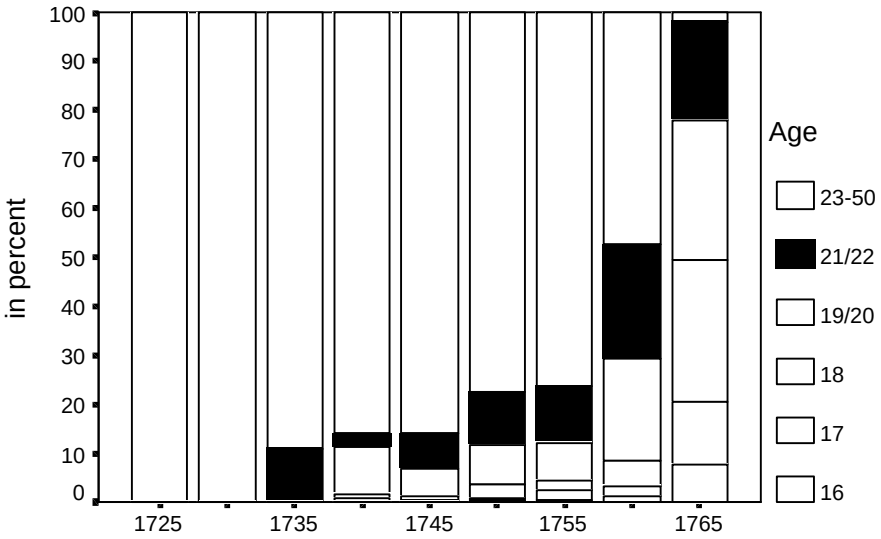
Fig. 1: Age structure in Bavaria, sample 1760-87



5 year birth group

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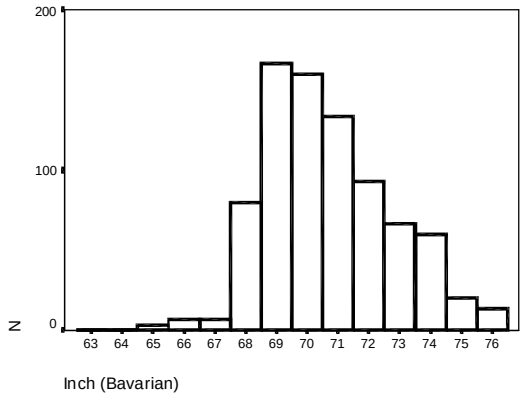
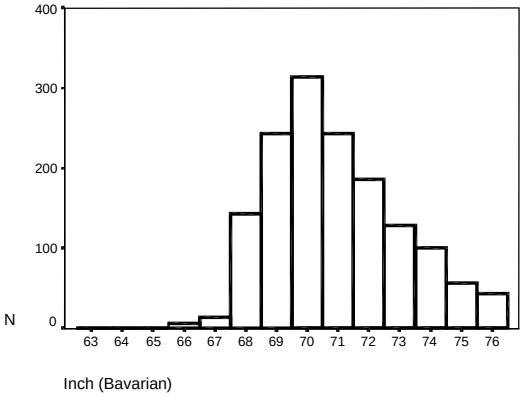
Fig. 2: Height distributions of Bavarian soldiers

