ENPC (bridges & roads)

1840: Why did the bridge at Bourg-St. Andéol collapse?

Minard's report consisted essentially of this self-explaining diagram.

Pont de Bourg-S^t Andéol sur le Rhône.



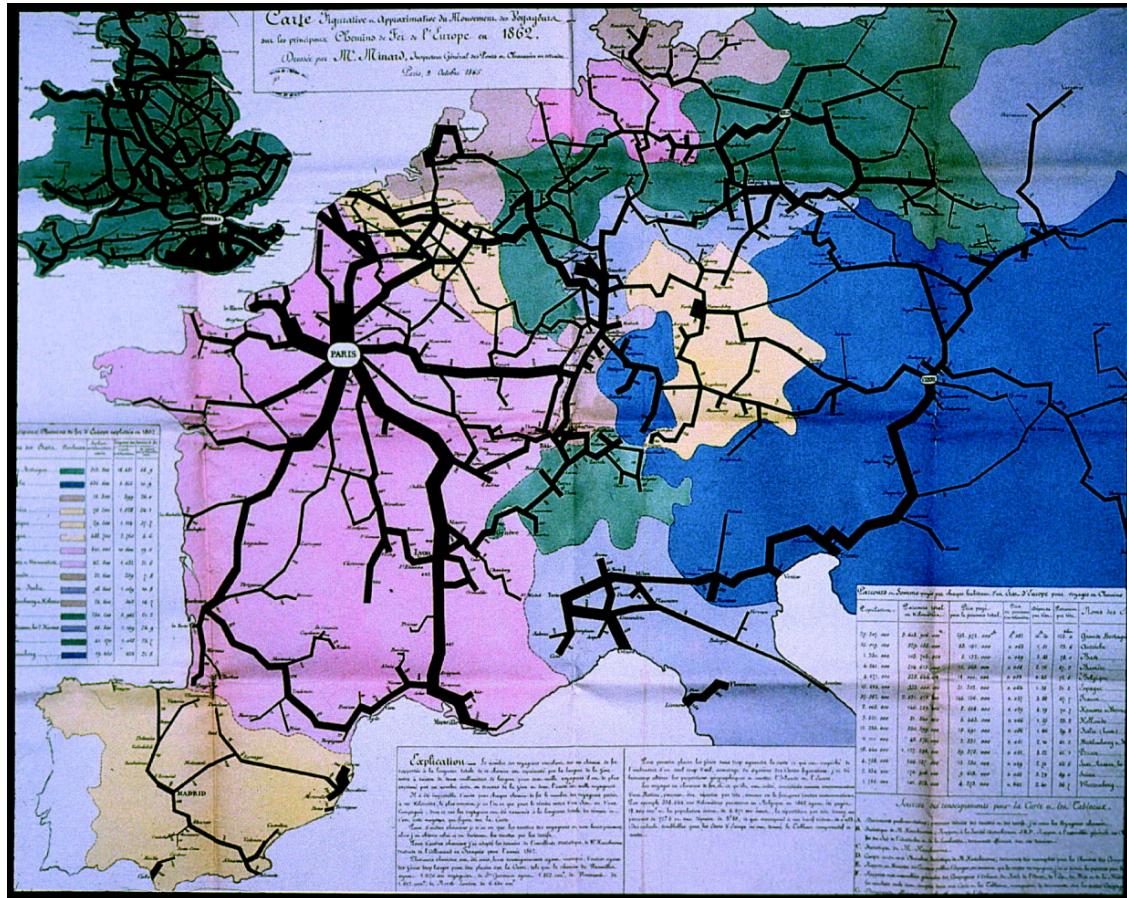
Big questions of the mid 1800s

- 1830–1860: emergence of modern French state, dawn of globalization
- Trade, commerce, transportation:
 - Where to build railroads, canals?
 - How to compete with imports/exports?
 - Visualizing changes over time, differences over space
 - → Flow maps and other graphical innovations
- These questions motivated the “Golden Age” of statistical graphics.
 - data, statistics, technology & visual thinking

See: Friendly, M. (2008). The Golden Age of Statistical Graphics, *Statistical Science*, 23, 502-535,
<https://www.datavis.ca/papers/golden-age.pdf>

Flow maps as visual tools

Transport of passengers on the principal railroads in Europe in 1862



The dominant principle which characterizes my graphic tables and my figurative maps is to make immediately appreciable to the eye, as much as possible, the proportions of numeric results.

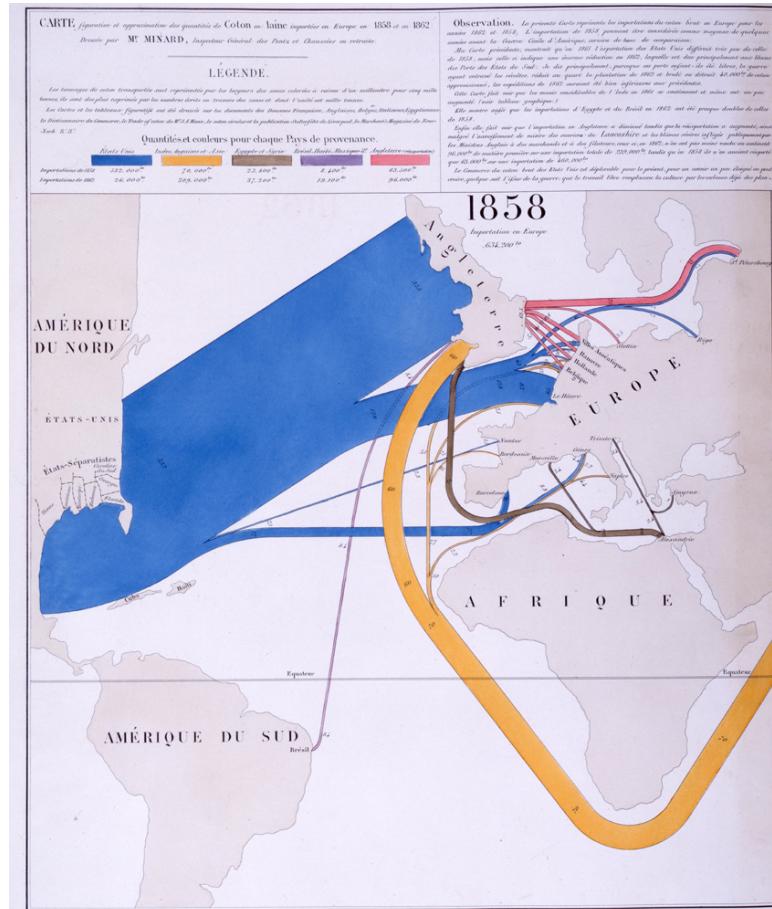
...Not only do my maps speak, but even more, they count, they calculate by the eye.

-- Minard (1862)

