The future is already here –
it's just not evenly distributed.

William Gibson

Hadley Wickham, Rice University

1870

Explanation. The squares are proportional to the population of the States respectively represented (1,350,000 inhabitants to the sq in.) Each square is divided by vertical lines into three rectangles, the left representing the foreign, the middle the native colored, and the right the native white population. Each of the last two rectangles is divided by a horizontal line to exhibit the proportion of each class of the population represented here respectively within and without the State itself. The lower portions of these rectangles thus divided represent the number native to the State, the upper portions represent the number born in other States and Territories of the Union. Each square has a rectangle of equal height upon its right, which exhibits, in proportion, the number of persons born in the State, who have become residents of other States. This rectangle is divided by a horizontal line, the upper portion representing colored, the lower, white.

Caution: Care will in a few cases require to be taken in the use of these figures, where the number of 'foreign' or of colored inhabitants, in the State under representation, is so small as to reduce the enclosed rectangle to a width scarcely perceptible to the eye. Civilized Indians are included in the native white population. In California and Michigan alone is the difference caused by this treatment perceptible to the eye.

CHART
SHOWING THE
PRINCIPAL CONSTITUENT ELEMENTS
OF THE
POPULATION OF EACH STATE,
AS FOREIGN, NATIVE COLORED, AND NATIVE WHITE,
AND AS BORN WITHIN OR WITHOUT
THE STATE OF RESIDENCE
Compiled from the Returns of Population at the Ninth Census 1870.
BY
FRANCIS A. WALKER.

Persons born out of the United States
Native Colored born in the State
" " " out of the State.
Native White born in the State
" " " out of the State
Living in other States — White. / Colored.

NEV. OR. NEB. DEL. FLA. R.I. N.H. VT. KAN. MINN. W.VA. ARK.

MISS. TEX. MD. LA. S.C. ME. CAL. CONN.

N.J. ALA. WIS. N.C. MICH. GA. IA.

MO. IND. MASS. KEN. TENN. VA.

ILL. OHIO PENN. N.Y.

Pl. XX

Wednesday, September 26, 12

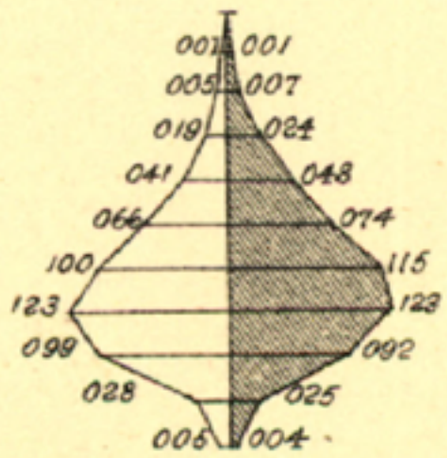
Explanation:

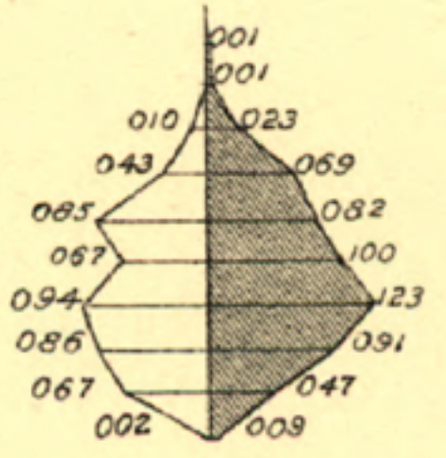
The total number of INSANE *in each State as reported in the Census is reduced to thousandths, and the number of thousandths of each sex, in each decade of life, is represented by the distance measured on the horizontal lines, severally, from the perpendicular base line.*

The males are on the left of the base line, and the females on the right.

The lowest horizontal line represents the first decade, under ten years of age, and the highest over one hundred years.

The sex which preponderates is shaded.