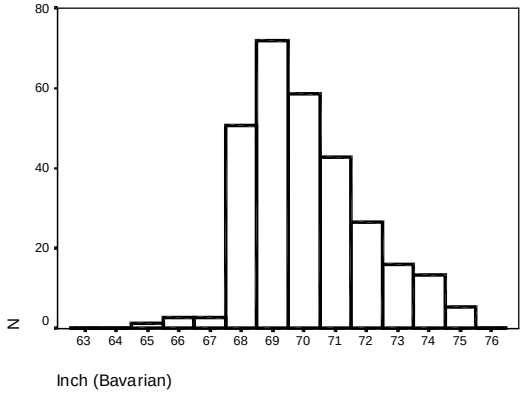
(a) Birth decade 1740s, N=805



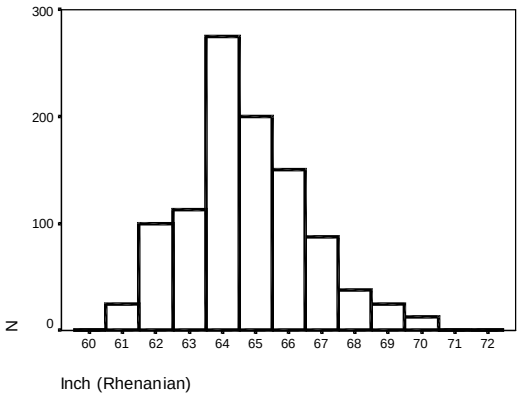
(b) Birth decade 1750s, N=1395



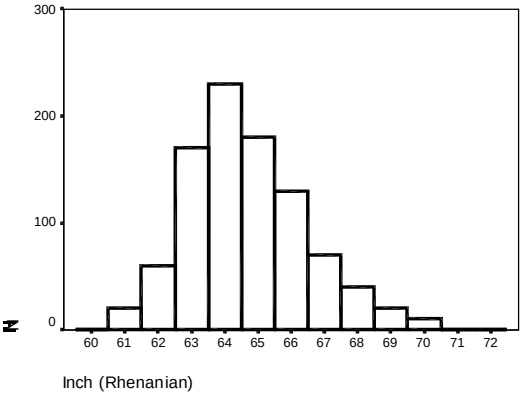
(c) Birth decade 1760s, N=302



