

The Golden Age of Statistical Graphics



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Psych 6135

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



What makes an “Age”?
What makes one “Golden”?

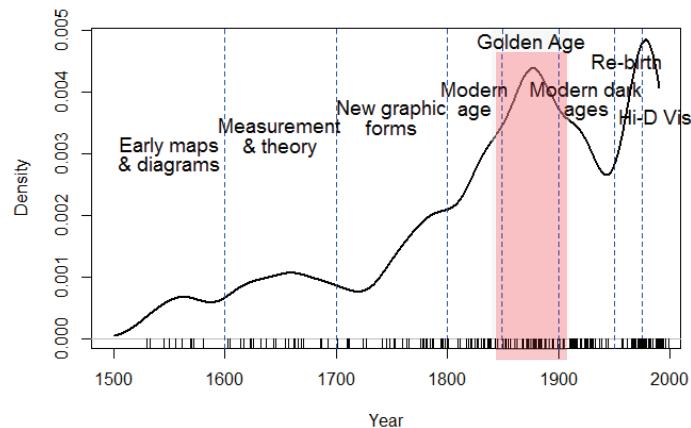
- Age:
 - Qualitatively distinct from before & after
- Golden age:
 - Recognizable period in a field where great tasks were accomplished
 - Years following some innovations
 - Artists apply skills to new areas
 - New ideas expressed, art forms flourish
 - Often ends with some turning point event(s)

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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.

Milestones: Time course of development



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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+

Metaphors



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?

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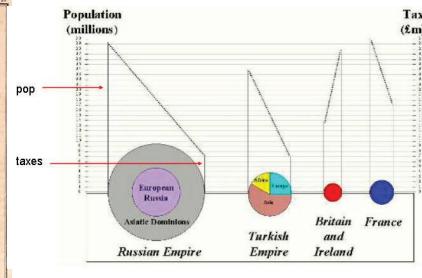
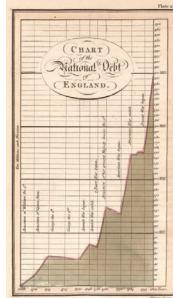
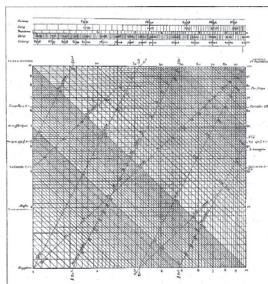
Population data: keeping track of births, deaths, causes of mortality

The Table of Burials and Christnings in London.									
Year	97	16	Bur.	Christ.	Bur.	Christ.	Bur.	Christ.	Bur.
1605	1518	1007	718	4212	942	942	1618	1121	814
1606	1514	1007	718	4212	942	942	1619	1126	814
1607	1514	1007	718	4212	942	942	1620	1126	814
1608	1517	1009	719	4215	945	945	1621	1129	815
1609	1521	1019	720	4215	945	945	1622	1130	815
1610	1521	1019	720	4215	945	945	1623	1130	815
1611	1521	1019	720	4215	945	945	1624	1130	815
1612	1521	1019	720	4215	945	945	1625	1130	815
1613	1521	1019	720	4215	945	945	1626	1130	815
1614	1521	1019	720	4215	945	945	1627	1130	815
1615	1521	1019	720	4215	945	945	1628	1130	815
1616	1521	1019	720	4215	945	945	1629	1130	815
1617	1521	1019	720	4215	945	945	1630	1130	815
1618	1521	1019	720	4215	945	945	1631	1130	815
1619	1521	1019	720	4215	945	945	1632	1130	815
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1621	1521	1019	720	4215	945	945	1634	1130	815
1622	1521	1019	720	4215	945	945	1635	1130	815
1623	1521	1019	720	4215	945	945	1636	1130	815
1624	1521	1019	720	4215	945	945	1637	1130	815
1625	1521	1019	720	4215	945	945	1638	1130	815
1626	1521	1019	720	4215	945	945	1639	1130	815
1627	1521	1019	720	4215	945	945	1640	1130	815
1628	1521	1019	720	4215	945	945	1641	1130	815
1629	1521	1019	720	4215	945	945	1642	1130	815
1630	1521	1019	720	4215	945	945	1643	1130	815
1631	1521	1019	720	4215	945	945	1644	1130	815
1632	1521	1019	720	4215	945	945	1645	1130	815
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1636	1521	1019	720	4215	945	945	1649	1130	815
1637	1521	1019	720	4215	945	945	1650	1130	815
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1721	1521	1019	720	4215	945	945	1734	1130	815
1722	1521	1019	72						

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)

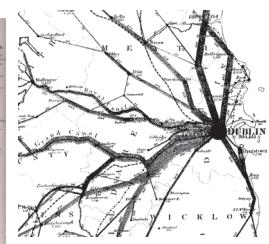
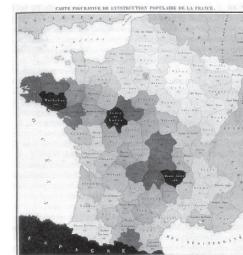
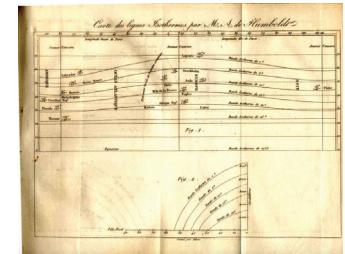


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Preludes: visual language

- Thematic maps

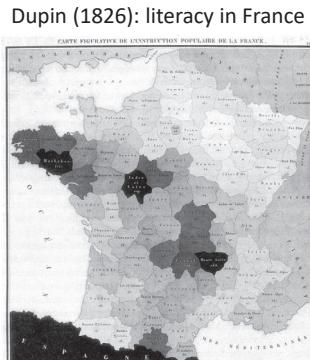
- Isopleth— Humboldt (1817)
 - Choropleth— Dupin (1826)
 - Dot— Frère de Montizon (1830)
 - Flow— Harness (1837)