ME

UNITED STATES

Scales for the ordinate and abscissa should be adopted such that the mean behavior of the phenomena corresponds, for the tangent to the curve, to an inclination of *forty-five degrees*;

Comparisons by areas should be used sparingly for they have the disadvantage of misleading the reader even when drawn according to incontestable geometric principles

For cartograms, either five shades of a single color or a two-color system should be used; for the latter system, red should denote variations above the mean and blue below, with the mean division in white

Scales for the ordinate and abscissa should be adopted such that the mean behavior of the phenomena corresponds, for the tangent to the curve, to an inclination of *forty-five degrees*;

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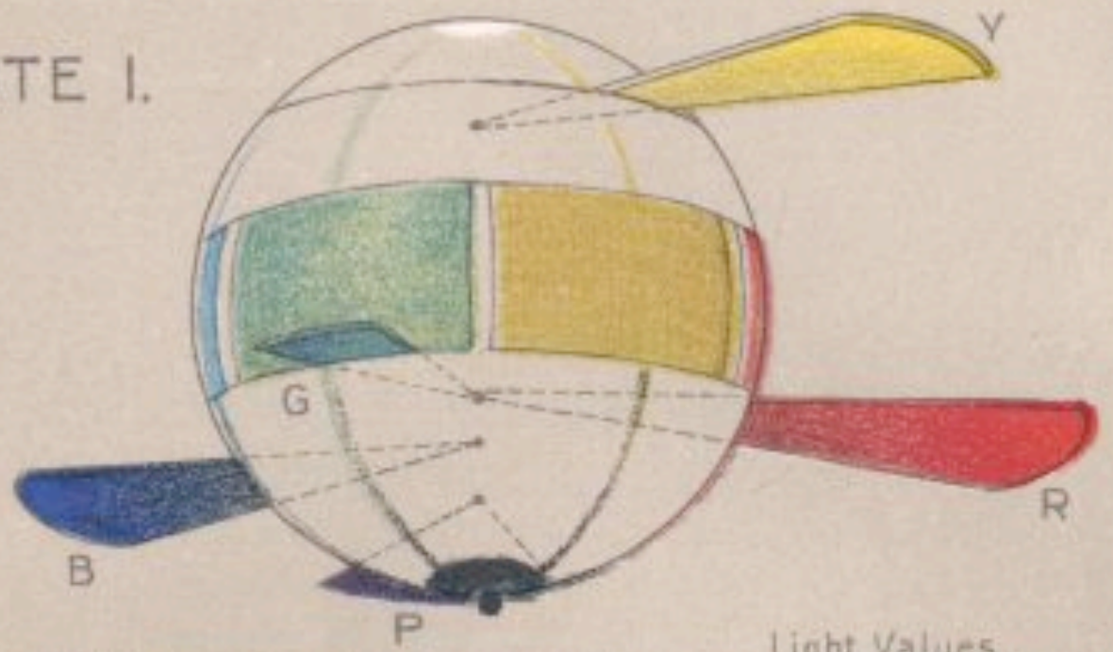
This report was torn to pieces