(d) Birth decade 1770s, N=1138

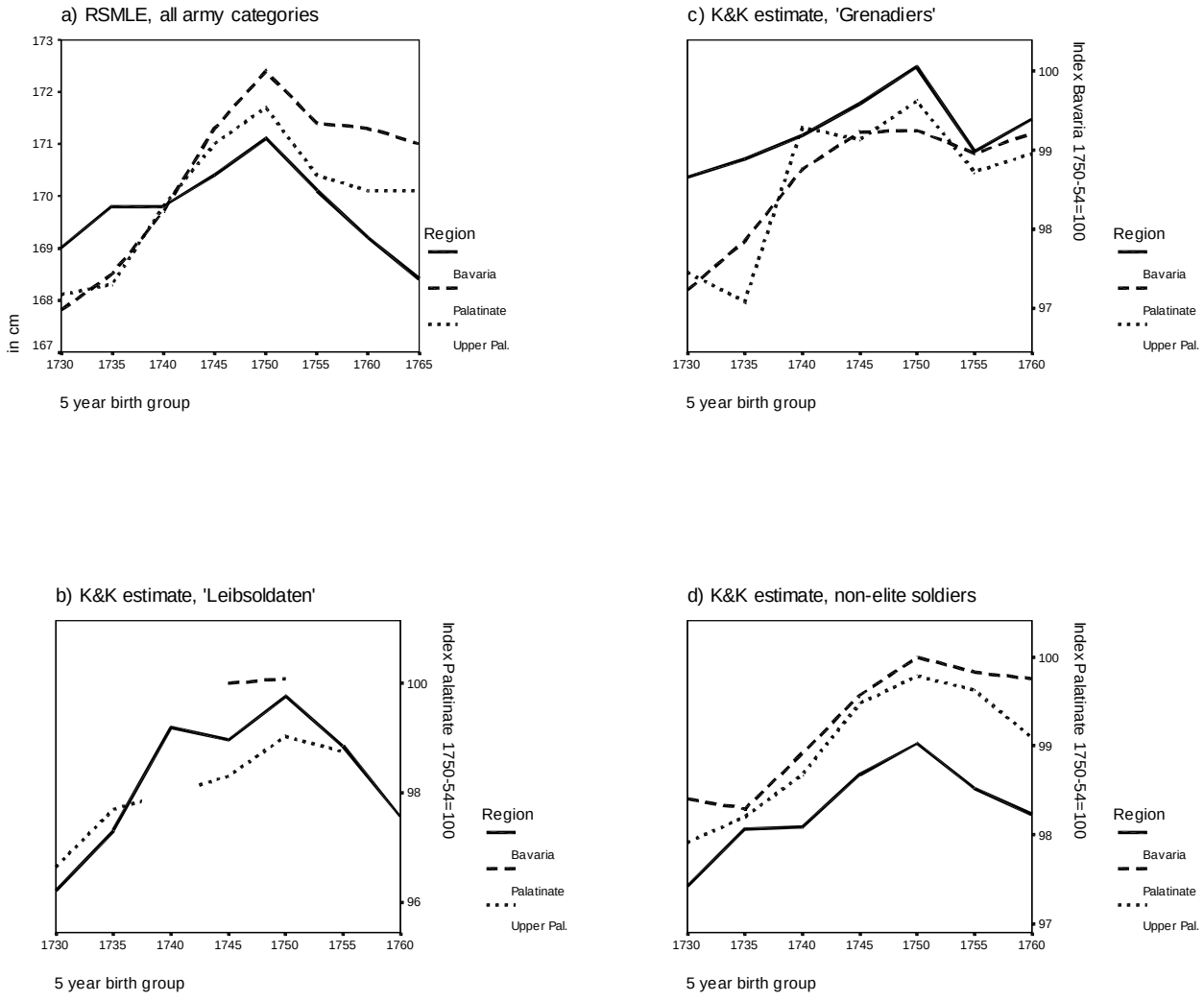


(e) Birth decade 1780s, N=919



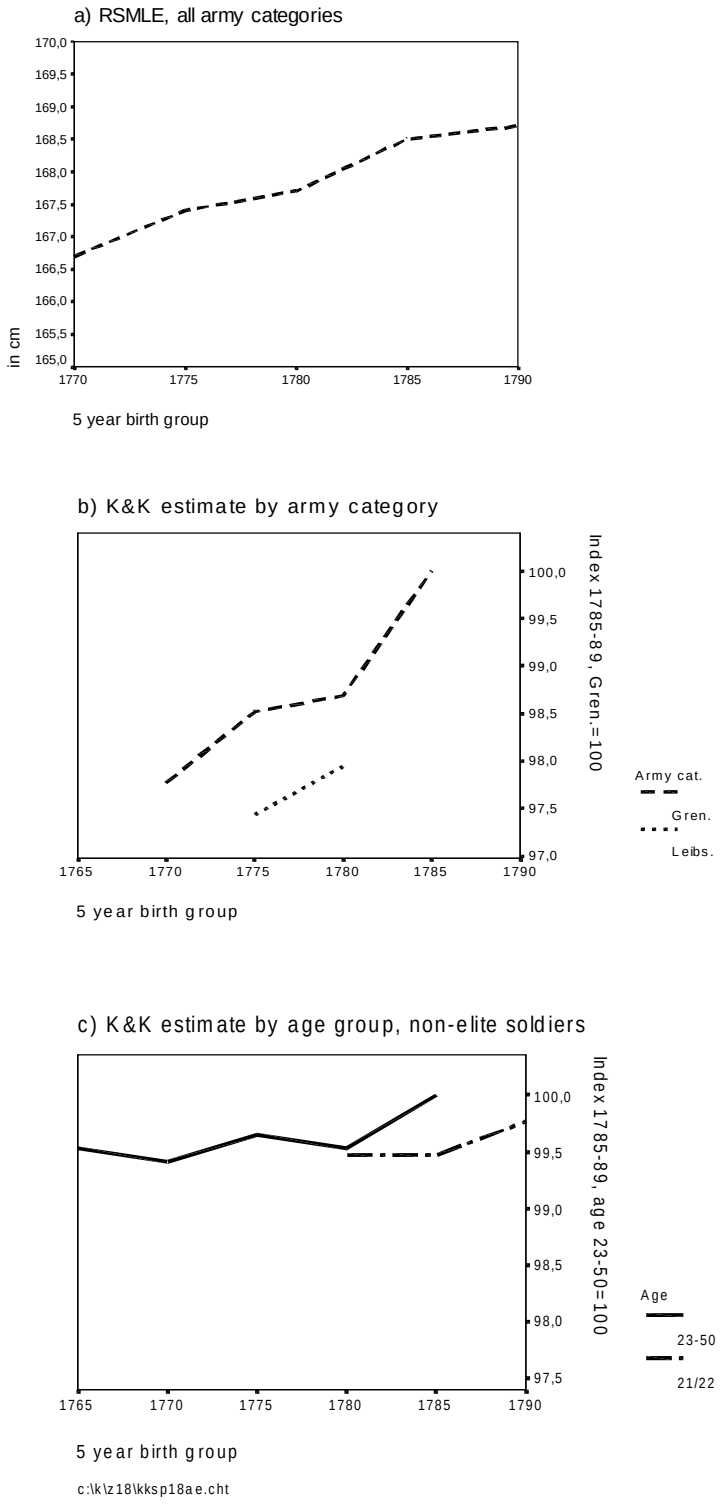
Age 23-50 (adjusted for army category, officers excluded)