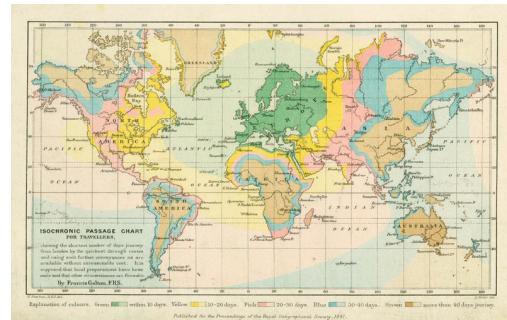
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Data visualization: Diffusion of ideas

- Those who developed thematic maps often not cartographers

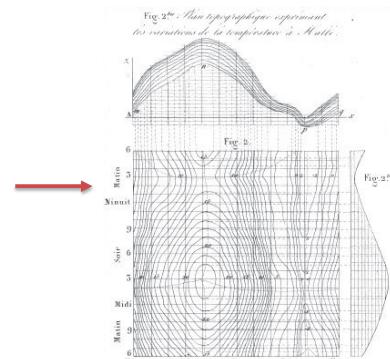
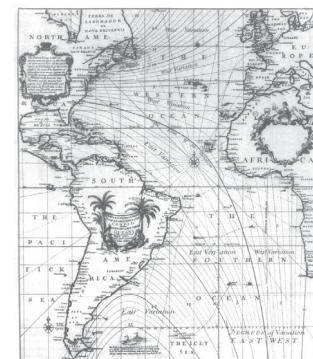


Galton (1881): travel time from London



Data visualization: Diffusion of ideas

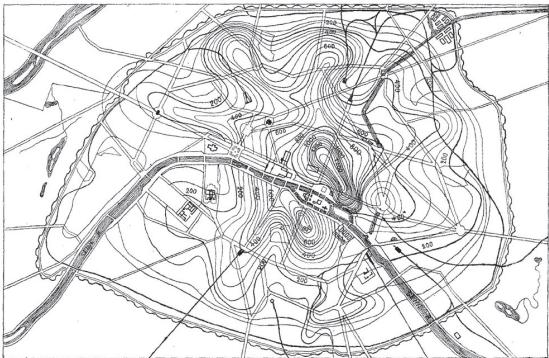
- Those who developed data graphics often borrowed from cartography
 - Halley (1701): contour map -> Lalanne (1843): contour diagrams of soil temperature



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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

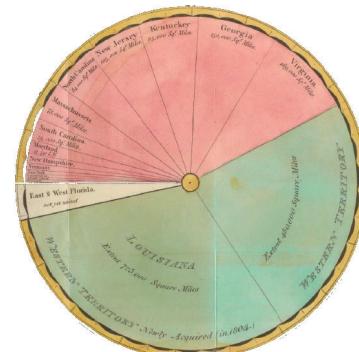


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Data visualization: Diffusion of ideas

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

What are the sizes of US territories? Where does meat sold in Paris come from?



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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

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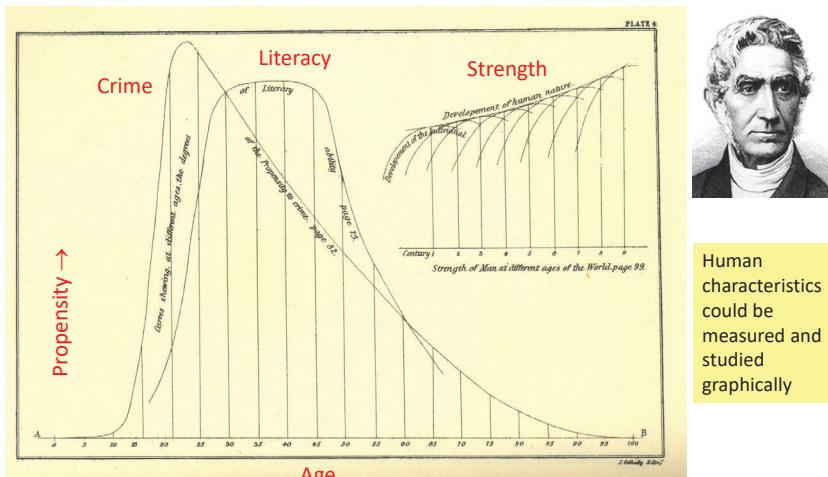
Big questions of the early 1800s

- 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)

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Quetelet: Anthropometry

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



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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**

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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



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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!

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The discovery of “social facts”

Stability and Variation

Guerry's results were both compelling and startling:

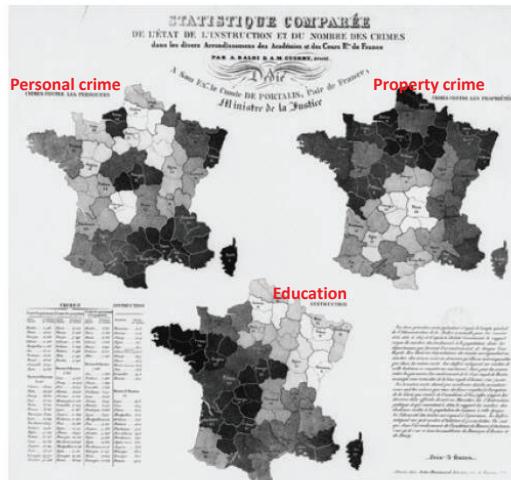
- ▶ Rates of crime and suicide remained **remarkably invariant** over time, yet varied **systematically** by region, sex of accused, type of crime, etc.
- ▶ In any given French city or department, almost the same number committed suicide, stole, gave birth out of wedlock, etc.

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

“We are forced to conclude 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!