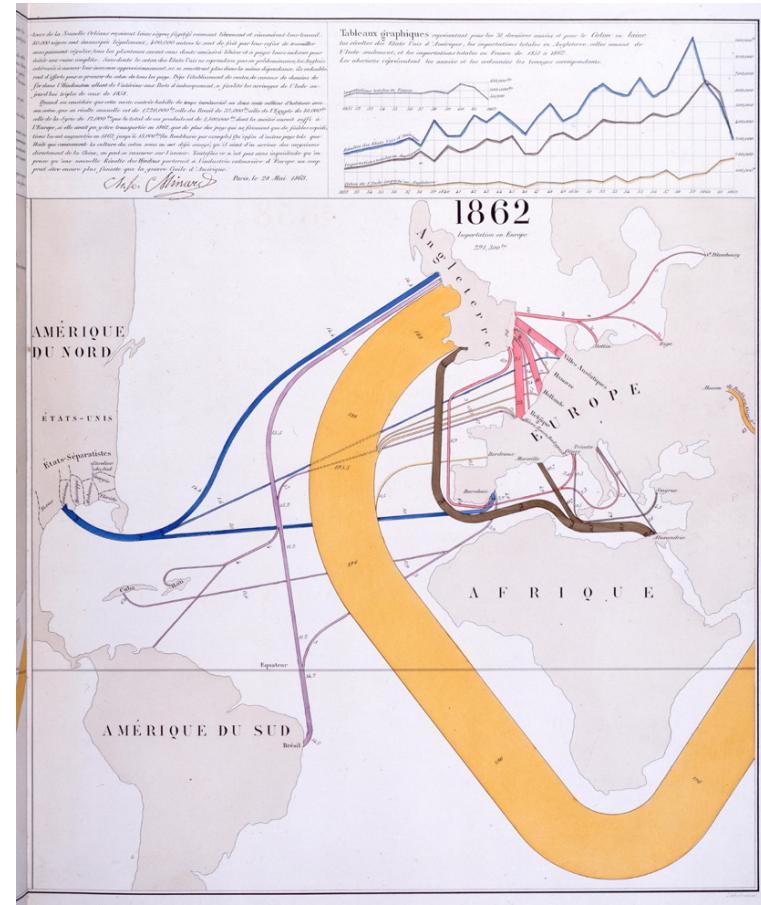
Effect of US civil war on cotton trade

Visual explanation

Before



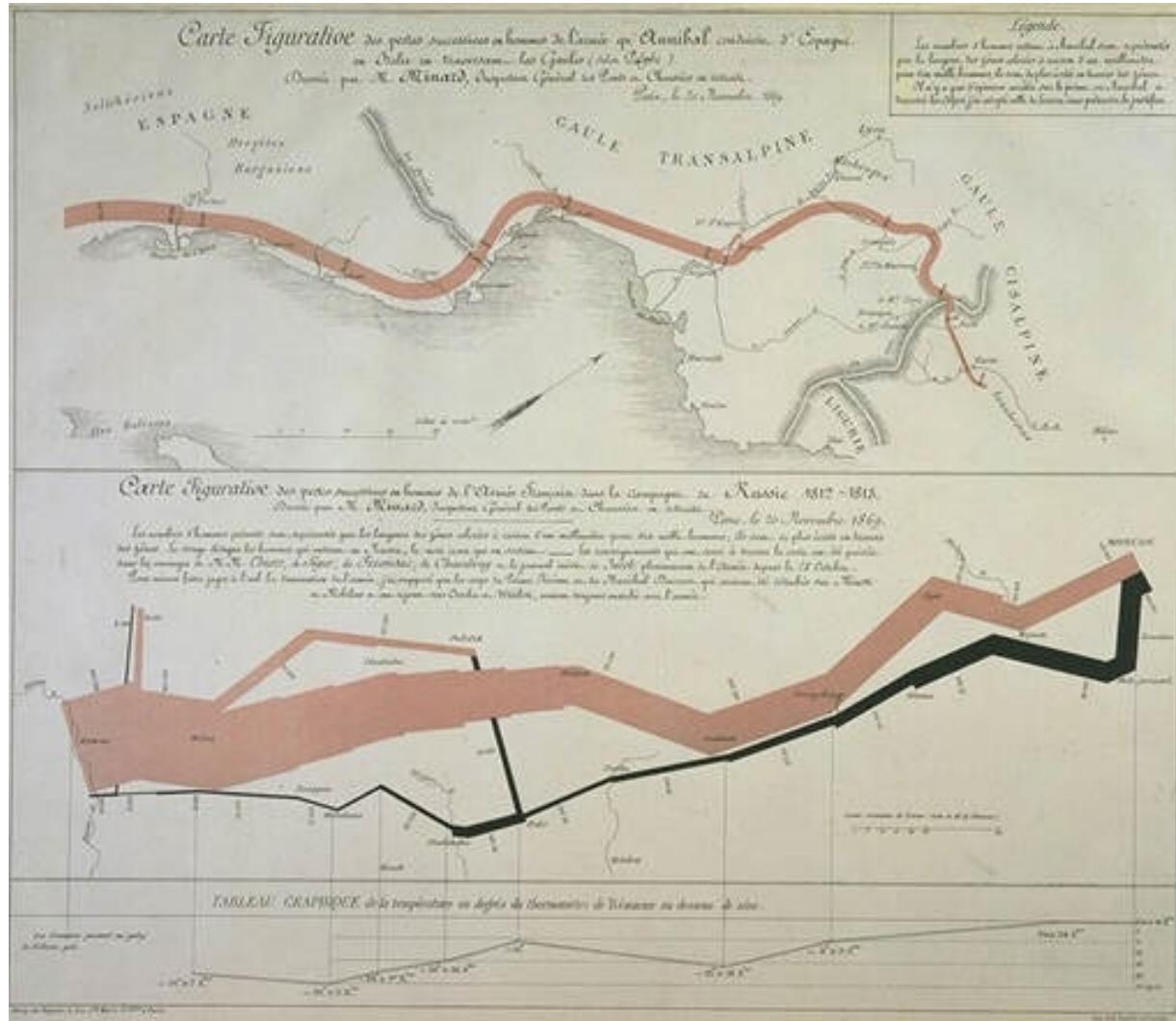
After



The March Re-Visited (1869)

Hannibal's
retreat

Napoleon's
1812
campaign



Les Chevaliers: Minard's Tomb

Jean-Pierre Airey-Jouglard

Recent discovery of
Minard's tomb in
Montparnasse
Cemetery, Paris.

Celebrated June 5,
2017

Antoine de Falguerroles



MF

Gilles Palsky

Galton's discovery of weather patterns-
Perhaps the most notable *purely graphic* discovery ever!

METEOROGRAPHICA,

OR

METHODS OF MAPPING THE WEATHER;

ILLUSTRATED BY UPWARDS OF 600 PRINTED AND LITHOGRAPHED DIAGRAMS

REFERRING TO

THE WEATHER OF A LARGE PART OF EUROPE,

During the Month of December 1861.

BY FRANCIS GALTON, F.R.S.

(Galton, 1863)

Method: All weather stations across Europe asked to record data 3x/day for all of Dec., 1861

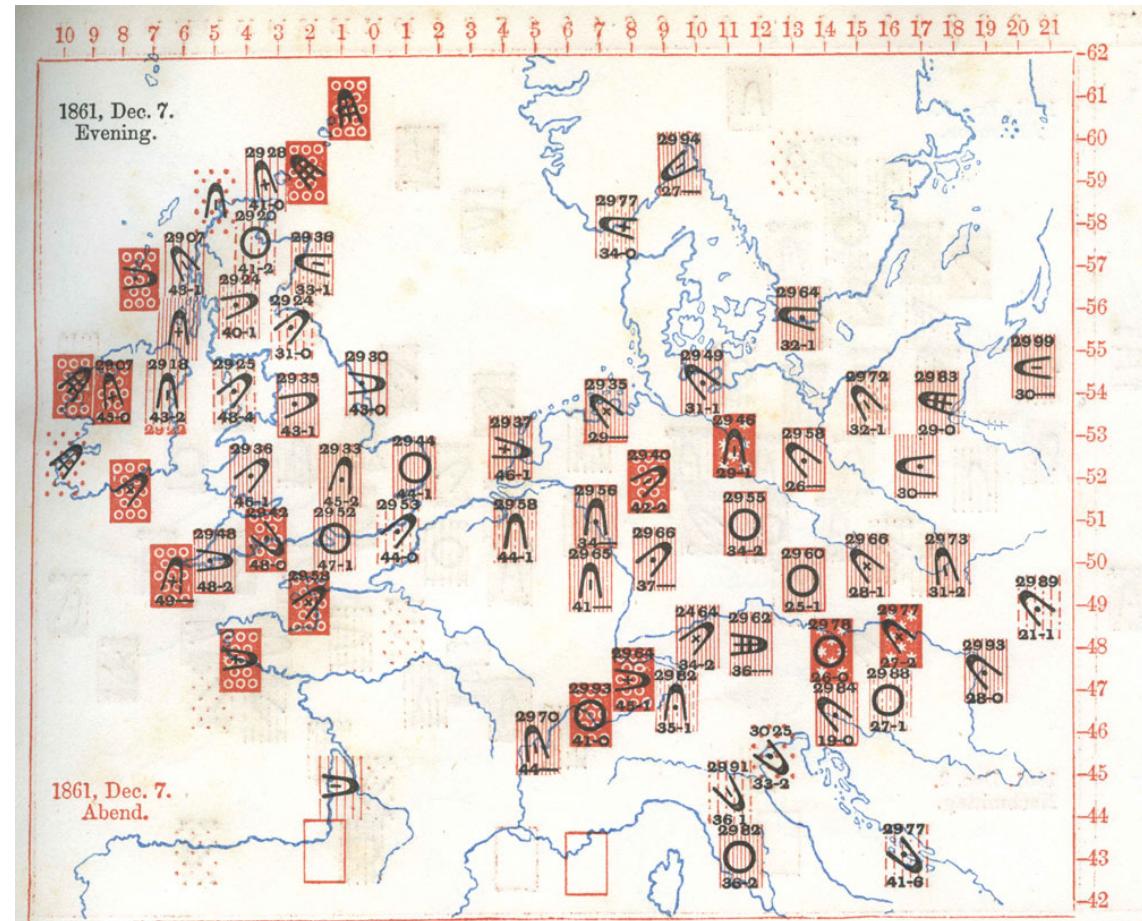
Galton's data collection form:

<p><i>Contributors, according to the Conditions of my Circular Letter, are requested to enter their Observations in one of the blank forms, to enclose it in a stamped envelope, and to post it to my address on January 1st, 1862.</i></p>								
FRANCIS GALTON, 42, Rutland Gate, London.								
Name of Station : Its Latitude : Its Longitude from Greenwich : Its Height above Sea Level, in English Feet :				Name of Contributor : Full Address to which the Charts are to be forwarded when ready :				
Date. Either Local or Railway Time; state which.	Barometer corrected to Freezing Point at Mean Sea Level, and reduced to English Inches, Tenths, and Hundredths.	Exposed Thermometer in Shade, to nearest Degree, Fahrenheit.	Moistened Bulb to nearest Degree, Fahr- enheit, for Evaporation and Dew Point.	Direction of Wind, <i>true</i> not magnetic. Only 16 points of the Compass are used; as, N., N.N.E., N.E., E.N.E., E., &c.	Force of Wind: Calm, Gentle, Moderate, Strong, Gale.	Amount of Cloud: Clear blue sky, A few clouds, Half clouded, Mostly clouded, Entirely clouded, Entirely and heavily clouded.	Rain, Snow, or neither.	REMARKS.
December 1861.								
1	9 A.M.							
	3 P.M.							
	9 P.M.							
2	9 A.M.							
	3 P.M.							
	9 P.M.							
3	9 A.M.							
	3 P.M.							
	9 P.M.							

Method: All weather stations across Europe asked to record data 3x/day for all of Dec., 1861

Data: recordings of barometric pressure, wind dir/speed, rain, temp., cloud: 3x/day, 50 weather stations in Europe.

Graphic analysis: 3x31=93 maps, each with multivariate glyphs showing all variables



EXPLANATION OF THE SYMBOLS USED IN THE WEATHER CHARTS.

RAIN.

Rain.	Snow.	Entirely and heavily clouded.	Entirely clouded.	Mostly clouded.	Half clouded.	A few clouds.	Clear blue sky.
[Red square with dots]	[Red square with stars]	[Red square with vertical lines]	[Red square with horizontal lines]	[Red square with diagonal lines]	[Red square with short vertical lines]	[Red square with long vertical lines]	[Red square with dots]

CLOUD.

Rain.	Snow.	Entirely and heavily clouded.	Entirely clouded.	Mostly clouded.	Half clouded.	A few clouds.	Clear blue sky.
[Red square with dots]	[Red square with stars]	[Red square with vertical lines]	[Red square with horizontal lines]	[Red square with diagonal lines]	[Red square with short vertical lines]	[Red square with long vertical lines]	[Red square with dots]

DIRECTION OF WIND.

W.	N.	E.	S.	S.S.W.	S.W.	W.S.W.	W.	&c.
[Wind arrow pointing up-right]	[Wind arrow pointing up-left]	[Wind arrow pointing down-left]	[Wind arrow pointing down-right]	[Wind arrow pointing down-left]	[Wind arrow pointing down-right]	[Wind arrow pointing down-left]	[Wind arrow pointing down-right]	[Wind arrow pointing right]

FORCE OF WIND.

Gale.	Strong.	Moderate.	Gentle.	Almost calm.	Calm.
[Wind arrow with vertical lines]	[Wind arrow with short vertical lines]	[Wind arrow with horizontal lines]	[Wind arrow with diagonal lines]	[Wind arrow with short vertical lines]	[Wind arrow with dots]

Visual ideas:

- Iconic symbols
- Multivariate glyphs (stamps!)

Visual abstraction → Patterns

How to see patterns of geographical variation over time?

- Iconic symbols on a geographical grid
- “Small multiples:” separate graphs laid out for direct comparison



Symbols in Barometrical Charts.