Fig. 3: Trends in height, sample 1760-87



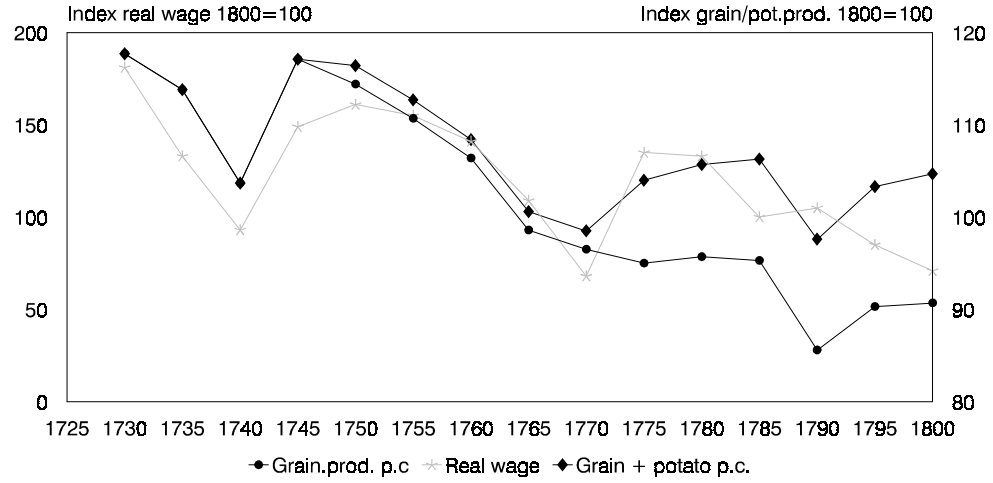
Sources:
a) Dummies from table 3; weighted average of army categories; truncation point 165.2 cm; all ages.
b-d) see table 2; ages 23-50; truncation point 165.2 cm; officers excluded.

Fig. 4: Trend in height, sample 1805-11



Sources:
a) Dummies from table 3; weighted average of army categories; truncation point 162.4 cm; all ages.
b-c) see table 2; ages 23-50; truncation point 162.4 cm; officers excluded.

Fig. 5: Real wage in Munich, grain and potato production p.c. (Tithe Werth./K.)