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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)*

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1833: Essai sur la statistique morale de la France

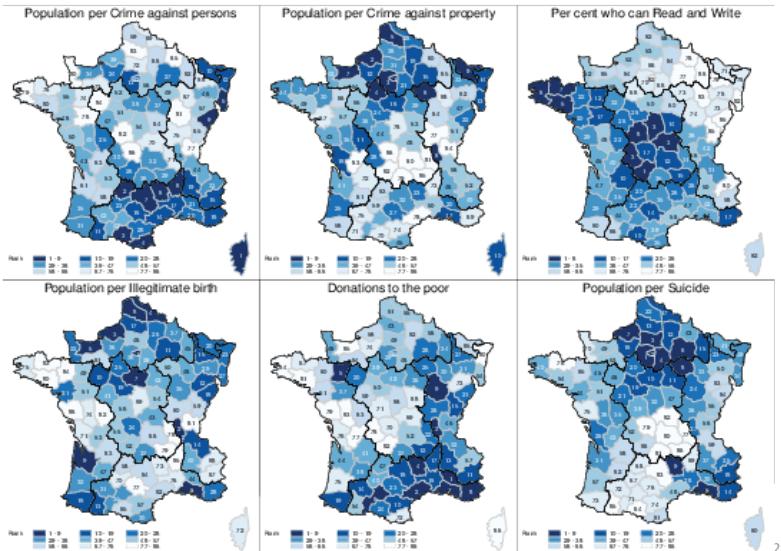
- ▶ Divided the 86 departments into 5 regions
- ▶ Supplemented data from the *Compte général* with:
 - ▶ Suicides in Paris, 1794–1832
 - ▶ Prostitutes in Paris (Parent-Duchâtelet)
 - ▶ Wealth (taxes per inhabitant)
 - ▶ Distribution of clergy
 - ▶ ...
- ▶ First study to use crime data to ‘test’ hypotheses
- ▶ Attracted widespread interest in Europe



Guerry's 1833 map of literacy in France

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Guerry's moral variables



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

Dayenul

- ▶ 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!

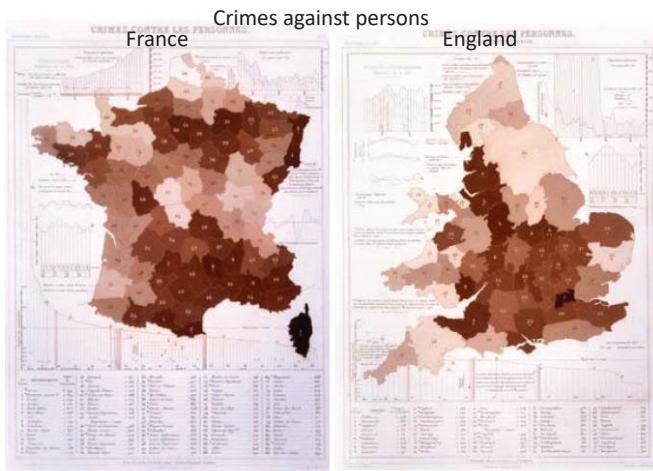


Further details: Friendly, M. (2007). A.-M. Guerry's Moral Statistics of France: Challenges for Multivariable Spatial Analysis, *Statistical Science*, 22, 368–399

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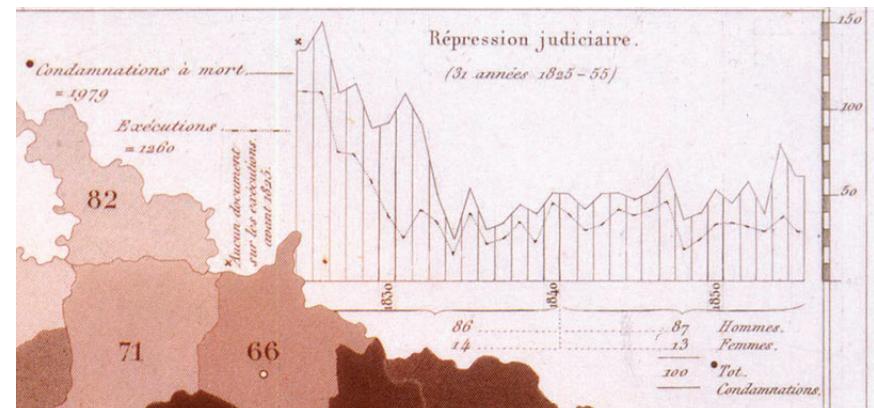
1864: Statistique morale de l'Angleterre comparée...

Comparing France and England



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

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Detail: Trends in death sentences and executions over 31 years

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Statistique analytique: General causes of crime

Plate XVII: M. Guerry's magnum opus

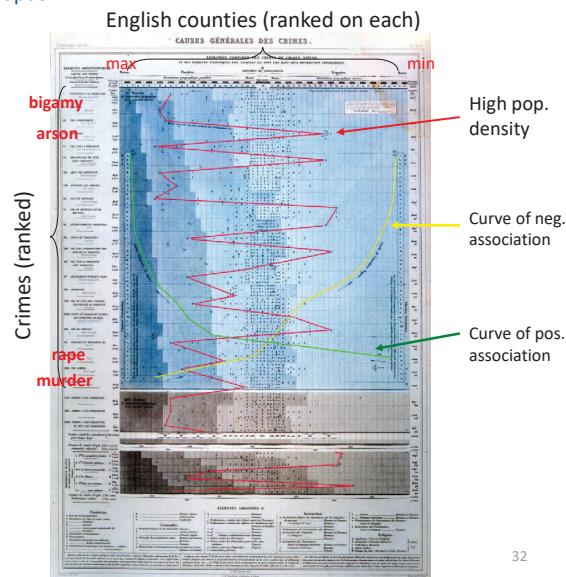
Goal:

- 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	ξ	ε	λ	δ
c	β	α	n	i	m	1	l		
a	e	j	k	q	p	0	μ	b	k
r	γ	d,f,a	η	ξ	h	ν	n	o	m



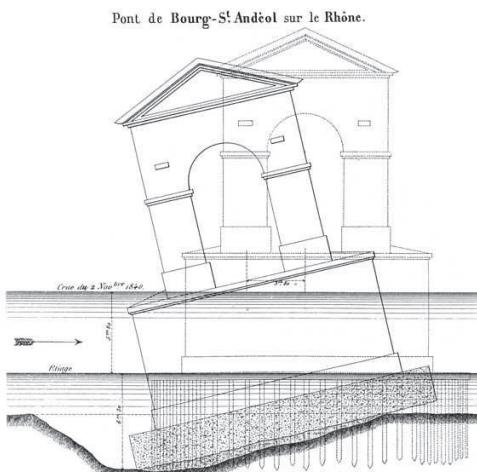
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Visual thinking, visual explanation