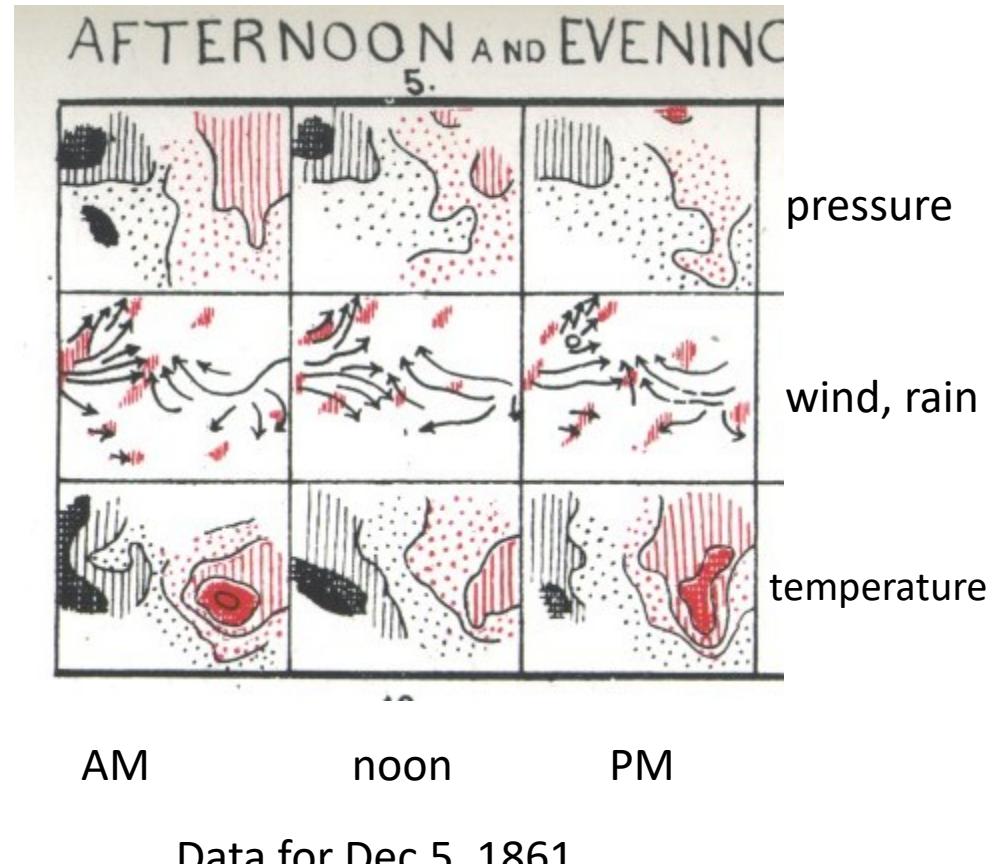
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Black	- 29.95 to 29.71			- 29.70 to 29.46		- 29.45 to 29.21	
	○			○		*	
Red	- 29.96 to 30.20			- 30.21 to 30.45		- 30.46 to 30.70	
						●	- 30.71 and above.

Visual abstraction → Patterns

What varies with what, over time and space?

- mini, abstract maps: vars x TOD
- iso-contours, shading to show equivalence
- arrows to show wind direction

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS.			
Barometer	29 35-29 37 In.	29 38-29 46 In.	29 45-29 51 In.
	29 26-30 20 In.	30 21-30 45 In.	30 46-30 70 In.
Wind & Rain	WIND:- from West from North.	RAIN:- .	.
Thermometer	33-37° F.	38-42° F.	43-47° F.
	32-28° F.	27-23° F.	22-18° F.
			17° & below.



Data for Dec 5, 1861

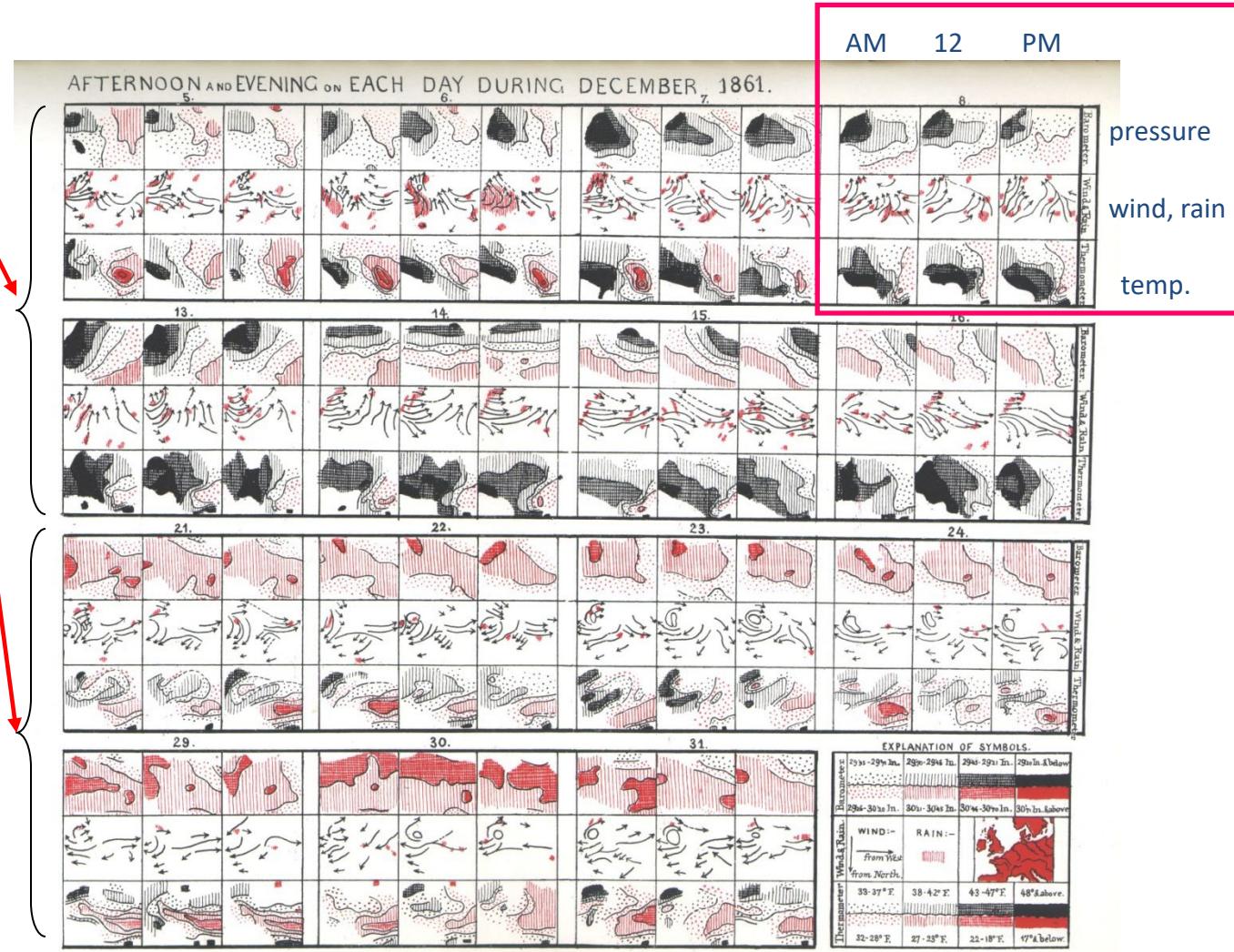
The large picture → Insight

Pattern:

Low pressure (black) in early Dec. → CCW wind
 High pressure (red) in late Dec. → CW wind

Graphic: 3x3x31 grid,
 mapping {pressure, wind/
 rain, temperature} x {AM,
 12, PM} x day {1:31}

(try this with your software!)



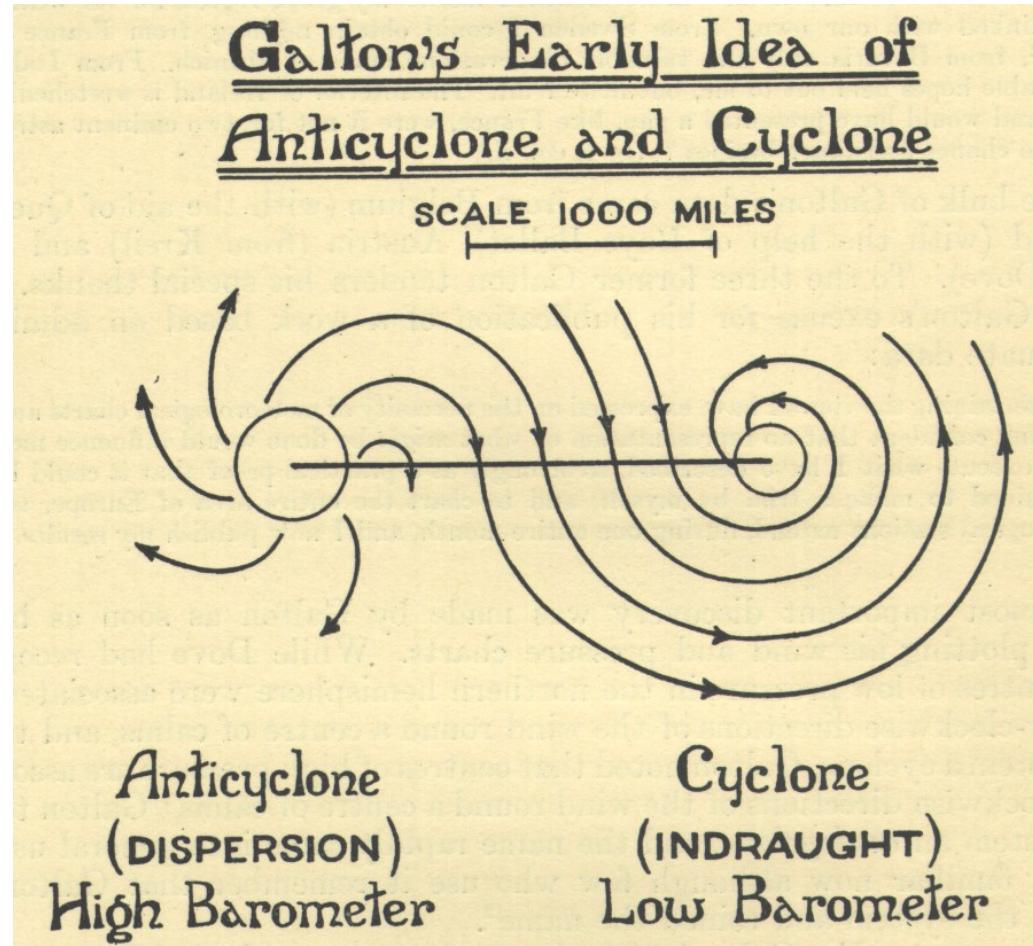
Visual insight → Theory

Visual insight from 93 (3x31) high-D graphs:

- Changes in wind dir w/ pressure over time
- → Winds revolve inwardly (CCW) in low pressure areas— as in a cyclone;
- → revolve outwardly (CW) in high pressure areas— “anti-cyclone”

Theory:

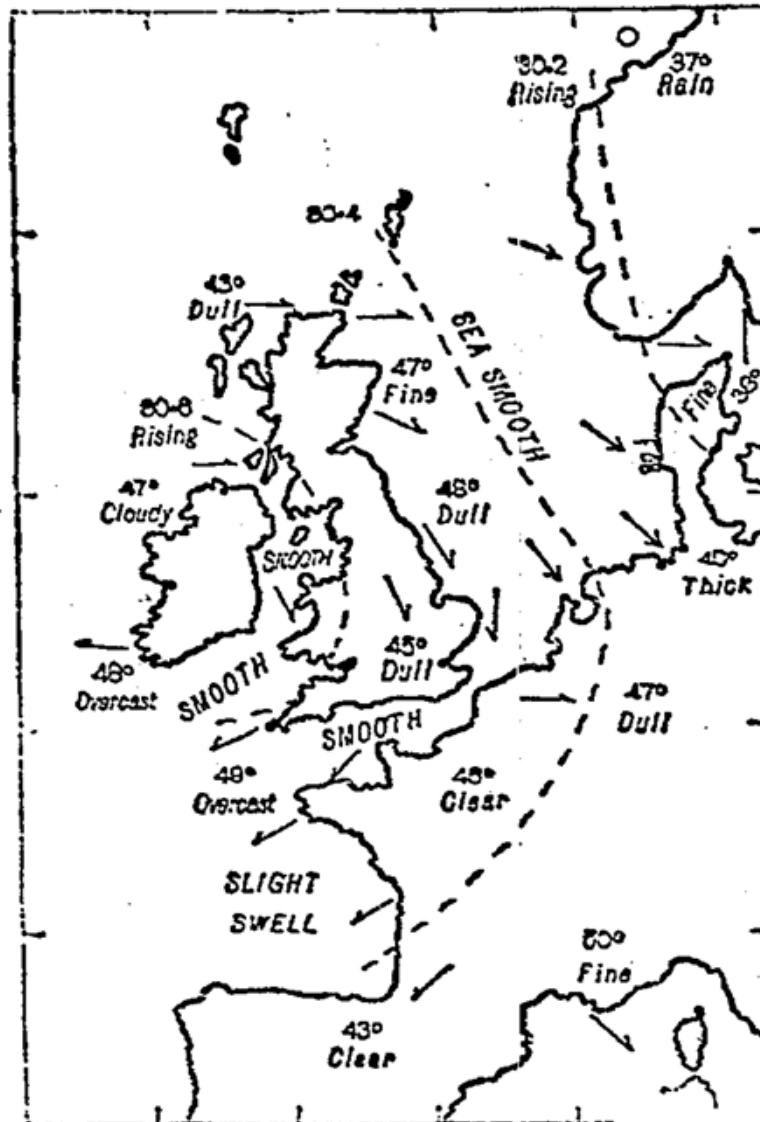
- Explained by Dove’s ‘Law of Gyration’
- Prediction: reversed pattern (CW/CCW) in southern hemisphere – confirmed!