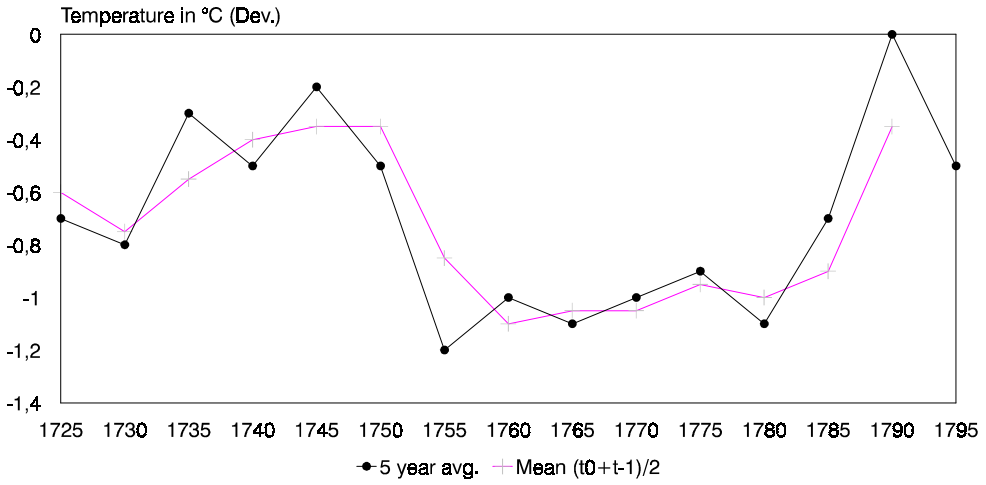


Grain production: Tithe p.c.; Potato:
see text. c:\k\z18\rl_z2e.cht
Real wage: Nominal wage/Rye price

Fig. 6: Heights in Bavaria and grain/potato production per capita

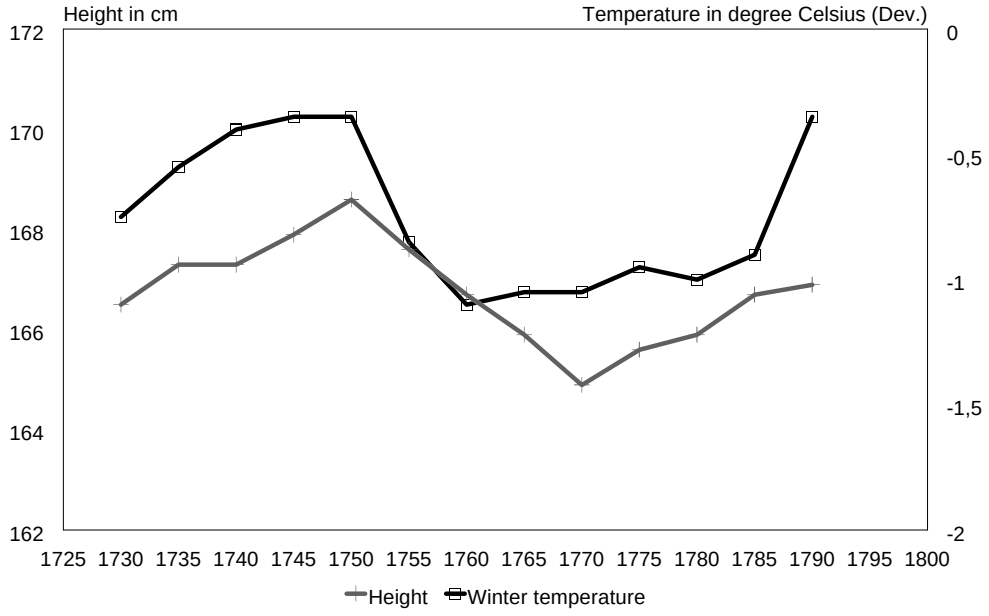
Source: see fig. 4, 8 and 11.
c:\k\z18\h_z1.cht

Fig. 7: Winter temperature in Switzerland (Pfister 1988a)



(t0+t-1)/2: mean of actual and previous
5 year period. c:\k\z18\t_t1a.cht
Temp.: Deviation from avg. 1900-60

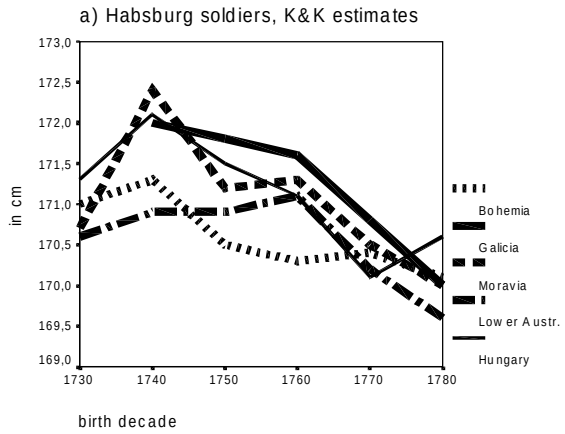
Figure 8: Height in Bavaria and Swiss winter temperature