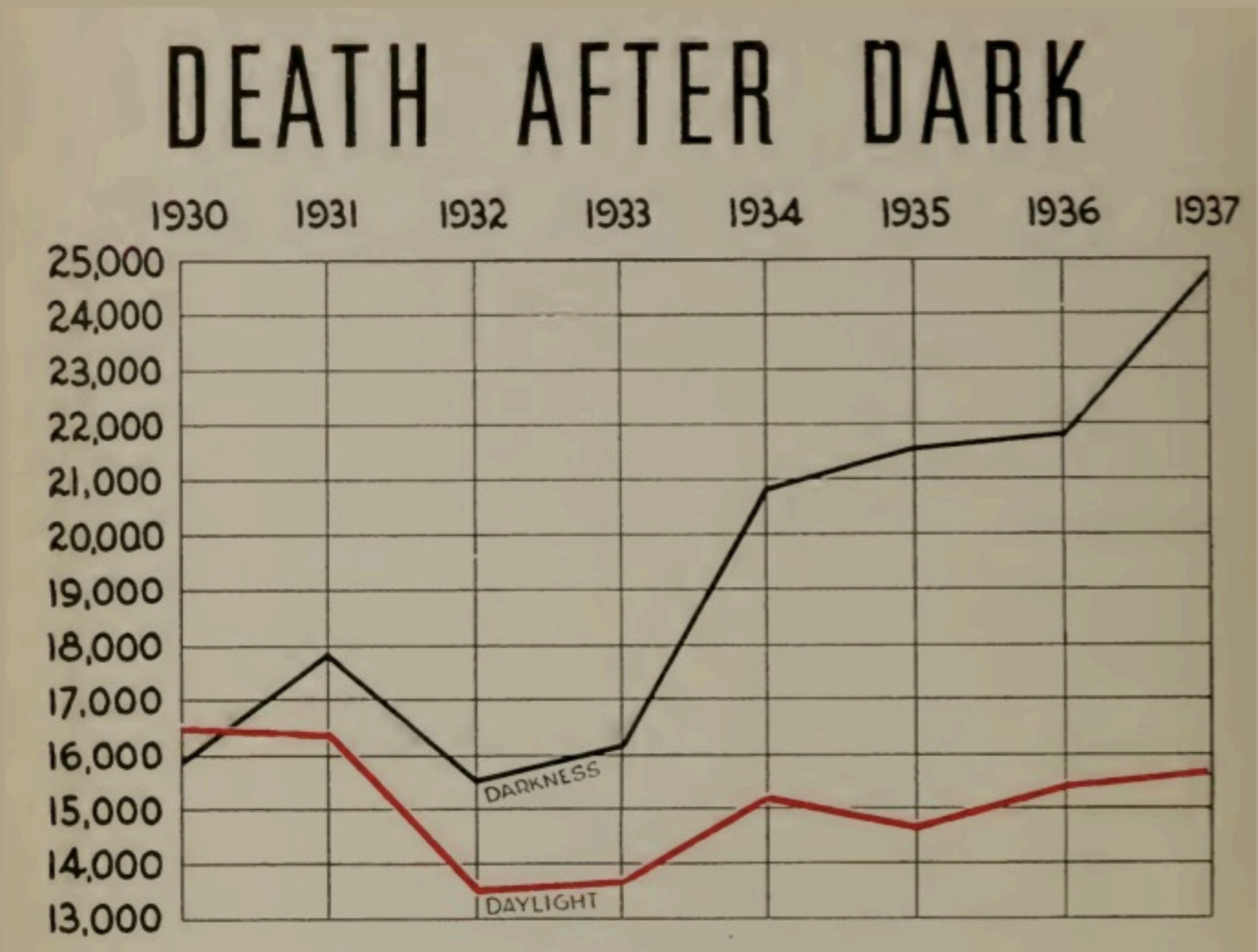
PLATE I.



Recent development in graphic methods

Three-dimensional graphics

"As for diagrams in three dimensions, at which we have seen many attempts,notably those of M. Berg in Stockholm and of M. Perozzo in Rome,they are ingenious tours de force, which we amateurs and experts, ought to admire and cover with eulogies **but not imitate if we are practical people.**"