Theory → Practice

The first modern weather map,
London Times, Apr. 1, 1875

Galton did for weathermen what Kepler did for Tycho Brahe. This is no small accomplishment. (Wainer 2005)



The dotted lines indicate the gradations of barometric pressure. The variations of the temperature are marked by figures, the state of the sea and sky by descriptive words, and the direction of the wind by arrows—barbed and feathered according to its force. ◎ denotes calm.

4. Statistical atlases: Data → practice, national identity & graphical excellence

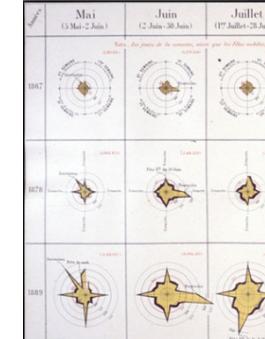
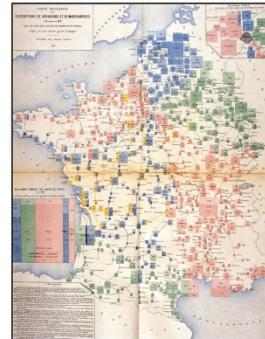
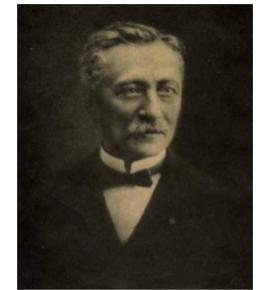
- Collection of gov't statistics on pop., trade, moral & political issues widespread in Europe & US, starting ~ 1820
- Statistical albums ~ 1870—1910
 - France: *Album de Statistique Graphique*: 1879-1899
 - USA: Census atlases: 1870/80/90
 - Germany: local albums (Berlin, Frankfurt, etc.)
 - Switzerland: *Atlas graphique de la Suisse*: 1897, 1914
 - Others: *Latvia, Romania, Bulgaria, etc.*

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Album de statistique graphique

- Published by the *Statistical Graphics Bureau*, Ministry of Public Works, Émile Cheysson, director
- 18 volumes: 1879-1899, 12—34 plates each, ~ 11"x15" pages
- Graphic forms:
 - Flow maps (simple, double, multi)
 - Pie maps, star, radial, polar time-series, proportional circles
 - Mosaic maps, anamorphic maps, planetary diagrams
 - Choropleth, bi-polar scales
 - Charts: line, bar, time-series
- Pinnacle of the Golden Age:** exquisite sampler of all known graphic forms!



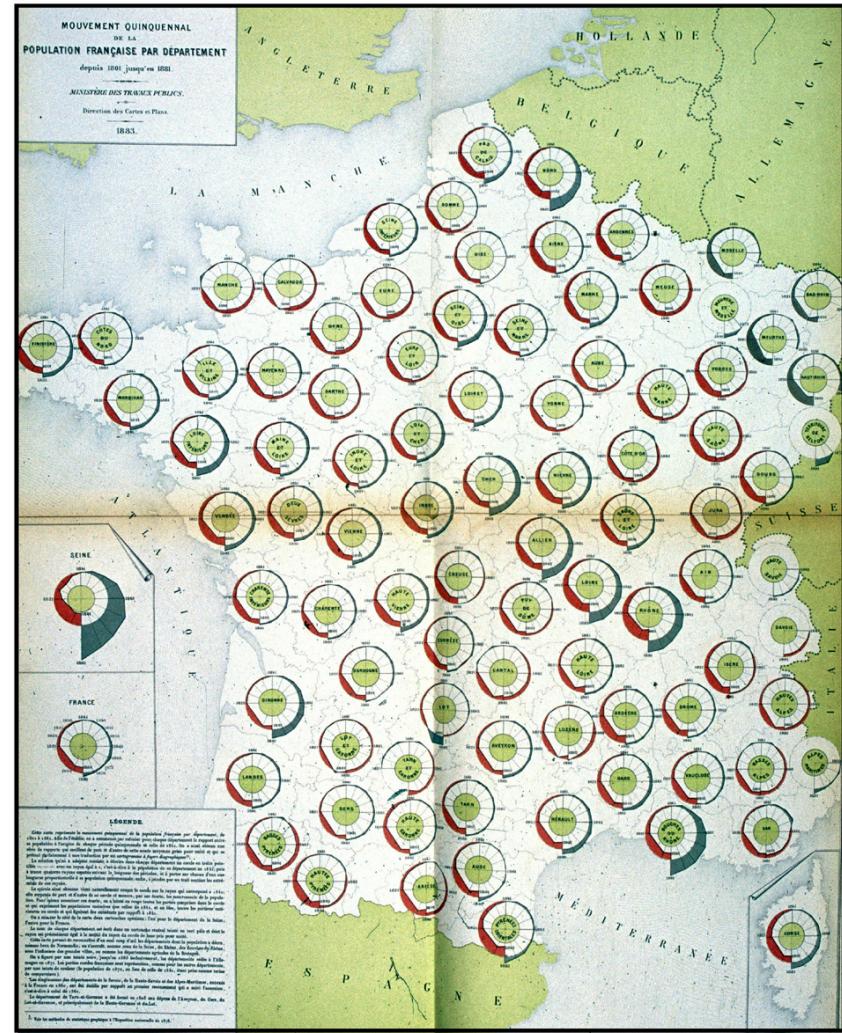
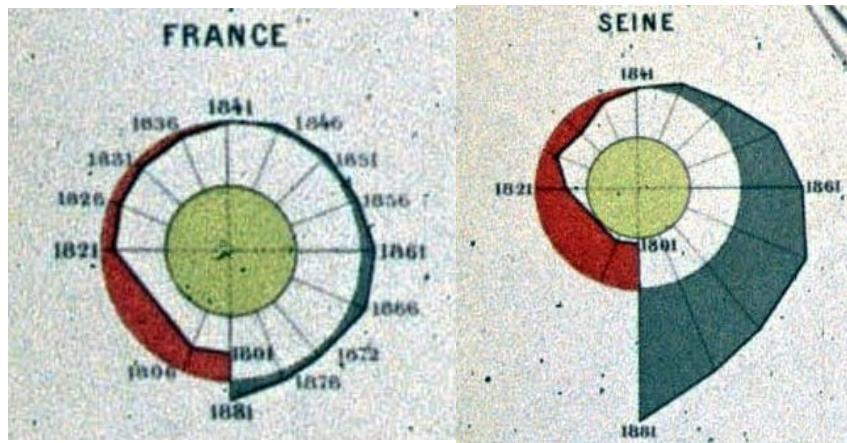
Album de statistique graphique

Spiral time-series on a map

Changes in the population of France from 1801–1881, by department [Album, 1881, plate 25]

Where is population growing most? least?
declining?

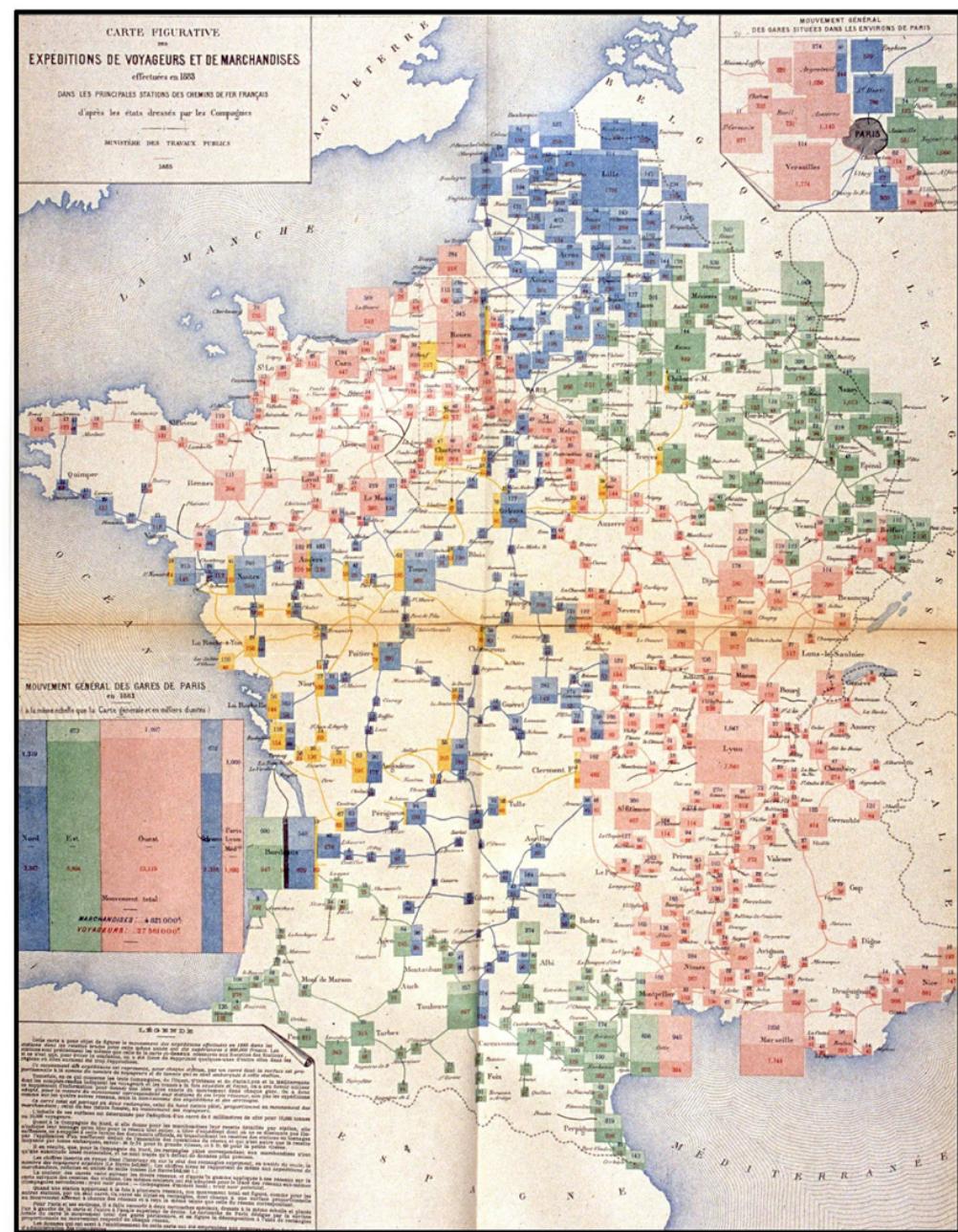
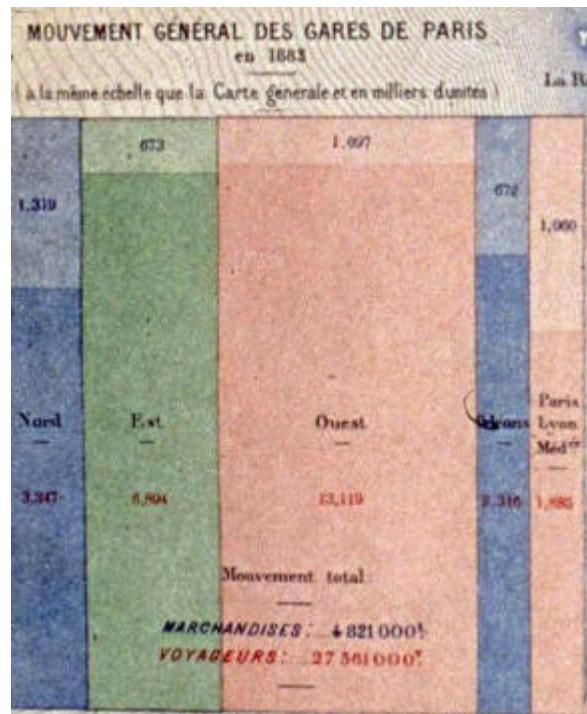
Why use this graphic form?