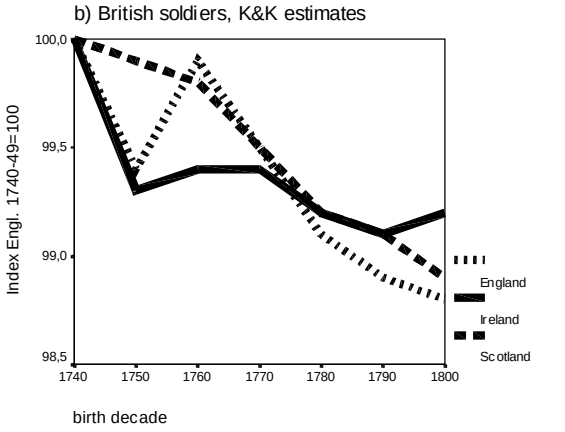


c:\d\delmfig1.prs (hgwin2)

Note: Only non-elite-soldiers represented. Winter temperature is the average of the current and previous quinquennial

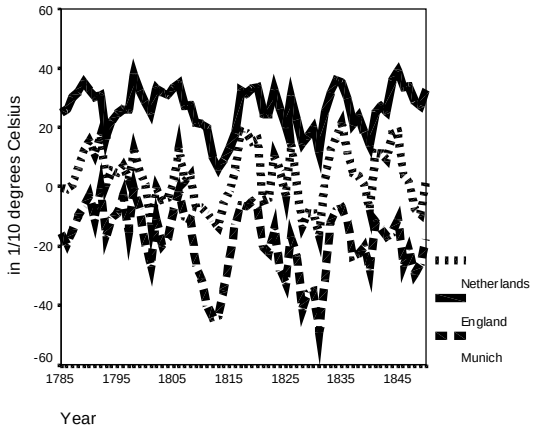
Fig. 9: Trends in height by region, Habsburg Empire and Britain





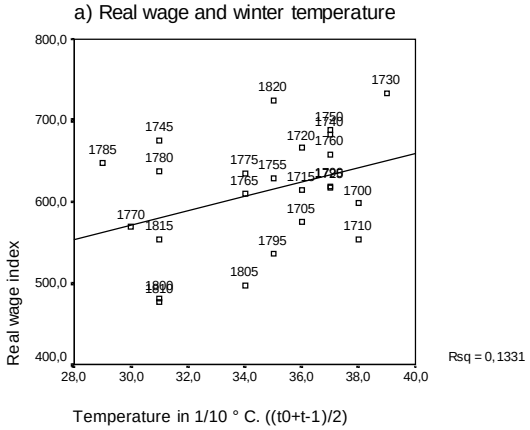
Source:
a) Komlos (1989); ages 23-50; truncation point 165.8 cm.
b) Komlos (1993); average of all age groups. Marine excluded.

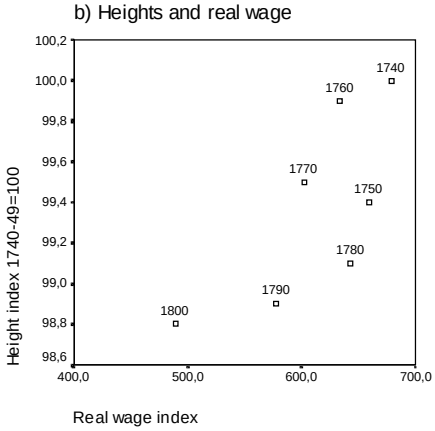
Fig. 10: Temperature in January, 1785-1849, 10 year moving average



Source: Friedly communication of R. Glaser

Fig. 11: English real wage compared with height and winter temperature





Source: Wrigley/Schofield (1981), Komlos (1993).