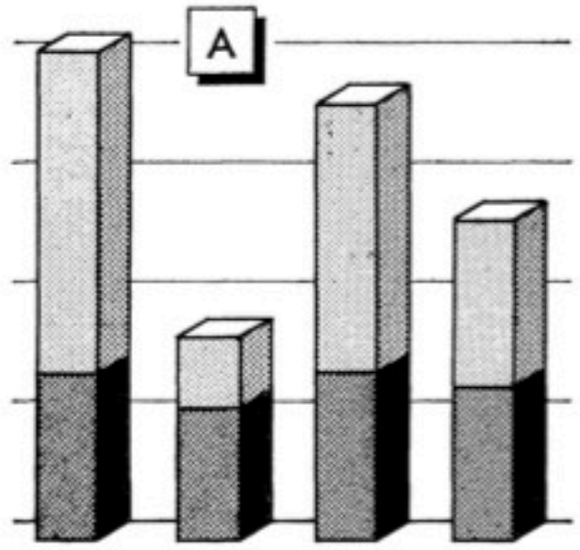


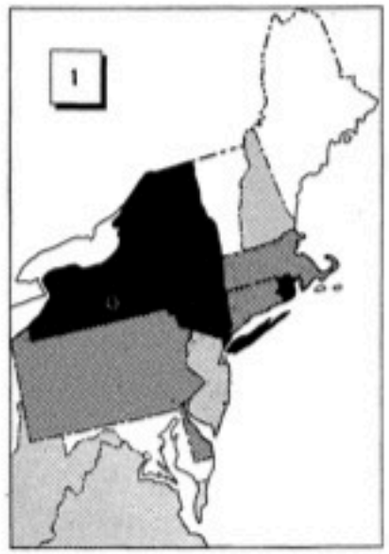
How Charts Ought Not to Be Made

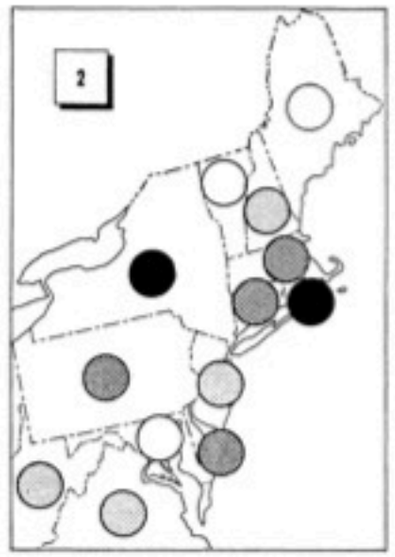
The omission of the zero line in this chart gives a false impression of the relative values of the number of accidents during the hours of darkness and during daylight.