Recursive multi-mosaic map

Distribution of passengers and goods from the Paris railways to the rest of France [Album, 1884, pl. 11]

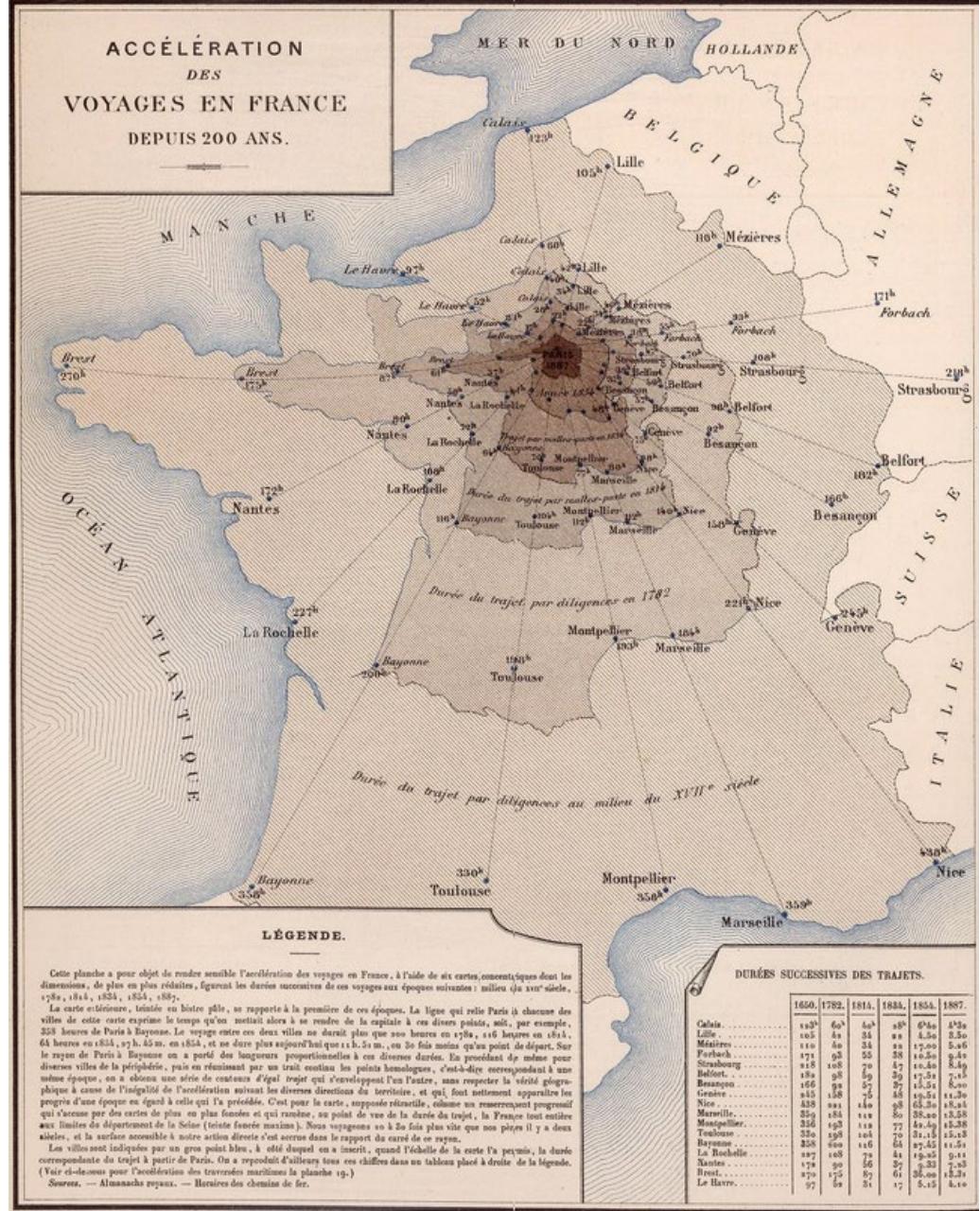
(The image that launched my interest in the history of data vis.)



Anamorphic map

Shrinking France to show change
in travel time over 200 years
[Album, 1888, plate 8]

	1650.	1782.	1814.	1834.	1854.	1887.
Calaix.	183 ^h	60 ^h	40 ^h	28 ^h	6 ^h 40 ^m	4 ^h 24 ^m
Lille.	105	42	34	22	4.50	3.50
Mézières.	110	46	34	22	7.00	5.40
Forbach.	171	93	55	38	10.50	9.40
Strasbourg.	218	108	70	47	16.40	8.50
Belfort.	182	98	59	39	17.50	7.12
Besançon.	166	91	57	37	13.50	8.00
Genève.	245	138	73	48	19.50	11.30
Nice.	438	221	150	98	65.30	12.84
Marseille.	353	184	118	80	38.50	13.58
Montpellier.	336	193	112	77	49.40	15.38
Toulouse.	330	193	104	70	31.15	15.13
Bayonne.	253	100	116	64	27.45	11.51
La Rochelle.	287	103	74	43	19.45	9.11
Nantes.	173	90	56	37	9.33	7.43
Brest.	270	175	87	61	36.00	13.31
Le Havre.	97	62	31	17	6.15	4.10

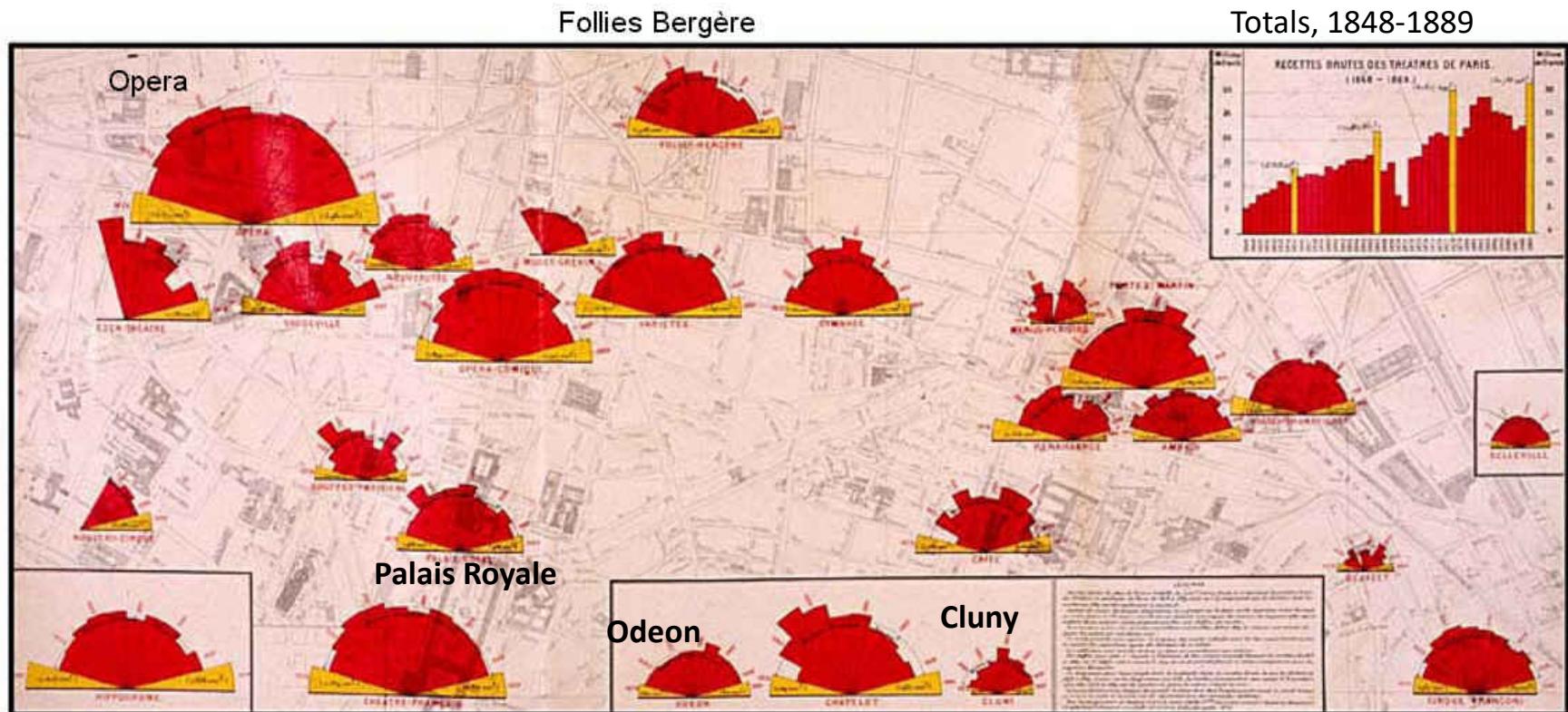


Album de statistique graphique

Q: How did Paris benefit from various int'l expos? How to show this visually?

