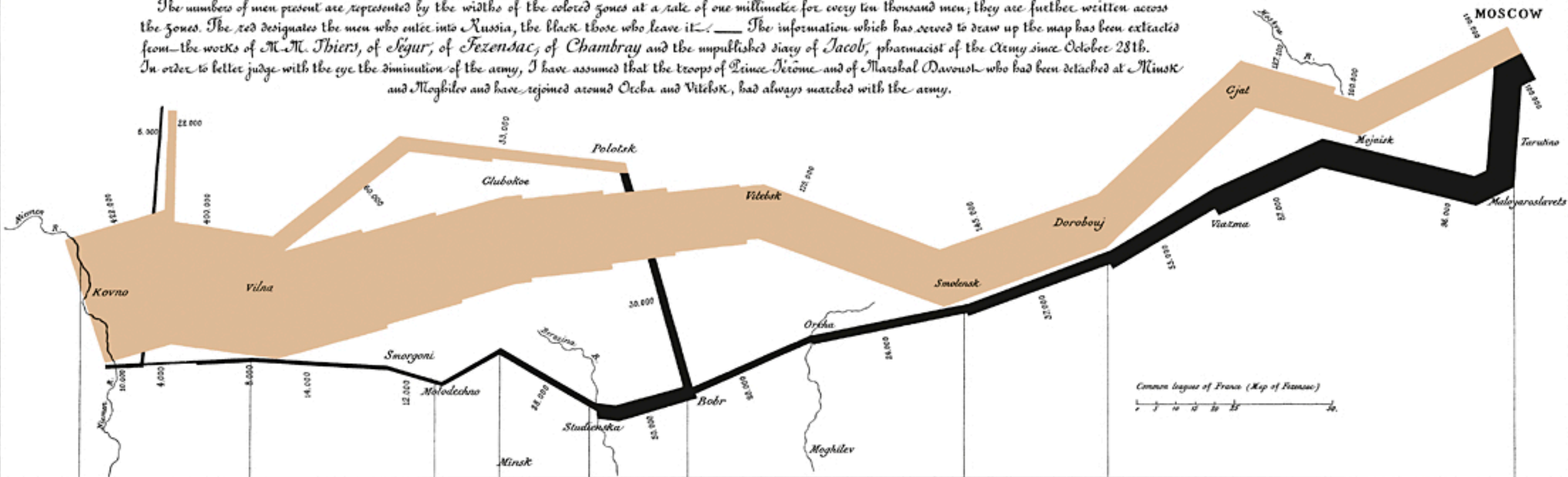


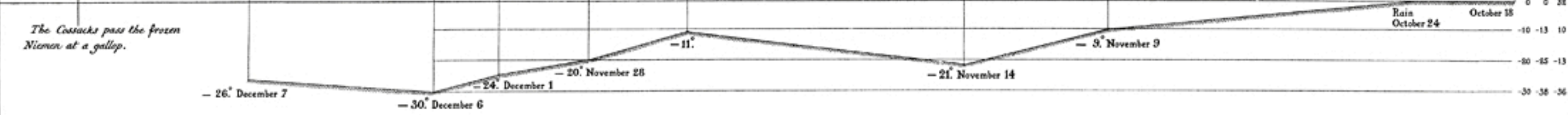
Figurative Map of the successive losses in men of the French Army in the Russian campaign 1812-1813.

Drawn up by M. Minard, Inspector General of Bridges and Roads in retirement. Paris, November 20, 1869.

The numbers of men present are represented by the widths of the colored zones at a rate of one millimetre for every ten thousand men; they are further written across the zones. The red designates the men who enter into Russia, the black those who leave it. — The information which has served to draw up the map has been extracted from the works of M. Thiers, of Ségur, of Fezensac, of Chambray and the unpublished diary of Jacob, pharmacist of the Army since October 28th. In order to better judge with the eye the diminution of the army, I have assumed that the troops of Prince Jérôme and of Marshal Davoust who had been detached at Minsk and Moghilev and have rejoined around Orcha and Vittebk, had always marched with the army.



GRAPHIC TABLE of the temperature in degrees of the Réaumur thermometer below zero.



Autog. par Regnier, 1. Par. 5^e Mars 51 6^e à Paris.

Imp. Lith. Regnier et Brardet.

COLD DAYS: This 1869 data map, one of Tufte's favorite images, exemplifies "the deep fundamental principles of analytic design in motion." French engineer Charles Joseph Minard plots the losses of Napoleon's army in Russia against the freezing 1812 winter that thinned the ranks. Courtesy Edward Tufte; English translation by Dawn Finley