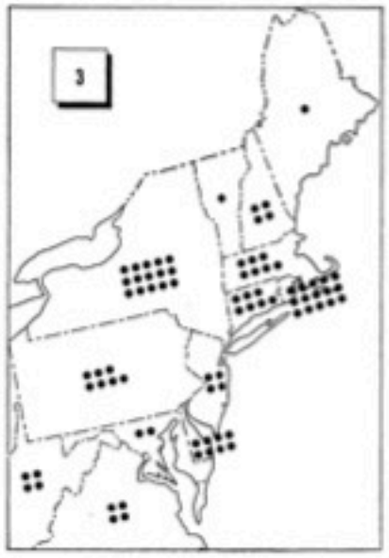
1947

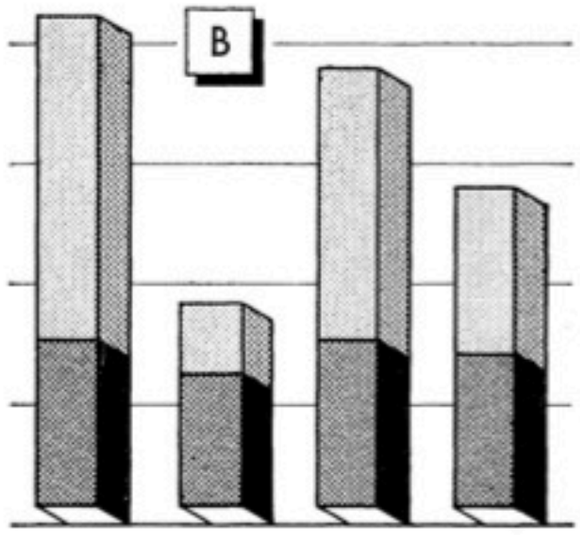
Kenneth Haemler

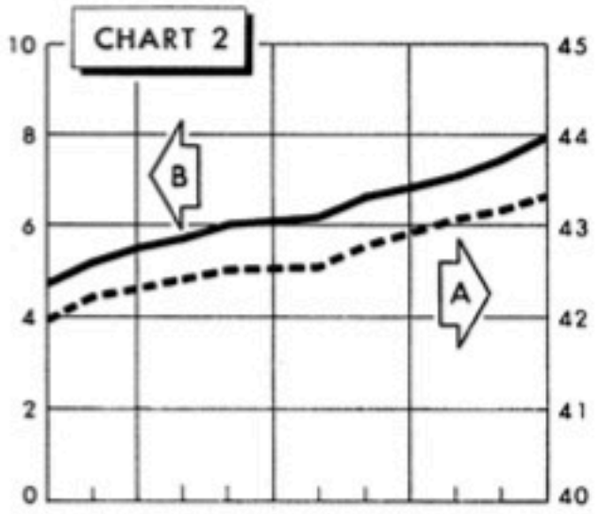


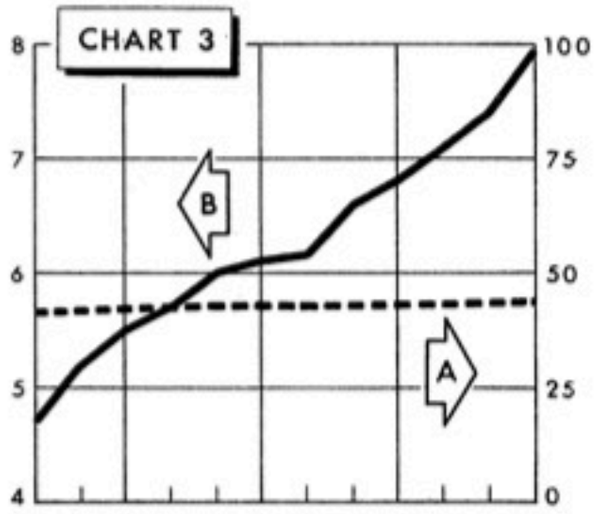


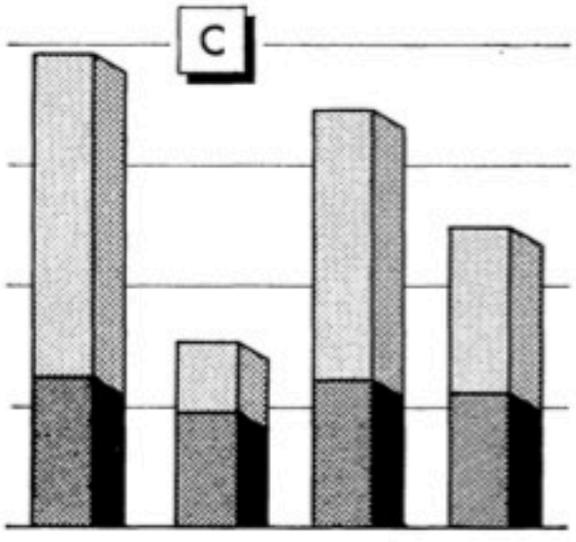


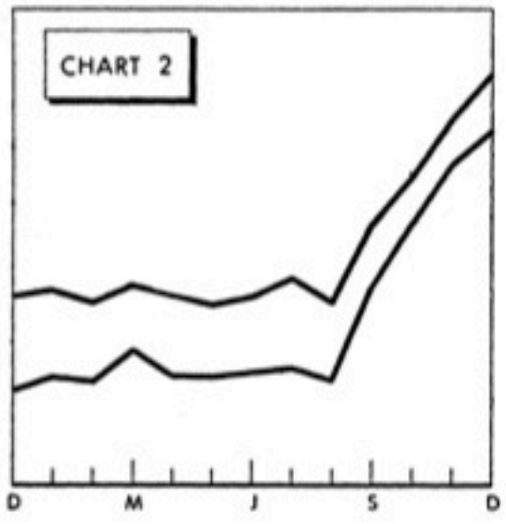


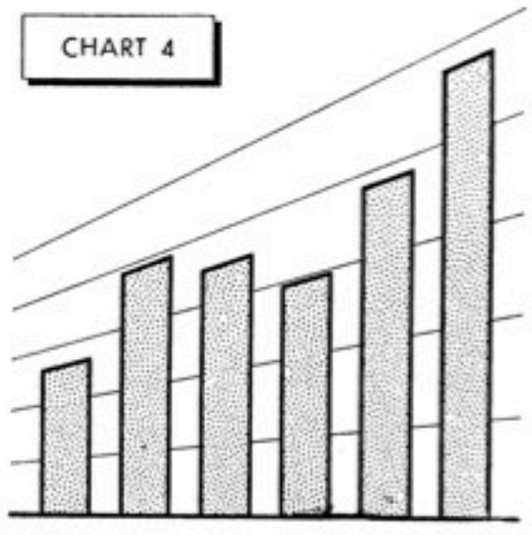




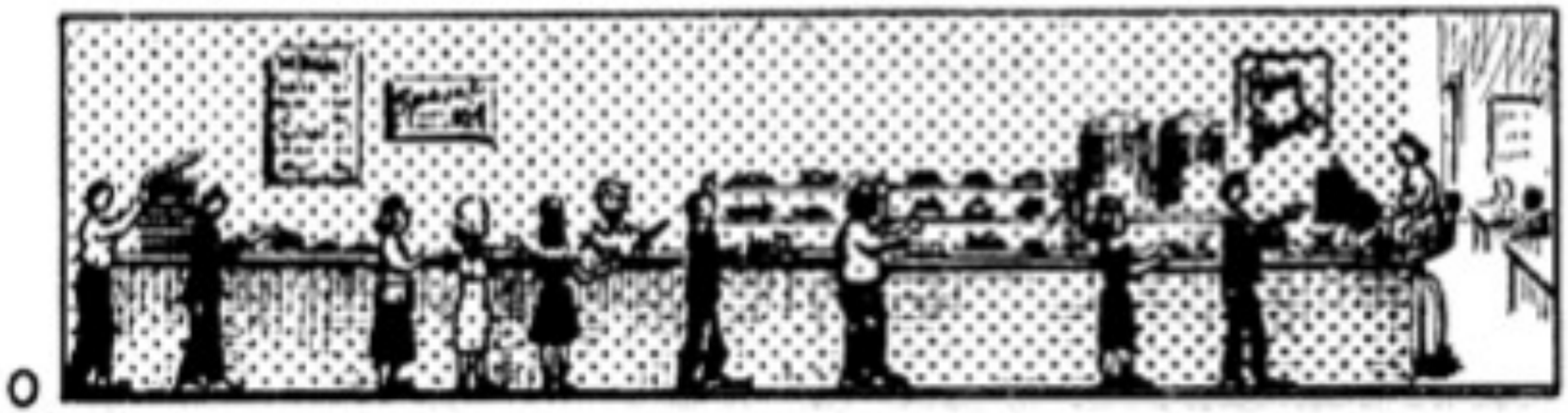








The Company Cafeteria was used by 9 Out of 10 Employees during the Fiscal Year 1949



Source: COMPANY REPORTS

Fig. 1-2. An unnecessary chart.

- A. W. Francis. Statistical atlas of the United States based on the results of the ninth census, **1870**.
- A. H. Munsell. A color notation. Geo. H. Ellis Co., Boston, **1907**.
- H. G. Funkhouser. Historical Development of the Graphical Representation of Statistical Data. *Osiris*, 3(1):269-405, **1937**.
- W. C. Brinton. Graphic Presentation. Brinton Associates, **1939**.
- K. W. Haemer. The pseudo third dimension. *The American Statistician*, 5(4):28–28, **1951**.
- M. E. Spear. Charting Statistics. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., **1952**.