**Figure 1**

Dots represent places where first infected cases had been reported to date, maps correspond to five-day intervals, starting from the last week of November 1889 (left) until 21 January 1890 (right). The railroad network is shown.

**Figure 2**
The numbers of infected patients reported by the local doctors within one-week intervals (study 2). Analysis of Russian influenza in Sweden in 1889-90.

The dots indicate the number of cases; each map represents one week, starting from the last week of 1889 (upper left) and ending with the week of 1 March 1890 (lower right). The railroad network is shown.
Figure 3

A map with bar charts showing the intensity of the pandemic, week by week. Analysis of Russian influenza in Sweden in 1889-90.

One colour (shade) represents one week. The heights of the respective coloured segments represent the relative intensity at each time period and location. The largest segments represent the local peaks in intensity. To interpret this map correctly it needs to be magnified at least 100%.
**Figure 4**
Thiessen polygons surrounding each of the observation points where cases had been reported by local doctors. Analysis of Russian influenza in Sweden in 1889-90.

The small polygons represent parishes.

**Figure 5**
The estimated cumulative total numbers of infected persons in Thiessen areas indicated by colour-coding. Analysis of Russian influenza in Sweden in 1889-90.

Darker colours mean more infected persons, varying from 0 to 50,000. The time difference between maps is one week, starting with the week of 1 December 1890 (upper left) and ending with the week of 1 March 1990 (lower right). The railroad network is shown. With fewer observation points in the north, the Thiessen areas there are accordingly larger in comparison with the southern parts of Sweden.