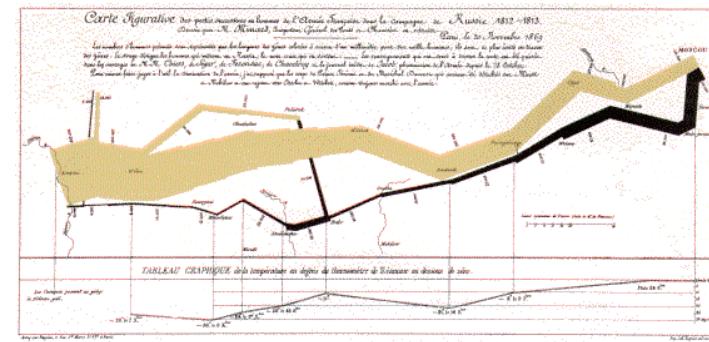
Minard's main career was a civil engineer for the ENPC (bridges & roads)

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

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



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"

33

Big questions of the mid 1800s

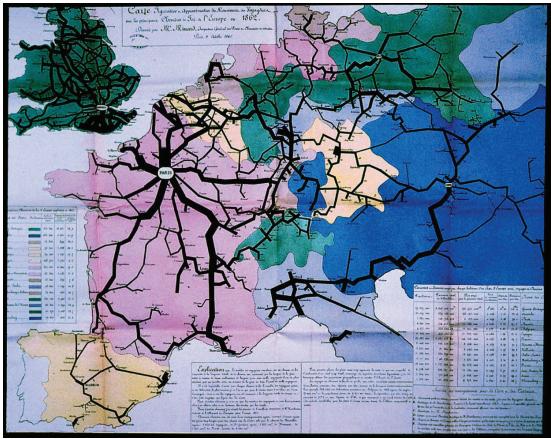
- 1830–1860: emergence of modern French state, dawn of globalization
- Trade, commerce, transportation:
 - Where to build railroads, canals?
 - How to compete with imports/exports?
 - Visualizing changes over time, differences over space
 - Flow maps and other graphical innovations
- These questions 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>

35

Flow maps as visual tools

Transport of passengers on the principal railroads in Europe in 1862



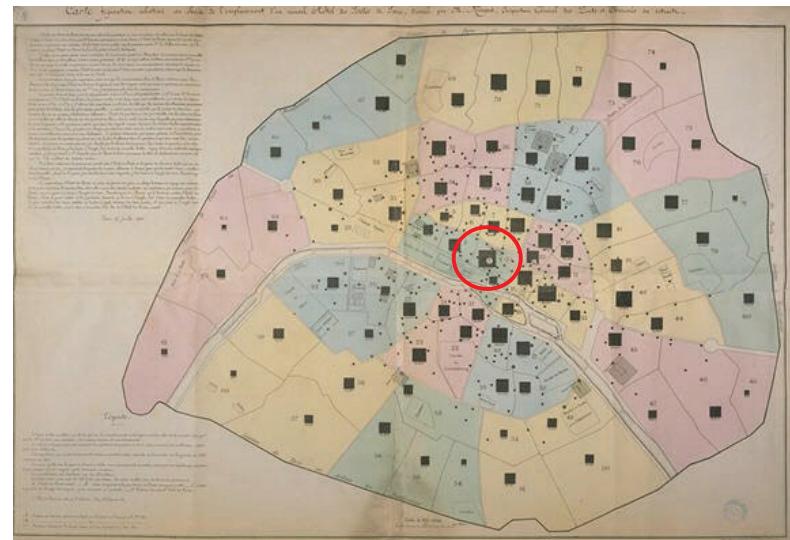
36

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)

Q: Where to build a new post office in Paris?

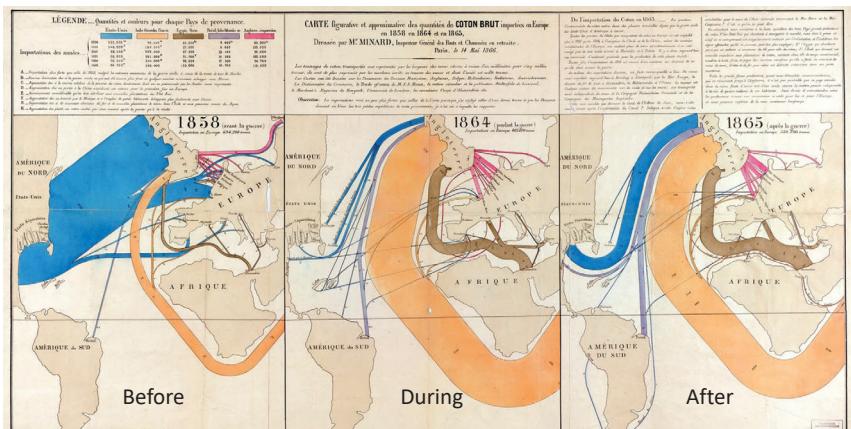
- Visual solution: at the center of gravity of population



37

Visual explanation

What was the effect of the US Civil War on trade in cotton?