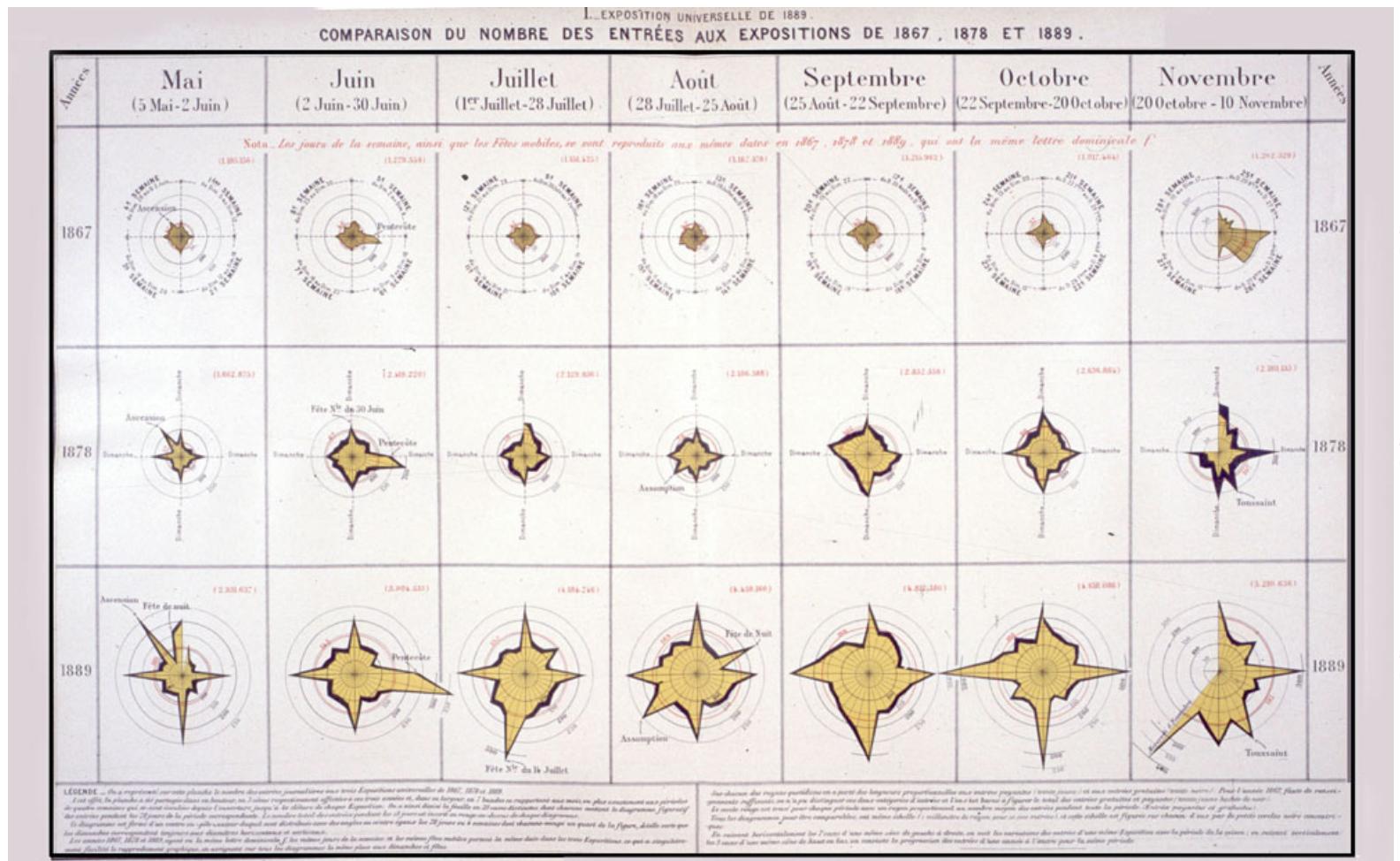
Polar area diagrams on Paris map

Gross receipts in theaters in Paris, 1878—1889, related to universal expositions
[Album, 1889, plate 26]



Two-way table of star/radar diagrams

Attendance at the universal expositions in 1867, 1878, 1889 (rows), by month (cols) and days (rays). [Album, 1889, plate 21]

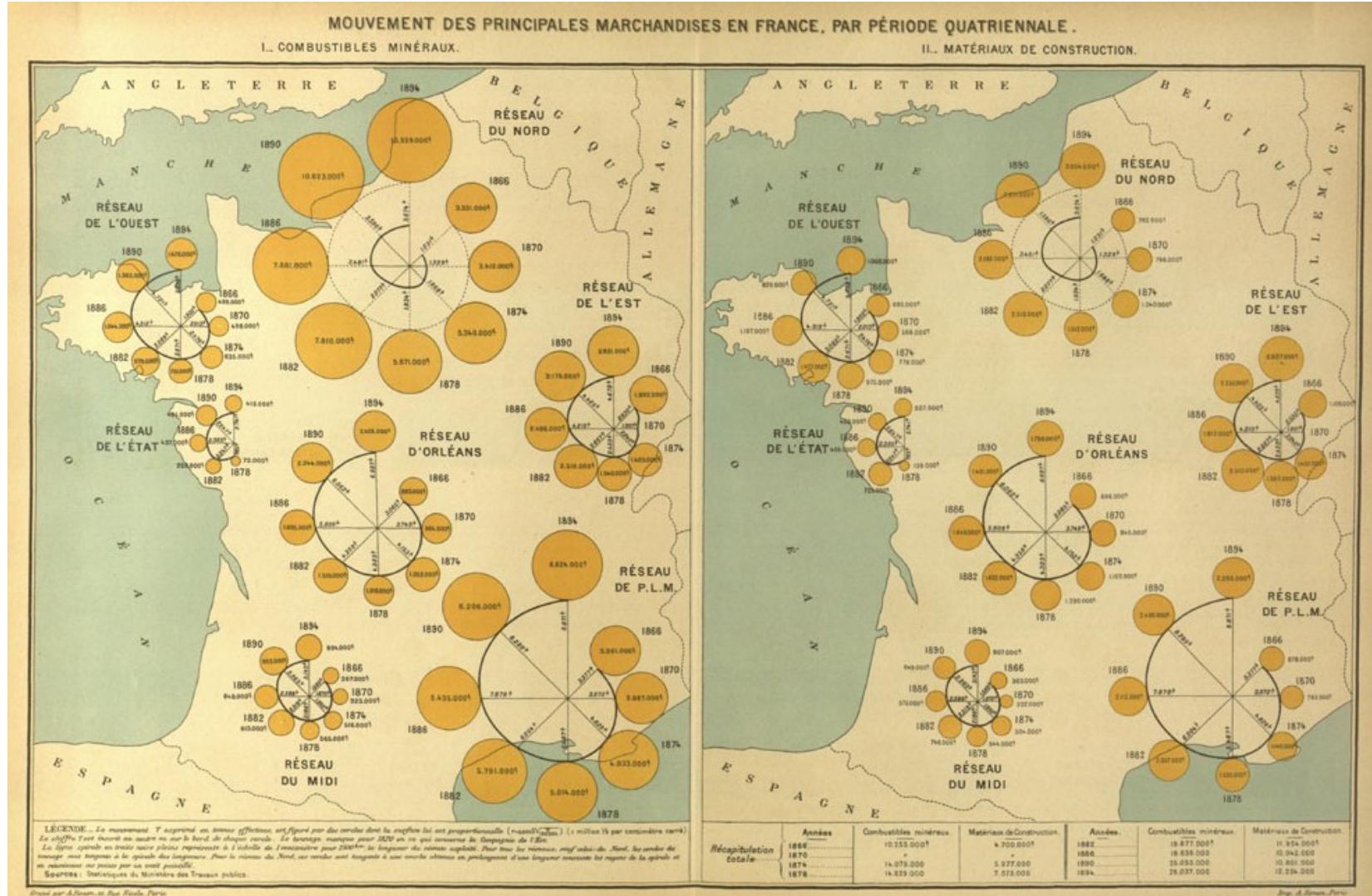


Planetary diagrams

Movement of principal merchandise by region.
Spiral ~ distance; circles ~ tonnage [Album, 1895, plate 9]