Figure 12: Height trends and winter temperature in England, 18th century

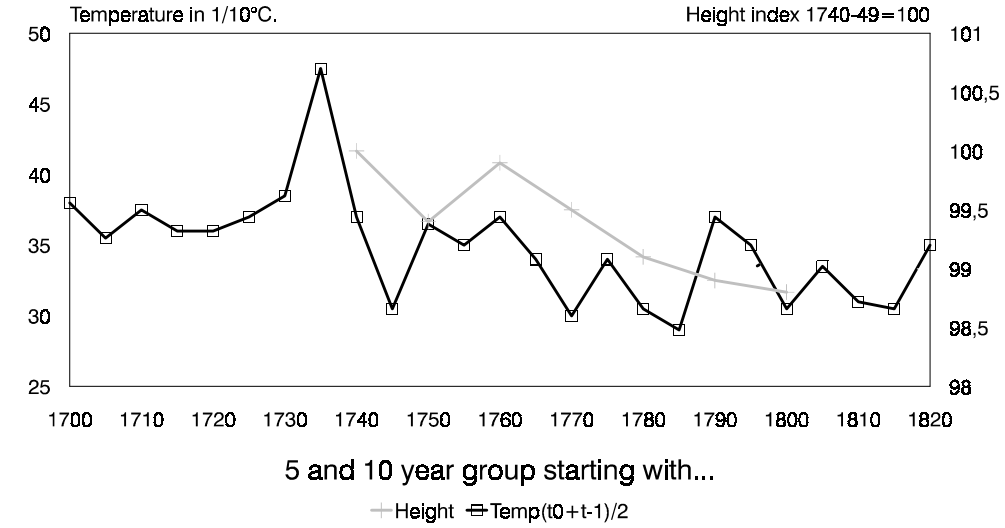


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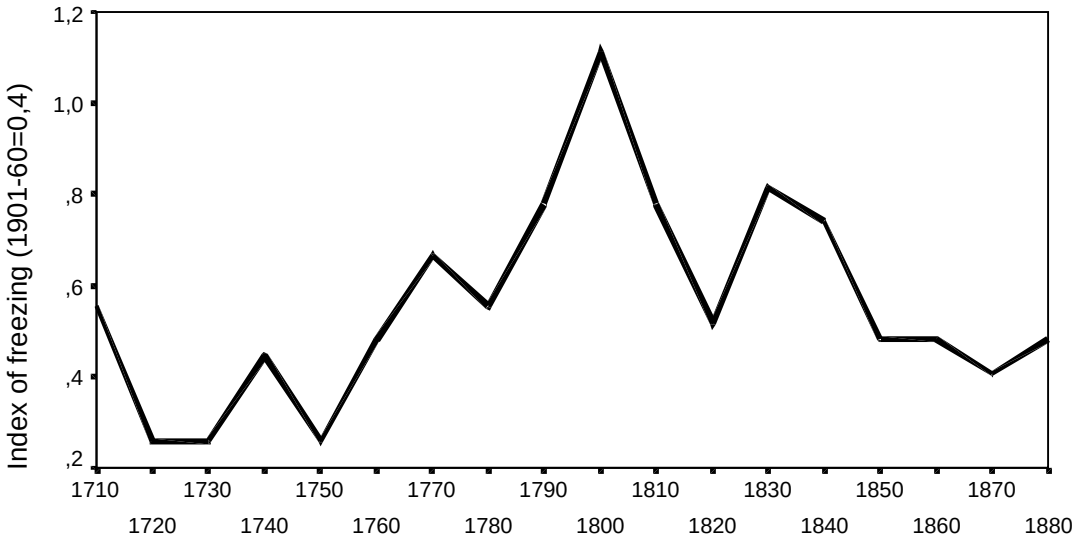
Figure 13: Index of Baltic Sea Freezing



1901-60=0.4 degree Celsius. The higher the index, the stronger the freezing (and the colder). Source: Koslowski/Glaser (1995), p. 92