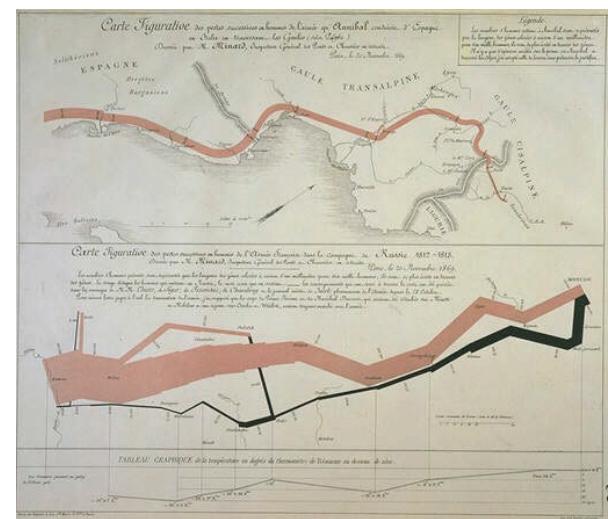
"Carte figurative et approximative des quantités de coton brut importées en Europe en 1858, en 1864 et en 1865" by Charles Joseph Minard (1866)

38

The March Re-Visited (1869)

Hannibal's retreat

Napoleon's
1812
campaign



39

Les Chevaliers: Minard's Tomb

Jean-Pierre Airey-Jougard

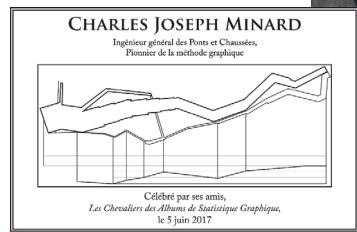
Antoine de Falguerolles

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

Celebrated June 5,
2017



40



Célébré par ses amis,
Pionnier de la méthode graphique,
le 5 juin 2017

MF

Gilles Palsky

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

METEOROGRAPHICA,

on

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)

42

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

Galton's data collection form:

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.											
FRANCIS GALTON, 42, Rutland Gate, London.											
Name of Station :				Name of Contributor :							
Its Latitude :				Full Address to which the Charts are to be forwarded when ready :							
Its Longitude from Greenwich :											
Its Height above Sea Level, in English Feet :											
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.	Reposed Thermometer in Shade to nearest Degree, Fahrneheit, for Evaporation	Moistened Bulb to nearest Degree, Fahrneheit, for Evaporation	Direction of Wind, true not magnetic.	Force of Wind: One of 16 points of the Compass are used: as N., N.E., E., S.E., S., S.W., W., E., &c.	Amount of Cloud: Clear blue sky, A few clouds, Half clouded, Mostly clouded, Entirely 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.										

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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: $3 \times 31 = 93$ maps, each with multivariate glyphs showing all variables

Visual ideas:

- Iconic symbols
- Multivariate glyphs (stamps!)



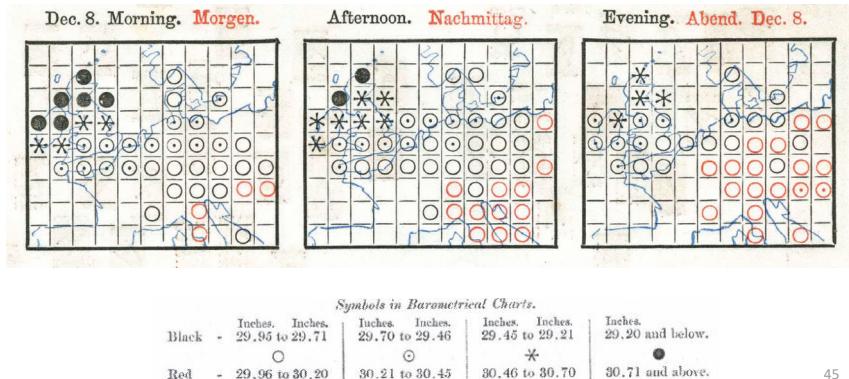
EXPLANATION OF THE SYMBOLS USED IN THE WEATHER CHARTS.

RAIN.	CLOUDS.
Rain. Snow.	Entirely and heavily clouded.
	Entirely clouded.
	Mostly clouded.
	Half clouded.
	A few clouds.
	Clear blue sky.
DIRECTION OF WIND.	
N. S. S.E. S.W. W.S.W. W.	&c.
Gale.	Strong. Moderate. Gentle. Almost calm. Calm.
FORCE OF WIND.	

Visual abstraction → Patterns

How to see patterns of geographical variation over time?

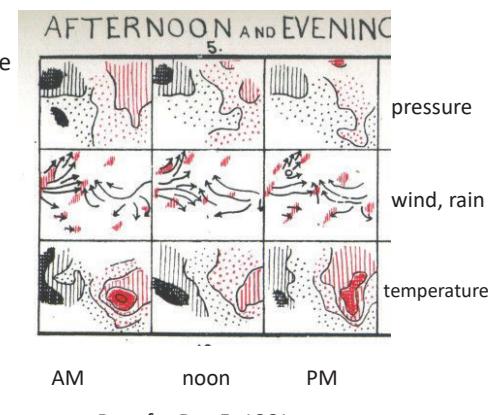
- Iconic symbols on a geographical grid
- "Small multiples:" separate graphs laid out for direct comparison



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



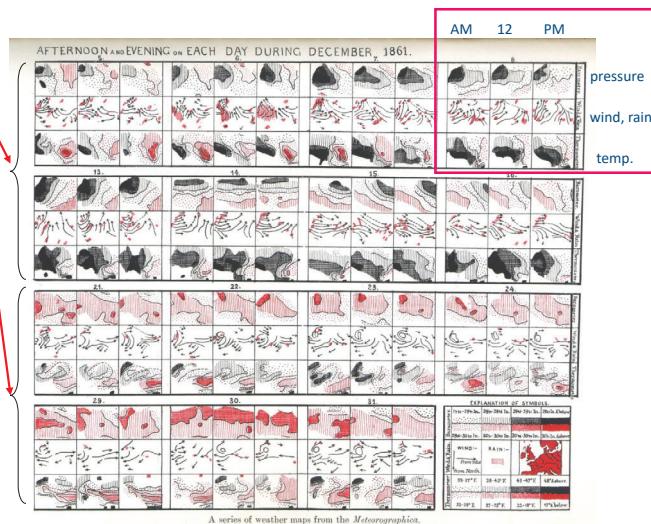
46

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!)