Combustible minerals

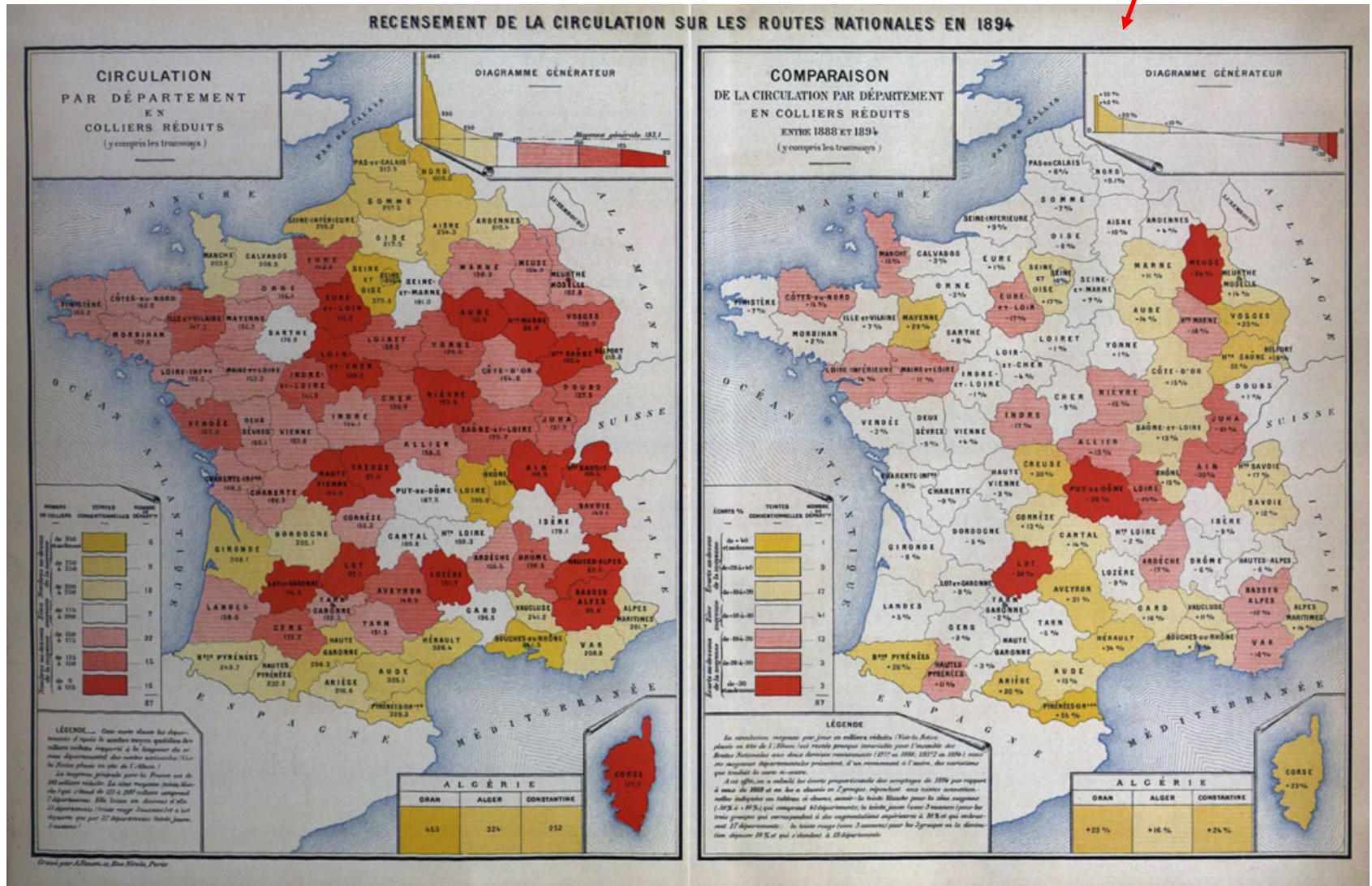
Construction materials



Classed choropleth maps,

- bipolar color scale
- visualizing change

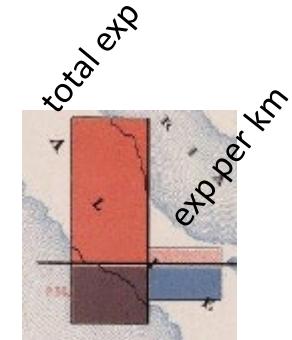
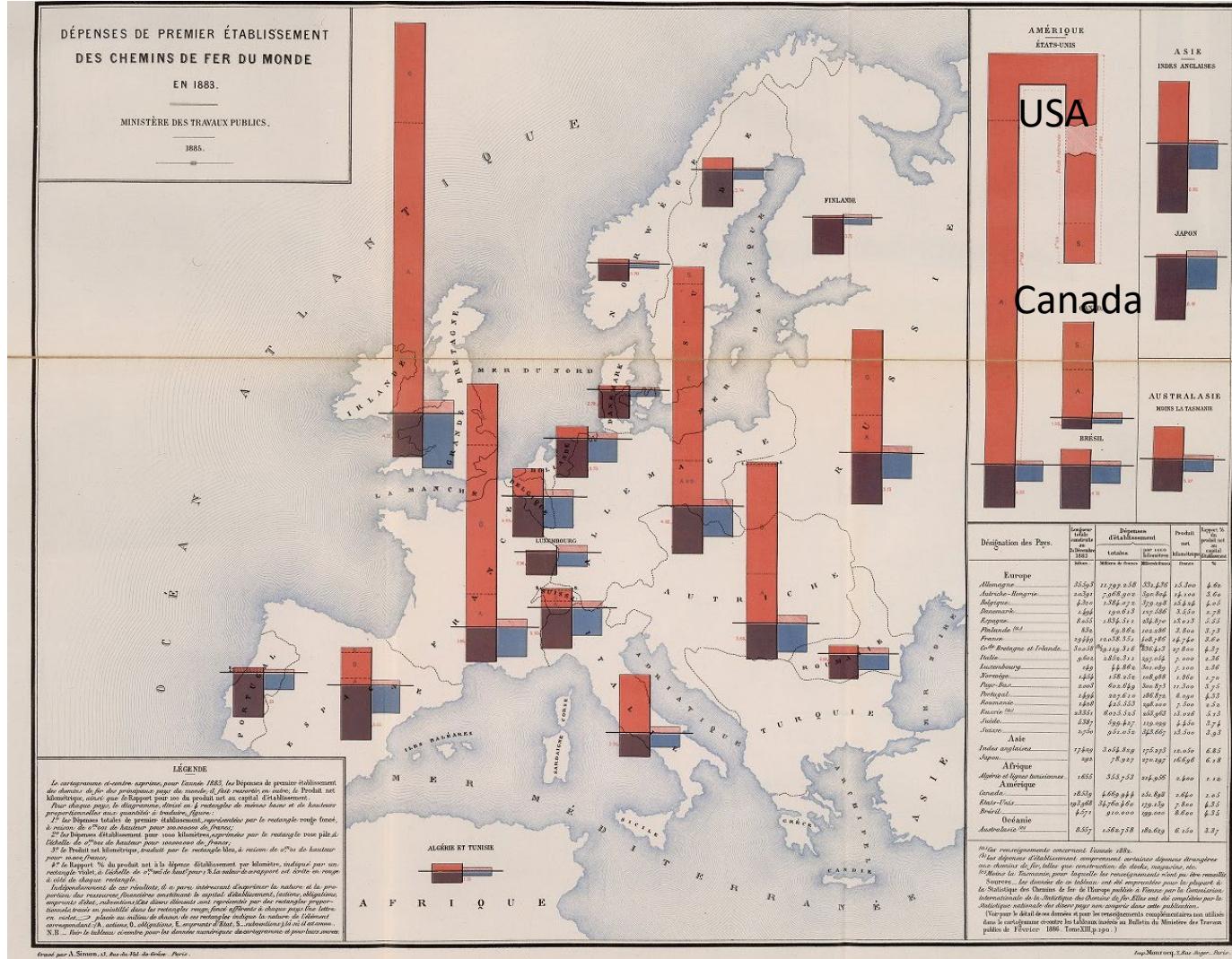
Circulation on the national roads in
'colliers réduits', a standard measure
Left: 1894; Right: % change, 88-94
[Album, 1895, plate 21]



2x2 graphic bar charts

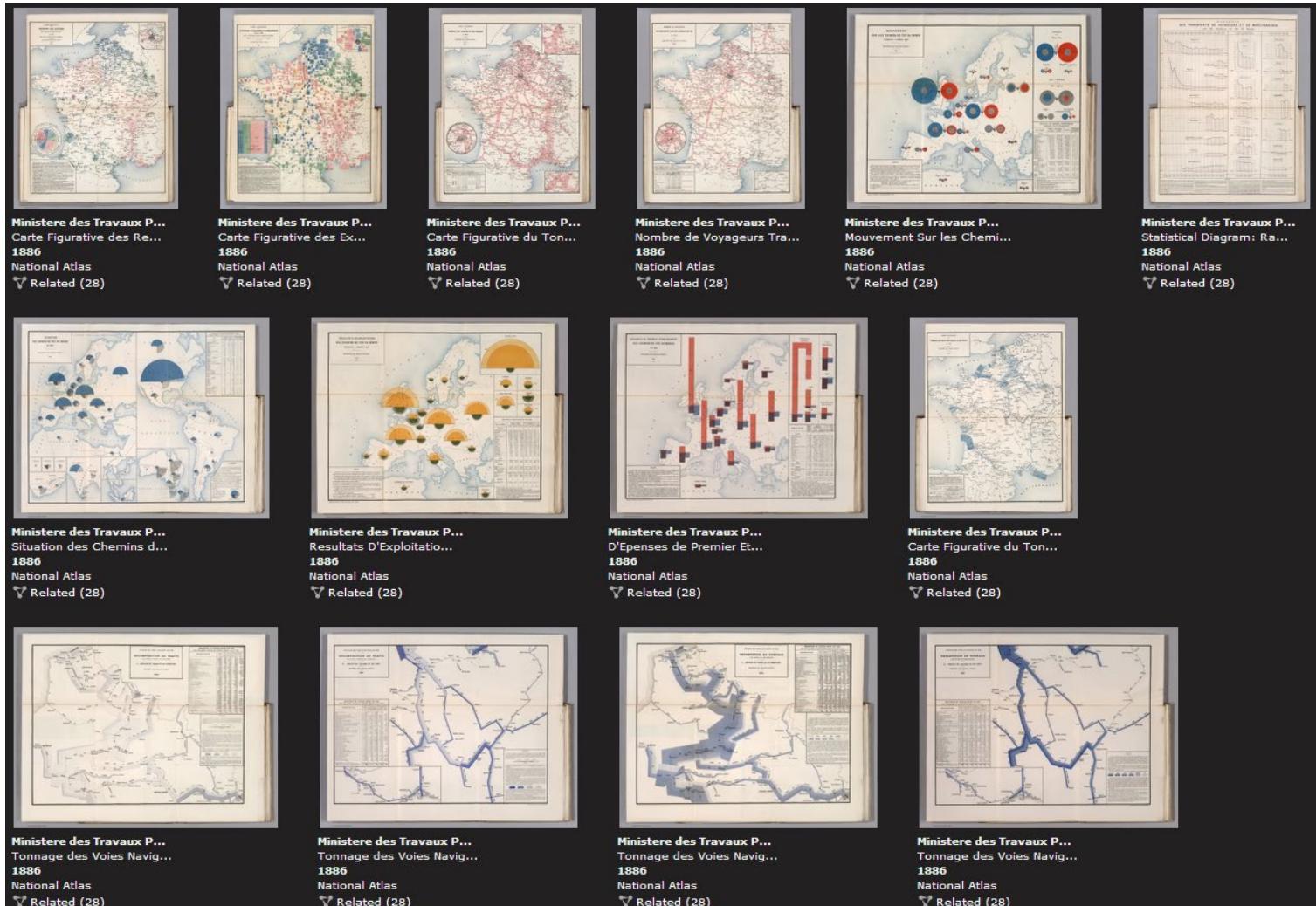
- 4 variables shown
 - creative folding of long bars

Expenses of the first establishment of railroads of the world as of 1883 [Album 1886, p. 11]



ASG now online: David Rumsey

All 18 volumes, <https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/s/nl72bu>