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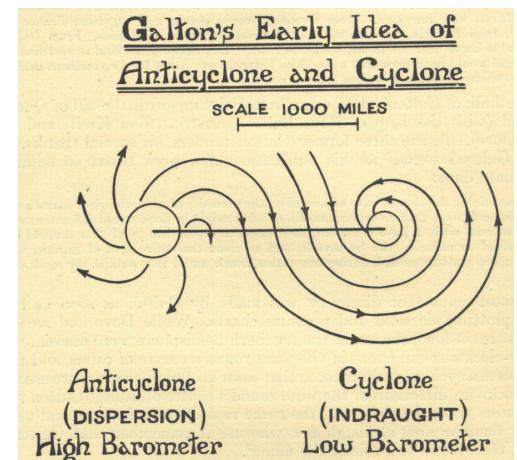
Visual insight → Theory

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!

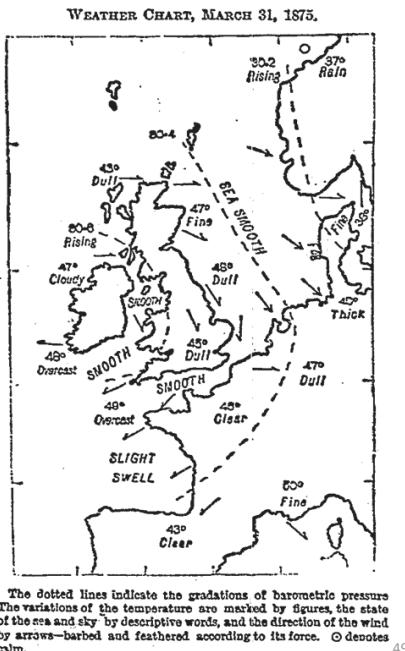


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Theory → Practice

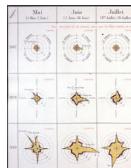
The first modern weather map,
London Times, Apr. 1, 1875

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



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!



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.

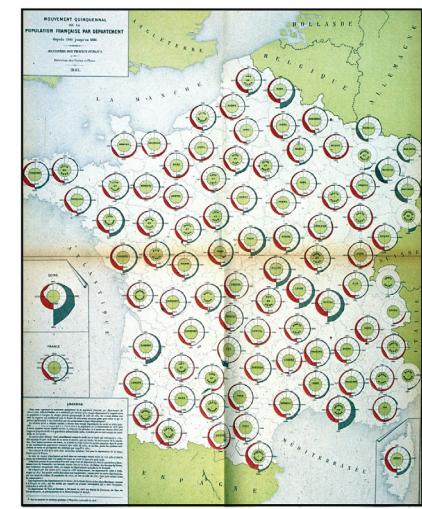
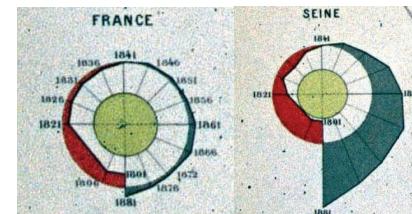
Album de statistique graphique

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?

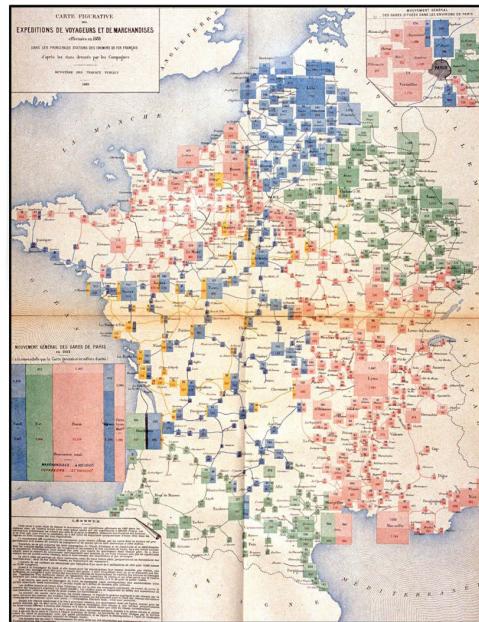
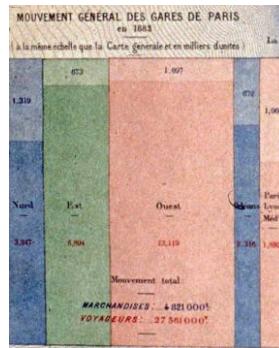
Why use this graphic form?



Recursive multi-mosaic map

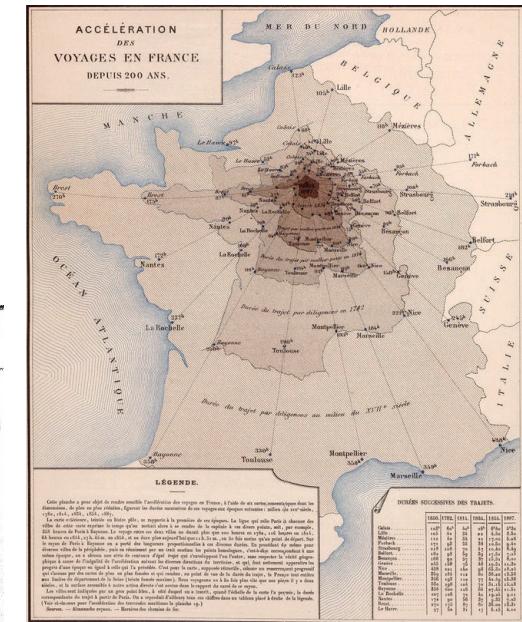
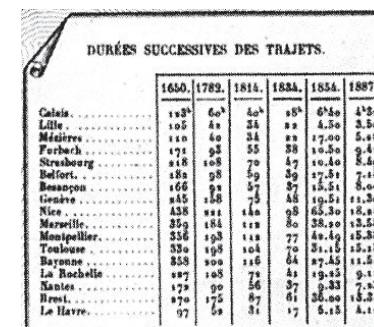
Distribution of passengers and goods from the Paris railways to the rest of France [Album, 1884, pl. 11]

(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]

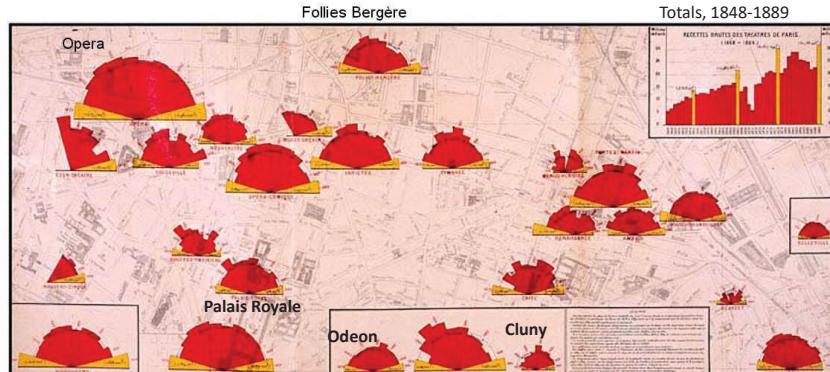


Album de statistique graphique

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

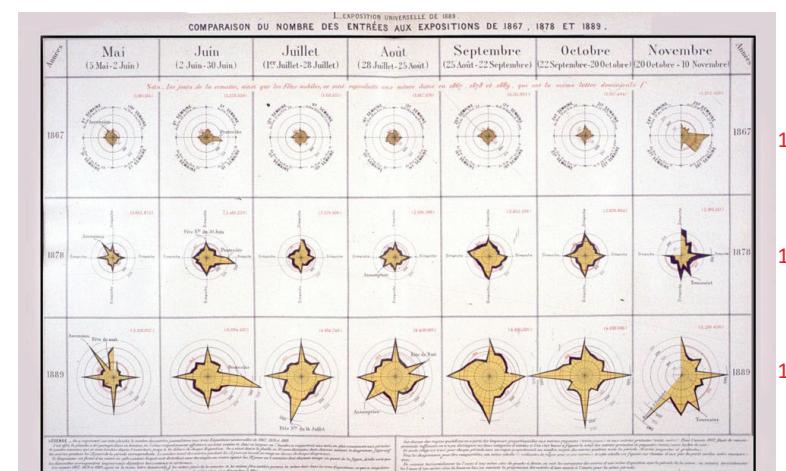
Polar area diagrams on Paris map

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]



1867

1878

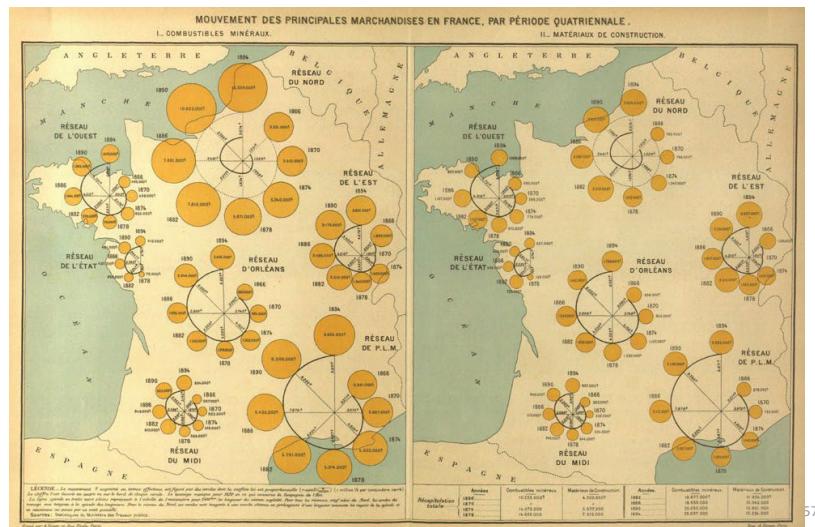
1889

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Planetary diagrams

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

Combustible minerals

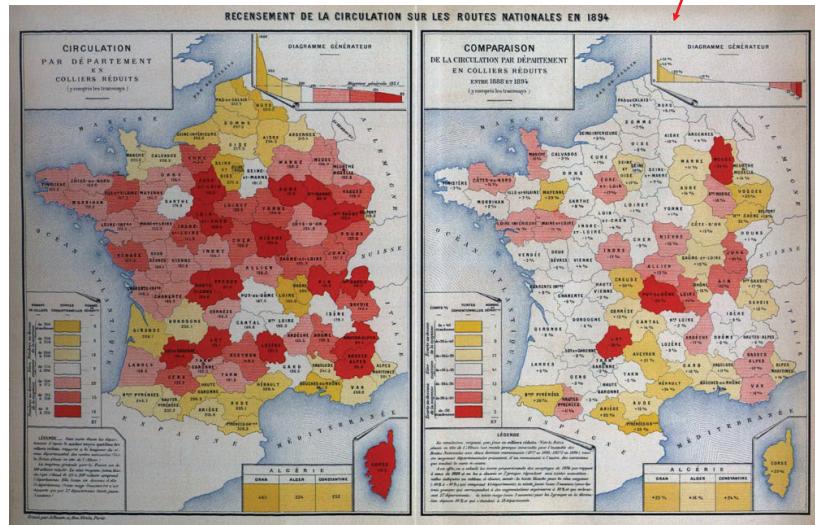


Construction materials

Classed choropleth maps,

- bipolar color scale
- visualizing change

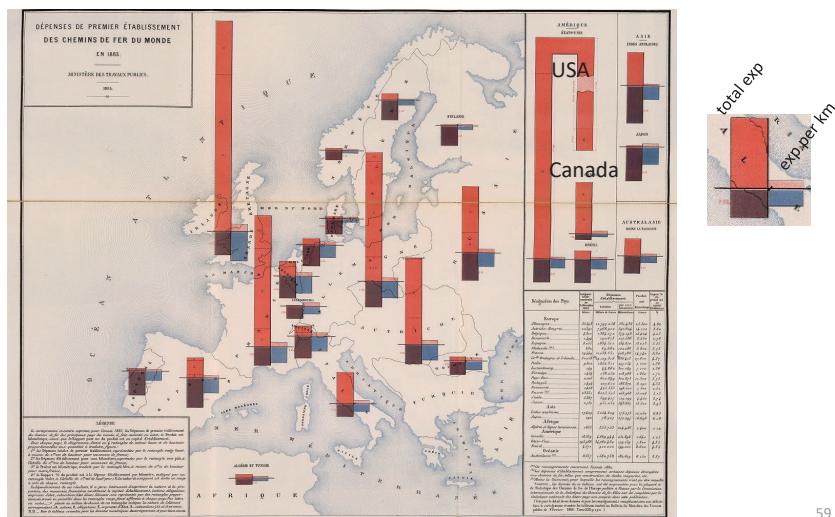
Circulation on the national roads in 'colliers réduits', a standard measure
Left: 1894; Right: % change, 88-94
[Album, 1895, plate 21]