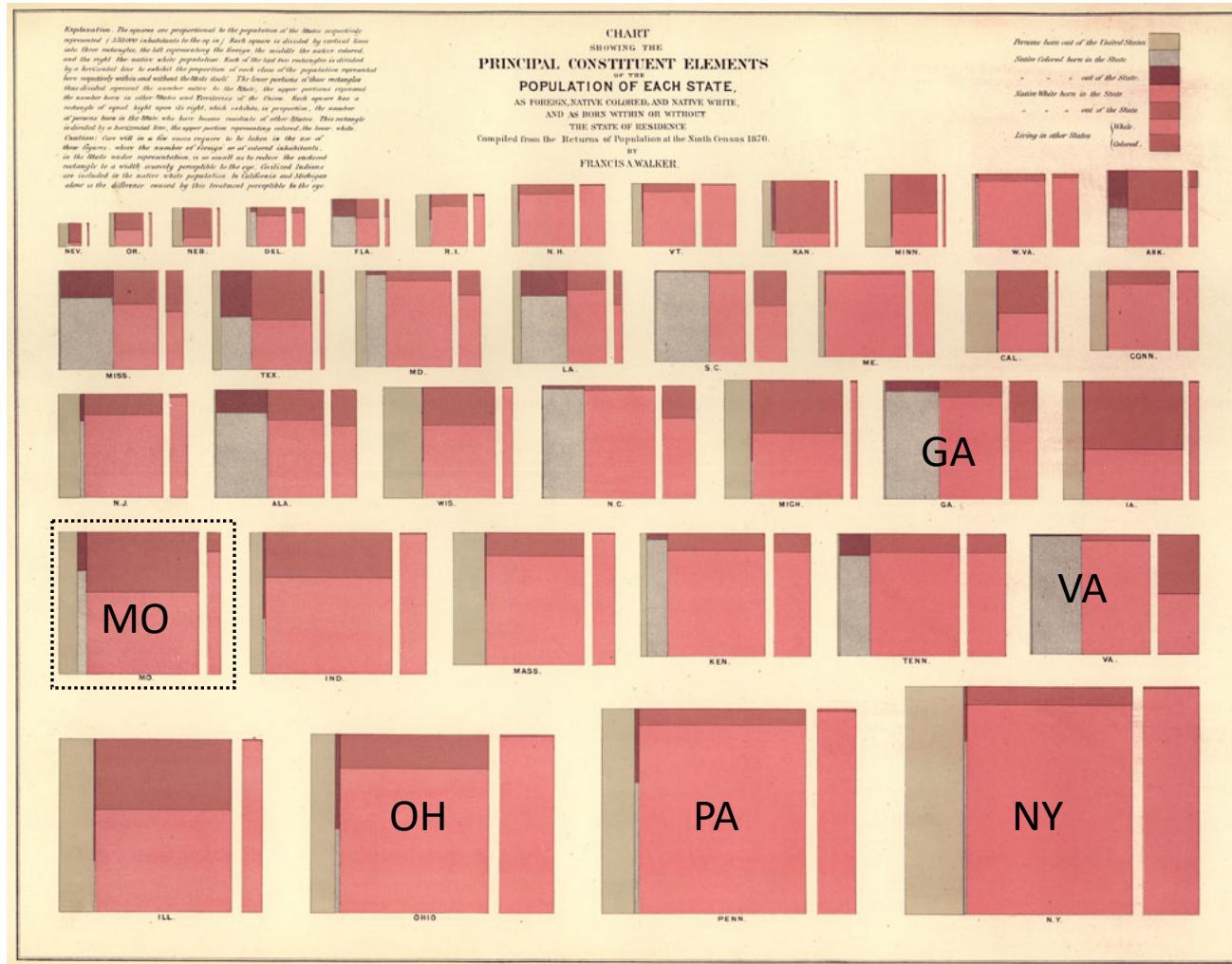
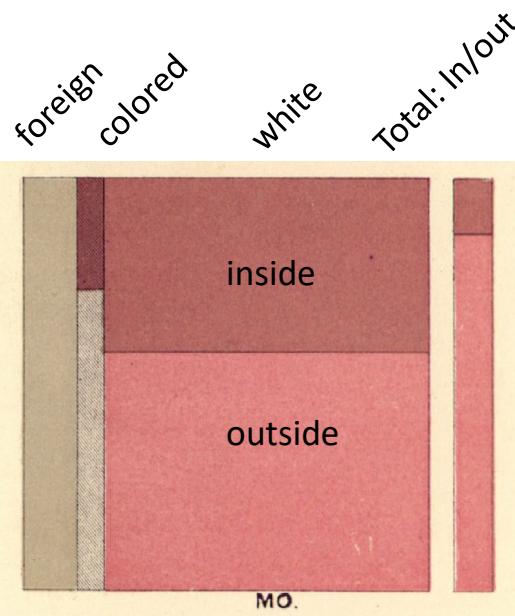


U.S. Census Atlases

- *Statistical Atlas of the Ninth Census* (1872) – Francis Walker
 - 60 plates: First graphic portrait of the nation
 - Topics: geology, minerals, weather, pop. by ethnicity, wealth, literacy, death rates by age, sex, cause, rates of blindness, insanity, etc.
- *Tenth Census* (1880) – Henry Gannett
 - 151 plates
- *Eleventh Census* (1890) – Henry Gannett
 - 126 plates

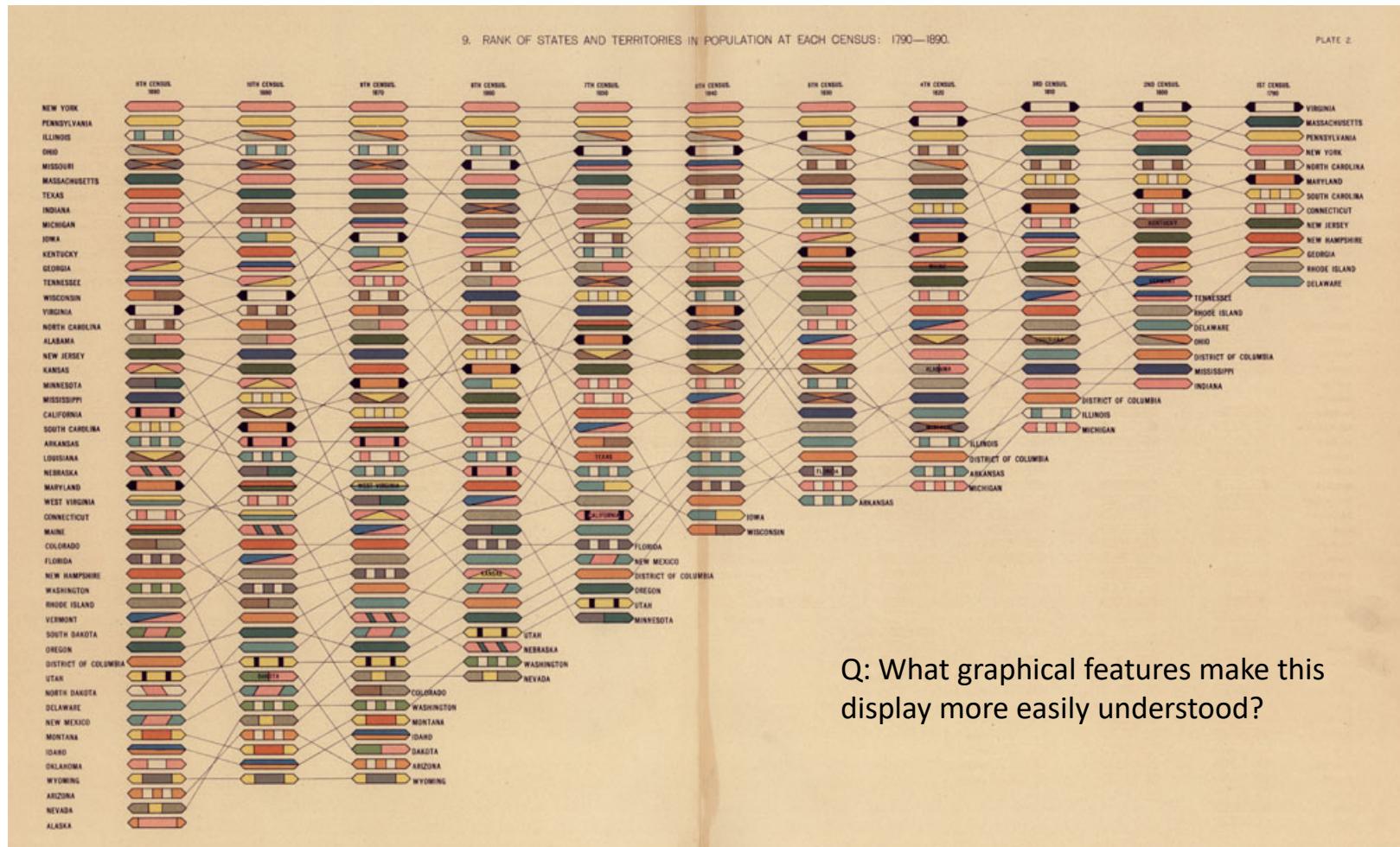
Mosaics/treemaps: Area ~ state population

State populations: Foreign born / Native colored / White + Born inside/outside [Atlas, 1870, plate 20]



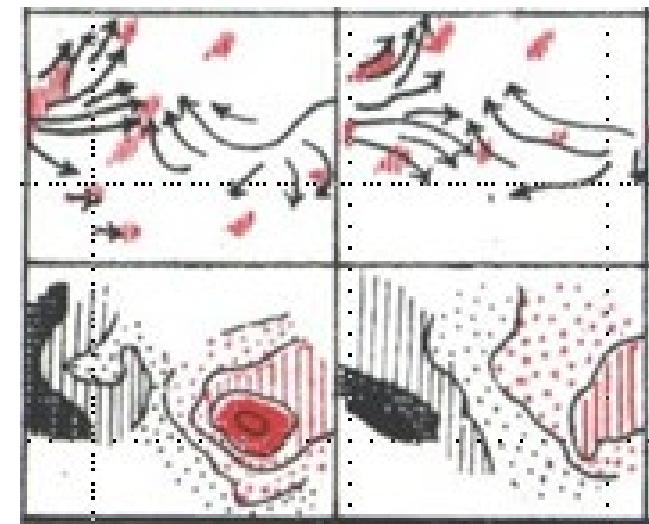
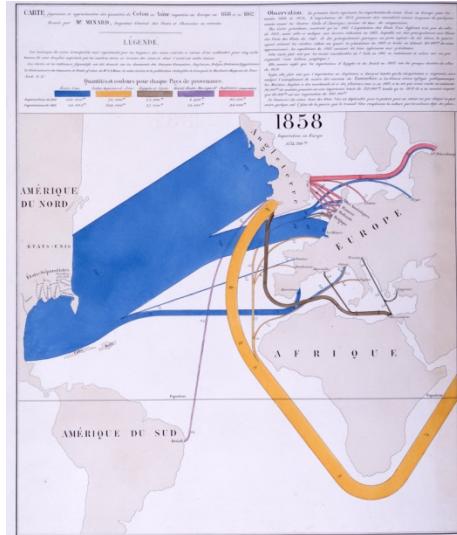
Linked parallel-coordinates time-series diagram

Rank of states & territories in each census, 1790—1890. [Atlas, 1898, plate 2]



Golden Lessons

- What are the lessons for the future?
- **Phenomena**, not numbers or simply pretty pictures
 - Playfair, Guerry, Minard, Galton, etc. all developed new graphic forms to show **phenomena** of deep interest:
 - balance of trade, rates of crime, patterns in weather data, ...
- **1st lesson:** data visualization today should have a similar focus



Golden Lessons: Graphical Impact

- Impact = Interocularity, Immediacy, Inescapability
 - Playfair, Guerry: data should “speak to the eyes”
 - Minard, Lalanne: allow “calculation by the eyes”
 - Nightingale: graphs should speak to the heart and mind, influence public policy & practice
- Graphical impact (Tukey, 1990)
 - Interocularity: the message hits you between the eyes
 - Immediacy: it hits you fast
 - Inescapability: it is hard to avoid the message
- **2nd lesson:** strive for visual impact in graphs and tables

Golden Lessons: Expressive power

- Hand-made graphics were often beautiful but entailed much sweat and hard work.
- Today: software— ease of use vs. expressive power
- Theories of graphics → graphic “languages”
 - Bertin: *Semiology of graphics*
 - Wilkinson: *Grammar of Graphics*
 - Wickham: *ggplot2* R package
 - In all: the devil is in the details!
- **3rd lesson:** continue to reduce the distance between a graphic idea and appearance on screen or paper.



Conclusions

The only new thing... is the history you don't know – Harry Truman

- Data visualization has deep roots:
 - Cartography
 - Statistical theory
 - Data collection
 - Visual thinking
 - Technology

All combine to give insightful views of data
- The Golden Age:
 - Qualitatively distinct, deserves recognition
 - Works of unparalleled beauty & scope
 - Statistical graphics had a ***purpose***: tell a story, inform decision
 - Provides lessons for today and tomorrow