2x2 graphic bar charts

- 4 variables shown
- creative folding of long bars

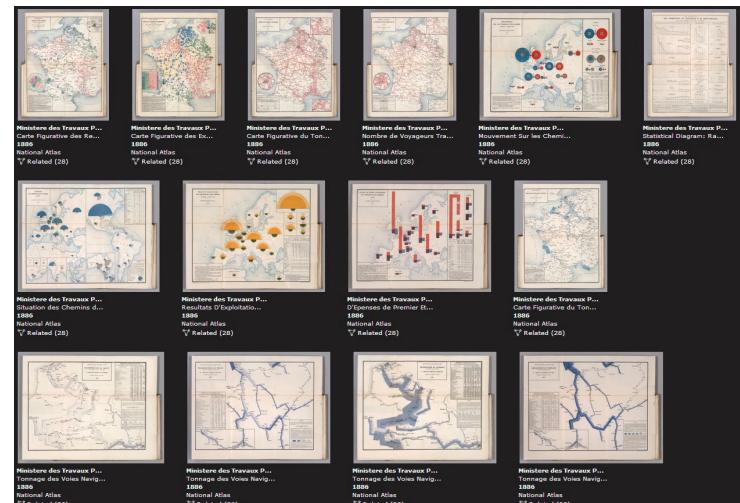
Expenses of the first establishment of railroads of the world as of 1883
[Album 1886, p. 11]



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ASG now online: David Rumsey

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



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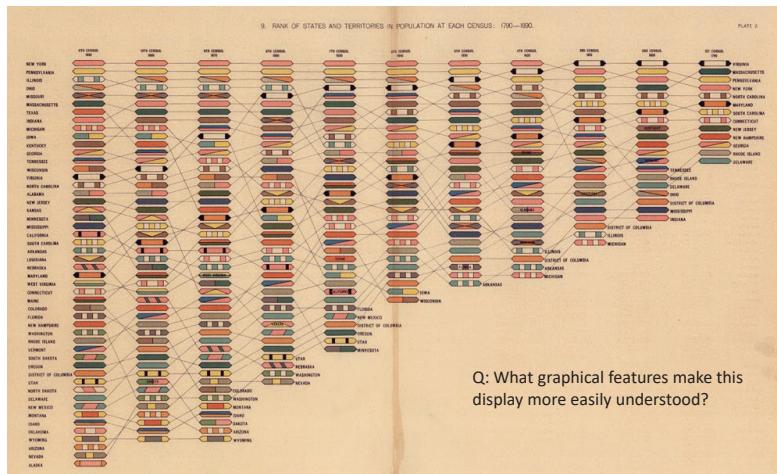
U.S. Census Atlases

- *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

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Linked parallel-coordinates time-series diagram

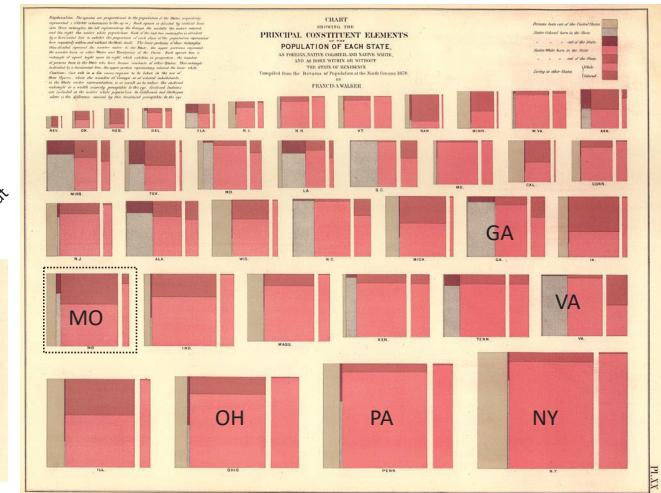
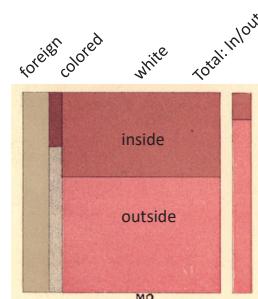
Rank of states & territories in each census, 1790–1890. [Atlas, 1898, plate 2]



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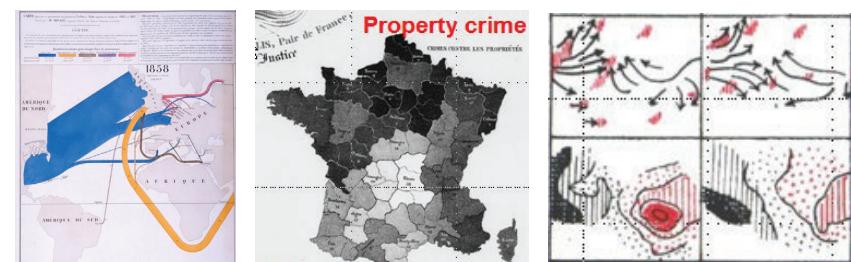
Mosaics/treemaps: Area ~ state population

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



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



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Golden Lessons: Graphical Impact

- Impact: Early ideas
 - 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)
 - **Intercularity:** 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

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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.



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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
Each area fed from, and nourished the others
- 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

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